

AFL1503

October/November 2014

LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS ACQUISITION IN AN AFRICAN LANGUAGE I

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS
FIRST
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Closed book examination

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This paper consists of **FORTY TWO (42) pages**

Go to the section on **YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE** and **ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

All answers must be written in the exam script

ISIZULU/ZULU

Phendula **YONKE** imibuzo.
 Answer **ALL** the questions.

UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1**Instructions**

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 3
 c 2
 etc

Funda lezi zingxoxo ezilandelayo bese ugqwalisa izikhala noma uguqula amagama akubakaki. Read the following dialogues and then select the missing word from the options given. The letters in brackets in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions

[TURN OVER]

Kwadokotela

- A Sawubona Mandla! Unani namhlanje?
 B Sawubona dokotela (a) kahle Ngiphethwe (b)
 A Ngabe (c) na?
 B Yebo, kakhulu Dokotela Futhi ikhanda lami (d)
 A Mandla, (e) embhedeni Ngifuna (f)

(6)

Sikhuluma ocingweni

- A (g) nguCeliwe okhulumayo
 B (h) sawubona ufuna ukukhuluma (i)?
 A Ngicela ukukhuluma noThoko
 B Ngiyaxolisa (j) manje

(4)

(a)

- 1) unjani
- 2) angizizwa
- 3) awuzizwa
- 4) ngiyazizwa

(b)

- 1) yisifuba
- 2) isifuba
- 3) esifuba
- 4) yesifuba

(c)

- 1) sibuhlungu
- 2) ubuhlungu
- 3) kubuhlungu
- 4) yibuhlungu

(d)

- 1) iyashisa
- 2) liyashisa
- 3) kuyashisa
- 4) buyashisa

(e)

- 1) awulali
- 2) awulale
- 3) awulele
- 4) awulala

(f)

- 1) ukukupopola
- 2) ukusipopola
- 3) ukungipopola
- 4) ukubapopola

[TURN OVER]

(g)

- 1) sawubona
- 2) siyakubona
- 3) ngiyakubona
- 4) bayakubona

(h)

- 1) cha
- 2) yebo
- 3) ngiyakuzwa
- 4) angazi

(i)

- 1) nami
- 2) nobani
- 3) kubani
- 4) ubani

(j)

- 1) ukhona
- 2) abekho
- 3) angikho
- 4) akekho

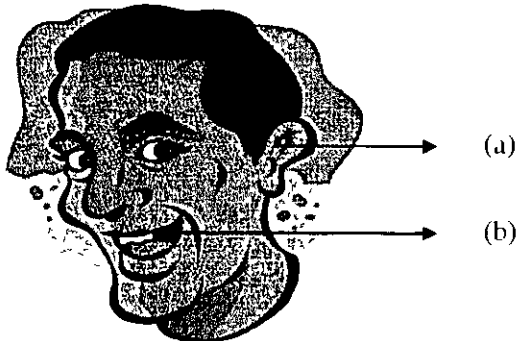
[10]

UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

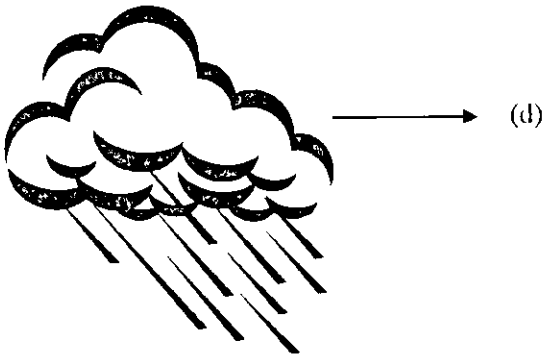
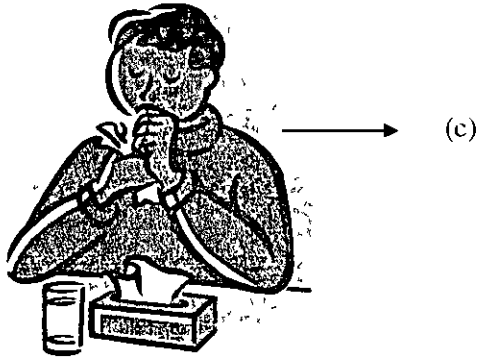
2 1 Bheka imifanekiso engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu
Answer the following questions in Zulu by means of the given pictures

