

# Tutorial letter 101/1/2016

## 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.

BAR CODE

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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 assignment(s) properly. 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. A tutorial letter is our way of communicating with you about teaching, learning and assessment. Tutorial Letter 101 contains important information about the scheme of work, resources, assessment criteria 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.

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 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

*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 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 and 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 and 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 and Ndebele;
- answer content-based questions on Northern Sotho/ Zulu/ Tswana/ Venda/ Xhosa/ Southern Sotho/ Tsonga / Swati and 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 and 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):**

Mrs FN Kanyane

E-mail address: [kanyafm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:kanyafm@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 6648

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

Dr JC Le Roux

E-mail address: [lrouxjc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:lrouxjc@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 8024

##### **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 NJ Malele

E-mail address: [malelnj@unisa.ac.za](mailto:malelnj@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 2075

**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

**Tshivenda (Venda):**

Miss MM Mahwasane

E-mail address: [mahwamm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:mahwamm@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 6815

**Xitsonga (Tsonga):**

Mrs C Khoza

E-mail address: [khozanc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:khozanc@unisa.ac.za)

Telephone number: 012 429 2253

**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 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 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):

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., Sathekege, 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. *Vutlhari 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

Important information appears in your *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure. You will be informed about discussion classes and video conferences in a separate tutorial letter.

- Information on E-tutoring at Unisa

Please be informed that, with effect from 2013, Unisa offers online tutorials (e-tutoring) to students registered for modules at NQF level 5, 6 and 7, this means qualifying first year, second year and third year modules. Please log on to myUnisa to find out if any of the modules that you have registered for falls in this category.

Once you have been registered for a qualifying module, you will be allocated to a group of students with whom you will be interacting during the tuition period as well as an e-tutor who will be your tutorial facilitator. Thereafter you will receive an sms informing you about your group, the name of your e-tutor and instructions on how to log onto MyUnisa in order to receive further information on the e-tutoring process.

Online tutorials are conducted by qualified E-Tutors who are appointed by Unisa and are offered free of charge. All you need to be able to participate in e-tutoring is a computer with internet connection. If you live close to a Unisa regional Centre or a Telecentre contracted with Unisa, please feel free to visit any of these to access the internet. E-tutoring takes place on MyUnisa where you are expected to connect with other students in your allocated group. It is the role of the e-tutor to guide you through your study material during this interaction process. For you to get the most out of online tutoring, you need to participate in the online discussions that the e-tutor will be facilitating.

There are modules which students have been found to repeatedly fail, these modules are allocated face-to-face tutors and tutorials for these modules take place at the Unisa regional centres. These tutorials are also offered free of charge, however, it is important for you to register at your nearest Unisa Regional Centre to secure attendance of these classes.

## 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 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 8.2.2. 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.

### **8.2 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 that you selected for assignment one. 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.

- Should you wish to study **Siswati** or **isiNdebele**, please note that no tutorial matter is provided on the CD-ROM, but you are requested to get this information on myUnisa under additional resources for these languages instead.

**VERY IMPORTANT: Note that there are ONLY TWO assignments for each language. The first assignment (Multiple choice Assignment 01) must be done by all students, according to the language they have chosen. The written (second) assignment must be numbered as indicated below, depending on the language you have chosen:**

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

### 8.2.1 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.

### 8.2.2 Due dates for assignments

The closing dates for the submission of the assignments are:

Semester 1 Assignment	Unique number	Type	Due dates
01 Compulsory	849612	Multiple Choice	02 March 2016
21 (IsiZulu)	665426	Written	23 March 2016
22 (IsiXhosa)	721175	Written	23 March 2016
23 (Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi)	673592	Written	23 March 2016
24 (Setswana)	706938	Written	23 March 2016
25 (Sesotho/Southern Sotho)	746327	Written	23 March 2016
26 (Siswati)	725175	Written	23 March 2016
27 (IsiNdebele)	780922	Written	23 March 2016
28 (Tshivenda)	852148	Written	23 March 2016
29 (Xitsonga)	715285	Written	23 March 2016

### 8.3 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 *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 and additional resources for AFL1503**.
- You are expected to select only **ONE** language on the CD-ROM and under additional resources for those languages not included on the CD-ROM. 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.

#### 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.

## 8.4 First Assignments

### 8.4.1 ISIZULU 01

#### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE CLOSING DATE: 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 849612

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 (isiZulu Section), 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 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**

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 have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
4. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.

**Question 2**

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

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

**Question 3**

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

**Question 5**

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

1. The Nguni languages
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages
3. The Sotho languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**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 recognised dictionaries and standardised 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 of pronunciation.
4. speech organs.

### Question 8

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

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

### Question 9

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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

### Question 10

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

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 nkosikazi.  
MOTORIST : Kunjani?  
ATTENDANT : Ngisaphila. ... [12] unjani?  
MOTORIST : Nami ngikhona.  
ATTENDANT : Ngingakusiza ... [13] nkosikazi?  
MOTORIST : ... [14] uphetroli.  
ATTENDANT : Wamalini?  
MOTORIST : We-R200.  
ATTENDANT : Ufuna namba ... [15]?  
MOTORIST : Thela i-93.  
ATTENDANT : ... [16] okunye na?



MOTORIST : Awuhlole namasondo.  
 ATTENDANT : ... [17] sondo liphansana nkosikazi.  
 MOTORIST : Ngabe limpantshile?  
 ATTENDANT : Cha, alimpantshile kodwa lishodelwe wumoya.  
 MOTORIST : ... [18] mnumzane.  
 ATTENDANT : Ngilifuthe kangakanani nkosikazi?  
 MOTORIST : Lifuthe ufíke ku-2.  
 ATTENDANT : Konke kulungile manje.  
 MOTORIST : Nanku ... [19].  
 ATTENDANT : Ngibonga kakhulu nkosikazi. ... [20] kahle.  
 MOTORIST : Nisale kahle

### Question 11

1. mfowethu
2. abafowethu
3. fowethu
4. umfowethu

### Question 12

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

### Question 13

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

### Question 14

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

### Question 15

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

**Question 16**

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

**Question 17**

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

**Question 18**

1. awulifuthe
2. awulifuthanga
3. alifuthi
4. ungalifuthe

**Question 19**

1. umbhanselo
2. isiphiwo
3. umbongi
4. imali

**Question 20**

1. usale
2. uhambe
3. sala
4. uhamba

**Question 21**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Indodakazi yami \_zoqala ukuya esikoleni. "My daughter will start school."

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

**Question 22**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Ilanga \_khipha inhlanzi emanzini.* (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 *Utshwala \_dayiswa 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. Abafundi bafunde isiZulu.
2. Abafundi bakufunda isiZulu.
3. Abafundi bazafunda isiZulu.
4. Abafundi bazofunda isiZulu.

**Question 25**

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

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

**Question 26**

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

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

### Question 27

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

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

### Question 28

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

1. Niqala ngoLwesibili.
2. Siqala ngoMsombuluko.
3. Siqala ngoMgqibelo.
4. Siqala ngoLwesithathu.

### Question 29

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

1. Cha, lishodelwa wumoya
2. Cha, liphansana.
3. Cha, uwoyela uyashoda.
4. Cha, alimpantshile

### Question 30

The phrase Awuhlole amanzi nowoyela can be translated as:

1. The water and oil need to be checked.
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 Ngilifuthe kangakanani, mnumzane?

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

**Question 32**

You would use the expression *Ake uhlale phansi* when you...

1. request someone politely to sit down.
2. instruct someone to sit down.
3. do not understand what someone is doing.
4. enquire about someone's background.

**Question 33**

The negative form of 'Udayisela udizili' is

1. Akadayiselanga udizili.
2. Akadayiseli udizili.
3. Akazudayisela udizili.
4. Akadayisela udizili.

**Question 34**

Which word is a translation for on Wednesday?

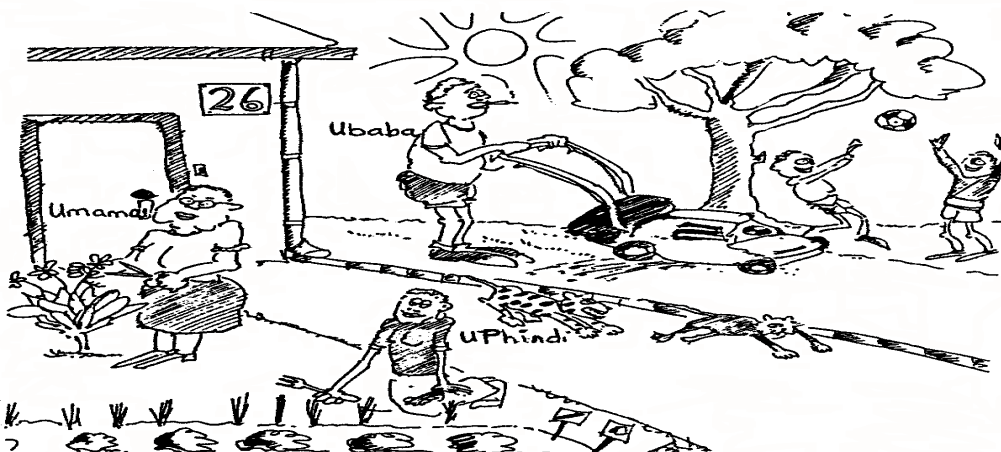
1. ngoLwethathu
2. ngoLwesibili
3. ngoLwesihlanu
4. ngoLwesine

**Question 35**

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

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

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



### Question 36

Select an appropriate answer to the question Ubaba wenzani?

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

### Question 37

Select an appropriate answer to the question Wenzani uPhindi ngemfoloko?

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

### Question 38

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

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

### Question 39

Select an appropriate answer to the question Inja ixoshani?

1. Inja ixosha ikati.
2. Inja ixoshwa yikati.
3. Inja igijima nabafana.
4. Inja iyabaleka.

### Question 40

Select an appropriate answer to the question Umama usebenzaphi?

1. Usebenza emasimini.
2. Usebenza ekhaya.
3. Usebenza engadini.
4. Usebenza ekuseni.

**Question 41**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Nina nisebenza nini engadini?

1. Sisebenza engadini ngamandla.
2. Sithanda ukusebenza engadini.
3. Sisebenza engadini ngempelasonto.
4. Asisebenzi engadini.

**Question 42**

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

1. Isalukazi sihamba ngemoto.
2. Isalukazi ihamba ngimoto.
3. Isalukazi ihamba ngemoto.
4. Isalukazi 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: Intombazane \_sebenza (nga- ukushesha).

1. Intombazane lisebenza ngakushesha.
2. Intombazane isebenza ngakushesha.
3. Intombazane lisebenza ngokushesha.
4. Intombazane isebenza ngokushesha.

**Question 44**

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

1. Ixhegu ithanda isinkwa nenyama.
2. Ixhegu lithanda isinkwa nonyama.
3. Ixhegu lithanda isinkwa nanyama.
4. Ixhegu lithanda isinkwa nenyama.

**Question 45**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for abafana.

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

### Question 46

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

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

### Question 47

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

1. Uyaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhulu.
2. Siyaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhulu.
3. Bayaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhulu.
4. Ngiyaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhudlwana.

### Question 48

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

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

### Question 49

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

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

### Question 50

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

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

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



## 8.4.2 IsiXhosa 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 849612

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 (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**

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 have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
4. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.

## Question 2

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

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

## Question 3

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu

## Question 4

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

## Question 5

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

1. The Nguni languages
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages
3. The Sotho languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

## 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 recognised dictionaries and standardised 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 of pronunciation.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

Which of the following are Xhosa dialects?

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

### 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. the person who arrives is supposed to greet those present first.
3. when greeting a woman of your mother's age, makhulu is used to address her.
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. Ndiyaphila, enkosi. Unjani wena?
4. Ndiaright.

### Question 14

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

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

### Question 15

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

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

### Question 16

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

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

**Question 17**

*Ubabulise ekhaya* means that ...

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

**Question 18**

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

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

**Question 19**

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

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

**Question 20**

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

1. Ngabefundisi.
2. NguVuyelwa.
3. Yigusha.
4. NgooVuyo.

**Question 21**

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

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

### Question 22

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.

