

**AFL1503**

May/June 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 37 PAGES****Go to the section on YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE and ANSWER ALL THE  
QUESTIONS.****All answers must be written in the exam script.****ZULU / ISIZULU****Phendula YONKE imibuzo****Answer ALL the questions****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] uphetrolu  
 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 lompantshile?  
 ATTENDANT Cha, alimpantshile 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
- f 1. kukhona  
2. bakhona  
3. sikhona  
4. ukhona
- g 1. lawa  
2. lesi  
3. leli  
4. lezi
- h 1. lifutha  
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) -vuke kanjani (usisi)?  
(b) Ngisaphila (umnumzane), wena -njani?  
(c) Imali -phelile  
(d) Isalukazi --yagula  
(e) Abafana --hamba (nga- iveni).  
(f) Isisebenzi --gcwalisa imoto (nga- uphetroli).  
(g) Izingane --thenga oswidi (ikhefi)  
(h) Mina ---thela uphetroli (igalaji)  
(i) Ubaba -thole izithelo ezinhle (isitolo)

[TURN OVER]

- (j) Itiye --khona (ikhishi)  
(k) Amantombazane -ya (ilabhulali)

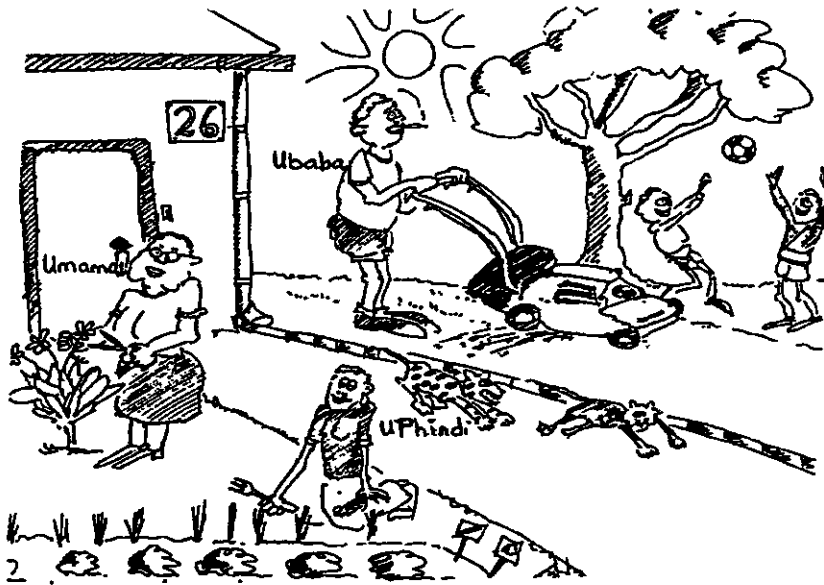
[20]

**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

- (a) Ubaba uyadlala na?  
(b) Umama wenzani?  
(c) Kunabafana abangaki?  
(d) Abafana bayabhema na?  
(e) UPhindi udlala ibhola na?  
(f) Inja iyalithanda ikati na?  
(g) Inja yenzani?  
(h) Ikati lenzani?  
(i) Linjani izulu na?  
(j) Wena uthanda ukusebenza engadini?

[20]

**QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4 (a)**

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

- (a) Umfundisi ufuna ubani? (the students)  
(b) AmaZulu ahlala kuphi? (kwaZulu-Natal)  
(c) Inkosikazi ithenga nini esitolo? (on Tuesday)  
(d) Uvelaphi uMnumzane Ntuli? (Cape Town)  
(e) Ingane iphuzani? (milk)

(10)

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4 (b)**

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) Siphiso, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
- (c) umntwana, (-phuza), umuthi
- (d) oThandi, (-pheka), ukudla
- (e) indoda, (-enza), umsebenzi wakho

(10)  
[20]

**QUESTION 5 / UMBUZO 5 (a)**

Lungisa amagama akubakaki

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

**Isibonelo** Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu)  
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu

- (a) Bathanda ikhofi elinjani? (-mnandi)
- (b) Intombi ithanda isobho elinjani? (-shisa)
- (c) Kukhona abantu abangakanani erestorentini? (-ningi)
- (d) Uweta ubalethela iwayini elinjani? (-bomvu)
- (e) Abantwana bafuna ujusi onjani? (-banda)

(10)

**QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5 (b)**

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**

Bhala okulandelayo ngesiNgisi noma ngesiBhunu.  
Translate the following into English or Afrikaans

