

**AFL1504**

May/June 2015

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

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS  
FIRST**MS NC KHOZA  
PROF IM KOSCH  
PROF MR MASUBELELE  
MR OJ MOKAKALE  
DR JC LE ROUXDR L KOCK  
MS MM MAHWASANE  
MS LR MFAZWE-MOJAPELO**SECOND**

DR EM MABUZA

**Closed book examination**

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**THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 31 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 One of the important functions of folktales is to
- 1 enlighten people about cannibals, monsters and ogres
  - 2 teach people the importance of developing desirable qualities
  - 3 serve as a means of enjoyment and relaxation with a short term impact on people's lives
  - 4 educate people about animals with human character traits
- b In African culture the frequent interruption of a performance or narration by the audience
- 1 is a sign of disrespect towards the performer or storyteller
  - 2 proves that the audience is not listening attentively
  - 3 is a means of preserving history and folklore for posterity
  - 4 serves as a form of encouragement to the performer or narrator
- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 2 Do unto others as you want them to do unto you
  - 3 Many hands make light work
  - 4 You will reap what you sow
- d Which option contains words which would have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 rain, water
  - 2 man, woman
  - 3 aunt, sister
  - 4 goat, sheep
- e In African culture certain rituals and customs such as the following are observed at the death of a husband
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- f Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of traditional African folklore?
- 1 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it to the younger generation
  - 2 It allows a certain degree of creative freedom by the narrator
  - 3 It was passed on by word of mouth from one generation to the next
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**[TURN OVER]**

- g Which elements are part of the traditional setting for storytelling in African culture?
- 1 Full moon, fire place, extended family as audience, grandfather as narrator
  - 2 Fire place, women *grinding corn*, grandparents as narrators, extended family as audience
  - 3 Evening, extended family as audience, fire place, grandmother as narrator
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- h What is the purpose of a story structure which is open-ended?
- 1 It is a technique used by the author to win his/her readers over to his/her point of view on the issues of life
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- i Which one of the following genres of folklore has a rigid structure, i.e. it does not allow the author to exercise his/her creative freedom?
- 1 Folktales
  - 2 Proverbs
  - 3 Praise poems
  - 4 Songs
- j Idioms are linguistic forms which
- 1 are able to enrich a person's language, adding colour to his/her speech
  - 2 are composed in *honour of* a specific person or persons
  - 3 are used to instruct children to develop certain skills
  - 4 are recited at night when the family is relaxing

/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- (a) Folktales in Zulu culture were told for various purposes. What would you say was the main purpose for telling a folktale such as the one about the three animals who asked for a lift from the driver of a car, where one animal paid his dues to the driver of the car, the other was not given change after paying, and the third discovered that he did not have money to pay (6)
- (b) Name two formulaic expressions of folktales (2)
- (c) Mention any two types of folktales you know (2)
- (d) In what manner did riddles play an important role in the development of the African child? (10)
- (e) In Zulu culture songs were composed for a variety of reasons. State some of the reasons why songs were composed (10)
- (f) Use any five Zulu idioms in sentences of your own to show that you know their meanings (10)

/40/

**UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3**

Funda isiqephu esingezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo ngemisho egcwele/  
Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in full isiZulu sentences

**[TURN OVER]**

Wasukuma kancane uSikhumbuzo lena yintshumayelo yokuqala engumfundisi Cha, akanamahloni, uyilungiselele impela Ziningi izincwadi azifundile, ngakho kuzothi sekuhlangana nokuqeqeshwa kwabo ekuphatheni intshumayelo, nasekuyakheni ukuba izwakale, ngempela kube khona abazuzekayo Wahamba kancane waze wakhwela epulupithi Wahambisa amehlo emakholweni, kulapho namehlo awasacwaningi kahle manje, sekukhona novalo lokuthi bonke babheke yena Uthe ezwa wayeseqhaqhazela Wathi uthinta iBhayibheli ukufunda izwi, isandla saqhaqhazela kwasengathi bonke bayambona

(DBZ Ntuli, *Uthingo lwenkosazana*, p 17)

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| (a) | Ngabe le ndaba yenzeka kuphi?                                 | (2)         |
| (b) | Wayefundelanu uSikhumbuzo?                                    | (2)         |
| (c) | Yini elungiselelwe nguSikhumbuzo?                             | (2)         |
| (d) | Lena yintshumayela yakhe yesingaki engumfundisi?              | (1)         |
| (e) | Wahamba kanjani eya epulupithi?                               | (1)         |
| (f) | Yini ayihambisa emakholweni?                                  | (1)         |
| (g) | Yini eyaqhaqhazela ngenkathi uSikhumbuzo ethinta iBhayibheli? | (1)         |
|     |   | <b>/10/</b> |

#### UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4

Paraphrase the following Zulu passage into English

Izikole zivaliwe Izingane ezifunda isikole zijabulile ngoba azisezuvuka ekuseni kakhulu kulezi zinsuku ziye esikoleni Kunzima kuzo ukuvuka ekuseni kakhulu ebusika Izingane azibuthandi ubusika **/10/**

#### UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5

Translate the following passage into Zulu

Grandmother and grandfather stay on a farm next to the sea. I visit them always when schools are closed. On the farm there are many animals. I like to give the chickens food and play with the dogs **/10/**

#### UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6

Bhala indaba noma ingxoxo eyikhasi elilodwa ngesihloko **ESISODWA** kwezilandelayo, NOMA amapharagrafu amabili anemigqa eyi-10 ukuya kweyi-15 ngezihloko **EZIMBILI** ozikhethe kwezilandelayo/ 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) Inja yami
- (b) Umndenani wami
- (c) Emsebenzini
- (d) Ingxoxo UThemba uxoxa nomngane wakhe ngomdlalo awuthandayo
- (e) Ingxoxo UDokotela uxoxa nesiguli