### 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. misfortune.
3. underneath.
4. fast / soon.

### Question 25

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

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

### Question 26

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

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

**Question 27**

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

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

**Question 28**

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

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

**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. Siyambonile uNomonde.
4. Ubambonile umntwana?

**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. yasebenzisa
2. yabasebenza
3. yazisebenzela
4. sebenzela

**Question 31**

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

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

### Question 32

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

1. Only nouns referring to human beings belong to classes 9 and 10.
2. All Xhosa nouns are classified into various classes according to their prefix
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. lu and li
2. a and ba
3. zi and li
4. si and a

### Question 34

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

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

### Question 35

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

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

### Question 36

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

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



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

**Question 38**

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

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

**Question 39**

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

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

**Question 40**

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

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

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

### Question 44

What is the meaning of Abantwana bathe cwaka?

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

### Question 45

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

1. benza.
2. wenza.
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. ts tsh, ty.
2. c, x, q.
3. kr, tl, hl.
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. Uthandwa ngutitshala.
2. Uthanda utitshala.
3. Uyamthanda utitshala.
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 krwe.
2. Udonga lumhlophe thsu.
3. Udonga lumhlophe qhwa
4. Udonga lumhlophe yaka.

**Question 50**

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

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

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

## 8.4.3 Sesotho sa Leboa/ Northern Sotho 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE: 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 849612

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**

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 have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
4. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.

**Question 2**

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

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

**Question 3**

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

**Question 5**

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

1. The Nguni languages
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages
3. The Sotho languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**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 recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.

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

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

### Question 8

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

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### Question 9

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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

### Question 10

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

### Question 11

When you say good-bye to a group of people you are leaving behind, which of the following Northern Sotho phrases would be appropriate to use?

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

**Question 12**

Nouns in Northern Sotho are grouped into various classes according to their ...

1. meanings
2. prefixes
3. suffixes
4. subject concords

**Question 13**

Choose the word which is used as an alternative for 'Sontaga':

1. Mošupologo
2. Labohlano
3. LaMorena
4. Mokibelo

**Question 14**

'Setlogolo' is the form of address used for ...

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

**Question 15**

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

1. It is used to refer to the speaker and /or addressee.
2. It can only refer to a single person who is not the speaker.
3. It can refer to people, animals or any other object under discussion.
4. The identifying copulative cannot be used to refer to the third person.

**Question 16**

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

1. Ke nna, Thabo.
2. Ke iri ya boraro.
3. Ke a go bona.
4. Ke malome wa ka.

**Question 17**

The appropriate response to 'Le kae?' would be

1. Re gona, re ka ra lena?
2. Šala gabotse!
3. Agee, ke a leboga
4. Go lokile. Wena o dirang?

### Question 18

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

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

### Question 19

The phrase 'Ankê o hlabošê lentšu' will be used to tell someone to ...

1. speak louder.
2. speak slower.
3. hurry up.
4. repeat something.

### Question 20

Select an appropriate answer to the question 'O bapala bolo gakaie ka beke?'

1. Ke bapala bolo ka nakô ya boselêla.
2. Ke bapala bolo gabedi.
3. Ke bapala bolo le bagwera ba ka.
4. Ke bapala bolo ka maoto.

### Question 21

The phrase 'O kae?' is used to enquire about

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

### Question 22

In which option do both class 6 nouns NOT have a singular counterpart?

1. maru and mêêtse
2. mahlô and menô
3. mafsi and maatla
4. maano and mahôdu



**Question 23**

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

1. metsotso
2. hamburger
3. kêrêkê
4. sellathêkêng

**Question 24**

The expressions 'ka tlase ga', 'gare ga', 'hlêng ga', 'godimo ga', 'ka pele ga' and 'têng ga' all refer to

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

**Question 25**

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 26**

When indicating an action that takes place at someone's place (e.g. there is music at the pastor's place), we usually

1. use **ga** before the noun, e.g. 'ga moruti'
2. use **go** before the word, e.g. 'go moruti'
3. use the word in its unaltered form, e.g. 'moruti'
4. use **ng** at the end of the word, e.g. 'moruting'

**Question 27**

'O ba dumediše ka gae' means....

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

### Question 28

The phrase 'I am tired' is expressed as follows in Northern Sotho:

1. Ke lebetše
2. Ke swerwe ke tlala
3. Ke lapile
4. Ke a ithuta

### Question 29

Identify the missing subject concords in the sentence 'Ngwana ga \_\_\_ phele gabotse, \_\_\_ a lwala (The child is not well, he/she is sick).

1. a and o
2. o and a
3. a and ga
4. wa and o

### Question 30

The noun 'malome' (uncle) is in class ... and its subject concord is ...

1. 1 ... a
2. 2 ... ba
3. 1(a) ... o
4. 6 ... ma

### Question 31

The words 'Mošopologo', 'Mokibelo' and 'LaMorena' are examples of

1. well-known African scientists.
2. days of the week.
3. weather expressions.
4. months of the year.

### Question 32

The personal pronoun of the first person singular is ...

1. nna
2. wêna
3. lena
4. yêna

**Question 33**

Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate option: Maabane .... polaseng.

1. re tlo ya
2. re ile
3. re rata go ya
4. re tlo leka go ya

**Question 34**

Reflexive verbs are characterised by ...

1. **-i-** added onto the beginning of a verb stem, as in 'O a ithata.'
2. **-ng** added to the end of a verb stem, as in 'Emang!'
3. **-go** added to the end of a verb stem, as in 'Bana ba ba ithutago.'
4. **-a-** added between the subject concord and the verb stem, as in 'Re a ngwala.'

**Question 35**

'Ke kgopêla' means

1. I request
2. I forgot
3. I know
4. I hope

**Question 36**

The correct form of the polite request: 'Please clean the window' is:

1. Ke kgopêla gore o phumulê lefasetere!
2. Phumula lefasetere!
3. Ke kgopêla gore a phumula lefasetere!
4. Se phumulê lefasetere!

**Question 37**

The demonstrative **yê** is used together with nouns in class

1. 1 and 6
2. 4 and 9
3. 3 and 8
4. 5 and 7

### Question 38

The phrase 'ke mô lebelông' can be translated as ...

1. I'm in doubt
2. I'm in a hurry
3. I'm on holiday
4. I'm sorry

### Question 39

Which option makes use of the correct demonstrative to express 'these villages'?

1. metse ye
2. metse yo
3. metse tše
4. metse bjo

### Question 40

An example of a noun in class 7 is ...

1. leihlô
2. dilô
3. selô
4. mollô

### Question 41

The correct negative response to the question 'Go a tonya na?' is

1. Aowa, ga go a tonya.
2. Aowa, ga go tonya na.
3. Aowa, ga go tonye.
4. Aowa, ga go a tonye.

### Question 42

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

1. mmotoro wa tate
2. mmotoro wa botate
3. mmotoro a tate
4. mmotoro ya motate

**Question 43**

What is the negative form of 'Masogana a tlô nwa kofi resturanteng' ?

1. Masogana ga ba nwe kofi resturanteng.
2. Masogana ga a nwe kofi resturanteng.
3. Masogana ga se a nwa kofi resturanteng.
4. Masogana a ka se nwe kofi resturanteng.

**Question 44**

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 45**

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

1. Lesogana le a ithuta.
2. Yêna o a apea dijô.
3. Ke a kitima ka lebêlô.
4. Bôna ba a êtêla mang?

**Question 46**

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

1. Six (selêla) and seven (šupa) are verbs.
2. Two (bêdi) up to five (hlano) are adverbs.
3. Eight (seswai), nine (senyane) and ten (lesome) are nouns.
4. One (tee) is an enumerative.

**Question 47**

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

1. leihlô, tsêbê, pelo, mobu
2. leleme, molômô, nkô, letsogo
3. mpša, leswafo, letôlô, mpa
4. hlôgô, molala, serapa, seatla

### Question 48

Select the phrase that would be used to direct a command to a group of people:

1. Homolang!
2. Ke kgopela gore o homolê.
3. Ankê o homolê!
4. Le a homola.

### Question 49

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

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

### Question 50

When 'bôna' changes to 'ipôna' the resulting verb form is known as ...

1. A negative form
2. A stative form
3. A reflexive form
4. A possessive form

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

## 8.4.4 Setswana 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE:** 02 MARCH 2016

**UNIQUE NUMBER :** 849612

**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 (**Setswana / Tswana** Section. 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**

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 have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
4. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.

## Question 2

The word “dialect” is used to refer to ...

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

## Question 3

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi.
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language.
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B.
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu.

## Question 4

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

## Question 5

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

1. The Nguni languages.
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages.
3. The Sotho languages.
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages.

## 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 recognised dictionaries and standardised 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 of pronunciation.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

When greeting someone in Setswana, you should remember that...

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

### Question 12

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 13

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

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

### Question 14

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

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

### Question 15

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

1. Ke nna Mpho Moloto.
2. Ke Rre Mothoagae.
3. Ke ena Kedibone.
4. Nna ke Jack Shole.

### Question 16

*O ba dumedise kwa gae* means...

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

**Question 17**

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

1. Ke Malome.
2. Ke Tshwane.
3. Ke ura ya bosupa.
4. Ga ke utlwe.

**Question 18**

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

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

**Question 19**

Which of the following phrases would be an appropriate answer to the question *O bolawa ke eng?*

1. Ke ôpiwa ke tlhôgo.
2. Ke barutiši.
3. Ke mpša.
4. Ke boThabo.

**Question 20**

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 21**

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

1. Yo ga se mosimane.
2. Ga se mosetsana.
3. Ga se monna.
4. Yo ga se ngwana.

### Question 22

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

1. Tshwara fa!
2. Ke kgopa gore o tshware fa.
3. Tshwarang fa!
4. Ke batla gore ba tshware.

### Question 23

The phrase *ka bonako* can be translated with...

1. inside
2. underneath
3. quickly
4. misfortune

### Question 24

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Re utlwa ka eng?*

1. Bona ba utlwa ka ditsebe.
2. Rona re utlwa ka matlho.
3. Re utlwa ka molala.
4. Re utlwa ka ditsebe.

### Question 25

The phrase *HIV/AIDS ga se bolwêtse jaaka malwêtse a mangwe* is used to express...

1. 'HIV/AIDS is not a normal disease.'
2. 'HIV/AIDS is a disease like other diseases.'
3. 'HIV/AIDS is a curable disease like other diseases.'
4. 'HIV/AIDS is not a disease like other diseases.'

### Question 26

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

1. mōwa
2. pêterôlô
3. ôli
4. diranta

**Question 27**

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

1. A present tense verb stem is never preceded by a subject concord.
2. The present tense –a- appears before the verb stem when the negative is formed.
3. The ending of the verb stem stays the same when the negative is formed.
4. The present tense –a- is used in the positive form when the verb is the last word in the sentence.

**Question 28**

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

1. Ena o a ithuta thata.
2. Re a ja bogobe.
3. Moruti o a di bona.
4. Bona ba a dirang?

**Question 29**

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

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

**Question 30**

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

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

**Question 31**

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

1. Nouns in Setswana 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 32

What are the missing subject concords in the sentence *Dikgarebe ... ya gae mme bontate ... lebelela rugby mo thelebišeneng?*

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

### Question 33

The demonstrative *ê* is used together with nouns in class...

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

### Question 34

The Setswana word for 'go' is...

1. *ya*
2. *sa*
3. *se*
4. *ka*

### Question 35

The demonstrative used with *ngwana* is...

1. *yô*
2. *yê*
3. *a*
4. *tsê*

### 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 na gae.
4. Nnyaya, ke ya gae .

**Question 37**

The negative form of *Mosimane o a tsamaya* is...

1. Mosimane ga o tsamaye.
2. Mosimane ga a tsamaye.
3. Mosimane ga a tsamaya.
4. Mosimane ga e tsamaye.

**Question 38**

The possessive concord *wa* is used with nouns in class...

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

**Question 39**

The possessive concord of *bogobe* is...

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

**Question 40**

Which one of the phrases below will be used to refer to 'I ask .....'?

1. Ka batla ...
2. Ke rata ...
3. Ke kopa ...
4. Ka kopa ...

**Listening exercise**

Questions 41 - 50 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 DVD) and then proceed with questions 41 - 50. **If the DVD is not available** go to the myUnisa website for AFL1503 and get the copy of the guide from '**Additional Resources**' > **AFL1503 GUIDE\_SETSWANA\_2009, Lesson 6, 4. Go bala/ Reading** and relate to the written text.

**Question 41**

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

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

### Question 42

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

1. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
2. Ba bangwe ba palama dipitse, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
3. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka diterena, 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 43

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

### Question 44

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

1. 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 tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.

