

# Tutorial letter 101/2/2016

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

**AFL1503**  
**Semester 2**

### Department of African Languages

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:**

This tutorial letter contains important information  
about your module.

BAR CODE

# CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Tutorial matter	4
<b>2 PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES FOR THE MODULE</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Purpose	5
2.2 Outcomes	5
<b>3 LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 Lecturer(s)	6
3.2 Department	7
3.3 University	7
<b>4 MODULE-RELATED RESOURCES</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 Prescribed books	7
4.2 Recommended books	8
4.3 Electronic reserves (e-Reserves)	8
4.4 Additional books/ resources	8
<b>5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MODULE .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6 MODULE-SPECIFIC STUDY PLAN</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7 MODULE PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>8 ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>10</b>
8.1 Assessment plan	10
8.2 General assignment numbers	11
8.2.1 Unique assignment numbers	12
8.2.2 Due dates for assignments	12
8.3 Submission of assignments	13
<b>8.4 First Assignments, Semester 02</b>	<b>14</b>
8.4.1 IsiZulu 01	14
8.4.2 IsiXhosa 01	26
8.4.3 Sesotho sa Leboa/ Northern Sotho 01	37
8.4.4 Setswana 01	48
8.4.5 Sesotho/Southern Sotho 01	59
8.4.6 Siswati 01...	70
8.4.7 IsiNdebele 01	82
8.4.8 Tshivenda 01	94
8.4.9 Xitsonga 01	105

<b>8.5</b>	<b>Second Assignments, Semester 02</b>	<b>114</b>
8.5.1	IsiZulu 21	114
8.5.2	IsiXhosa 22.	119
8.5.3	Sesotho sa Leboa/ Northern Sotho 23	123
8.5.4	Setswana 24	127
8.5.5	Sesotho/Southern Sotho 25	130
8.5.6	Siswati 26	133
8.5.7	IsiNdebele 27	139
8.5.8	Tshivenda 28	144
8.5.9	Xitsonga 29	146
<b>9</b>	<b>OTHER ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>EXAMINATION</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>SOURCES CONSULTED</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>149</b>

## 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

Telephone number: 012 429 6815

**Xitsonga (Tsonga):**

Mrs C Khoza

E-mail address: 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., Sathekge, B.P. & Kriel, T.J. 1997. *Popular Northern Sotho Dictionary*. Tafelberg: Cape Town.



**Setswana** (Tswana):

Jennings, L.E., Taljaard, P.C., Grobler, G.M., Moeketsi, R.M., Le Roux, J.C. 1995. *The Concise Multilingual Dictionary*. Jeppestown: AD Donker (PTY) LTD.

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

Le Roux, J.C. 1991. *The Concise Trilingual Pocket Dictionary English Tswana Afrikaans*. Jeppestown: AD Donker (PTY) LTD .

**Sesotho** (Southern Sotho):

Moeketsi, R.H. 1998. *The Concise Trilingual Pocket Dictionary. English Southern Sotho Afrikaans*. Johannesburg: AD Donker Publisher.

Mokoena, A. *Sesotho Made Easy*

**Tshivenda** (Venda):

Wentzel, PJ & Muloiwa, TW. 1982. *Trilingual Dictionary: Venda, English & Afrikaans*. University of South Afrika, Muckleneuk, Pretoria.

Department of Bantu Education. 1972. *Terminology and Orthography No.3*. The Government Printers. Pretoria.

**Xitsonga** (Tsonga)

Junod, H.A. 1942 *Xivulavuri*. Sasavona Books : Braamfontein

Compiled by Chatelain C. W 2008. *Eng.-Tso./Tso.-Eng. Pocket Dictionary*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

Junod, H A 1967. *Vuvulavuri bya Xitsonga (Grammar)*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

Junod H.A. 1936. *Vutlhar*

*i bya Vatsonga* (Proverbs). Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

Ouwehand, M.1964 *Everyday Tsonga (Grammar)*. Sasavona Books: Braamfontein

**Siswati** (Swati)

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

**IsiNdebele** (Ndebele)

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

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

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

## 5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MODULE

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:**

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

### 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 2

<b>Semester 1 Assignment</b>	<b>Unique number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Due dates</b>
01 Compulsory	823929	Multiple Choice	12 August 2016
21 (IsiZulu)	796849	Written	02 September 2016
22 (IsiXhosa)	733834	Written	02 September 2016
23 (Sesotho sa Leboa/Sepedi)	776719	Written	02September 2016
24 (Setswana)	841168	Written	02 September 2016
25 (Sesotho/Southern Sotho)	700093	Written	02 September 2016
26 (Siswati)	751834	Written	02 September 2016
27 (IsiNdebele)	733751	Written	02 September 2016
28 (Tshivenda)	795722	Written	02 September 2016
29 (Xitsonga)	780817	Written	02 September 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, Semester 02

### 8.4.1 ISIZULU 01

#### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016  
UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929

#### 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**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

**Question 2**

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Question 3**

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

**Question 4**

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

**Question 5**

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

**Question 6**

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

### **Question 7**

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

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

### **Question 8**

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

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

### **Question 9**

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

### **Question 10**

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.



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

A: Sawubona, .....! [11]  
 B: Yebo,sawubona ndoda.  
 A: .....? [12]  
 B: Ngisaphila  
 A: Igama lakho ungubani?  
 B: Igama lami nguJohan.  
 A: Isibongo sakho .....? [13]  
 B: Isibongo sami nguVenter. A: .....? [14]  
 B: Ngivela eMpangeni.

A: Uyakwazi ..... IsiZulu na? [15]  
 B: ..... IsiZulu kancane [16]  
 A: U..fundephi? [17]  
 B: Ngisi funde KwaZulu-Natali. A: Ungumhlobo muni?  
 B: NgiyiBhunu.  
 A: Nikhulumani ...? [18] B: Sikhuluma .... [19]  
 A: Kulungile, .... kahle. [20]  
 B: Nawe uhambe kahle, ndoda.

Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:

### Question 11

Sawubona, ...!

1. umfowethu
2. yinkosazana
3. amadoda
4. mnumzane

### Question 12

A: .....?

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

### Question 13

Isibongo sakho ....?

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

### Question 14

A: ....?

1. bavela
2. sivelaphi
3. ngivelaphi
4. uvelaphi

### Question 15

Uyakwazi .... isiZulu na?

1. ukukhuluma
2. ukuluma
3. ukhuluma
4. ukhulume

### Question 16

... isiZulu kancane.

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

### Question 17

U\_fundephi?

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

### Question 18

Nikhulumani ...?

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

**Question 19**

Sikhuluma ....

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

**Question 20**

Kulungile, ... kahle, ndoda.

1. nihambe
2. hambani
3. usale
4. uhambe

**Question 21**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for *abafana*.

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

**Question 22**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Yimalini?*

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

**Question 23**

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. Ngiyaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhudlwana.
4. Bayaxolisa kodwa amawolintshi abiza kakhulu.

**Question 24**

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

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

**Question 25**

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

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

**Question 26**

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

1. Yebo, badlala ngemoto.
2. Abafana abadlali ibhola.
3. Abafana badlala ibhola.
4. Cha, abathandi ukudlala.

**Question 27**

Select the correct translation of “the cat is running”

1. Inja ixoshwa yikati.
2. Ikati liyagijima.
3. Ikati lesaba abafana.
4. Ikati lixoshainja.

**Question 28**

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

1. Usebenza ngotshani.
2. Ugunda utshani ekuseni.
3. Ubaba ugunda utshani
4. Usebenza ekuseni.

**Question 29**

Select the correct translation of *When do you work?*

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

**Question 30**

The phrase *Awuhlole amanzi namasondo* can be translated as:

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

**Question 31**

Select the correct translation of *Leli sondo liphansana*.

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

**Question 32**

You would use the expression *Awugcwalise* or *Ake ugcwalise* when you...

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

**Question 33**

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

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

### Question 34

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

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

### Question 35

Which word is a translation for *on Wednesday*?

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

### Question 36

Complete the following sentence:

*Joseph, ..... nengane.*

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

### Question 37

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

*Umama \_thenga inyama.*

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

### Question 38

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 asihamba ngemoto.
4. Isalukazi sihamba ngamoto.

**Question 39**

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 lisebenza ngukushesha.
3. Intombazane isebenza ngokushesha.
4. Intombazane isebenza ngakushesha.

**Question 40**

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 lithanda isinkwa nenyama.
2. Ixhegu uthanda isinkwa nenyama.
3. Ixhegu ngithanda isinkwa nenyama.
4. Ixhegu bathanda isinkwa nonyama.

**Question 41**

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

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

**Question 42**

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

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

**Question 43**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *lilanga \_khipha inhlanzi emanzini.* (Proverb that means “It is very hot.”)?

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

**Question 44**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Utshwala \_dayiswa lapha na?*

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

**Question 45**

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

1. Abafundi bafunde isiZulu.
2. Abafundi bazofunda isiZulu.
3. Abafundi bayafunda isiZulu.
4. Abafundi bakufunda isiZulu.

**Question 46**

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

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

**Question 47**

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

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

**Question 48**

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

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



**Question 49**

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

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

**Question 50**

The negative form of *Udayisela udizili* is

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

**AMAMAKI EWONKE [50 x 2 = 100]**

## 8.4.2 ISIXHOSA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER :823929

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

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

### Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Question 3**

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

**Question 4**

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

**Question 5**

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

**Question 6**

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

**Question 7**

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

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

### Question 8

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

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

### Question 9

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

### Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

### 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. Kakuhle!
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. Ungakhathazeki.
2. Andiqondi.
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 availability of an item.
3. the whereabouts of a certain person.
4. the location of an item / items.

### Question 20

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

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

### Question 21

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

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

### Question 22

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

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

**Question 23**

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

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

**Question 24**

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

1. inside
2. underneath
3. misfortune
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 hungry.'
3. 'I am tired'.
4. 'I am late.'

**Question 27**

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

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

### Question 28

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

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

### 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 fundile iincwadi.
3. Ubambonile umntwana?
4. Siyambonile uNomonde.

### Question 30

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

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

### Question 31

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

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

### Question 32

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

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



**Question 33**

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

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

**Question 34**

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

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

**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. ezi
3. le
4. lowa

**Question 37**

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

1. The ending of present tense verbs is *-e*.
2. The 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 akahambi.
2. Umfazi akahambanga.
3. Umfazi makangahambi.
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. w
3. we
4. so

### Question 41

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

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

### Question 42

Indicate which one of the following is a command:

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

**Question 43**

What is the meaning of *Musa ukuhamba kwangoku*?

1. Do not leave at this time
2. Do not leave at all
3. Do not leave now.....
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 quietly left.
3. The children thought it was quiet.
4. The children were perfectly quiet.

**Question 45**

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

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

**Question 48**

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

1. 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 thsu.
2. Udonga lumhlophe krwe.
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. Kanti ugeza kangaka lo mntwana?
3. Baphumelele bonke abantwana bakhe esikolweni.
4. Ndimangalisiwe noko, zange ndiyicinge loo nto.

