

2013-2017

Please always check notes. I reserve my right to be human and make errors.

ANSWERS ARE TAKEN FROM TUTORIAL LETTERS, STUDY GUIDE AND FELLOW STUDENT NOTES.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>a Considering the political situation in South Africa, why has the term 'African languages' become more acceptable than 'Bantu languages'?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	4
<p>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?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	4
<p>c The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 a crowning ceremony 2 a welcoming ceremony 3 a shaving ceremony 4 a cleansing ceremony 	4
<p>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</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	4
<p>e Which option contains words whose meanings first have to be specified before they can be translated into an African language?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 sand, water 2 aunt, uncle 3 eye, mouth 4 sheep, goat 	2

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>f One of the purposes of praise poems is to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 honour an important person 2 stimulate children's intellect 3 teach a moral lesson 4 encourage collaboration in manual labour 	1
<p>g Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	4
<p>h Proverbs are phrases that perform a specific function in a community, namely to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 combat boredom 2 express general truths 3 encourage a story-teller 4 entertain adults and children 	2
<p>j In translations the aim is to produce texts that are meaningful and stylistically well-formed. This is achieved by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 an idiomatic translation 2 a word-for-word translation 3 a literal translation 4 a translation divorced from context <p style="text-align: right;">/10/</p>	1
<p>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?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 praise poems 2 riddles 3 proverbs 4 traditional songs 	3

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>b Why is the term 'African languages' preferred to 'Bantu languages' in South Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a term which existed before the term 'Bantu' was coined. 2. It is the internationally accepted term for <i>linguistic and classificatory</i> purposes 3. It is a politically more acceptable term in South Africa 4. It is thought to be a better term to describe all the languages spoken on the African continent, including South Africa 	4
<p>c. The fact that words like 'blue' and 'green' have only one term in most of the African languages, is an indication that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. speakers of the language are unable to distinguish perceptually between these two colours 2. the distinction was not a needful one in African culture 3. no distinction can be made between e.g. the colour of the sky and the colour of trees 4. there was a lack of language planning 	4
<p>e. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. they are composed in honour of a chief or king 2. they are intended for children 3. they embrace a people's philosophy of life 4. they are usually composed by a single artist, who will be well known <p>OR IN HONOUR OF AN IMPORTANT PERSON</p>	1
<p>h. A characteristic feature of idioms is that .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. they are usually told by the grandmother 2. they often have an open-ended story structure. 3. they exemplify code-switching and code-mixing. 4. they are able to enrich a person's language and add colour to his/her speech 	4
<p>g As a literary genre praise poems are part of a nation's .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. myths 2. moral lessons 3. stereotyped phrases 4. folklore 	4

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>i Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of traditional African folklore?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 It was meticulously recorded in writing through the ages by the elders of a community. 2 It is an invaluable source of cultural insight 3 It was passed on by word of mouth from one generation to the next 4 It makes room for a certain amount of innovation by the narrator 	1
<p>j Which elements are part of the traditional setting for story telling in African culture?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Full moon, fire place, extended family as audience, grandfather as narrator. 2 Grandmother as narrator, night time, children as audience, women busy cooking a meal 3 Evening, extended family as audience, fire place, grandmother as narrator 4 Fire place, women grinding corn, grandparents as narrators, extended family as audience 	1
OR THEY ARE TYPICALLY TOLD DURING THE DAY	
<p>a Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the AFL1504 module?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 to increase vocabulary of an African language through the use of technical passages and advanced grammatical structures 2 to engage with the rules of an African language as an intellectual exercise 3 to teach mother-tongue speakers of an African language basic pronunciation and comprehension skills in their language 4 to apply knowledge of literature to promote communication and to develop cultural awareness of an African language speaking community 	4
<p>c Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 It makes use of a noun class system and concordial agreement 2 It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next 3 It is spoken by many people on the African continent 4 It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems. 	1

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>e The lack of colour terms in Western culture to denote multiple colours of livestock by means of a single word is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 an indication that Westerners could not perceptually distinguish between different colours for animals 2 a sign of lack of innovation on the part of Westerners to come up with colour terms for animals 3 proof that the domestic animals that African communities farmed with were more colourful than those farmed with by Westerners 4 evidence that greater importance was attached to animals and livestock in African culture compared to Western culture 	4
<p>f Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 They often have an open-ended story structure 2 They must be told during daytime 3 They are usually told by the grandmother 4 They have timeless messages and universal qualities 	2
<p>g When an audience frequently interrupts a performance or narration in African culture it is an indication of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 disrespect 2 encouragement 3 boredom 4 disappointment 	2

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>h The tradition of telling riddles in a community serves to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 stimulate children's intellect 2 honour important persons 3 express general truths 4 encourage manual labour 	<p>1</p>
<p>i Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation 2 It is a word-for-word translation from the original 3 It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs 4 It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole 	<p>4</p>
<p>j Where is code-switching and code-mixing least likely to occur?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 dramas 2 news bulletins 3 talk shows 4 sport commentaries 	<p>2</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>a The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 fables, folktales, riddles and praise poems 2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs 3. legends, fables, myths and folktales. 4. idioms, riddles, folktales and proverbs 	4
<p>. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. game shows 2. dramas 3. talk shows 4. news bulletins 	4
<p>e In African culture certain rituals and customs such as the following are observed at the death of a husband</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	1