PEARL	Sawubona dade, ngingakusiza ngani?
GLADYS	Indodakazi yami izoqala ukuya esikoleni ngonyaka ozayo Idinga iyunifomu yesikole nokunye
PEARL	Ufuna iyunifomu yasiphi isikole?
GLADYS	Ngifuna iyunifomu yase-Sunnyside Primary School.
PEARL	Uneminyaka emingaki lo mntanakho?
GLADYS	Uneminyaka engu-6
PEARL	Imlingana kahle
GLADYS	Yebo, kunjalo
PEARL	Uyayithenga na?
GLADYS	Yebo, ngizoyithatha
PEARL	Kusekhona okunye okufunayo na?
GLADYS	Yebo kusekhona okunye Udinga nezicathulo zesikole
PEARL	Ufuna sayizi bani?
GLADYS	Sayizi 2
PEARL	Zimlingana kahle yini?
GLADYS	Yebo, zimlingana kahle
PEARL	Kusekhona okunye na?
GLADYS	Sisafuna isikhwama samabhuku

[10]  
**AMAMAKI ONKE/TOTAL: [100]**

**XHOSA/ISIXHOSA****QUESTION 1****Instructions**

Questions 1 1 and 1 2 consist 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 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

[TURN OVER]

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]

## QUESTION 2/UMBUZO 2

2.1 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?

[TURN OVER]



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. Sipho
  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

- f
1. wena
  2. zona
  3. nawe
  4. kunjani

- 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 kubuhlungu
  - 3 ngokukhawuleza
  - 4 kakuhle

(10)

- 2 2 Bhala izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngesiNgesi okanye ngesiBhulu.  
Translate the following phrases into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Ufuna malini?
- (b) Ndilibeke ukukhupha imali ebhankini
- (c) Ndifuna ukukwazisa kuNosipho
- (d) Uyakuthanda ukufunda?
- (e) Ndilinde, ndiyeza

(10)  
[20]**QUESTION 3/ UMBUZO 3**

- 3 1 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) Abantwana--ya esikolweni (nga- ibhasi).
- (b) Utata --khwela imoto xa esiya emsebenzini
- (c) Thina --hamba (nga- inyawo) ukuya kwamakhulu
- (d) Iswekile ---kho, iphelile
- (e) Nina --dlala ntoni?
- (f) "Molweni Mhlekazi Mafuya --njani? Hayi, --khona ---khali nganto "
- (g) Wena -sebenza kakhulu

(10)

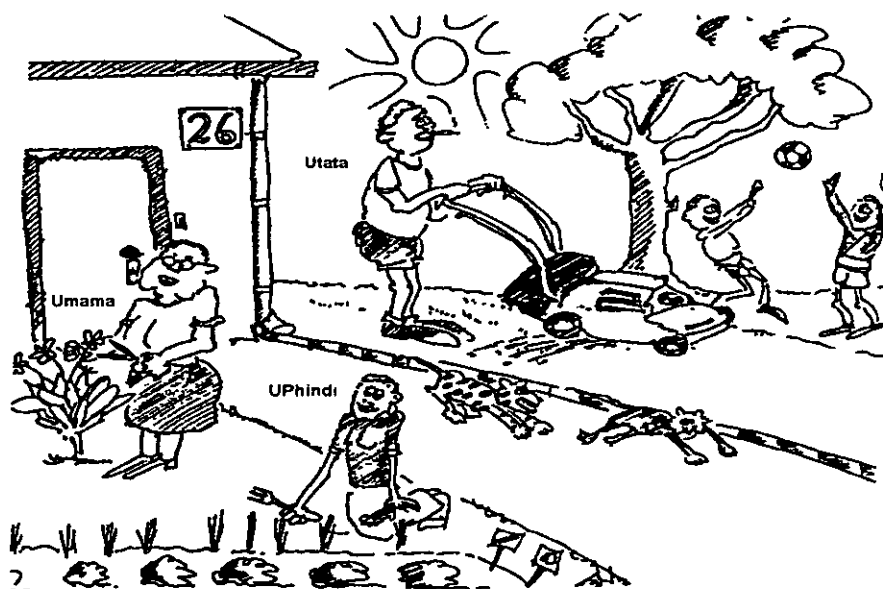
- 3 2 Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa  
Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Xhosa sentences

- (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?

[TURN OVER]

- (i) Linjani izulu?  
(j) Wena uyakuthanda ukusebenza egadini?