**/20/**

**Amamaki esewonke: [100]**

**[TURN OVER]**

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

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/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2****Phendula YONKE imibuzo. Ungaphendula ngesiNgesi okanye i-Afrikaans okanye ngesiXhosa****Answer ALL questions. You may answer in English or Afrikaans or isiXhosa.**

- 2 1 Different singers may give different renditions of the same song in the Xhosa culture and the lyrics of these songs have emotional connotations. Discuss briefly why songs are so important and what purpose they serve (6)
- 2 2 Folktales instill social values in both children and adults. Explain how storytelling has always been and always will be an important vehicle of cultural preservation (5)
- 2 3 Riddles are part of folklore and they serve a three-fold function. Briefly discuss their main functions and where they take place (9)
- 2 4 Explain how proverbs serve various purposes in the African culture (6)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2 5 Give four social functions of praise poetry (4)
- 2 6 Give a literal and figurative meaning of the following proverbs and idioms
- (a) Ukupheka usophula
  - (b) Imizi ayifani, ifana ngeentlanti
  - (c) Intaka yakha ngoboya benye
  - (d) Amathunzi anabile
  - (e) Ukutya phantsi
  - (f) Ukubamba isandla (6)
- 2 7 Explain the difference between proverbs and idioms and give one example of each. You can give your own examples or select from 2 6 (4)

/40/

**UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow

Kwakukho umfazi nendoda. Umfazi wazala umntwana omnye oyintombazana. Igama lakhe nguNomadlavana, uCinderella ngesiNgesi. Ekuhambeni kwexesha, **wabhubha** umfazi washiya lo mntwana uyintombazana. Kuhlaleke kwahlaleka le ndoda **yatshata** omnye umfazi, lo mfazi wazala abantwana ababini abangamantombazana. Kuthe xa sebekhule babadala aba bantwana, unina akamthanda lowa womfazi wokuqala. **Wayedlakazela** lo mntwana, emdaka, ehlaliswa neehagu.

Kuye kwavakala ukuba unyana wekumkanı ukhangela intombi aza kuyitshata eya kuthi ifanelane nobukumkanı. Kwabakho umdanıso, laza nedlakadlaka lentombazana eli lanqwenela ukuya. Yhu! Ezi ntombi zomfazi omtsha zathukisela zathi zona azinakuzihlazisa ngokuhamba **nenikiniki** elinje ukunuka. Zahomba zacwebezela ezi ntokazi, zalishiya lilila apho idlavana labantu. Lwahlala lwahlala olu sizana lwasuka lwaya emlanjeni. Apho lwafika lwalila phezu komlambo lwavuma lusithi”

Walila walila

Umntwana kamama

Walila umntwana kamama

- (a) Ngubani igama lentombazanana kuthethwa ngayo kweli bali? / What is the name of the girl in the story? (2)
- (b) Chaza intsingiselo yala magama alandelayo nabhalwe ngqindilili ngasentla uze ubhale isivakalisi usebenzisa wona/ Give the meaning of the following words, written in bold in the passage above, and use them in a sentence of your own
- (i) Ukubhubha
  - (ii) Ukutshata
  - (iii) Ukudlakazela
  - (iv) Inikiniki

(8)  
/10/**[TURN OVER]**

**UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4**

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

My aunt is getting old, but her face is still shining like a 16 year-old girl. Her hands are soft and beautiful. However, her touch is rough. 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 and buses which are driven by madcaps and those robots! The amber light at the robots confuses most of the drivers," Aunt says. /10/

**UMBUZO 5/ QUESTION 5**

Guqulela esi sicutshulwa silandelayo esiNgesini okanye kwi-Afrikaans/  
Translate the following paragraph into English or Afrikaans

Amaqhina okanye oorhayi-rhayi ngumdlalo ovavanya ubukhalo bengqondo kuba udlalwa ngamaqela amabini, kukho obuzayo nophendulayo okanye abaphendulayo. Indlela yokubuzwa yahlukile kule iqhelekileyo. Umbuzi ubuzwa ngendlela engathanga ngqo, enenkcazo esitheleyo yaloo nto ibuzwayo. Kufuneka obuzwayo okanye ababuzwayo bacinge nzulu, ngokukhawuleza bezama ukusombulula iqhina elo. Ngale ndlela ke ingqondo iyatoleka, kuba isebenza ngokukhawuleza. /10/

**UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Bhala ibali elinemigca engama-20 ngesihloko ESINYE kwezi zilandelayo ngesiXhosa/  
Write your own essay of about 20 lines in Xhosa on ONE of the following topics

- (a) Ndiyalthanda ixesha lasehlotyeni/ I like summer
- (b) Ezintle nezimbi kuthungelwano lwasentlalweni/ Pros and cons of social networks /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 Mention the four types of **dinonwane** (stories, narrations) which are normally distinguished as part of folklore in Northern Sotho (4)
- 2.2 Choose any three of the following truths or warnings that the folktale 'Tselane le Makgema' seeks to convey to children and in each case support your answer by referring to the events and characters in the folktale,
- (a) Obedience to parents
  - (b) Behaviour towards strangers
  - (c) Attitude towards one's culture
  - (d) Consequences of unsocial behaviour
  - (e) Triumph of innocence/good over evil (6)

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2 3 What is the meaning or significance of each of the following expressions and where are they normally used in Northern Sotho folklore?  
Kgomo e a tsha!  
Ba re kgalekgale  
Keleketla  
Mpho sa mosela' seripa (8)
- 2 4 Under which circumstances and with what purpose was the song 'Ra šila milemilie' sung? (6)
- 2 5 Comment on the structure of riddles in Northern Sotho and explain the important function they perform in a society (6)
- 2 6 Write a short paragraph on the themes and composers of traditional praise poems (6)
- 2 7 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of the following  
Ngwana yo a sa llogo o hwela tharing  
Go bina felo go tee (4)  
**/40/**

