

# Tutorial letter 101/1/2018

## Language and Communication Skills Acquisition in an African Language 1

### AFL1503

### Semester 1

### Department of African Languages

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:**

This tutorial letter contains important information  
about your module.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

We are pleased to welcome you to this module and hope that you will find it both interesting and rewarding. We shall do our best to make your study of this module successful. You will be well on your way to success if you start studying early in the semester and resolve to do the assignments properly.

You will receive a number of tutorial letters during the year. A tutorial letter is our way of communicating with you about teaching, learning and assessment.

Tutorial Letter 101, i.e. this tutorial letter, contains important information about the scheme of work, resources and assignments for this module. We urge you to read it carefully and to keep it at hand when working through the study material, preparing the assignment(s), preparing for the examination and addressing questions to your lecturers.

Please read my Studies @ Unisa brochure, in combination with Tutorial Letter 101 as it gives you an idea of generally important information when studying at a distance and within a particular College.

In Tutorial Letter 101, you will find the assignments and assessment criteria as well as instructions on the preparation and submission of the assignments. We have also included certain general and administrative information about this module. Please study this section of the tutorial letter very carefully.

Right from the start we would like to point out that you must read all the tutorial letters you receive during the semester immediately and carefully, as they always contain important and, sometimes, urgent information.

We hope that you will enjoy this module and wish you all the best!

### **Please note / important notes:**

- English will be used in all formal instruction for this module. However, students are welcome to answer assignments or conduct correspondence with their lecturers in the language of their choice (any of the official languages of South Africa).
- Please choose only ONE language on the CD-ROM or from the pdf format files on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources and answer the assignments and examination questions for your chosen African language only.

Pay careful attention to the correct numbering of your language specific assignment.

### **1.1 Tutorial matter**

- A study guide
- Tutorial Letters 101 and 301 at registration and others later

- Other material: one CD-ROM (Note that the contents of the CD-ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. Just select the file with the language of your choice, then download.)

*Some of this tutorial matter may not be available when you register. Tutorial matter that is not available when you register will be posted to you as soon as possible. If you have access to the internet, you can view and print the study guide and tutorial letters on the University's online campus, myUnisa, at <http://my.unisa.ac.za> under 'official study material'.*

*We would like to draw your attention to the importance of myUnisa, the University's online portal for all the information and services you need to help manage your studies at Unisa. You need to be registered on myUnisa to be able to submit assignments online, gain access to the Library functions and various learning resources, download study material or converse with lecturers and fellow students about your studies and the challenges you encounter. myUnisa provides you with additional opportunities to take part in activities and discussions of relevance to topics in this module, assignments, marks and examinations.*

## **2. PURPOSE OF AND OUTCOMES FOR THE MODULE**

### **2.1 Purpose**

The purpose is to provide students with the opportunity to learn the basic language structure and vocabulary of an African language. Students who achieve the outcomes of this course will be able to communicate on an elementary level with speakers of the target language and be equipped with basic reading, listening and comprehension skills. They will also be culturally sensitive to language nuances on an elementary level.

### **2.2 Outcomes**

After the completion of this module you should be able to:

- read a Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga/ Swati or Ndebele text and grasp its overall contents, without necessarily knowing the meaning of every word;
- understand an increased number of vocabulary items;
- recognize grammatical constructions, without necessarily being able to analyse and explain them;
- give the content of Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati or Ndebele passages in your own words;
- be able to pronounce and do listening and comprehension exercises in Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati or Ndebele;
- answer content-based questions on Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati or Ndebele texts;

- demonstrate insight into and deal with basic grammar and contexts of language use in the Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga/ Swati or Ndebele speaking community.

The specific outcomes for this module are the following:

Specific outcome 1:

Converse according to language structures and vocabulary in a variety of everyday contexts.

Specific outcome 2:

Create written responses relating to a variety of contexts using correct language structures and vocabulary.

Specific outcome 3:

Converse in the target language with due observance of cultural nuances, using vocabulary, phrases and sentences in specific contexts.

### **3. LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS**

#### **3.1 Lecturer(s)**

The following is a list of lecturers who are responsible for this module. Please contact **only the lecturer for the language** you have chosen in this module. Their names appear below.

#### **IsiZulu (Zulu):**

Prof SE Bosch  
E-mail address: [boschse@unisa.ac.za](mailto:boschse@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 8253

#### **IsiZulu (Zulu):**

Mrs NL Molokomme (Deputy Module Co-ordinator)  
E-mail address: [moloknl@unisa.ac.za](mailto:moloknl@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 4970

#### **isiXhosa (Xhosa):**

Mr AP Sotashe  
E-mail address: [sotasap@unisa.ac.za](mailto:sotasap@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 6875

**Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho):**

Prof IM Kosch  
E-mail address: [koschim@unisa.ac.za](mailto:koschim@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 8232

**Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho): (ON LEAVE)**

Mrs FN Kanyane  
E-mail address: [kanyafm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:kanyafm@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 6648

**Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi (Northern Sotho):**

Mrs AL Ndlovu  
E-mail address: [endlova@unisa.ac.za](mailto:endlova@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 8084

**Setswana: (Tswana)**

Mr SE Masote  
E-mail address: [masotse@unisa.ac.za](mailto:masotse@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 8016

**Sesotho (Southern Sotho):**

Dr RM Nakin  
E-mail address: [nakinrm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:nakinrm@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 8659

**Siswati (Swati)**

Mrs RJ Lubambo  
E-mail address: [lubamrj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:lubamrj@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 2083

**IsiNdebele (Ndebele)**

Mrs C Mabena  
E-mail address: [mabencs@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mabencs@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 4748

**IsiNdebele (Ndebele)**

Mr MP Mabena  
E-mail address: [emabenm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:emabenm@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 3737

**Tshivenda (Venda):**

Dr KY Ladzani (Module Co-ordinator)  
E-mail address: [ladzaky@unisa.ac.za](mailto:ladzaky@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 8227

**Xitsonga (Tsonga):**

Mrs C Khoza  
E-mail address: [khozanc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:khozanc@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 2253

**Xitsonga (Tsonga):**

Mr D Mathevula  
E-mail address: [mathed@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mathed@unisa.ac.za)  
Telephone number: 012 429 6440

**3.2 Department**

Should you wish to write to us or send us a fax, please use the following contact details:

The Module leader AFL1503  
Attention: [Insert name of language you have chosen]  
Department of African Languages  
PO Box 392  
UNISA  
0003  
Fax: (012) 429 8288

Letters to lecturers may not be enclosed with or inserted into assignments. Should you have study material enquiries, please note that all study material is available and can be downloaded from *myUnisa*.

**3.3 University**

If you need to contact the university about matters not related to the content of this module, please consult the publication *my Studies @ Unisa*, which you received with your study material. This brochure contains information on how to contact the university (e.g. to whom you can write for different queries, important telephone and fax numbers, addresses and details of the times certain facilities are open).

Always have your student number at hand when you contact the university.

**4. MODULE-RELATED RESOURCES**

**4.1 Prescribed books**

There is **no prescribed textbook** for AFL1503. This means that you do not have to buy any additional books for this module code. **You need only study your study guide, language specific information on the CD-ROM/DVD (or from the pdf format files on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources) and the Tutorial Letters:**



## 4.2 Recommended books

Recommended works are not compulsory reading and therefore need not be bought. A **limited** number of copies are available in the Library. You are strongly advised to consult the works that are applicable to the language you have selected, since they broaden your knowledge of the language as well as your communication skills:

**isiZulu** (Zulu):

Wilkes, A. & Nkosi, N. 1998. *Say it in Zulu*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman Educational Publishers.

**Sesotho** (Southern Sotho):

Mokoena, A.D. 1998. *Sesotho made easy. A step-by-step guide*. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.

## 4.3 Electronic Reserves (e-Reserves)

There are no e-Reserves for this module.

## 4.4 Library services and resources information

For brief information go to: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/contents/studies/docs/myStudies-at-Unisa2016-brochure.pdf>

For more detailed information, go to the Unisa website: <http://www.unisa.ac.za/>, click on Library

For research support and services of Personal Librarians, go to:

<http://www.unisa.ac.za/Default.asp?Cmd=ViewContent&ContentID=7102>

The Library has compiled numerous library guides:

- find recommended reading in the print collection and e-reserves - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/undergrad>
- request material - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/request>
- postgraduate information services - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/request/postgrad>
- finding , obtaining and using library resources and tools to assist in doing research [http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research\\_Skills](http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/Research_Skills)
- how to contact the Library/find us on social media/frequently asked questions - <http://libguides.unisa.ac.za/ask>

#### 4.5 Additional books/ resources

The following are additional books that can be consulted by you. The library, however, does not undertake to provide these specific books:

##### **IsiZulu** (Zulu):

- De Schryver, G.-M. (Ed.). 2010. *Oxford Bilingual School Dictionary: Zulu and English*. First Edition. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.
- Dent & Nyembezi, S. 1995. *Scholar's Zulu Dictionary: English-Zulu/ Zulu-English*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter 3rd edition.
- Nyembezi, S. 1957. *Learn Zulu*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.
- Nyembezi, S. 1970. *Learn more Zulu*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.
- Townsend, P. 1993. *Phezulu*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.
- Wilkes, A & Nkosi, N. 1995. *Teach yourself Zulu. A complete course for beginners*. Berkshire: Hodder & Stroughton.

##### **IsiXhosa** (Xhosa):

- Kotzé, A.E., Grobler G.M.M., Moeketsi, R.M., Le Roux, J.C., Saule, N., Taljaard, P.C. 1991. *Multi- Language Dictionary and Phrase Book*, Cape Town: The Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Limited.

##### **Sesotho sa Leboa / Sepedi** (Northern Sotho):

- Lombard, D.P., Van Wyk, E.B. & Mokgokong, P.C. 1985. *Introduction to the grammar of Northern Sotho*. J.L. van Schaik: Pretoria.
- Poulos G & Louwrens LJ. 1994. *A linguistic analysis of Northern Sotho*. Pretoria: Via Afrika.
- Prinsloo, D.J., Sathekge, B.P. & Kriel, T.J. 1997. *Popular Northern Sotho Dictionary*. Tafelberg: Cape Town.

##### **Setswana** (Tswana):

- Jennings, L.E., Taljaard, P.C., Grobler, G.M., Moeketsi, R.M., Le Roux, J.C. 1995. *The Concise Multilingual Dictionary*. Jeppestown: AD Donker (PTY) LTD.
- Kotzé, A.E., Grobler G.M.M., Moeketsi, R.M., Le Roux, J.C., Saule, N., Taljaard, P.C. 1991. *Multi- Language Dictionary and Phrase Book*, Cape Town: The Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Limited.
- Le Roux, J.C. 1991. *The Concise Trilingual Pocket Dictionary English Tswana Afrikaans*. Jeppestown: AD Donker (PTY) LTD .

##### **Sesotho** (Southern Sotho):

- Moeketsi, R.H. 1998. *The Concise Trilingual Pocket Dictionary. English Southern Sotho Afrikaans*. Johannesburg: AD Donker Publisher.
- Mokoena, A. *Sesotho Made Easy*

**Tshivenda** (Venda):

Wentzel, PJ & Muloiwa, TW. 1982. *Trilingual Dictionary: Venda, English & Afrikaans*. University of South Afrika, Muckleneuk, Pretoria.  
 Department of Bantu Education. 1972. *Terminology and Orthography No.3*. The Government Printers. Pretoria.

**Xitsonga** (Tsonga)

Junod, H.A. 1942 *Xivulavuri*. Sasavona Books : Braamfontein  
 Compiled by Chatelain C. W 2008. *Eng.-Tso./Tso.-Eng. Pocket Dictionary*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein  
 Junod, H A 1967. *Vuvulavuri bya Xitsonga (Grammar)*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein  
 Junod H.A. 1936. *Vutlhar i bya Vatsonga* (Proverbs). Sasavona Books: Braamfontein  
 Ouwehand, M.1964 *Everyday Tsonga (Grammar)*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

**Siswati** (Swati)

Taljaard, P.C., Khumalo, J.N., e.a. 1991. Handbook of Siswati. Pretoria: Van Schaik.

**IsiNdebele** (Ndebele)

IsiNdebele National Lexicography Unit. 2006. *IsiNdebele/English isihlathululimezwi*. Pinelands: Phumelela.

IsiNdebele National Lexicography Unit. 2014a. *IsiNdebele monolingual dictionary*. South African Heritage Publishers

IsiNdebele National Lexicography Unit. 2014b. *IsiNdebele trilingual dictionary*. South African Heritage Publishers

**5. STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MODULE****5.1. Tutors**

Besides e-tutoring there will be face to face tutoring. It remains the responsibility of the respective students to contact the tutor assigned to them.

**5.2 Contact with fellow students****5.2.1 Study groups**

It is advisable to have contact with fellow students. One way to do this is to form study groups. The addresses of students in your area may be obtained from the following department:

Directorate: Student Administration and Registration  
 PO Box 392  
 UNISA  
 0003

### 5.2.2 MyUnisa

If you have access to a computer that is linked to the internet, you can quickly access resources and information at the University. The myUnisa learning management system is Unisa's online campus that will help you to communicate with your lecturers, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa – all through the computer and the internet.

To go to the myUnisa website, start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on the “Login to myUnisa” link on the right-hand side of the screen. This should take you to the myUnisa website. You can also go there directly by typing in <http://my.unisa.ac.za>.

### 5.2.3 Workshops and Videoconferencing

There are no discussion classes/seminars/workshops and video conferences for this module.

### 5.3 Free computer and internet access

Unisa has entered into partnerships with establishments (referred to as Telecentres) in various locations across South Africa to enable you (as a Unisa student) free access to computers and the Internet. This access enables you to conduct the following academic related activities: registration; online submission of assignments; engaging in e-tutoring activities and signature courses; etc. Please note that any other activity outside of these are for your own costing e.g. printing, photocopying, etc. For more information on the Telecentre nearest to you, please visit [www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres](http://www.unisa.ac.za/telecentres).

## 6. MODULE-SPECIFIC STUDY PLAN

Use your *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure for general time management and planning skills.

## 7. MODULE PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

There are no practicals for this module.

## 8. ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 Assessment criteria

- Name objects/items relating to specific contexts.
- Understand grammatical agreement.
- Generate elementary sentences and phrases in the target language.
- Use words, phrases and sentences relating to specific contexts.
- Identify the meaning of words from selected texts.
- Use vocabulary, phrases and sentences as signifiers of cultural concepts.
- Explain hierarchical societal structure in dialogues or conversations within specified contexts.

## 8.2 Assessment plan

- **How the admission to the examination works**

In terms of University policy, admission to examinations is granted to students on the basis of the submission of the first assignment for the specific tuition period (regardless of the mark obtained). The due date of the assignment will be within the first five weeks of the tuition period.

- **How the assessment system works**

There are two assignments for this module. In order to gain admission to the examination Assignment 01 has to be submitted in time. You are strongly advised to submit the second assignment as well in order to improve your year mark. The due dates for the submission of the assignments are indicated in section 8.3.2. You will receive the correct answers automatically for multiple-choice questions. For written assignments, lecturers / assessors will comment constructively on your work. However, instructional feedback on compulsory assignments **will be sent to all students registered for this module** in a follow-up tutorial letter, and not only to those students who submitted the assignments. The tutorial letter number will be 201, 202, etc.

As soon as you have received the instructional feedback, please check your answers. The assignments and the commentaries on these assignments constitute an important part of your learning and should help you to be better prepared for the next assignment and the examination.

Feedback on *myUnisa* additional assessments will be automated and therefore immediate. The following assessment criteria will help you to understand what is required of you in this module:

- Create texts relating to specific contexts.
- Choose appropriate medium of communication.
- Adopt correct register and tone for specific audience and situation.
- Translate sentences and phrases to and from the target language.
- Use words, phrases and sentences relating to specific contexts.
- Identify the meaning of words from selected texts.
- Supply correct responses to content-based questions.
- Demonstrate the ability to synthesize/integrate information showing a high degree of coherence and logical development of a reasoned argument.
- Produce a product that shows the ability to present text that is clearly structured and concise, using a variety of appropriate formats.
- Effective use of descriptive writing.
- Effective use of emotive writing.

- **The year mark and the examination mark**

A year mark of 20% is applicable to this module, which means that your final examination mark will comprise the exam mark of 80% plus 20% for the assignments (10% for each of the two assignments). In the case where a student obtains an exam mark of below 40%, the year mark will not count.

### 8.3 General assignment numbers

- **Assignment 01** which contains multiple choice questions, is to be completed by all students, according to the language they have chosen to study.
- For the **written assignment**, you are expected to select the same language on the CD-ROM/DVD that you selected for assignment one (Note that the contents of the CD-ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. Just select the file with the language of your choice, then download.). For example, if you selected isiZulu as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignment under the heading **isiZulu**; if you selected **Sesotho sa Leboa** as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignment under the heading **Sesotho sa Leboa**, etc.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** Note that each student has to submit only TWO assignments for this module. The first assignment (Assignment 01, which is a multiple choice assignment) must be done by all students. The first digit of the assignment number in this case, i.e. “0” identifies the assignment type as a multiple choice assignment and the second digit “1” stands for the first assignment.

The second assignment, which is a written assignment, is recognised by a “2” as the first digit of the assignment number. The second digit of the assignment number refers to the language in which you choose to answer your assignment.

Each language has been allocated a number as follows:

isiZulu: 1  
 isiXhosa: 2  
 Sesotho sa Leboa: 3 etc.

Assignment 21, for example, will refer to the second assignment for isiZulu, Assignment 22 will refer to the second assignment for isiXhosa, etc.

The first assignment must be done by all students to gain admission to the exams. Both assignments contribute to the year mark and it is advisable that students submit the second assignment as well.

Please choose only ONE language and do the two assignments for that particular language, e.g. Siswati (Assignment 01 and 26), Xitsonga (Assignment 01 and 29).

<b>First assignment</b>	<b>(Multiple choice)</b>	<b>Written (second) assignment</b>
IsiZulu	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 21</b>
IsiXhosa	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 22</b>
Sesotho sa Leboa	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 23</b>
Setswana	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 24</b>
Sesotho	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 25</b>
Siswati	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 26</b>
IsiNdebele	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 27</b>
Tshivenda	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 28</b>
Xitsonga	: <b>Assignment 01</b>	<b>and 29</b>

### 8.3.1 Unique assignment numbers

Assignment 01 is a multiple-choice assignment that needs to be completed by means of a mark-reading sheet. Assignments 21 – 29 are written assignments. Each multiple-choice assignment and each written assignment has a unique number for Semester 1. Please make sure that you use the correct number for the applicable assignment and for your chosen African language.

### 8.3.2 DUE DATES FOR ASSIGNMENTS AND UNIQUE NUMBERS

The closing dates for the submission of the assignments are:

#### SEMESTER 1

Semester 2 Assignment	Unique number	Type	Due dates
01 Compulsory	867708	Multiple Choice	01 March 2018
21 (IsiZulu)	772528	Written	29 March 2018
22 (IsiXhosa)	818843	Written	29 March 2018
23 (Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi)	737932	Written	29 March 2018
24 (Setswana)	835493	Written	29 March 2018
25 (Sesotho/Southern Sotho)	723516	Written	29 March 2018
26 (Siswati)	802506	Written	29 March 2018
27 (IsiNdebele)	899619	Written	29 March 2018
28 (Tshivenda)	780426	Written	29 March 2018
29 (Xitsonga)	701065	Written	29 March 2018

### 8.4 Submission of assignments

You may submit written assignments and assignments completed on mark-reading sheets either by post or electronically via *myUnisa*. Assignments may **not** be submitted by fax or e-mail.

For detailed information on assignments, please refer to the *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure, which you received with your study package. To submit an assignment via *myUnisa*:

- Go to *myUnisa*.
- Log in with your student number and password.
- Select the module.
- Click on assignments in the menu on the left-hand side of the screen.
- Click on the assignment number you wish to submit.
- Follow the instructions.