### Question 45

Fill in the missing word in the fifth sentence of the sound clip:

*Fa batho ba ya ..... ba dirisa dithêkisi.*

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

### Question 46

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

1. ka boiketlo
2. ka bonako
3. ka boitumelo
4. ka bonya



**Question 47**

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 there!
2. You might find that you go where you don't want to go!
3. You might find that you are stranded there!
4. You might find that you went where you wanted to go!

**Question 48**

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

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

**Question 49**

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

**Question 50**

Listen to the third sentence and then select its translation below:

1. When people travel far, most of the time they use trains.
2. When people travel far, most of the time they use busses.
3. When people travel far, most of the time they use aeroplanes.
4. When people travel far, most of the time they use taxis.

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

## 8.4.5 Sesotho/ Southern Sotho 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 849612

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**

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 have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
4. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.

### **Question 2**

The word "dialect" is used to refer to

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

**Question 3**

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu

**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

**Question 5**

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

1. The Nguni languages
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages
3. The Sotho languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

**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 recognised dictionaries and standardised 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 of pronunciation.
4. speech organs.

### Question 8

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

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

### Question 9

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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

### Question 10

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

### Question 11

Which of the following statements is **one person** being greeted in Sesotho?

1. Dumelang baithuti
2. Dumelang bonkgono
3. Kgotsong baheso
4. Dumela Lerato

### Question 12

The Sesotho phrase o sebetsa kae? Is used to inquire about a person's...

1. behaviour.
2. name.
3. place
4. culture.

**Question 13**

Which of the following phrases is in a **positive** form?

1. Ha le bua
2. Ha ba fihla
3. Ha se nna
4. Ha ba je

**Question 14**

The sentence **Enwa ke Maria** refers to ...

1. introducing a person
2. greeting a person.
3. pleased to meeting a person.
4. congratulating a person.

**Question 15**

In which of the following sentences does the action refers to the second person?

1. Bona ba fihlile
2. Nna ke fihlile
3. Iona le fihlile
4. yena o fihlile

**Question 16**

Which of the following sentence is **not relevant** to weather conditions?

1. Letsatsi le a tjhesa
2. Letsatsi le a bata
3. Letsatsi le futhumetse
4. Letsatsi le marung

**Question 17**

A possible answer to “**O bona ka eng?**” is ...

1. ka maoto.
2. ka mahlo.
3. ka molomo.
4. ka hloho.

### Question 18

Which one of the phrases would be an appropriate response to 'Ke bana ba bakae'?

1. Ba babedi
2. Ba basweu
3. Ba Basotho
4. Ba banana

### Question 19

Which of the following sentences indicates the **future tense**?

1. Bashanyana ba tla bapala
2. Banana ba bapala bolo
3. Bana ba ja dijo
4. Mosadi o pheha dijo

### Question 20

The following statement: Basotho ba dula kae? refers to an adverb of...

1. instrument.
2. manner.
3. time.
4. place.

### Question 21

Which of the following sentences indicates the **past tense**?

1. Bana ba bapala bolo.
2. Bana ba bapetse bolo.
3. Bana ba tla bapala bolo.
4. Bana ba ile ba bapala bolo

### Question 22

Which of the following sentences is relevant to weather conditions?

1. Maru a masweu.
2. Maru a hodimo.
3. Maru a thibile.
4. Maru a nesa pula.

**Question 23**

A possible answer to **o tshwerwe ke hlooho is...**

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

**Question 24**

Which one of the phrases would be an appropriate response to **o fihlile neng?**

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

**Question25**

The question **o batla mang?** is actually an adjective stem used to answer a question about...

1. a number.
2. a person.
3. a thing.
4. locality.

**Question 26**

Which of the following expressions expresses a means of transport?

1. Ba tsamaya kapele.
2. Baeti ba fihlile maobane.
3. Thabo o tsamaya ka motorokara.
4. Bana ba palama sefate.

**Question 27**

In the Sesotho dictionary verbal stems are found as entries followed by their...

1. subject concords.
2. verbal endings.
3. verbal roots
4. basic meaning.

### Question 28

There are positive and negative commands. Which of the following statements is a positive command?

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

### Question 29

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

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

### Question 30

Sesotho is an agglutinating language i.e. parts called \_\_\_\_\_ are written separately as part of the same word.

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

### Question 31

The \_\_\_\_ of a noun contains the basic meaning of the word.

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

### Question 32

Choose a sentence with an absolute pronoun referring to persons.

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



**Question 33**

The noun is linked to the verb by means of the...

1. relative concord.
2. subject concord.
3. verbal concord.
4. object concord.

**Question 34**

Demonstrative pronouns are actually pointing at persons or things. The position near the speaker is the ...

1. fourth position.
2. second position.
3. first position.
4. third position.

**Question 35**

Which of the following is a reflection of a relative stem?

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

**Question 36**

Which of the following sentences has the correct possessive concord?

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

**Question 37**

A possible answer to **O sebetsa ka eng?** is...

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

### Question 38

Which of the following refers to the day of a week?

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

### Question 39

In which of the following sentences does the action have a reflective meaning (i.e. reflect back on the speaker/addressee)?

1. O a ingola
2. Ho ngola mang?
3. O ngollwa ke mang?
4. O ngola eng?

### Question 40

The statement **Ke teng wena o kae?** refers to...

1. introducing a person.
2. asking a person's name
3. an answer to a greeting
4. an agreement between two persons.

### Question 41

In which of the following statements is the verb in the negative form?

1. Moruti o ruta kerekeng.
2. Moruti o bala Bibebe.
3. Moruti ha a rapele.
4. Moruti o a rapela

### Question 42

Which of the statements is a reflection of the verbal relative?

1. Baithuti ba bapala bolo.
2. Baithuti ba rutwa bolo.
3. Baithuti ba ithuta bolo.
4. Ke baithuti ba bapalang bolo

**Question 43**

In Sesotho **dumela** is a form of greeting used to greet..

1. two person.
2. one persons.
3. more than one person.
4. three persons.

**Question 44**

Which of the following statements does not refer to a weather condition?

1. Ho a tjhesa.
2. Lehodimo le letala
3. Ho a bata
4. Moya o a foka

**Question 45**

The sentence **Bana ba hao ba bakae?** refers to...

1. age
2. place.
3. number
4. names

**Question 46**

Dumela Morena is a greeting to....

1. a police man.
2. grandmother.
3. king.
4. teacher.

**Question 47**

The statement **O sa phela na?** requires about...

1. the person's well being.
2. where the person lives.
3. the person's home.
4. the person's children.

**Question 48**

In Sesotho **Dumelang** can be used at ...

1. any time of the day or night.
2. in the morning.
3. at night.
4. during the day.

**Question 49**

In Sesotho **O mang?** refers to...

1. where are you?
2. what are you?
3. where were you?
4. who are you?

**Question 50**

Lebitso la ka ke Puleng means...

1. They call me Puleng.
2. I am Puleng.
3. I was called Puleng.
4. My name is Puleng.

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

## 8.4.6 Siswati 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE: 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 849612

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)
- Please contact the Siswati lecturer for the **CD ROM**. (Siswati Section), 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 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.

### **Instructions:**

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

### **Question 1**

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 have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
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## Question 2

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

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

## Question 3

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu

## Question 4

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

## Question 5

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

1. The Nguni languages
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages
3. The Sotho languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

## 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 recognised dictionaries and standardised orthography.
4. General usage as home language across the entire country.

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

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

**Question 8**

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

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3. consonant plus a vowel.
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Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

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 : Awuhlole emasondvo.  
ATTENDANT : ... [17] sondvo liphansana nkhosikati.  
MOTORIST : Ngabe limpontjile?  
ATTENDANT : Cha, alikapontji kodvwa lishodelwe wumoya.  
MOTORIST : ... [18] mnumzane.  
ATTENDANT : Ngilifutse kangakanani nkhosikati?  
MOTORIST : Lifutse ufíke ku-2.  
ATTENDANT : Konkhe kulungile manje.  
MOTORIST : Nayi ... [19].  
ATTENDANT : Ngibonga kakhulu nkhosikati. ... [20] kahle.  
MOTORIST : Nisale kahle.

### Question 11

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

### Question 12

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

### Question 13

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

### Question 14

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

### Question 15

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



**Question 16**

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

**Question 17**

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

**Question 18**

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

**Question 19**

1. ithipu
2. siphwo
3. umbongi
4. imali

**Question 20**

1. usale
2. uhambe
3. sala
4. uhamba

**Question 21**

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

1. li-
2. i-
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 bakufundza Siswati.
3. Bafundzi batafundza Siswati.
4. Bafundzi batawufundza 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 ekuseni nga-6.
4. Ihamba namuhla 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. R15 ngalinye.
3. Ishintji R15 liphakethe.
4. Yi -R15 liphakethe.

**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 ngeMgcibelo.
4. Sicala ngaLesitsatfu.

**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.
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. How much must I inflate it, sir?
3. Which type of petrol do you want, sir?
4. How flat must I inflate it, sir?

### Question 32

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

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

### Question 33

The negative form of '*Utsengisela idizili*' is

1. Akakatsengiseli idizili
2. Akatsengiseli idizili
3. Akatutsengisela idizili
4. Akatsengisela idizili

### Question 34

Which word is a translation for on Wednesday?

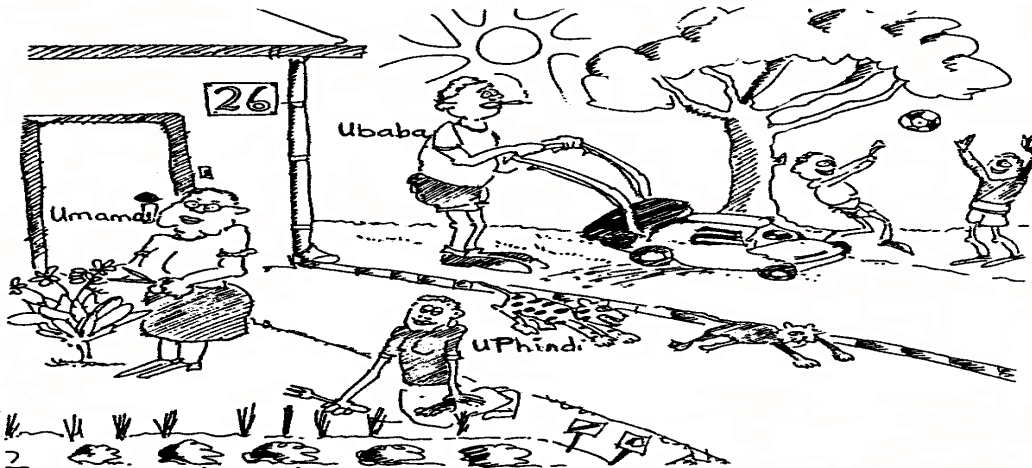
1. NgaLesitsafu
2. NgaLesibili
3. NgaLesihlanu
4. NgaLesine

### Question 35

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

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

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

**Question 37**

Select an appropriate answer to tse question Wentani Phindi ngemfologo?

1. Phindi udlala ngemfologo.
2. Phindi utjala imifino ngemfologo
3. Phindi usika timbali 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 icosha likati.
2. Inja icoshwa likati.
3. Inja igijima nebafana.
4. Inja iyabaleka.

**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 (nga- kushesha).

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: Ixhe -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. bona
2. tona
3. wena
4. yona

**Question 46**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

1. Yiwu-R50.
2. Yi-R50.
3. Sifuna i-R50.
4. Uphetse i-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 lokunye na?
2. Kukhona lokuningi na?
3. Kukhona lokudzingako?
4. Kukhona labanye na?

**Question 49**

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

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

**Question 50**

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

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

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

## 8.4.7 Isindebele 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE: 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER :849612

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)
- Please contact the isiNdebele lecturer for the **CD ROM**. (isiNdebele Section), 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 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**.

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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.
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### **Question 2**

The word "dialect" is used to refer to

1. A variety of language that has been given either legal or quasi-legal status.
2. A lesser known language, especially one that is not necessarily written.
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**Question 3**

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
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**Question 4**

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

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**Question 5**

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

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

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**Question 7**

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

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2. high and low tone.
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For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a ...