**POTŠIŠO 3 / QUESTION 3**

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

**Mme o reka mpho**

Lehono Mme o rata go thabiša morwedi wa gagwe, Selina. Ke letšatši la matswalo la gagwe. Ba ya mabenkeleng go yo reka diaparo. Pele ga resturante ya Wimpy ba gahlana le bagwera ba bangwe ba Selina. Mme o laletša basetsana bohle go ja aesekeherimi. Ba a bolela, ba a sega, ba lomana tsebe. Rralebenkele le badirišani ba gagwe ba tlišetša Selina kuku, mme ba mo opelela koša. Mme o nwa kofi. O kgopela bana gore ba itshware gabotse resturanteng le go se tshwenye baeng ba bangwe.

- (a) Mme le Selina ba ya mabenkeleng go reka eng? (1)
- (b) Ba gahlana kae le bagwera ba Selina? (2)
- (c) Rralebenkele le badirišani ba gagwe ba opelela Selina koša ka lebaka lang? (2)
- (d) Basetsana ba nwa kofi na? (2)
- (e) Go na le baeng ba bangwe resturanteng? O tseba bjang? (3)  
**/10/**

**POTŠIŠO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

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. Tšhipi e lla ka iri ya lesome. E tsebiša batho gore ke yona nako ya go thoma. Ba tsena kerekeng, ba bolelela fase. Moruti Thema o ruta phuthego lentšu la Modimo ka lerato. Yena ga se moruti fela, aowa, moruti Thema ke mogwera wa badumedi ka moka.  
**/10/**

**[TURN OVER]**

**POTŠIŠO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage into Northern Sotho

All children like the weekend (end of the week) Jone and his friends always go to the movies (bioscope) on Friday On Saturday they play in the garden They drink water, milk or Coke, because it is hot They like to watch football on television On Sunday they meet their friends at church /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

*Ka serapaneng* (In the garden)

*Ka khitšhing* (In the kitchen)

*Mabenkeleng* (At the shops)

/20/

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

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

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/10/

**POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 (a) Dinaane ke eng?/ What are folktales? (3)
- (b) Neela mefuta e mebedi ya dinaane/ Give two types of folktales (2)
- (c) Dinaane di tlhabiwa ka nako e fe le gone ke mang?/ At what time of day are folktales told and who tells them? (2)
- (d) Neela morero o le mongwe wa dinaane/ Give one theme of folktales (1)
- 2 2 Go kawai fa dinaane di na le boleng jo bogolo mo kgodisong ya ngwana Neela o le mongwe go bontsha fa o e itse/  
Folktales are said to be valuable, having a purpose in upbringing the young ones Name one value to show that you understand the purpose of folktales (1)
- 2 3 Buisa tematheto e e latelang ka ketotlhoko mme o arabe dipotso tse di latelang/  
Read the following stanza and answer the questions that follow

**[TURN OVER]**

Tshetlha ya ga marutla-letsogo  
 E tshetlha ya ga mafafola-serope  
 E tshaba ka serope sa motho  
 E tshaba ka lekoto la ga Gaborekwe  
 Ka koto la monna wa ga Kgabo  
 Ka koto la ga ngwana wa Sebogodi!

- (a) Kgosi Lenchwe I o tshwantshannwa le phologolo e fe mo temathetong e e fa godimo?/  
 Which animal is Kgosi Lenchwe I compared with in this stanza? (1)
- (b) Bontsha ka mafoko a le mabedi, bogatlhamelamasisi jwa phologolo e/  
 Give two words which show the bravery of this animal (1)
- (c) Mosola wa tshwantshanyo kgotsa papiso mo lebokong ke eng?/  
 What is the reason for the use of comparison? (1)
- (d) Bontsha diponagalo tse di latelang tsa poko mo temathetong e e fa godimo/  
 Show the following characteristics of poetry from the stanza
- (i) Tlhatlhagano ya mafoko mo moleng wa ntlha le wa bobedi  
 (ii) Tlhatlhagano ya bokao mo moleng wa botlhano le wa borataro (2)
- (e) Neela bokao jwa mafoko a a latelang/  
 What is the meaning of the following words?
- (i) marutla-letsogo  
 (ii) mafafola-serope (2)

2 4 Maele a kaiwa e le mangwe a matshego a puo ya Setswana Tlhalosa maele a a latelang/  
 Idioms are said to be significant in the Setswana language Explain the following idioms

- (a) Go jewa diatla  
 (b) Go akga loleme  
 (c) Go tlhatswa diatla  
 (d) Go tlhapisa pelo  
 (e) Go fetwa ke loleme  
 (f) Go betwa ke pelo  
 (g) Go adima ditsebe  
 (h) Go moma molomo (8)

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

[TURN OVER]

- (a) Lore lo ojwa lo sa le metsi
- (b) Matlo go ša mabapi
- (c) Meno masweu polaya e tshega
- (d) Mabogo dinku a a thebana
- (e) Mamphorwana maatlhamela babolai
- (f) Letsema le ema ka mong wa lona
- (g) Letsogo le tlhapisa le lengwe
- (h) Khumo le lehuma di lala mmogo (8)

2.6 Neela tlhaloso ya nngwe le nngwe ya dithamalakane tse di latelang/  
Give the meaning of each of the following riddles

