

**AFL1503
RAF1503**

October/November 2013

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

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS :
FIRSTPROF SE BOSCH
DR JC LE ROUX
DR EM MABUZA
MR AP SOTASHE
PROF IM KOSCHMS KY LADZANI
MR XE MABASO
DR RM NAKIN

SECOND

PROF MR MASUBELELE

Closed book examination.**This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue****This paper consists of 34 pages.****Go to the section on YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE and ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****All answers must be written in the examination script.****ZULU / ISIZULU****Answer ALL the questions
Phendula YONKE imibuzo****QUESTION 1 / UMBUZO 1****Instructions.****This question consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following way****Write a. to j under each other, and next to each letter, give the correct answer, e.g**

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3
- etc

[TURN OVER]

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

MOTORIST: Sawubona . [a]
 ATTENDANT: Yebo, sawubona nkosikazi
 MOTORIST: Kunjani?
 ATTENDANT: Ngisaphila . [b] unjani?
 MOTORIST: Nami ngikhona
 ATTENDANT: Ngingakusiza . [c] nkosikazi?
 MOTORIST: . [d] uphetrola.
 ATTENDANT: Wamalini?
 MOTORIST: We-R200
 ATTENDANT: Ufuna namba . . [e]?
 MOTORIST: Thela i-93
 ATTENDANT: . [f] okunye na?
 MOTORIST: Awuhlale namasondo
 ATTENDANT: . . [g] sondo liphansana nkosikazi.
 MOTORIST: Ngabe liphantsihle?
 ATTENDANT: Cha, aliphantsihle kodwa lishodelwe wumoya
 MOTORIST: . [h] mnumzane
 ATTENDANT: Ngilifuthe kangakanani nkosikazi?
 MOTORIST: Lifuthe ufike ku-2.
 ATTENDANT: Konke kulungile manje
 MOTORIST: Nanku [i].
 ATTENDANT: Ngibonga kakhulu nkosikazi . . [j] kahle
 MOTORIST: Nisale kahle

- a. 1 umfowethu
 2 abafowethu
 3 fowethu
 4 mfowethu

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

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

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

- e. 1 kabani
 2 baphi
 3 bani
 4 kanjani

[TURN OVER]

- f 1 kukhona
2 bakhona
3 sikhona
4 ukhona
- g 1 lawa
2 lesi
3 leli
4. lezi
- h 1 Ifutha
2 awulifuthe
3 alifuthi
4. ungalifuthe
- i 1 umbongi
2 isiphiwo
3 imali
4 umbhanselo
- j. 1. usale
2 uhambe
3. sala
4. uhamba

/10/

QUESTION 2/UMBUZO 2

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano ezilungileyo noma ngokuguqula amagama akubakaki.

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

Isibonelo: USipho -geza umzimba (nga- insipho)
USipho ugeza umzimba ngensipho.

- (a) UVusi -ya eKapa (nga- indiza)
(b) Ngisaphila (umnumzane), wena -njani?
(c) Abafana --thenga inyama (Spar)
(d) Isalukazi --yagula
(e) Ekuseni amadoda -suka ngo-7 ukuya (umsebenzi)
(f) Isisebenzi --gcwalisa imoto (nga- uphetroli).
(g) NgoDisemba wena -hamba (nga- ithekisi) ukuvakashela (iTheku)
(h) Mina ---thela uphetroli (igalaji)
(i) BoThemba --phethe umentshisi na?
(j) Itiye --khona (ikhishi).
(k) Amantombazane -ya elabhulali)

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[TURN OVER]

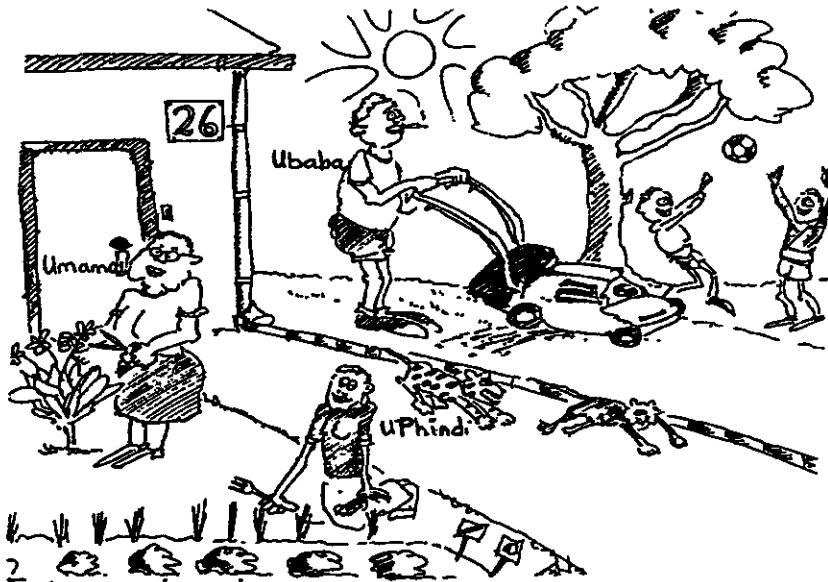
QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3

Bheka umfanekiso ongezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu.

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

- Ubaba uyadlala na?
- Umama wenzani?
- Kunabafana abangaki?
- Abafana bayabhema na?
- UPhindi udlala ibhola na?
- Inja iyalithanda ikati na?
- Inja yenzani?
- Ikati lenzani?
- Linjani izulu na?
- Wena uthanda ukusebenza engadini?

/20/

**QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4a**

Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu ngokuhumushela amagama akubakaki esiZuluwini

Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Zulu

- Umfundisi ufuna ubani? (the students)
- Inkosikazi ithenga nini esitolo? (on Tuesday)
- Ingane iphuzani? (milk)
- Nihlala kuphi? (South Africa)
- Uvelaphi uMnumzane Ntuli? (Johannesburg)

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4b

Tshela abantu abalandelayo ukuthi benzeni noma bangenzini – qaphela ubunye noma ubuningi

Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do.