(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? (meat)  
(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) Yintoni le? (hand)  
(i) Yintoni le? (eye)  
(j) UThemba ukhathazwa yintoni? (back ache)

[20]

**QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5**

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) Bhabha, (-tsala) amacici kamama wakho.
- (b) UNokuzola, (-pheka), inyama yenkukhu
- (c) USekelewa, (-funda) ukuze uphumelele uviwo lwakho
- (d) Ntombazana, (-za) apha
- (e) OoThemba, (-lungisa) , endlini namhlanje
- (f) Bantwana besikolo, (-sela) utywala.
- (g) UMandla, (-qala), uvavanyo lwakhe lwesiXhosa
- (h) UThandeka, (-ya), edolophini.
- (i) (-hambe) kakuhle de niyofika ekhaya
- (j) Siphso (-bopha) inkabi

[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 uyamazisa uJohnSaliwa? Ewe, uya\_azi

(5)

[10]

**AMANQAKU EWONKE/TOTAL MARKS: [100]**

[TURN OVER]

## NORTHERN SOTHO

## POTŠIŠO 1/QUESTION 1

- a The phrase **Ankê o hlabošê lentšu** will be used to tell someone to
- 1 speak louder
  - 2 hurry up
  - 3 listen carefully
  - 4 repeat something
- b The demonstrative of the word **mošomô** 'work' is
- 1 o
  2. mo
  - 3 wô
  4. yô
- c. Which question will a doctor most likely ask when examining his patient?
- 1 Bosô bo bjang lehôno?
  - 2 O thomilê neng go babja?
  - 3 Na o raloka lotto?
  - 4 O nyaka mmêrêkô na?
- d **Ke lebetše** means
- 1 I agree
  - 2 I am lost
  - 3 I am hungry
  - 4 I forgot
- e Which form of the verb is illustrated by the change of the verb stem **-ruta** to **-ithuta**?
1. Negative form
  2. Stative form
  3. Reflexive form
  4. Polite form
- f Identify the missing subject concords in the sentence **Ngwana ga \_\_\_ phele gabotse, \_\_\_ a lwala** 'The child is not well, he/she is sick'
- 1 o and a
  - 2 a and ga
  - 3 a and o
  - 4 wa and o

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

- 1 bōmotse
- 2 metse
- 3 mēêtse
- 4 botse

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

1. Dijô di bjang?
- 2 A dijô di a tura na?
3. Dijô di kae?
- 4 Dijô di fêdile na?

i Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate option: **Maabane**

- 1 o nyaka go ngwala lengwalô
- 2 o tlô nyaka go ngwala lengwalô
- 3 o tlô ngwala lengwalô
- 4 o thômile go ngwala lengwalô

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, are you going to the office today?        |
| SELINA | (b) | No Thabo, I am going to the police                |
| THABO  | (c) | What's wrong?                                     |
| SELINA | (d) | Yesterday a thief grabbed my bag                  |
| THABO  | (e) | That's unfortunate! What are you going to do now? |
| SELINA | (f) | I don't know. I don't have money or a cellphone   |
| THABO  | (g) | I will help you. Wait a while                     |
|        | (h) | I will draw R200 at the bank.                     |
|        | (i) | Use my cellphone. I have another one.             |
| SELINA | (j) | Thank you, my friend                              |

(10)

2 2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho

- (a) Is Thabo looking after the children?
- (b) I request you to write the minutes (metsotso) of the meeting
- (c) I have started to teach Northern Sotho at school
- (d) How much is this book?/ How much does this book cost?
- (e) We go to the restaurant twice a week

(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) Lesea ga le nwe maswi Le a lwala
- (b) Ke bê ke nyaka mmêrêkô maabane
- (c) Lehôno ke letšatši la matswalô a ka
- (d) Re sepetše kae le kae
- (e) Ankê o tlatšê difôrômô tšê!

(5)

3 3 Give the correct (locative) form of the nouns in brackets Write down the full sentence including the correct form.

- (a) Go na le batho ba bantši (panka) 'There are many people in the bank '
- (b) O tlô ba le kamora ya go rôbala (koko). 'You will have a room to sleep in at granny's place '
- (c) Bašomi ba bê ba le kae (bêkê) yê e fêtilêgo? 'Where were the workers last week?'
- (d) Batswadi ba ka ba šoma (Polokwane) 'My parents are working in Pietersburg '
- (e) Moithuti o kôkôta (lebatl) 'The student is knocking on the door '

(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) Tate o nyaka go rêka kôlô (-golo)  
'Dad wants to buy a big car '
- (b) Lesôgana (-ngwe) le tšwa kae?  
'Where does the other young man come from?'
- (c) Mosadi (-kôpana) ke weitara ya rena  
'The short lady is our waitress '
- (d) Go na le mehlare (botse) ka serapanêng  
'There are beautiful trees in the garden '
- (e) Koko o rata go anêga dikanêgêlô (-têlêlê)  
'Grandmother likes telling long stories '

(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) Na o tlô nwa galase (-bêdi)?  
'Will you drink the second glass?'
- (b) Basetsana ba rata morutiši (tee) fêla.  
'The girls only like one teacher '
- (c) Morêna Boshego o dirile difotokhôpi (šupa)  
'Mr Boshego made seven photocopies '
- (d) Tate o na le mebôtôrô (raro)  
'Father has three cars '
- (e) Ke kgopêla gore o balê matlakala (senyane)  
'Please read nine pages '