- (a) Monna yo moleele hiho
  - (b) Lesepa le le se keng le kotangwa ke ntsi
  - (c) Kgaka ya seema ka nkoto, serope ke ntsetsenene
  - (d) Magata a inyatsa
  - (e) Phoko e tshweu mo gare ga dipodi
  - (f) Sa re tamputampu sa ya go tsalela fale
  - (g) Ntlo e tshweu e e se nang kgoro
  - (h) Sa re nyedi sa re ketse! (8)
- /40/**

### POTSO 3 / QUESTION 3

Buisa temana e e latelang ka kelotlhoko mme o arabe dipotso tse di latelang/  
Read the following excerpt carefully and then answer the questions that follow

E ke kgwedi e ka yona makgomane a simololang go tiya kwa masimo, mme jaanong e re motho a tswa go tlhagola, a a latlhele mo tlatlaneng, a ba a a bipa ka morula O a be a fitlha gonne fa kgosi e ise e lome, ga go ope yo o tshwanetseng go ja maungo a ngwaga o mošwa, le fa e ka nna a tshimo ya gagwe Fa a fitlha kwa gae morwadi, o kopa mongwe go mo rola tlatlana, mme a re, "Sedimo", ke gore selo sa Modimo, "nthola morula ke o!" Nako tse dingwe e bidiwa fela *Morula*

- (a) Ke kgwedi e fe e e umakiwang fa godimo?/ Which month is under discussion? (1)
- (b) Tlhalosa ka boripana gore ke goreng kgwedi e e tšilwe leina leo go ya ka diteng tsa temana e/ Based on the excerpt above, briefly explain why that name is given to this month (2)
- (c) Go bonala kgwedi e e tla ka paka e fe ya ngwaga? Ke goreng o rialo?/ In which season of the year does this month fall? Why do you say so? (2)
- (d) Badumedī ba Sekeresete ba keteka jang mangwe a malatsi a kgwedi e e umakilweng fa godimo fa?/ How do Christians celebrate some of the days of the month talked about in the above excerpt? (2)

[TURN OVER]

(e) Fetolela lengwe le lengwe la mafoko a a latelang mo Seesimaneng kgotsa Seaforikanseng/  
Give the English or Afrikaans equivalent of each of the following words

- (i) Selemo
- (ii) Maungo
- (iii) Ngwaga o mošwa

(3)  
/10/

#### POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4

Kwalololela temana e e latelang mo Seesimaneng kgotsa Seaforikanseng/ Paraphrase the following paragraph into English or Afrikaans

Ga twe e rile, bogologolo, ga bo go na le kgosi nngwe e nna mo lefatsheng lengwe, le itsege ka leina la Mogaswa Kgosi e ka lesego ya nna le ngwana wa mosetsana Mosetsana yo o ne a le montle thata, mo basimane ba motse wa Mogaswa ba ne ba mo lwela bosigo le motshegare O ne a bidiwa Senkepeng Morafe wa ga rraagwe wa eletsa gore morwadia kgosi a hudusiwe mo motseng ka ntlha ya gore bontle jwa gagwe bo gapa dipelo tsa ba bantsi

/10/

#### POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5

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

Many years ago the sun and water were great friends, and both lived on the earth together The sun very often used to visit the water, but the water never returned his visits At last the sun asked the water why it was that he never came to visit him in his house, the water replied that the sun's house was not big enough, and that if he came with his people he would drive the sun out He then said, "If you wish me to visit you, you must build a very big compound, but I warn you that it will have to be a tremendous place, as my people are very numerous, and take up a lot of room "

/10/

#### 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 ten lines in Setswana on one of the following topics

- (a) Kotsi ya bolwetsi jwa Ebola/ The risk of the disease of Ebola
- (b) Mosola wa kgololesego/ The importance of freedom
- (c) Tshiamelo ya go itse Setswana/ The advantage of knowing the Setswana language

/20/

**PALOGOTLHE: [100]**

**[TURN OVER]**

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

- a One of the important functions of folktales is to
- 1 enlighten people about cannibals, monsters and ogres
  - 2 teach people the importance of developing desirable qualities
  - 3 serve as a means of enjoyment and relaxation with a short term impact on people's lives
  - 4 educate people about animals with human character traits
- b In African culture the frequent interruption of a performance or narration by the audience
- 1 is a sign of disrespect towards the performer or storyteller
  - 2 proves that the audience is not listening attentively
  - 3 is a means of preserving history and folklore for posterity
  - 4 serves as a form of encouragement to the performer or narrator
- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 2 Do unto others as you want them to do unto you
  - 3 Many hands make light work
  - 4 You will reap what you sow
- d Which option contains words which would have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 rain, water
  - 2 man, woman
  - 3 aunt, sister
  - 4 goat, sheep
- e In African culture certain rituals and customs such as the following are observed at the death of a husband
- 1 The end of the mourning period is marked by a cleansing ceremony and presentation of gifts to the widow
  - 2 The widow would not shave her hair for a month
  - 3 At the end of the mourning period the widow would shave off her own hair
  - 4 The widow's clothes may not show the community that she is in mourning
- f Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of traditional African folklore?
- 1 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it to the younger generation
  - 2 It allows a certain degree of creative freedom by the narrator
  - 3 It was passed on by word of mouth from one generation to the next
  - 4 It was carefully written down through the ages by the elders of a community

**[TURN OVER]**

- g Which elements are part of the traditional setting for storytelling in African culture?
- 1 Full moon, fire place, extended family as audience, grandfather as narrator
  - 2 Fire place, women grinding corn, grandparents as narrators, extended family as audience
  - 3 Evening, extended family as audience, fire place, grandmother as narrator
  - 4 Grandmother as narrator, night time, children as audience, women busy cooking a meal
- h What is the purpose of a story structure which is open-ended?
- 1 It is a technique used by the author to win his/her readers over to his/her point of view on the issues of life
  - 2 It invites the reader to think and debate further about the issues of life
  - 3 It has a conclusion which provides answers to the questions of life
  - 4 It gives the story a strong and definite conclusion
- i Which one of the following genres of folklore has a rigid structure, i.e. it does not allow the author to exercise his/her creative freedom?
- 1 Folktales
  - 2 Proverbs
  - 3 Praise poems
  - 4 Songs
- j Idioms are linguistic forms which
- 1 are able to enrich a person's language, adding colour to his/her speech
  - 2 are composed in honour of a specific person or persons
  - 3 are used to instruct children to develop certain skills
  - 4 are recited at night when the family is relaxing