- (a) abafundi, (-funda), isiZulu
- (b) umntwana, (-phuza), umuthi
- (c) indoda, (-enza), umsebenzi wakho
- (d) oThandi (-pheka), ukudla (negative)
- (e) umama, (-hlela), umndeni

/10/
[20]

QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5a

Lungisa amagama akubakaki

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

Isibonelo: Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu)
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu

- (a) Ba-oda iwayini elinjani? (-mhlophe)
- (b) Intombi ithanda izicathulo ezinjani? (-cijile)
- (c) Kukhona abantu abangakanani esitolo? (-ningi)
- (d) Uweta ubalethela isobho elinjani? (-shisa)
- (e) Amadoda afuna utshwala obunjani? (-mnandi)

/10/

QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5b

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokulungisa ubunini phakathi emushweni ngamunye

Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

Isibonelo Behlise ngo-3 senti inani (ubisi)
Behlise ngo-3 senti inani lobisi

- (a) Ikhasimende linika umsebenzi imali ya-(yena)
- (b) Uwoyela wa-(imoto) uyashoda
- (c) Ingubo ya-(amantombazane) ingcolile
- (d) Izimoto za-(thina) zisegalaji
- (e) Uthisha wa-(umfana) ufundile

/10/
[20]

QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6

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 endini 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 awekho Sizodlani thina kusasa ekuseni?" "Impuphu ikhona bantabani," 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

- (a) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative (6)
(b) Answer the following questions based on the passage in full sentences:

- (i) UNkk. Ndlovu uvulani ekhishini?
(ii) Ikhofi lisekhona na?

(4)
/10/

AMAMAKI ONKE / TOTAL: [100]

ISIXHOSA/XHOSA**UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1**

Question 1 consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following way:

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

- a 1
- b. 2
- c 3
- etc

a Which of the following are Xhosa dialects?

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

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

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

c The appropriate response to *Unjani?* would be

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

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

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

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

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

[TURN OVER]

- f. Which one of the phrases below would NOT be an appropriate response to *Wena ungubani?*
1. Mna ndinguBoniswa Nkomo
 2. NdinguBoniswa Nkomo
 3. Nguye uBoniswa Nkomo
 4. Ndim uBoniswa Nkomo
- g. *Ubabulise ekhaya* means that .
1. Somebody is staying at home (to get better)
 2. Wait a minute.
 3. Send my regards to (the people) at home.
 4. I am also fine.
- h. 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
- i. The phrase *Yimalini?* is used to inquire about .
1. the availability of an item.
 2. the whereabouts of a certain person
 3. the location of an item / items
 4. the price of an item / items
- j. Which of the following phrases would be an appropriate answer to the question *Ngubani?*
1. Yigusha
 2. Ngabefundisi
 3. NgooVuyo
 4. NguVuyelwa

/10/

QUESTION 2/UMBUZO 2

Gqibezela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ngokubhala izivumelanisi zentloko ezifanelekileyo okanye ngokuguqula 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?

[TURN OVER]

- (f) "Molweni Mhlekazi Mafuya --njani? Hayi, --khona ---khali nganto "
- (g) Wena -sebenza kakhulu (uMgqibelo).
- (h) Umfana -thenga ubisi (Pick & Pay)
- (i) Thina --thenga inyama (na- amazambane) (na- ithanga)
- (j) Emalanga indoda -suka ngo-4 ukuya ekhaya.

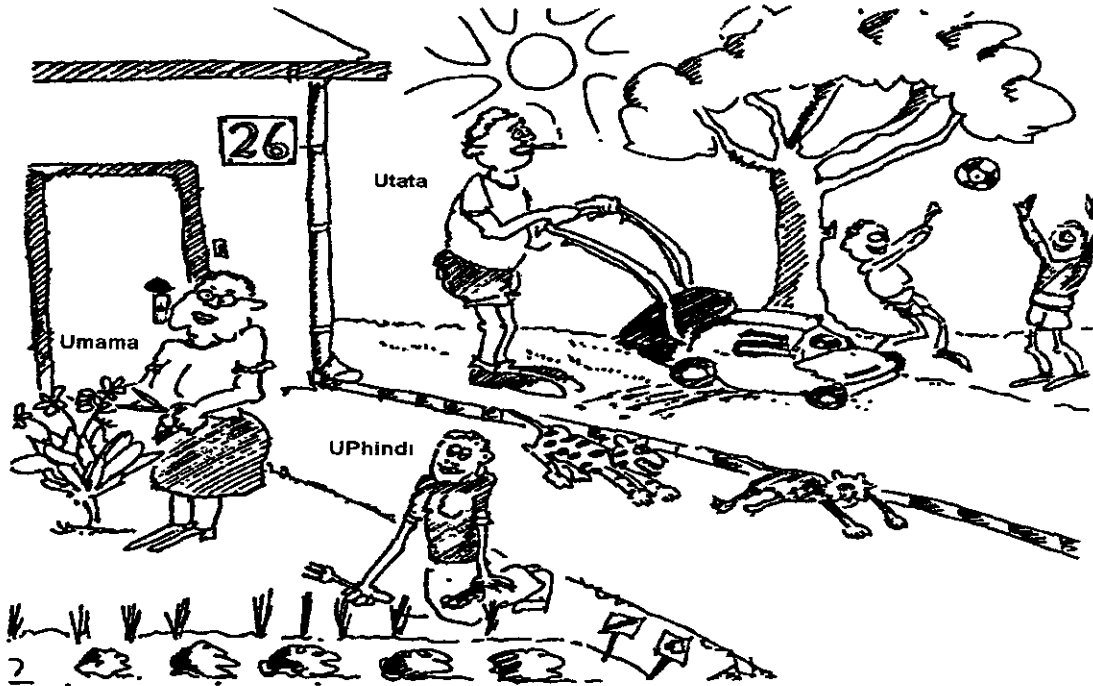
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QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3

3.1 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/



[TURN OVER]

3.2 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

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

UNOSIPHO Molo . [a]
 UTHEMBA Molo/Ewe, molo Nosipho
 UNOSIPHO . Kunjani, usaphila?
 UTHEMBA Hayi, ndikhona enkosi Kunjani [b]?
 UNOSIPHO . [c] ndikhona enkosi
 UTHEMBA Sala . [d]Nosipho
 UNOSIPHO [e] kakuhle Themba
 UTHEMBA Hamba kakuhle . [f] Nosipho
 AMADODA Molweni [g]
 AMAKHOSIKAZI Ewe . [h] bootata
 AMADODA Ninjani?
 AMAKHOSIKAZI . [i] siyaphila enkosi, nina ninjani?
 AMADODA Nathi siyaphila enkosi makhosikazi Hambani? Nihambe . [j].