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>g Which elements are part of the traditional setting for storytelling in African culture?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Full moon, fire place, extended family as audience, grandfather as narrator 2 Fire place, women <i>grinding corn</i>, 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 	4
<p>h What is the purpose of a story structure which is open-ended?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	2
<p>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?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Folktales 2 Proverbs 3 Praise poems 4 Songs 	2

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
a	<p>In South Africa the term 'African languages' is preferred to 'Bantu languages' because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	2
d	<p>The ritual whereby a woman's hair is shaved off at the end of her mourning period is called</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 a farewell ceremony 2 a cleansing ceremony 3 a shaving ceremony 4 an initiation ceremony 	2
g	<p>Folklore as verbal art includes the following genres</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	3

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>What is the general purpose of a comprehension test?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	2
<p>a Which one of the following describes traditional African folklore accurately?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 It includes genres such as traditional dances, praise poetry, broadcasting and journalism 2 It was traditionally performed on stage in local theatre buildings 3 It requires excellent memorising skills to convey it from one generation to the next 4 It was meticulously recorded in writing through the ages by the elders of a community 	3
<p>b The language from which all Bantu languages are presumed to have originated is generally known as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Great Lakes language 2 Mother tongue 3 Ubuntu 4 Ur-Bantu 	4

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>g Which of the following is NOT true during the narration of a folktale in a traditional setting?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The narrator is allowed to use his/her creative freedom when telling a story 2 The narration usually takes place in the evening around the fire place 3 The storyteller is usually the grandmother 4 The audience is expected to frequently interrupt the narrator to voice their dissatisfaction 	4
<p>h One of the important functions of folktales is to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 make children aware of animals that act like human beings 2 teach children the importance of developing desirable qualities 3 enlighten children about cannibals, monsters and ogres 4 train children to stay awake in the evenings while listening to the narrator 	2
<p>Rhythm in African poetry is achieved by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 a number of stanzas of equal length 2 manipulation of stress patterns 3 syllable length and high tone 4 vowel and diphthong sounds 	3
<p>h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. express general truths. 2. pose questions that demand an answer. 3. entertain adults and children. 4. combat boredom. 	1