(5)

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

- (a) Koko o lebala leina la ka 'Grandma forgets my name.'
- (b) Ke rêka sehlare sa gagwê 'I buy his medicine.'
- (c) Johannes o tsêna ka kêrêkêng. 'Johannes enters the church '
- (d) Baagi ba ya gaê 'The builders go home '
- (e) Bômmê ba bitša bana 'Mother-and-company call the children '

(5)

**[TURN OVER]**



- 4 3 Change the following present tense sentences into future tense sentences:
- (a) Mošemane o leka go bula lebatl 'The boy tries to open the door.'  
 (b) Kgarebê e dula kae? 'Where is the young girl staying?' (2)
- 4 4 Include the auxiliary verb stem **-bê** in the following sentences to reflect actions that continued in the past
- (a) Khômputha e šoma gabotse 'The computer is working well '  
 (b) Johannes o nyaka mmêrêkô. 'Johannes is looking for work '  
 (c) Dimpša di ja bogôbê 'The dogs are eating porridge ' (3)
- 4 5 Write the following Northern Sotho sentences in the negative
- (a) O bê a botša bana maaka. 'He was telling the children lies '  
 (b) O rata go ya paesekôpông ka LaMorena 'You like going to the movies on a Sunday.'  
 (c) Re tlô sepela ka taxi 'We will go by taxi.'  
 (d) Mmê o hlatswitšê diaparô. 'Mother washed the clothes.'  
 (e) Mmušô o buša ka tshwanêlô 'The government is ruling properly.' (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) O araba **sellathêkêng** sa Morena Boshego na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
 'Do you answer Mr Boshego's cellphone?' 'Yes, I answer **it** '
- (b) Bana ba rata go êtêla **koko** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
 'Do the children like to visit granny?' 'Yes, the children like to visit **her** '
- (c) Mosetsana o jile **sefihlolô** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
 'Did the girl eat breakfast?' Yes, the girl ate **it**.'
- (d) A Roger o tseba Sesotho sa Leboa na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
 'Does Roger know Sesotho sa Leboa? Yes, Roger knows **it** '
- (e) Waitara o tlô tšea **lenaneo** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
 'Will the waiter take the menu?' 'Yes, he will take **it** ' (5)
- 5 2 Explain how you would go about creating a deverbative noun in class 1 by using the verb root *-buš-* 'rule' and then use this deverbative noun in a Northern Sotho sentence (5)

[TURN OVER]

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

- (a) **thipa** . tshipi 'a knife of steel, i.e. a steel knife'  
 (b) **dipapadi** . sekôlô 'school games'  
 (c) **bogôbê** . malome 'uncle's porridge'  
 (d) **mošomo** . lephôdisa 'the work of a policeman'  
 (e) **lebati** . moago 'the door of the building'

(5)

5 4 Give the plural forms of the following nouns

- (a) monwana  
 (b) leihlô  
 (c) ngwana  
 (d) malome  
 (e) tsêbê

(5)

**[20]****POTŠIŠO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Translate the given sentences into Northern Sotho

Thabo will not play rugby 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: [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 saying goodbye to one person in Setswana one would say .. when you leave the scene
- 1 Tsamayang sentlê
  - 2. Sala sentlê
  - 3 Tsamaya sentlê.
  - 4 Salang sentlê.
- b Having greeted in Setswana, one normally enquires about the person's well-being by asking the question 'how are you'? Which question is NOT correct?
- 1. O/Le kae?
  - 2. O/Le tsogile?
  - 3. O/Le sa phela naa?
  - 4. O/Le tshogile?
- c The phrase for 'I don't know' in Setswana is
- 1 Ga re itse.
  - 2 Ga ba itse
  - 3. Ga ke itse
  - 4 Ga se itse
- d The pronoun for the first person singular with its subject concord is in Setswana.
- 1 Nna ke
  - 2 Bona ba
  - 3. Rona re
  - 4. Lona le

**[TURN OVER]**

- e The difference between the **ke** 'I am' and **ke** 'he/she/it/they' is distinguishable in terms of the with which the **ke** is pronounced.
1. Length
  2. Intonation
  3. Voice
  4. Tone
- 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 The correct negative form of the sentence 'Monnamogolo o jele' is
- 1 Monnamogolo ga se a je
  - 2 Monnamogolo ga o a ja
  - 3 Monnamogolo ga a ja
  - 4 Monnamogolo ga a a ja
- h The correct possessive concord for the noun **diatla** (hands) as the possession is
- 1 ya
  - 2 ba
  - 3 tsa
  - 4 lwa
- 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 possessive concord
  3. verbal element
  - 4 nominal marker
- j Which one of the following sentences presents the negative of the sentence: '**Ke na le bana**'?
- 1 Ga ke na le bana
  - 2 Ga ke na bana
  - 3 Ga se na le bana
  - 4 Ga se na bana.