/10/

**POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2**

**Araba dipotso KAOFELA. O ka araba ka Seburu, Seisemane kapa ka Sesotho. Answer ALL the questions. You may answer in Afrikaans, English or Sesotho.**

2 1 (a) Complete the sentence

In the African languages we distinguish 4 types of narratives which are part of folklore, namely

- Folktales
- -----
- -----
- -----

(3)

(b) In Western culture, the audience is expected to sit quietly and to listen attentively until the end of a performance. What is the situation with the audience in African culture? (2)

**[TURN OVER]**

2 2 Read the following and then answer the questions following

**Bofubedu ke ba madi, botala ke ba jwang, empa monate ke wa tswekere** (The redness is that of blood, the greenness that of grass, but the deliciousness is that of sugar)

Answer **lehapu** (watermelon)

- (a) What type of folklore is this? (1)  
 (b) Why is the answer of this type of folklore disguised in other words and with a different description than of the original watermelon? (5)  
 (c) Give two functions of this type of folklore in the African society (4)

2 3 (a) Read the following *proverbs* and then utilize them to explain how they reflect the African culture

**Kgomo e tshwarwa ka dinaka, motho o tshwarwa ka dipuo** (A cow is held by the horns, a person is held by his/her words)

**E bona mahe, leraba ha e le bone** (It sees the eggs, it doesn't see the trap) (7)

(b) Explain how *idioms* differ from *proverbs* by referring to the following two idioms

**Ho robala le dikgoho** (to go to sleep too early)

**Ho kena pooneng** (to hide oneself) (7)

2 4 Write brief notes on the *effectiveness* of African songs in efforts that require collaborative work (7)

2 5 Write down 4 facts about the *themes* and *functions* of praise poems (4)  
**/40/**

### POTSO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the passage and then answer the questions below in **full Southern Sotho 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 utlwisana mmutlanyana bohloko Mmutlanyana wa nahanisisa taba ena hantle Ka mora matsatsinyana, kgudu ya romela manqosa ho ya bitsa mmutlanyana

- (a) Ba re e ne e re e le mang? (2)  
 (b) Ka letsatsi le leng kgudu ya etsa eng? (2)  
 (c) Kgudu ya nahana hore mmutlanyana o jwang? (2)  
 (d) Mmutlanyana wa nahana eng ka taba ena? (2)  
 (e) Kgudu ya etsa eng qetellong? (2)

**/10/**

**[TURN OVER]**

**POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English or Afrikaans

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”

/10/

**POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage into Southern Sotho

In a country far away there ruled a king who was known for his braveness. One day when he was supposed to hold a feast for his birthday, he planned to invite all the people of his country. Each one was supposed to receive a bag full of money. Throughout the whole land, people prepared themselves to go to this feast

/10/

**POTSO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Write a dialogue that you think could take place in ONE of the following settings. The dialogue should be approximately one page

- (a) Lebenkeleng/In a shop
- (b) Ntlong ya dijo/In a restaurant
- (c) Sekolong/At school

/20/

**TOTAL [100]**

## TSHIVENጁA (VENDA)

### MBUDZISO YA 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions

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  - 4 It was carefully written down through the ages by the elders of a community

**[TURN OVER]**

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- j Idioms are linguistic forms which
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  - 4 are recited at night when the family is relaxing

/10/

**MBUDZISO YA 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Kha vha vhale lungano lu re apha fhasi vha fhindule mbudziso dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda/  
Read the tale below and answer the following questions in full Tshivenda sentences

**Phunguhwe na Nngu**

Linwe duvha phunguhwe yo vhonala i tshi khou sokou tshimbila i yothe Yone yo vha i tshi khou toda maḍi Yo vha i sa koni u wana maḍi vhunga shango lo vha lo oma lothe

Ha ri phunguhwe yo no tou neta nga u toda maḍi, ya mbo ḍi a wana Dindi la hone lo vha lo tsesa fhasi Ya zwi vhona uri a hu na zwine ya nga ita Vhunga dora lo vha li si tsha kondelela, phunguhwe ya mbo ḍi fhufhela dindini Henengei ya swika ya nwa maḍi thumbu dza tou rwe i tshi vho ri ndi a bva, zwe vhutoto Ha ri yo no tou tovhowa tshothe, ha mbo ḍi swika nngu ye na yone ya vha yo farwa nga dora i tshi lavhelesa ya wana phunguhwe i tshi sumbedza i tshi khou diphina nga maḍi Phunguhwe ya tenda uri i khou diphina nga maḍi Nngu ya mbo ḍi fhufhela ngomu dindini i songo thoma ya

**[TURN OVER]**

humbula na uri i do bva hani Nngu i tshee vhukati na u nwa maqi, phunguhwe ya mbo di gonya kha mušana wa nngu ya fhufhela nnda Musi phunguhwe yo no vha nnda ya thoma u fa nga zwiseo i tshi khou sea nngu