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>i. Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation. 2. It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole. 3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs. 4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original 	2
<p>j In translations the aim is to produce texts that are meaningful and stylistically well-formed. This is achieved by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 an idiomatic translation 2 a word-for-word translation 3 a literal translation 4 a translation divorced from context <p style="text-align: right;">/10/</p>	1
<p>UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2</p> <p>2 1 Funda isiqephu esilandelayo bese uphendula imibuzo / Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow</p> <p>Nayo imbuzi futhi ithi ingabona imoto, ithi ngaze ngavelelwa Ibaleke ngesikhulu isivini Kantu izimbongolo zona, aziyigqize qakala imoto, ngisho ingaqhamuka indiza, ziyazimele nje zinganyakazi nakunyakaza ngoba ziyazi ukuthi zasikhokhela sonke isikweletu sazo</p> <p>This passage is taken from the study guide on the CD page 12/13 the last paragraph. Money These questions are also supposed to be answered in Zulu.</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
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)
The goat runs away. It thinks the owner will ask for his money /	
(b) Yisiphi isilwane esingabaleki lapho sibona imoto? Kungani singabaleki? / Which animal does not run away when it sees a car?	(2)
The donkey. /	
(c) Yisiphi esinye isilwane okuxoxwa ngaso kule nganekwane? / Which other animal is talked about in this folktale?	(2)
The dog. /	
(d) Yisikweletu sani okuxoxwa ngaso kule nganekwane? / What debt is talked about in this folktale?	(2)
Money. /	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
(e) Bangaki abalingiswa abakule nganekwane? / How many characters are in this folktale?	(2)
4 characters. 3 animals and 1 man. /	
2 2 (a) Discuss the themes covered in isiZulu folktales Use an isiZulu folktale to support your answer	(5)
<p>THEMES</p> <p>People are educated about;</p> <p>the dangers of: jealousy, arrogance, greed, unfaithfulness, cruelty, laziness, etc.,</p> <p>The importance of qualities like: wisdom, bravery, cooperation, love, kindness, patience, obedience, etc. is highlighted</p> <p>uZenzile and uZenziwe</p> <p>In this story we see how jealousy drove the new wife to hatred. This hatred made the women to think of evil deeds which they would use to eliminate the boy. Unwary about the girl's presence, they planned to poison the boy's food, to dig a big hole into which he would fall and to lay in wait for him to enter his room and kill him. The girl heard all their plans and each time warned her brother of the danger that awaited him. As a result the brother was able to avert all the danger that was to befall him. People should always know that good overcomes evil. Never plan evil deeds because evil is always defeated.</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>(b) Zulu folktales have a unique structure. Discuss this statement with reference to an isiZulu folktale of your choice.</p>	<p>(5)</p>
<p>Folktales have formulae, i.e. words that uniquely mark the introduction, the response and the ending.</p> <p>The unique structure of Zulu folktales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌚ Folktales have formulae, that is, words that uniquely mark the introduction, the response and the ending. ⌚ As an introduction, the narrator would usually say <i>Kwesukesukela</i>. ⌚ In the body of the folktale, the story-teller interplay establishes a strong sense of mutual supportiveness. ⌚ The narrator uses various gestures and tones of voice to imitate and to portray the characters. ⌚ To mark the end of the folktale the narrator says: <i>Cosu cosu iyaphela</i>. <p>UZenzile noZenziwe / Kwesukasukela! Cosu!</p> <p>Kwakukhona inkosikazi eyayinezingane ezimbili.</p> <p>They respond by saying: <i>Cosi</i></p> <p>Indoda yaphuma elawini lomfana yabaleka ngoba yesaba ukuthi umfana uzoyibulala. <u>Cosu, Cosu iyaphela.</u></p> <p>(b) Explanatory paragraph on the role of the audience in Zulu story telling:</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>The role of the audience in Zulu story telling is important for example, interruptions by the audience assure the story teller that he/she still has their attention. The narrator would usually say: “<i>Kwesukasukela</i>” The listeners are not supposed to be passive. They respond by saying: <i>Cosi</i>. Throughout the narration they laugh, join in singing if the tale has a short song which is repeated by a certain character in the tale.</p> <p>This storyteller-audience interplay establishes a strong sense of mutual supportiveness.</p> <p>VALUE AND PURPOSE OF FOLKTALES</p> <p><u>(a) Discuss the values and purposes of folktales among the Zulu people. Support your answer by referring to any Zulu folktale you know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌚ Folktales are narrated to entertain, educate and instruct both children and adults. ⌚ Because of the spoken word used in folktales children learn to relate to their natural and social environment. ⌚ Through storytelling social values are instilled and encouraged while malpractices are condemned. ⌚ Storytelling is an important vehicle of cultural preservation. ⌚ Stories have timeless messages and universal qualities. ⌚ They are a means of introducing subjects for discussion such as moral issues and warnings about anti-social behaviour. ⌚ They embody the inherited wisdom of the people. 	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>(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)</p>	
<p>This story shows that it is a good thing to be trustworthy at all times. If you don't owe anyone anything, like the donkey in the story, you do not have a reason to panic. On the contrary if you have been untrustworthy or unfaithful your conscience will always trouble you.</p>	
<p>(c) Mention any two types of folktales you know (2)</p>	
<p>Folktales may be classified according to themes or characters.</p> <p>As regards characters, the following types are the most common:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ cannibal tales, ➤ trickster tales, ➤ monster or ogre tales, ➤ human tales and ➤ animal tales 	
<p>23 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)</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p data-bbox="150 288 450 320">Function of riddles</p> <p data-bbox="150 363 694 395">Riddles serve a three-fold function:</p> <ul data-bbox="150 438 2016 619" style="list-style-type: none"> • form of entertainment and combat boredom • fulfil a very important social and moral function • play a very significant educational role, as they are meant to stimulate and sharpen the intellect of the young so that they would be able to listen carefully, and after careful analysis of a riddle, come up with a well thought-out answer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Riddles also encourage the youth to study their environment and their culture. <p data-bbox="150 659 521 691">EXAMPLE OF A RIDDLE</p> <p data-bbox="150 730 1330 762">17. Ngikuphica ngomcondo kamesisi. (I trick you with the madam's thin legs.)</p> <p data-bbox="150 802 602 834">Impendulo: Inalithi (A needle)</p> <p data-bbox="150 874 629 906">Nature and structure of riddles</p> <p data-bbox="150 946 1249 978">Discuss the nature and structure of Zulu riddles with suitable examples.</p> <ul data-bbox="150 1026 2072 1313" style="list-style-type: none"> ⌚ Riddles are questions that should be answered, but they may not necessarily be in the form of a question. ⌚ They are often in the form of simple statements. ⌚ The contents of a riddle provides clues towards finding the answer. ⌚ The questioner starts by saying <i>Ngiyakuphica</i> in Zulu, and then the audience has to guess the correct answer to the statement or question being posed. ⌚ A variety of poetic devices may be encountered in riddles, such as parallelism (similarity in successive passages), contrast, ideophones (e.g. sound imitations), repetitions, compound words, interjections, personification, metaphors and direct speech. 	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
Introductory phrase of a riddle in isiZulu: <i>Ngiyakuphica/Ngikuphicaphica</i>	
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/
<p>2. ukuthatha ngozipho – to steal</p> <p>2. Lo mfana uthatha ngozipho. (This boy is a thief.)</p> <p>4. ukuhamba ngezinqe – to lack basic commodities</p> <p>4. Laba bantu beswele bahamba ngezinqe. (These people do not have anything they lack basic commodities .)</p> <p>10. ukudla ubuthongo – to sleep</p> <p>10. Le ngane iyabudla ubuthongo. (This child sleeps a lot.)</p> <p>11. ukulala ngamanzi – to sleep without eating anything</p> <p>11. Izolo balele ngamanzi bengenakudla . (They slept without eating anything yesterday.)</p> <p>19. ukuthathwa wukufa – to die</p> <p>19. Unina wathathwa ukufa basebancane. (Their mother died when they were still small.)</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>I HAVE ADDED THESE IDIOMS AS THEY ALWAYS APPEAR IN THE EXAMS</p>	
<p>Use the following idioms in Zulu sentences of your own to show that you understand what they mean:</p>	
<p>i. ukushaya ihlombe (to clap hands in unison for an achievement which has been attained).</p>	
<p>Abantu bashaya ihlombe bemhalalisela ngokuphumelela kwakhe.</p>	
<p>ii. ukubamba indlela (to walk away)</p>	
<p>Umfana wabamba indlela eqonde ekhaya.</p>	
<p>iii. ukushaya amathambo (to go to a <i>sangoma</i> and be told about your misfortunes)</p>	
<p>Isangoma sashaya amathambo simtshela ngempilo yakhe.</p>	
<p>iv. ukubamba oyaziyo (to walk away from a situation)</p>	
<p>Wathi angaqeda ukusebenza wabamba ayaziyo.</p>	
<p>v. ukufaka isandla (to help (financially) where you see a need)</p>	
<p>Amakhosikazi afaka isandla ukuze abantwana bathole ukudla.</p>	
<p>(e) In Zulu culture songs were composed for a variety of reasons. State some of the reasons why songs were composed</p>	<p>(10)</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>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)</p>	
<p>Occasions for which songs were composed in Zulu culture:</p> <p>Songs in Zulu are composed and sung in: work groups, when asking for rain, in time of war, for weddings and other traditional ceremonies, and for children</p>	
<p>Structure of songs</p> <p>Folk-songs are not rigid. Flexibility and variability characterise the tune as well as the text. Different singers may give different renditions of the same song or the same folk-singer may sing a song somewhat differently on different occasions. The same song may also differ according to the area in which the song is sung. A number of lines or parts of lines are usually repeated throughout the song.</p>	
<p>Childrens' song</p> <p>Children will usually sing this song when they mimic the movement of birds. As they sing the hop and jump, hop and jump imitating how birds hop and jump as the move on the ground</p>	
<p>Wedding song</p> <p>This song is sung at a wedding by the bridal party. Although it is a song of delight, it also carries a message to the groom's party that they should look well after the orphan. If this does not happen, there are many allegations will be directed to the</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>bride. They will accuse her of stealing, of being a witch and of eating the eggs of her in-laws before a cow is slaughtered to give her permission to eat certain foods in her-in-laws household..</p>	
<p>(a) In Zulu culture various proverbs serve various purposes. Mention one of the purposes and also give an example of a Zulu proverb to illustrate your answer. (2)</p> <p>Proverbs express general truths,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • such as to warn, advise or encourage to do good. <p>Any example of a proverb: <i>Iphika nkani lifela enkanini.</i></p>	
<p>(b) Alliteration (repetition of similar sounds in a line) and assonance (repetition of the same vowel sounds) are the easiest sound patterns that form rhythm and which one can easily pick up in praise poems.</p> <p>From Shaka's praise poem extract an example of alliteration and assonance</p> <p>Examples of alliteration in Shaka's praise poem:</p> <p>USishaka kasishayeki (repetition of 's' and 'sh' sounds) Ilemb'eleq' amany'amalembe ngokukhalipha (repetition of 'l' sound)</p> <p>Examples of assonance</p> <p>Kwaze kwas' amanxulum' esibikelana (repetition of vowel 'a') Ilemb'eleq' amany'amalembe ngokukhalipha (repetition of vowel 'e')</p> <p>(Any example which shows alliteration and assonance will be accepted.)</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3</p>	
<p>Funda le ndatshana engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo /Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>THIS PASSAGE IS TAKEN FROM MY SISTER'S WEDDING IN THE CD STUDY GUIDE PAGE 31 THE ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN ZULU</p>	
(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)