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

### 8.4.3 SESOTHO SA LEBOA/ NORTHERN SOTHO 01

#### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929

MCQ/ COMPULSORY

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

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

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

**Objective:**

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

**Instructions:**

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

**Question 1**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

## Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

## Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

## Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

## Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

## Question 6

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

**Question 7**

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

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

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

**Question 10**

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

**Question 11**

Which one of the following phrases would be an appropriate response to *Ke bomang?*

1. Ke iri ya boraro
2. Ke taba ye botse
3. Ke nna, Sipho
4. Ke dikgoši

### Question 12

The form of address used for an unmarried woman is

1. Mosadi
2. Mohumagatšana
3. Mma
4. Mosetsana

### Question 13

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

1. Go lekane.
2. Go lokile.
3. Ke khoše.
4. Bo botse.

### Question 14

"Ke Henry Rabothata" would be an appropriate answer to the question:

1. O dula kae?
2. Ke nako mang?
3. Ba tlile neng?
4. Wena o mang?

### Question 15

The personal pronoun of *mosadi* is

1. yêna
2. yôna
3. wêna
4. wôna

### Question 16

When the polite request *Bana, ke kgopela gore le dulê fase* is changed into a direct command the correct form will be

1. Dulang fase!
2. O dula fase!
3. Dulê fase!
4. Dulêng fase!



**Question 17**

Which of the following phrases expresses a polite command?

1. O tlo nošetša serapa bjale.
2. Nošetša serapa bjale.
3. Ako nošetše serapa bjale.
4. A le nošetša serapa bjale na?

**Question 18**

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

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

**Question 19**

The phrase *ke mō lebelōng* can be translated as

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

**Question 20**

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

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

**Question 21**

A verb like *ke robetše* 'I am asleep' has ...

1. An adjectival meaning
2. A locative meaning
3. A future tense meaning
4. A stative meaning

### Question 22

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

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

### Question 23

An example of a noun in class 5 is

1. selêpê
2. letšatši
3. tau
4. masogana

### Question 24

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

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

### Question 25

The negative form of *Mošemane o a sepela* is

1. Mošemane ga o sepela.
2. Mošemane ga a sepele.
3. Mošemane ga a sepela.
4. Mošemane ga o sepele.

### Question 26

The noun *botho* 'humanity' is in class ... and its subject concord is ...

1. 2a ba
2. 14 bjôna
3. 14 bo
4. 2 bjo

**Question 27**

The deverbative noun in class 1 formed from the verbal root *-buš-* 'to govern' is ...

1. mobuši
2. mmuši
3. mopuši
4. momuši

**Question 28**

Which one of the Northern Sotho phrases below would be used to tell someone to be careful?

1. Phakiša!
2. Hupa moya!
3. O hlôkômêlê!
4. Tšwela pele!

**Question 29**

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

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

**Question 30**

Which one of the following responses would be correct in answer to the question 'Le dira'ng ka Laboraro?'

1. Yena o tlo ya mošomông ka Laboraro.
2. Ba ya mošomông ka Laboraro.
3. Re ya mošomông ka Laboraro.
4. Le ile mošomông ka Laboraro.

**Question 31**

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

1. Mošemane o a ithuta.
2. Raisibe o a leka go mo thuša.
3. Bana ba a tshwenya batho ba bangwe
4. Mokgalabje o a phela bjang?

### Question 32

Fill in an appropriate word in the space following the verb:

Banna ba rata eng? Banna ba rata \_\_\_\_\_ tšê.

1. mediro
2. thelebišene
3. dipapadi
4. sellathekeng

### Question 33

When you leave a person's office and say good-bye to him, which of the following Northern Sotho phrases would be appropriate to use?

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

### Question 34

Which types of words are grouped into various classes in Northern Sotho based on the shape of their prefixes?

1. verbs
2. conjunctions
3. nouns
4. adverbs

### Question 35

Which of the following days of the week does not represent an indigenous word in Northern Sotho?

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

### Question 36

Select the correct form of the reflexive verb in order to complete the following sentence:

Morena Mampuru o \_\_\_\_\_ polaseng. 'Mr Mampuru works for himself on the farm.'

1. išomela
2. išhomela
3. itšhomela
4. itshomela

**Question 37**

**Ke lebetše** means

1. I forgot
2. I agree
3. I am lost
4. I am hungry

**Question 38**

If you would like to find out what time it is you would ask:

1. Ke nako mang?
2. Ke bokae?
3. E a tura na?
4. O na le eng?

**Question 39**

The appropriate response to 'O kae?' would be

1. Šala gabotse!
2. Agee, ke a leboga
3. Ke gona, wena o kae?
4. Go lokile, wena o dirang?

**Question 40**

The plural form of **motse** 'village' is

1. metse
2. bômotse
3. mêtsetse
4. botse

**Question 41**

The phrase 'Ankê o fetše ka pela' will be used to tell someone to ...

1. finish quickly
2. speak louder
3. be careful
4. repeat something

### Question 42

Select an appropriate answer to the question 'O ya kerekeng gaka e ka beke?'

1. Ke ya kerekeng le batswadi ba ka.
2. Ke ya kerekeng gabedi.
3. Ke ya kerekeng ka iri ya lesome.
4. Ke ya kerekeng ka nnoši.

### Question 43

The phrase 'Ke bokae, dijo?' is used to enquire about

1. how the food is
2. where the food is
3. whether the food is ready
4. how much the food costs

### Question 44

'There is money in the bag' will be translated as:

1. Le na le tšhelete mokotleng.
2. O na le tšhelete mokotleng.
3. Go na le tšhelete ka mokotleng.
4. Go be go na le tšhelete mokotleng.

### Question 45

Choose the correct possessive form for 'your shoes'

1. Diêta ka wêna
2. Diêta tša gago
3. Diêta di gagwê
4. Diêta di a gago

### Question 46

Which phrase would you most likely hear at the dentist's consulting room?

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

**Question 47**

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

1. locatives
2. interrogatives
3. address forms
4. commands

**Question 48**

Which question is a doctor most likely to ask when examining a patient?

1. O thômilê go lwala neng?
2. O kolobêditšwê na?
3. O tseba go sepediša têtêkêrê na?
4. O nyaka bokae ka kgwêdi?

**Question 49**

When referring to the place where someone (e.g. the teacher) is staying, we usually ...

1. use *go* before the word, e.g. *go morutiši*
2. use *ga* before the noun, e.g. *ga morutiši*
3. use *ka* before the noun, e.g. *ka morutiši*
4. use *ng* at the end of the word, e.g. *morutišing*

**Question 50**

Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to *O dirilê eng maabane?*

1. Ke goletše Tshwane.
2. Ke rata go ja resturanteng.
3. Ke tlô êtêla koko.
4. Ke nwelê kôfi kua Burgundy's.

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

## 8.4.4 SETSWANA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016  
UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929

MCQ/ COMPULSORY

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

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

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

**Objective:**

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

**Instructions:**

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

**Question 1**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.



**Question 2**

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Question 3**

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

**Question 4**

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

**Question 5**

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

**Question 6**

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

### Question 7

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

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

### Question 8

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

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

### Question 9

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

### Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

### Listening exercise

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

### Question 11

When greeting more than one person in Setswana when you leave you would say...

1. Dumelang.
2. Sala sentle.
3. Dumela.
4. Salang sentle.

**Question 12**

When being greeted by a female person in Setswana the appropriate response to *O kae?* would be ...

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

**Question 13**

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

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

**Question 14**

Which of the Setswana phrases below would be used to thank a male person?

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

**Question 15**

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

1. Nna, nna ke Mosalagae Moloto.
2. Manno yole ke Rre Mothoagae.
3. Ene, ene ke Rraselepe Sadisale.
4. Ba, ba ke ba ga Jack Shole.

**Question 16**

*O dumedise batho kwa gae* means ...

1. Send my regards to the people at home.
2. He is staying at home to get better.
3. Wait a minute, you people over there.
4. I am also fine as you are fine.

### Question 17

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

1. Ke kwa gae.
2. Ke ura ya bosupa.
3. Ke Rremogolo.
4. Ke Labobedi.

### Question 18

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

1. where something is.
2. what something is.
3. when it is time.
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 bitsa dintšwa tsele.
3. Ke batlwa ke barutisi.
4. Ke bona boThabo.

### Question 20

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

1. It refers to the speaker and addressee in discourse.
2. It refers to persons who are the intended hearers.
3. It refers to people, animals or any other object.
4. It refers to animals and plants mentioned by me.

### Question 21

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

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

**Question 22**

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

1. Tlogela foo o tshware fa!
2. Ke kopa gore o tshware fa!
3. Tshwara fa o lese tseo foo!
4. Bulang foo re kgone go tsena!

**Question 23**

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

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

**Question 24**

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

1. Re ultwa ka ditsebe.
2. Ba utlwa ka ditsebe.
3. Ba utlwa ka matlho.
4. Re ultwa ka molala.

**Question 25**

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

1. "HIV/AIDS is not an abnormal disease".
2. "HIV/AIDS is not a disease like other diseases".
3. "HIV/AIDS is a disease like other diseases".
4. "HIV/AIDS is a curable disease like other diseases".

**Question 26**

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

1. diranta
2. peterolo
3. setlhare
4. sekolo

### 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 or an object concord.
2. The present tense –a- is used in the positive form when the verb is the last word in the sentence.
3. The present tense –a- appears before the verb stem when the negative is formed.
4. The ending of the verb stem stays –a and it is the same when the negative is formed.

### 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. Re a rata bogobe thata.
2. Bona ba a dira eng kwa?
3. Moruti o a ba ruta.
4. Bona ba a dirang?

### Question 29

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

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

### Question 30

In which noun class will the noun *mašwi* 'milk' appear and with which subject concord?

1. 1, o
2. 7, di
3. 6, a
4. 2, ba

### Question 31

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

1. Only nouns referring to animals belong to classes 9 and 10.
2. Setswana nouns are grouped together in classes according to their prefixes.
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 rakabi mo thelebišheneng?*

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

**Question 33**

The demonstrative, *tsê* is used together with nouns in classes ... respectively.

1. 4 and 8
2. 9 and 14
3. 4 and 9
4. 8 and 10

**Question 34**

The word for 'if' is ... respectively in the different Setswana dialects.

1. *ya/ba/sa/ja*
2. *se/sa/su/so*
3. *ge/ga/fa/ha*
4. *ka/ku/ke/ko*

**Question 35**

The demonstrative used with *Morêna* is ...

1. *lê*
2. *yê*
3. *a*
4. *yô*

**Question 36**

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

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

### Question 37

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

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

### Question 38

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

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

### Question 39

The correct possessive concord for the noun *Seatla* is ...

1. ba
2. bo
3. sa
4. ga

### Question 40

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

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

### Listening/Reading 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. You can also go to the copy of the guide on myUnisa under 'Additional Resources' and read the paragraph at the end of Lesson 6.



**Question 41**

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

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

**Question 42**

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

1. Ba bangwe ba palama dipitse, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka ditimela, mme ba bangwe ba palama difofane.
2. Ba bangwe ba palama dibese, ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka 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 ba yang tirong ba tsamaya ka mmotorokara.
2. Ba ba sa yeng tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.
3. Ba ba yang tirong ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara.
4. Ba ba yang tirong ba tsamaya ka dijanaga.

**Question 45**

Fill in the missing word in the fifth sentence of the sound clip/from the paragraph:

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

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

### Question 46

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

1. ...ka bonya.
2. ...ka bonako.
3. ...ka lobelo.
4. ...ka bonya.

### Question 47

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

1. You might find that you are going where you don't want to go!
2. You might find that it is too early to go there!
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 maoto fa ba ya sekolong.
2. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka matlapa fa ba ya sekolong.
3. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka maotwana fa ba ya sekolong.
4. Bana gantsi ba tsamaya ka molato fa ba ya sekolong.

### Question 49

Listen to or read 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 dithêkisi
3. Ba bangwe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ba dirisa dibaesekele.
4. Botlhe ba tsamaya ka mebotorokara, mme ba bangwe ga ba dirise dithêkisi.

### Question 50

Listen to or read 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 taxis.
4. When people travel far, most of the time they use aeroplanes.