Nngu ya ri yo no nwa ya pfelela, ya thoma u dilugisela u bva dindini Ha vha hu hone i tshi vho thoma u zwi vhona uri dindini a hu bvei Phunguhwe ya vhudza nngu uri i livhuwa nga maanda u thusiwa uri i kone u bva Nngu ya thoma u kwengweledza phunguhwe uri i thuse-vho Phunguhwe ya ri arali ya thusa nngu zwi do amba uri yone i fanela u fela dindini U fhedza u amba izwo phunguhwe ya mbo di raha i tshi tuwa Nngu ya sala henefho dindini Yo fhedza yo fela henefho dindini Khangala ruḁa maḁo, vuluvulu lo fa nga vuhwavho

- (a) How many characters are involved in the development of this tale? Mention them (3)
- (b) What was the jackal searching for in this tale? (2)
- (c) Why did the sheep jump into the well? (2)
- (d) How did the jackal come out of the well? (2)
- (e) Why did the jackal refuse to help the sheep? (2)
- (f) Write down the English equivalents of the following words
- (i) dora
- (ii) mušana
- (iii) vuluvulu
- (iv) tshimbila (4)

2.2 Kha vha vhale lumbo lu tevhelaho vha senguluse mulaedza walwo nga Tshisimane/ Read the following song and analyse its content in English

**NDI SINDA NDO DZULA**

Mbili! Nḁe ndi sinda 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 ḁama ya thole

Ha fhufhuma ri a fhunzhela

Vhuhadzi a vhu na muthakhi

Nḁe ndi sinda ndo beba nwana

Nge a hanwa nga makhulu

Vhe makhulu wawe ndi mušana

(10)

[TURN OVER]

- 2 3 (a) Kha vha ʒalutshedze phambano vhukati ha mirero na mairioma/  
Explain the differences between the proverbs and the idioms (5)
- (b) Identify five idioms and use them in Tshivenda sentences of your own (5)
- 2 4 Kha vha ʒee phindulo dza thai dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda/ Provide answers to the following riddles in Tshivenda
- (a) Thai! Galaha ʒa mmvi thumbuni
- (b) Thai! Nwana u bebwa vhaloini a hulela vhaloini
- (c) Thai! ʒisidzana ʒa nayo thethe
- (d) Thai! Ngulungulu mufaroni
- (e) Thai! Gambana dzwugu thavhani ya Luonde (5)

/40/

**MBUDZISO YA 3 / QUESTION 3**

Kha vha vhale mafhungo a re afha fhasi vha fhindule mbudziso dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda/  
Read the passage below and answer the following questions in full Tshivenda sentences

“Nge zwa u dzula Johannesburg a thi pfani nazwo Vha amba uri ri nga tou ʒuwa ra sia nngu yeneyi ine ra kha ʒi bva u fhedza u i fhaʒa? Mushumo wonoyu wa vhudededzi nge ndi khou ʒi vhona u wavhudi u fhira hoyu we vha u wana ” Ndi Lutendo a no ralo zwenezwi a tshi khou ʒi amba na munna vho dzula nguni yavho

Izwi zwothe vha khou zwi ambiswa ngauri Maitakhole o wana mushumo vhengeleni ʒa JET ngei Johannesburg U ya nga he a vhudzwa u khou fanela u ya u thoma mushumo sa mulanguli zwenezwi nwaha u tevhelaho u tshi thoma Mushumo o ʒi tou nwalela zwenezwi wo anʒadzwa kha dziguranda Tshine tsha khou dina mufumakadzi ndi uri zwi a konʒa u wana vhudzulo Vhathu vhanzhi vho dzula nga u tou hira Fhedzi-ha, Maitakhole o ʒo ʒalutshedza mufumakadzi uri vhudzulo vho no ʒi vhu wana, ndi ngazwo o ʒanganedza mushumo uyo

Ho ʒo ri mafheloni a nwedzi wa Nyendavhusiku Maitakhole na mufumakadzi vha mbo namela vha tshi ya hone Johannesburg Vho sia vhana na mukegulu Zwe vha humbula ndi u thoma u vha ʒo ʒela hune vha nga dzhena hone tshikolo, vha kona-ha u ʒa u vha dzhia Vho swikela mutani wa Vho-Madzhuta Vho-Madzhuta vho vha vha na nngu ya kamara tharu Maitakhole na mufumakadzi vho ʒo e ʒela dandirumu he ha tou bviswa vhana vha e ʒedzwa khishini I ʒo ʒuvha ho tou fa hone u kon ʒelela, ngauri avha ndi vhathu vho ʒowelaho u e ʒela mmbeteni wa vhuphuvhephuvhe, afha vha vho e ʒedzwa fhasi Vho vha vho adzelwa zwikapa zwine we wo e ʒela u tshi karuwa vhusiku wa wana tsho no shavhela ngei iwe wo e ʒela fhasi

**[TURN OVER]**

- 3 1 Where do Lutendo and Maitakhole intend to go? (2)
- 3 2 What is the relationship between Lutendo and Maitakhole? (2)
- 3 3 What is the cause of conflict between Lutendo and Maitakhole? (2)
- 3 4 Why did they leave their children at home? (2)
- 3 5 Write down the English equivalents of the following words
- (a) mufumakadzi
- (b) Nyendavhusiku (2)
- /10/**

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

Kha vha vhale mafhungo a re afha fhasi vha a pharafureise nga Tshisimane/  
Read the passage below and paraphrase it in English

Masindi o ri u karuwa a mbo qi vuwa na zwenezwo Vhusiku ho'he o vha a tshi khou humbula nga kholomo ya khotsi awe ye ya si vhuye na dzinwe maguvhani mavhili o firahe O vha o humbula u ya u i tola hunwe he a si ye u i sedza zwenezwi a tshi khou i toda O ri u bva nguni a vhidza mmbwa yawe, a mbo qi dzhena ngilani Lo ri li tshi sala li tshi bva a vha o no vha kule