**NB: There are different assignments in this tutorial letter.**

**General:**

- The assignments are based on the **study guide for AFL1503** as well as on the language specific information on the **CD-ROM/DVD for AFL1503** (Note that the contents of the CD-ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. Just select the file with the language of your choice, then download.) You are expected to select only **ONE** language on the CD-ROM/DVD. Please note that the contents of the CD-ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. For example, if you selected isiZulu as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignments under the heading **isiZulu**; if you selected Sesotho sa Leboa as the language you wish to study, you only do the assignments under the heading **Sesotho sa Leboa**, etc.



## 8.5 ASSIGNMENTS

### 8.5.1 First Assignments

#### ISIZULU 01

#### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 01 MARCH 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 867708

MCQ/ COMPULSORY

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (isiZulu Section), Lesson 1 – 6; **OR**
- **AFL1503\_Zulu\_.pdf** under Additional Resources in myUnisa, Lesson 1 – 6.

**Objective:**

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following: the African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in isiZulu and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate in everyday situations. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a dialogue - i.e. your comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

**Instructions:**

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

**Question 1**

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
2. the form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
3. a lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
4. a form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

## Question 2

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because...

1. they enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. they share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. they have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. they can be used in a variety of social and/ or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

## Question 3

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language known as...

1. Bushman.
2. Niger-Congo or Cameroon languages.
3. Great languages.
4. Proto- Bantu or Ur-Bantu.

## Question 4

... are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages.
2. Tshivenda and Xitsonga.
3. The Nguni languages.
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages.

## Question 5

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. prefix plus a suffix.
3. consonant cluster.
4. high tone plus a low tone.

## Question 6

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are ...

1. number of speakers.
2. number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
3. existence of recognized dictionaries and standardized orthography.
4. general usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

1. sound.
2. high and low tone.
3. a standard system.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or a pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 9**

Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

1. soft articulators.
2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

Imibuzo 11-20 ngezansi imayelana nengxoxo **Ukwazana**. Khetha impendulo efanele ukuqedela ingxoxo. Izinombolo zengxoxo zihambelana nezinombolo zemibuzo.

Questions 11-20 relate to the dialogue **Ukwazana** (Getting acquainted) below. Choose the correct options (Questions 11-20) to complete the dialogue.

The numbers in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions.

**Ukwazana** (Getting acquainted)

A: Sawubona, ...[11]

B: Yebo, sawubona, ndoda.

- A: Unjani?  
B: Ngisaphila  
A: Igama lakho ...? [12]  
B: Igama ... nguJohan. [13]  
A: Isibongo sakho ungubani?  
B: Isibongo .... nguVenter. [14]  
A: Uvelaphi?  
B: ... eMpangeni. [15]  
A: Uyakwazi ukukhuluma isiZulu na?  
B: ... isiZulu kancane. [16]  
A: Usifundephi?  
B: Ngi...funde KwaZulu-Natali. [17]  
A: Ungumhlobo muni?  
B: NgiyiBhunu.  
A: Nikhulumani ...? [18]  
B: ...khuluma isiBhunu. [19]  
A: Kulungile, uhambe kahle.  
B: Nawe ... kahle, ndoda. [20]

### Question 11

Sawubona, ...!

1. indoda
2. yinkosazana
3. amadoda
4. mfowethu

### Question 12

Igama lakho ...?

1. libani
2. ngikhona
3. ungubani
4. sikhona

### Question 13

Igama ... nguJohan.

1. lakhe
2. lethu
3. labo
4. lami

**Question 14**

Isibongo ... nguVenter.

1. lakhe
2. sami
3. lami
4. sabo

**Question 15**

... eMpangeni.

1. ngivela
2. nivela
3. livela
4. bavela

**Question 16**

... isiZulu kancane.

1. bakhuluma
2. ukhuluma
3. ngikhuluma
4. nikhuluma

**Question 17**

Ngi\_funde KwaZulu-Natali.

1. ngikufunde
2. ngilifunde
3. ngizifunde
4. ngisifunde

**Question 18**

Nikhulumani ...?

1. ikhaya
2. ekhaya
3. lekhaya
4. kusekhaya

**Question 19**

\_khuluma isiBhunu.

1. Likhuluma
2. Zikhuluma
3. Sikhuluma
4. Nikhuluma

**Question 20**

Nawe ... kahle, ndoda.

1. usala
2. nisale
3. salani
4. usale

**Question 21**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:  
Abafana \_thenga inyama.

1. bathenga
2. bethenga
3. uthenga
4. athenga

**Question 22**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Ixhegu* (old man) *-hamba* (*nga-* *imoto*).

1. Ixhegu ihamba ngemoto.
2. Ixhegu ihamba ngimoto.
3. Ixhegu lihamba ngemoto.
4. Ixhegu lihamba ngamoto.

**Question 23**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Intombazane* *-sebenza* (*nga-* *amandla*).

1. Intombazane lisebenza ngamandla.
2. Intombazane isebenza ngemandla.
3. Intombazane isebenza ngamandla.
4. Intombazane lisebenza ngemandla.

**Question 24**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Isalukazi -thanda isinkwa (na- ubisi)*.

1. Isalukazi ithanda isinkwa nobisi.
2. Isalukazi sithanda isinkwa nobisi.
3. Isalukazi sithanda isinkwa nebisi.
4. Isalukazi ithanda isinkwa nebisi.

**Question 25**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for amazambane.

1. zona
2. wena
3. wona
4. yona

**Question 26**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

1. Yi-R20.
2. Nginoshintshi we-R20.
3. Sifuna i-R20.
4. Uphethe i-R20.

**Question 27**

Select the correct translation of "I am sorry, but the lettuce is very expensive".

1. Uyaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza kakhulu.
2. Ngiyaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza kakhulu.
3. Siyaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza kakhudlwana.
4. Bayaxolisa kodwa uletisi ubiza ngaphezulu.

**Question 28**

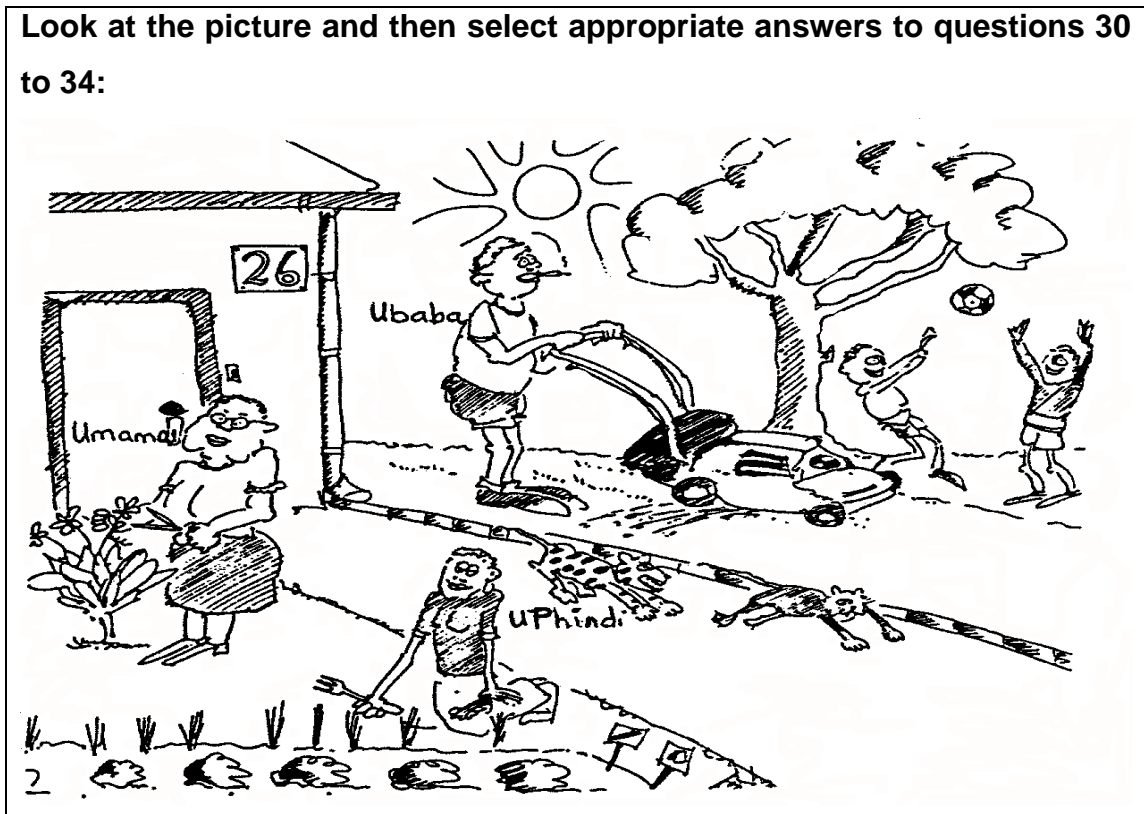
Select the correct translation of "Is there anything else?"

1. Kukhona abanye na?
2. Kukhona okuningi na?
3. Kukhona okukudingayo?
4. Kukhona okunye na?

**Question 29**

Select the correct translation of “No, that is all, thank you”.

1. Cha, yilokhu kuphela, ngiyabonga.
2. Cha, kusekhona okunye, siyabonga.
3. Cha, asifuni konke, siyabonga.
4. Cha, kubiza kakhulu, ngiyabonga.

**Question 30**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Ubaba wenzani?*

1. Ubaba uyaphumula.
2. Ubaba udlala ibhola.
3. Ubaba ugunda utshani.
4. Ubaba usebenza endlini.

**Question 31**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Wenzani uPhindi ngemfoloko?*

1. UPhindi usika izimbali ngemfoloko.
2. UPhindi udlala ngemfoloko.
3. UPhindi utshala imifino ngemfoloko.
4. UPhindi udla imifino ngemfoloko.



**Question 32**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Abafana bathanda ukudlala na?*

1. Cha, bathanda ukusebenza.
2. Yebo, bathanda ukudlala ibhola.
3. Yebo, bathanda ukusiza abazali bakhe.
4. Cha, abathandi ukudlala.

**Question 33**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Inja ixoshani?*

1. Inja iyabaleka.
2. Inja ixoshwa yikati.
3. Inja yesaba abafana.
4. Inja ixosha ikati.

**Question 34**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Umama usebenzaphi?*

1. Usebenza ngesikele.
2. Ukha izimbali.
3. Usebenza engadini.
4. Usebenza ekuseni.

**Question 35**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Basebenza nini engadini?*

1. Bathanda ukusebenza engadini.
2. Basebenza engadini ngamandla.
3. Abasebenzi engadini.
4. Basebenza engadini ngoMgqibelo.

**Question 36**

The phrase *Awufuthe amasondo* can be translated as:

1. You must inflate the tyres.
2. Please inflate the tyres.
3. He should inflate the tyres.
4. The tyres need to be inflated.

**Question 37**

Select the correct translation of *Ufuna uphetroli wamalini?*

1. Is it petrol that you want?
2. Which type of petrol do you want?
3. How much petrol do you want?
4. How much does the petrol cost?

**Question 38**

You would use the expression *Ngingakusiza ngani?* when you...

1. do not understand what someone is saying.
2. want to help/attend to someone.
3. want to know someone's name.
4. enquire about someone's health.

**Question 39**

The negative form of *Sidayisela udizili* is

1. Asidayisela udizili.
2. Asidayiselanga udizili.
3. Asizudayisela udizili.
4. Asidayiseli udizili.

**Question 40**

Which word is a translation for *on Monday?*

1. ngoMsombuluko
2. ngoLwesihlanu
3. ngeSonto
4. ngoLwesine

**Question 41**

Which one of the phrases below refers to weather conditions?

1. Liyakhuluma.
2. Liyabaleka.
3. Liyashisa.
4. Liyabiza.

**Question 42**

Select the correct subject concords in the sentence *Amanzi -lungile kodwa uwoyela yashoda*. "The water is fine, but there is insufficient oil."

1. Amanzi alungile kodwa uwoyela uyashoda.
2. Amanzi alungile kodwa uwoyela luyashoda.
3. Amanzi kulungile kodwa uwoyela uyashoda.
4. Amanzi alungile kodwa uwoyela buyashoda.

**Question 43**

Select the correct subject concord in the sentence *Ilanga -khipha inhlanzi emanzini*. Proverb that means "It is very hot."

1. Ilanga ikhipha inhlanzi emanzini.
2. Ilanga likhipha inhlanzi emanzini.
3. Ilanga yikhipha inhlanzi emanzini.
4. Ilanga sikhipha inhlanzi emanzini.

**Question 44**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence *Utshwala -dayiswa lapha na?*

1. udayiswa
2. ludayiswa
3. badayiswa
4. budayiswa

**Question 45**

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive:

1. Abantwana bafunde esikoleni.
2. Abantwana bazofunda esikoleni.
3. Abantwana bayafunda esikoleni.
4. Abantwana bakufunda esikoleni.

**Question 46**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Uhamba nini ubaba?* (at six in the morning).

1. Uhamba masinya ngo-6.
2. Uhamba ebusuku ngo-6.
3. Uhamba namhlanje ngo-6.
4. Uhamba ekuseni ngo-6.

**Question 47**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *UNomusa uvelaphi?* (Johannesburg).

1. Uvela eMalahleni.
2. Uvela eGoli.
3. Uvela eMgungundlovu.
4. Uvela eThekwini.

**Question 48**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Yimalini amawolintshi?* (R15 per packet).

1. Ushintshi we-R15.
2. R15 ngalinye.
3. Yi-R15 iphakethe.
4. Yi-R15 konke.

**Question 49**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Niqala nini ukusebenza?* (on Thursday).

1. Siqala ngoLwesine.
2. Siqala ngoLwesibili.
3. Siqala ngoLwesithathu.
4. Siqala ngoLwesihlanu.

**Question 50**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: *Ngifuthe amasondo kangakanani?* (till you reach 1.8 please)

1. Futha ufike ku-1.8.
2. Awufuthe ufike ku-1.8.
3. Ngifuthe ngifike ku-1.8.
4. Ufuthe ufike ku-1.8.

**TOTAL / AMAMAKI WONKE [50x2=100]**

## ISIXHOSA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 01 MARCH 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 867708

**MCQ/ COMPULSORY**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD-ROM/DVD AFL1503 (isiXhosa / isiXhosa Section, Questions 11-50)**

**Objective:**

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in isiXhosa and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

**Instructions:**

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

#### **Question 1**

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasie-legal status.
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3. a lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
4. a form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

## Question 2

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because...

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It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language known as...

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... are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

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For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
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Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are ...

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When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

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2. high and low tone.
3. a standard system.
4. speech organs.

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Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
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**Question 9**

Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

1. soft articulators.
2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

**Question 11**

Which of the following are Xhosa dialects?

1. IsiHlubi, isiMpondomise, isiMpondo, isiNdebele
2. IsiBomvana, isiSwazi, isiBhaca, isiMpondomise
3. IsiMpondomise, isiZulu, isiMpondo, isiBomvana
4. IsiThembu, isiRharhabe, isiMpondomise, isiHlubi

**Question 12**

According to the Xhosa culture, you should remember that ...

1. when greeting a male person younger than yourself, tata would be used to address him to show respect.
2. when greeting a woman of your mother's age, makhulu is used to address her.
3. the person who arrives is supposed to greet those present first.
4. the person leaving first should be the last to say goodbye.

**Question 13**

The appropriate response to *Unjani?* would be ...

1. Kakhuhle!
2. Kulungile. Wena unjani?
3. Ndiaright.
4. Ndiyaphila, enkosi. Unjani wena?

**Question 14**

*Nkosazana* is the form of address used for ...

1. a married woman.
2. an unmarried woman.
3. a widow.
4. a divorced woman.

**Question 15**

Which of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to request someone to speak louder?

1. Nceda phakamisa ilizwi.
2. Andiqondi.
3. Ungakhathazeki.
4. Hambisa.

**Question 16**

Which one of the phrases below would NOT be an appropriate response to Wena ungubani?

1. Mna ndinguBoniswa Nkomo.
2. NdinguBoniswa Nkomo.
3. Nguye uBoniswa Nkomo.
4. Ndim uBoniswa Nkomo.



**Question 17**

*Ubabulise ekhaya* means that ...

1. I am also fine.
2. Somebody is staying at home (to get better).
3. Wait a minute.
4. Send my regards to (the people) at home.

**Question 18**

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Ngubani ixesha?

1. Ndikwazi usahlala eMonti.
2. Licala emva kwentsimbi yeshumi.
3. Ngulowo omaziyo nawe.
4. Ixesha alingomntu.

**Question 19**

The phrase *Yimalini?* Is used to inquire about ...

1. the whereabouts of a certain person.
2. the availability of an item.
3. the price of an item / items
4. the location of an item / items.

**Question 20**

Which of the following phrases would be an appropriate answer to the question *Ngubani?*

1. Yigusha.
2. Ngoovuyo.
3. Ngabefundisi.
4. Nguvuyelwa.

**Question 21**

Which one of the following statements is true about the word *Ndicela?*

1. It is used to ask for something politely.
2. It signifies guilt on the part of the speaker.
3. It means an agreement between the speaker and addressee.
4. It expresses discomfort or dissatisfaction.

**Question 22**

Indicate which one of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to express the concept: 'It is enough.'

1. Ndihluti
2. Kuhle.
3. Kwanele.
4. Kulungile.

**Question 23**

Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person:

1. Hamba!
2. Nceda hamba.
3. Hambani!
4. Bayahamba.

**Question 24**

The word *ngokukhawuleza* can be translated as ...

1. inside.
2. fast / soon.
3. misfortune.
4. underneath.

**Question 25**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Uza kubuya nini?*

1. Ndicela ukubuya naye.
2. Hayi ukhona.
3. Uza kubuya ukutshona kwelanga.
4. Ewe, uza kubuya.

**Question 26**

The word *Ndinxaniwe* is used to express the sentence:

1. 'I am thirsty.'
2. 'I am hungry.'
3. 'I am tired'.
4. 'I am late.'

**Question 27**

Which one of the words below is not a loan word?

1. ifolokhwe
2. amanzi
3. ibhotile
4. isitulo

**Question 28**

Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the tense formative –ya-?

1. It is always preceded by a subject concord.
2. It represents the long form of the present tense.
3. The verb in which it is used does not have to be followed by an object or any word.
4. It reflects the perfect tense.

**Question 29**

Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the perfect tense marker -ile- is used?

1. Utitshala ubafundisile abafundi.
2. Yena ufunde iincwadi.
3. Ubambonile umntwana?
4. Siyambonile uNomonde.

**Question 30**

Select the correct form of the reflexive verb in order to complete the following sentence:  
UCirha u \_\_\_\_\_ efama 'Cirha works for himself on the farm.'

1. yasebenzela
2. yabasebenzela
3. yazisebenzela
4. sebenzela

**Question 31**

In which class will the noun *intombazana* 'young girl' appear?

1. 6
2. 9
3. 1
4. 14

**Question 32**

Which one of the following statements regarding the noun classes of Xhosa is NOT true?

1. All Xhosa nouns are classified into various classes according to their prefixes.
2. Only nouns referring to human beings belong to classes 9 and 10.
3. The nouns in class 1a generally refer to proper names and relatives.
4. Some of the nouns in class 6 do not have a singular counterpart.

**Question 33**

What are the missing subject concords in the sentence: Amakhwenkwe \_\_\_ lusa iinkomo kodwa ootata \_\_\_ bukela ibhola yombhoxo kwi-TV?

1. si and a
2. lu and li
3. zi and li
4. a and ba

**Question 34**

The demonstrative pronoun *le* is used together with nouns in class ...

1. 9 and 14.
2. 1 and 5.
3. 4 and 9.
1. 4 and 8.

**Question 35**

A possible missing basic prefix of the noun *igama* is:

1. lu.
2. ma.
3. bu.
4. li.

**Question 36**

The first position demonstrative used with *umntwana* is ...

1. ezi.
2. lo.
3. le.
4. lowa.

**Question 37**

Which one of the following statements regarding verbs in the present tense is true?