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

## 8.4.5 SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929**

**MCQ/ COMPULSORY**

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

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

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

**Objective:**

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

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

**Instructions:**

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

### **Question 1**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

## Question 2

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

## Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

## Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

## Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

## Question 6

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

**Question 7**

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

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

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

**Question 10**

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

**Question 11**

There are 22 noun Classes in Bantu languages, how many classes are still functional in Sesotho?

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

### Question 12

The class prefixes normally have the structure...

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

### Question 13

The singular classes have ... numbers.

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

### Question 14

The following are personal pronouns EXCEPT...

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

### Question 15

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

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

### Question 16

The word motsheare refers to which time of the day?

1. At midday
2. Late afternoon
3. Mornings
4. At night

**Question 17**

To bring agreement between the thing possessed and the possessor we use the...

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

**Question 18**

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

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

**Question 19**

Which of the following is the indefinite class concord?

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

**Question 20**

Which of the following sentence indicates a recently completed action?

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

**Question 21**

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

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

### Question 22

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

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

### Question 23

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 24

Which of the following expressions expresses a means of transport?

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

### Question 25

Which of the following prefixes is for class 6?

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

### Question 26

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

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



**Question 27**

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

1. Ke badile.
2. Re tla bonana he!
3. Ke tsohile hantle.
4. Ke badile

**Question 28**

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

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

**Question 29**

The----- of a noun contains the basic meaning of the word.

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

**Question 30**

Choose a sentence with an absolute pronoun referring to persons.

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

**Question 31**

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

1. Concorde
2. Suffixes
3. Prefixes
4. Infixes

### Question 32

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

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

### Question 33

Sesotho phrase *lebitso la hao o mang?* Is used to inquire about a person's...

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

### Question 34

Which of the following phrases is in the positive form?

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

### Question 35

The sentence *Dumela Mpho* refers to

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

### Question 36

In which of the following sentences does the pronoun refer to the first person?

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

**Question 37**

Place is indicated by the term...

1. locative suffix
2. Locative root
3. Locative prefix
4. locative stem

**Question 38**

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

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

**Question 39**

Which of the following sentences has the correct possessive concord?

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

**Question 40**

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

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

**Question 41**

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

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

### Question 42

The adjective construction is made up of an...

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

### Question 43

The response *ke teng wena o kae?* Refers to...

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

### Question 44

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

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

### Question 45

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

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

### Question 46

Which of the following statements is in the negative?

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

**Question 47**

Which of the following expressions refers to a means of transportation?

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

**Question 48**

The structure of Sesotho is mainly based on...

1. Noun class system
2. Verbal concords
3. prefixes
4. verb system

**Question 49**

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

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

**Question 50**

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

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

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

## 8.4.6 SISWATI 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929**

**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**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

**Question 2**

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Question 3**

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

**Question 4**

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

**Question 5**

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

**Question 6**

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

### Question 7

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

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

### Question 8

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

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

### Question 9

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

### Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

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

A: Sawubona, ....! [11]  
B: Yebo,sawubonandvodza. A: ....? [12]  
B: Ngisaphila  
A: Ligama lakho ungubani?  
B: ligama lami nguJohan.  
A: Sibongo sakho ....? [13]  
B: Sibongo sami nguVenter. A: ....? [14]  
B: Ngivela eNasipotti.



A: Uyakwati .... Siswati na? [15]  
 B: ... kancane. [16]  
 A: U...fundzephi? [17].  
 B: Ngisi fundze eSwatini. A:Ungumhlobo muni?  
 B: NgiliBhunu.  
 A: Nikhulumani ...? [18] B:Sikhuluma .... [19]  
 A: Kulungile, .... kahle. [20]  
 B: Nawe uhambe kahle, ndvodza.

Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:

### Question 11

Sawubona, ...!

1. umfowetfu
2. yinkhosatsana
3. emadvodza
4. mnumzane

### Question 12

A: .....?

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

### Question 13

Sibongo sakho ....?

1. ungubani
2. lingubani
3. sitsi
4. lesi

### Question 14

A: ....?

1. bavela
2. sivelaphi
3. ngivelaphi
4. uvelaphi

**Question 15**

Uyakwatsi .... Siswati na?

1. kukhuluma
2. kuluma
3. khuluma
4. khulume

**Question 16**

... Siswati kancane.

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

**Question 17**

U\_fundzephi?

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

**Question 18**

Nikhulumani ...?

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

**Question 19**

Sikhuluma ....

1. SiBhunu
2. siNgisi
3. Siswati
4. Bhunu

**Question 20**

Kulungile, ... kahle, ndvodza.

1. nihambe
2. hambani
3. usale
4. uhambe

**Question 21**

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for *bafana*.

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

**Question 22**

Select an appropriate answer to the question *Malini?*

1. Yiba-R50.
2. Yitsi-R50.
3. Uphetfe i-R50.
4. Yi-R50.

**Question 23**

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. Ngiyacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhudlwana.
4. Bayacolisa kodvwa emawolintji abita kakhulu.

**Question 24**

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

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

**Question 25**

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

1. Cha, asifuni konkhe, siyabonga.
2. Cha, ngilokhu kuphela, ngiyabonga.
3. Cha, ngilokhu kuphela, ngikuyabonga
4. Cha, kubita kakhulu, ngiyabonga.

**Question 26**

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

1. Yebo, badlala ngemoto.
2. Bafana abadlali ibhola.
3. Bafana badlala libhola.
4. Cha, abatsandzi kudlala.

**Question 27**

Select the correct translation of “the cat is running”

1. Inja icoshwa likati.
2. likati liyagijima.
3. likati lesaba bafana.
4. likati licoshainja.

**Question 28**

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

1. Usebenta ngetjani.
2. Ujuba tjani ekuseni.
3. Bab ujuba tjani
4. Usebenta ekuseni.

**Question 29**

Select the correct translation of *When do you work?*

1. Usebenta engadzini?.
2. Ngisebenta kahle?
3. Ngisebenta engadzini ekuseni.
4. Usebenta nini?

**Question 30**

The phrase *Awuhlole amanti nemasondvo* can be translated as:

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

**Question 31**

Select the correct translation of *Lelisondvo liphansana*.

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

**Question 32**

You would use the expression *Awugcwalise* or *Ake ugcwalise* when you...

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

**Question 33**

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

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

**Question 34.**

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

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

### Question 35

Which word is a translation for *on Wednesday*?

1. ngaLesibili
2. ngaLesihlanu
3. ngaLesine
4. ngaLesitfatfu

### Question 36

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:  
Joseph, ...sale nengane.

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

### Question 37

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:  
*Umama \_tfenga inyama.*

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

### Question 38

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 asihamba ngemoto.
4. Salukatii sihamba ngamoto.

### Question 39

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Intfombatane \_sebentsa* (*nga- ukushesha*).

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

**Question 40**

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

1. Likhehla litsandza sinkhwa nenyama.
2. Likhehla utsandza sinkhwa nenyama.
3. Likhehla ngitsandza sinkhwa nenyama.
4. Likhehla batfandza sinkhwa nonyama.

**Question 41**

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

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

**Question 42**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Indvodzakati yami \_tawucala kuya esikoleni*. “My daughter will start school.”

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

**Question 43**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *Ilanga \_khipha inhlanti emantini*. (Proverb that means “It is very hot.”)?

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

**Question 44**

What is the missing subject concord in the sentence *tjwala... tsengiswa lapha na?*

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

### Question 45

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

1. Bafundzi bafundzaSiswati.
2. Bafundzi batawufundza Siswati.
3. Bafundzi bayofundza Siswati.
4. Bafundzi bakufundza Siswati.

### Question 46

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

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

### Question 47

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

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

### Question 48

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

1. Yi-R15 iphaketfe.
2. Yi-R15 konke.
3. R15 ngalinye.
4. Ushintji we-R15.

### Question 49

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

1. Nicala ngaLwesibili.
2. Siaala ngeMgcibelo.
3. Bacala ngoMgcibelo.
4. Sicala ngeMsombuluko.



**Question 50**

The negative form of Utsengisela idizili is

1. Akatsengisela dizili.
2. Akatsengiselanga idizili.
3. Akatutsengisa idizili.
4. Akatsengiseli idizili.

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

## 8.4.7 ISINDEBELE 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929**

**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**.

**Question 1**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

**Question 2**

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Question 3**

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

**Question 4**

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

**Question 5**

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

**Question 6**

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

### Question 7

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

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

### Question 8

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

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

### Question 9

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

### Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

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

A: Lotjha, ....! [11]

B: Akwande,.

A: ....? [12]

B: Ngisaphila

A: Ibizo lakho ungubani?

B: Ibizo lami nguJohan.

A: Isibongo sakho ....? [13]  
 B: Isibongo sami nguVenter.  
 A: ....? [14]  
 B: Ngibuya kwaDlawulale.  
 A: Uyakwazi .... isiNdebele na? [15]  
 B: ... isiNdebele kancani. [16]  
 A: U-fundephi? [17]  
 B: Ngisifunde eMpumalanga.  
 A: umhlobo bani?  
 B: NgiliBhunu.  
 A: Nikhulumani ...? [18]  
 B: Sikhuluma .... [19]  
 A: Kulungile, .... kuhle. [20]  
 B: Nawe ukhambe kuhle, ndoda.

Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:

### Question 11

Lotjha, ...!

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

### Question 12

A: .....?

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

### Question 13

Isibongo sakho ....?

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

**Question 14**

A: ....?

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

**Question 15**

Uyakwazi .... isiNdebele na?

1. ukukhuluma
2. ukuluma
3. ukhuluma
4. ukukhulumo

**Question 16**

IsiNdebele \_\_\_\_kancani.

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

**Question 17**

U\_fundephi?

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

**Question 18**

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

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

**Question 19**

Sikhuluma ....

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

**Question 20**

Kulungile, ... kuhle, ndoda.

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

**Question 21**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

UJoseph, ...sale nomntwana

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

**Question 22**

Choose the correct subject concord for the sentence:

*Umma \_thenga inyama.*

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

**Question 23**

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord, and also choose the correct form of the word in brackets: *Isalukazi* (old woman)

*\_khamba (nga- umodere).*

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

### Question 24

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

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

### Question 25

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

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

### Question 26

Choose the correct absolute pronoun for abesana.

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

### Question 27

Select an appropriate answer to the question Yimalini?

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

### Question 28

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

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



**Question 29**

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

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

**Question 30**

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

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

**Question 31**

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

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

**Question 32**

Select the correct translation of “the cat is running”

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

**Question 33**

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

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

### Question 34

Select the correct translation of When do you work?

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

### Question 35

The phrase *Akhe uqalisise amanzi namavili* can be translated as:

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

### Question 36

Select the correct translation of *Ivilweli liphasana*.

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

### Question 37

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

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

### Question 38

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

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

**Question 39**

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

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

**Question 40**

Which word is a translation for *on Wednesday*?

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

**Question 41**

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

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

**Question 42**

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

1. Yi-
2. I-
3. Si-
4. Li-

**Question 43**

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

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

#### Question 44

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

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

#### Question 45

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

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

#### Question 46

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

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

#### Question 47

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

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

#### Question 48

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

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

**Question 49**

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

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

**Question 50**

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

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

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

## 8.4.8 TSHIVENDA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

CLOSING DATE : 12 AUGUST 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929

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**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

**Question 2**

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Question 3**

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

**Question 4**

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

**Question 5**

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

**Question 6**

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

### Question 7

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

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

### Question 8

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

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

### Question 9

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

### Question 10

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

### Question 11

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

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



**Question 12**

The following are called locative prefixes:

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

**Question 13**

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

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

**Question 14**

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

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

**Question 15**

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

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

**Question 16**

Tshivenda is widely understood in

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

### Question 17

The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on a

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

### Question 18

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

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

### Question 19

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

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

### Question 20

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

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

### Question 21

Dzina laṅu li pfi nnyi? means

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

**Question 22**

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

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

**Question 23**

What is the class prefix of “muthu”?