- a 1. uZola
2. Themba
3. Siphokazi
4. Siphokazi
- b 1 kuwe
2 wena
3 kuni
4 nina
- c 1 nawe
2 nani
3 nam
4 nabo
- d 1 intle
2 kakuhle
3 kuhle
4 kamnandi
- e 1 sukuma
2 hamba
3 goduka
4 sala

[TURN OVER]

- f 1 wena
2. zona
3 nawe
4 kanjani
- g 1. makhosikazi
2. bafana
3 mantombazana
4 madoda
- h 1 salani
2. hlalani
3. molweni
4 yizani
- i 1 Ewe
2 Hayi
3. ninjani?
4. phila
- j 1 kamnandi
2 kubuhlunu
3 ngokukhawuleza
4. kakuhle

/10/
[20]**QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4**

Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa ngokuguqulela amagama akwizibiyeli esiXhoseni
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Xhosa.

Umzekelo Uphumla nini umakhulu (on Sunday)
Uphumla ngeCawe

- (a) UKholiswa uyifunda nini incwadi yakhe? (on Friday at nine)
(b) Bathenga ntoni kwaSpar? (cabbage)
(c) Baqala nini ukusebenza? (on Monday)
(d) Ufuna ipetroli yamalini nkosazana? (R50)
(e) Niphethwe yintoni madoda? (head ache)
(f) Yintoni le? (nose)
(g) Yintoni le? (mouth)
(h) UThemba ukhathazwa yintoni? (back ache)
(i) Molo ngubani othethayo? (Mr Madala speaking)
(j) Unxiba usayizi bani ntombi? (No 34)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5

5.1 Xelela aba bantu balandelayo ukuthi benze ntoni okanye bangenzi ntoni – qaphela isinye isininzi.

Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do

Umzekelo umfana, (-bamba), kakhulu
Mfana, bamba kakhulu!

- (a) intombazana, (-dontsa), umoya (negative)
- (b) ooThemba, (-lungisa), endlini namhlanje
- (c) uNokuzola, (-pheka), inyama yenkukhu
- (d) uMamdla, (-qala), uvavanyo lwakho lwesiXhosa
- (e) amantombazana, (-za) apha

/10/

5.2 Bhala izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngesiNgesi okanye ngesiBhulu
Translate the following phrases into English or Afrikaans.

- (a) Ithini idilesi yakho yasekhaya, nditsho apho uhlala khona?
- (b) Ithini inombolo yakho yesazisi? Yho, ndiyilibeke ngoku!
- (c) Amanzi alungile kodwa i-oyile iyashota. Ndikuthelele wona na nkosikazi?
- (d) "Umnumzana Sokhuthu ufikile na?" "Uxolo, akekho ngoku kodwa uzobuya emini!"
- (e) "Mandikwazise, Thabo nguNosipho lo!" "Ndibulelela ukukwazi ntombi entle!"

/10/

[20]

QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6

6.1 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 imnandi kakhulu
- (d) Isandla (umfana) silimele
- (e) USolomon ucinga ingxaki (yena) kuphela ngoba akanamsebenzi nabanye abantu (5)

6.2 Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokubhala isivumelanisi senjongosenzi esifanelekileyo

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords.

Umzekelo Uyibhatalele iswiti Sibongile? Ewe, ndi_bhatalele.
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 uyamazisi uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya_azi

(5)
/10/

AMANQAKU EWONKE / TOTAL MARKS: [100]

NORTHERN SOTHO

POTŠIŠO 1/QUESTION 1

Instructions

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

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

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3
- etc.

a Which of the following phrases would be an appropriate answer to the question **Ke mang?**

- 1 Ke mpša
- 2 Ke barutiši
- 3 Ke bôThabo
- 4. Ke Jack

b The phrase **ka pela** can be translated with

- 1 inside
- 2 quickly/fast
- 3 underneath
- 4 easily

c Reflexive verbs are characterised by

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

d When the polite request **Ke kgopêla gore le dulê fase** is changed into a direct command the correct form will be

- 1 O dula fase!
- 2 Dulê fase!
- 3. Le dulêng fase!
- 4. Dulang fase!

e. The words *Phêrêkgong*, *Moranang* and *Manthole* are examples of

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

[TURN OVER]

- f What are the missing subject concords in the sentence **Dikgarebe ___ ya lebopong mme botate ___ beša nama?**
1. **di** and **bo**
 2. **e** and **di**
 3. **di** and **o**
 4. **di** and **ba**
- g The phrase *ke mô lebelông* can be translated as
1. I'm on holiday
 2. I'm thirsty
 3. I'm in a hurry
 4. I'm sorry
- h Which answer would you give to the question **ngaka e dira'ng?** to describe the typical work of a doctor?
1. E alafa molwetši
 2. E raloka rugby
 3. E apea dijô
 4. E ruta bana
- i Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate option **Maabane**
1. ba nyaka go raloka bôlô
 2. ba thômile go raloka bôlô
 3. ba tlô nyaka go raloka bôlô
 4. ba tlô raloka bôlô
- j When indicating locality with reference to nouns which refer to people (e.g. with uncle), we usually use
1. **ka** before the word, e.g. **ka malome**
 2. **go** before the word, e.g. **go malome**
 3. the word in its unaltered form, e.g. **malome**
 4. **-ng** at the end of the word, e.g. **malomeng**

/10/

POTŠIŠO 2/QUESTION 2

2.1 Translate the following dialogue into Northern Sotho

- THABO: (a) Selina, what are you doing today?
 SELINA: (b) I am going to town, Thabo
 THABO (c) How will you go? You don't have a car
 SELINA (d) There is no problem. I will take the bus
 (e) Do you need anything at the shops?
 THABO (f) Yes, I want a cellphone
 SELINA (g) Wow! A cellphone is expensive
 THABO (h) Look! I do have money
 (i) I work at the restaurant three times a week
 SELINA: (j) All right I will buy it.