Example / Isibonelo Yini lokhu? Yindlu

- (a) Yini lokhu? What is this?
- (b) Yini lokhu? What is this?
- (c) UThandeka uphethwe yini? What is Thandeka suffering from?
- (d) Linjani izulu? How is the weather? (Bhala izinto ezimbili – give two answers) (10)



[TURN OVER]



2 2 Guqula imisho elandelayo ibe yindlela ephoqayo / Tshela abantu abalandelayo ukuthi benzeni noma bangenzini – Qaphela ubunye noma nobuningi
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), kancane
Ntombi, bamba kancane!

- (a) umfana, (-sula), umlomo
- (b) oSisana, (-bhema), endlini (negative)
- (c) abafundi, (-za), lapha kithi
- (d) uThandi, (-cima), ızibane
- (e) amantombazane, (-geza), ızitsha

(10)
[20]

UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3

3 1 Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokulungisa ubunini phakathi emishweni yonke
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

Example/Isibonelo Behlise ngo-3 cent inani (ubisi)
Behlise ngo-3 cent inani lobisi

- (a) Inyama (imvu) iyabiza
- (b) Leli yibhola (abafana)
- (c) Izindlu (idolobha) ziyadula
- (d) Imoto (ubaba) idinga uphethroli
- (e) Amasondo (imoto) agcwele umoya

(10)

[TURN OVER]

- 3 2 Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano sikamenziwa
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

Example/Isibonelo. Ukhokhele uswidi na, Sibongile? Yebo, ngi_khokhele
Yebo, ngiwukhokhele

- (a) Bazodonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, bazo_donsa
(b) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya_thanda
(c) UJames ubingelela isalukazi? Yebo, uya_bingelela
(d) Isisebenzi sithela amanzi emotweni? Yebo, siya_thela
(e) UThoko wazi uJohn Shabalala na? Yebo, uya_azi

(10)
[20]

UMBUZO 4/QUESTION 4

Funda le ndaba bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo
Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow

Inkosikazi yomuzi: UNkosikazi Majola usebenza ekhaya Usebenza kakhulu ngoba ukhuthela
Usebenza ekuseni futhi usebenza ntambama NgoMsombuluko uzolungisa indlu
Uzosula ifenisha ngendwangu futhi uzohuva amakhaphethe ngomshini Ekhishini uzohlanza
phansi NgoLwesibili uzowasha Uzowasha ngensipho Uzofaka insipho emanzini
Uzosebenzisa umshini ngoba umshini uwasha kahle kunezandla Uzokweneka izingubo
ocingweni ngaphambi koku ayina NgoLwesihlanu uzobhaka amakhekhe njengogogo
Uzosebenzisa ufulawa Futhi uzosebenzisa ushukela namaqanda nobisi NgoMgqibelo
uzophumula ngoba abantwana bazomsiza Bona bazosebenza ekhaya

- (a) Yenza imibuzo ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelayo
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words
-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, ubani?, ngani?
(b) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative

(10)
(10)
[20]

UMBUZO 5/QUESTION 5

- 5 1 Sebenzisa izabizwana zokukhomba ezindaweni eziphawuleyo
Use the different positions of the demonstratives (as indicated)

Isibonelo Basho abantu (pos 1)
Basho laba bantu

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

(10)

5 2 Lungisa amagama akubakaki
Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

Example/Isibonelo Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu)
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu

- (a) Umama ugqoke isigqoko (-mnyama)
- (b) Kukhona abafundi (-ningi) e-Unisa ngo-2014
- (c) Ekliniki kukhona ingane (-gula)
- (d) UPiti unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole
- (e) Amadoda athenga ukudla (-mnandi) ekhefi

(10)
[20]

UMBUZO 6/QUESTION 6

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

- (a) Ufundani? (book)
- (b) Abazali bafuna ubani? (boy)
- (c) Niphuzani? (tea)
- (d) AmaZulu ahlala kuphi? (kwaZulu-Natal)
- (e) Uzobuya nini uMandla? (Sunday)