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
(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)		Women brewing African beer. Children singing wedding songs. Males dancing.
(a) Abantu abaningi beze kuphi? (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)		
(a) Ngobani abeze emshadweni kadadewethu? (1)		
(b) Ngubani ofike esontweni ngemoto? (1)		
(c) Umakoti ufike ngemoto enjani? (1)		

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
(d)	Umakoti ugqoke ingubo enjani?	(1)
(e)	Ngubani olinde phakathi esontweni?	(1)
(f)	Ngubani ugqoke isudi enhle emnyama ?	(1)
(a)	Abantu abaningi beze kuphi?	(1) (a) Abantu abeze emshadweni kadadewethu baningi.
(b)	Ngubani ofike esontweni ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyi-BMW?	(1) (b) Umakoti ufike ngemoto enhle eluhlaza eyiBMW
(c)	Umakoti ugqoke ingubo enjani?	(1) (c) Umakoti ugqoke ingubo emhlophe.
(d)	Umkhwenyane umlinde kuphi umakoti?	(1) (d) Umkhwenyane umlinde ngaphakathi esontweni.
(e)	Umkhwenyane ugqoke isudi enjani?	(1) (e) Umkhwenyane ugqoke isudi emnyama
(f)	Ngobani abapheke ukudla okuningi ekhaya?	(1) (f) Amakhosikazi apheke ukudla okuningi ekhaya
(g)	Libekwe kuphi ikhekhe elikhulu elimhlophe nezimbali ezibomvu?	(1) (g) Amakhosikazi aphise utshwala obuningi, enze neziphuzo eziningi