1. The ending of present tense verbs is *-e*.
2. The class 1a subject concord in present tense verbs is *a-*.
3. The present tense verb ends in *-a*.
4. The verb can end in *-ile*.

**Question 38**

The negative form of *Umfazi uhambile* is ...

1. Umfazi akahambi.
2. Umfazi akahambanga.
3. Umfazi makangahambi.
4. Umfazi ebengahambi.

**Question 39**

The possessive concord *ye* is derived from noun classes ...

1. 6 and 9.
2. 3 and 5.
3. 3 and 6.
4. 4 and 9.

**Question 40**

The possessive concord in the possessive *wesonka* is ...

1. *we*.
2. *w*.
3. *e..*
4. *so*.

**Question 41**

Which one of the phrases below will be used to refer to a hot day?

1. *Izulu liyana*.
2. *Kuyabanda*.
3. *Kushushu*.
4. *Kuyaduduma*.

**Question 42**

Indicate which one of the following is a command:

1. Pheka ngokukhawuleza.
2. Ndicela ukuba upheke ngokukhawuleza.
3. Ngathi upheke ngokukhawuleza.
4. Uyakwazi ukupheka ngokukhawuleza.

**Question 43**

What is the meaning of Musa ukuhamba kwangoku?

1. Do not leave at this time.
4. Do not leave at all.
3. Do not leave now.
2. Do not leave just yet.

**Question 44**

What is the meaning of Abantwana bathe cwaka?

1. The children said keep quiet.
2. The children quietly left.
3. The children thought it was quiet.
4. The children were perfectly quiet.

**Question 45**

What is the correct form of \_enza in the sentence \_enza ntoni oomama ngoLwesine?

1. wenza.
2. benza.
3. yenza.
4. lenza.

**Question 46**

Which of the following suffixes can be added to the word *inkosi* to indicate 'a prince'?

1. azana.
2. ana.
3. kazi.
4. nyana.

**Question 47**

Indicate which of the following sounds are basic clicks in Xhosa:

1. kr, tl, hl.
2. c, x, q.
3. ts, tsh, ty.
4. gc, gx, gq.

**Question 48**

Which of the following statements would NOT be an appropriate response to the following question: Umntwana uthanda bani?

1. Uyamthanda utitshala.
2. Uthanda utitshala.
3. Uthandwa ngutitshala.
4. Uzithandela utitshala.

**Question 49**

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the statement: Udonga lumhlophe kakhulu/gqitha:

1. Udonga lumhlophe qhwa
2. Udonga lumhlophe krwe.
3. Udonga lumhlophe thsu
4. Udonga lumhlophe yaka.

**Question 50**

Indicate the option that would best correspond with the interjective: Halala!

1. Imali engaka! Ndiza kuyithatha phi?.
2. Baphumelele bonke abantwana bakhe esikolweni.
3. Kanti ugeza kangaka lo mntwana?
4. Ndimangalisiwe noko, zange ndiyicinge loo nto.

**TOTAL: 50 X 2 = 100**

## SESOTHO SA LEBOA/ NORTHERN SOTHO 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 01 MARCH 2018  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 867708

MCQ/ COMPULSORY

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD / DVD AFL1503 (Sesotho sa Leboa / Northern Sotho Section, Questions 11-50)**

**Objective:**

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:  
 The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Northern Sotho and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station.

**Instructions:**

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

### Question 1

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasie-legal status.
2. the form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
3. a lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
4. a form of language which is considered free from regional marking.



**Question 2**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because...

1. they enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. they share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. they have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. they can be used in a variety of social and/ or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language known as...

1. Bushman.
2. Niger-Congo or Cameroon languages.
3. Great languages.
4. Proto- Bantu or Ur-Bantu.

**Question 4**

... are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages.
2. Tshivenda and Xitsonga.
3. The Nguni languages.
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages.

**Question 5**

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. prefix plus a suffix.
3. consonant cluster.
4. high tone plus a low tone.

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are ...

1. number of speakers.
2. number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
3. existence of recognized dictionaries and standardized orthography.
4. general usage as home language across the entire country.

### Question 7

When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

1. sound.
2. high and low tone.
3. a standard system.
4. speech organs.

### Question 8

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or a pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

### Question 9

Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

1. soft articulators.
2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

### Question 10

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

### Question 11

Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person:

1. Swara mo!
2. Ke kgopêla gore o swarê mo.
3. Ba a swara.
4. Swarang mo!

**Question 12**

The appropriate response to *Le kae?* would be

1. Gabotse!
2. Go lokilê. Wêna o kae?
3. Re gôna, re ka ra lena?
4. Ke gôna.

**Question 13**

Which of the Northern Sotho phrases below would be used to request someone to speak louder?

1. Ga ke kwešiše.
2. O se kê wa gabagabêšša.
3. Tšwêla pele.
4. Ankê o hlabošê lentšu.

**Question 14**

Which one of the phrases below would NOT be an appropriate response to *Wêna o mang?*

1. Ke nna Jack Kgobe.
2. Ke yêna Jack Kgobe.
3. Ke Jack Kgobe.
4. Nna ke Jack Kgobe.

**Question 15**

'Where is the food?' is expressed as follows in Northern Sotho:

1. Dijô di kae?
2. Dijô di bjang?
3. A dijô di a tura na?
4. Na o rata dijô naa?

**Question 16**

The Northern Sotho word for 'Tuesday' is ...

1. Mokibêlô.
2. Mošupologô.
3. Labobêdi.
4. Labohlano.

**Question 17**

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to *Ke nakô mang?*

1. Ke goletše Tshwane.
2. Ke nna Thabo.
3. Ke rata morutiši wa ka.
4. Ke iri ya senyane.

**Question 18**

What are the missing subject concords in the sentence *Dikgarebê \_\_\_ ya lebôpông mmê bôtatê \_\_\_ lèbêlêla rugby thêlêbišênêng?*

1. *di* and *bo*
2. *di* and *ba*
3. *e* and *di*
4. *di* and *o*

**Question 19**

Identify the borrowed word which has been adapted from English to suit the Northern Sotho sound structure:

1. metsotso
2. modulasetulô
3. khômphutha
4. sellathêkêng

**Question 20**

Choose the correct possessive form for 'dad's car'.

1. mmôtôrô wa bôtate
2. mmôtôrô a tatê
3. mmôtôrô ya motatê
4. mmôtôrô wa tatê

**Question 21**

The expressions *godimo ga*, *ka pele ga*, *gare ga*, *hlêng ga*, *têng ga* and *ka tlase ga* all indicate

1. locatives
2. interrogatives
3. verbs
4. commands

**Question 22**

Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate option: *Maabane .... polasêng.*

1. re tlô ya
2. re rata go ya
3. re ilê
4. re tlô leka go ya

**Question 23**

Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the imperfect tense marker -a- is used?

1. Yêna o a ithuta kudu.
2. Re a ja bogobê.
3. Morutiši o a ruta.
4. Bôna ba a dirang?

**Question 24**

The correct negative response to the question *Go a fiša na?* is

1. Aowa, ga go a fiše.
2. Aowa, ga go fiše.
3. Aowa, ga go fiše na.
4. Aowa, ga go a fiša.

**Question 25**

Which one of the phrases below will be used to refer to a cold day?

1. Pula e a na.
2. Go a fiša.
3. Go a tonya.
4. Le a duma.

**Question 26**

Which of the Northern Sotho phrases below would you use when parting from a group of people and telling them to stay/remain well?

1. Šalang gabotse!
2. Sepelang gabotse!
3. Le sa phela gabotse!
4. Šala gabotse

**Question 27**

Which one of the following statements regarding the noun classes of Northern Sotho is NOT true?

1. Nouns in Northern Sotho are grouped together in various classes according to their prefixes.
2. Only nouns referring to human beings belong to classes 9 and 10.
3. The nouns in class 1a generally refer to proper names and relatives.
4. Some of the nouns in class 6 do not have a singular counterpart.

**Question 28**

The phrase *Ke bokae?* is used to enquire about ...

1. the whereabouts of another person.
2. the location of an item / items.
3. the availability of an item.
4. the price of an item / items.

**Question 29**

Choose the example in which the possessive concord has been used correctly:

1. BôThabo ba Polokwane 'Thabô-and-company from Polokwane'
2. Moithuti a sekôlô 'A school pupil'
3. Badirêdi bja maabane 'Yesterday's workers'
4. Koko ya Knysna 'Granny from Knysna'

**Question 30**

The demonstrative used with *ngwana* is

1. yê
2. a
3. yô
4. tšê

**Question 31**

When indicating locality with reference to nouns which refer to people (e.g. with granny), we usually

1. use *ka* before the noun, e.g. *ka koko*
2. use the word in its unaltered form, e.g. *koko*
3. use *go* before the word, e.g. *go koko*
4. use *ng* at the end of the word, e.g. *kokong*

**Question 32**

*Setlogolo* is the form of address used for

1. a person of the same age than the speaker.
2. a person younger than the speaker.
3. a person of your parent's age.
4. a person older than the speaker.

**Question 33**

Adjectives are used to describe nouns. This construction is formed as follows in Northern Sotho:

1. Noun + possessive concord + subject concord + adjective stem
2. Noun + demonstrative + subject concord + adjective stem
3. Noun + possessive concord + class prefix + adjective stem
4. Noun + demonstrative + class prefix + adjective stem

**Question 34**

The possessive concord *ya* is used with the nouns ...

1. *meêtse* and *kgarebê*.
2. *moagô* and *diatla*.
3. *mebôtôrô* and *kgôši*.
4. *bjang* and *dijô*.

**Question 35**

The personal pronoun of *mosadi* is

1. *yôna*
2. *wôna*
3. *wêna*
4. *yêna*

**Question 36**

The words *Phêrêkgông*, *Moranang* and *Manthole* are examples of ...

1. weather expressions
2. months of the year
3. body parts
4. days of the week

**Question 37**

Reflexive verbs are characterised by ...

1. -ng added to the end of a verb stem, as in *Sepelang!*
2. -a- added between the subject concord and the verb stem, as in *Re a phela.*
3. -i- added onto the beginning of a verb stem, as in *O a ipôna.*
4. -go added to the end of a verb stem, as in *Békê yê e tlogo.*

**Question 38**

The plural form of *malome* 'uncle' is

1. bamalome
2. bômalome
3. lelome
4. balome

**Question 39**

Which answer would you give to the question *ngaka e dira'ng?* to describe the typical work of a doctor?

1. E ruta bana.
2. E raloka rugby.
3. E apea dijô.
4. E alafa molwêšî.

**Question 40**

An example of a noun in class 7 is

1. sebôdu
2. leihlô
3. kgôšî
4. motse

**Question 41**

Which option would be an appropriate answer to the question "Na o rata go ja o nnošî?"

1. Aowa, ke rata go reka dijo.
2. Aowa, ke rata go ja nama le dichips.
3. Aowa, ke rata go ja le boJoyce.
4. Aowa, ke rata go apea bogobe.



**Question 42**

'There is a door' is translated as follows in Northern Sotho:

1. Go na le lebati
2. Ke na le lebati
3. Ke lebati
4. E na le lebati

**Question 43**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *O ya polaseng gaka e ka ngwaga?*

1. Ke ya go rêka dijô.
2. Ke ya gabêdi.
3. Ke ya ka mmôtôrô.
4. Ke ya le bagwêra ba ka.

**Question 44**

Which phrase would you most likely hear at a crime scene?

1. A re ôpêlêng kôpêlô.
2. O kolobêditšwê na?
3. Ahlama kudu.
4. Ke tlô go bôfa matsôgô.

**Question 45**

A deverbative noun in class 3 formed from the verbal root *-buš-* is

1. mmuši
2. mmušô
3. mebušô
4. pušô

**Question 46**

What is the negative form of *Masogana a tlô nwa kôfi resturantêng?*

1. Masogana ga ba nwe kôfi resturantêng.
2. Masogana ga a nwe kôfi resturantêng.
3. Masogana ga se a nwa kôfi resturantêng.
4. Masogana a ka se nwê kôfi resturantêng.

**Question 47**

Which option contains only items which refer to parts of the body?

1. leihlô, tsêbê, pelô, mobu
2. leleme, molômô, nkô, letsôgô
3. mpša, leswafô, letôlô, mpa
4. hlôgô, molala, serapana, seatla

**Question 48**

*O ba dumediše ka gae* means....

1. you need to go home.
2. they want you to come home.
3. send regards to those at home.
4. you like to stay at home.

**Question 49**

'I want you to teach me Northern Sotho' is expressed as follows:

1. Ke rata gore o nthutê Sesotho sa Leboa.
2. Ke a go rata go nthutê Sesotho sa Leboa.
3. Ke rata gore o ke rutê Sesotho sa Leboa.
4. Ke a rata gore o ruta nna Sesotho sa Leboa.

**Question 50**

The following nouns in class 6 do not have singular counterparts:

*maru* and *mêêtse*  
*mafsi* and *madi*  
*mahlô* and *menô*  
*maano* and *mahôdu*

**TOTAL MARKS: [50]**

## SETSWANA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 01 MARCH 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 867708

**MCQ/ COMPULSORY**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD /DVD** AFL1503 (Setswana, Lesson 1 – 6 plus Tlhalosô/Explanations)  
 (Questions 11-50)

**Objective:**

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following: the African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Setswana and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

**Instructions:**

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

#### **Question 1**

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasie-legal status.
2. the form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
3. a lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
4. a form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

## Question 2

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because...

1. they enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. they share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. they have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. they can be used in a variety of social and/ or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

## Question 3

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language known as...

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3. Great languages.
4. Proto- Bantu or Ur-Bantu.

## Question 4

... are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages.
2. Tshivenda and Xitsonga.
3. The Nguni languages.
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages.

## Question 5

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. prefix plus a suffix.
3. consonant cluster.
4. high tone plus a low tone.

## Question 6

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are ...

1. number of speakers.
2. number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
3. existence of recognized dictionaries and standardized orthography.
4. general usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

1. sound.
2. high and low tone.
3. a standard system.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or a pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 9**

Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

1. soft articulators.
2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

**Listening exercise**

Questions 11 - 20 relate to the listening exercise that follows at the end of Lesson 6. Listen very carefully to the sound clip for Go bala (follow the hyperlink to Go bala on your CD-ROM/DVD) and then proceed with questions 11 - 20.

**Question 11**

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the first sentence:

1. Batho ba palama dipalangwa dinako tsotlhe.
2. Batho ba palama dinamelwa dinako tsotlhe.
3. Batho ga ba palame dipalangwa dinako tsotlhe.
4. Batho ba palama dipalangwa nako tsotlhe.

**Question 12**

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the second sentence:

1. Ba bangwe ba palama dipitse, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
2. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka diterena, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
3. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
4. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama dibaesekele.

**Question 13**

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the third sentence:

1. Fa batho ba ya gaufi, gantsi ba dirisa difofane.
2. Fa batho ba ya kgakala, gantsi ba dirisa difofane.
3. Fa batho ba ya kgakala, gantsi ba dirisa diterena.
4. Fa batho ba ya gaufi, gantsi ba dirisa dibaesekele.

**Question 14**

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the first part of the fourth sentence:

1. Ba ba yang tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.
2. Ba ba yang tirong ba tsamaya ka mmotorokara.
3. Ba ba sa yeng tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.
4. Ba ba yang yang tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.

**Question 15**

Fill in the missing word in the fifth sentence of the sound clip:  
Fa batho ba ya ... ba dirisa dithêkisi.

1. kwa
2. kae
3. ntlong
4. gae

**Question 16**

Listen to the sixth sentence and then select the correct answer to the question Dithêkisi di tsamaya jang?

1. ... ka bonya mme di pila.
2. ... ka bonako mme di kotsi.
3. ... ka lobelo mme di a wa.
4. ... ka bonya mme di kotsi.

**Question 17**

Listen to the seventh sentence and then select the correct translation of the sentence:

1. You might find that it is too early to go where you need to go!
2. You might find that you are going where you don't want to go!
3. You might find that you are stranded where you don't want to be!
4. You might find that you went where you wanted to go in the first place!

**Question 18**

Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the first part of the eighth sentence:

1. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka maoto fa ba ya sekolong.
2. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka matlapa fa ba ya sekolong.
3. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka maotwana fa ba ya sekolong.
4. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka molato fa ba ya sekolong.

**Question 19**

Listen to the ninth sentence and then select the correct answer to the question Bana ba tsamaya ka eng gape fa ba ya sekolong?

1. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dithêkisi.
2. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka dithuuthuu, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dithêkisi.
3. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dibaesekele.
4. Botlhe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ga ba dirise dithêkisi.

**Question 20**

When greeting more than one person in Setswana you say:

1. Dumela.
2. Dumelang.
3. A a dumela.
4. O kae?.

**Question 21**

O ba dumedise kwa gae means:

1. He is staying at home (to get better).
2. They are all at home.
3. I left him at home.
4. Send my regards to (the people) at home.

**Question 22**

Malome is the form of address used for...

1. my father's brother.
2. my younger brother.
3. my mother's brother.
4. my older brother.

**Question 23**

The negative form of Rre o ya tirong is:

1. Rre sa le a ile kwa tirong.
2. Rre kwa tirong o ne a ile.
3. Rre ga a ye tirong.
4. Rre o ile tirong.

**Question 24**

The appropriate response to Le kae? would be ...

1. Salang sentlê!
2. Re têng. Lona le kae?
3. Go siame. Wena o kae?
4. Ahee!

**Question 25**

Which of the Setswana phrases below would be used to thank someone?

1. Ga ke utlwe.
2. Ke a leboga.
3. Ema pele.
4. Tswêlêla pele.

**Question 26**

Ba tsogile jang kwa lapeng means:

1. How do you go home from here.
2. Home sweet home.
3. How is everyone at home.
4. I want to go home now.



**Question 27**

When a person is asked about his/her well-being they often answer ..... 'no', before saying they are well.

1. Êê.
2. Ahee.
3. Nnyaya.
4. Nnete.

**Question 28**

Mohumagatsana is the form of address used for ...

1. a married woman.
2. a divorced woman.
3. a little woman.
4. a young woman.

**Question 29**

When greeting one another in Setswana the appropriate response to O kae? would be ...

1. Ba têng. Lona le kae?
2. Re têng. Lona le kae?
3. Go siame. Wêna o kae?
4. Ke têng. Wêna o kae?

**Question 30**

Which one of the phrases below would NOT be an appropriate response to Wena o mang?

1. Ke nna Mme Koonyaditse.
2. Leina la me ke Oatile Jacobs.
3. Ke ena Mme Molopyane.
4. Nna ke Bogosi Seokwang.

**Question 31**

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Wena o mang?

1. Kgosi ya bone ke Alec Moemi.
2. Nna, nna ke Jack Monedi.
3. Manno yole ke Rre Mothusi Oagile.
4. Ene, ke Monnapula Motlogeloa.

**Question 32**

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Ke nako mang?

1. Ke Tshwane.
2. Ke ya ga kgaitsadiake.
3. Ke ura ya bosupa.
4. Ke kwa ke yang gone.

**Question 33**

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to Ke bomang bale?

1. Ke kwa ba yang teng.
2. Ke bokgaitsadi ba me.
3. Ke dikgomo tsa kgosi.
4. Ke bone.

**Question 34**

The phrase Ke eng? is used to enquire about

1. where someone is.
2. what time it is.
3. what something is.
4. who someone is

**Question 35**

The question se kae? is used to enquire about ...

1. what something is.
2. when you leave.
3. where something is.
4. who someone is.

**Question 36**

The correct negative response to the question O ya gae naa? is ...

1. Nnyaya, ga ke ye gae.
2. Nnyaya, ke ya toropong.
3. Nnyaya, ga ke ko gae.
4. Nnyaya, ke ya gae.

**Question 37**

Which one of the following statements is true regarding the term "third person" in Setswana?

1. It is used to refer to the speaker and /or addressee.
2. It can refer to people, animals or any other object under discussion.
3. It can only refer to a single person who is not the speaker.
4. It can only refer to animals, birds and plants.