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Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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ATTENDANT : Iye , lotjha kosikazi  
MOTORIST : Unjani?  
ATTENDANT : Ngisaphila. ... [12] unjani?  
MOTORIST : Nami ngikhona.  
ATTENDANT : Ngingakusiza ... [13] osikazi?  
MOTORIST : ... [14] ipetrolo  
ATTENDANT : yamalini?  
MOTORIST : ye-R200.  
ATTENDANT : Ufuna inamba ... [15]?  
MOTORIST : Thela i-93.  
ATTENDANT : ... [16] khunye na?  
MOTORIST : Akhese uhlole namavili  
ATTENDANT : ... [17] ivili liphasana kosikazi.  
MOTORIST : Ingabe lipontjile?  
ATTENDANT : Awa, alikapontji, litjhodelwa mummoya  
MOTORIST : ... [18] nomzana  
ATTENDANT : Ngilivuthele kangakanani kosikazi?  
MOTORIST : Livuthele lifike ku-2.  
ATTENDANT : Koke kulungile nje.  
MOTORIST : Naku ... [19].  
ATTENDANT : Ngithokoza khulu kosikazi. ... [20] kuhle.  
MOTORIST : Nisale kuhle

**Question 11**

1. mnakwethu
2. abomnakwethu
3. fowethu
4. umfowethu

**Question 12**

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

**Question 13**

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

**Question 14**

1. ngifunda
2. ngicula
3. ngitlola
4. ngibawa

**Question 15**

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

**Question 16**

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

**Question 17**

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

### Question 18

1. akhewulivuthele
2. awukalivutheli
3. alivutheli
4. ungalivutheli

### Question 19

1. ibhasela
2. isiphiwo
3. imbongi
4. imali

### Question 20

1. usale
2. ukhambe
3. sala
4. ukhamba

### Question 21

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Umntazanakwami \_zokuthoma ukuya esikoleni. "My daughter will start school."

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

### Question 22

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence Ilanga \_khupha unomdakana ngemanzini. (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 Utjwala \_thengiswa 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. Abafundi bafunde isiNdebele
2. Abafundi bakufunda isiNdebele
3. Abafundi bazafunda isiNdebele
4. Abafundi bazofunda isiNdebele

**Question 25**

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

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

**Question 26**

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

1. Uvela eKapa
2. Uvela eMgungundlovu.
3. Uvela. kwaMhlanga
4. Uvela eThekwini.

**Question 27**

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

1. Yi-R15 koke.
2. R15 ngalinye.
3. Itjhentjhi yi R15, iphakethe.
4. Yi -R15 iphakethe.

**Question 28**

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

1. Sithoma ngeLesibili.
2. Sithoma ngoMvulo
3. Sithoma ngoMgcibelo.
4. Sithoma ngeLesithathu

### Question 29

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

1. Awa, litjhodelwa mummoya.
2. Awa, liphasana.
3. Awa, i-oli iyatjhoda
4. Awa, alikapontji

### Question 30

The phrase Akhewuhlole amanzi ne-oli can be translated as:

1. The water and oil need to be checked.
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 Ngilivuthele kangakanani, nomzana?

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

### Question 32

You would use the expression Akhe uhlale phasi when you...

1. request someone politely to sit down.
2. instruct someone to sit down.
3. do not understand what someone is doing.
4. enquire about someone's background.

### Question 33

The negative form of 'Uthengisa idizela' is

1. Akakathengiseli idizela
2. Akathengiseli idizela
3. Akakazokuthengisa idizela
4. Akathengisi idizela

**Question 34**

Which word is a translation for on Wednesday?

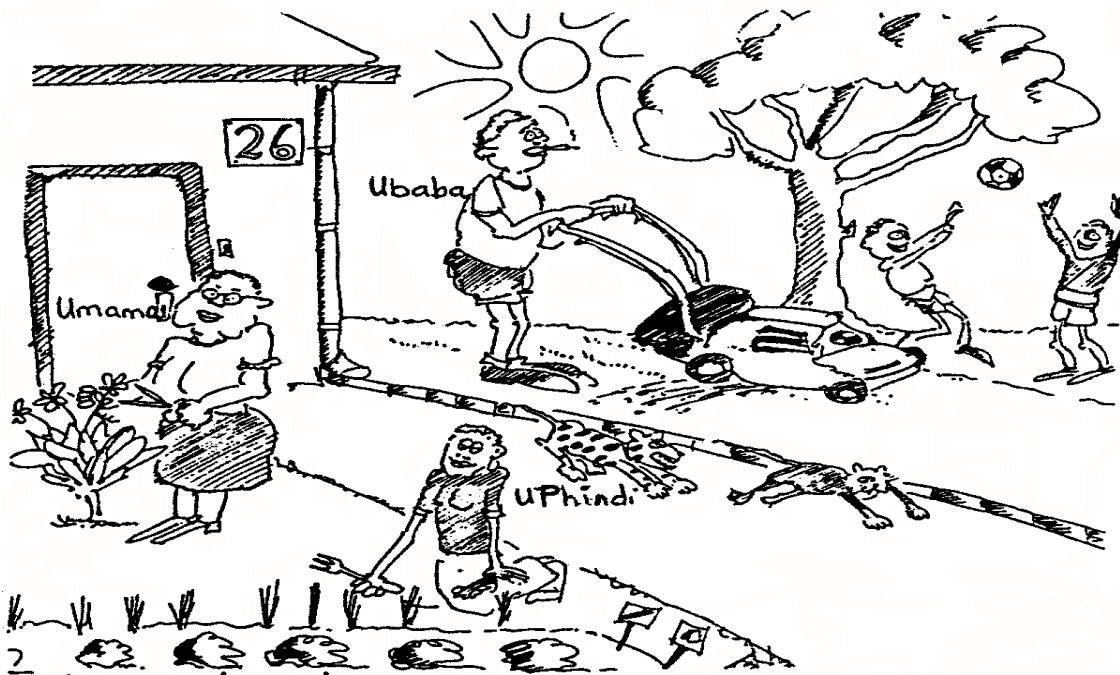
1. ngeLesithathu
2. ngeLesibili
3. ngeLesihlanu
4. ngeLesine

**Question 35**

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

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

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

**Question 36**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Ubaba wenzani?

1. Ubaba uguda utjani.
2. Ubaba udlala ibholo.
3. Ubaba usebenza endlini.
4. Ubaba uyaphumula.

### Question 37

Select an appropriate answer to the question Wenzani uPhindi ngeforogo?

1. UPhindi udlala ngeforogo.
2. UPhindi utjala imirrorho ngeforogo.
3. UPhindi usika amathuthumbo ngeforogo
4. UPhindi udla imirrorho ngeforogo.

### Question 38

Select an appropriate answer to the question Abesana bathanda ukudlala na?

1. Awa, bathanda ukusebenza.
2. Iye, bathanda ukudlala.
3. Iye, bathanda ukusiza abazali.
4. Awa, abathandi ukudlala.

### Question 39

Select an appropriate answer to the question Inja igijimisani?

1. Inja igijimisa ukatsu
2. Inja igijinyiswa ngukatsu
3. Inja igijima nabesana.
4. Inja iyabaleka.

### Question 40

Select an appropriate answer to the question Umma usebenzaphi?

1. Usebenza emasimini.
2. Usebenza ekhaya.
3. Usebenza engadini.
4. Usebenza ekuseni.

### Question 41

Select an appropriate answer to the question Nina nisebenza nini esivandeni?

1. Sisebenza esivandeni ngamandla.
2. Sithanda ukusebenza esivandeni
3. Sisebenza esivandeni ngepelaveke
4. Asisebenzi esivandeni



**Question 42**

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- imodere).

1. Isalukazi sikhamba ngemodere.
2. Isalukazi ikhamba ngemodere.
3. Isalukazi ikhamba ngemodere.
4. Isalukazi sikhamba ngamodere

**Question 43**

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

1. Umntazana lisebenza ngamandla
2. Umntazana sebenza ngamandla
3. Umntazana basebenza ngamandla
4. Umntazana usebenza ngamandla.

**Question 44**

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 ithanda uburotho nenyama.
2. Iqhegu ithanda uburotho nenyama
3. Iqhegu lithanda uburotho nanyama.
4. Iqhegu lithanda uburotho nenyama.

**Question 45**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for abesana

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

**Question 46**

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

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

### Question 47

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

1. Uyacolisa, kodwana ama-orentji adura khulu.
2. Siyacolisa kodwana ama-orentji adura khulu
3. Bayacolisa kodwana ama-orentji adura khulu
4. Ngiyacolisa kodwana ama-orentji adura khulu

### Question 48

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

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

### Question 49

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

1. Awa, asifuni koke, siyathokoza
2. Awa, kusese khona okhunye, siyathokoza
3. Awa, ngilokhu kwaphela, ngiyathokoza.
4. Awa, kubiza khulu ngiyathokoza.

### Question 50

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

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

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

## 8.4.8 Tshivenda 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE: 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 849612

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 (Tshivenda / **Venda** 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 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.

### **Instructions:**

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

### **Question 1**

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 have vocabulary, phrases and sentences appropriate for specific contexts.
3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
4. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.

## Question 2

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

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

## Question 3

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu

## Question 4

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

## Question 5

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

1. The Nguni languages
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages
3. The Sotho languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

## 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 recognised dictionaries and standardised 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 of pronunciation.
4. speech organs.

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

The –ni of a locative is only used if ...

1. the place is the setting or the destination of the sentence.
2. the place is not the setting or the destination of the sentence
3. you are not asking where something is.
4. None of the above.

### Question 12

The basic meaning of a verb root may be...

1. modified by incorporating concords to the verb root.
2. modified by adding certain suffixes to the verb root.
3. modified by deriving subjects and objects from the verb root.
4. modified by adding adjectives and adverbs to the verb root.

### Question 13

A verb that incorporates an applied extension may...

1. take five objects.
2. take three objects.
3. take two objects.
4. take four objects.

### Question 14

In Tshivenda a noun consists of two parts namely ...

1. a verb root and a noun stem.
2. a morpheme and a verb.
3. a root and a suffix.
4. a noun prefix and a noun stem.

### Question 15

The form of the absolute pronoun shows agreement with...

1. with the adverb.
2. with the adjective.
3. the basic subject concord.
4. with the conjunct.

### Question 16

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

1. stops.
2. places of articulation.
3. speech organs.
4. air stream.

**Question 17**

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

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

**Question 18**

The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a...

1. pronoun.
2. verb.
3. ideophone.
4. interjective.

**Question 19**

The relative is regarded as a.....

1. qualifying word.
2. comparative word.
3. indefinite word.
4. noun.

**Question 20**

The demonstrative pronoun is used to indicate...

1. the position of the verb in the sentence.
2. the position of the speaker with reference to the object referred to.
3. the position of the object and the verb root.
4. anywhere in a sentence.

**Question 21**

Tshivenda is widely understood in ...

1. Western Cape province, Eastern Cape province and even in Zimbabwe.
2. Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe.
3. Eastern Cape province.
4. Cape Province, Western Cape, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Malawi.

### Question 22

What is the polite form of request in Tshivenda?

1. Disani
2. Kha zwi de
3. Ndi khou humbela
4. Mphe

### Question 23

Which of the following is a verb stem?

1. mushoni
2. hai
3. -la
4. Takalani

### Question 24

Choose the correct translation of the following word “vhusiku”

1. day
2. Monday
3. good
4. night

### Question 25

Which of the following are locative prefixes?

1. lu-, vhu-, zwi-
2. ku-, di-, mu-
3. fha-, tshi-, ha-
4. fha-, ku-, mu-

### Question 26

Choose the correct prefix for the following word “Maḁabula”

1. ma-
2. tsi-
3. tshi-
4. zwi-



**Question 27**

The future tense indicates that an action will...

1. take place in the past.
2. take place past present.
3. not take place.
4. take place in the future.

**Question 28**

Loan words are also called...

1. imperative words.
2. governed words.
3. borrowed words.
4. alternative words.

**Question 29**

The prefix *di-*, class 21, is a singular prefix with...

1. augmentative meaning.
2. concordial agreement.
3. subject concord.
4. adverbial stem.

**Question 30**

The following are types of interjections.

1. concord and morpheme.
2. vowel and consonant.
3. vocative and imperative.
4. noun and object.

**Question 31**

“Munna u tshimbila na bere” what would be the meaning of this sentence in English?

1. The man walks with the dog.
2. The man walks with the horse.
3. The man walks with the donkey.
4. The man walks with the cat.

### Question 32

“Vhasadzi vha ḡo ḡa hayani” what would be the meaning of this sentence in English?

1. The women will come home
2. The women will come to school.
3. The women will come to church.
4. The women will come to practice.

### Question 33

Nne ndi takalela u amba Tshivenḡa. The underlined word is called...

1. proverb.
2. absolute pronoun.
3. root.
4. pronoun.