1. Φ-
2. mu-
3. vha-
4. vhu-

**Question 24**

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

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

**Question 25**

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

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

**Question 26**

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

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

### Question 27

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

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

### Question 28

What do we call a pineapple in Tshivenda?

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

### Question 29

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

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

### Question 30

"Ndi a livhuwa." means

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

### Question 31

Sound changes do occur in order to solve problems as far as...

1. the pronunciation and orthography is concerned.
2. juxtaposition is concerned.
3. morphology is concerned.
4. speech sounds are concerned.

**Question 32**

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

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

**Question 33**

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

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

**Question 34**

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

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

**Question 35**

What does *Ḳavhuvhili* mean in English?

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

**Question 36**

What is the word for September in Tshivenda?

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

**Question 37**

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

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

**Question 38**

Which option represents the polite form of a request in Tshivenda?

1. Ndi khou humbela
2. Mpheni
3. Ḑisani
4. Kha zwi ḑe

**Question 39**

Choose the correct answer to the following question. “Vha khou ḵoda peḵirollo ya vhugai?”

1. Ndi khou humbela yoḵhe.
2. Ndi khou humbela yo ḑala.
3. Ndi khou humbela peḵirollo ya R100-00.
4. Thi ḑivhi.

**Question 40**

Choose the correct sentence in the positive which will serve as a response to the following question. “Ni ḑo ya hayani naa?”

1. Ee, ndi ḑo ya hayani.
2. Ee, zwi ḑo ralo.
3. Ee, zwi ḑo ita.
4. Ee, hayani thi nga yi.

**Question 41**

Choose the correct sentence in the negative which will serve as a response to the following question. “Ni ḑo ya munyanyani naa?”

1. Hai, a thi nga yi munyanyani.
2. Thiḑivhi
3. Hai
4. Khamusi

**Question 42**

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD ROM and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “ What is mother doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Mme vha khou bika.
2. Mme vha khou gera/ka maluvha.
3. Mme vha khou ka maluvha.
4. Mme vha khou kuvha.

**Question 43**

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD ROM and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “ What is father doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Baba vha khou vhalala gurandā.
2. Baba vha khou vhona thelevishini.
3. Baba vha khou kaidza vhana.
4. Baba vha khou gera mahatsi.

**Question 44**

Work through Ngudo 5 of your CD ROM and then choose the correct answer for the following question. “ What is Phindulo doing in the picture which is in lesson 5?”

1. Phindulo u khou tamba bola.
2. Phindulo u khou bika vhuswa.
3. Phindulo u khou tava miroho
4. Phindulo u khou thusa mme khishini.

**Question 45**

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “ I was born in Midrand.”

1. Ndi dzula Tshikweṭa phanḁa ha Lufule.
2. Ndo bebiwa Midrand.
3. Midrand a si hayani.
4. Midrand a si hone ha hashu.

**Question 46**

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. “ We speak Portuguese at home but I am learning Tshivendā.”

1. Hayani a hu ambiwi Tshiphothogisi saizwi hu tshi ambiwa Tshivendā.
2. Hayani ri amba Tshiphothogisi hone ndi khou guda Tshivendā.
3. Tshiphothogisi na Tshivendā zwi a konḁa vhukuma.
4. Tshivendā tshi a konḁa nga maanḁa.

**Question 47**

Choose the correct translation for the following sentence. "Shonisani is writing examination."

1. Shonisani u khou ñwala mulingo.
2. Shonisani u ñwala mulingo wa simesiṭa ya vhuvhili.
3. Shonisani u khou ñwala vhurifhi.
4. Shonisani u khou ñwala mbalo.

**Question 48**

Which of the following sentences has a demonstrative pronoun.

1. Muḍi houno ndi wa Vho-Mmbegwa.
2. Muḍi wa Lavhelesani u Muledane.
3. Muḍi u naka nga vhathu.
4. Malabi khea a u runga.

**Question 49**

Which of the following represents an infinitive form.

1. Tshivhoni tsha goloi.
2. U vhona.
3. Maswiri o sina.
4. Luvholela lu a vhavha.

**Question 50**

Which of the following words represents the passive extension.

1. lilela
2. lokolola
3. vhofholola
4. bikiwa

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



## 8.4.9 XITSONGA 01

### ASSIGNMENT 01

**CLOSING DATE: 12 AUGUST 2016**

**UNIQUE NUMBER : 823929**

**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:**

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

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

**Instructions:**

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

#### **Question 1**

A country is described as 'multilingual' when ...

1. its population increases.
2. it increases government funds for education.
3. it promotes a single language.
4. its people speak a variety of languages.

#### **Question 2**

The South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family consists of four groups, namely:

1. IsiZulu, isiXhosa, siSwati and isiNdebele.
2. Nguni, Sotho, Tsonga, Venda.
3. Afro-Asian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan and Niger-Congo.
4. Niger-Congo A, Niger-Congo B, Cameroon area, Sub-Saharan Africa.

### Question 3

The languages spoken in South Africa ...

1. are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion.
2. are all indigenous languages.
3. all have official status.
4. tend to be geographically localized.

### Question 4

A dialect is mostly distinguished by its ...

1. number of speakers.
2. standardized spelling and vocabulary.
3. vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
4. tone and pitch.

### Question 5

All Nguni languages use the ...

1. disjunctive writing style.
2. Roman writing style.
3. conjunctive writing style.
4. Chinese writing style.

### Question 6

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

1. emotions.
2. dialogue.
3. speech organs
4. places of articulation

### Question 7

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

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

**Question 8**

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

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

**Question 9**

The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the ...

1. suffix.
2. prefix.
3. root.
4. prefix and suffix.

**Question 10**

In African languages the position of the object normally is ...

1. immediately after the predicate.
2. anywhere in a sentence.
3. immediately before the predicate.
4. between a noun and a pronoun.

**Questions 11-30**

Read the following passage and complete the blank spaces with the correct answers:

Swi 11----- onge xingomatanda 12---- mina 13---- na mavunwa. Hikwalaho ka yini Solani a nga sunguli ku va 14---- 15---- ko dya swakudya swo 16---- murhi wa kona wo n'wi phuntisa xana? Ku 17---- na xo komba 18---- ku nga ri khale u ta va a ri 19----. Xingomatanda 20---- a xo tsakisa hi ku 21---- mali ya mina xi ri karhi xi nga wu tivi ntirho 22---- xona. A xi fanele ku ndzi endlela 23----- ndzi nga xi 24---- ku tirha 25----. Swantswa ndzi 26---- chelela chefu kunene. 27---- ndzi ta pfuka 28----ya xi byela 29---- xi ndzi 30---- mali ya mina.

**Question 11 (verb)**

1. dlomukela
2. sasekile
3. ngopfu
4. tikomba

**Question 12 (concord)**

1. *bya*
2. *xa*
3. *xi*
4. *ka*

**Question 13 (concord)**

1. *xi*
2. *ku*
3. *swi*
4. *va*

**Question 14 (noun)**

1. *tlhela*
2. *sweka*
3. *yoo!*
4. *xiphunta*

**Question 15 (adverb)**

1. *endzhaku*
2. *tsutsuma*
3. *gaa!*
4. *loko*

**Question 16 (the passive form of chela)**

1. *cheriwa*
2. *cheletela*
3. *cherisa*
4. *chelanga*

**Question 17 (the opposite of) kumeka**

1. *kwaleyo*
2. *pfaleka*
3. *pfumaleka*
4. *kumekisa*

**Question 18 (conjunction)**

1. *hikwalaho*
2. *leswaku*
3. *ngopfu*
4. *lavaya*

**Question 19 (synonym of) xiphunta**

1. donono
2. ntlharhi
3. makwavo
4. saseka

**Question 20 (pronoun)**

1. lebyiya
2. lava
3. lexiya
4. leswi

**Question 21 (verb)**

1. tlheletela
2. fambetela
3. susetela
4. teketela

**Question 22 (concord)**

1. va
2. ra
3. ka
4. wa

**Question 23 (pronoun)**

1. leri
2. leswi
3. vona
4. kona.

**Question 24 (verb)**

1. hakelela
2. dya
3. yiva.
4. tlhelela

**Question 25 (pronoun)**

1. byona.
2. swona.
3. dyona.
4. xona.

**Question 26 (concord)**

1. va
2. ti
3. n'wi
4. yi

**Question 27 (adverb)**

1. *Nimadyambu*
2. *Mundzuku*
3. *Tolo*
4. Tolweni

**Question 28 (concord)**

1. hi
2. ri
3. ndzi
4. va

**Question 29 (conjunction)**

1. fambani
2. kasi
3. hikwalaho
4. leswaku

**Question 30 (synonym) of vuyisela**

1. fambisela
2. tekisela
3. tlherisela
4. borisela

**Questions 31-50 Translate the following into Xitsonga:**

31. July. 32. March. 33. Winter. 34. May. 35. Saturday. 36. August. 37. Stir. 38. Summer. 39. April. 40. September. 41. Spring. 42. Friend. 43. Love. 44. December. 45. Journey. 46. Good morning! 47. Good evening! 48. Good-bye! 49. October. 50. Family.
--

**Question 31**

1. Mawuwana
2. Mhawuri
3. Nhlangula
4. Dzivamisoko

**Question 32**

1. N'wendzamhala
2. Nyenyenyana
3. Nyenyankulu
4. Mawuwana

**Question 33**

1. Ximumu
2. Ximun'wana
3. Xixikana
4. Xixika

**Question 34**

1. Dzivamisoko
2. Nhlangula
3. Mudyaxihi
4. Khotavuxika

**Question 35**

1. Ravumune
2. Ravuntlhanu
3. Sonto
4. Muggivela

**Question 36**

1. Khotavuxika
2. N'wendzamhala
3. Mhawuri
4. Mudyaxihi

**Question 37**

1. Hakasa
2. Hetisa
3. Hahisa
4. Hunguta

**Question 38**

1. Ximumu
2. Xixikana
3. Xixika
4. Ximun'wana

**Question 39**

1. Mudyaxihi
2. Khotavuxika
3. Dzivamisoko
4. Mhawuri

**Question 40**

1. Ndzati
2. Mhawuri
3. Nhlangula
4. Hukuri

**Question 41**

1. Ximun'wana
2. Xixikana
3. Xixika
4. Ximumu

**Question 42**

1. Mukhegula
2. Munghana
3. Mukhozi
4. Mukhalabya

**Question 43**

1. Rifumu
2. Rivengo
3. Tintswalo
4. Rirhandzu

**Question 44**

1. Mhawuri
2. Khotavuxika
3. N'wendzamhala
4. Mudyaxihi

**Question 45**

1. Tendzo
2. Rendzo
3. Gondzo
4. Dyondzo



**Question 46**

1. Etlelani!
2. Avuxeni!
3. Hatlisani!
4. Tshamani!

**Question 47**

1. Riperile!
2. Xewani!
3. Pfukani!
4. Etlelani!

**Question 48**

1. Salani kahle!
2. Tsutsumani kahle!
3. Tshamani kahle!
4. Etlelani kahle!

**Question 49**

1. Hukuri
2. Nhlangula
3. Nyenyankulu
4. Nyenyenyana

**Question 50**

1. Vahahani
2. Maxaka
3. Vanghana
4. Ndyangu

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

## 8.5 Second Assignments, Semester 02

### 8.5.1 ISIZULU 21

#### ASSIGNMENT 21

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 796849

**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.

**Instructions:**

**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**

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
- etc.