**Question 38**

Indicate which one of the Setswana phrases below would be used to express 'This is not a girl.'

1. Yô, ga se mosimane.
2. Yô, ga se monna.
3. Yô, ga se mosetsana.
4. Yô, ga se ngwana.

**Question 39**

Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person:

1. Tshabang, maru a a gadima!
2. Tshwara fa!
3. Ke kgopa gore o tshware fa.
4. Ke batla go ya kwa Pudumong.

**Question 40**

The phrase ka bonya can be translated with ...

1. very fast
2. not slowly
3. very slowly
4. too quick

**Question 41**

The phrase ka bonako can be translated with ...

1. inside.
2. underneath.
3. Fast.
4. Misfortune.

**Question 42**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Re bua ka eng?

1. Re bua ka meno.
2. Re bua ka diatla.
3. Re bua ka mowa.
4. Re bua ka molomo.

**Question 43**

Which one of the words below is NOT a loan word from English?

1. Diranta.
2. Setlhare.
3. Pêterôlô.
4. Sekolo.

**Question 44**

Which one of the words below is a loan word from English/Afrikaans?

1. Môwa
2. Buka
3. Phefô
4. Madi

**Question 45**

The correct possessive concord for the noun batho is ...

1. bo
2. jwa
3. ba
4. bja

**Question 46**

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive:

1. Banna ga ba tla ja nama gompieno
2. Banna ba tla jele nama maabane
3. Banna ba tla ja nama ka moso
4. Banna ba a tla ja nama jaanong

**Question 47**

Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the present tense marker -a- is used?

1. Moruti ga a ba rute dilo.
2. Sello o a ba bona, bana.
3. Re a rata bogobe thata.
4. Bona ba a dira eng kwa?

**Question 48**

Which one of the phrases below will be used to refer to 'They love/like ...'?

1. Ba rata ...
2. Ke kopa ...
3. Ke rata ...
4. Ba kopa ...

**Question 49**

What are the missing subject concords in the sentence Dirurubele \_\_\_ ya borwa mme boPule \_\_\_ lebeletse bôlô mo thelebišeneng?

1. di and bo
2. e and di
3. di and o
4. di and ba

**Question 50**

The demonstratives, yô and ba are used together with nouns in classes ... respectively.

1. 3 and 5
2. 2 and 8
3. 4 and 9
4. 1 and 2

**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 01 MARCH 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 867708

**MCQ/ COMPULSORY**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD-ROM** AFL1503 (Sesotho / Southern Sotho Section, Questions 11-50)

**Objective:**

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Southern Sotho and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

**Instructions:**

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

### **Question 1**

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasie-legal status.
2. the form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
3. a lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
4. a form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

**Question 2**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because...

1. they enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. they share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. they have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. they can be used in a variety of social and/ or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language known as...

1. Bushman.
2. Niger-Congo or Cameroon languages.
3. Great languages.
4. Proto- Bantu or Ur-Bantu.

**Question 4**

... are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages.
2. Tshivenda and Xitsonga.
3. The Nguni languages.
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages.

**Question 5**

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. prefix plus a suffix.
3. consonant cluster.
4. high tone plus a low tone.

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are ...

1. number of speakers.
2. number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
3. existence of recognized dictionaries and standardized orthography.
4. general usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

1. sound.
2. high and low tone.
3. a standard system.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or a pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 9**

Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

1. soft articulators.
2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

**Question 11**

Sesotho falls under Bantu languages that have 22 noun Classes. How many classes are still functional in Sesotho?

1. 08
2. 10
3. 12
4. 14



**Question 12**

The class prefixes are normally made up of ...

1. Vowel + vowel
2. Vowel +consonant
3. Consonant +vowel
4. Consonant +consonant

**Question 13**

The singular and plural classes have different numbers. Which is applicable for the singular class?

1. even
2. uneven
3. multiple
4. odd

**Question 14**

Which of the following is not a personal pronoun.

1. rona
2. yona
3. bona
4. lona

**Question 15**

The absolute pronouns use the same subject concords as the...

1. prefixes
2. concords
3. noun classes
4. suffixes

**Question 16**

Motsheare is which time of the day?

1. mornings
2. late afternoon
3. at midday
4. At night

**Question 17**

... is used to bring agreement between the thing possessed and the possessor.

1. Possessive stem
2. Possessive root
3. Possessive noun
4. Possessive concord

**Question 18**

Where the possessor noun is a noun which belongs to the Ø-relationship class, class 1a, the ... is used instead of the ordinary possessive concord.

1. the ya-
2. the tsa-
3. the ba-
4. the wa-

**Question 19**

The indefinite class concord refers to ...

1. tsa-
2. la-
3. ho-
4. na-

**Question 20**

A recently completed action is represented by option...

1. Ho a tjhesa.
2. Ba tla tsamaya hoseng.
3. Ha ba lahleha
4. Ke robehile

**Question 21**

“*O tshwerwe ke hlooho*” answers which question?

1. Nkgono o tshwere ke eng?
2. Nkgono o tshwere eng?
3. Nkgono o tswa kae?
4. Nkgono o tshwara eng?

**Question 22**

Which one of the phrases would be correct to answer to **o fihlile neng?**

1. Gauteng
2. Sekolong
3. Maobane
4. lapeng

**Question 23**

An adjective stem used to answer a question **o batla mang?** is which correct option.

1. A number
2. A thing
3. A person
4. Locality

**Question 24**

A means of transport is expressed by sentence...

1. Ba tsamaya kapele.
2. Ba tsamaya ka motokara.
3. Ba palama sefate
4. Ba ba fihlile maobane.

**Question 25**

Class 6 is represented by which prefix?

1. le-
2. se-
3. ma-
4. mo-

**Question 26**

Which of the following statements is a positive command?

1. dulang fatshe
2. se ke wa bula molomo
3. le se bale
4. o se tsamaye

**Question 27**

In which of the following statements does the verb not appear in the perfect form?

1. Ke badile.
2. Re tla bonana he!
3. E, le kwahetse.
4. Ke tsohile hantle.

**Question 28**

Lexical parts called ---- are written separately as part of the same word in agglutinating languages like Sesotho.

1. phonemics
2. phonemes
3. phonics
4. morphemes

**Question 29**

Which part of the noun contains the basic meaning of the word.

1. stem
2. structure
3. sound
4. morpheme

**Question 30**

The sentence with an absolute pronoun referring to persons is sentence...

1. Mpho o reka tsona
2. Batho ba batla lona.
3. Sekere o bitsa bona
4. Lerato o mpha yona.

**Question 31**

What is the underlined part called in this sentence: *Mpho o reka tsona.*

1. noun
2. adverb
3. pronoun
4. adjective

**Question 32**

In which of the following statements is **more than one person** being greeted in Sesotho?

1. Dumela Lerato
2. Dumelang bonkgono
3. Dumelang nkgono
4. Dumela morena!

**Question 33**

To inquire about a person's ... in Sesotho we say ***lebitso la hao o mang?***

1. Behaviour
2. Culture
3. Place
4. Name

**Question 34**

The ***positive*** phrase is option ...

1. Ha ke bue le wena
2. Ditaba ha se tsa ka.
3. Ke batla ditaba
4. Ditaba ha di monate.

**Question 35**

The sentence ***Dumela Mpho*** is about ...

1. Congratulating a person
2. Introducing a person
3. Recognising a person
4. Greeting a person

**Question 36**

The pronoun in option ... refers to the first person?

1. Lona le fihlile.
2. Nna ka fihlile
3. Bona ba fihlile.
4. Yena o fihlile

**Question 37**

Place is indicated by which option?

1. vocative suffixes
2. locative prefixes
3. locatives
4. locative stems

**Question 38**

Option ... is a reflection of a relative stem?

1. Ngwanana o apere mose o mosweu
2. Ngwanana o apere mose o benyang
3. Ngwanana o apere mose o molelele
4. Ngwanana o apare mose o motala

**Question 39**

The correct possessive concord is represented by which sentence?

1. Ntate o hlatswa koloi sa hae.
2. Buti a batla koloi ba hae.
3. Lerato o sebetsa ka matsoho sa hae.
4. Maoto a rona a tjhesa.

**Question 40**

Which option best answers **O sebetsa ka eng** ?

1. O sebetsa ka matsoho
2. O sebetsa ka ditsebe
3. O sebetsa ka mahlo
4. O sebetsa ka maoto.

**Question 41**

One of the following refers to a day of the week. Which option?

1. Motsheare
2. Mantsiboya.
3. Moqebelo
4. Maobane

**Question 42**

The adjective construction is made up of an...

1. Adjectival concord and adjective stem
2. Adjectival stem and an adjective prefix
3. Adjective concord and adjective
4. Adjectival suffix and noun

**Question 43**

The response **ke teng, wena o kae?** refers to...

1. An agreement between two persons
2. An answer to a greeting
3. Introducing a person.
4. Asking a person's name

**Question 44**

Demonstrative pronouns that point at a position of a person or thing near the speaker are said to be demonstratives of the...

1. Second position
2. Fourth position
3. Third position
4. First position

**Question 45**

The part of the possessive which denotes the possessor is called the...

1. Possessive concord
2. Possessive noun
3. Possessive stem
4. Possessive root

**Question 46**

Which of the following statements is in the negative?

1. Moruti o rata kereke
2. Moruti o ruta ka Sontaha
3. Moruti o bala Bibile
4. Moruti ha a rate kereke

**Question 47**

A means of transportation is represented by which expression?

1. Ba tsamaya kapele.
2. Baeti ba tsamaya ka sefofane.
3. Thabo o hlwa thaba.
4. Bana ba palama sefate.

**Question 48**

The structure of Sesotho is mainly based on...

1. Verbal concords
2. Prefixes
3. Noun class system
4. Verb system

**Question 49**

When verbs are used in a sentence they usually employ...

1. Subject concords
2. Verbal concords
3. Object concords
4. Verbal relatives

**Question 50**

Which of the following refers to the month of the year?

1. Moqebelo
2. Hlakola
3. Labone
4. Laboraro

**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**



## SISWATI 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 01 MARCH 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 867708

#### MCQ/ COMPULSORY

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- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- Please contact the Siswati lecturer for the **CD-ROM/DVD**. (Siswati Section), Lesson 1 – 6

(Note that the contents of the CD-ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. Just select the file with the language of your choice, then download.)

#### **Objective:**

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the African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Siswati and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate in everyday situations. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

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#### **Question 1**

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasie-legal status.
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2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
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Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

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2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

Read the following dialogue and then select the missing word from the options given. The letters in square brackets in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions.

MOTORIST : Sawubona ... [11].  
 ATTENDANT : Yebo, sawubona nkhosikati.  
 MOTORIST : Kunjani?  
 ATTENDANT : Ngisaphila. ... [12] unjani?  
 MOTORIST : Nami ngikhona.  
 ATTENDANT : Ngingakusita ... [13] nkhosikati?  
 MOTORIST : [14] phethiloli.  
 ATTENDANT : Wemalini?  
 MOTORIST : We-R200.

- ATTENDANT : Ufuna namba ... [15]?
- MOTORIST : Tsela i-93.
- ATTENDANT : [16] Lokunye na?
- MOTORIST : Awuhlote namasondvo.
- ATTENDANT : [17] sondvo liphansana nkhosikati.
- MOTORIST : Ngabe limpontjile?
- ATTENDANT : Cha, alikapontji kodvwa lishodelwe wumoya.
- MOTORIST : [18] mnumzane.
- ATTENDANT : Ngilifutse kangakanani nkhosikati?
- MOTORIST : Lifutse ufike ku-2.
- ATTENDANT : Konkhe kulungile manje.
- MOTORIST : Nayi ... [19].
- ATTENDANT : Ngibonga kakhulu nkhosikati. ... [20] kahle.
- MOTORIST : Nisale kahle.

**Question 11**

1. umfowetfu
2. abafowetfu
3. fowetfu
4. mfowetfu

**Question 12**

1. yena
2. tsine
3. bona
4. wena

**Question 13**

1. kabani
2. kuphi
3. malini
4. ngani

**Question 14**

1. ngifundza
2. ngicela
3. ngibhala
4. ngicula

**Question 15**

1. bani
2. baphi
3. kabani
4. kanjani

**Question 16**

1. bakhona
2. sikhona
3. kukhona
4. ukhona

**Question 17**

1. leti
2. lawa
3. lesi
4. leli

**Question 18**

1. awulifutsanga
2. awulifutse
3. alifutsi
4. ungalifutseli

**Question 19**

1. umbongo
2. sphiwo
3. ithiphu
4. imali

**Question 20**

1. usala
2. uhambele
3. sala
4. uhambe

**Question 21**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Indvodzakati yami \_tawucala kuya esikolweni. "My daughter will start school."

1. i-
2. li-
3. ba-
4. si-

**Question 22**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence lilanga \_khipha inhlanti emantini. (Proverb that means "It is very hot.")?

1. yi-
2. si-
3. li-
4. la-

**Question 23**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Tjwala \_tsengiswa lapha na?

1. ba-
2. lu-
3. bu-
4. u-

**Question 24**

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive:

1. Bafundzi bafundze Siswati.
2. Bafundzi batawufundza Siswati.
3. Bafundzi batafundza Siswati.
4. Bafundzi batakufundza Siswati.

**Question 25**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Ihamba nini indvodza? (at six today).

1. Ihamba ebusuku nga-6.
2. Ihamba masinya nga-6.
3. Ihamba namuhla nga-6.
4. Ihamba ekuseni nga-6.

**Question 26**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Lomusa uvelaphi? (Cape Town).

1. Uvela eKapa
2. Uvela eNasipoti.
3. Uvela. eGoli.
4. Uvela eThekwini.

**Question 27**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Yimalini emawolintji? (R15 per packet).

1. Yi-R15 konkhe.
2. Yi-R15 liphakethe.
3. R15 Ishintji
4. Yi -R15 ngalinye.

**Question 28**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Nicala nini kusebenta? (on Saturday).

1. Nicala ngaLesibili.
2. Sicala ngeMsombuluko.
3. Sicala ngaLesitsatfu.
4. Sicala ngeMgcibelo.

**Question 29**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Leli sondvo limpontjile na? (No, it is short of air).

1. Cha, lishodelwa wumoya
2. Cha, liphansana.
3. Cha, woyela uyashoda.
4. Cha, alikapontji

**Question 30**

The phrase Awuhlole emanti nawoyela can be translated as:

1. The water and oil need to be checked daily.
2. He should check the water and oil.
3. Please check the water and oil.
4. Please do not check the water and oil.

**Question 31**

Select the correct translation of Ngilifutse kangakanani, mnumzane?

1. Is it water that you want, sir?
2. Which type of petrol do you want, sir
3. How much must I inflate it, sir?
4. How flat must I inflate it, sir?

**Question 32**

You would use the expression Ase uhlale phansi when you...

1. Instruct someone to sit down.
2. Request someone politely to sit down.
3. Do not understand what someone is doing.
4. Enquire about someone's background.

**Question 33**

The negative form of 'Ungitsengisela idizili' is

1. Akakatsengiseli idizili
2. Akatsengiselu idizili
3. Akatsengisela idizili
4. Akangitsengiseli idizili

**Question 34**

Which word is a translation for on Wednesday?

1. NgaLesihlanu
2. NgaLesibili
3. NgaLesitsatfu
4. NgaLesine

**Question 35**

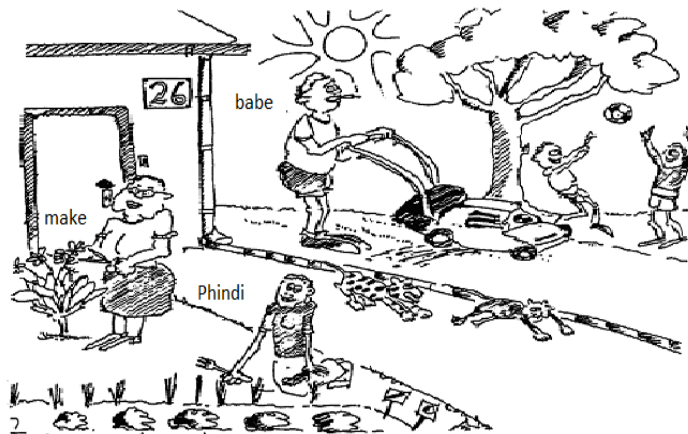
Which one of the phrases below expresses "It is raining?"

1. Liyadvuma.
2. Liyavunguta.
3. Liyahloma.
4. Liyana.



**Question 36**

Look at the picture and then select appropriate answers to questions 36 to 41:

**Question 36**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Babe wentani?

1. Babe udlala libhola
2. Babe ujuba tjani.
3. Babe usebenta endlini.
4. Babe uyaphumula.

**Question 37**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Wentani Phindi ngemfologo?

1. Phindi udlala ngemfologo.
2. Phindi usika timbali ngemfologo.
3. Phindi utjala imifino ngemfologo
4. Phindi udla imifino ngemfologo.

**Question 38**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Bafana batsandza kudlala na?

1. Cha, batsandza kusebenta.
2. Yebo, batsandza kudlala.
3. Yebo, batsandza kusita batali.
4. Cha, abatsandzi kudlala.

**Question 39**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Inja icoshani?

1. Inja iyabaleka.
2. Inja icoshwa likati.
3. Inja igijima nebafana.
4. Inja icosha likati.

**Question 40**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Make usebentaphi?

1. Usebenta emasimini.
2. Usebenta ekhaya.
3. Usebenta engadzini.
4. Usebenta ekuseni.

**Question 41**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Nine nisebenta nini engadzini?

1. Sisebenta engadzini ngemandla.
2. Sitsandza kusebenta engadzini.
3. Sisebenta engadzini ngemphelasontfo.
4. Asisebenti engadzini.

**Question 42**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Salukati (old woman) \_hamba (nga- imoto).

1. Salukati sihamba ngemoto.
2. Salukati ihamba ngimoto.
3. Salukati ihamba ngemoto.
4. Salukati sihamba ngamoto.

**Question 43**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Intfombatane \_sebenta (ngakushesha).

1. Intfombatane lisebenta ngakushesha.
2. Intfombatane isebenta ngakushesha.
3. Intfombatane lisebenta ngukushesha.
4. Intfombatane isebenta ngekushesha.

**Question 44**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: likhehla -tsanda isinkwa (na- inyama).

1. Likhehla lotsandza sinkhwa nenyama.
2. Likhehla litsandza sinkhwa nonyama.
3. Likhehla litsandza sinkhwa nanyama.
4. Likhehla litsandza sinkhwa nenyama

**Question 45**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for bafana.

1. tona
2. bona
3. wena
4. yona

**Question 46**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

1. Yiwu-R50.
2. Uphetse i-R50
3. Sifuna i-R50.
4. Yi-R50.

**Question 47**

Select the correct translation of “We are sorry, but the oranges are very expensive”.

1. Uyacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhulu.
2. Siyacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhulu.
3. Bayacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhulu.
4. Ngiyacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhudlwana.

**Question 48**

Select the correct translation of “Is there anything else?”

1. Kukhona lokudzingako?
2. Kukhona lokuningi na?
3. Kukhona lokunye na?
4. Kukhona labanye na?

**Question 49**

Select the correct translation of “No, that is all, thank you”.

1. Cha, yilokhu kuphela, ngiyabonga.
2. Cha kusekhona lokunye, siyabonga.
3. Cha asifuni konkhe, siyabonga.
4. Cha, kubita kakhulu, ngiyabongi

**Question 50**

Select the correct translation of “when did you come?”

1. ufike nami na?
2. Ufike nini?
3. ufike nabani?
4. Ufike ngani

**TOTAL: [50 X 2 = 100]**

## ISINDEBELE 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : **01 MARCH 2018**  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : **867708**

#### MCQ/ COMPULSORY

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 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- Please contact the isiNdebele lecturer for the CD-ROM. (isiNdebele Section), Lesson 1 – 6. (Note that the contents of the CD-ROM is also available in pdf format on the myUnisa website for AFL1503 under Additional Resources. Just select the file with the language of your choice, then download.)