[10]

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 2**

a Answer the following questions with reference to the pictures

i) Ke mang yô?



ii) A ke monna le mosadi?



iii) Monnamogolo yô, o dira eng?



iv) A monna le mosadi ba na le ngwana?



v) A setshwantshô sê ke sa mosimane? Ke sa mong?



(5)

[TURN OVER]

- b Give the correct term for each of the following in Setswana and use the word you give in a Setswana sentence stating that it is yours

knees  
finger  
eye  
hair  
ears

(10)

- c Write a short dialogue between you (nna) and a doctor (ngaka). The doctor asks you if you have a pain. You answer that you have a pain He/She asks you to open your mouth and put out your tongue He further asks if you have a cough. You answer that you don't have a cough

(5)

**[20]****QUESTION 3**

- a Read the following extract and give the opposite, i.e. the negative if the verb is in the positive and the positive if the verb is in the negative, of the sentences following the extract

Reetsang sentlê! Ke batla go le ruta ka ga HIV/AIDS Bolwêitse bô, ga se bolwêitse jaaka malwaêitse a mangwê. Ga o itse fa o na le bolwêitse ba HIV/AIDS O simolola go lwala fêla. Mogare wa HIV o o amogela ka madi O tsêna mo mading ka thôbalanô fêla. Ga o kgone go tsêna mo mading fa o kgoma motho. Mogare o o bula tsela gore o bolaiwe ke bolwêitse ba mofuta o mongwe jaaka bolwêitse ba sehuba kgotsa nyumonia

- i) Se reetseng!
- ii) Ga ke batle go le ruta ka ga bolwêitse ba HIV/AIDS
- iii) Ke bolwêitse jaaka malwêitse a mangwê.
- iv) O itse fa o na le bolwêitse bô
- v) Ga o simolole go lwala fêla
- vi) Mogare wa HIV ga o o amogele ka madi fêla
- vii) Ga o tsêne mo mading ka thôbalanô.
- viii) O kgona go se tsene mo mading
- ix) Mogare wa HIV ga o bule tsela go malwêitse a mngwe
- x) O ka se bolaiwe ke bolwêitse ba nyumonia

(10)

- b. Give the Setswana request or question for the following

- i) Request water
- ii) Ask for the oil and water to be checked.
- iii) Request for the tyres to be pumped.
- iv) Ask for R100's of petrol to be put in your car
- v) Ask which type of petrol you want

(5)

c Fill in the correct subject concord for the indication in brackets

- i) (You – plural) ya kae?
- ii) (We) ya karatšhêng
- iii) (They) rata go go botsa potsô
- iv) (I) tla tsamaya sentlê
- v) (He/She) tla boa leng?

(5)  
[20]

#### QUESTION 4

a Give the negative of the following statements but also state the positive in terms of the word given in brackets, i.e. negate and then state the truth in terms of the word given in brackets

- i) Ke bese (kolo)
- ii) Ke ya tirông (gaê)
- iii) Ke tsamaya ka maoto (bese)
- iv) Bana ba ya torôpông (sekôlông)
- v) Re rata dithekisi (sefofane).

(10)

b Write a paragraph in Setswana in which you include the following

- i) Greet the waiter (male).
- ii) Say thank you (plural).
- iii) Request the menu (singular)
- iv) Ask for chicken, vegetables and fries
- v) Request the bill.

(5)

c Write down the phrases for the following in a shop

- i) Request to be excused
- ii) Request help.
- iii) Ask where the sugar is.
- iv) State that you want to buy bread
- v) State that you are also grateful.

(5)  
[20]

**Question 5**

a State for each picture what the weather is like

i)



ii)



iii)



iv)



v)



(5)

b. Give the Setswana for the following sentences

- i) I'm hungry
- ii) I have a toothache
- iii) She writes with a pen.
- iv) He is going home by bus
- v) They are asked by you

(5)



c Change the nouns in brackets in the following sentences to reflect locality:

- i) (Tirô) ga go monate
- ii) Ka moso re tla ya (tôrôpô)
- iii) Ke batla go ya (banka)
- iv) Re ya (nkoko)
- v) Ke nna (polasê)

(5)

d. Give the plural form of the following nouns and use each noun (the plural form) in a sentence of your own:

- i) rra
- ii) tsêbê
- iii) mosetsana
- iv) bogôbê
- v) lonaka

(5)

[20]

### Question 6

a Rewrite the following sentences in the present tense

- i) Re ile gae
- ii) Monnamogolo o tla go bitsa
- iii) Rre o jele nama ya nku
- iv) Ba tla re bitsa
- v) Letsatsi le tla re fisa