Funda ingxoxo elandelayo bese ugcwalisa izikhala:

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

DOCTOR: Unjani Sicelo?  
 SICELO: Angizizwa (a) ..... Dokotela.  
 DOCTOR: Unani?  
 SICELO: Angazi Dokotela kodwa ngiphethwe (b) .....  
 DOCTOR: Kukhona okunye okubuhlungu?  
 SICELO: Yebo Dokotela, umphimbo (c) ..... kakhulu.  
 DOCTOR: Uqale nini (d) .....?  
 SICELO: Ngiqale (e) ..... Dokotela.  
 DOCTOR: (f) ..... lapha embhedeni.  
 SICELO: (g) ..... umlomo Dokotela?  
 DOCTOR: Yebo. Kubonakala ukuthi (h) ..... ngamathonsela. Avuvukile.  
 SICELO: Ngingaya esikoleni Dokotela?  
 DOCTOR: Cha, unethemperesha. (i) ..... esikoleni. Kungcono uhlale ekhaya izinsukwana. (j) ..... ukukhohlwa umuthi!  
 SICELO: Ngiyabonga Dokotela.

(a) Angizizwa ..... Dokotela.

- 1. kakhulu
- 2. kahle
- 3. kaningi
- 4. kade

(b) ngiphethwe .....

- 1. yikhanda
- 2. ngekhandanda
- 3. ikhanda
- 4. yekhanda

(c) umphimbo ..... kakhulu

1. ngubuhlungu
2. kubuhlungu
3. ubuhlungu
4. ibhuhlungu

(d) Uqale nini .....?

1. ugule
2. ukugula
3. ogulile
4. ogulayo

(e) Ngiqale .....

1. ekhaya
2. esikoleni
3. kusasa
4. izolo

(f) ... lapha embhedeni.

1. lala
2. lalani
3. lalaphi
4. ulala

(g) ... umlomo?

1. ngivula
2. ngivulile
3. ngivule
4. ngivulani

(h) ... ngamathonsela.

1. niphethwe
2. uphatha
3. niphathe
4. uphethwe

(i) ... esikoleni.

1. ungaya
2. ungayi
3. ungayanga
4. ungayile

(j) ... ukukhohlwa umuthi!

1. musa
2. musani
3. phindani
4. phinda

/10/

### Umbuzo 2/Question 2

Funda le ndaba bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo:

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

UNkk. Ndlovu uvula onke amakhabethe asekhishini. Uyabona ukuthi ezinye izinto azikho. Ufuna ukuya esitolo ukuthenga konke okudingekayo endlini. Umyeni wakhe uyambuza uthi: "Ikhofi lisekhona na?" UNkk. Ndlovu uyaphendula uthi: "Yebo likhona kodwa ushukela awukho, uphele izolo. Nobisi luphelile." Abantwana nabo bayamtshela ukuthi bafunani: "Mama, amaRice Crispies awakho. Sizodlani thina kusasa ekuseni?" "Impuphu ikhona bantabami," kuphendula uNkk. Ndlovu. "Uqinisile mama kodwa asikwazi ukudla iphalishi zonke izinsuku," kukhala abantwana. Abantwana bonke bafuna ukumphelekezela uNkk. Ndlovu lapho ehamba, kodwa uNkk. Ndlovu ufuna ukuhamba yedwa ngoba ujahile.

(i) Yenza imibuzo ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelayo:

Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, ubani?, -ni?

(5)

(ii) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative.

(5)

/10/

### Umbuzo 3/Question 3

(i) Phendule imibuzo elandelayo ngokulandela izibonelo onikezwe zona, futhi ugqwalise isivumelwano zikamenzi:

Answer the following questions by following the given example, also filling in the missing subject concords:

Isibonelo/example: Ikhofi –khona na? (ikhabethe)

Yebo, likhona, lisekhabetheni

1. Ubisi --khona na? (itafula)
2. Abafundi --khona na? (iyunivesithi)
3. Izingubo zakho –khona na? (ikamelo)
4. Imali –khona na? (ibhange)
5. Isiguli –khona na? (isibhedlela)

/10/

#### Umbuzo 4/Question 4

- (i) Gcwalisa ngesivumelwano sobunini esifanele:  
Fill in the correct possessive concord:

Isibonelo/ example: Imoto --ubaba ibiza kakhulu.  
Imoto kababa ibiza kakhulu.

1. Izicathulo -ithu ziyabiza.
2. Udinga iyunifomu -isikole.
3. Ngubani isibongo --kho ntombi?
4. Abantu badinga izingubo --umsebenzi.
5. Behlise ngo-5 cent inani -ubisi.

(5)

- (ii) Lungisa amagama akubakaki:  
Correct the words in brackets:

Isibonelo/example: Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu).  
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu.

1. Umama ugqoke isigqoko (-mnyama).
2. Kukhona abafundi (-ningi) e-Unisa.
3. Ekliniki kukhona ingane (-gula).
4. UPiti unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole.
5. Amadoda athenga ukudla (-mnandi) ekhefi.

(5)

**/10/**

#### Umbuzo 5/Question 5

- (ii) Nikeza isabizwana soqobo esifanele esikhundleni sebizo elidwetshelwe:  
Replace the underlined nouns by their corresponding absolute pronouns:

Isibonelo/example: USipho uthenga ubisi.  
USipho uthenga lona.

1. UThoko ufuna isinkwa.
2. Abantu bafuna izinkomo.
3. Intombi ipenda itafula.
4. Ikhehla lithenga ukudla esitolo.
5. Imimese iyabiza.
6. UDumi ubiza abafundi.
7. Amanzi aphelile.
8. Ngancela isiNgisi.
9. Omama baphuza itye.
10. USonto ukhipha imali.

(10)

**AMAMAKI EWONKE: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## 8.5.2 ISIXHOSA 22

### ASSIGNMENT 22

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 733834

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

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

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

- Study Guide AFL1503
- **CD-ROM AFL1503 (isiXhosa / Xhosa Section)**

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

- Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.
- The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Xhosa.
- Your ability to translate from and into Xhosa or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

**Instructions:**

- **PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

**The language I have chosen is .....**

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

**Question 1**

- a. Which of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to tell someone to be careful?
1. *Khawulezisa!*
  2. *Baleka!*
  3. *Ndilinde!*
  4. *Lumka!*

- b. Indicate which one of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to express the concept: 'It is enough.'
1. Kulungile.
  2. Ndihluthi.
  3. Kwanele.
  4. Kuhle.
- c. *Ndicela* means
1. I am lost
  2. I request
  3. I know
  4. I like
- d. Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person:
1. Hamba!
  2. Nceda hamba.
  3. Bayahamba.
  4. Hambani!
- e. The word *ngokukhawuleza* can be translated as ...
1. inside
  2. fast / soon
  3. underneath
  4. misfortune
- f. The possessive concord of *isonka* is
1. *ba*
  2. *a*
  3. *sa*
  4. *la*
- g. Select an appropriate answer to the question *Ukhona? / is she/he here?*
1. Ndicela undincede.
  2. Ewe ukhona.
  3. Ufike izolo.
  4. Akakafiki.
- h. The word *Ndilambile* is used to express the sentence:
1. 'I am thirsty.'
  2. 'I am tired'.
  3. 'I am hungry.'
  4. 'I am full.'



- i. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the tense formative *-ya-*?
1. The verb in which it is used does not have to be followed by an object or any word.
  2. It reflects the perfect tense.
  3. It represents the long form of the present tense.
  4. It is always preceded by a subject concord.
- j. Select the correct form of the reflexive verb in order to complete the following sentence:  
*UCirha u \_\_\_\_\_ efama* 'Cirha works for himself on the farm.'
1. yasebenzisa
  2. yabasebenza
  3. yazisebenzela
  4. sebenzela

/10/

### Umbuzo 2/Question 2

Gqibezela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ngokubhala izivumelanisi zentloko ezifanelekileyo, uze ubhale ngendlela echanekileyo amagama akwizibiyeli.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords. Also write the correct form of the words in brackets.

**Umzekelo:** UNomsa -hlamba umzimba (nga- isepha)  
 UNomsa uhlamba umzimba ngesepha.

- (a) OoThandeka --ya phesheya (nga- inqwelo moya).
- (b) Umakhulu --khwela ibhasi yonke imihla ekuseni.
- (c) Thina --hamba (nga- imoto) ukuya eGoli.
- (d) Hayi, intombazana ---kho esikolweni namhlanje ngoba ---gula.
- (e) Nina --phethe imali na?
- (f) "Molweni Mhlekezazi Mafuya --njani? Hayi, --khona ---khali nganto."
- (g) Wena -sebenza kakhulu (uMgqibelo).
- (h) Umfana -thenga ubisi (Pick & Pay).
- (i) Thina --thenga inyama (na- amazambane) (na- ithanga).
- (j) Emalanga indoda -suka ngo-4 ukuya ekhaya. /20/

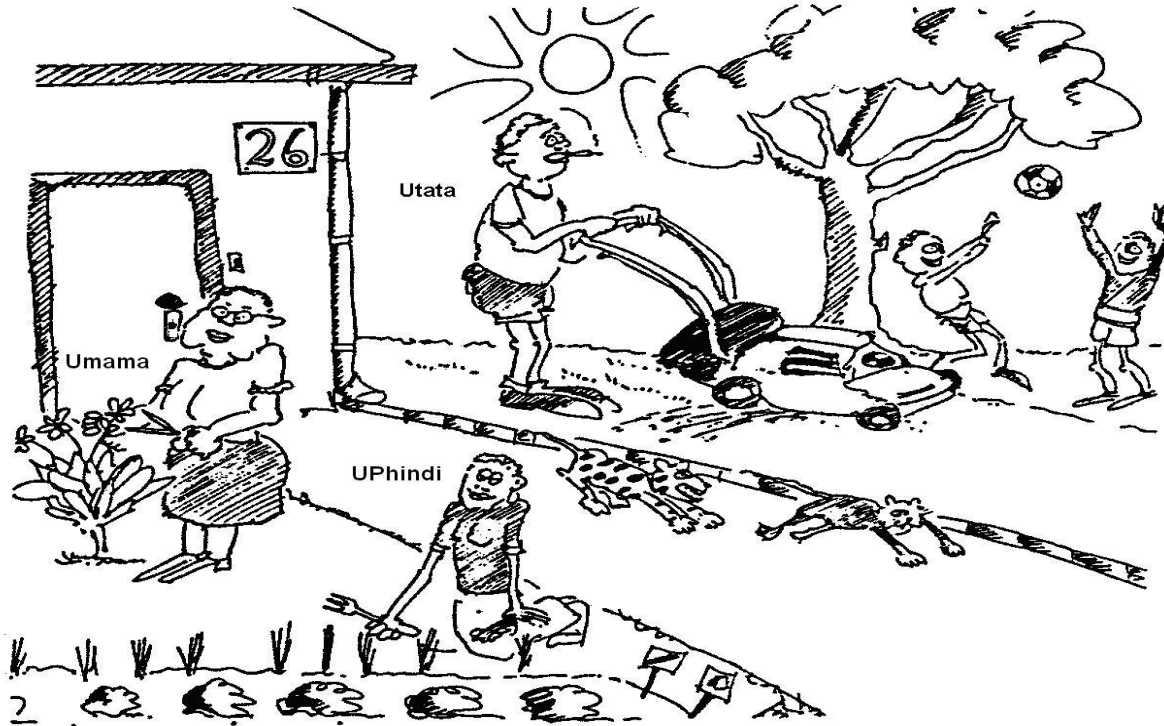
### Umbuzo 3/Question 3

Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa.

Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Xhosa sentences.

- (a) Wenzani utata?
- (b) Umama wenzani?
- (c) Kukho abafana abangaphi?
- (d) Ingaba abafana bayatshaya na?
- (e) UPhindi udlala ibhola na?
- (f) Inja iyayithanda ikati na?
- (g) Inja yenzani?
- (h) Ikati yenzani?
- (i) Linjani izulu?
- (j) Wena uyakuthanda ukusebenza egadini?

/10/



#### Umbuzo 4/Question 4

4.1 Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokulungisa isimnini phakathi kwisivakalisi ngasinye. Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence.

**Umzekelo:** Lwehle nge-3 senti inani (...ubisi)  
Lwehle nge-3 senti inani (lobisi).

- (a) USiziwe ufumene isidanga (...ubuGqirha) ngomhla ka-20.
- (b) Amavili (...imoto) afuna umoya.
- (c) Inyama (...igusha) iyabiza kodwa innandi kakhulu.
- (d) Isandla (...umfana) silimele.
- (e) USolomon ucinga ingxaki (...yena) kuphela ngoba akanamsebenzi nabanye abantu.

(5)

4.2 Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokubhala isivumelanisi senjongosenzi esifanelekileyo.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

**Umzekelo:** Uyibhatalele iswiti Sibongile? Ewe, ndibhatalele.  
Ewe, ndiyibhatalele.

- (a) Ingaba bazotsala imali ebhankini? Ewe, bazo\_tsala.
- (b) Wena uyabathanda abahlobo bakho? Ewe, ndiya\_thanda.
- (c) Ingaba uJames ubulisa ixhegwazana? Ewe, uya\_bulisa.
- (d) Umsebenzi uthela amanzi emotweni? Ewe, uya\_thela.
- (e) Ingaba uThoko uyamazi uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya\_zi.

(5)

/10/

**AMANQAKU EWONKE: [50x 2 = 100]**

### 8.5.3 SESOTHO SA LEBOA/ NORTHERN SOTHO 23

#### ASSIGNMENT 23

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 776719

**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) Bana ba tlô rutha (lewatlê). 'The children will swim in the sea.'
- (b) Ankê re yê (koko). 'Please let us go to granny's place.'
- (c) Tatê o nyaka go rêka kôlôî (selemô). 'Dad wants to buy a car in summer.'
- (d) Re rata go dula (Polokwane). 'We like staying in Polokwane.'
- (e) Lesogana le tšwa (polasa). 'The young man comes from the farm.' (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) Mokôtle (-nyane) o a tura.  
'The small bag is expensive.'
- (b) Tatê o bitša monna (-kôpana).  
'Dad calls the short man.'
- (c) Re bone selô (-ngwê).  
'We saw something else.'
- (d) Ngwana o na le leina (-botse).  
'The child has a pretty name.'
- (e) Lebênkêlê lêo ga le na mabôtlêlô (-golo).  
'That shop does not have big bottles.' (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) Mosadi o nyaka go fa ngwana maina (raro).  
'The woman wants to give the child three names.'
- (b) Modulasetulô o kgopêla dipênê (-hlano).  
'The chairman is asking for five pens.'

- (c) Banna ba agilê mengwako (šupa).  
'The men built seven houses.'
- (d) O swanetše go ntsoša ka iri (bêdi).  
'You must wake me at two o'clock.'
- (e) Lesôgana le badilê puku (tee).  
'The young man read one book.' (5)

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

- |     |                           |                                   |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) | Rena re bala kuranta.     | 'We are reading the newspaper.'   |
| (b) | Bôna ba raloka thênisi.   | 'They play tennis.'               |
| (c) | Lephôdisa le thuša batho. | 'The policeman helps the people.' |
| (d) | Ò botša bana maaka.       | 'You tell lies to the children.'  |
| (e) | Masôgana a nwa mêêtse.    | 'The young men drink water.'      |

(5)  
/10/

### Potšišo 3/Question 3

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

- (a) Mmušô o buša ka tshwanêlô na? 'Is the government ruling properly?'
- (b) Ke leka go diriša khomphutha ye mpsha. 'I'm trying to use the new computer.' (2)

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

- (a) Piti o nyaka go rêka kôlôi. 'Piti wants to buy a car.'
- (b) Masôgana a raloka bolo. 'The young men are playing ball.'
- (c) Thabo o a lwa. 'Thabo is fighting.' (3)

3.3 Write the following Northern Sotho sentences in the negative:

- (a) Tšhelete e a lekana. 'The money is enough.'
- (b) Raisibe o rata go swara dihlapi. 'Raisibe likes to catch fish.'
- (c) Lesea le tlo lla. 'The baby will cry.'
- (d) Khomphuta e be e šoma ka tshwanelo. 'The computer was working properly.'
- (e) Bana ba sepetše ka pese maabane. 'The children went by bus yesterday.' (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) Thabo o rekile **diaparo** maabane na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Did Thabo buy **clothes** yesterday?' 'Yes, Thabo bought **them**.'
- (b) Le tšere **poso** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Did you collect the **mail**?' 'Yes, I collected **it**.'
- (c) A o rata **Sesotho sa Leboa** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Do you like **Northern Sotho**?' 'Yes, I like **it**.'
- (d) Bomme ba hlokomela **bana** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Do the mothers look after the **children**?' 'Yes, the mothers look after **them**.'
- (e) Roger o ilê go bōna **modirêlwa** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_.  
'Did Roger go to see a **client**?' 'Yes, Roger went to see **him**.' (5)

4.2 Explain how you would formulate a direct command in which you address a single person versus a direct command in which you address more than one person by using the verb **tsena** 'enter'. (2)

4.3 Explain how you would go about creating a noun from a verb (called a deverbative). Use the verb root *-ngwal-* 'write' to illustrate. (3)

**/10/**

#### Potšišo 5/Question 5

Translate the given sentences into Northern Sotho.

Thabo will not play with his friends today.  
What is he doing? It is Saturday!  
He wants to study Northern Sotho.  
How does he study?  
He uses books and a computer.

Raisibe goes to church on Sunday.  
She returns at 10 o'clock.  
She watches games on television.  
Dad reads the newspaper.  
They eat at home. They are trying to save money.

**/10/**

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

## 8.5.4 SETSWANA 24

### ASSIGNMENT 24

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016  
 UNIQUE NUMBER : 841168

**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. Give the correct locative form of the nouns in brackets. Take note of the translation of the sentences.
- i) Mosadi o ya (tiro). 'The woman goes to work.'
  - ii) Batho ba rata go ya (banka). 'The people like going to the bank.'
  - iii) Ngwana o isiwa (nkoko). 'The child is taken to Granny.'
  - iv) Ntatê o lebêlêla motshameko (thêlêbišênê). 'Father watches the game on television.'
  - v) Rre Sebate o ilê (gae). 'Mr Sebate went (at) home.'
  - vi) Re tla ya (ntate). 'We will go to father's place.'

- vii) Basadi ba dula (Malome). 'The women live at Uncle's place'.
- viii) Re ile (metse). 'We went to the villages'.
- ix) Di (lesaka). 'They are in the kraal'.
- x) O di baya (tafole). 'She puts it on the table'. (10)

b. Give the positive of the following negative sentences:

- i) Ga ke je nama.
  - ii) Ga ba kitla ba gae.
  - iii) Ga a a bona Sello kwa sekolong.
  - iv) Ga se ngwana wa gagwe.
  - v) Nna ga se Mmapula.
  - vi) Rre ga a batle thipa.
  - vii) Sello ga a a di bona .
  - viii) Ba ne ba sa batle go ja.
  - ix) Ga a kgone tiro eo.
  - x) Se ba bitse! (10)
- /20/**

## Question 2

a. Give the negative of the following commands:

- (a) Thabo, tswalela lebati!
- (b) Bana, opelang jalo!
- (c) Tshela peterolo!.
- (d) Boela kwano!.
- (e) Lebelela kwa le kwa!.

(5)

Rewrite the following present tense sentences in the future tense and give the negative of the future tense sentence in each case.

- i) Monna o a ja.
- ii) Sello o dumedisa bana. (4)

c. Rewrite the following present tense sentences in the past tense and give the negative of the past tense sentence in each case.

- i) Selepe se dirisiwa go rema dikgong.
- ii) Tsala ya me e roma bana.
- iii) Malome o mmona kwa sekolong. (6)

c. Change the following sentence into the same question by using five different strategies, i.e. i) – v) to formulate the questions.

O rata nkoko.

(5)  
**/20/**



**Question 3**

a. Apply the strategy to ask things in a polite manner, i.e. to request, to the following commands:

- i) Pompa maotwana!
- ii) Tshela oli!
- iii) Mo fe metsi!
- iv) Raga bolo!
- v) Mo botse!

(5)

b. Use the indication given in brackets to formulate the following sentences to express what is asked:

- i) O di rema jang? O di rema (with) selepe.
- ii) O ya gae leng? O ya gae (on) Labobedi.
- iii) O bolaiwa ke eng? O bolaiwa (by) leino.
- iv) O ntse jang? O tshwerwe (by) hunger.
- v) O araba dipotso jang? O araba dipotso (in) Setswana.

(5)

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

## 8.5.5 SESOTHO/ SOUTHERN SOTHO 25

### ASSIGNMENT 25

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 700093

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

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

#### Question 1

Answer all questions.

1.1 Greet the following people in Sesotho and inquire about their health:

1. Your mother.
2. The minister in church
3. School boys.
4. Your grandmother.
5. Queen.

(5)

1.2 Consider the various verbal extensions while you translate the following into Sesotho.

1. Girls and boys kiss each other
2. Mother cooks food for children
3. Pule works at the shop
4. Mother feed the baby milk
5. A woman helps children to sleep on a bed.

(10)  
**/15/**

#### Question 2

2.1 Complete by means of suitable locatives:

1. Baeti ba dutse ka ...
2. Mosadi o fiela ...
3. Bana ba bapala ...
4. Motorokara o tsamaya ...
5. Baithuti ba ngola ...

(5)

2.2 Use **VERBAL RELATIVES** (e.g. Ngwana ya sebetsang) to complete the following:

1. Bana ba bapala.
2. Basadi ba pheha.
2. Ngwana ya ja.
3. Metsi a bata.
4. Bashanyana ba sebetsa.

(5)  
/10/

### Question 3

3.1 Complete the following sentences by means of the possessive concord:  
E.g. Dibuka baithuti. Ke dibuka tsa baithuti.

1. Ke tsamaya ka kolo .....  
2. Ke robala ka dikobo .....  
3. Ke fiela ka lefielo .....  
4. Ke bona ka mahlo .....  
5. Ke morena ..... Basotho.

(5)

3.2 Answer the following questions regarding the weather by making use of the words given in brackets.

1. Letsatsi le (tjhaba).
2. Maru a (thiba).
3. Moya o (foka).
4. Lehodimo le (apona).
5. Pula e (na).

(5)  
/10/

### Question 4

4.1 Write the following in Sesotho

1. Sunday we got to church.
2. Monday is a working day.
3. Wednesday is men's day.
4. Thursday is women's day.
5. Friday we are happy.

(5)

4.2 Answer the following questions in the same manner as in the example:  
E.g/Nkgono o tshwerwe ke hlooho. **Yena** o tshwerwe ke hlooho.

1. Bana ba tshwerwe ke mahlo.
2. Ke kgathatswa ke letheka.
3. Kgono o tshwerwe ke maoto.
4. Bontate moholo ba kgathatswa ke matheka.
5. Bonkgono ba tshwerwe kemangwele.

(5)

4.3 Change the singular to the plural:

1. buka.
2. bohobe.
3. sefate.
4. letsoho.
5. notes.