#### **Objective:**

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in isiNdebele and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate in everyday situations. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

#### **Instructions:**

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

#### **Question 1**

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasie-legal status.
2. the form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
3. a lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
4. a form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

**Question 2**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because...

1. they enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. they share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. they have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. they can be used in a variety of social and/ or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language known as...

1. Bushman.
2. Niger-Congo or Cameroon languages.
3. Great languages.
4. Proto- Bantu or Ur-Bantu.

**Question 4**

... are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages.
2. Tshivenda and Xitsonga.
3. The Nguni languages.
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages.

**Question 5**

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. prefix plus a suffix.
3. consonant cluster.
4. high tone plus a low tone.

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are ...

1. number of speakers.
2. number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
3. existence of recognized dictionaries and standardized orthography.
4. general usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

1. sound.
2. high and low tone.
3. a standard system.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or a pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 9**

Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

1. soft articulators.
2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

Questions 11-20 relate to the Practical Listening Exercise 1 Ukwazana (Getting acquainted) under the heading PRACTICAL LISTENING EXERCISES on your CD-ROM. Listen very carefully to the sound clip and follow the dialogue below before answering questions 11 – 20. The numbers in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions.

- A: Lotjha, ....! [11]  
 B: Akwande,.  
 A: ....? [12]  
 B: Ngisaphila  
 A: Ibizo lakho ungubani?  
 B: Ibizo lami nguJohan.  
 A: Isibongo sakho ....? [13]

- B: Isibongo sami nguVenter.  
A: ...? [14]  
B: Ngibuya kwaDlawulale.  
A: Uyakwazi ... isiNdebele na? [15]  
B: ... isiNdebele kancani. [16]  
A: U-fundephi? [17]  
B: Ngisifunde eMpumalanga.  
A: umhlobo bani?  
B: NgiliBhunu.  
A: Nikhulumani ...? [18]  
B: Sikhuluma .... [19]  
A: Kulungile, .... kuhle. [20]  
B: Nawe ukhambe kuhle, ndoda.

Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:

**Question 11**

Lotjha, ...!

1. umnakwethu
2. yikosazana
3. amadoda
4. nomzana

**Question 12**

A: .....?

1. libani
2. ninjani
3. unjani
4. sikhona

**Question 13**

Isibongo sakho ....?

1. lingubani
2. lesi.
3. sithi
4. ungubani?

**Question 14**

A: .....?

1. sivelaphi?
2. ubuyaphi?
3. ngivelaphi
4. bavela



**Question 15**

Uyakwazi ... isiNdebele na?

1. ukukhuluma
2. ukuluma
3. ukhulumo
4. ukukhuluma

**Question 16**

IsiNdebele \_\_\_\_kancani.

1. sikhuluma
2. bakhuluma
3. ngisikhuluma
4. nikhuluma

**Question 17**

U\_fundephi?

1. ku
2. li
3. zi
4. si

**Question 18**

Nikhuluma liphi ilimi\_\_\_\_\_?

1. ikhaya
2. ekhaya
3. lekhaya
4. kusekhaya

**Question 19**

Sikhuluma ....

1. uZulu
2. esiNgisi
3. isiBhunu
4. iBhunu

**Question 20**

Kulungile, ... kuhle, ndoda.

1. nihambe
2. usala
3. hambani
4. ukhambe

**Question 21**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:  
UJoseph, ...sele nomntwana

1. u
2. ba
3. si
4. ni

**Question 22**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:  
Umma \_thenga inyama.

1. a
2. i
3. u
4. si

**Question 23**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Isalukazi (old woman) \_khamba (nga- umodere).

1. Isalukazi asikhamba ngemodere
2. Isalukazi ihamba ngamodere.
3. Isalukazi sikhamba ngemodere
4. Isalukazi sikhamba ngamodere.

**Question 24**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Umntazana \_gijima (nga- ibelo).

1. Umntazana ugijima ngabelo
2. Umntazana ugijima ngebelo
3. Umntazana ugijima ngibelo.
4. Umntazana ugijima ngobebe

**Question 25**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: Iqhegu -thanda uburotho (na- inyama).

1. Iqhegu bathanda uburotho nenyama
2. ngithanda uburotho nenyama
3. Iqhegu lithanda uburotho nenyama
4. Iqhegu sithanda uburotho nenyama

**Question 26**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for abesana.

1. bona
2. wena
3. zona
4. yona

**Question 27**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

1. Yiba-R50.
2. Yi-R50.
3. Yizi-R50.
4. Uphethe i-R50.

**Question 28**

Select the correct translation of “We are sorry, but the oranges are very expensive”.

1. Uyancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.
2. Bayancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.
3. Ngiyancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.
4. Siyancancabeza kodwana ama-orentji abiza khulu.

**Question 29**

Select the correct translation of “Is there anything else?”

1. Ingabe kukhona okhunye na?
2. Kukhona okunengi na?
3. Kukhona okudingako
4. Kukhona abanye na?

**Question 30**

Select the correct translation of “No, that is all, thank you”.

1. Awa asifuni koke, siyathokoza.
2. Awa, ngilokhu kwaphela, ngikuyakuthokoza.
3. Awa, ngilokhu kwaphela, ngiyathokoza.
4. Awa, kubiza khulu, ngiyathokoza.

**Question 31**

Select the correct translation of “Boys are playing soccer”.

1. Iye, badlala ngemodere.
2. Abesana abadlali ibholo.
3. Abesana badlala ibholo.
4. Awa, abathandi ukudlala.

**Question 32**

Select the correct translation of “the cat is running” .

1. Inja igijinyiswa ngukatsu
2. Ukatsu uyagijima
3. Ukatsu wesaba abesana
4. Ukatsu uqotha inja

**Question 33**

Select the correct translation of “father is mowing the grass”

1. Usebenza ngotjani.
2. Usebenza ekuseni
3. Uguna utjani ekuseni.
4. Ubaba uguda utjani.

**Question 34**

Select the correct translation of “When do you work?”

1. Usebenza engadini?.
2. Ngisenza kuhle?
3. Usebenza nini?
4. Ngisebenza engadini ekuseni.

**Question 35**

The phrase Akhe uqalisise amanzi namavili can be translated as:

1. You must check the water and the tyres.
2. He should check water and the tyres
3. The water and the tyres need to be checked.
4. Please check the water and the tyres.

**Question 36**

Select the correct translation of Ivilweli liphasana.

1. This tyre has a puncture.
2. This tyre is a little deflated
3. That tyre is a little deflated.
4. That tyre has a puncture.

**Question 37**

You would use the expression Akhewuzalise or Akhe uzalise when you...

1. do not understand what someone is doing.
2. instruct someone to fill up your tank.
3. request a petrol attendant politely to fill up.
4. enquire about the price of petrol.

**Question 38**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Nithoma nini ukusebenza? (on Monday).

1. Nithoma ngoLosibili.
2. Sithoma ngoMvulo.
3. Sithoma ngoMgqibelo.
4. Nithoma ngoLosithathu.

**Question 39**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Ivilweli lipontjile na? (No, it is short of air).

1. Awa, litjhoda i-oli.
2. Awa, alikapontji
3. Awa, liphasana.
4. Awa, litlhayelelwa mumoya.

**Question 40**

Which word is a translation for on Wednesday?

1. ngeLesithathu.
2. ngeLesisihlanu
3. ngeLesibili.
4. ngeLesine

**Question 41**

Which one of the phrases below expresses “It is raining?”

1. Liyavunguza.
2. Liyaduma.
3. Liyana.
4. Liyahloma.

**Question 42**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence, Indodakazami \_zokuthoma ukuya esikoleni. “My daughter will start school.”

1. i-
2. Li-
3. Si-
4. yi-

**Question 43**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Ilanga \_khupha unomdakana ngemanzini (Proverb that means “It is very hot.”)?

1. i-
2. li-
3. yi
4. si

**Question 44**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Utjwala \_thengiswa lapha na?

1. lu-
2. u-
3. ba-
4. bu-

**Question 45**

Select the correct form of the verb in the future tense, positive:

1. Abafundi bafunde isiNdebele
2. Abafundi bazokufunda isiNdebele
3. Abafundi bayafunda isiNdebele.
4. Abafundi bafunda isiNdebele

**Question 46**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Ikhamba nini indoda? (at six today).

1. Ikhamba ebusuku ngo-6.
2. Ikhamba ekuseni ngo-6.
3. Ikhamba masinya ngo-6.
4. Ikhamba namhlanje ngo-6

**Question 47**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: UNomusa ubuya kuphi? (Cape Town).

1. Ubuya eGoli.
2. Ubuya eKapa.
3. Ubuya eMgungundlovu.
4. Ubuya eThekwini.

**Question 48**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Malini ama-orentji? (R15 per packet).

1. Yi-R15 ngalinye.
2. Yi-R15 konke.
3. R15 iphakethe.
4. Itjhentjhi ye-R15.

**Question 49**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Nithoma nini ukusebenza? (on Saturday).

1. Sithoma ngoMgqibelo.
2. Sithoma ngoMvulo.
3. Bathoma ngeLesibili.
4. Sithoma ngeLesihlanu.

**Question 50**

Answer the following question by using the words in brackets: Ingabe ivilweli lipontjile na? (yes, it is short of air).

1. Iye, alikapontji.
2. Iye, lithayelela mumoya.
3. Awa litjhidelwe mumoya.
4. Awa, liphasana.

**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## TSHIVENDA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 01 MARCH 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 867708

**MCQ/ COMPULSORY**

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 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD-ROM** AFL1503 (Tshivenda / Venda Section, Questions 11-50)

**Objective:**

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The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Venda and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

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**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

**Question 11**

Choose the correct English translation of the following; "Ndi masiari."

1. Good bye.
2. Good evening.
3. Good rain.
4. Good afternoon.

**Question 12**

The following are called locative prefixes:

1. fha-, li-, ma-.
2. ma-, di-, ku-.
3. fha-, ku-, mu-.
4. tshi-, zwi-, n-.

**Question 13**

Choose the correct prefix for the following word “tshikolo”.

1. Tsi-.
2. Zwi-.
3. Ti-.
4. Tshi-.

**Question 14**

Choose the correct sentence which you can use when asking for oranges from your Muvenda friend.

1. Mufunwa, ndi khou hambela ndirivhe.
2. Mufunwa, ndi khou hambela maswiri.
3. Mufunwa, ndi khou hambela zwickavhavhe.
4. Mufunwa, ndi khou hambela maberegisi.

**Question 15**

Choose the correct translation of the following sentence. “I am sorry, I am working next week.”

1. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma vhege idaho.
2. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma matsheho.
3. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma nga Mugivhela.
4. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma nga Musumbuluwo.

**Question 16**

Tshivenda is widely understood in

1. North West, Western Cape, Mpumalanga and Free State.
2. Eastern Cape.
3. Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe.
4. Western Cape.

**Question 17**

The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on a

1. stem.
2. verb.
3. predicate system.
4. noun class system.

**Question 18**

When greeting someone in the morning in Tshivenda you have to say...

1. Ndi masiari.
2. Ndi matsheloni.
3. Ndi madekwana.
4. Ndi mathabama.

**Question 19**

If your colleague greets you and you are a man, how would you respond?

1. Ishe!
2. Aa!
3. Ndaa!
4. Hoo!

**Question 20**

If a shopkeeper greets you and you are a woman, how would you respond?

1. Tshoo!
2. Dobo!
3. Ndaa!
4. Aa!

**Question 21**

Dzina laṅu li pfi nnyi? means

1. What is your name?
2. What is your friend's name?
3. What is your clan's name?
4. What is your surname?

**Question 22**

Tshivenda like other South African languages has two main features which distinguish it from European languages, which are:

1. Morphemes and roots.
2. Prefix and verb stem.
3. Noun class system and agglutination.
4. Proverbs and roots.

**Question 23**

What is the class prefix of “muthu”?

1.  $\Phi$ -.
2. ma-.
3. mu-.
4. vhu-.

**Question 24**

In a Tshivenda sentence the verb must agree with the subject by means of...

1. a suffix.
2. a concord.
3. a stem.
4. a noun.

**Question 25**

“Nwana u khou tamba.” What would the meaning of this sentence be in English?

1. The child is dancing.
2. The child is swimming.
3. The child is playing.
4. The child is bathing.

**Question 26**

“Mutukana u khou gera mahatsi”. What is the subject concord that links the noun with the verb stem -gera in the given sentence?

1. u
2. a
3. i
4. tshi

**Question 27**

Replace the underlined word by its corresponding absolute pronoun. "Takalani u takalela vhuswa".

1. zwone
2. hone
3. yone
4. tshone

**Question 28**

What do we call a pineapple in Tshivenda?

1. Tshinerengisi.
2. Tshikhopha.
3. Tshikavhavhe.
4. Tshienge.

**Question 29**

When you want to say something is cheap in Tshivenda, what do you say?

1. Tshipa.
2. Luhafhulelo.
3. Sale.
4. Dura.

**Question 30**

"Ndi a livhuwa." means

1. Yes.
2. Very well.
3. Thank you.
4. Very good.

**Question 31**

The future tense indicates that an action will...

1. not take place.
2. take place now.
3. take place in the future.
4. take place anywhere.

**Question 32**

Which one of the following is the singular form of the question “What are you doing?” in Tshivenda?

1. Vha khou ita mini?
2. Ni khou ita mini?
3. Zwi khou ita mini?
4. Ho itwa mini?

**Question 33**

How can you ask the following question in Tshivenda? “What are the girls doing?”

1. Vhasidzana vha khou bika?
2. Vhasidzana vho ya thavhani naa?
3. Vhasidzana vho n̄wala mulingo naa?
4. Vhasidzana vha khou ita mini?

**Question 34**

How can you ask the following question in Tshivenda? “What do you want?”

1. Zwi khou t̄oḁa mini?
2. Zwo ita mini?
3. Ni khou t̄oḁa mini?
4. Tsho ita izwo?

**Question 35**

What does *L̄avhuvhili* mean in English?

1. Wednesday
2. Friday
3. Monday
4. Tuesday

**Question 36**

What is the word for September in Tshivenda?

1. Tshimedzi.
2. Khubvumedzi.
3. T̄hangule.
4. Nyendavhusiku.

**Question 37**

Choose the sentence in which the subject represents the first person.

1. Vha khou ḷa kumba.
2. U khou ḷa kumba.
3. Ndi khou ḷa kumba.
4. Vho ḷa makumba.

**Question 38**

Which option represents the polite form of a request in Tshivenda?

1. Mpheni.
2. Ndi khou humbela.
3. Ḍisani.
4. Kha zwi ḑe.

**Question 39**

Choose the correct answer to the following question. "Vha khou ḷoḑa peḷirolu ya vhugai?"

1. Ndi khou humbela yoḷhe.
2. Ndi khou humbela yo ḑala.
3. Thi ḑivhi.
4. Ndi khou humbela peḷirolu ya R100-00.

**Question 40**

Choose the correct sentence in the positive which will serve as a response to the following question. "Ni ḑo ya hayani naa?"

1. Ee, ndi ḑo ya hayani.
2. Ee, zwi ḑo ralo.
3. Ee, zwi ḑo ita.
4. Ee, hayani thi nga yi.

**Question 41**

Choose the correct sentence in the negative which will serve as a response to the following question. "Ni ḑo ya munyanyani naa?"

1. Hai
2. Thiḑivhi
3. Hai, a thi nga yi munyanyani.
4. Khamusi



**Question 42**

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD-ROM and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “What is mother doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Mme vha khou gera/ka maluvha.
2. Mme vha khou bika.
3. Mme vha khou ka maḁi.
4. Mme vha khou kuvha.

**Question 43**

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD-ROM and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “What is father doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Baba vha khou vhalala gurannḁa.
2. Baba vha khou gera mahatsi.
3. Baba vha khou kaidza vhana.
4. Baba vha khou vhona theḁevishini.

**Question 44**

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD-ROM and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “What is Phindulo doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Phindulo u khou tamba bola.
2. Phindulo u khou bika vhuswa.
3. Phindulo u khou thusa mme khishini.
4. Phindulo u khou ḁavha miroho.

**Question 45**

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “I was born in Midrand.”

1. Ndi dzula Tshikweḁa phanḁa ha Lufule.
2. Ndo bebiwa Midrand.
3. Midrand a si hayani.
4. Midrand a si hone ha hashu.

**Question 46**

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “We speak Portuguese at home but I am learning Tshivendḁa.”

1. Hayani a hu ambiwi Tshiphothogisi saizwi hu tshi ambiwa Tshivendḁa.
2. Tshivendḁa tshi a konḁa nga maanḁa.
3. Tshiphothogisi na Tshivendḁa zwi a konḁa vhukuma.
4. Hayani ri amba Tshiphothogisi hone ndi khou guda Tshivendḁa.

**Question 47**

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “ Shonisani is writing examination.”

1. Shonisani u ñwala mulingo wa simesiṭa ya vhuvhili.
2. Shonisani u khou ñwala mulingo.
3. Shonisani u khou ñwala vhurifhi.
4. Shonisani u khou ñwala mbalo.

**Question 48**

Which of the following sentences has a demonstrative pronoun.

1. Muḍi u naka nga vhathu.
2. Muḍi wa Lavhelesani u Muleḍane.
3. Muḍi houno ndi wa Vho-Mmbegwa.
4. Malabi khea a u runga.

**Question 49**

Which of the following represents an infinitive form.

1. U vhona.
2. Tshivhoni tsha golo.
3. Maswiri o sina.
4. Luvholela lu a vhavha.

**Question 50**

Which of the following words represents the passive extension.

1. lilela
2. bikiwa
3. lokolola
4. vhofholola

**MARAGAGUṬE/TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## XITSONGA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE** : 01 MARCH 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 867708

**MCQ/ COMPULSORY**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503 (Questions 1-10)
- **CD-ROM/DVD** AFL1503 (Xitsonga / **Xitsonga** Section, Questions 11-50)

**Objective:**

The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

The African language situation on the African continent as well as sounds, words and sentences of African languages; greeting in Xitsonga and getting acquainted, communicating in the informal business sector, the noun class system, vowel coalescence, subject concords, the present tense, question words and how to communicate at a filling station. Your ability to respond to questions based on pictures and a sound recording - i.e. your listening, comprehension and writing skills will be tested.

**Instructions:**

- Answer the questions below on a **mark reading sheet**.

### **Question 1**

A word 'dialect' is used to refer to ...

1. a variety of language that has been given either legal or quasie-legal status.
2. the form of language usually promoted in schools and the media.
3. a lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
4. a form of language which is considered free from regional marking.

**Question 2**

The Nguni and Sotho languages, Venda and Tsonga belong to the same language family because...

1. they enable the speakers of these languages to communicate with due observance of cultural nuances.
2. they share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.
3. they have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
4. they can be used in a variety of social and/ or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.

**Question 3**

It is assumed that all the Bantu languages have developed from one single parent language known as...

1. Bushman.
2. Niger-Congo or Cameroon languages.
3. Great languages.
4. Proto- Bantu or Ur-Bantu.

**Question 4**

... are mainly spoken in the central, northern and north-western parts of South Africa.

1. The Sotho languages.
2. Tshivenda and Xitsonga.
3. The Nguni languages.
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages.

**Question 5**

For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

1. consonant plus a vowel.
2. prefix plus a suffix.
3. consonant cluster.
4. high tone plus a low tone.

**Question 6**

Some of the features that help to identify the standard language are ...

1. number of speakers.
2. number of dialects encompassed by the standard language.
3. existence of recognized dictionaries and standardized orthography.
4. general usage as home language across the entire country.

**Question 7**

When speech is produced the air stream is modified by ...

1. sound.
2. high and low tone.
3. a standard system.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

1. They can replace a noun or a pronoun.
2. They have abnormal sound patterns.
3. They are divided into ideophones of time, manner and place.
4. They contain a prefix.

**Question 9**

Within the upper jaw, the upper part of the mouth consists of various organs of articulation known as...