/10/

[TURN OVER]

2.2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho

- (a) Where did you learn Northern Sotho?
- (b) There is only one teacher at the school
- (c) The children are destroying the books.
- (d) I request that you write the letter
- (e) How much are these pens? / How much do these pens cost?

/10/
[20]

POTŠIŠO 3/QUESTION 3

3.1 Write down any five suitable responses in Northern Sotho to the question **Boso bo bjang?** (How is the weather?), followed by their translation into English or Afrikaans

(5)

3.2 Translate the following sentences into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Piti o na le tšhêlêtê ya go lekana na?
- (b) Sebôdu se bala kuranta na?
- (c) Ke robêtše letšatši ka moka malôba
- (d) Ankê o tlatšê difôrômô tšê!
- (e) Masôgana a bê a raloka bôlô maabane.

(5)

3.3 Give the correct (locative) form of the nouns in brackets Write down the full sentence including the correct form

- (a) Mosadi o hlatswa diaparô (noka) 'The woman is washing clothes at the river '
- (b) Bana ba rata go ya (resturanta) 'The children like going to the restaurant '
- (c) Ngwana o bêtêgêšwe (Polokwane). 'The child was born in Pietersburg '
- (d) Tatê o lebêlêla matswele (malome) 'Father watches boxing at uncle's place.'
- (e) Morêna Bopape o ilê (ofisi) 'Mr Bopape went to the office '

(5)

3.4 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences (Write down the full sentence with the correct form of the adjective in your exam script)

- (a) Batho (-ntši) ba šoma ka Mokibêlô 'Many people work on Saturday.'
- (b) Go na le mokotla (-ngwê) naa? 'Is there another bag?'
- (c) Ngwana o kgopêla lebotlêlô (-golo) la Coke 'The child asks for a large bottle of Coke '
- (d) Tatê o rekilê sellathêkêng (-nyane) 'Father bought a small cell phone '
- (e) Koko o rata matšoba (-botse) 'Grandma loves pretty flowers '

(5)
/20/

POTŠIŠO 4/QUESTION 4

4.1 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 in your exam script.)

- (a) Bana (raro) ba badilê puku yê 'Three children have read this book '
- (b) Modulasetulô (pele) o šomilê gabotse 'The first chairman worked nicely '

[TURN OVER]

- (c) Go na le mengwakô (lesome) fêla tôrôpông yê nnyane 'There are only ten houses in the small town '
- (d) Malome o na le dipêrê (šupa) polasêng ya gagwê 'Uncle has seven horses on his farm.'
- (e) Koko o lebêtšê leina (-bêdi) 'Granny forgot the second name ' (5)

4 2 Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions which were completed in the past

- (a) Mohumagadi Mampuru o bitša bana 'Mrs Mampuru calls the children '
- (b) Re lebêlêla diaparô tša marêga 'We look at the winter clothes '
- (c) Ba nwa kôfi kua Burgundy's 'They drink coffee at Burgundy's '
- (d) Raisibe o tšea pôšô 'Raisibe collects the post '
- (e) Bôkoko ba ja dichips. 'Granny and company eat chips ' (5)

4 3 Change the following present tense sentences into future tense sentences:

- (a) Re kitima lebôpông. 'We run on the beach '
- (b) Bagolo le batkone ba a kgobokana 'The elders and the deacons are gathering ' (2)

4 4 Include the auxiliary verb stem **-bê** in the following sentences to reflect actions that continued in the past:

- (a) Thabô o tseba monna yô 'Thabo knows this man.'
- (b) Banna ba nwa bjalwa 'The men are drinking beer '
- (c) Modirô o fêla ka Sontaga 'The work ends on a Sunday ' (3)

4 5 Write the following Northern Sotho sentences in the negative

- (a) O bê a nyaka go ntšha tšhêlête maabane 'He tried to draw money yesterday '
- (b) Dikgarebê di rêkilê diaparô. 'The young girls bought clothes '
- (c) Dingaka di tlô ya boôkêlông 'The doctors will go to the hospital '
- (d) Ke rata go dira bungy jump 'I would like to bungy jump '
- (e) Khomphuta e šoma gabotse 'The computer is working well ' (5)

/20/

POTŠIŠO 5/QUESTION 5

5 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) Naa mma ó tlô ntšha **tšhêlête**? Ee, _____
'Will mom draw money? Yes, she will draw **it** '
- (b) O rekile **matšoba** na? Ee, _____
'Did you buy the flowers? Yes, I bought **them** '

[TURN OVER]

- (c) Na le amogêšše **lenaneothêrô**? Ee, _____
'Did you receive the agenda?' Yes, we receive it.'
- (d) Sarah o biditšše **mošemane** na? Ee, _____
'Did Sarah call the boy?' Yes, she called **him** '
- (e) Ô nyaka **mmêrêkô** na? Ee, _____
'Do you need a job?' Yes, I need it '

(5)

5 2 Explain what deverbative nouns are and give examples of such nouns in classes 1 and 2 with their meanings in English or Afrikaans (5)

5 3 Supply the correct possessive concords of the nouns printed in **bold** in order to complete the following phrases.