Zwenezwi a tshi tou ri u wela mulambo, u vhona vha'we vhatu vha tshi khou tshimbila ngei phanda hawe vho livha hune a khou ya A mbo qi vha sala murahu Fhedzi, vhone vho vha vha sa khou tshimbilesa u fana na ene Zwenezwi a tshi tou swika tsini navho u wana uri ndi Matamela na murathu wawe

"Hee vhanna vha hashu, a no ngo vhona-vho kholomo ya hashu naa?" Ndi

Masindi a no ralo "Kholomo ya hanu ni amba ifhio?" Matamela u a fhindula

"Ndi amba heija i re na damu Hafhu tshee ya tuwa mbamulovha a i athu u vhuya Hafhu ndi hafha ndo no tou neta nga u toda "

"Musu ri tshi wela mulambo wonoyu we na inwi na u wela, ro pfa namana i tshi lila nga ngei fhasi hune ha vha na miri minzhi Idanu humela henengei ni ye u tola, ni nga kha qi wana i yone, nahone yo dzwala

**/10/**

**[TURN OVER]**

**MBUDZISO YA 5 / QUESTION 5**

Kha vha pindulele lungano lu tevhelaho u ya kha Tshivenda/

Translate the following tale into Tshivenda

**The frog and the cow**

One day, when the cow was grazing, it was seen by the frog. The frog was very small. It admired the cow's bigness, and held the air in its closed mouth to become bloated. The frog said to the cow "Am I not of the same size as you?" The cow laughed and said "Do not bother yourself, people will laugh at you." The frog tried again and said "Now, how big am I?" The cow said "You are no more beautiful, you do not look like a frog anymore, you look like a watermelon."

The frog repeated the action, and held the air in its closed mouth. In the end it burst and died. /10/

**MBUDZISO YA 6 / QUESTION 6**

Kha vha nwale maanea a sa fhirho mitaladzi ya 15 nga Tshivenda nga thoho i tevhelaho/

Write an essay of about 15 lines in Tshivenda on the following topic

Duvha le nda thoma u ya tshikoloni (My first day at school)

/20/

**TOTAL. [100]**

**[TURN OVER]**

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

- a One of the important functions of folktales is to
- 1 enlighten people about cannibals, monsters and ogres
  - 2 teach people the importance of developing desirable qualities
  - 3 serve as a means of enjoyment and relaxation with a short term impact on people's lives
  - 4 educate people about animals with human character traits
- b In African culture the frequent interruption of a performance or narration by the audience
- 1 is a sign of disrespect towards the performer or storyteller
  - 2 proves that the audience is not listening attentively
  - 3 is a means of preserving history and folklore for posterity
  - 4 serves as a form of encouragement to the performer or narrator
- c Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
- 1 A person is what he is because of other people
  - 2 Do unto others as you want them to do unto you
  - 3 Many hands make light work
  - 4 You will reap what you sow
- d Which option contains words which would have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?
- 1 rain, water
  - 2 man, woman
  - 3 aunt, sister
  - 4 goat, sheep
- e In African culture certain rituals and customs such as the following are observed at the death of a husband
- 1 The end of the mourning period is marked by a cleansing ceremony and presentation of gifts to the widow
  - 2 The widow would not shave her hair for a month
  - 3 At the end of the mourning period the widow would shave off her own hair
  - 4 The widow's clothes may not show the community that she is in mourning
- f Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of traditional African folklore?
- 1 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it to the younger generation
  - 2 It allows a certain degree of creative freedom by the narrator
  - 3 It was passed on by word of mouth from one generation to the next
  - 4 It was carefully written down through the ages by the elders of a community

**[TURN OVER]**

- g Which elements are part of the traditional setting for storytelling in African culture?
- 1 Full moon, fire place, extended family as audience, grandfather as narrator
  - 2 Fire place, women grinding corn, grandparents as narrators, extended family as audience
  - 3 Evening, extended family as audience, fire place, grandmother as narrator
  - 4 Grandmother as narrator, night time, children as audience, women busy cooking a meal
- h What is the purpose of a story structure which is open-ended?
- 1 It is a technique used by the author to win his/her readers over to his/her point of view on the issues of life
  - 2 It invites the reader to think and debate further about the issues of life
  - 3 It has a conclusion which provides answers to the questions of life
  - 4 It gives the story a strong and definite conclusion
- i Which one of the following genres of folklore has a rigid structure, i.e. it does not allow the author to exercise his/her creative freedom?
- 1 Folktales
  - 2 Proverbs
  - 3 Praise poems
  - 4 Songs
- j Idioms are linguistic forms which
- 1 are able to enrich a person's language, adding colour to his/her speech
  - 2 are composed in honour of a specific person or persons
  - 3 are used to instruct children to develop certain skills
  - 4 are recited at night when the family is relaxing

/10/

**XIVUTISO XA 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Eka Xitsonga mitsheketo yi khumba mikongomelo yo hambana Kanela xitatimendhe lexi u ri karhi u kongomisa eka mitsheketo mimbirhi ya Xitsonga/ In Xitsonga folktales cover a variety of themes Discuss this statement with reference to two Xitsonga folktales that you know (10)
- 2.2 (a) Nyika swikombiso swo sungula no hetelela ntsheketo wa Xitsonga/ Give examples of typical phrases used at the beginning and end of a Xitsonga folktale (2)
- (b) Nyika mitirho ya mune ya vutlhokovetseri bya ndhavuko evanhwini/ Give four social functions of praise poetry (4)
- (c) Nyika xikombiso xin'we xa xivuriso na nhlamuselo ya xona u tlhela u nyika xikombiso xa xivulavulelo na nhlamuselo ya xona/ Give one example of a proverb with its meaning and also give an example of an idiom with its meaning (4)
- 2.3 (a) Xana hi yhi mitirho ya mithayito/switekatekisano eka ndhavuko wa Vatsonga?/ What are the four functions of riddles in the Tsonga people's culture? (4)