1. soft articulators.
2. passive articulators.
3. active articulators.
4. ridge articulators.

**Question 10**

The ... is a word which is used to modify the meaning of a verb.

1. adverb
2. ideophone
3. adjective
4. predicate

**Question 11**

When the Tsonga people greet each other in the morning they say...

1. ahe!
2. ri perile.
3. hi pfukile.
4. avuxeni.

**Question 12**

When you greet a person in Xitsonga between 11h00 and 15h00, you will say...

1. sanibonani.
2. i vusiku.
3. i nhlekanhi.
4. ri xile.

**Question 13**

From about 15h00 to about an hour before sunset, you will greet with...

1. i vusiku.
2. ri xile.
3. i khale.
4. wa ha ri ndzhenga!

**Question 14**

If you meet a Tsonga after sunset, you must greet him with ...

1. i vusiku.
2. ri perile!
3. i khale.
4. wa ha ri ndzhenga!

**Question 15**

The word for acknowledgement of a greeting is...

1. ahe!
2. ashee!
3. yebo!
4. age!

**Question 16**

After his acknowledgement of your greeting, you can ask the person who greets you...

1. mi dye njhani?
2. mi karhele njhani?
3. mi dzumbe njhani?
4. mi hlamale njhani?

**Question 17**

When approaching a Tsonga's home, you should announce your presence by saying...

1. salani!
2. ahe!
3. age!
4. ndzawini!

**Question 18**

As you wait for your host/hostess to appear, take a seat and wait for them to ----you.

1. hug
2. greet
3. call
4. tell

**Question 19**

Only then, that you are allowed to ----, enquire after his/her health and make some comments on general things.

1. greet
2. breathe
3. rest
4. look

**Question 20**

If you want to find out who a person is, you must make use of the following sentence:

1. U lava yini laha?
2. Ndzi Baloyi.
3. Hi vito ke?
4. Xana vito u mani?

**Question 21**

If you use the construction wa ka mani? after a person's name, the ---- of that person will be given.

1. Surname
2. Name
3. Nickname
4. Full name

**Question 22**

You already know what the meaning of mani is. Its plural form is...

1. ximani.
2. manini.
3. vamani
4. manimani.

**Question 23**

Wanuna u ya hi yini ePitori? (What means of transport does the man use to go to Pretoria?)

1. Na xitimela.
2. Hinkwerhu.
3. Hi xitimela.
4. Bya xitimela.

**Question 24**

Movha wu lunghisiwa hi yini? (With what is the car repaired?)

1. ka swipanere.
2. hi swipanere.
3. nga swipanere.
4. nge swipanere.

**Question 25**

The interrogative construction *wihi* means...

1. which ones.
2. this one.
3. which one.
4. those ones.

**Question 26**

The answer to the question: Va lava vanhwanyana vahi? (Which girls are they looking for?) could be...

1. lava.
2. leti.
3. loyi.
4. vo swona.



**Question 27**

Which pair indicates singular and plural?

1. Mufana/majaha.
2. Mudyondzi/vadyondzi.
3. Nsati/n'wana.
4. Ntukulu/xintukulwana.

**Question 28**

The following are class 7 and 8 nouns:

1. Yindlu/tindlu.
2. Muaki/vaaki.
3. Byona/swona.
4. Xitirhi/switirhi.

**Question 29**

Some classes contain nouns, which do not take plural forms, e.g.

1. Tilo.
2. Vuthari.
3. Tino.
4. Munhu.

**Question 30**

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord:  
Mhala ---dya yini? ---dya byanyi na matluka.

1. ti
2. swa
3. yi
4. bya

**Question 31**

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord:  
Tingwenya --- tshama kwihi? --- tshama ematini.

1. u
2. yi
3. ti
4. wu

**Question 32**

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord:  
Huku --- dya timbewu? E, --- dya timbewu.

1. ti
2. yi
3. swa
4. e-e

**Question 33**

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concord:  
Ximanga --- chava timbyana.

1. swi
2. byi
3. u
4. xi

**Question 34**

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concords:  
Mina ---rhandza --- yimbelela.

1. hi ... va
2. ndzi ... swa
3. ndzi ... ku
4. va ... ku

**Question 35**

Which sentence shows the correct use of the word ntsena (only)

1. Mukhalabya u ntsena dya nyama ya huku. (The old man eats only chicken.)
2. Mudyondzisi u vitana ntsena wena. (The teacher calls you only.)
3. Vanhwanyana ntsena va xava exitolo xa ka Maduvula. (The girls buy at Maduvula's store only.)
4. Jojo u xava xitampu ntsena. (Jojo buys samp only.)

**Question 36**

Choose a sentence where **ngani?** was used incorrectly.

1. Wansati u na vana vangani? Vambirhi. (How many children does the woman have? Two.)
2. Hosi yi tekile vavasati tingani? Tinharhu. (How many wives did the chief marry? Three.)
3. Mulungu u xava tihomu tingani? Ta mune. (How many cattle does the white person buy? Four.)
4. Mi na swimanga swingani? Ntlhanu. (How many cats do you have? Five.)

**Question 37**

Which one of the words below would be an appropriate answer to the following question: Khensani u endla yini? U --- kofi. (What is Khensani doing ?)

1. dya
2. haha
3. nwa
4. xinga

**Question 38-50**

Read the following passage and complete the blank spaces with the correct answers:

Tomasi 38 --- jaha ra Tatana Khosa. U pase giredi ya khumembirhi lembe leri 39 --- hela. Sweswi u tirha eMpumalanga. Tolweni u mukile ekaya 40 --- u humile livhi. Tolo 41 --- nga tirhangi nchumu, hikuva a ha karhele. Kambe namuntlha u navela ku pfuna tata 42 --- yena.

Tomasi : “43 --- vatirhi va byarile malamula tolo ?”

Tatana Khosa: “44 ---, a va 45 --- byala. Va 46 --- sungula hi Ravunharhu.”

Tomasi : “Hikwalaho ka 47---?”

Tatana Khosa: “Tolweni va chayise nivusiku, se namuntlha va komberile 48 --- wisa.”

Tomasi : “A ndzi navela ku va pfuna ndzi 49 --- si tlhela n’hweti leyi taka.”

Tatana Khosa: “Hi swona jaha 50 ---, ndzi ta ku nyika mirhi ya khume u sungula sweswi.”

Tomasi : “Ndza khensa tatana. Ndzi ta sungula hi 8.”

**Question 38**

(concord)

1. hi
2. i
3. ti
4. u

**Question 39**

(relative)

1. ra
2. ta
3. swa
4. nga

**Question 40**

(conjunction)

1. hikuva
2. kwalaho
3. leswi
4. loko

**Question 41**

(past tense)

1. dya
2. haha
3. a
4. xinga

**Question 42**

(possessive)

1. wa
2. haha
3. nwa
4. xinga

**Question 43**

(aspect)

1. dya
2. se
3. nwa
4. xinga

**Question 44**

(negation)

1. dya
2. haha
3. nwa
4. e-e

**Question 45**

(aspect)

1. Si
2. nwa
3. dya
4. xinga

**Question 46**

(tense)

1. haha
2. xinga
3. nwa
4. ta

**Question 47**

(interrogative)

1. rini?
2. yini?
3. byihi?
4. swihi?

**Question 48**

(concord)

1. haha
2. nwa
3. ku
4. xinga

**Question 49**

(negation)

1. nga
2. dya
3. xinga
4. nwa

**Question 50**

(possessive)

1. ravo
2. ranga
3. raku
4. rakwe

**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## 8.5.2 Second Assignments

### ISIZULU 21

#### ASSIGNMENT 21

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 772528**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.**

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (**isiZulu** Section) OR **AFL1503\_Zulu\_.pdf** under Additional Resources in myUnisa.

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

Communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, how to fill in forms, talk over the phone and talk about the weather.

The formation of simple sentences in the present, perfect and future tenses (positive and negative), the object concord, the possessive, copula constructions, the locative and commands.

Your ability to respond to questions based on a passage and pictures.

In this assignment the questions are set in Zulu and in English so that you can get used to the manner in which exam questions are asked in Zulu.

**Instructions:**

- **PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

**The language I have chosen is ...**

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

- Write out all dialogues, paragraphs and sentences **in full**.

**Question 1 / Umbuzo 1**

Funda ingxoxo elandelayo, yibhale encwadini yakho yezimpendulo bese ugcwalisa izikhala. Dwebela izimpendulo zakho:

Read the dialogue, rewrite it in your answer book, and fill in the missing words. Underline each word that you filled in:

**Sikhuluma ocingweni**

- A: Sawubona, nguCeliwe ...  
 B: Yebo, sawubona ufuna ... nobani?  
 A: ... ukukhuluma noThoko.  
 B: Ngiyaxolisa, akekho ...  
 A: Uzobuya ...? .  
 B: ... ngo-5.  
 A: Umtshele ukuthi ... ngo-6.  
 B: Kulungile, ...  
 A: ...  
 B: Usale ...

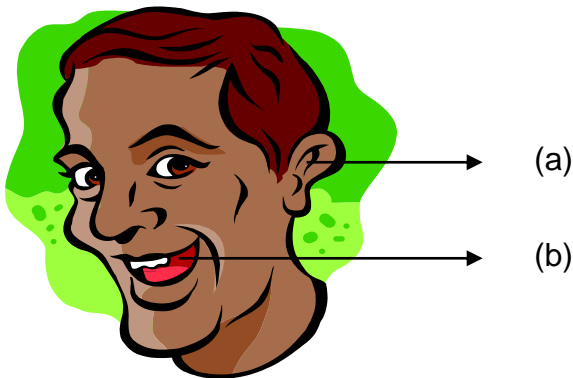
/10/

**Question 2 / Umbuzo 2**

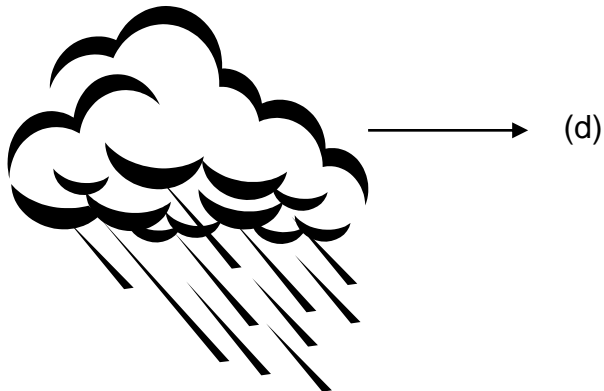
Bheka imifanekiso engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu:  
 Answer the following questions in Zulu by means of the given pictures:

**Example / Isibonelo:** Yini lokhu? (What is this?) Yindlu. (It is a house)

- (a) Yini lokhu?  
 (b) Yini lokhu?  
 (c) UThandeka uphethwe yini?  
 (d) Linjani izulu? (Bhala izinto ezimbili – give two answers) (5)







### Question 3 / Umbuzo 3

Guqula imisho elandelayo ibe yindlela ephoqayo./ Tshela abantu abalandelayo ukuthi benzene noma bangenzini - Qaphela ubunye noma ubuningi:

Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do (negative):

**Example / Isibonelo:**      intombi, (-bamba), lapha  
                                          Ntombi, bamba lapha! (Girl, hold here!)

- (a)    umfana, (-sula), umlomo
- (b)    oSisana, (-bhema), endlini (negative)
- (c)    abafundi, (-za), lapha kithi
- (d)    uSipho, (-cima), izibane
- (e)    abantwana, (-geza), izitsha

**(10)**

**Question 4 / Umbuzo 4**

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokulungisa ubunini phakathi emishweni yonke:

Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence:

**Example / Isibonelo:** Behlise ngo-3 cent inani (...ubisi)  
Behlise ngo-3 cent inani lobisi. (They decreased the price of  
milk by 3 cents)

- (a) Inyama (...imvu) iyabiza
- (b) Leli yibhola (...abafana)
- (c) Izindlu (...idolobha) ziyadula
- (d) Imoto (...ubaba) idinga uphethroli
- (e) Amasondo (...imoto) agcwele umoya (5)

**Question 5 / Umbuzo 5**

Funda le ndaba bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo:

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

**Inkosikazi yomuzi**

UNKosikazi Majola usebenza ekhaya. Usebenza kakhulu ngoba ukhuthela. Usebenza ekuseni futhi usebenza ntambama.

NgoMsombuluko uzolungisa indlu. Uzosula ifenisha ngendwangu futhi uzohuva amakhaphethe ngomshini. Ekhishini uzohlana phansi.

NgoLwesibili uzowasha. Uzowasha ngensipho. Uzofaka insipho emanzini. Uzosebenzisa umshini ngoba umshini uwasha kahle kunezandla. Uzokweneka izingubo ocingweni ngaphambi koku-ayina.

NgoLwesihlanu uzobhaka amakhekhe njengogogo. Uzosebenzisa ufulawa. Futhi uzosebenzisa ushukela namaqanda nobisi.

NgoMgqibelo uzophumula ngoba abantwana bazomsiza. Bona bazosebenza ekhaya.

- (a) Yenza imibuzo ebhekiswe esiqeshini ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelayo:  
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:  
-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, ubani?, ngani? (5)
- (b) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative. (5)

**/10/**

**Question 6 / Umbuzo 6**

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano zikamenziwa.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

**Example / Isibonelo:** Ukhokhele uswidi na Sibongile? (Did you pay for the sweet, Sibongile?)

Yebo, ngi\_khokhele.

Yebo, ngiwukhokhele. (Yes, I paid for it.)

- (a) Bazodonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, bazo\_donsa.
- (b) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya\_thanda.
- (c) Abantwana babingelela isalukazi? Yebo, baya\_bingelela.
- (d) Isisebenzi sithela amanzi emotweni? Yebo, siya\_thela.
- (e) UThoko wazi uJohn Shabalala na? Yebo, uya\_azi.

(5)

### Question 7 / Umbuzo 7

Sebenzisa izabizwana zokukhomba ezindaweni eziphawuliwe.

Use the different positions of the demonstratives (as indicated).

**Isibonelo:** Ngibona abantu esitolo (pos. 1) (I see people in the shop)  
Ngibona laba bantu esitolo. (I see these people in the shop)

- (a) Ngizogibela ibhasi ukuya emsebenzini. (pos. 1)
- (b) Ngifonele umngane wami ngo-6 ntambama. (pos. 2)
- (c) Uthisha usebenzisa incwadi. (pos.1)
- (d) OThoko bagqoke izingubo ezinhle. (pos. 2)
- (e) Sifuna isikhwama sesikole esikhulu. (pos. 1)

(5)

**TOTAL / AMAMAKI WONKE: [50x2=100]**

## ISIXHOSA 22

### ASSIGNMENT 22

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 818843**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.**

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD-ROM AFL1503 (isiXhosa / Xhosa Section)**

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.
- The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Xhosa.
- Your ability to translate from and into Xhosa or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

**Instructions:**

- **PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

**The language I have chosen is .....**

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

**Umbuzo 1/Question 1**

- a. Which of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to tell someone to be careful?
1. *Khawulezisa!*
  2. *Baleka!*
  3. *Ndilinde!*
  4. *Lumka!*
- b. Indicate which one of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to express the concept:  
'It is enough.'
1. Kulungile.
  2. Ndihluthi.
  3. Kwanele.
  4. Kuhle.
- c. *Ndiceka* means
1. I am lost
  2. I request
  3. I know
  4. I like
- d. Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person:
1. Hamba!
  2. Nceda hamba.
  3. Bayahamba.
  4. Hambani!
- e. The word *ngokukhawuleza* can be translated as ...
1. inside
  2. fast / soon
  3. underneath
  4. misfortune
- f. The possessive concord of *isonka* is
1. *ba*
  2. *a*
  3. *sa*
  4. *la*

- g. Select an appropriate answer to the question *Ukhona? / is she/he here?*
1. Ndicela undincede.
  2. Ewe ukhona.
  3. Ufike izolo.
  4. Akakafiki.
- h. The word *Ndilambile* is used to express the sentence:
1. 'I am thirsty.'
  2. 'I am tired'.
  3. 'I am hungry.'
  4. 'I am full.'
- i. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the tense formative - *ya-*?
1. The verb in which it is used does not have to be followed by an object or any word.
  2. It reflects the perfect tense.
  3. It represents the long form of the present tense.
  4. It is always preceded by a subject concord.
- j. Select the correct form of the reflexive verb in order to complete the following sentence:  
*UCirha u \_\_\_ efama 'Cirha works for himself on the farm.'*
1. yasebenzisa
  2. yabasebenza
  3. yazisebenzela
  4. sebenzela

/10/

**Umbuzo 2/Question 2**

**Gqibezela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ngokubhala izivumelanisi zentloko ezifanelekileyo, uze ubhale ngendlela echanekileyo amagama akwizibiyeli.**

**Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords. Also write the correct form of the words in brackets.**

**Umzekelo:** UNomsa -hlamba umzimba (nga- isepha)  
UNomsa uhlamba umzimba ngesepha.

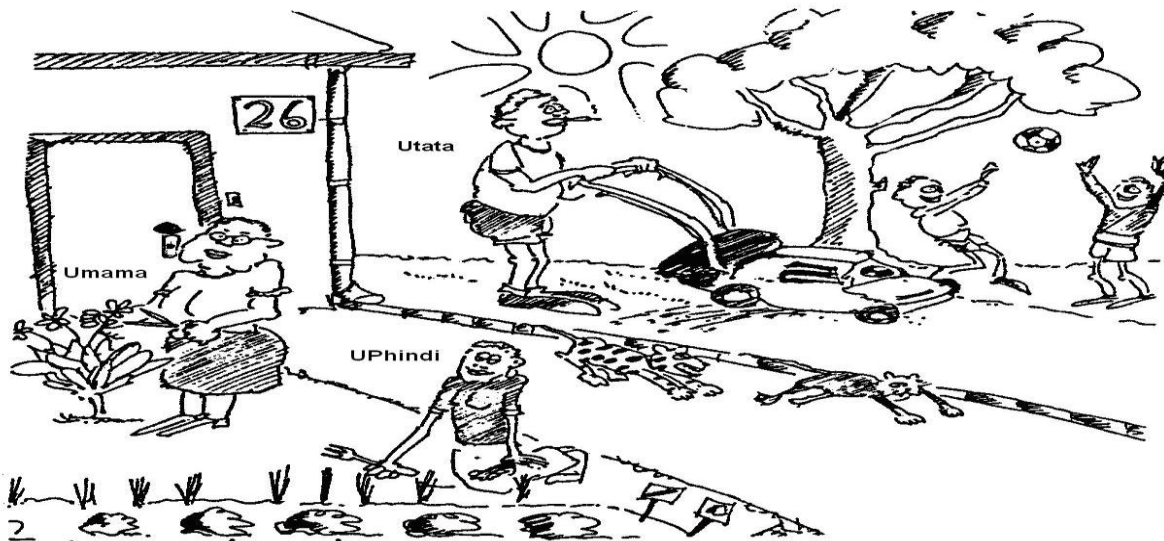
- (a) OoThandeka --ya phesheya (nga- inqwelo moya).
- (b) Umakhulu --khwela ibhasi yonke imihla ekuseni.
- (c) Thina --hamba (nga- imoto) ukuya eGoli.
- (d) Hayi, intombazana ---kho esikolweni namhlanje ngoba ---gula.
- (e) Nina --phethe imali na?
- (f) "Molweni Mhlekazi Mafuya --njani? Hayi, --khona ---khali nganto."
- (g) Wena -sebenza kakhulu (uMgqibelo).
- (h) Umfana -thenga ubisi (Pick & Pay).
- (i) Thina --thenga inyama (na- amazambane) (na- ithanga).
- (j) Emalanga indoda -suka ngo-4 ukuya ekhaya. /20/

### Umbuzo 3/Question 3

Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa.  
Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Xhosa sentences.

- Wenzani utata?
- Umama wenzani?
- Kukho abafana abangaphi?
- Ingaba abafana bayatshaya na?
- UPhindi udlala ibhola na?
- Inja iyayithanda ikati na?
- Inja yenzani?
- Ikati yenzani?
- Linjani izulu?
- Wena uyakuthanda ukusebenza egadini?