- (a) **mmêrêkô** . ngaka 'the work of a doctor'
(b) **bommê** . lehôno 'the mothers of today'
(c) **kôfi** koko 'granny's coffee'
(d) **maswi** ... lesea 'the baby's milk'
(e) **botho** .. malome 'uncle's kindness'

(5)

5 4 Give the plural forms of the following nouns

- (a) hlôgô
(b) mogwêra
(c) ngwana
(d) leinô
(e) motse

(5)
/20/

POTŠIŠO 6/QUESTION 6

Translate the given sentences into Northern Sotho

My child is coughing.
She doesn't eat properly
She has a headache
We need to go to the doctor
His medicine will help her

Granny likes to visit us on a Sunday
She goes to church with us.
In the evening she tells us stories
She teaches the children well
All the children love her

/10/

TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SETSWANA**Question 1****Instruction**

This question consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answer 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. 2
- b. 4
- c. 1

- a When greeting more than one person in Setswana one would say .
- 1. Ntatemogolo.
 - 2. Dumela.
 - 3. Dumedisang.
 - 4. Dumelang
- b When saying goodbye to a person who is going, one would say .
- 1. Salang sentlê
 - 2. Phela sentlê
 - 3. Tsamaya sentlê.
 - 4. Tsamayang sentlê
- c The term is used to address a man
- 1. Sesi
 - 2. Aubuti
 - 3. Rra
 - 4. Mma
- d. The pronoun for the first person plural with its subject concord is in Setswana.
- 1. Rona ro
 - 2. Lona lo
 - 3. Rona re
 - 4. Lona le
- e The difference between the **ke** 'I am' and **ke** 'he/she/it/they' is distinguishable in terms of the of with which the **ke** is pronounced
- 1. Length
 - 2. Intonation
 - 3. Voice
 - 4. Tone

[TURN OVER]

- f In Setswana the idea of 'by' or 'through' is expressed by the passive form of the verb followed by
- 1 the morpheme **ga** and the relevant pronoun
 - 2 the morpheme **ke** and the relevant noun
 - 3 the morpheme **se** and the relevant pronoun
 4. the morpheme **tla** and the relevant noun
- g In the past tense of the verb with -ile the subjectival concord of Class 1 (human class) changes
1. from **-o-** to **-a-** in the negative
 2. from **-o-** to **-ba-** in the negative
 3. from **-o-** to **-ya-** in the negative
 4. from **-o-** to **-e-** in the negative
- h The correct subject concord for the noun **Bontatemogolo** (Grandfather and company) as the subject of a sentence is
- 1 be
 - 2 ba
 - 3 bo
 - 4 bu
- i Making a command in Setswana is very easy, because since a command doesn't contain a subject, we don't need to use a .
- 1 subject concord
 - 2 verbal element
 - 3 object concord
 - 4 nominal marker
- j Which one of the following sentences presents the negative of the sentence '**Phaladi o tla ya gae**'?
- 1 Phaladi ga a ne a ya gae
 - 2 Phaladi o ne a sa ye gae
 - 3 Phaladi ga a krla a ya gae
 - 4 Phaladi o ne a sa ile gae

/10/

Question 2

- a Complete the following dialogue.

A: boMma!
 B: . dumelang!
 A: Le ?
 B: têng. Lona kae?
 A: Le rona . têng.
 B: Salang . boRra!
 A: sentlê boMma!

(8)

[TURN OVER]

b Translate the following into Setswana

A I am Phaladi. Who are you?

B I am Sello

(2)

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

Example:

Re dira eng? study

Re a ithuta

i) Ke bomang ba? elder brother and company

ii) Ke mang? grandfather

iii) Wêna o ja eng? meat

iv) A ke kgaisadi? no, mother's brother.

v) O nna kae? Tlhabane.

vi) A leina la gawe ke Mphô? no, her name. Sellô

(7)

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

Example:

i) Ke ja ka eng? molomo

Ke ja ka molomo

ii) A re tshêga ka molala?

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

i) Ke tshwara ka eng? hands.

ii) A ke molala? no, . eyes

iii) O bolawa ke eng? I head

(3)

/20/

Question 3

a Give the negative form of the following sentences

i) Ke kopa nama ya kgomo

ii) Nama ya kolobe e a jewa

iii) Go tsenwa fano

iv) Re ka tsuba fano

v) O ka robala fa, Mma

vi) Ke batla metsi jaanong

vii) Ba teng.

viii) Gladys o buisa sentle

ix) Madi a mantsi

x) Rre o a ba batla

/10/

b Read the following extract and answer the questions following it in Setswana.

Baithuti ba ya yunibesiting ka moso Ga ba gane go ya go ithuta ka gore ba tla kgona go bona tiro fa ba rutegilwe Ba ithuta go kwala le go buisa ka Setswana Ba thuswa ke Rre Le Roux Morago ga ngwaga ba bantsi ba kgona go tlhaloganya se se buiwang Ba bangwe ba tlhoka nako e telele go ithuta go bua Setswana se se phepa

- i) Baithuti ba ya yunibesiting leng?
- ii) Baithuti ba ya kae go ithuta?
- iii) Baithuti ba tla kgona go bona eng fa ba rutegilwe?
- iv) Baithuti ba thuswa ke mang?
- v) Baithuti ba bantsi ba kgona go dira eng morago ga ngwaga?
- vi) Baithuti ba bangwe ba tlhoka nako e kana kang go ithuta go bua Setswana se se phepa?

(6)

c Fill in the correct subject concord

- i) Malome le Rakgadi ile toropong
- ii) Ditapole ... a bola.
- iii) Magadima a bonala
- iv) Sefofane wetse mo lewatleng.

(4)
/20/

Question 4

a Form possessive structures with the words given in brackets in the following sentences:

- i) Re tla ya (your place) ka moso
- ii) Nna (is with) madi
- iii) Basimane le basetsana (of towns) ba rata go ithuta
- iv) Ke (have) mathata
- v) Ke tsamaya ka baesekele (their)
- vi) Banna (law) ba go bôtša dipôtsô
- vii) Margarethe (is with) dingwaga di le masome a mane.
- viii) Ke batla mmuêlêdi (male).
- ix) O rwele hempe (who's)?
- x) Batho (are with) kopano kwa sekolong.