### Question 34

The following are used as conjunctions in Tshivenḡa.

1. fhedzi, ngauri, uri, arali
2. lini, zwino, ro, lila
3. re, fola, zwino, huno
4. ngauri, re, nḡe, vhone

### Question 35

What do we call ‘a hat’ in Tshivenḡa?

1. muḡwadzi/muḡadzi
2. muomva/banana
3. swiri
4. gwavha

### Question 36

When you want to say something is expensive in Tshivenḡa, what do you say?

1. Zwi a ḡura
2. A zwi ḡuri
3. Zwo tshipa
4. Hai

**Question 37**

When you want to say that you are writing examinations in Tshivenda, what do you say?

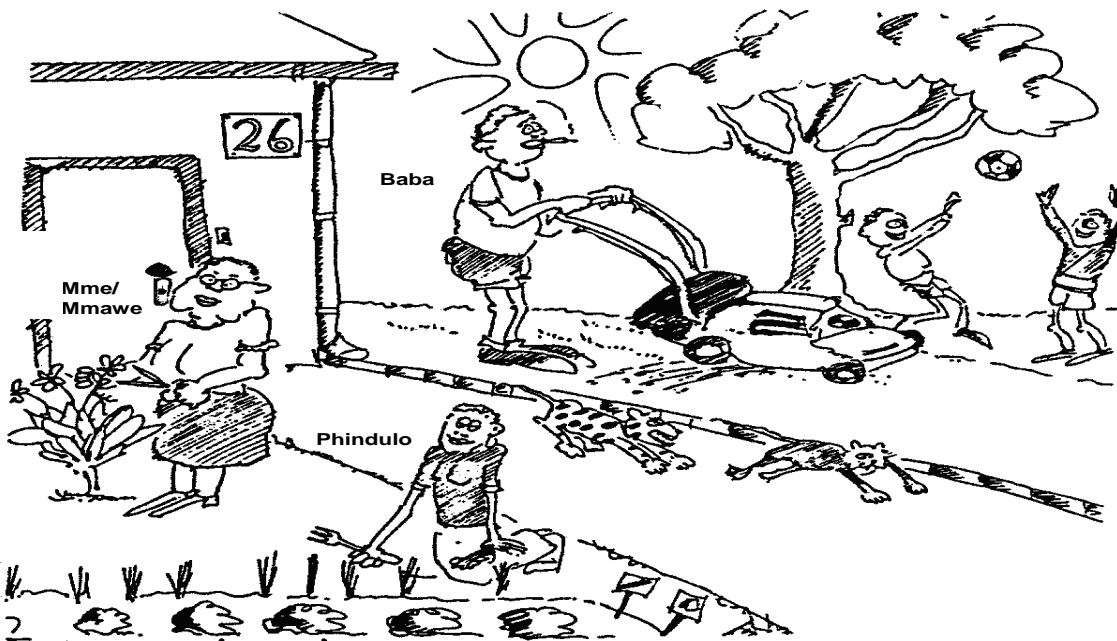
1. Ndi khou la vhuswa.
2. Ndi khou ñwala mulingo.
3. Ndi khou ya mulamboni.
4. Ndi khou vhalala bugu.

**Question 38**

When you want to say that you are doing the washing in Tshivenda, what do you say?

1. Ndi khou bika
2. Ndi khou kuvha.
3. Ndi khou swiela.
4. Ndi khou ñwala.

Look at the picture and then select appropriate answers to questions 39 to 42:

**Question 39**

Choose an appropriate answer to the question Mmawe vha khou ita mini?

1. Mmawe vha khou gera maluvha.
2. Mmawe vha khou bika vhuswa.
3. Mmawe vha khou raha bola.
4. Mmawe vha khou founela mushumoni.

### Question 40

Choose an appropriate answer to the question Baba vha khou ita mini nga mutshini?

1. Baba vha khou lima nga musthini.
2. Baba vha khou khura nga mutshini
3. Baba vha khou gera mahatsi nga musthini.
4. Baba a vha khou ita tshithu nga mutshini.

### Question 41

Choose an appropriate answer to the question Vhatukana vha khou ita mini?

1. Vhatukana vha khou tamba ragibi.
2. Vhatukana vha khou tamba khororo.
3. Vhatukana vha khou tamba bola.
4. Vhatukana vha khou tamba mufuvha.

### Question 42

Choose an appropriate answer to the question Phindulo o dzula fhasi kana o ima naa, nahone ngafhi?

1. Phindulo u dzula fhasi ngadeni.
2. Phindulo o kotama ngadeni.
3. Phindulo o ima ngadeni.
4. Phindulo u khou gidima ngadeni.

### Question 43

Choose the future tense of the following sentence:

“Muofhe o ḡa na ṅwana”.

1. Muofhe u ḡa na ṅwana.
2. Muofhe o ḡi ḡa na ṅwana.
3. Muofhe ha nga ḡi na ṅwana.
4. Muofhe u ḡo ḡa na ṅwana.

### Question 44

Insert the correct subject in the following sentence:

“..... vha fhaṭa nḡu”.

1. Baba u fhaṭa nḡu.
2. Baba ḡi fhaṭa nḡu.
3. Baba tshi fhaṭa nḡu.
4. Baba vha fhaṭa nḡu.

**Question 45**

Choose a sentence with the correct idiophone.

1. Maḍi a tou thwee!
2. Maḍi a tou po!
3. Maḍi a tou nyundu!
4. Maḍi o tou wee!

**Question 46**

Choose the sentence with the correct concord amongst the ones below?"

1. Munna na mmbwa vho ya ḍakani.
2. Mmbwa na munna vhoṭhe vha ḍakani.
3. Mmbwa na munna ḷi ḍakani.
4. Munna o ya ḍakani na mmbwa.

**Question 47**

Choose the correct translation of the following sentence."I am sorry, I am working tomorrow."

1. Ndi khou shuma matshelo.
2. Pfarelo, ndi khou shuma matshelo.
3. Pfarelo, iḍani fhano.
4. Pfarelo vhukuma.

**Question 48**

Choose the correct sentence which you can use when asking for direction from your Muvenda lecturer.

1. Ndi ndila ifhio ine nda fanela u shumisa musi ndi tshi ya yunivesithi?
2. Vhone vha ḍo ka maḍi matshelo tshisimani tsha Sagole kana tsha Dambale?
3. Arali nda dzula kha tshidulo tshavho vhone vha a vhilaela?
4. Awelani u sokou tshimbila na u vhudzisa a sa vhudzisi.

**Question 49**

Choose the correct English translation of the following; "Dzina ḷanu ḷi pfi nnyi?"

1. Where do you live?
2. What is your surname?
3. What is your name?
4. What is your mother's name?

### Question 50

Enclitics are ... that are added on to verbs.

1. relatives
2. derivatives
3. formatives
4. deverbatives

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

## 8.4.9 Xitsonga 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE: 02 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 849612

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 (Xitsonga / **Xitsonga** 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 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.

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### **Question 1**

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.
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3. They can be used in a variety of social and/or work contact situations and day-to-day interaction.
4. They share some linguistic characteristics and linguistic behaviour.

## Question 2

The word “dialect” is used to refer to

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

## Question 3

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

1. Bushman or Kgalagadi
2. Great Lakes language or Cameroon language
3. Niger-Congo A or Niger Congo B
4. Proto-Bantu or Ur-Bantu

## Question 4

Which option best describes Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga and Venda?

1. Four basic language families.
2. Four languages which make use of the disjunctive writing system.
3. Four African language groups spoken in South Africa.
4. Four languages which belong to different zones within the Niger-Congo B group.

## Question 5

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

1. The Nguni languages
2. The Tsonga and Venda languages
3. The Sotho languages
4. The Nguni and Sotho languages

## Question 6

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

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

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

Ideophones are characterised by the following:

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

**Question 10**

What is the purpose of the object sometimes being placed at the beginning of a sentence?

1. It is presented as the most important piece of knowledge.
2. It is used to place the focus on the verb.
3. It brings stress into the language.
4. It can qualify any word or word group in this position.

**Question 11**

When the Tsonga people greet each other in the morning they say...

1. avuxeni.
2. ahe!
3. ri perile.
4. hi pfukile.

### Question 12

When you greet a person in Xitsonga between 11h00 and 15h00, you will say...

1. sanibonani.
2. i nhlekanhi.
3. i vusiku.
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. wa ha ri ndzhenga!
4. i khale.

### Question 14

If you meet a Tsonga after sunset, you must greet him with ...

1. i vusiku.
2. i khale.
3. wa ha ri ndzhenga!
4. ri perile!

### Question 15

The word for acknowledgement of a greeting is...

1. ashee!
2. yebo!
3. ahe!
4. age!

### Question 16

After his acknowledgement of your greeting, you can ask the person who greets you...

1. mi dye njhani?
2. mi dzumbe njhani?
3. mi karhele njhani?
4. mi hlamale njhani?

**Question 17**

When approaching a Tsonga's home, you should announce your presence by saying...

1. ndzawini!
2. salani,
3. ahe!
4. age!

**Question 18**

As you wait for your host/hostess to appear, take a seat and wait for them to -----you.

1. greet
2. hug
3. call
4. tell

**Question 19**

Only then are you 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. Xana vito u mani?
3. Ndzi Baloyi.
4. Hi vito ke?

**Question 21**

If you use the construction wa ka mani? after a person's name, the -----of that person will be given.

1. Name
2. Surname
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. nga swipanere.
3. nge swipanere.
4. hi swipanere.

### Question 25

The interrogative construction wihl means...

1. which ones.
2. this one.
3. those ones.
4. which one.

### 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. Nsati/n'wana.
3. Ntukulu/xintukulwana.
4. Mudyondzi/vadyondzi.

**Question 28**

The following are class 7 and 8 nouns:

1. Yindlu/tindlu.
2. Muaki/vaaki.
3. Xitirhi/switirhi.
4. Byona/swona.

**Question 29**

Some classes contain nouns which do not take plural forms, e.g.

1. Vutlhari.
2. Tilo.
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. ti
3. yi
4. wu

### Question 32

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concord: Huku -----dya timbewu? E,----- dya timbewu.

1. yi
2. ti
3. swa
4. e-e

### Question 33

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concord: Ximanga ----- chava timbyana.

1. swi
2. xi
3. byi
4. u

### Question 34

Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concords: Mina ----- rhandza -----yimbelela.

1. ndzi...ku
2. hi...va
3. ndzi...swa
4. va...ku

### Question 35

Which sentence shows the correct use of the word ntsena (only)

1. Jojo u xava xitampu ntsena. (Jojo buys samp only.)
2. Mukhalabya u ntsena dya nyama ya huku. (The old man eats only chicken.)
3. Mudyondzisi u vitana ntsena wena. (The teacher calls you only.)
4. Vanhwanyana ntsena va xava exitolo x aka Maduvula. (The girls buy at Maduvula's store only.)

### Question 36

In which sentence is the use of ngani? (how many?) incorrect?

1. Hosi yi tekile vavasati tingani? Tinharhu. (How many wives did the chief marry? Three.)
2. Wansati u na vana vangani? Vambirhi. (How many children does the woman have?)
3. Mulungu u xava tihomu tingani? Ta mune. (How many cattle does the white person buy?Four.)
4. Mi na swimanga swingani? (How many cats do you have?)

**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. nwa
3. haha
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.” concord)

1. hi
2. i
3. ti
4. u

**Question 39**

(relative)

1. nga
2. ra
3. ta
4. swa

**Question 40**

(Conjunction)

1. kwalaho
2. leswi
3. hikuva
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. Nwa
3. Xinga
4. Se

**Question 44**

(negation)

1. Dya
2. Haha
3. Nwa
4. E-e

**Question 45**

(aspect)

1. si
2. dya
3. xinga
4. wa

**Question 46**

(tense)

1. haha
2. ta
3. xinga
4. nwa



**Question 47**  
(interrogative)

1. rini
2. yini
3. byihi
4. swihi

**Question 48**  
(concord)

1. ku
2. haha
3. nwa
4. xinga

**Question 49**  
(negation)

1. dya
2. xinga
3. nga
4. nwa

**Question 50**  
(possessive)

1. ravo
2. raku
3. ranga
4. rakwe

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

## 8.5 Second Assignments

### 8.5.1 IsiZulu 21

#### ASSIGNMENT 21

CLOSING DATE: CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER :665426

**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 (isiZulu / Zulu 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 Zulu.
- Your ability to translate from and into Zulu or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

#### **UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1**

##### **Instructions:**

This question consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following way:

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

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

Funda ingxoxo elandelayo bese ugqwalisa izikhala:

Read the following dialogue and then choose the correct option for the missing words:

- A: Sawubona dade, (a) ..... kanjani?  
 B: Ngivuke kahle. Wena (b) .....?  
 A: Nami, (c) .....  
 B: Uyakwazi (d) ..... isiZulu?  
 A: Yebo, kodwa (e) .....  
 B: Usifundephi isiZulu?  
 A: Ngisifunde (f) .....  
 B: (g) ..... ekhaya?  
 A: Ngikhuluma (h) .....  
 B: Oh! Awucelanga isiZulu?  
 A: Ngiyaxolisa dade, (i) ..... kahle usho ukuthini.  
 (j) ....., ngoba ngisafunda isiZulu.