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
(h)	Ngobani abacula amaculo amnandi omshado? (1)	(h) Izingane zicula amaculo amnandi omshado
(g)	Ekhaya amakhosikazi enzeni? (2)	
<p>UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4</p> <p>Paraphrase the following Zulu passage in English</p> <p>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/</p>		
<p>Zenzile heard the song her sister was singing, she did not enter her room. Her sister always sang when something bad was about to happen to her, even today her father wanted to kill her. She hid in her room so that she could kill him as he enters., because of Zenziwe's song. Zenzile did not enter her room, what happened was the man left the room fearing the boy would kill him.</p>		

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4</p> <p>Paraphrase the following Zulu passage in English</p> <p>Ngakusasa ngenkathi uZenzile esekweluseni, le nkosikazi nobaba wakhe benza icebo lokubulala umfana Bavumelana ngokuthi bambe umgodu omkhulu ehlathini, ukuze umfana awele ngaphakathi, ngoba lo mgodi wawujulile wayezokufa engabonwa muntu umfana Namanje babekhuluma bengaboni ukuthi uZenziwe useduze ulalele konke abakushoyo ngomfowabo</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">/10/</p>
<p>The next day when Zenzile went herding, the woman and his father made a plan to kill the boy. They agreed to dig a big hole in the forest, so that the boy falls inside. The hole was deep and the boy will die without being seen by anyone. Even then they were talking and did not see that Zenziwe is close and was listening to everything they were saying about her brother.</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5</p> <p>Translate the following passage from English into Zulu</p> <p>“Stop laughing, help me get on the bus,” the grandmother rebuked Melusi does not know now what to do – should he pull or push the grandmother? Grandmother sees in the boy’s face that he is worried, now she laughs at him “Hold this stick of mine I am now old, I cannot be kicking tins on the road But I know how to get on the bus ”</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">/10/</p>
<p>“Yekela ukuhleka ungisize”, ugogo ekhuza. Umelusi akazi ukuthi enze njani – amudonse noma amududule ugogo? Ugogo uyabona ebusweni bomfana ukuthi ukhathazekile, manje usehleka umfana. Bamba udondolo lwami, sengigugile manje, angikwazi ukukhahlela amathini emgwaqweni kepha ngiyakwazi ukugibela ibhasi.</p>	
<p>UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5</p> <p>Translate the following passage from English into Zulu</p> <p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">/10/</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6</p> <p>Write an essay or dialogue (ingxoxo) of about 1 page on ONE of the following topics, OR</p> <p>2 paragraphs of about 10 to 15 lines each on TWO of the following topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ngiyayithanda iNingizimu Afrika (South Africa) (b) Kumnandi ukufunda isiZulu (c) NgoMgqibelo ezitolo (d) Umndenani 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 <p style="text-align: right;">/20/</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6</p> <p>Bhala indaba noma ingxoxo eyikhasi elilodwa ngesihloko ESISODWA kwezilandelayo, NOMA amapharagrafu amabili anemigqa ayi-10 ukuya kweyi-15 ngezihloko EZIMBILI kwezilandelayo:/ Write an essay or dialogue in Zulu of about 1 page on ONE of the following topics, OR TWO paragraphs of about 10 to 15 lines each on TWO of the following topics:</p> <p>(a) Ngithanda ukufunda isiZulu ngoba ... / I like learning isiZulu because....</p> <p>(b) Kumnandi ukuhlala eNingizimu Afrika./ It is great to live in South Africa.</p> <p>(c) Inja yami./ My dog.</p> <p>(d) Ekhaya ngeSonto./ At home on Sunday</p> <p>(e) Emsebenzini./ At work.</p> <p>(f) Umndeni wami./ My family.</p> <p>(g) Ukuyothenga ezitolo./ Going to the shops.</p> <p>(h) Ingxoxo: UGugu utshela udokotela ukuthi akaphili, uhlushwa ngumkhuhlane. / Dialogue: Gugu tells the Dr that she is sick, she has flu.</p> <p>(i) Ingxoxo: UThemba uxoxa nomngane wakhe uLindelwa ngokufunda kwabo e-UNISA./ Dialogue: Themba tells Lindelwa about their studies at UNISA.</p> <p>(j) Ingxoxo: Umthengisi kaphethroli egalaji uxoxa nomthengi kaphethroli./ Dialogue: A petrol attendant speaks to the customer at the garage</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBULO 3/QUESTION 3</p> <p>Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow</p> <p>igama lamu nguSipho Dubazana Ngingumfundisi lapha esontweni laseSheshi Ngivuka ekuseni kakhulu ngamaSonto ukulungisa intshumayelo yosuku. Ngisebenzisana nezinhlobo eziningi zabantu Abantu abadala nabasha Abanye bahlala kuleli lokishi, abanye bahlala edolobheni kanti abanye bahlala emapulazini Iningi labantu abahlala elokishini liza esontweni ngezinyawo, abanye beza ngamabhosi bese kuthi labo abahlala kude beze ngezimoto zabo Kulo msebenzi wobufundisi, ngishumayela izwi leNkosi, ngithandazele abagulayo, futhi ngiye nasemajele</p>	
<p>(a) Ngubani igama lalo muntu oxoxa le ndaba? What is the name of the person telling the story? (1)</p>	
<p>(b) Uyini umsebenzi wakhe? Kuphi? What is his work? Where? (2)</p>	
<p>(c) Uvukelani ekuseni kakhulu ngamasonto umfundisi? Why does the preacher wake up early in the morning on Sundays? (1)</p>	
<p>(d) Nikeza izinhlobo ezimbili zabantu umfundisi asebenzisana nazo Give two types of people whom the preacher works with (2)</p>	
<p>(e) Beza ngani abantu esontweni? What do the people use when coming to church? (3)</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
(f) Nikeza umsebenzi owodwa owenziwa ngumfundisi. Give one function which the preacher performs (1)	