(5)

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

- i) Monna yô, o tshwaretswe petelelo
- ii) Mosekisi o kgalemêla mmuêlêdi
- iii) Ba buile nnete.
- iv) Sello o tshwerwe
- v) Ke kopa maitshwarêlô kwa maphôdisêng

(5)

[10]

TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

**SOUTHERN SOTHO****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

**POTSO 1**

a The class prefixes normally have the structure

- 1 vowel + vowel
- 2 vowel + consonant
- 3 consonant +consonant
- 4 consonant + vowel

b The singular classes have numbers

- 1 odd
- 2 unbalanced
- 3. even
- 4. multiple

c The following are personal pronouns EXCEPT

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

d The absolute pronouns use the same subject concords as the

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

e The word motsheare refers to which time of the day?

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

- f 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
- g Where the possessor noun is a noun which belongs to the Ø-relationship class, class 1a, the is used instead of the ordinary possessive concord
1. the wa-
  2. the ya-
  - 3 the ba-
  - 4 the tsa-
- h Sesotho is an agglutinating language i e parts called . are written separately as part of the same word.
1. Morphemes
  - 2 phonemes
  - 3 phonemics
  4. phonics
- i. Which of the following sentence indicates a recently completed action?
- 1 Ho o tjhesa.
  - 2 Ba se ba lahleha
  - 3 Ba tla tsamaya hosing
  - 4 Ke robehile
- j. Which of the following expressions expresses a means of transport?
- 1 Ba tsamaya kapele
  - 2 Baeti ba fihlile maobane
  3. Ba tsamaya ka motokara
  4. Ba palama sefate

[10]

**POTSO 2**

A Phetha puisano e latelang ya ditumediso/ Complete the following dialogue on greetings

Sebui A

- (i) bomme  
 (iii) . kae?  
 (vi) le re teng  
 (viii) leemedi la motho wa pele bonngweng ke le  
 (x) leemedi la motho wa boraro bonngweng ke

Sebui B

- (ii) . bomme  
 (iv) .. teng . (v) . le kae?  
 (vii) salang . bomme  
 (ix) bongateng

(10)

[TURN OVER]

B Tlatsa dipolelo tse latelang ka makgethi a nepahetseng/ Provide the correct form of the adjectives in the following sentences.

Mohlala: mose o --- (sehla)  
Mose o mosehla

- (i) Bohobe bo --- (sweu)
- (ii) Jwang bo----(tala)
- (iii) Seeta se---(tjha)
- (iv) Lerole le---(fubedu)
- (v) Mosadi e---(holo)

(10)  
[20]

### POTSO 3

A Fana ka mabitso a Sesotho a dinako tse latelang/ Give Sesotho words for the following time words

- (i) Late afternoon
- (ii) Just now
- (iii) Always
- (iv) Wednesday
- (v) Saturday
- (vi) Today
- (vii) Tuesday
- (viii) Over the weekend
- (ix) At night
- (x) At midday

(10)

B Ngola maemedi a mantswe a sehelletsweng ka tlase/ Give the pronouns of the underlined words

- (i) Maki o batla bohobe
- (ii) Batho ba reka phofo
- (iii) Nama e a bitsa
- (iv) Metsi a fedile
- (v) Ke bua Sesotho

(10)  
[20]

**POTSO 4**

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

Bonngwe	Bongata
.	difate
. .	majwe
. .	barwetsana
. .	dikgoho
. .	mahobe

(10)

B Tlatsa dipolelo tse latelang ka mahokedi a nepahetseng/ Supply the correct subject concords in the following sentences:

- (i) Seeta . tabohile
- (ii) Bana jele
- (iii) Bohobe .. bodile
- (iv) Lebese . jewe ke katse.
- (vi) Dijalo . sentse ke pula

(10)  
[20]**POTSO 5**

A. Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang ho lekgathe lejwale/Rewrite the following sentences present tense

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

(10)

B Etsa dipotso ka dipolelo tse latelang/Make questions of the following sentences.

- (i) Lerato o tsamaya ka pere.
- (ii) Theko ya matlo a phahame.
- (iii) Lenyora le a bolaya
- (iv) Mahlo a hae a bohloko
- (vi) Diphoofolo di hapilwe ke mashodu

(10)  
[20]

**POTSO 6**

Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang tatolong/ change the following sentences into the negative form

- (i) Moithuti o ngola teko
- (ii) Banna ba apere dikobo
- (iii) Nkgono o pepile ngwana.
- (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba tsamaya ka maoto
- (v) Kolo ya ntate e robehile
- (vi) Sejana se ptjhatlehile
- (vii) Mabele a jelwe ke dikgomo
- (viii) Kobo tsa bana di ntle.
- (ix) Sengolwa sa teng se thata.
- (x) Palo ya batho ya 2012 e phahame ho feta ya 2001

[10]  
**TOTAL: [100]**

## TSHIVENḐA

## 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 e under each other, and next to each letter, give the correct answer, e.g.