/10/

b Give the correct locative form of the nouns in brackets. Take note of the translation of the sentences

- i) Mosadi o ya (toropo) 'The woman goes to town.'
- ii) Batho ba rata go ya (mabenkele) 'The people like going to the shops.'
- iii) Ngwana o tshotswe (gae) 'The child was born at home.'
- iv) Ntatê o lebêlêla motshameko (thêlêbišênê) 'Father watches the game on television.'
- v) Rre Sebate o ilê (tiro) 'Mr Sebate went to work'
- vi) Re tla ya (ntate). 'We will go to father'.
- vii) Basadi ba dula (Malome) 'The women live at Uncle's place'
- viii) Ba ile (motse). 'They went to the village'
- ix) Ke ya (gae). 'I go home'
- x) Ema (tsela) 'Stand in the road'

/10/
[20]

[TURN OVER]

Question 5

a Fill in the subject concord for the nouns in the following sentences

- i) Mosadimogolo batla go ya gae
- ii) Seatla . . rurugile
- iii) Tlhapi . . nna mo mêtsing
- iv) BôThabô . . rata dijô.
- v) Godimo . . bollo thata (5)

b Complete the following sentences by using the numerals in brackets. Read the translations very carefully in order to determine the type of construction you should use

- i) Bana (raro) ba badilê buka ê 'Three children read this book '
- ii) Modulasetulô (ntlha) o dirile pila. 'The first chairman worked nicely '
- iii) Go na le meagô (lesome) fêla mo tôrôpông ê nnyane. 'There are only ten buildings in the small town '
- iv) Malome o na le dintšwa (supa) mo polasêng ya gagwê. 'Uncle has six dogs on his farm '
- v) Thabo o ne a sa batle go boloka diranta (pêdi) fêla. 'Thabo did not want to deposit only two rands ' (5)

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

- i) Mme Mampuru o bitsa bana 'Mrs Mampuru calls the children.'
- ii) Re lebêlêla diaparô tsa mariga 'We look at the winter clothes '
- iii) Ba nwa kôfi kwa Burgundy's. 'They drink coffee at Burgundy's '
- iv) Sello o tsaya pôsô. 'Sello collects the post.'
- v) Bônkoko ba ja dimonamone. 'Granny and company eat sweets ' (5)

d Rewrite the following Setswana sentences in the negative

- i) *Mosimane o itse monna yô.* 'The boy knows this man '
- ii) *Ke kwala lekwalô* 'I am writing a letter '
- iii) *Suzi o leka go rêka mmôtôrô* 'Suzy is trying to buy a car '
- iv) *Ba ile gae* 'They went home'
- v) *Ke na le bana* 'I have children' (5)
/20/

Question 6

a. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the object with its object concord in each case:

- i) Morutabana o ruta Setswana kwa sekolong
- ii) Monnamogolo o botsa ngwana potso
- iii) Rre o ja maungo kwa nageng
- iv) Kwa gae go tuka molelo (5)

[TURN OVER]

b Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions that will take place in the future

- i) Mosadimogolo o a ba botsa
- ii) Re kopa metsi
- iii) Ba nwa mašwi fela.
- iv) Sello o kwala lekwalo
- v) Bônkoko ba rapela mo kerekeng

(5)
/10/

SOUTHERN SOTHO

Potso 1

Instructions

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

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

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3 etc

- a In a Sesotho sentence the verb must agree with the subject by means of
1. Infixes
 2. Suffixes
 3. Prefixes
 4. ConCORDS
- b Which of the following statements is **more than one person** being greeted in Sesotho?
1. Dumela Lerato
 2. Kgotso mme
 3. Helele morena.
 4. Dumelang baithuti
- c The Sesotho phrase **o dula kae?** Is used to inquire about a person's
1. Behaviour
 2. Name
 3. Culture
 4. Place
- d Which of the following phrases is in a **negative** form?
1. Ha le bua
 2. Ha se nna
 3. Ba fihlile
 4. O dutse ditulong
- e The sentence **Kgotso Moipone** refers to
1. Greeting a person
 2. Introducing a person
 3. Pleased to meeting a person
 4. Congratulating a person

[TURN OVER]

- f In which of the following sentences does the action refer to the first person?
- 1 Yena o fihlile
 - 2 Nna ke fihlile
 - 3 Lona le fihlile
 - 4 Bona ba fihlile
- g Which of the following sentence is **relevant** to weather conditions?
- 1 Ditsela di mpe
 - 2 Lehodimo le thibile
 - 3 Metsi a tletse hohle
 - 4 Sefofane se fofa marung.
- h. A possible answer to "O utlwa ka eng?" is
- 1 Ka mahlo
 - 2 Ka ditsebe
 - 3 Ka molomo
 - 4 Ka hloho
- i Which one of the phrases would be an appropriate response to 'O tshwerwe keng'?
1. Ke mokgohlane
 2. Ke lenyora
 3. Ke tlala
 - 4 Ke lerato
- j Which of the following sentences indicates the **present tense**?
- 1 Banana ba bapetse bolo
 - 2 Bashanyana ba tla bapala
 - 3 Bana ba ja dijo
 - 4 Mosadi o phehile dijo

/10/

Potso 2

- (a) Tlatselletsa ka mahokedi a nepahetseng / Fill in the right subject concords

Mohlala Bana . . ja moroho >bana ba ja moroho

- (a) Mme . . . batla dijo
- (b) Batho . . .rwala merwalo
- (c) Hlooho ya ka bohloko
- (d) Sekepe . . .sesa lewatle
- (e) Ntate kganna kolo.

(5)

- (b) Fana ka bongata ba mabitso ana./ Give the plural of the following nouns.

- (a) Morena . .
- (b) Sefako
- (c) Nkgono
- (d) Lekgowa. .
- (e) Ntja

(5)

[TURN OVER]

(c) Fetolela dipolelo tsena ho lekgathe letlang / Write the following sentences in the future tense form

- (a) Morero o ithutela bongaka
- (b) Hosane ke ya Unisa.
- (c) Bekeng e tlang ke ngola teko ya Sesotho.
- (d) Re ya le metswalle sekolong ka Moqebelo
- (e) Ke a ja

/10/
[20]

Potso 3

(a) Lokisa maetsi ana a be ho lekgathe le fetile Latela mohlala / Change the verbs into the perfect tense form. Follow the example

Mohlala/Example: Mme ha a kule, o (fola) kajeno=fodile

- a) Batho ba re ngwana o (nona) hobane o ja haholo
- b) Malome o (ota) hobane ha a je
- c) Dineo o (thaba) haholo hobane o (ja)
- d) Ntate o (lebella) mme ha a pheha
- e) Mophehi o (apara) sutu e tshweu