<p>UMBUZO 4/QUESTION 4</p> <p>Paraphrase the following passage in English</p> <p>Kwakukhona inkosikazi eyayinezingane ezimbili. Lezi zingane kwakungumfana nentombazane, uZenzile noZenziwe. Kwathi ekuhambeni kwesikhathi umama walezi zingane washona, ubaba wazo wase ethatha omunye unkosikazi. Le nkosikazi entsha yayimzonda uZenzile ngoba ehlakaniphile. Le nkosikazi yenza ukuthi ubaba wezingane amzonde uZenzile.</p> <p>ANSWER TAKEN FROM TUTORIAL LETTER 202/2/2017</p> <p>There was a woman who had two children. These children were a boy and a girl, Zenzile and Zenziwe. After some time their mother died, and their father married another wife. This new wife hated Zenzile very much because he was a clever boy. This wife caused the father of the children to hate Zenzile. One day they plotted to kill him.</p>	
<p>UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4</p> <p>Funda isiqephu esilandelayo bese uphendula imibuzo ngesiZulu./ Read the following extract and then answer the questions in Zulu.</p> <p>Ithe ukuba iyizwe indaba yokukhetha imisila imbila yacabanga ngendawo yayo eyayiphezulu edwaleni. Indawo eyayifudumele kamnandi. Yayisinquma ukungayi ukuyokhetha umsila. Yahamba yayohlala edwaleni layo. Yamemeza izimfene ezazedlula ngendlela yathi kuzo, “Ningikhethele umsila nami uma niyolanda eyenu enkosini, ibhubesi”. “Kulungile,” kwethembisa izimfene zedlula ngokukhulu ukushesha. Kuthe emva kwesikhashana zonke izilwane zase zibuthene ngaphansi kwedwala okwakungumuzi wenkosi ibhubesi. Isilwane ngasinye kwakufanele ukuba sikhetha umsila. Lokhu kwakuhlelwe ukuba kuhambe kahle, kodwa ngoba ibhubesi lase ligugile futhi lingasaboni, layihlanganisa imisila.</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
(a) Iyiphi indaba okwakuxoxwa ngayo kule ndaba?/ Which matter is being discussed in this passage?	(a) Kule ndaba kuxoxwa ngendaba yokukhethwa kwemisila.
(b) Yayicabanga ngani imbila ngenkathi kuxoxwa ngale ndatshana?/ What was the rock-rabbit thinking about when this matter was discussed?	(b) Imbila yayicabanga ngendawo yayo eyayiphezulu edwaleni.
(c) Yayikuphi indawo yembila futhi injani?/ Where was the rock-rabbit's place and what was it like?	(c) Indawo yembila yayifudumele kamnandi.
(d) Yanquma ukuthini imbila?/ What did the rock-rabbit decide on?	(d) Imbila yanquma ukuthuma izimfene ukuthi ziyikhethele umsila.
(e) Yisiphi isilwane esasiyinkosi yezilwane?/ Which animal was the king of the animals? (1)	(e) Isilwane esasiyinkosi kwakuyibhubesi.
(f) Kwenziwa yini ukuthi ibhubesi lihlanganise imisila?/ What made the lion to mix the tails up?	(f) Ibhubesi lahlanganisa imisila ngoba lase ligugile futhi lingasaboni
(g) Yini eyethenjiswa yizimfene?/ What did the apes promise?	(g) Izimfene zethembisa ukuthi zizoyikhethele umsila imbila.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5</p> <p>(a) Paraphrase the following Zulu passage in English.</p> <p>UMelusi wayekuthanda ukuya ezitolo nogogo wakhe. Ugogo wakhe wayewazonda amarobhothi. Wayengakwazi ukuhamba asheshe uma amarobhothi eluhlaza okotshani. Wayegugile. Wayezizonda nezimoto ezazishayela ngokushesha zimedlula kwangathi zishayelwa yizinhlanga/ngabantu abahlanyayo.</p>	
<p>Answer:</p> <p>Melusi liked going to the shops with his grandmother. His grandmother hated traffic lights. She could not move too quickly when the lights were green. She was old. She also hated seeing cars which drove quickly past her as if they were driven by mad people.</p>	
<p>UMBUZO 5/QUESTION 5</p> <p>Translate the following passage from English into Zulu</p> <p>One day, a dog, a donkey and a goat, after travelling a very long distance felt tired The animals saw a car coming and asked for a lift The driver of the car said the animals could get into the car The animals gladly got into the car The driver requested that the animals pay for the trip</p>	<p>/10/</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4</p> <p>Paraphrase the following Zulu passage into English or Afrikaans</p> <p>Umnikazi wemoto wathi zingagibela Yahamba-ke imoto, yaze yayofika lapho zazizokwehla khona Zathi uma zehla, imbongolo yakhokha imali yayo eyayibizwe umshayeli wemoto, yasuka yahamba Wajabula umnikazi wemoto ngesenzo sembongolo Inja nayo yakhokha imali yayo kodwa kwatholakala ukuthi imali yayo ihlangene, umnikazi wemoto wathi kuzomele ilinde ukuze ithole ushintshi wayo Imbuzi yona yabasathe mpumpu, lutho imali Yabona ukuthi akukho okuzoyisiza, yathi galo yephuka, yayongena ehlathini</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">/10/</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T</p>
<p>The owner of the car told them to get in, the car drove until they got off. When they got off, the donkey paid the money the driver told him about, it left. The owner of the car was happy with what the donkey did. The dog also paid but the dog's money needed some change, the owner of the car told the dog to wait until he finds change. The goat kept asking but no money, it then saw that nothing will help then ran to the forest.</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p data-bbox="203 316 698 355">UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5</p> <p data-bbox="203 421 1178 464">Translate the following passage from English into Zulu</p> <p data-bbox="203 523 2051 775">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</p> <p data-bbox="1977 740 2051 775">/10/</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5</p> <p>Translate the following passage from English into Zulu</p> <p>Seeing that their plans were not working, they decided to kill the boy when he came back from the grāzing land. The father will hide in the boy's hut and attack him as he enters. Zenziwe heard what was planned and when her brother came home that evening she met him and sang a song warning him not to enter his hut because there was a killer inside. Zenzile heard the song and passed his hut. The boy's father went out of the hut and ran away, frightened that the boy will kill him</p>	<p>/10/</p>