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

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer

(a) In Tshivendḓa the interrogative word is placed...

- 1 in-front of the sentence
- 2 at the end of the sentence
- 3 at the beginning of the sentence
- 4 in the middle of the sentence
- 5 none of the above (2)

(b) In a Tshivendḓa sentence the verb must agree with the subjects by means of ...

- 1 objects
- 2 pronouns
- 3 roots
- 4 concords
- 5 none of the above (2)

(c) The structure of Tshivendḓa is mainly based on a...

- 1 stem
- 2 root
- 3 verb
- 4 pronoun
- 5 noun class system (2)

(d) Choose the correct form of greeting used by women only in Tshivendḓa

- 1 Nndaa!
- 2 Aa!
- 3 Yawee!
- 4 Ee!
- 5 Zwo ralo! (2)

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

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

(2)  
[10]

## QUESTION 2

2.1 Change the relatives in the following sentences to their respective negative forms:

- (a) Ndi nnyi ane a khou vhuya zwino?
- (b) Ndi khou toḡa tie ine ya fhisa
- (c) A thi hou vha fha mishonga ine ya vha farisa
- (d) Mutukana ane a funa u shuma u ngafhi?
- (e) Ndi lumbo lune lwa imbiwa nga vhana vha tshikolo

(10)

2.2 Complete the following sentences by filling in the perfect positive form of the relative with the pronoun ending in -e in the place of the verb stem in brackets:

- (a) Hu na tshithu (-dzhena) iḡoni ḡanga
- (b) O xedza bugu (-fhela) u vhaliwa
- (c) Tshanda (-swa) tsho no fhola zwino
- (d) Ndi tshelede yanga (-xela) nḡilani
- (e) Ndi vhone (-swika) mulovha

(10)  
[20]

## QUESTION 3

3.1 Change the following sentences into the future tense.

- (a) Ndanduleni u shuma Johannesburg
- (b) Vhadededzi vho ḡerekela pfunzo i si yavhudi
- (c) Ano maḡuvha Unisa matshudeni vha ḡinwalisa kha lubuvhisi
- (d) Vhasidzana na vhatukana vha tamba khadi
- (e) Ndileni u nwala mulingo wawe wa u fhedzisa

(10)

3.2 Change the subjects in the following sentences to the plural:

- (a) Ndi khou ḡuwa zwino
- (b) U khou amba nga maanda
- (c) Tshi khou pandamedza mbevha
- (d) Yo wela luwani
- (e) Mbudzi yo ḡa mavhele a Vho-ḡiwalaga

(10)  
[20]



**QUESTION 4**

Replace the imperative forms in the following sentences with phrases that commence with arali and leave out the conjunction uri changing the verb that follows on uri, to the future tense.

- (a) Vha vhidzeni uri vha vhuye hayani
- (b) Vha fariseni uri vha fhedze mushumo wavho namusi
- (c) Kha riṭuwe zwino uri ri swike li tshi vho tsha
- (d) Kha vha mu vhudze uri a ḡe nga u ṭavhanya
- (e) Kha vha sendele tsini uri ndi vha pfe zwavhudi

[20]

**QUESTION 5**

Replace the objects in the sentences below with their concords

- (a) Ri la vhuswa
- (b) Musidzana u shela maḡi
- (c) Muvegulu u khou dzinga vhukunda
- (d) Mvula i khou nela mavhele
- (e) Mmbwa i khou kukuna rambo
- (f) Mudededzi u khou nwala nga tshoko
- (g) Vhatukana vha khou tamba bola
- (h) Magevhenga o pwasha vhengele
- (i) Matshudeni vha khou nwala mulingo
- (j) Vha khou rwa vhana

[20]

**QUESTION 6**

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

- (i) Muofhe o vhuya tshikoloni (6)
- (ii) Musundwa ndi nwana wavhudi (2)
- (iii) Matshele u khou nwala (2)

[10]

TOTAL: [100]

**XITSONGA****Hlamula swivutiso HINKWASWO /Answer ALL the questions****XIVUTISO XA 1/QUESTION 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. 4
- c 3, etc

Read the following dialogue between a motorist (Muchayeri) and a petrol attendant (Mutirhi egarajini) 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