/10/

(b) Fana ka maedi a manstwe a sehelletsweng / provide suitable pronouns for underlined words

- (a) Moshemane o tshwerwe ke mangwele
- (b) Lebese le fedile.
- (c) Dikgomo di utswitswe ke mashodu
- (d) Bohobe bo bodile
- (e) Bana ba kgathatswa ke maoto

/10/
[20]

Potso 4

Tlatsa dikgeo tse ho A ka mantswa a nepahetseng a ho B/ Fill in the gaps in column A with correct answers in column B

- | A | B |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Ke bona ka .. | 1. Hlohong |
| (b) Re tshwara ka | 2. leqaqailana |
| (c) Ngwana o ja ka | 3. Mahlo |
| (d) Ho kgumangwa ka | 4. leleme |
| (e) Ke utlwa ka . | 5. letsoho |
| (f) O fufunela ka | 6. meno |
| (g) O latswa ka.. | 7. ditsebe |
| (h) Bana ba tsamaya ka | 8. nko |
| (i) Boko bo . | 9. maoto |
| (j) E kopanya tlhafu le leoto. . | 10. mangole |

[20]

[TURN OVER]

Potso 5

- (a) Fetolela seratswana sena Senyesemaneng / Translate this passage into English

Dumela motswalle

Ho ne ho le monate haholo Ke ithutile haholo ka Nalane ya Basotho Ke ithutile ka dikobo, dikgomo, dipere, diaparo jwaloka katiba ya Basotho. Ke ithutile le ka mabitso a Sesotho a dikgwedi Ke ithutile le ka mabitso a fapaneng a batho le diphoofolo.

/10/

- (c) Fetolela seratswana sena Sesothong / Translate this passage into Sesotho

I am going to tell you about my friend Her name is Tumi Tumi is a pretty girl She is tall and thin Tumi likes long dresses She doesn't like trousers. In summer she wears short pants She is still young. She also likes white t-shirts

/10/

[20]**Potso 6**

- (a) Araba dipotso tse latelang tse mabapi le maemo a lehodimo/Answer the following questions regarding the weather by making use of the
- underlined words
- .

- a Letsatsi le a tjha
- b Maru a kwahetla
- c Moya o foka
- d Lehodimo le thiba
- e Lehwa le kgetheha

(5)

- (b) Sebedisa mahaka-thuo ho phetha dipolelo tse latelang/ Use the correct possessive concords to complete the following sentences

E.g/ Pene moruti Ke pene ya moruti

- a. Bana ba bapala ka bolo . bona
- b. Leponesa le kganna koloi . mmuso
- c. Mosadi o phehela bana... hae
- d. Dikolo . bana di kwalwa hosane
- e. Koli ..morena ke BMW

(5)

/10/

MATSHWAO KAOFELA: [100]**[TURN OVER]**

TSHIVENḂA

QUESTION 1

Instructions

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

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

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- etc

- (a) Choose the correct sentence in the negative which will serve as a response to the following sentence "Ni Ḃo ya munyanyani naa?" (2)
- 1. Khamusi
 - 2. ThiḂivhi
 - 3. Hai
 - 4. Hai, a thi nga yi munyanyani
- (b) Choose the correct translation for the following sentence " I was born in Midrand " (2)
- 1. Ndo bebiwa Midrand
 - 2. Midrand ndi hune nda dzula hone
 - 3. Midrand a si hayani
 - 4. Midrand a si hone ha hashu
- (c) Choose the correct translation for the following sentence " We speak Portuguese at home but I am learning TshivenḂa " (2)
- 1. Hayani a hu ambiwi Tshiphothogisi saizwi hu tshi ambiwa TshivenḂa
 - 2. Hayani ri amba Tshiphothogisi hone ndi khou guda TshivenḂa
 - 3. Tshiphothogisi na TshivenḂa zwi a konḂa vhukuma
 - 4. TshivenḂa tshi a konḂa nga maanda
- (d) Choose the correct translation for the following sentence " Shonisani is writing examination " (2)
- 1. Shonisani u khou nwala mafhungo
 - 2. Shonisani u khou nwala mulingo
 - 3. Shonisani u khou nwala vhurifhi
 - 4. Shonisani u khou nwala mbalo

[TURN OVER]

- (e) Tshivenda has got noun classes (2)
- | | | |
|----|----|------|
| 1 | 23 | |
| 2 | 31 | |
| 3. | 21 | |
| 4 | 26 | /10/ |

QUESTION 2

Give the long form of the verbs in the following sentences:

- (i) Malaṭa u pennda luvhondo
- (ii) Litshani u nwala litambwa
- (iii) Mapholisa vha tevhedza mulayo
- (iv) Murunwa u shata nga phula
- (v) Ri vhala bivhili
- (vi) Mmbengwa u shula muṭa
- (vii) Rudzani u bika makwanda a nguluvhe
- (viii) Litshani u tshina tshikona
- (ix) Mudededzi u funza vhagudri .
- (x) Tshinakaho u ola makolo /20/

QUESTION 3

Change the following sentences into the future tense.

- (i) Mukondri o vhuya
- (ii) Lufuno o ya tshikoloni
- (iii) Musundwa o fara bege
- (iv) Thambulo yo fhela
- (v) Tshimange na mbevha zwo pandamedzana /20/

QUESTION 4

Identify nouns from the following sentences. Then indicate their prefixes and state whether they are personal or non-personal

- (i) Musadzi wa Maano o vhuya
- (ii) Tshisusu tsha mavhala matswuku na a dzivha
- (iii) Kuḍu kwa makhulu wanga kwo wa
- (iv) Makhadzi wawe vho iswa sibadela
- (v) Ndau na khongoni zwo tangana mulamboni /20/

QUESTION 5

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 i wanala ngafhi? (sibadela)
- (v) Kholomo dzi dzula ngafhi? (danga)

/20/

QUESTION 6

Change the following sentences into negatives.