**[TURN OVER]**

- (b) Hi xihl xiga-hava lexi talaka ku tirhisiwa ku tivisa mithayito/switekatekisano eka Xitsonga?/ Which phrase is often used to introduce riddles in Xitsonga? (2)
- (c) Nyika swikombiso swimbirhi swa mithayito/switekatekisano swa Xitsonga na tinhlamuselo ta swona/ Give two examples of simple Xitsonga riddles and their answers (4)
- (d) Nyika NTLHANU wa tinxaka ta tinsimu eka ndhavuko wa Vatsonga/ Give FIVE types of songs in the Tsonga people's traditional culture (10)
- /40/**

### XIVUTISO XA 3 / QUESTION 3

Hlaya ndzima leyi kutani u hlamula swivutiso leswi yi landzelaka/

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in Xitsonga

Ririmi ra Xitsonga ri sungurile ku tsariwa hi lembe ra 1883 Vafundhisi Paul Berthoud na Ernest Creux hi vona va nga endla ntirho lowukulu wo tumbuluxa matsalelo ya Xitsonga Buku yo sungula ya Xitsonga yi thiywile Buku ya Tšikwembo swin'we na Tisimo ta Hlengeletano Yi kandziyisiwile etikweni ra Swisa (Switzerland) hi lembe ra 1883 Vafundhisi vo huma eSwisa hi vona va sunguleke ku tsala tibuku ta Xitsonga

Mufundhisi H A Junod u tsarile tibuku leti a ti vuriwa Vuvulavuri bya Xitsonga, Vutivi (ya Sayense), Vutivi bya misava (ya Ntivo-misava), Swipele na Vahlayi Bibeke yo helela ya Xitsonga yi tsariwile hi lembe ra 1907

Ehandle ka tibuku leti tsariweke hi vafundhisi vo huma eSwisa, na vona vini va ririmi va nga Vatsonga va yisile emahlweni ntirho lowu wo tsala tibuku Hungu-tsalwa (novhele) ro sungula ra Xitsonga leri mutsari wa rona a nga D C Marivate i Sasavona Ri tsariwile hi lembe ra 1938 Tibuku ta Xitsonga na vatsari va tona va Vatsonga ti tele Hi ngo tsavula van'wana va ndhuma vo kota va B K M Mthombeni loyi a tsaleke buku leyi nga kala yi tlhomiwa risiva ra ndzhangelo hi lembe ra 1966 leyi vuriwaka Mibya ya nyekanyeka F A Thuketana u tsarile Xisomisana na N'waninginingi maka' tindleve hi malembe ya 1968 na 1978 Mahungu-tsalwa (tinovhele) yan'wana lawa na wona ya veke kona eka nkarhi wa mabulandlela ya tibuku ta Xitsonga i Murhandziwana (1949) hi S J Baloyi na Mambuxu (1950) hi E P Ndhambi

(yi tshahiwile eka Hi nwa hi kolwa Buku ya Mudyondzi 9, hi Magadze et al )

### Swivutiso/ Questions

- (a) Xana buku yo sungula ku kandziyisiwa hi Xitsonga a yi ri yihl? (1)
- (b) Xana buku leyi u yi tsaleke laha henhla yi kandziyisiwile hi lembe rihl? (1)
- (c) Xana vafundhisi vambirhi lava tumbuluxeke matsalele ya Xitsonga i vamanl? (2)
- (d) Xana hungu-tsalwa (novhele) ro sungula ro tsariwa hi mutsari wa Mutsonga hi rihl naswona a ri ri hi lembe rihl? (2)
- (e) Tsala mavito ya tibuku timbirhi leti na tona ti nga tsariwa hi nkarhi wa vubulandlela bya vutsari hi Vatsonga na mavito ya vatsari va tona (4)
- /10/**

[TURN OVER]

**XIVUTISO XA 4 / QUESTION 4**

- 4 1 Tsala mipfumawulo leyi hi xifonetiki j na z/  
Give the phonetic representation of the sounds j and z (2)
- 4 2 Tlhantlha marito lama landzelaka ku ya hi mapeletwana u tlhela u nyika nhlayo ya mapeletwana eka rito rin'wana na rin'wana/  
Break up the following words into syllables and also give the number of syllables in each word
- (a) hatlisa  
(b) andlalela (4)
- 4 3 Nyika nhlamuselo ya nongoti wa **Vumunhu** hi marito ya wena/  
Define the concept **Vumunhu** in your own words (2)
- 4 4 Nyika xikombiso xin'we xa xivulavulelo kumbe xivuriso lexi humelerisaka mhaka ya **Vumunhu** eka Xitsonga/  
Give one example of an expression of **Vumunhu** in Xitsonga (2)  
**/10/**

**XIVUTISO XA 5 / QUESTION 5**

Hundzuluxa ndzimana leyi landzelaka yi va hi Xitsonga/ Translate the following paragraph into Xitsonga

The parents and the children go to church on Sunday The church is not far They go on foot They carry their Bibles John and Mary run to the front to meet up with their friends At the church they greet each other They are glad to see each other again The bell rings at ten o'clock It lets the people know that the church (service) is starting They praise God with a song **/10/**

**XIVUTISO XA 6 / QUESTION 6**

Tsala xitsalwana xa kwalomu ka 20 wa mitla hi yin'we ya tnhlokomhaka leti hi Xitsonga/  
Write an essay of about 20 lines in Xitsonga on one of the following topics

- (a) Ka titimela hi xixika / It is cold in winter  
(b) Ekaya hi Mugqivela/ At home on a Saturday

**/20/****TIMARAKA HINKWATO. [100]**