(a) ..... kanjani?

1. uvusa
2. uvuka
3. uvuke
4. uvusile

(b) Wena .....?

1. kanjani
2. ninjani
3. kunjani
4. unjani

(c) Nami, .....

1. ngisapila
2. kusaphila
3. nisaphila
4. ngaphila

(d) Uyakwazi ..... isiZulu?

1. ukhuluma
2. ukukhuluma
3. uyakhuluma
4. usikhulume

(e) Yebo, kodwa .....

1. usazama
2. nisazama
3. ngisacathula
4. basacathula

(f) Ngisifunde .....

1. epulazini
2. ipulazi
3. amapulazi
4. kwepulazi

(g) ..... ekhaya?

1. ukhulumaphi
2. ngikhuluma
3. ngikhulumani
4. ukhulumani

(h) Ngikhuluma .....

1. abaNgesi
2. isiNgesi
3. iNgesi
4. ngiyiNgesi

(i) ..... kahle usho ukuthini.

1. angikwazi
2. angikhulumi
3. angifundanga
4. angiqondi

(j) ....., ngoba ngisafunda isiZulu.

1. akuphindi
2. phindani
3. awuphinde
4. phinda

(10)

## UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

(a) Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngokuhumusha amagama akubakaki:  
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets:

Isibonelo/ example: Bahamba ngani? (train)  
Bahamba ngesitimela.

1. Uthisha ukhuluma nobani? (pupil)
2. Abashayeli banani? (fear)
3. Abantu bathenga ngani esitolo?(money)
4. Ubaba uhamba ngani ukuya eThekwini? (plane)
5. Imoto ihamba ngani? (petrol)

(5)

- (b) Sebenzisa izabizwana zokukhomba ezindaweni eziphawuliwe. Use the different positions of the demonstratives (as indicated).

**Isibonelo/Example:** Basho abantu. (pos. 1)  
Basho laba bantu.

- (a) Ngizogibela ibhasi ukuya emsebenzini. (pos. 1)  
(b) Ngifonele umngane wami ngo-6 ntambama. (pos. 2)  
(c) Uthisha uyayisebenzisa incwadi. (pos.1)  
(d) OThoko bagqoke izingubo ezinhle. (pos. 2)  
(e) Sifuna isikhwama sesikole esikhulu. (pos. 1)

(5)  
[10]

### UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano ezifanele futhi uguqule amagama akubakaki/ Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords, also write the correct form of the words in brackets.

**Isibonelo/ Example** Abafana –hamba (nga-iveni)  
Abafana bahamba ngeveni.

- (a) -vuke kanjani (ubhuti)?  
(b) USipho -geza umzimba (nga-insipho).  
(c) Ngisaphila (usisi), wena -njani?  
(d) Ikhehla --yagula.  
(e) Imali -phelile.  
(f) Isisebenzi --gcwalisa imoto (nga-phethroli).  
(g) Izingane --thenga uswidi (ikhefi).  
(h) Thina --thela uphethroli (igalaji).  
(i) Ubaba -thole izithelo ezinhle (isitolo)  
(j) Ikhofi --khona (ikhishi).

(10)

### UMBUZO 4/QUESTION 4

Lungisa amagama akubakaki.  
Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.

**Isibonelo/ Example:** Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu)  
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu.

- (a) Umama ugqoke isigqoko (-mnyama)  
(b) Kukhona abafundi (-ningi) e-Unisa ngo-2016.  
(c) Ekliniki kukhona ingane (-gula)  
(d) UPiti unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole.  
(e) Amadoda athenga ukudla (-mnandi) ekhefi.

(10)

## UMBUZO 5/QUESTION 5

Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu ngokuhumushela amagama akubakaki esiZulwini.  
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Zulu.

- (a) Ufundani? (book)
- (b) Abazali bafuna ubani? (boy)
- (c) Niphuzani? (tea)
- (d) Uvelaphi uMnumzane Ntuli? (Pietermaritzburg)
- (e) Uzobuya nini uMandla? ( on Wednesday)

**(10)**  
**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## 8.5.2 IsiXhosa 22

### ASSIGNMENT 22

CLOSING DATE: CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER :721175

**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.

### QUESTION 1

#### Greetings and introduction

- (a) Familiarize yourself with various texts and dialogues given in your study material on greetings and introductions. Then imagine meeting a high school friend that you last saw about five years ago and have not kept in touch with until the day when you meet at a discussion class for this course.

Complete the following dialogue using the words in brackets as a clue:

- A: Molo, ..... (my friend –insert the name of the friend)!
- B: ..... (Good day – insert your own name).
- A: ..... (How are you?)
- B: ..... (I am well, thank you) Wena unjani?
- A: ..... (I am fine, thank you) Uze kwenzani apha eKapa?
- B: ..... (I have come to attend group discussions) Nawe uze kufunda?
- A: ..... (Yes, I am learning Xhosa through UNISA).
- B: ..... (Where do you stay?)
- A: ..... Ndihlala eRondebosch. (Do you also stay here in Cape Town?)

- B: ..... Ewe (and I also work in the city at Telkom).  
 A: ..... (Why do you learn Xhosa? (Do you like it?)  
 B: ..... (I want to be able to speak it, I work with Xhosa-speaking people).  
 A: ..... (I am very happy to see you) Masingene eklasini.  
 B: .....(We will speak again). (15)

(b) Paraphrase the following dialogue into Xhosa:

- Sizwe: What is your name?  
 Vuyo: I am Vuyo.  
 Sizwe: Vuyo who?  
 Vuyo: Vuyo Ntaba  
 Sizwe: Where do you come from, Vuyo?  
 Vuyo: I come from Port Elizabeth. Who are you?  
 Sizwe: I am Sizwe Ngalwana. My clan name is Tshawe.  
 Vuyo: My clan name is Bhele but my Mother's clan name is also Tshawe.  
 Sizwe: Oh! That is good, so your mother is my aunt.  
 Vuyo: Where do you come from?  
 Sizwe: I come from George and I have come to work here in Cape Town. (10)

## QUESTION 2

### Grammatical agreement

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords (i.e. linking the noun with the predicate):

e.g. Abantwana –dlala ibhola ekhatywayo.  
Abantwana badlala ibhola ekhatywayo. 'Children are playing soccer.'

- (a) Ingca -luhlaza.  
 (b) Uthando -yamangalisa.  
 (c) Izihlangu –khulu.  
 (d) Iliza –mke nomntu odadayo.  
 (e) Umthi -wile.  
 (f) Indlu -bukeka njengesikolo.  
 (g) Ukutya -phele ngokukhawuleza.  
 (h) Amafutha -tshise indlu.  
 (i) Imoto -baleka kakhulu.  
 (j) Izitya ezimdaka -biza iimpukane namaphela. (10)

## QUESTION 3

### Parts of speech

Read the Xhosa sentences below and identify by writing down:

- (a) four nouns.  
 (b) six verbs.  
 (c) three adverbs (words that describe the action indicated in the verb).  
 (d) two adjectives (words that qualify nouns).



Avuya gqitha amafama kuba imvula ine kakhulu kulo nyaka. Siyathemba ukuba basebenze kakuhle ukuze bavune ukutya okuninzi kuba singalindela amaxabiso amahle. (Farmers are extremely happy because it rained well this year. We hope that they worked well so that they get good harvests then we can expect good prices)

(15)

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

## 8.5.3 Sesotho sa Leboa/ Northern Sotho 23

### ASSIGNMENT 23

CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 673592

**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) Phutêgô e kgobokana (kêrêkê). 'The congregation meets at the church.'
  - (b) O se kê wa tšhaba selô (ôfisi ya hlôgo ya sekôlô). 'There is nothing to be afraid of at the head master's office.'
  - (c) Badirêdi ba šoma kudu (panka). 'The workers work hard at the bank.'
  - (d) Batswadi ba ka ba tšwa (Tshwane). 'My parents come from Tshwane.'
  - (e) Re tlo ipshina (koko) boikhutšông bja Matswalô a Morêna. 'We are going to enjoy ourselves at granny's place during the Christmas holidays'. (5)

1.2 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences: (Write down the full sentence with the correct form of the adjective.)

- (a) Koko o anêga kanêgêlô (-têlêlê).  
'Grandmother tells a long story.'
- (b) Bana ba ka ba tsêna sekôlô (-botse).  
'My children are going to a good school.'
- (c) Modulasetulô o kgopêla difotokhôpi (-ntši).  
'The chairperson is requesting many photocopies.'
- (d) Lehôno baithuti ba na le morutabana (-ngwê).  
'Today the learners have another teacher.'
- (e) Mosadi o nyakô fa lesea lebôtlêlô (-golo).  
'The woman wants to give the baby a big bottle.'

(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 sentence.)

Example: Ngwakô o na le mabati (-hlano)  
'The house has five doors.'

Answer: Ngwakô o na le mabati **a mahlano**.

- (a) Thabo o lebêtshe leina (-bêdi).  
'Thabo forgot the second name.'
- (b) Ke rata nama ya mohuta (tee) fêla.  
'I only like one type of meat.'
- (c) Mosadi o nyaka go êtêla bagwêra (lesome).  
'The woman wants to visit ten friends.'
- (d) Tate o swanêtshe go tlatša difôrômô (-selêla).  
'Father has to fill in six forms.'
- (e) Re na le dimpša (-raro).  
'We have three dogs.'

(5)

2.2 Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions which were completed in the past:

- (a) Masogana a sepela ka taxi. 'The young men go by taxi.'
- (b) Ke šoma ka khômputha. 'I'm working on the computer.'
- (c) Johannes o bôna weitara. 'Johannes sees the waiter.'
- (d) Morêna Boshego o bitša Thabo. 'Mr Boshego calls Thabo.'
- (e) Tatê o bula lefasêtêrê. 'Father opens the window.'

(5)  
/10/

### POTŠIŠO 3/QUESTION 3

3.1 Change the following present tense sentences into future tense sentences:

- (a) O a dumêla na? 'Do you agree?'
- (b) Ke leka go bolêla Sesotho sa Leboa. 'I try to speak Northern Sotho.' (2)

3.2 Include the auxiliary verb stem *-bê* in the following sentences to reflect actions that continued in the past:

- (a) Mmušô o buša ka tshwanêlô. 'The government is ruling properly.'
- (b) Ke araba sellathêkêng. 'I answer the cellphone.'
- (c) Matlakala a wa kgwêding ya Agostose. 'The leaves fall in the month of August.' (3)

3.3 Write the following Northern Sotho sentences in the negative:

- (a) O tseba go bolêla Sesotho sa Leboa. 'You know how to speak Northern Sotho.'
- (b) Ke tlô ngwala metsotso. 'I will write the minutes.'
- (c) Dibôdu di bê di nyaka mmêrêkô. 'The lazy people were looking for work.'
- (d) Mme o bolêtše le badiri. 'Mother spoke to the workers.'
- (e) Khômphuta e šoma gabotse. 'The computer is working well.' (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 *Ee, ...* and read the English translations of the responses to guide you, e.g.

Monna o ratilê **mosadi** na? > Ee, monna o **mo** ratilê.  
'Did the man love the **woman**? Yes, he loved **her**.'

- (a) Bana ba rata **nonwane** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Do the children like the story?' 'Yes, the children like **it**.'
- (b) Koko o apeilê **bogôbe** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Did granny cook the porridge?' 'Yes, granny cooked **it**.'
- (c) O thômilê go ruta **Sesotho sa Leboa** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Have you started teaching Northern Sotho?' 'Yes, I have started to teach **it**.'
- (d) A Roger o hlôkômêla **bana** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Is Roger looking after the children?' 'Yes, Roger is looking after **them**.'
- (e) Weitara o tšere **lenaneo** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Did the waiter take the menu?' 'Yes, he took **it**.' (5)

4.2 What is the difference between a direct command and a polite request? Use the verb stem **-tsêna** 'enter' to illustrate. (2)

4.3 Explain how nouns may be formed from verbs. Make use of the verb root **-lem-** 'plough' to illustrate. (3)  
/10/

### POTŠIŠO 5/QUESTION 5

Translate the following dialogue into Northern Sotho.