- (i) Maemu o renga vhurotho
- (ii) Ho na mvula khulu
- (iii) Nndu yothe yo tshikafhadzwa nga Ungani
- (iv) Mudzunga u takalela madzhulu
- (v) Vhasidzana vha tshikolo vha tamba khororo

/10/

TOTAL: [100]

XITSONGA

Hlamula swivutiso HINKWASWO / Answer ALL the questions

XIVUTISO XA 1**Swileriso / Instructions**

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

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

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3
- etc

Eka mfumo wa xidemokhirasi ku vumbiwa mavandla yo tala ya tipolitiki Hi Sunguti vandla rin'wana ni rin'wana ni hlawula vayimeri Vayimeri lava va tsala manifesito ya vandla va aneka switshembiso leswi va nga ta swi endlela vanhu lava va va hlawuleke. Leswi swi vula leswaku n'watipolitiki u thoriwa hi vanhu hi voxo, ku nga ri hi vandla kumbe mfumo Leswi hi swona swi endlaka leswaku endzhaku ka ntlhanu wa malembe ku va ni nhlawulo wun'wana Vanhu va yimeriwa eka mfumo hi mavandla lava va ya hlawuleke Mavandla lava na wona ya kuma switulu ku ya hi nhlayo ya vanhu lava va vhoteleke Loko vandla ro tsandzeka ku humelensa swilaveko swa vavhoti va rona, vanhu va nge ri vhoteli Mina a ndzi vhoteli lolo Loko vanhu va tsaka hi ntirho wa n'watipolitiki, va n'wi tlherisela exitulwini leswaku a ya emahlweni ni ku va korhokela

The word Sunguti is the name of the first month of the year

(a) Wnte the names of the following months in Xitsonga according to the 2008 Spelling and Orthography Rules (NB You will be penalised for wrong spelling)

- (i) March
- (ii) May
- (iii) July
- (iv) September
- (v) November

(b) Replace the names of the week with Xitsonga names

- (i) Ndzi ta ya entirhweni hi **Tuesday**.
- (ii) **Friday** i siku ro pfala xikolo
- (iii) A hi tsala xikambelo hi **Musumbunuku**
- (iv) **Ravunharhu** i siku ra vumune ra vhiki
- (v) Hinkwerhu a hi tirhi hi Sonto.

/10/

XIVUTISO XA 2

2 (a) Write down the following sentences in the negative:

- (i) Eka mfumo wa xidemokhiraŝi ku vumbiwa mavandla yo tala
- (ii) Vayimeri lava va tsala manifesito ya vandla
- (iii) N'watipolitiki u thoriwa hi vanhu hi vox.
- (iv) Wanuna u hlaya nyuziphepha
- (v) Xitulu xa tipolitiki xa nandziha

/10/

2 (b) Write down the following sentences in the active voice.

- (i) Mbuti yi xaviwa hi wanuna
- (ii) N'watipolitiki u hlawuriwa hi vanhu
- (iii) Vandla ri rhangeriwa hi Presidente
- (iv) Switulu swa lweriwa emavandleni
- (v) Presidente u seketeriwa hi mutshamaxitulu

/10/
[20]**XIVUTISO XA 3**

3 (a) Write down the following sentences in the **simple past tense**

- (i) Eka mfumo wa xidemokhiraŝi ku vumbiwa mavandla yo tala ya tipolitiki
- (ii) Hi Sunguti vandla rin'wana ni rin'wana ri hlawula vayimeri
- (iii) Vayimeri lava va tsala manifesito ya vandla
- (iv) Switshembiso swi tsariwa eka manifesito
- (v) N'watipolitiki u thoriwa hi vanhu hi vox

/10/

3 (b) Write the sentences in (a) above in the **perfect tense**.

/10/
[20]**XIVUTISO XA 4**

4 (a) Write down the following sentences in the **future tense**

- (i) Eka mfumo wa xidemokhiraŝi ku vumbiwa mavandla yo tala ya tipolitiki
- (ii) Hi Sunguti vandla rin'wana ni rin'wana ri hlawula vayimeri
- (iii) Vayimeri lava va tsala manifesito ya vandla.
- (iv) Switshembiso swi tsariwa eka manifesito.
- (v) N'watipolitiki u thoriwa hi vanhu hi vox

/10/

4 (b) Write the sentences in (a) above in the **negative form**.

/10/
[20]

[TURN OVER]

XIVUTISO XA 5

5 (a) Change the following sentences into questions by using the interrogative words in brackets

- (i) Mfumo wa xidemokhiraŝi wu vumbiwa eAfrika-Dzonga (kwihi?)
- (ii) Hi Sunguti vandla rin'wana ni rin'wana ri hlawula vayimeri (rini?)
- (iii) Vayimeri lava va tsala manifesito ya vandla (hi vahi?)
- (iv) Switshembiso swi tsariwa eka manifesito. (i yini?)
- (v) N'watipolitiki u thoriwa hi vanhu hi voxo (hi mani?)

/10/

5 (b) Replace the underlined words with absolute pronouns

- (i) Eka **mfumo** wa xidemokhiraŝi ku vumbiwa **mavandla** yo tala ya tipolitiki
- (ii) Hi Sunguti **vandla** rin'wana ni rin'wana ri hlawula **vayimeri**
- (iii) **Xitsalo** xa ntima xi tsala **manifesito** ya vandla.
- (iv) **Switshembiso** swi tsariwa **ehansi**
- (v) **N'watipolitiki** u thoriwa hi **vurhangeri** hi byoxe

/10/
[20]**XIVUTISO XA 6**

Hlanganisa swivulwa swimbirhi swi vumba xin'we

- (a) Vana va raha bolo exitarateni
Mudyondzisi wa xinuna u khongerisa vana (loko)
- (b) Sasavona u xeka xinkwa hi mukwana
Xikoxa xi hi oxela xinyanyana (kasi)
- (c) Tatana u phamela varisi swakudya
Wansati u sweka nyama na matsavu (hambiloko)
- (d) Vatswari va heleketa vana ekerekeni
Mufundhisi u katekisa vana ekerekeni (leswaku)
- (e) Ximanga xi na min'wala leyikulu
Ximanga xi kota ku khoma kondlo (hikuva)

/10/

TOTAL: [100]