[10]
IMIKLOMELo EPHELELE/TOTAL: [100]

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

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 4
- 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

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 Mhlekezzi 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

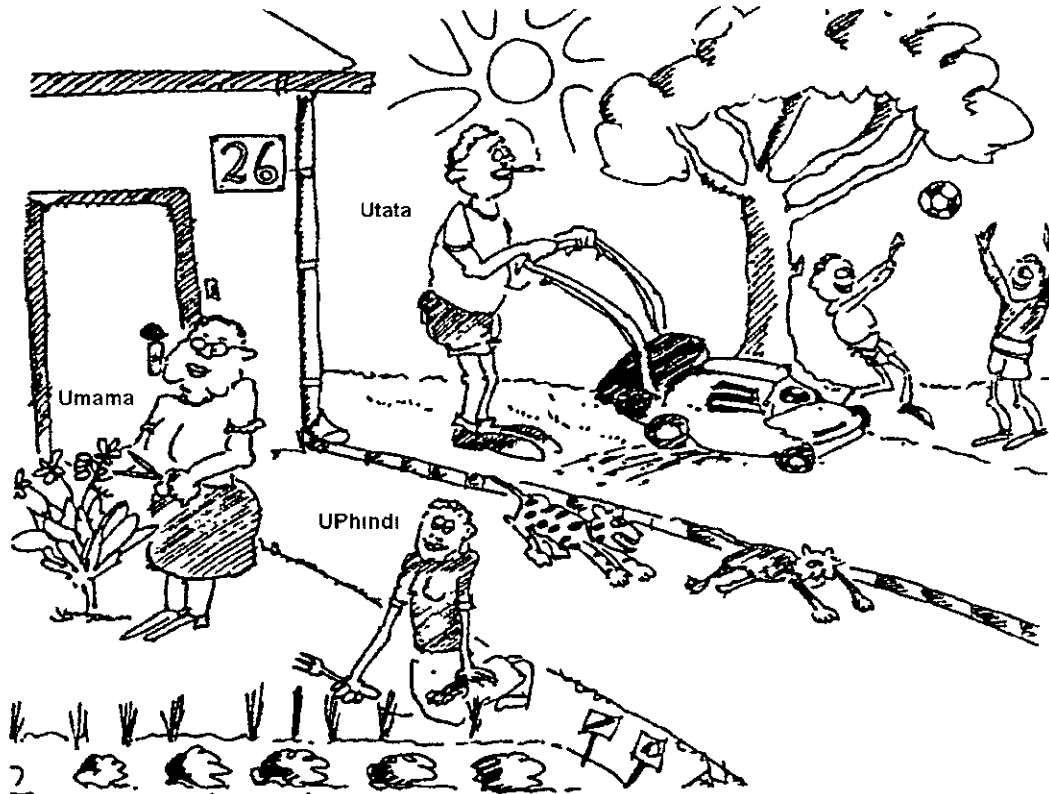
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QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3

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 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.

- a 3
b 2
c 4
etc

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 Siphos
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 kanjani

[TURN OVER]

- 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**

- 4.1 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)

- 4.2 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. Ndikuthelile wona na nkosikazi?
(d) "Umnumzana Sokhuthu ufikile na?" "Uxolo, akekho ngoku kodwa uzobuya emini"
(e) "Mandikwazise, Thabo nguNosipho lo" "Ndibulela ukukwazi ntombi entle!"

(10)
/20/**[TURN OVER]**

QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5

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 Thursday at six)
- (b) Bathenga ntoni kwaSpar? (cabbage)
- (c) Baqala nini ukusebenza? (on Friday)
- (d) Ufuna ipetroli yamalini nkosazana? (R50)
- (e) Niphethwe yintoni madoda? (head ache)
- (f) Yintoni le? (neck)
- (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/

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 xhegwazana? Ewe, uya_bulisa
- (d) Umsebenzi uthela amanzi emotweni? Ewe, uya_thela
- (e) Ingaba uThoko uyamazisa uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya_azi

(5)
/10/**AMANQAKU EWONKE/TOTAL MARKS: [100]****[TURN OVER]**

NORTHERN SOTHO

POTŠIŠO 1/QUESTION 1

Intructions:

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

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

- a 3
- b 4
- c 1
- etc

a The form of address used for an unmarried woman is

- 1 *Mosadi*
- 2 *Mohumagatšana*
- 3 *Mma*
- 4 *Mosetsana*

b *Ke lapile* means

- 1 I am lost
- 2 I am tired
- 3 I am hungry
- 4 I am glad

c The personal pronoun of *mosadi* is

- 1 *wōna*
- 2 *yōna*
- 3 *wēna*
- 4 *yēna*

d The plural form of *malome* 'uncle' is

- 1 *bōmalome*
- 2 *bamalome*
- 3 *lelome*
- 4 *balome*

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

- 1 *Ke Sontaga*
- 2 *Ke morutiši*
- 3 *Ke iri ya boraro*
- 4 *Ke a leboga*

[TURN OVER]

- f 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 rekiša diêta*
 - 3 *E apea dijô*
 - 4 *E ruta bana*
- g When indicating locality with reference to nouns which refer to people (e.g. with granny), we usually use
- 1 *ka* before the word, e.g. *ka koko*
 - 2 the word in its unaltered form, e.g. *koko*
 - 3 *-ng* at the end of the word, e.g. *kokong*
 - 4 *go* before the word, e.g. *go koko*
- h Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the present tense *-a-* is used?
- 1 *Monna o a ngwala metsotso*
 - 2 *Lesogana le a itšhomêla*
 - 3 *Mmotoro o a kitima ka lebelô*
 - 4 *Thabo o a êtêla mang?*
- i The deverbative noun in class 3 formed from the verbal root *-buš-* is
- 1 *mmuši*
 - 2 *mebušô*
 - 3 *mmušô*
 - 4 *pušô*
- j The appropriate response to *Le kae?* Would be
- 1 *Re gôna*
 - 2 *Ke a leboga*
 - 3 *Dumêla!*
 - 4 *Agêê!*

/10/

POTŠIŠO 2/QUESTION 2

2.1 Translate the following dialogue into Northern Sotho

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

(10)

[TURN OVER]

2 2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho

- (a) How much is a glass of Coke?
- (b) I forgot to draw money
- (c) No, I don't work on Sundays
- (d) My deepest sympathy to you/ I feel sorry for you
- (e) Let us pray

(10)
/20/

POTŠIŠO 3/QUESTION 3

3 1 Write down the names of any five days of the week in English or Afrikaans, followed by their equivalents in Northern Sotho (5)

3 2 Translate the following sentences into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Ga ke je nama E a tura
- (b) Na o rata go dula o nnoši?
- (c) Ngwana wa ka o ôpša ke hlôgô
- (d) Ke kgopêla gore o fetše ka pela
- (e) Akô nošêtše serapana bjâlê!

(5)

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

- (a) *Phutêgô e kgobokana (kêrêkê)* 'The congregation meets at the church '
- (b) *O se kê wa tšhaba selô (ramênô)* 'There is nothing to be afraid of at the dentist's (consulting rooms) '
- (c) *Badirêdi ba šoma kudu (polasa)* 'The workers work hard on the farm '
- (d) *Batswadi ba ka ba tšwa (Tshwane)* 'My parents come from Tshwane '
- (e) *Re tlo ipshina (boikhutšo) bja Matswalô a Morêna* 'We are going to enjoy ourselves during the Christmas holidays (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) *Koko o anêga kanêgêlô (-têlêlê)*
'Grandmother tells a long story '
- (b) *Bana ba ka ba tsena sekôlô (-botse)*
'My children are going to a good school '
- (c) *Modulasetulô o kgopêla difotokhôpi (-ntšî)*
'The chairperson is requesting many photocopies '
- (d) *Lehono baithuti ba na le morutabana (-ngwê)*
'Today the learners have another teacher '
- (e) *Mosadi o nyakô fa lesea lebôtliêlô (-golo)*
'The woman wants to give the baby a big bottle '

(5)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

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

(5)

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

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

(5)

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

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

(2)

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

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

(3)

4 5 Write the following Northern Sotho sentences in the negative.