- CATHY: (a) \_\_\_\_\_  
Thabo, where is Roger?
- THABO: (b) \_\_\_\_\_  
He has gone to another office.
- CATHY: (c) \_\_\_\_\_  
That's a pity. Maybe you can help me.
- THABO: (d) \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, what can I do for you (how can I help you)?
- CATHY: (e) \_\_\_\_\_  
I request (ask) you to write the minutes of the meeting.
- THABO: (f) \_\_\_\_\_  
Fine. (All right). When does the meeting start?
- CATHY: (g) \_\_\_\_\_  
At three o'clock.
- THABO: (h) \_\_\_\_\_  
Who is the chairperson?
- CATHY: (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr Bopape. He asked for photocopies of the agenda (agenda = lenaneothêrô).
- THABO: (j) \_\_\_\_\_  
I will make them right away.

/10/  
TOTAL: [50 X 2 =100]

## 8.5.4 Setswana 24

### ASSIGNMENT 24

CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 706938

**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 in terms of you (singular) greeting an older male person (singular) and he is greeting you as his child in Setswana:

A: Dumela ...!

B: Ahee, dumêla ...!

A: O tsogile ...?

B: Ke tsogile.... A wena o tsogile ... ?

A: Le ... ke tsogile sentle.

(6)

(b) Translate the following into Setswana:

A: I am Keabetswe. This person is Sello. Who are you?

B: I am Kedibone and this is my friend Dikeledi.

(4)

(c) Answer the following questions in *Setswana*. Use the given word(s) to formulate your answers in Setswana:

**Example:**

Re dira eng? ... study.

Re a ithuta.

- i) Ke mang yo? ... father's sister.
- ii) Leina la gagwe ke mang? not ... Thabo.
- iii) Ba dira eng? ... laugh.
- iv) A ke ya gago? no, ... his/hers.
- v) Ntate o dira eng? ... eating.
- vi) Ke bomang ba? ... grandfather and grandmother.
- vii) Bana ba dira eng? ... play.

(7)

(d) Answer the following questions. Use the word(s) given in full sentences.

**Example:**

i) Ke ja ka eng? ... molomo.

Ke ja ka molomo.

ii) A re tshêga ka molala? No ...! ... molomo.

Nnyaya, ga re tshêge ka molala! Re tshêga ka molomo.

i) Ke supa ka eng? ... finger.

ii) A ba a apara? No ..., ... undressing.

iii) A o a gotlholo? No, ... not sick.

(3)

**/20/**

**QUESTION 2**

(a) Rewrite the following sentences by using the pronouns with the underlined subject concord:

i) Q (you) rata nkoko.

ii) Ke sala kwa gae.

iii) Q (he/she) ga a teng.

iv) Re gana go bua.

v) Ba le botsa dipotso.

(5)

- (b) Read the following extract and answer the questions following it in complete Setswana sentences:

Ke batla gore le reetseng sentlê. Gompieno ke ya go le ruta ka ga bolwêitse bô re bo bitsang HIV/AIDS. Ga se bolwêitse jaaka malwêitse a mangwe. Ga o itse fa o na le bolwêitse bô, ke gore, o na le mogare o o bulang tsela gore o bolaiwe ke bolwêitse ba mofuta o mongwe jaaka bolwêitse ba sehuba kgotsa nyumonia. Mogare wa HIV o o amogela ka madi, mme o tsena mo mading wêna o sa itse. Gantsi o tsêna mo mading ka thobalano mme o ka tsêna mo mading fa o ka fiwa madi kgotsa wa kgoma madi a a nang mogare ô. Motho mongwe le mongwe o tshwanêitse go dirisa khondomo fa go iwa dikobong. Gape, re tshwanêitse go itse gore maedi a motho yô mongwe ga a a tshwanêlwa go kgongwa, totatota fa o na le ntho, ka ntlha ya gore mogare ô, o ka tsêna fa letlalô le senyegileng têng.

- i) Go kopiwa gore go reetswe jang?
  - ii) Go rutwa leng?
  - iii) Go rutwa ka eng?
  - iv) A ke bolwetse bo bo tshwanang le malwetse a mangwe?
  - v) Tlhalosa mokgwa o bolwetse ba HIV/AIDS bo go bolayang?
  - vi) Mogare wa HIV o o amogelwa ka eng fa o tsena mo mmeleng?
  - vii) O tsena jang le jang?
  - viii) Re kgona go dira eng gore re thibêle mogare ô gore o se tsêne mo mading a rona fa re ya dikobong?
  - ix) Mogare wa HIV o mo go eng fa motho a na le ona.
  - x) Tlhalosa gore ke go reng o tlhokomele go se kgome maedi a motho yo mongwe.
- (10)

- (b) When we need to point out a certain person or object in order to differentiate him/her/it from others, we use demonstratives. Fill in the correct demonstrative for the nouns in the following sentences:

- i) Monna ... o ile toropong.
- ii) Ditapole ... di a bola.
- iii) Legadima ... le a bonala.
- iv) Sefofane ... se wetse mo lewatleng.
- v) Tlhogo ... e a opa.

(5)  
/20/

### QUESTION 3

- (a) Give a brief explanation with reference to the examples **Phefo e a foka** and **Ke rata nkoko** as well as **Re a ja** and **Re ja borotho** of the use of the so-called present tense – **a-** in the positive form of the verb in Setswana. (5)
- (b) Form questions from the following sentences by using the correct interrogatives to question the undelined structure in each sentence:
- i) Re tla ya ga gago ka moso.
  - ii) Sello o na le madi.
  - iii) Ke Kedibone le Dimakatso ba ba ratang go ithuta.
  - iv) Ke tlhoka metsi a go nwa jaanong.



- v) Go reka metsi go ja R12.00.
- vi) Ke tla mo thusa ka go mo naya madi.
- vii) O rata go reka tse dintle tse.
- viii) Go na le dinku tse pedi mo lesakeng.
- ix) O rwele hempe ya Tshepo.
- x) O tla ya kwa sekolong.

(5)

**/10/**

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

## 8.5.5 Sesotho/ Southern Sotho 25

### ASSIGNMENT 25

CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 746327

NB: ONLY DO THE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE LANGUAGE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED.

MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

### POTSO 1

- (a) Araba dipotso tse latelang o latela mohlala o hlahellng, hape o tlatselletse ka mohokedi / Answer the following questions by following the given examples, also filling in the missing subject concords

Mohlala: Tjhelete – teng na?(banka)  
Tjhe , ha e yo banking

1. Lebese –teng na?( botlolo)
2. Baithuti- teng na?(phaposi)
3. Bakudi – teng na? (sepetlele)
4. Badumedi-teng na?( kereke)
5. Dineo – teng na? (mosebetsi)

(5)

- (b) Fetolela mantswe a ka masakaneng ho bontsha sebaka/ Change the words used in brackets to indicate location.

1. Kofi e teng (khitjhini)
2. Nkgono o ile (toropo)
3. Bana ba reka dipompong (lebenkele)
4. Ntate o sebetsa (Gauta)
5. Bana ba dula (setulo)

(5)

**/10/**

### POTSO 2

- (a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang tatolong/ change the following sentences into negative form.

- (i) Moithuti o ngola teko.
- (ii) Banna ba apere dikobo.
- (iii) Nkgono o pepile ngwana.
- (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba tsamaya ka maoto.
- (v) Koloji ya ntate e robehile.
- (vi) Sejana se ptjhatlehile.
- (vii) Mabele a jelwe ke dikgomo.
- (viii) Kobo tsa bana di ntle.

- (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 questions:

- (i) Lerato o tsamaya ka pere.  
 (ii) Theko ya matlo a phahame.  
 (iii) Lenyora le a bolaya.  
 (iv) Mahlo a hae a bohloko.  
 (v) Diphoofole di hapilwe ke mashodu. (10)  
**/20/**

### POTSO 3

A. Fana ka bonngwe ba mabitso a latelang/ Provide the singular form of the following

Bonngwe	Bongata
(i).....	difate
(ii).....	majwe
(iii).....	barwetsana
(iv).....	dikgoho
(v).....	mahobe
(vi).....	mese
(vii).....	Dinku
(viii).....	bana
(ix).....	Borakgadi
(x).....	ditafole

/10/

### POTSO 4

(a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang ho lekgathe lejwale/Rewrite the following sentences into present tense

- (i) Banana ba phehile papa.  
 (ii) Baithuti ba bangata ba tsamaile ha ba qeta ho ngola.  
 (iii) Dikgoho di bulailwe ke mokaole.  
 (iv) Re tla ba bona hosane.  
 (v) Joko ya dikgomo e robehile. (5)

(b) Etsa dipotso ka dipolelo tse latelang/Make questions with the following questions

- (i) Lerato o tsamaya ka pere.  
 (ii) Theko ya matlo a phahame.  
 (iii) Lenyora le a bolaya.  
 (iv) Mahlo a hae a bohloko.  
 (v) Diphoofole di hapilwe ke mashodu. (5)  
**/10/**

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

## 8.5.6 Siswati 26

### ASSIGNMENT 26

CLOSING DATE: CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 725175

**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 (**Siswati** Section)

**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 Siswati and in English so that you can get used to the manner in which exam questions are asked in Siswati

### **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/UMBUTO 1**

Listen to Practical Listening Exercise 4 Ebhange (At the bank) under the heading PRACTICAL LISTENING EXERCISES on your CD/DVD, before answering section (c) of the question.

Fundza letinkhulumiswano letilandzelako bese ugqwalisa tikhala nome ugucula emagama lakubakaki:

Read these dialogues and fill in the missing words, parts or correct the words in brackets:

**Ebhange**

- A: Sawubona, .....!  
 B: Yebo, sawubona!  
 A: Kunjani?  
 B: ..... Unjani wena?  
 A: Nami ngikhona.  
 B: Mnumzane ngicela .....  
 A: ..... kusebenta ebhange na?  
 B: Yebo, ngiyakwati. .... i-Economics eNyuvesi.  
 A: Ehhee! Nkhosatane..... ungubani?  
 B: NginguThembi Ntuli.  
 A: Mine nginguMnumzane Smith. ...., Nkhosatane Ntuli?  
 B: Ngivela eLikazi.  
 A: Ufuna kucala ..... lapha ebhange?  
 B: Ngifuna kucala ngaDisemba.  
 A: ....., cala ngaDisemba. Ngikhokha i-R2500 ngenyanga.