MUCHAYERI Avuxeni Tatana  
 MUTIRHI [a], Manana  
 MUCHAYERI Mi njhani ku pfuka?  
 MUTIRHI Hi [b] hi ngo kombela n'wina?  
 MUCHAYERI Na hina hi pfukile.  
 MUTIRHI Hi nga mi pfuna . [c] Manana?  
 MUCHAYERI . [d] petirolo.  
 MUTIRHI Ya mali muni?  
 MUCHAYERI Ya R200.  
 MUTIRHI Mi lava ya nomboro [e]?  
 MUCHAYERI . Chela 93  
 MUTIRHI . Ka ha ri na swin'wana [f]?  
 MUCHAYERI Wa nga kamba mavhilwa  
 MUTIRHI . [g] vhilwa ri le hansinyana  
 MUCHAYERI Ri lo ponca xana?  
 MUTIRHI E-e, a ri poncangi, ri lo phya moya katsongo  
 MUCHAYERI . [h] moya Tatana  
 MUTIRHI Ndzi ri pompela ku fika kwihl?  
 MUCHAYERI Ku fika eka 2  
 MUTIRHI Hinkwaswo se swi lulamile  
 MUCHAYERI Hi leyi [i]  
 MUTIRHI Inkomu Manana. [j] kahle.  
 MUCHAYERI Salani mi xuma.

- a 1 Ndaa
- 2 Yebo
- 3 Thobela
- 4. Ahee

**[TURN OVER]**

- b 1 swona  
2. mina  
3. pfukile  
4 hina
- c 1 kwihl  
2 hl yini  
3 ka mani  
4. mundzuku
- d 1. Ndzi rhandza  
2 Ndzi vona  
3 Ndzi kombela  
4 Ndzi hakela
- e 1. wihl  
2. vahl  
3 mani  
4 vamanl
- f 1 rini  
2. kona  
3. xana  
4 phela
- g 1 lenl  
2 lexl  
3 lawa  
4 lebyl
- h 1. Engeta  
2. Humesa  
3 Pfurhetela  
4 Engetela
- i 1. phenxeni  
2. mali  
3 nyiko  
4 bazela
- j 1. Ml sala  
2 Salani  
3 Ml famba  
4 Hl famba

[10]

**XIVUTISO XA 2/QUESTION 2**

2 1 Rewrite the following sentences in the perfect aspect:

- (a) Ndzi tsala papila
- (b) Wansati u kukula xivava
- (c) Xikwembu xi nisa mpfula
- (d) Jaha ra yimbelela
- (e) Mufana wa yiva

(10)

2 2 Rewrite the sentences in 2.1 above in the future tense

(10)

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

3 1 Use the absolute pronouns of all the nouns in the following sentences

- (a) Homu yi dya byanyi
- (b) Ximanga xi nwa masi
- (c) Timbyana ti lwela rhambu
- (d) N'wana u randza lamula
- (e) Vavanuna va oxa nyama.

(10)

3 2 Write the following sentences in the past tense:

- (a) Xikoxa xi tshivela ndzilo nimixo
- (b) Mufana u risile timbuti tolo.
- (c) Ximanga a xi dya kondlo
- (d) Muti lowu i wukulu swinene
- (e) Risimati, tana haleno.

(10)

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

4 1 Add the necessary concords to complete the following sentences.

- (a) Risenga \_ lava vuswa \_ yena
- (b) Homu \_ wena \_ lahlekile
- (c) Ku tlanga \_ vona \_ chavisa.
- (d) Mandza \_ huku \_ fayekile.
- (e) Nenge \_ mina \_ pfimbile.

(10)

4 2 Translate the following words into English

- (a) muti
- (b) yindlu
- (c) mufana
- (d) khumbi
- (e) rtho
- (f) mhandzi
- (g) xihlungwani
- (h) tshuri

**[TURN OVER]**

- (i) musi  
(j) sindza
- (10)  
[20]

**XIVUTISO XA 5/QUESTION 5**

5 1 Use the following words in a sentence to bring out their meanings clearly

- (a) yini?  
(b) -tsongo  
(c) kwihl?  
(d) sweswi  
(e) kambe
- (10)

5 2 Read the passage below and then give the diminutives of the words below

Mawaku munhu loyi a nga na n'wana wa mufana Mufana a nga risa tinguluve, timbuti na marhole. Na nkombe a nga ku vatlela a tlhela a ya ka mati A nga ku pfuna na loko ku ri na nkhuvo Phela mafurha ya n'wana i ku rhumiwa

- (a) tinguluve  
(b) mufana  
(c) n'wana  
(d) timbuti  
(e) nkombe  
(f) mati  
(g) marhole  
(h) mafurha  
(i) munhu  
(j) nkhuvo
- (10)  
[20]

**XIVUTISO XA 6/QUESTION 6**

Give the plurals of the following nouns

- (a) n'wana  
(b) homu  
(c) nhwanyana  
(d) muti  
(e) risokoti  
(f) ximanga  
(g) nyoka  
(h) mbuti  
(i) riwa  
(j) mutwa

[10]  
**TOTAL: [100]**