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4</p> <p>Paraphrase the following Zulu passage in English</p> <p>Le nkosikazi yenza nokuthi ubaba wezingane amzonde uZenzile. Ngelinye ilanga benza icebo lokumbulala. Ngenkathi benza icebo lokubulala uZenzile, uZenziwe wayeseduze ezwa konke abakushoyo ngomfowabo. UZenzile wayehamba ekuseni nsuku zonke eyokwelusa izinkomo zikababa wakhe. Ngelinye ilanga le nkosikazi entsha nobaba wakhe benza icebo lokumfaka ubuthi emasini kaZenzile.</p> <p>-----</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">/10/</p>
<p>This woman made their father hate Zenzile. One day they came up with a plan to kill him. At the time the plan was made Zenziwe was close by and heard everything they were saying about her brother. Zenzile always left early in the morning to herd his father's cows. One day the new wife and his father made a plan to poison Zenzile's sour milk (food).</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5</p> <p>Translate the following passage from English into Zulu</p> <p>The goat searched everywhere, but could not find any money. It then thought that nothing would help and ran into a forest. The goat's deed angered the driver of the car. He drove on without giving the dog its change. This angered the dog. It decided to run after the car thinking that the driver might stop, and it would then get its change</p>	<p>/10/</p>
<p>Imbuzi yacinga yonke indawo kepha ayitholanga mali. Yase icabanga ukuthi akuna lutho oluzosiza, yase ibalekela ehlathini. Indaba yembuzi yethukuthelisa umshayeli wemoto. Waqhubeka eshayela ngaphandle kokunikainja ushintshi wayo. Loku kwathukuthelisainja. Yasuke ya gijimisa imoto, icabanga ukuthi umshayeli uzoma ayinikeze ushintshi.</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>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</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(DBZ Ntuli, <i>Uthingo lwenkosazana</i>, p 17)</p>	
(a) Naabe le ndaba venzeka kuphi?	(2)
(b) Wayefundelani uSikhumbuzo?	(2)
(c) Yini eluniselelwe nguSikhumbuzo?	(2)
(d) Lena yintshumayela yakhe yesingaki engumfundisi	(1)
(e) Wahamba kanjani eya epulupithi?	(1)
(f) Yini ayihambisa emakholweni?	(1)

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
(m) Yini evachahazela naenkathi uSikhumbuzo ethinta iBhayibheli? (1)	
<p style="text-align: center;">UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3</p> <p>Funda le ndatshana engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo Phendula imibuzo ngesiZulu / Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in Zulu</p> <p>Ziningi izingane ezifunda kulesi sikole esisemakhaya Ezinye izingane zifika esikoleni zilethwe ngabazali bazo ngezimoto Ezinye zifika ngamabhasi nangamabhayisikili Ezinye njalo zihamba amabanga amade kakhulu ngezinyawo ukuze zifike esikoleni Lezi ezihamba amabanga amade zihlala kude nasesikoleni Zivuka ekuseni kakhulu ukuze zilungiselele ukuza esikoleni Kuthi nalapho ziya emakhaya zihambe isikhathi eside Uma isikole siphuzile ukuphuma lezi zingane zifika emakhaya ilanga selishonile</p> <p>Uma izulu lilibi, kuba nzima kakhulu ukuza esikoleni Imifula eminingi yakule ndawo igcwala idle izindwani futhi kayinawo amabhuloho Uma lina izulu, izingane ezindala zibeletsha ezincane ukuze nazo ziwele umfula Zikhona nezintaba kanye namagquma okumele lezi zingane ziwadundubale Imfundo ziyithola kanzima</p>	
(a) Sikuphi isikole okukhulunywa ngaso kule ndatshana? (1) (b) Zihamba amabanga amade kakhulu ngezinyawo ukuze zifike esikoleni?	