/10/

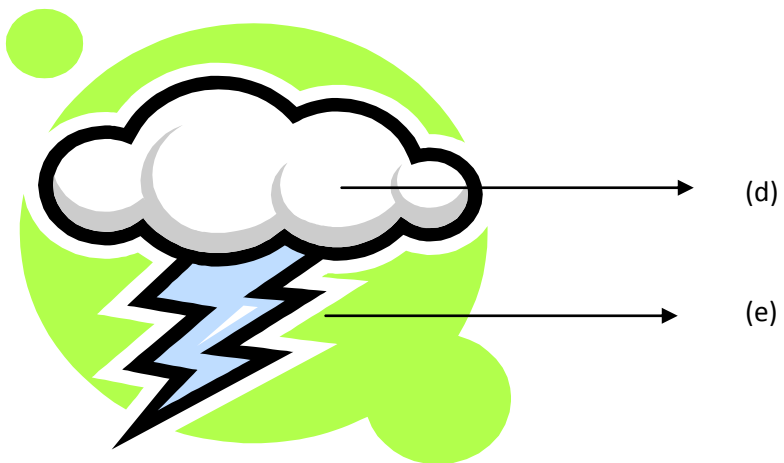
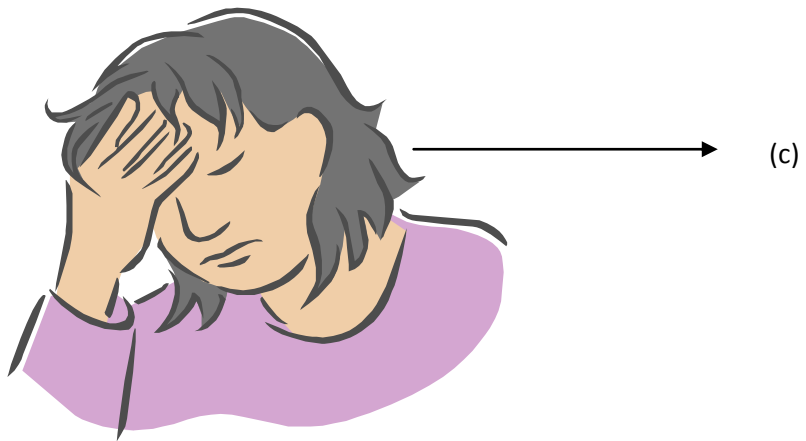
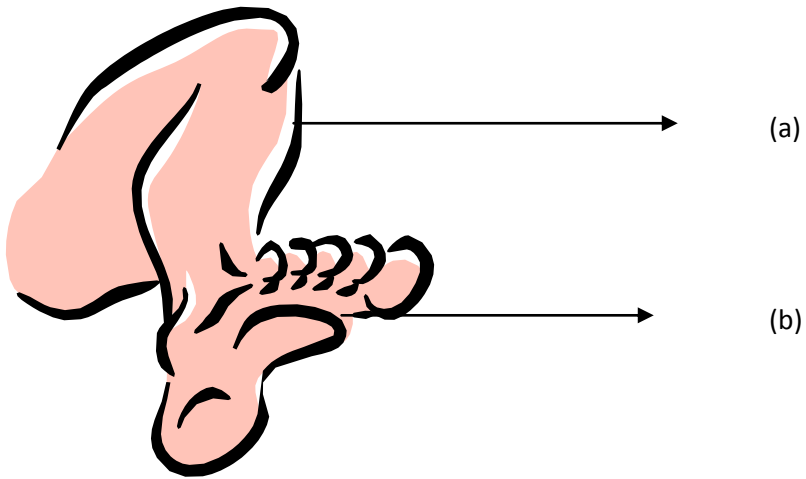
**QUESTION 2/UMBUTO 2**

Buka imifanekiso lengentasi bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati:  
 Answer the following questions in Siswati by means of the given pictures:

**Example / Sibonelo:** Yini loku? Yimphumulo.

- (a) Yini loku?  
 (b) Yini loku?  
 (c) Lotifiso uphetfwe yini?  
 (d) Linjani litulu?  
 (e) Linjani litulu?

(5)



**QUESTION 3 / UMBUTO 3**

Gacula imisho lelandzelako ibe yindlela lephocako./ Tjela bantfu labalandzelako kutsi benteni noma bangentini – Caphela bunye noma bunyenti:

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)

**QUESTION 4/UMBUTO 4**

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekulungisa bunini lobukhona emushweni ngamunye:  
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence:

**Example / sibonelo:** Behlise nga-3 senti linani (...sinkhwa)  
Behlise nga-3 senti inani lesinkhwa.

- (a) Sitolo (...tingubo) siyabita
  - (b) Imoto (...babe) idzinga emanti
  - (c) Inyama (...inkhukhu) imnandzi kabi
  - (d) Kulungile nansi ilisti (...iwayini)
  - (e) Sanibonani! Nifuna litafula (...bangaki?)
- (5)

**QUESTION 5/UMBUTO 5**

Fundza lenzaba bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako:  
Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

Nkt. Ndlovu uvula onkhe emakhabethe asekhishini. Uyabona kutsi letinye tintfo atikho. Ufuna kuya esitolo kuyotsenga konkhe lokudzingekako endlini. Umyeni wakhe uyambuta utsi: "Likhofi lisekhona na?" Nkt. Ndlovu uyaphendvula utsi: "Yebo likhona kodvwa shukela akekho, uphele itolo. Nelubisi luphelile." Bantfwana nabo bayamtjela kutsi bafunani: "Make, emaRice Crispies awekho. Sitawudlani tsine kusasa ekuseni?" "Imphuphu ikhona bantfwabami," kuphendvula uNkt. Ndlovu. "Ucinisile make, kodvwa asikwati kudla liphaliishi tonke tinsuku," kukhala bantfwana. Bantfwana bonkhe bafuna kumpheleketela Nkt. Ndlovu nasekahamba, kodvwa Nkt. Ndlovu ufuna kuhamba yedvwa ngobe ujakile.

- (a) Akha imibuto ngekusebentisa emagama lalandzelako:  
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:  
-phi?, njani?, nini?, bani?, ngani?
- (b) Bhala emagama laphikisa lawo ladvwetjelwe kulesicashunwa lesingenhla.  
Write the underlined verbs the passage above into the negative

(5)  
**/10/**  
135

### QUESTION 6/UMBUTO 6

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano tamentiwa.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

**Example / sibonelo:** Ubhadele liswidi na Sibongile? Yebo, ngi\_bhadele.  
Yebo, ngil**ib**hadele.

- (a) Nitawugcoka ticatfulo leticijile na? Yebo, sitawu\_gcoka.
- (b) Wena utsandza lubisi na? Yebo, ngiya\_tsandza.
- (c) James ubingelele gogo? Yebo, James u\_bingelele
- (d) Sisebenti sihlole emasondvo emotweni? Yebo, sisebeti si\_hlolile.
- (e) Thoko, utawutsenga sinkhwa na? Yebo, utawu\_tsenga.

(5)

### QUESTION 7/UMBUTO 7

Lungisa emagama lakubakaki.

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.

Sibonelo: Kukhona tintfombi (-sihlanu)  
Kukhona tintfombi letisihlanu.

- (a) Make ugcoke sigcoko (-mnyama)
- (b) Kukhona bafundzi (-ningi) e-Unisa nga-2013.
- (c) Ekliniki kukhona umntfwana (-gulako)
- (d) Piti unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole.
- (e) Emadvodza atsenga kudla (-mnandzi) ekhefi.

(5)

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



## 8.5.7 IsiNdebele 27

### ASSIGNMENT 27

CLOSING DATE: CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 780922

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)

### **UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1**

Buyelela utlole imitjho elandelako, kuthi ezenzweni ezitlolwe ngokunzima khulu, utlole ubujamo bokuphika.

Isib. Ubaba ukhamba nomma.  
Ubaba akakhambi nomma.

1. UVusi uhlala ePitori.
2. Ubaba ukhambe izolo.
3. UThandi akavuse umani.
4. Ukudlala kuyawulimaza umzimba.
5. Ukuvuka ekuseni **kuyasiza** .

**/10/**

## UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

- A. Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngokurhumutjha amagama aseembayaneni.  
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets:

Isibonelo/ example: Bakhamba ngani? (train)  
Bakhamba ngesitimela.

1. Utitjhere ukhuluma nobani? (pupil)
2. Abatjhayeli banani? (fear)
3. Abantu bathenga ngani esitolo? (money)
4. Ubaba ukhamba ngani ukuya eMpumalanga? (plane)
5. Imodere ikhamba ngani? (petrol)

(5)

- B. Sebenzisa izabizwana zokukhomba eendaweni eziphawuliweko.  
Use the different positions of the demonstratives (as indicated).

Isibonelo/ Example: Batjho abantu. (pos. 1)  
Batjho laba bantu

- (a) Ngizokukhwela ibhesi ukuya emsebenzini. (pos. 1)
- (b) Ngifowunele umngani wami ngo-6 ntambama. (pos. 2)
- (c) Utitjhere uyayisebenzisa incwadi. (pos.1)
- (d) AboThoko bambethe izambatho ezihle. (pos. 2)
- (e) Sifuna isikhwama sesikolo esikhulu. (pos. 1)

(5)

**/10/**

## UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola iimvumelwano ezifaneleko begodu utjhugulule amagama aseembayaneni / Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords, also write the correct form of the words in brackets.

Isibonelo/ Example Abesana –khamba (nga-iveni)  
Abesana bakhamba ngeveni.

- (a) -vuke njani (ubhuti)?
- (b) USipho -hlamba umzimba (nga-isibha).
- (c) Ngisaphila (dade), wena -njani?
- (d) Iqhegu -yagula.
- (e) Imali -phelile.
- (f) Isisebenzi --zalisa imodere (nga-petroli).
- (g) Abentwana -thenga iswidi (ikhefi).
- (h) Thina --thela ipetroli (igaratjhi).
- (i) Ubaba -thole iinthelo ezihle (isitolo)
- (j) Ikofi --khona (ikhitjhi).

**(10)**

**UMBUZO 4/QUESTION 4**

Lungisa amagama aseembayaneni  
Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.

**Isibonelo/ Example:** Kunabentazana (-hlanu)  
Kukhona abentazana abahlanu.

- (a) Umma wembethe ingwani (-nzima)
- (b) Kukhona abafundi (-nengi) e-Unisa ngo-2015.
- (c) Ekliniki kukhonaumntwana (-gula)
- (d) UPiti unesikhwama (-zothe) sesikolo.
- (e) Amadoda athenga ukudla (-mnandi) ekhefi.

**(10)****UMBUZO 5/QUESTION 5**

Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele ngokurhumutjhela amagama aseembayaneni esiNdebeleni .

Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Zulu.

- (a) Ufundani? (book)
- (b) Abazali bafuna ubani? (boy)
- (c) Niselani? (tea)
- (d) Uvelaphi uNomzana Ntuli? (Pieterskraal)
- (e) Uzokubuya nini uMandla? ( on Wednesday)

**(10)****AMAMAKI EWONKE: [50 X 2 = 100]**

## 8.5.8 Tshivenda 28

### ASSIGNMENT 28

CLOSING DATE: CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER :852148

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) Fill in the missing greetings in the following sentences:

- (i) Jack: Ndaa!
- (ii) Mary:.....
- (iii) No vuwa hani Mary?
- (iv) Mary:.....
- (v) Jack: Ndo vha ndi tshi khou tou fhira ndi tshi ni lumelisa. Salani.
- (vi) Mary:.....

(5)

(b) Give the long form of the verbs in the following sentences:

- (i) Vhasidzana vha runga rokho.
- (ii) Makhulu vha lisa kholomo.
- (iii) Mapholisa vha fara vhathu.
- (iv) Mmbwa i pandamedza muvhuda.
- (v) Musadzi u renga rokho.
- (vi) Makhadzi vha lunzhedza vhulungu.
- (vii) Ri vhalala bugu.
- (viii) Vha namela goloji.
- (ix) U rwela malume luṭingo.
- (x) Mapfene a dzula thavhani.

(10)  
/15/

### MBUDZISO 2/QUESTION 2

Identify nouns from the following sentences. Then indicate their prefixes and state whether they are personal or non-personal.

- (i) Tshikoli tshi kiwa masimuni.
- (ii) Mushumo wo fhela naa?
- (iii) Bako lo dzhena maḍi.

/15/

**MBUDZISO 3/QUESTION 3**

(a) Complete the following sentences by filling in the perfect positive form of the relative with the pronoun ending in –e in the place of the verb stem in brackets.

1. Hu na tshithu (-dzhena) iṭoni ḷanga.
2. Tshanda (-swa), tsho no fhola zwino.
3. O xedza bugu (-fhela) u vhaliwa.
4. Ndi tshelede yanga (-xela) ṅdilani.
5. Ndi vhone (-swika) mulovha.

**(10)**

(b) Give the negative form of the relatives in the following sentences:

1. Ndi vhonnyi vhe vha ṭuwa mulovha?
2. Ndi mini tshe tsha rengwa mulovha?
3. Tshanda tshe tsha vhavha nga maanda ndi tshamonde.
4. Dorobo yo nakaho i na maḍi manzhi.
5. Muthu we a vhalala u ḍo wana mushumo.

**(10)****[20]****ṬHANGANYELO: [50 X 2 =100]**

## 8.5.9 Xitsonga 29

### ASSIGNMENT 29

CLOSING DATE: CLOSING DATE: 23 MARCH 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER :715285

**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)

### 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/**

### 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) Nsati wa yena u lumiwile hi mbyana.
- (ii) Malume u xavile lori.
- (iii) Homu yi dya byanyi.
- (iv) Vana va hlantswa swibye.
- (v) Hahani u rima nsimu.

**/10/  
[20]**

**XIVUTISO XA 3**

(a) Write down the following sentences in the simple past tense:

- (i) Manana wa sweka.
- (ii) Munghana wa yena u ta vuya.
- (iii) Vavabyi va fambile.
- (iv) Vadyondzi va tsarile 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/**

**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 *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure for general examination guidelines and examination preparation guidelines.

## 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 beginners 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.