/10/



### Umbuzo 4/Question 4

4.1 Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokulungisa isimnini phakathi kwisivakalisi ngasinye.

Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence.

**Umzekelo:** Lwehle nge-3 senti inani (...ubisi)  
Lwehle nge-3 senti inani (lobisi).

- USiziwe ufumene isidanga (...ubuGqirha) ngomhla ka-20.
- Amavili (...imoto) afuna umoya.
- Inyama (...igusha) iyabiza kodwa imnandi kakhulu.
- Isandla (...umfana) silimele.
- USolomon ucinga ingxaki (...yena) kuphela ngoba akanamsebenzi nabanye abantu. (5)

**4.2 Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokubhala isivumelanisi senjongosenzi esifanelekileyo.**

**Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.**

**Umzekelo:** Uyibhatalele iswiti Sibongile? Ewe, ndibhatalele.  
Ewe, ndiyibhatalele.

- (a) Ingaba bazotsala imali ebhankini? Ewe, bazo\_tsala.
- (b) Wena uyabathanda abahlobo bakho? Ewe, ndiya\_thanda.
- (c) Ingaba uJames ubulisa ixhegwazana? Ewe, uya\_bulisa.
- (d) Umsebenzi uthela amanzi emotweni? Ewe, uya\_thela.
- (e) Ingaba uThoko uyamazi uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya\_zi.

(5)  
/10/

**AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50x 2 = 100]**



## Sesotho sa Leboa/ Northern Sotho 23

### ASSIGNMENT 23

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**  
**UNIQUE NUMBER : 737932**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD AFL1503 (Sesotho sa Leboa / Northern Sotho Section)**

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.
- The formation of simple questions and sentences in the present, past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Northern Sotho.
- Your ability to translate from and into Northern Sotho or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.
- Your listening, comprehension and writing skills.

**Instructions:**

- **PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

**The language I have chosen is .....**

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

**Potšišo 1/ Question 1**

**1.1 Give the correct locative form of the nouns in brackets: (Write down the full sentence including the correct form.)**

- (a) Mna Boshego o na le akhaontô (panka). 'Mr Boshego has an account at the bank.'
- (b) Bana ba ipshina (malome). 'The children enjoy themselves at uncle's place.'
- (c) Batho ba tlô šoma kudu (selemô). 'The people will work hard in summer.'
- (d) Ankê o kôkôtê (lebati). 'Please knock on the door.'
- (e) Dingaka di tšwa (Tshwane). 'The doctors come from Pretoria.' (5)

**1.2 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences: (Write down the full sentences.)**

- (a) Masogana (-ngwê) a tlogilê. 'The other young men have left.'
  - (b) Mosadi o rêka mokôtla (-botse). 'The woman buys a beautiful bag.'
  - (c) Bula lefasêtêrê (-nyane). 'Open the small window.'
  - (d) Tate o nyaka go rêka kôlô (golo). 'Dad wants to buy a big car.'
  - (e) Mosadi ga a nyake monna (-kôpana). 'The woman does not want a short man.'
- (5)  
**/10/**

**Potšišo 2/ Question 2**

**2.1 Complete the following sentences by using the numerals in brackets. Read the translations very carefully to determine the type of construction you should use: (Write down the full sentences in your answers.)**

- (a) Modulasetulô o kgopêla dipênê (-hlano). 'The chairman is asking for five pens.'
- (b) Go na le motho (tee) fêla ngwakông. 'There is only one person in the house.'
- (c) Moithuti o na le malêkêrê (-šupa). 'The learner has seven sweets.'
- (d) Maabane Morêna Boshego o ngwadilê lengwalô (-bêdi). 'Yesterday Mr Boshego wrote the second letter.'
- (e) Mosadi o nyaka go fa ngwana mebutla (raro). 'The woman wants to give the child three hares/rabbits.' (5)

**2.2 Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions which were completed in the past:**

- (a) Tate o bitša bana. 'Father calls the children.'
- (b) Johannes o nwa kôfi. 'Johannes drinks coffee.'
- (c) Morêna Bopape o ya kôpanông. 'Mr Bopape goes to a meeting.'
- (d) Bôna ba raloka Lotto. 'They play the Lotto.'
- (e) Lephôdisa le thuša batho. 'The policeman helps the people.'

(5)  
**/10/**

## Potšišo 3/ Question 3

3.1 Change the following sentences into sentences which reflect actions that will take place in the future.

- (a) Ba a thuša na? 'Are they helping?'  
 (b) Ke leka go ithuta gabotse. 'I try to study well.' (2)

3.2 Include the auxiliary verb stem **-bê** in the following sentences to reflect actions that were continuing in the past:

- (a) Ke nyaka mmêrêkô. 'I am looking for a job.'  
 (b) Suzi o rata go rêka mmôtôrô. 'Suzy wants to buy a car.'  
 (c) Dikgôši di nwa bjalwa. 'The chiefs are drinking beer.' (3)

3.3 Answer the following Northern Sotho questions in the negative, starting your sentences with **Aowa, ...**

E.g. Ke pênê na? 'Is this a pen?'  
 Answer: Aowa, ga se pênê.

- (a) Lesogana le bê le lwala maabane na? 'Was the young man ill yesterday?'  
 (b) Ngaka e tlô fa dihlare na? 'Will the doctor give medicine?'  
 (c) Johannes o rêkilê kôfi na? 'Did Johannes buy coffee?'  
 (d) Rakgolo o araba sellathêkêng na? 'Does grandfather answer the cellphone?'  
 (e) Mpšša e rata go rôbala ngwakông na? 'Does the dog like to sleep in the house?'

(5)  
 /10/

## Potšišo 4/ Question 4

4.1 Give positive responses to the following questions but write the answers in such a way that each noun referring to the object of the sentence (printed in bold) is now represented by its object concord. Start your answers with **Êê, ...** and read the English translations of the responses to guide you, e.g.

Answer:  
 Monna o bê a rata **mosadi** na? 'Did the man love the **woman**?  
 Êê, monna o bê a **mo** rata. Yes, he loved **her**.'

- (a) Modulasetulô o amogetše **pêgô** na? Êê, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 'Did the chairperson receive **the report**? 'Yes, the chairperson received **it**.'
- (b) Bana ba rata **dinonwane** na? Êê, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 'Do the children like the stories?' 'Yes, the children like **them**.'
- (c) Roger o ilê go bôna **modirêlwa** na? Êê, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 'Did Roger go to see **a client**? 'Yes, Roger went to see **him**.'
- (d) O rekile matšoba na? Êê, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 'Did you buy flowers?' 'Yes, I bought **them**.'
- (e) Koko o tlô apea **bogôbe** na? Êê, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 'Will granny cook the porridge?' 'Yes, granny will cook **it**.' (5)

**4.2 Explain how you would go about creating a deverbative (noun) from a verb. Make use of the verb root -ngwal- 'write' to illustrate.** (3)

**4.3 Change the following commands into polite requests:**

- (a) Dulang fase!
- (b) Beša nama!

(2)  
/10/

### Potšišo 5/Question 5

**Translate the following conversation into Northern Sotho:**

**Resturanteng 'At the restaurant'**

Thabo, please don't make a noise.  
 People behave themselves in a restaurant.  
 Who is the waiter? Do you know him?  
 Yes, I know him well. His name is Siphoh.  
 What would you like to eat?  
 I would like to eat mutton and chips.  
 You are really hungry, my child!  
 Is there anything else you would like?  
 Yes, I am asking for a large glass of coke.  
 I don't see the waiter. Where has he gone?

/10/  
**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## Setswana 24

### ASSIGNMENT 24

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 835493**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED. MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (Setswana Section, Lesson 1 - 12 plus Tlhalosô/Explanations)

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Communication in the following situations: in a restaurant, in a shop, about the weather, at a party and concerning the law.
- The formation of simple questions, sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), the locatives, deverbatives, object concords, adjectives and how to count in Setswana.
- Your ability to transcribe sentences pronounced by a first language speaker of Setswana.

**Instructions:**

- **PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

**The language I have chosen is SETSWANA** (It is the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

**Question 1**

**a) Complete the following dialogue by using the plural form:**

A: ... boMma!

B: ... boRra!

A: ... kae?

B: ... têng. ... le kae?

A: Le ... re têng.

B: Sala... sentiê boRra!

A: ... sentiê boMma!

(8)

- b) Write the following dialogue in Setswana adhering to the statements made by A and B:

A: I am Rre Moloto. Who are you?

B: I am Mme Mogapi.

(2)  
/10/

### Question 2

- a) Answer the following questions in Setswana. Use the given word(s) to formulate your answers in Setswana:

Example:

Sellô o dira eng? ..... studying.  
Sellô o a ithuta.

- i) Bana ba dira eng? ... writing.  
ii) Madi a ke a mang? ... our.  
iii) Banna ba dira eng? ... speak.  
iv) A o rata nama? Yes, ....  
v) Bana bale ba nna kae? ... Malopelo. (5)

- b) Answer the following questions. Use the word(s) given in full sentences.

Example:

A o tshêga ka molala? ...no,...mouth.

Nnyaya, ga ke tshêga ka molala, ke tshêga ka molomo.

- i) A re bona ka ditsebe? ... no, .... eyes.  
ii) A o bua ka molomo? ... yes, .... mouth.  
iii) A ba reetsa ka molala? ... no, .... ears. (3)

- c) Change the subject of each of the following sentences to the singular and then change the rest of the sentence to adhere to the change you make:

Example:

Basadi ba rata nama e bone ba e besitseng >

Mosadi o rata nama e ene a e besitseng .

- i) Rona re tla ya kwa re tswang teng.  
ii) Lona le ile kwa ba le tlhokang teng. (2)  
/10/

### Question 3

- a) Give the negative form of the following sentences:

- i) Ke kopa nama ya kgomo.  
ii) Nama ya kolobe e a jewa.  
iii) Go tsenwa fano.  
iv) Re ka tsuba fano.  
v) O ka robala fa, Mma. (5)

**b) Read the following extract and answer the questions following it in Setswana:**

Baithuti ba ya yunibesiting ka moso. Ga ba gane go ya go ithuta ka gore ba tla kgona go bona tiro fa ba rutegilwe. Ba ithuta go kwala le go buisa ka Setswana. Ba thuswa ke Rre Le Roux. Morago ga ngwaga ba bantsi ba kgona go tthaloganya se se buiwang. Ba bangwe ba tlhoka nako e telele go ithuta go bua Setswana se se phepa.

- i) Baithuti ba ya yunibesiting leng?
- ii) Baithuti ba ya kae go ithuta?
- iii) Baithuti ba tla kgona go bona eng fa ba rutegile? (3)

**c) Fill in the correct subject concord:**

- i) Malome le Rakgadi ... ile toropong.
  - ii) Ditapole ... a bola. (2)
- /10/**

**Question 4****a) Form possessive structures with the words given in brackets in the following sentences:**

- i) Re tla ya (your place) ka moso.
- ii) Nna (is with) madi.
- iii) Basimane le basetsana (of towns) ba rata go ithuta.
- iv) Ke (have) mathata.
- v) Ke tsamaya ka baesekele (their). (5)

**b) Give the correct locative form of the nouns in brackets. Take note of the translation of the sentences.**

- i) Mosadi o tsamaya (toropo). 'The woman walks in the town.'
  - ii) Batho ba rata go ya (mabenkele). 'The people like going to the shops.'
  - iii) Ngwana o tshotswe (gae). 'The child was born at home.'
  - iv) Ntatê o lebêlêla motshameko (thêlêbišênê). 'Father watches the game on television.'
  - v) Rre Sebate o ilê (tiro). 'Mr Sebate went to work.' (5)
- /10/**

**Question 5****a) Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the object with its object concord in each case:**

- i) Morutabana o ruta Setswana kwa sekolong.
- ii) Monnamogolo o botsa ngwana potso.
- iii) Rre o ja maungo kwa nageng.
- iv) Kwa gae go tuka molelo.
- v) Pule o tlhatlhela dikgomo maitseboa mangwe le mangwe (5)

b) **Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions that will take place in the future:**

- i) Mosadimogolo o a ba botsa.
- ii) Re kopa metsi.
- iii) Ba nwa mašwi fela.
- iv) Sello o kwala lekwalo.
- v) Bônkoko ba rapela mo kerekeng.

/10/  
**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**



## Sesotho/ Southern Sotho 25

### ASSIGNMENT 25

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 723516**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD / DVD** AFL1503 (Sesotho/Southern Sotho Section, Lesson 1 – 12)

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

- Communication in the following situations: in a restaurant, in a shop, about the weather, at a party and concerning the law.
- Your ability to transcribe sentences pronounced by a first language speaker of Sesotho/Southern Sotho.

**Instructions:**

- **PLEASE WRITE DOWN** THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:

**The language I have chosen is SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO** (It is the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

**Potso 1**

- (a) **Araba dipotso tse latelang o tlatselletse ka mohokedi - latela mohlala o hlahellang / Answer the following questions by filling in the missing subject concords - following the given examples**

**Mohlala: Tjhelete e teng na?(banka)  
Tjhelete ha e yo bankeng**

1. Borotho \_ teng na?(tafole)
2. Baoki\_ teng na?(sepetlele)
3. Diphoofolo \_ teng na? (thota)
4. Bareki \_ teng na?( lebenkele)
5. Thabo \_ teng na? (ntlo)

(5)

(b) Fetolela mantswe a ka masakaneng ho bontsha sebaka/ Change the words used in brackets to indicate location.

1. Moroho o teng (tshimo)
2. Bana ba palama (sefate)
3. Dintja di bohola (tsela)
4. Monna o sesa (noka)
5. Ban aba bina (mokete)

(5)  
/10/

### Potso 2

(a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang tatolong/ change the following sentences into negative form.

- (i) Mosadi o hlatswa dijana.
- (ii) Banna ba kapa sefate.
- (iii) Nkgono o pepile ngwana.
- (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba bapala ka metsi.
- (v) Lebone la ntate le robehile.
- (vi) Kgalase e ptjhatlehile.
- (vii) Dikgomo di diha lesaka.
- (viii) Kgoho e behela mahe.
- (ix) Sengolwa sa teng se thata.
- (x) Palo ya batho ya 2012 e phahame ho feta ya 2001.

(10)

(b) Etsa dipotso ka dipolelo tse latelang/Make questions with the following Sentences

- (i) Thato o bina pina.
- (ii) Theko ya matlo e phahame.
- (iii) Pula ya mariha e a bata.
- (iv) Mahlo a hae a bohloko.
- (v) Diphoofolo di hapilwe ke mashodu.

(10)  
/20/

### Potso 3

Fana ka bonngwe ba mabitso a latelang/ Provide the singular form of the following;

Bonngwe	Bongata
(i).....	Difate
(ii).....	Maru
(iii).....	Barwetsana
(iv).....	Manala
(v).....	Dibolo
(vi).....	Diaparo
(vii).....	Dikoloi
(viii).....	Banana
(ix).....	Marena
(x).....	Meaho

/10/

**Potso 4**

**(a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang ho lekgathe lejwale/ Rewrite the following sentences into present tense**

- (i) Banna ba besitse nama.
- (ii) Baithuti ba bangata ba tsamaile ha ba qeta ho ngola.
- (iii) Difate di robilwe ke pula e bohale.
- (iv) Re tla ba bona hosane.
- (v) Joko ya dikgomo e lahlehile. (5)

**(b) Qetella dipotso ka mantswe a lokelang/ Complete the sentences with relevant words.**

- (i) Lerato o \_\_\_\_\_ pere.
- (ii) Mabidi a koloi a pomelwa \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) Letsatsi le tjhesa \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) Ntate o tshwere ke \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Diphoofole di \_\_\_\_\_ ke mashodu. (5)

/10/

**Matshwao: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## Siswati 26

### ASSIGNMENT 26

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 802506**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Fundza lengcoco lelandzelayo bese ugwalisa tikhala noma ugucula magama lakubakaki:

Read these dialogue and fill in the missing words or correct the words in brackets:

- A: Sawubona dzadze, (a) ...?  
 B: Ngikhona. (b) ... unjani?  
 A: (c) ... ngikhona.  
 B: Oh! Uyakwati. (d) ... Siswati wena?  
 A: Yebo, (e) ... Ngiyetama.  
 B: Kuhle kakhulu. (f) ... eSwatini?  
 A: Cha, ngivela (g) (iBhabtini)  
 B: Wakhulela khona?  
 A: Awuphindze.  
 B: Wakhulela eBhabtini na?  
 A: Ngiyacolisa dzadze, (h) ... kahle usho kutsini. Ngisafunda Siswati.  
 B: Oh! (i) ... Siswati.  
 A: (j) ... kodvwa ngisacatfula.

#### Umbuto/Question 1.a

Sawubona dzadze ...?

1. linjani
2. libani
3. unjani
4. banjani

#### Umbuto/Question 1.b

Ngikhona ... unjani?

1. bona
2. wena
3. sona
4. yena

**Umbuto/Question 1.c**

... ngikhona.

1. nabo
2. natsi
3. nobani
4. name

**Umbuto/Question 1.d**

Oh! Uyakwati ... Siswati wena?

1. akafundzi
2. kukhuluma
3. kubala
4. kakhulumi

**Umbuto/Question 1.e**

Yebo, Ngiyetama.

1. kancane
2. kamatima
3. kakhulu
4. kafishane

**Umbuto/Question 1.f**

Kuhle kakhulu ... eSwatini?

1. ubuya
2. bavela
3. sivela
4. uvela

**Umbuto/Question 1.g**

Cha, ngivela (e Bhabtini).

1. Bhabtini
2. eBhabtini
3. kwaBhabtini
4. kuBhabtini

**Umbuto/Question 1.h**

Wakhulela ... ?

1. khona
2. nabo
3. kulo
4. kukhona

**Umbuto/Question 1.i**

Ngiyacolisa dade, ... kahle usho ukutsini.

1. angiva
2. angikhulumi
3. angifundzi
4. angiconzi

**Umbuto/Question 1.j**

..., kodvwa ngisacatfula.

1. Cha
2. Yebo
3. Futsi
4. Nami

**(10)****Umbuto 2A/Question 2A**

Fundza le ndzaba bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako:  
Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

UNkk. Ndlovu uvula onkhe emakhabethe asekhishini. Uyabona kutsi letinye tintfo atikho. Ufuna kuya esitolo ayotsenga konkhe lokudzingekako endlini. Umyeni wakhe uyambuta utsi: "likhofi lisekhona na?" UNkk. Ndlovu uyaphendvula utsi: "Yebo likhona kodvwa shukela awukho, uphele itolo. Nelubisi luphelile."

Bantfwana nabo bayamtjela kutsi bafunani: "Make, emaRice Crispies awakho.

Sitawudlani tsine kusasa ekuseni?" "Imphuphu ikhona bantfwabami," kuphendvula uNkk. Ndlovu. "Ucinisile make, kodvwa asikwati kudla liphalishi tonkhe tinsuku," kukhala bantfwana.

Bantfwana bonkhe bafuna kumpheleketela uNkk. Ndlovu nasekahamba, kodvwa uNkk. Ndlovu ufuna kuhamba yedvwa ngobe ujakile.