(5)

**/15/**

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

## 8.5.6 SISWATI 26

### ASSIGNMENT 26

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 751834

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

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

Fundza lengcoco lelandzelayo bese ugqwalisa tikhala noma ugucula magama lakubakaki:  
Read these dialogue and fill in the missing words or correct the words in brackets:

- A: Sawubona dzadze, (a).....?
- B: Ngikhona. (b).....unjani?
- A: (c).....ngikhona.
- B: Oh! Uyakwati .(d).....Siswati wena?
- A: Yebo,(e).....Ngiyetama.
- B: Kuhle kakhulu. (f)..... eSwatini?
- A: Cha, ngivela (g) (iBhabtini)
- B: Wakhulela khona?
- A: Awuphindze.
- B: Wakhulela eBhabtini na?
- A: Ngiyacolisa dzadze, (h).....kahle usho kutsini. Ngisafunda Siswati.
- B: Oh!.(i).....Siswati.
- A: (j).....kodvwa ngisacatfula.

### Umbuto 1.1/Question 1.1

Sawubona dzadze.....?

1. linjani
2. libani
3. unjani
4. banjani

### **Umbuto 1.2/Question 1.2**

Ngikhona.....unjani?

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

### **Umbuto 1.3/Question 1.3**

.....ngikhona.

1. nabo
2. natsi
3. nobani
4. name

### **Umbuto/Question 1.4**

Oh! Uyakwati .....Siswati wena?

1. akafundzi
2. kukhuluma
3. kubala
4. kakhulumi

### **Umbuto 1.5/Question 1.5**

Yebo, ..... Ngiyetama.

1. kancane
2. kamatima
3. kakhulu
4. kafishane

### **Umbuto 1.6/Question 1.6**

Kuhle kakhulu.....eSwatini?

1. ubuya
2. bavela
3. sivela
4. uvela

### **Umbuto 1.7/Question 1.7**

Cha, ngivela (e Bhabtini).

1. Bhabtini
2. eBhabtini
3. kwaBhabtini
4. kuBhabtini

**Umbuto 1.8/Question 1.8**

Wakhulela.....?

1. khona
2. nabo
3. kulo
4. kukhona

**Umbutom 1.9/Question 1.9**

Ngiyacolisa dade, .....kahle usho ukutsini.

1. angiva
2. angikhulumi
3. angifundzi
4. angiconzi

**Umbuto 1.10/Question 1.10**

.....,kodvwa ngisacatfula.

1. Cha
2. Yebo
3. Futsi
4. Nami

**(10)****Umbuto 2a/Question 2a**

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

UNkk. Ndlovu uvula onkhe emakhabethe asekhishini. Uyabona kutsi letinye tintfo atikho. Ufuna kuya esitolo ayotsenga konkhe lokudzingekako endlini. Umyeni wakhe uyambuta utsi: "likhofi lisekhona na?" UNkk. Ndlovu uyaphendvula utsi: "Yebo likhona kodvwa shukela awukho, uphele itolo. Nelubisi luphelile."

Bantfwana nabo bayamtjela kutsi bafunani: "Make, emaRice Crispies awakho.

Sitawudlani tsine kusasa ekuseni?" "Imphuphu ikhona bantfwabami," kuphendvula uNkk.

Ndlovu. "Ucinisile make, kodvwa asikwati kudla liphalishi tonkhe tinsuku," kukhala bantfwana.

Bantfwana bonkhe bafuna kumpheleketela uNkk. Ndlovu nasekahamba, kodvwa uNkk. Ndlovu ufuna kuhamba yedvwa ngobe ujakile.

(i) Enta imibuto ngekusebentisa emagama lalandzelako:

Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, bani?, -ni? (5) (ii) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative.

(5)

(10)

## Umbuto 2b/Question 2b

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

**Example / Sibonelo:** Yini lokhu? Yindlu.

2.2.1 Yini loku?

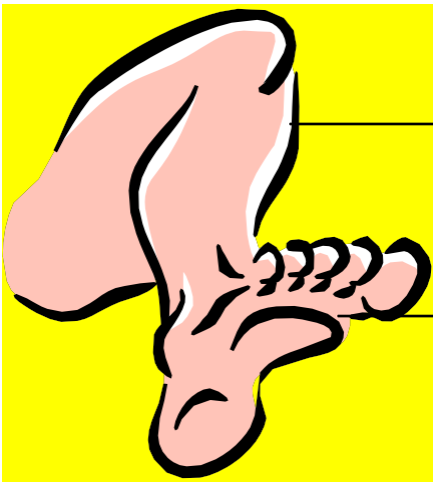
2.2.2 Yini loku

2.2.3 Simangele uphetfwe yini?

2.2.4 Linjani Siswati? Linjani

2.2.5 iSiswati?

/20/



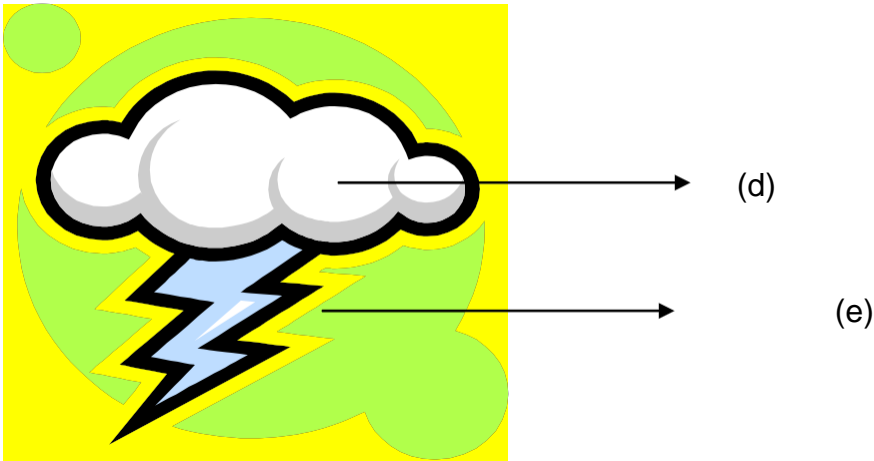
(a)

(b)



(c)





### Umbuto 3/Question 3

Gucula imisho lelandzelako abe yindlela lephocako./ Tjela bantu labalandzelako kutsi benteni noma bangentini – Caphela bunye noma buningi:

Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do (negative):

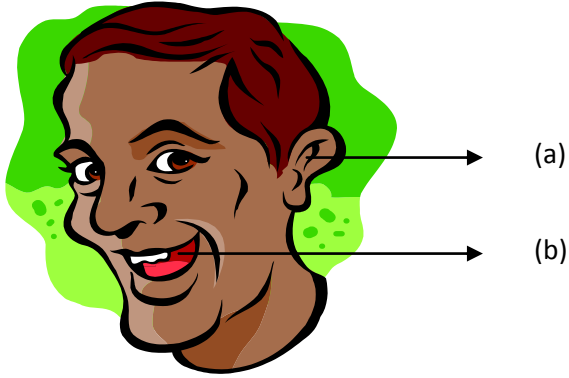
**Example / Sibonelo:** intfombi, (-bamba), kancane  
Ntfombi, bamba kancane!

- (a) umfundzi, (-fundza), Siswati
  - (b) boSipho, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative) (c)bantfwana, (-natsa), umutsi
  - (d) Simangele, (-letsa), kudla
  - (e) inkhosikati, (-enta), umsebenti wakho
- (10)

### Uumbuto 4a/Question 4a

Buka imifanekiso lengetansi bese uphendvula imibutol lelandzelako ngeSiswati: Answer tse following questions in Siswati by means of the given pictures: **Example / Sibonelo:** Yini loku? Yindlu.

- (a) Yini loku? What is this?
- (b) Yini loku? What is this?
- (c) Simangele uphetfwe yini? What is Simangele suffering from?



#### Umbuto 4b/Question 4b

Cedzela imisholelandzelako ngekubhalatia. Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

**Example / Sibonelo:** Ubhadele liswidi na, Sibongile? Yebo, ngi\_ bhadele.  
Yebo, ngilibhadele.

- (a) Batawudvonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, batawu\_donsa.
- (b) Wena utsandza bangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya\_tsandza.
- (c) Uyamati Lindi na? Yebo, ngiya-ati.
- (d) Sipho utsenga emazambane na? Yebo, uya—tseng
- (e) Emantfombatane aphetse ishinjtii na? Yebo a—phetse.

/10/  
**TOTAL: [50 x 2 = 100]**

## 8.5.7 ISINDEBELE

### ASSIGNMENT 27

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 733751

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

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

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

- Study Guide AFL1503
- Please contact the isiNdebele lecturer for the **CD-ROM**. (**isiNdebele/ NdebeleSection**)

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

Vocabulary related to communication in the following situations: at the doctor, in the clothing store, in the restaurant, at the bank, in the office, during the holidays, talking over the phone and about the weather, amongst others.

The formation of simple questions and sentences in the past and future tenses (positive and negative), locatives, deverbatives, object concords, possessive concords, copula constructions, adjectives, commands and numerals in Ndebele.

Your ability to translate from and into Ndebele or respond to questions based on a passage or picture.

### **Instructions:**

**PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR ASSIGNMENT:**

**The language I have chosen is .....**

(fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

### **Question 1/Umbuzo 1**

Listen to Practical Listening Exercise 4 Ebhangeni (At the bank) under the heading PRACTICAL LISTENING EXERCISES on your CD/DVD.

Funda ikulumiswano elandelako bese utlola iimpendulo eenkhaleni namkha utjhugulule amagama angeembayaneni.

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

## Ebhangeni

A: Lotjha, .....!

B: Akwande

A: Unjani?

B: ..... Unjani wena?

A: Nami ngikhona.

B: Nomzana ngibawa .....

A: ..... ukusebenza ebhangeni na?

B: Iye, ngiyakwazi. .... i-Economics e-yunivesithi.

A: Arhaaa! kosazana ..... ungubani?

B: NginguThembi Ntuli.

A: Mina nginguNomzana Smith. ...., Kosazana Ntuli?

B: Ngivela eMkobola

A: Ufuna ukuthoma ..... lapha ebhangeni?

B: Ngifuna ukuthoma ngoDisemba.

A: ....., thoma ngoDisemba. Ngibhadela ama-R2500 ngenyanga.

/10/

## Umbuzo 2a/Question 2a

Funda indatjana elandelako bese uphendula imibuzo engenzasi:

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow:

UKosikazi Mahlangu uvula zoke iinraga nge. Uyabona ukuthi ezinye izinto azikho. Ufuna ukuya esitolo ukuyothenga koke okudingekako ngendlini. Umyeni wakwakhe uyambuzza bona : "Ikofi isese khona na?" UKkz. Mahlangu uyaphendula uthi: "Iye ikhona kodwana itjhukela iphele izolo. Nebisi nalo liphelile." Abantwana nabo bayamtjela bona bafunani: "Mma, amaRice Crispies aphelile. Sizokudlani thina kusasa ekuseni?" "Ipuphu ikhona bantabami," kuphendula uKkz. Mahlangu. "Uqinisile mma, kodwana asikwazi ukudla umratha ngamalanga," kulila abantwana.

Abantwana boke bafuna ukumphekelela uKkz. Mahlangu lokha nakakhambako, kodwana uKkz. Ndlovu ufuna ukukhamba yedwa ngombana urhabile.

(i) Yakha imibuzo ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelako:

Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words:

-phi?, njani?, nini?, ubani?, -ni?

(5)

(ii) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative.