QUESTIONS		ANSWERS
(b)	Zihamba ngani izingane ezifunda kulesi sikole uma ziza esikoleni?	(4)
(c)	Yiziphi izingane ezihamba amabanga amade uma ziza esikoleni?	(1)
(d)	Zivuka nini ukuze zilungiselele ukuza esikoleni?	(1)
(e)	Uma isikole siphuzile ukuphuma zifika nini emakhaya lezi zingane?	(1)
(f)	Kule ndawo kunemifula kanye nani enye eyenza ukuthi kube nzima kulezi zingane ukuya esikoleni?	(2)

UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5

Translate the following passage from English into Zulu

It is easier when the teacher knows that you are stuttering and that you often know the correct answer to the question asked. If the teacher approaches you while you are still stuttering, he/she usually passes to other learners. By the time he/she comes back to you, your stutter would be over, and you will then give him/her the correct answer

/10/

Kuze kube ngcono uma uthisha esekwazi ukuthi unamalimi futhi kuvamile ukuthi ungayazi impendulo enembayo. Usezothi-ke uma efika kuwe usabambekile, adlulele phambili. Uyothi eqambe ebuya, hhawu usuqaqekile emlonyeni, usumnikeza impendulo abeyifuna.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4</p> <p>Paraphrase the following Zulu passage into English</p> <p>Izikole zivaliwe Izingane ezifunda isikole zijabulile ngoba azisezuvuka ekuseni kakhulu kulezi zinsuku ziye esikoleni Kunzima kuzo ukuvuka ekuseni kakhulu ebusika Izingane azibuthandi ubusika /10/</p>	
<p>The schools are closed and the learners are happy because they wont have to wake up early in the morning. Its difficult for them to wake up early in winter. The children do not like winter.</p>	
<p>UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5</p> <p>Translate the following passage into Zulu</p> <p>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/</p>	
<p>Ugogo nomkhulu bahlala epulazini eduzane ko lwandle. Ngivakasha njalo uma izikole zivaliwe. Epulazini kunezilwane eziningi, ngithanda ukunikeza izinkukhu ukudla futhi ngidlale nezinja.</p>	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>2 1 Funda isiqephu esilandelayo bese uphendula imibuzo ngesiZulu / Read the following extract and then answer the questions in Zulu</p> <p>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</p>	
(a) Yini eyenziwa yimbuzi eyathukuthelisa umshayeli wemoto? (2)	
(c) Yini eyenza ukuthiinja ithukuthele? (2)	
(d) Injabyabona ukuthiifanele yenzeni? (2)	
(d) Yisiphi esinye isilwane okuxoxwa ngaso kule nganekwane? (2)	
(e) Ungathi le nganekwane iqukethe yiphi indikimba? (2)	

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4</p> <p>Funda isiqephu esilandelayo bese uphendula imibuzo. / Read the following extract and then answer the questions.</p> <p>Umnikazi wemoto wathi zingagibela. Yahamba-ke imoto, yaze yayofika lapho zazizokwehla khona. Zathi uma zehla, imbongolo yakhokha imali yayo eyayibizwe umshayeli wemoto, yasuka yahamba. Wajabula umnikazi wemoto ngesenzo sembongolo. Inja nayo yakhokha imali yayo kodwa kwatholakala ukuthi imali yayo ihlangene, umnikazi wemoto wathi kuzomele ilinde ukuze ithole ushintshi wayo. Imbuzi yona yabasathe mpumpu, lutho imali. Yabona ukuthi akukho okuzoyisiza, yathi galo yephuka, yayongena ehlathini.</p>	
<p>(a) (i) Le nganekwane ixoxa ngezilwane ezintathu. Yiziphi lezo? / This folktale is a story about three animals. Which are these animals? (1)</p>	<p>Imbongolo, inja nembuzi.</p>
<p>(ii) Kungani umshayeli wemoto athi lezi zilwane azigibele? / Why did the driver of the car say that these animals should get into the car? (1)</p>	<p>Umshayeli wemoto wayefuna izilwane zigibele ukuze zikhokhe imali.</p>
<p>(iii) Ungathi le nganekwane iqukethe yini indikimba? Kungani usho njalo? / What would you say is the theme of this folktale? Why do you say so? (2)</p>	<p>Iqukethe indikimba yokwethembeka nokungethembeki. [Umfundi ngamunye angaba nemibono eminye ezwakalayo mayelana nempendulo].</p>