- (i) Enta imibuto ngekusebentisa emagama lalandzelako:  
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, bani?, -ni? (5)

- (ii) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative. (5)  
**(10)**

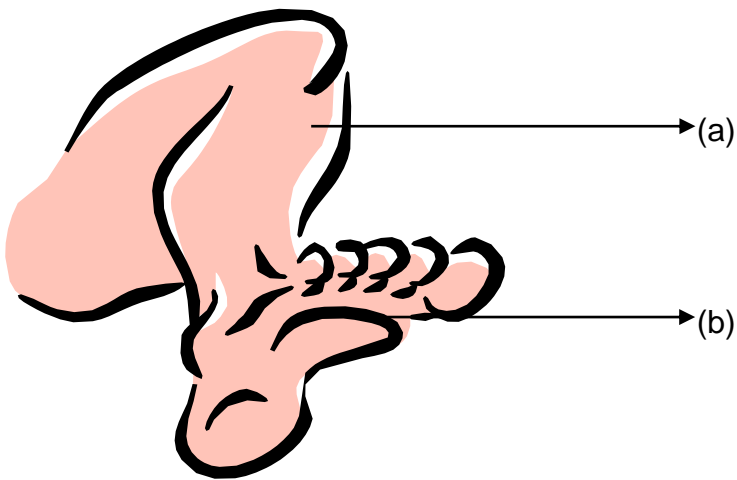
**Umbuto 2B/Question 2B**

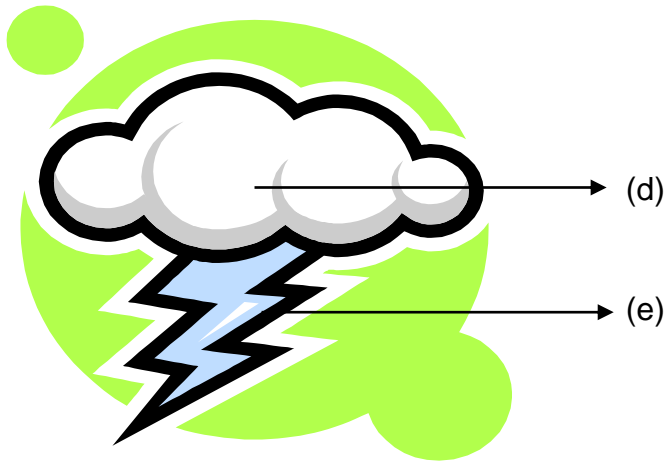
Buka imifanekiso lengetansi bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngesiSiswati:  
 Answer the following questions in Siswati by means of the given pictures:

**Exempl / Sibonelo:** Yini lokhu? Yindlu.

- (a) Yini loku?
- (b) Yini loku?
- (c) Simngele uphetfwe yini?
- (d) Linjani
- (e) Siswati?

/20/





### Umbuto 3/Question 3

Gucula imisho lelandzelako abe yindlela lephocako./ Tjela bantu labalandzelako kutsi benteni noma bangentini – Caphela bunye noma buningi:

Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do (negative):

**Example / Sibonelo:** intfombi, (-bamba), kancane  
Ntfombi, bamba kancane!

- (a) umfundzi, (-fundza), Siswati
  - (b) boSipho, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
  - (c) bantfwana, (-natsa), umutsi
  - (d) Simangele, (-letsa), kudla
  - (e) inkhosikati, (-enta), umsebenti wakho
- (10)

### Umbuto 4A/Question 4A

Buka imifanekiso lengetansi bese uphendvula imibutol lelandzelako ngeSiswati: Answer tse following questions in Siswati by means of the given pictures:

**Example / Sibonelo:** Yini loku? Yindlu.

- (a) Yini loku?  
What is this?
- (b) Yini loku?  
What is this?
- (c) Simangele uphetfwe yini?  
What is Simangele suffering from?





#### Umbuto 4(B)/Question 4 (B)

Cedzela imisholelandzelako ngekubhalatia. Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

**Example / Sibonelo:** Ubhadele liswidi na, Sibongile? Yebo, ngi\_ bhadele.  
Yebo, ngilibhadele.

- (a) Batawudvonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, batawu\_donsa.
- (b) Wena utsandza bangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya\_tsandza.
- (c) Uyamati Lindi na? Yebo, ngiya-ati.
- (d) Sipho utsenga emazambane na? Yebo, uya—tsenga
- (e) Emantfombatane apheetse ishinjtii na? Yebo a—phetse.

/10/  
**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## IsiNdebele

### ASSIGNMENT 27

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**  
**UNIQUE NUMBER : 899619**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.  
 MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Content:** This assignment is based on the following:

- Study Guide AFL1503
- Please contact the isiNdebele lecturer for the **CD-ROM.** (isiNdebele/  
NdebeleSection)

**Objective:** The main objective of this assignment is to test your knowledge of the following:

Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.

The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Ndebele.

Your ability to translate from and into Ndebele or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

**Instructions:**

**PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

**The language I have chosen is .....**

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

**Question 1/Umbuzo 1**

Listen to Practical Listening Exercise 4 Ebhangeni (At the bank) under the heading PRACTICAL LISTENING EXERCISES on your CD/DVD.

Funda ikulumiswano elandelako bese utlola iimpendulo eenkhaleni namkha utjhugulule amagama angeembayaneni.

Read these dialogues and fill in the missing words, parts or correct the words in brackets:

**Ebhangeni**

A: Lotjha, ... !

B: Akwande

A: Unjani?

B: ... Unjani wena?

A: Nami ngikhona.

B: Nomzana ngibawa ...

A: ... ukusebenza ebhangeni na?

B: Iye, ngiyakwazi. ... i-Economics e-yunivesithi.

A: Arhaaa! kosazana ... .. ungubani?

B: NginguThembi Ntuli.

A: Mina nginguNomzana Smith. ... , Kosazana Ntuli?

B: Ngivela eMkobola

A: Ufuna ukuthoma ... lapha ebhangeni?

B: Ngifuna ukuthoma ngoDisemba.

A: ... , thoma ngoDisemba. Ngibhadela ama-R2500 ngenyanga.

/10/

**Question 2A/Umbuzo 2A**

Funda indatjana elandelako bese uphendula imibuzo engenzasi:

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

UKosikazi Mahlangu uvula zoke iinraga nge. Uyabona ukuthi ezinye izinto azikho. Ufuna ukuya esitolo ukuyothenga koke okudingekako ngendlini. Umyeni wakwakhe uyambuza bona : "Ikofi isese khona na?" UKkz. Mahlangu uyaphendula uthi: "Iye ikhona kodwana itjhukela iphele izolo. Nebisi nalo liphelile." Abantwana nabo bayamtjela bona bafunani: "Mma, amaRice Crispies aphelile. Sizokudlani thina kusasa ekuseni?" "Ipuphu ikhona bantabami," kuphendula uKkz. Mahlangu. "Uqinisile mma, kodwana asikwazi ukudla umratha ngamalanga," kulila abantwana. Abantwana boke bafuna ukumphekelela uKkz. Mahlangu lokha nakakhambako, kodwana uKkz. Ndlovu ufuna ukukhamba yedwa ngombana urhabile.

- (i) Yakha imibuzo ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelako:  
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi?, njani?, nini?, ubani?, -ni?

(5)

- (ii) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative.

(10)

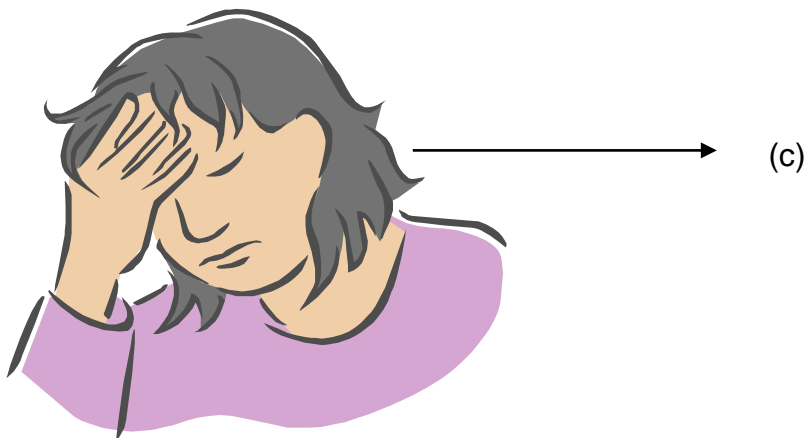
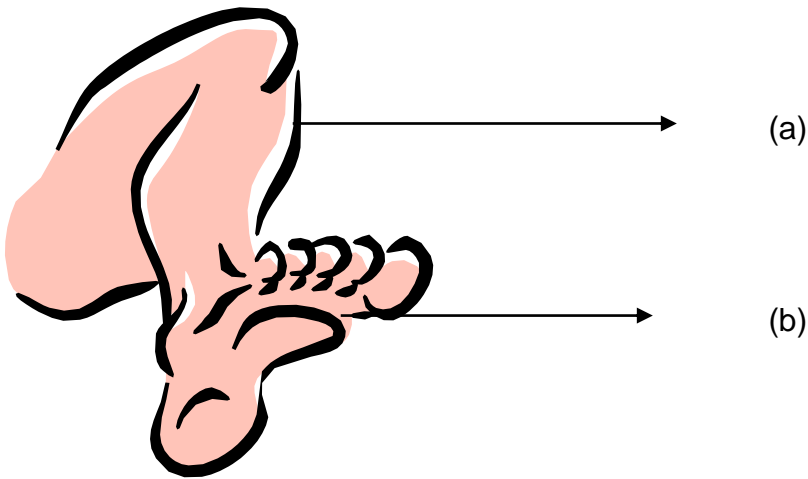
/15/

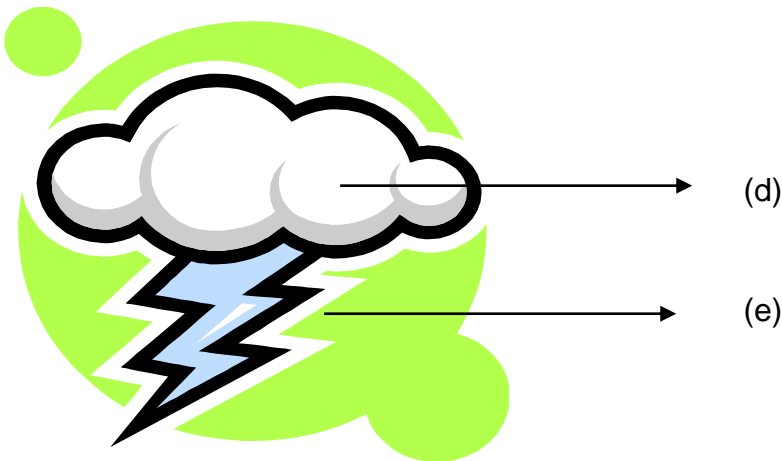
**Question 2B/Umbuzo 2B**

Qala iinthombe ezingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele:  
 Answer the following questions in Ndebele by means of the given pictures:

**Example/Isibonelo:** Yini lokhu? > Yindlu.

- (a) Yini lokhu?
  - (b) Yini lokhu?
  - (c) UThandi uphethwe yini?
  - (d) Yini lokhu?
  - (e) Linjani izulu?
- (5)





### Question 3/Umbuzo 3

Tjhugulula imitjho elandelako ibe sendleleni ekatelelako/ Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benzeni namkha bangenzini – Tjheja ubunye namkha ubunengi:

Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do (negative):

**Example / Isibonelo:** intombi, (-bamba), kancani  
Ntombi, bamba kancani!

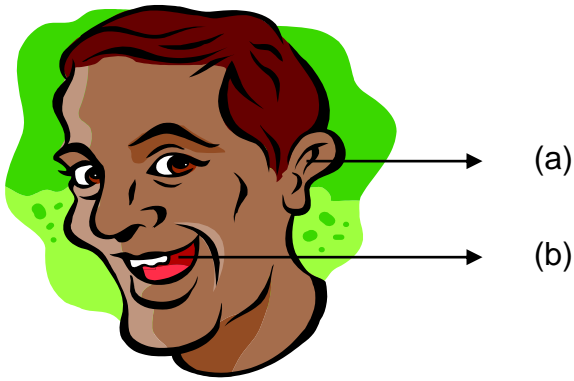
- (a) umfundi, (-funda), isiNdebele
  - (b) AboMajali, (-silaphaza), ngendlini (negative)
  - (c) Abantwana, (-sela), isihlahla
  - (d) UThandi, (-letha), ukudla
  - (e) Ikosikazi, (-enza), umsebenzakho
- (10)

### Umbuzo 4a/Question 4a

Qala iinthombe ezingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele:  
Answer the following questions in isiNdebele by means of the given pictures:

**Example / Isibonelo:** Khuyini lokhu? Yindlu.

- (a) Khuyini lokhu? What is this?
- (b) Khuyini lokhu? What is this?
- (c) UThandeka uphethwe yini? What is Thandeka suffering from?



#### Umbuzo 4b/Question 4b

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola iimvumelwano zikamenziwa.  
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

Example/Isibonelo: Ubhadele iswidi na, Sibongile? Iye, ngi\_bhadele.  
Iye, ngilibhadele.

- (a) Bazokudosa imali ebhangeni na? Iye bazo\_dosa.
- (b) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Iye, ngiya\_thanda.

/10/  
TOTAL: [50 x 2 =100]

## TSHIVENDA ASSIGNMENT 28

### ASSIGNMENT 28

**CLOSING DATE** : 29 MARCH 2018  
**UNIQUE NUMBER** : 780426

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED. MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

#### Mbudziso 1/Question 1

**(a) Answer the following questions in the negative.**

- (i) No vha no mu lindela tshikoloni?
- (i) Masimu avho o vha o no limiwa musi mvula i tshi thoma u na?
- (ii) Mbudzi dzo vha dzo no nwa musi kholomo dzi tshi swika tshisimani?
- (iii) Tshifhinga tsho vha tsho no fhela musi vhathu vha tshi swika kerekeni?

(4)

**(b) Identify nouns from the following sentences. Then indicate their prefixes and state whether they are personal or non-personal.**

- (i) Shonisani ndi n̄wana wa Vho-Mulidzwi.
- (ii) Musadzi o vhona phedza dza musanda?
- (iii) Bako lo dzhena maḽi a mvula.

(6)  
/10/

#### Mbudziso 2/Question 2

**Give the long form of the verbs in the following sentences:**

- (i) Vhatukana vha tamba bola ya milenzhe.
- (ii) Makhulu vha dzinga vhukunda ha tshotshwane.
- (iii) Shonisani u n̄wala mulingo wa u fhedzisa.
- (iv) Vhonani u runga n̄wenda mudala.
- (v) Musadzi u swiela muḽa woḽhe.
- (vi) Vhamusanda vha tshina tshikona na vhalanda vhavho.
- (vii) Ṭhoho ya muhasho i vhudza vhashumisani nḽila yavhuḽi ya kushumele.
- (viii) Vha namela ḽharabuḽei.
- (ix) U rwela malume theḽegiramu.
- (x) Vhatukana vha ḽavha maluvha.

/10/

**Mbudziso 3/Question 3**

**Change the verbs in the following sentences into passives. Retain the subjects, e.g.:**

*Mbudzi dzi la mutomba.  
Mutomba u liwa nga mbudzi.*

- (i) Muthu u tshimbidza tshidimela.
- (ii) Tshelede i renga vhurotho.
- (iii) Mmbwa i huvha vhathu.
- (iv) Tshisibe tshi kuvha zwiambaro.
- (v) Nwedzi u vhone shela vhatshimbili.
- (vi) Duvha li gotsha dula.
- (vii) Vhaeni vha disa murula.
- (viii) Musidzana u la nombelo.
- (ix) Dzembe li lima tsimu.
- (x) Vhomaine vha gwa mishonga.

/10/

**Mbudziso 4/Question 4**

**Translate the following sentences into Tshivenda:**

- (i) Lesly is very hungry.
- (ii) What is your father's name?
- (iii) Bafanabafana won the tournament.
- (iv) South Africa is regarded as a rainbow nation.
- (v) Wilson was denied freedom of speech yesterday.
- (vi) Where do you live?
- (vii) Which modules are you intending to do next year?
- (viii) Tshivenda is also spoken in Zimbabwe.
- (ix) All those who are protesting against indigenous languages must be arrested.
- (x) Congratulations, we are going to miss you.

/20/

**THANGANYELO: [50 X 2 =100]**



## XITSONGA ASSIGNMENT 29

### ASSIGNMENT 29

**CLOSING DATE : 29 MARCH 2018**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 701065**

**NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED. MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**The language I have chosen is .....**

(Fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module.)

#### Question 1/Xivutiso xa 1

**Write the following words in Xitsonga according to the 2008 Spelling and Orthography Rules. You will be penalised for wrong spelling:**

- (a) January
- (b) June
- (c) Sunday
- (d) Monday
- (e) November

**/10**

#### Question 2/Xivutiso xa 2

**(a) Write down the following sentences in the negative:**

- (i) Sesi wa rila.
- (ii) N'wana u tlanga kahle.
- (iii) U ttherile.
- (iv) Mufana u khandziyile bazi.
- (v) Va tirha swinene.

**/10/**

**(b) Write down the following sentences in the passive voice:**

- (i) Mbyana yi luma nsati wa yena.
- (ii) Malume u xavile lori.
- (iii) Homu yi dya byanyi.
- (iv) Vana va hlantswa swibye.
- (v) Hahani u rima nsimu.

**/10/**

**/20/**

**Question 3 /Xivutiso xa 3**

(a) Write down the following sentences in the future tense:

- (i) Manana wa sweka.
- (ii) Munghana wa yena wa vuya.
- (iii) Vavabyi va famba.
- (iv) Vadyondzi va tsala xikambelo.
- (v) Yena u tirha swinene.

/10/

(b) Write down the following sentences in the perfect tense:

- (i) N'wana wa kasa.
- (ii) Nhwana wa tirha swinene.
- (iii) Kokwana u vabya ngopfu.
- (iv) Tatana u hlaya buku.
- (v) Vanhwana va etlela.

/10/

**/20/**

**NTSENGO: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## 9. OTHER ASSESSMENT METHODS

There are no other assessment methods for this module.

## 10. EXAMINATION

The examination paper is a two hour paper. The semester mark obtained for the assignments counts 20% towards the exam mark.

Previous examination papers are available to students. We advise you, however, not to focus on old examination papers only as the content of modules and therefore examination papers changes from year to year. You may, however, accept that the type of questions that will be asked in the examination will be similar to those asked in the activities in your study guide/CD-ROM and in the assignments.

To help you in your preparation for the examination, you will receive a tutorial letter that will explain the format of the examination paper, give you examples of questions that you may expect and set out clearly what material you have to study for examination purposes. Please consult the *myStudies @ Unisa* brochure for general examination guidelines and examination preparation guidelines.

*You will no longer receive a separate green/purple exam answering script and an examination question paper as you might have been used to in the past. Instead, you will only receive an examination paper (called a fill-in examination paper) which simultaneously serves as examination answer book. Blank pages are provided at the end of the examination answer book for you to write your answers. The colour of the fill-in examination paper will be ivory.*

## 11. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

**YOU ARE REFERRED TO THE *MY STUDIES @ UNISA* BROCHURE WHICH CONTAINS AN A-Z GUIDE OF THE MOST RELEVANT STUDY INFORMATION.**

**Should I have completed AFL1503 before registering for AFL1504?**

Yes, AFL1503 is the first beginners' module. If you register for AFL1504 it is assumed that you have already mastered the contents of AFL1503. For this reason simultaneous registration for both beginners' modules is not recommended.

**Who may register for this module?**

This module is a beginner's module and as such is intended for students with little or no background of an African language. Therefore, students who took an African language as FIRST language at Matriculation level (Grade 12) may NOT register for the beginners' modules (AFL1503 & AFL1504).

### **How does the credit system work?**

AFL1503 and AFL1504 are beginners' modules and carry a weight of 12 credits each. You will retain credit for these modules (one or both, depending on the language component required by the degree you are pursuing). However, should you wish to major in an African language, please be aware that credits for the beginners' modules will be forfeited when you continue with the Level 1 modules (AFL1501 and AFL1502), Level 2 (AFL2601, AFL2602, AFL2603) and Level 3 modules (AFL3701, AFL3702, AFL3703, AFL3704, AFL3705).

### **12. SOURCES CONSULTED**

The sources consulted have been acknowledged in the only study guide for AFL1503.

### **13. CONCLUSION**

We sincerely hope that this module will be instrumental in helping you to gain insight into some matters of cultural interest and to increase your understanding of the African language speakers and their way of life. This is especially important for your day-to-day interaction with African people. We wish you every success with your studies and success in the exams.