(10)

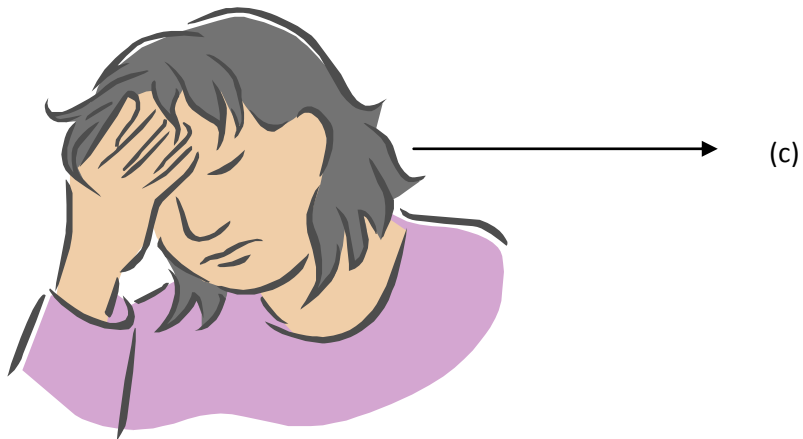
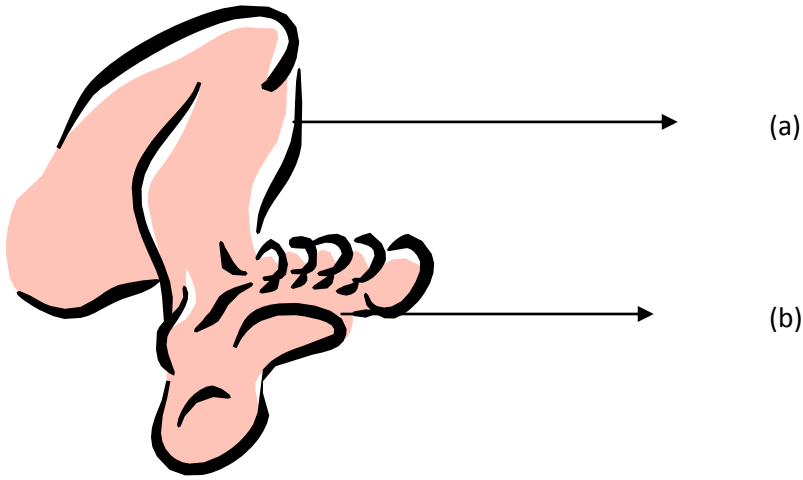
**/15/**

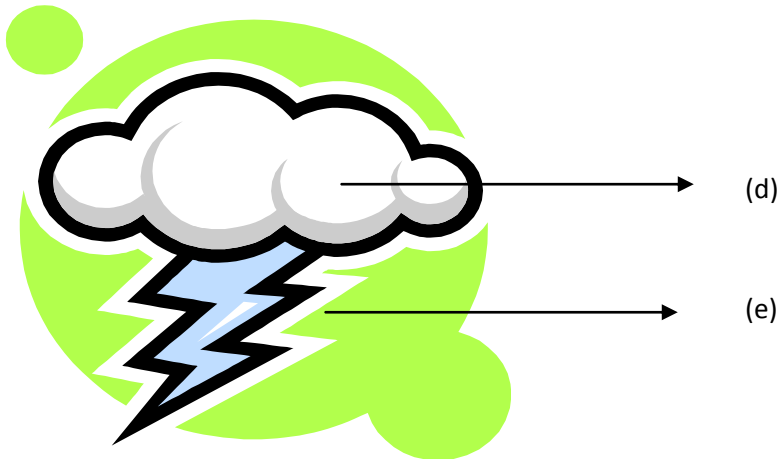
### Umbuzo 3b/Question 2b

Qala iinthombe ezingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele:  
Answer the following questions in Ndebele by means of the given pictures:

**Example/Isibonelo:** Yini lokhu? > Yindlu.

- (a) Yini lokhu?
- (b) Yini lokhu?
- (c) UThandi uphethwe yini?
- (d) Yini lokhu?
- (e) Linjani izulu? (5)





### Umbuzo 3/Question 3

Tjhugulula imitjho elandelako ibe sendleleni ekatelelako/ Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benzene namkha bangenzini – Tjheja ubunye namkha ubunengi:

Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do (negative):

**Example / Isibonelo:** intombi, (-bamba), kancani  
Ntombi, bamba kancani!

- (a) umfundi, (-funda), isiNdebele
- (b) AboMajali, (-silaphaza), ngendlini (negative)
- (c) Abantwana, (-phuza), isihlahla
- (d) UThandi, (-letha), ukudla
- (e) Ikosikazi, (-enza), umsebenzakho

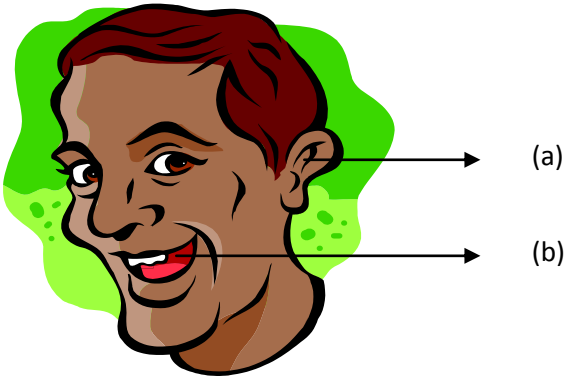
(10)

### Umbuzo 4a/Question 4a

Qala iinthombe ezingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele:  
Answer the following questions in isiNdebele by means of the given pictures:

**Example / Isibonelo:** Khuyini lokhu? Yindlu.

- (a) Khuyini lokhu? What is this?
- (b) Khuyini lokhu? What is this?
- (c) UThandeka uphethwe yini? What is Thandeka suffering from?



(a)

(b)



(c)

#### Umbuzo 4b/Question 4b

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola iimvumelwano zikamenziwa.  
 Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

Example/Isibonelo: Ubhadele iswidi na, Sibongile? Iye, ngi\_bhadele.  
 Iye, ngilibhadele.

- (a) Bazokudosa imali ebhangeni na? Iye bazo\_dosa.
- (b) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Iye, ngiya\_thanda.

/10/  
**TOTAL: [50 x 2 =100]**

## 8.5.8 TSHIVENDA

### ASSIGNMENT 28

CLOSING DATE        02 SEPTEMBER 2016  
UNIQUE NUMBER :    795722

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

#### Mbudziso 1/Question 1

Answer the following questions by using the word in brackets as locatives.

- (i) Musandiwa u shuma ngafhi (Germiston).
- (ii) Khuhu i dzula ngafhi? (hoko).
- (iii) Pfunzo i wanala ngafhi? (tshikolo).
- (iv) Dzilafho li wanala ngafhi? (sibadela).
- (v) Kholomo dzi dzula ngafhi? (danga).

/10/

#### Mbudziso 2/Question 2

Translate the following sentences into Tshivenda.

- (i) Tshililo u na miṅwaha miraru.
- (ii) Maluvha matswuku ndi a a funa.
- (iii) Vhilisani maḍi nga gedela.
- (iv) Makhadzi wawe vho iswa sibadela.
- (v) Ndau na nngwe zwi a ofhisa.
- (vi) Mulingo wa Tshivenda u a konḁa.
- (vii) Mulilo wo fhisa tshikolo.
- (viii) Vhonani na Margaret vho namela thekhisi.
- (ix) Khomphuyutha yawe yo naka.
- (x) Litshani o phasa nga ṅaledzi.

/20/

#### Mbudziso 3(a)/Question 3(a)

Change the verbs in the following sentences into passives. Retain the subjects, e.g.:

*Kholomo dzi ḽa mavhele.  
Mavhele a ḽiwa nga kholomo.*

1. Mudededzi o funza vhana.
2. Vhafunzi vha reila goloi khulwane.
3. Muvhuso muswa wo ḁisa tshanduko.
4. Mutshudeni u ṅwala mulingo.
5. Mapholisa vho thuntsha mbava.

(5)



**Mbudziso 3(b)/Question 3b**

Form possessives from the words in brackets in the following sentences, e.g.:

*Goloi (vhone) yo tshinyala.*

*Goloi **yavho** yo tshinyala.*

1. Vhengele (n̄ne) lo swa nga mulilo.
2. Mulayo (hone) a u pfukwi.
3. Zwidulo (vhone) zwo hwaliwa.
4. Lwendo (yone) ndi lwa Belgium.
5. Mbudzi (n̄ne) dzo xela.

(5)  
/10/

**Mbudziso 4/Question 4**

**(a) Change the following sentences into the future tense.**

- (i) Mukon̄di o vhuya.
- (ii) Lufuno o ya tshikoloni.
- (iii) Musundwa o fara bege.
- (iv) Thambulo yo fhela.
- (v) Tshimange na mbevha zwo pandamedzana.

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

## 8.5.9 XITSONGA

### ASSIGNMENT 29

CLOSING DATE : 02 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER : 780817

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

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**The language of my choice is .....**

(Fill in the name of the language you have chosen to learn in this module)

#### **Xivutiso xa 1/Question 1**

Nyika ntsongahato wa marito lama/Give the diminutives of the following words:

Xikombiso: murhi

Nhlamulo: ximudyana KUMBE/OR murhinyana

- a. Nguluve
- b. Mufana
- c. N'wana
- d. Mbuti
- e. Nkombe
- f. Mati
- g. Rhole
- h. Mafurha
- i. Munhu
- j. Nkhuvo

(10)

#### **Xivutiso xa 2/Question 2**

Nyika vunyingi bya maviti lama/Give the plurals of these nouns:

Xikombiso: munhu

Nhlamulo: vanhu

- a. n'wana
- b. homu
- c. nhwanyana
- d. muti
- e. risokoti
- f. ximanga
- g. nyoka
- h. mbuti
- i. riwa
- j. mutwa

(10)

**Xivutiso xa 3/Question 3**

Hetisa swivulwa leswi landzelaka hi ku nghenisa switwananisi swa nhlokomhaka leswi faneleke/Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concords:

Xikombiso: Nguluve ----- file tolo.

Nhlamulo: Nguluve yi file tolo.

- a. Tihomu ----- tsutsumela enambyeni.
- b. Vafana ----- risa timbuti.
- c. Wanuna ----- aka yindlu.
- d. Xikoxa ----- hlakula nsimu.
- e. Nghala ----- dlaya mbuti.
- f. Mufundhisi ----- khongelela movabyi.
- g. Swimanga ----- nwa masi.
- h. Mbyana -----luma.
- i. Nhwana ----- sweka murhi.
- j. Jaha ----- tirha. (10)

**Xivutiso xa 4/Question 4**

Tlhela u tsala swivulwa leswi swi va eka nkarhi lowu taka/Rewrite these sentences in the future tense:

Xikombiso: Tatana u xava xinkwa.

Nhlamulo: Tatana u ta xava xinkwa.

- a. Xikoxa xi tshivela ndzilo.
- b. Mufana u risile timbuti tolo.
- c. Ximanga xi dya kondlo.
- d. N'wana u rhandza lamula.
- e. Vavanuna va oxa nyama. (10)

**Xivutiso xa 5/Question 5**

Tirhisa masivinene ku siva maviti hinkwawo eswivulweni leswi landzelaka/Use the absolute pronouns to replace all the nouns in the following sentences:

Xikombiso: Manana u byala timanga

Nhlamulo: Yena u byala tona.

- a. Homu yi dya byanyi.
- b. Wanuna u teka nsati.
- c. Timbyana ti lwela rhambu.
- d. Vafana va tlanga bolo.
- e. Vana va tsheketa mitsheketo. (10)

**NTSENGO HINKWAWO: [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.