- (a) *O tseba go bolêla Sesotho sa Leboa* 'You know how to speak Northern Sotho'
- (b) *Ke tlô ngwala metsotso* 'I will write the minutes'
- (c) *Dibôdu di bê di nyaka mmêrêkô* 'The lazy people were looking for work'
- (d) *Mme o bolêtše le badiri* 'Mother spoke to the workers'
- (e) *Khômputha 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) Bana ba rata **nonwane** na? Ee, _____
'Do the children like the story?' 'Yes, the children like **it** '
- (b) Koko o apeilê **bogôbe** na? Ee, _____
'Did granny cook the porridge?' 'Yes, granny cooked **it** '
- (c) O thômilê go ruta **Sesotho sa Leboa** na? Ee, _____
'Have you started teaching Northern Sotho?' 'Yes, I have started to teach **it** '
- (d) A Roger o hlôkômêla **bana** na? Ee, _____
'Is Roger looking after the children?' 'Yes, Roger is looking after **them** '
- (e) Wertara o tšere **lenaneo** na? Ee, _____
'Did the waiter take the menu?' 'Yes, he took **it** ' (5)
- 5 2 Use the verb stem **tsêna** 'enter' to explain the difference between direct commands and polite requests (5)
- 5 3 Supply the correct possessive concords of the nouns printed in **bold** in order to complete the following phrases

- (a) **dipapadi** bana 'children's games'
- (b) **mošomo** hlôgô ya sekôlô 'the work of a school principal'
- (c) **lephôdisa** motse 'the village policeman'
- (d) **bogôbê** Raisibe 'Raisibe's porridge'
- (e) **ngaka** malome 'uncle's doctor' (5)

- 5 4 Give the plural forms of the following nouns

- (a) kôlô
- (b) lebôtlêlô
- (c) molato
- (d) modidi
- (e) koko (5)
- /20/

POTŠIŠO 6/QUESTION 6

Translate the given sentences into Northern Sotho

I like to go to the Wimpy restaurant
The cook works very hard
The food is very nice
I know the waiter It is Thabô.
Thabo does not have money
He works three times a week
At night he goes home to study
Many people like to visit him at the restaurant
Over the weekend they come to eat meat and chips
The children will drink a glass of Coke

/10/
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SETSWANA/TSWANA**QUESTION 1****Instruction**

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 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 one person 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 singular with its subject concord is _____ in Setswana

- 1 Wena o
- 2 Lona lo
- 3 Nna ke
- 4 Rona re

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

[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 kitla a ya gae
 - 4 Phaladi o ne a sa ile gae

/10/

[TURN OVER]

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

Examples:

- i) Ke eng sê? mpa
Ke mpa
- ii) A re tshêga ka molala?
Nnyaya, ga re tshêge ka molala! Re tshêga ka molomo

- i) Ke eng sê? teeth
ii) A ke loleme? No, throat
iii) O bolawa ke eng? I tooth
iv) A o na le setlhabi? Yes, I
v) A o opiwa ke tihôgo? No, I
vi) A ke nkô? No, eye
vii) A re tsamaya ka diatla? No, feet

(13)
/20/

QUESTION 4

a Translate the following dialogue into Setswana

- A Good morning, Sir! How are you?
B I'm fine thanks, how are you?
A I'm well, thank you How can I help you?
B Fill-up with unleaded and check the water and oil, please
A Ok Can I clean the windscreen?
B Please How much is the petrol?
A It is R200 Can I check the pressure/tyres?
B Yes please
A It's fine
B Thank you Good bye
A Good bye

(10)

b Give the correct (locative) form of the nouns in brackets

- i) Mosadi o tsamaya mo (tshimo) 'The woman walks in the garden '
ii) Batho ba rata go ya (resejuranta) 'The people like going to a restaurant '
iii) Ngwana o tshotswe kwa (Tlhabane) 'The child was born at Rustenburg '
iv) Ntatê o lebêlêla motshameko mo (thêlêbišênê) 'Father watches the game on television '
v) Rre Sebate o ilê (ofisi) 'Mr Sebate went to the office '
vi) Re tla ya (nkoko) 'We will go to Granny'
vii) Basadi ba dula (Thabo) 'The women live at Thabo's place
viii) Ba ile (polasa) 'They went to the farm'
ix) Ke nna (Tshwane) 'I live in Pretoria'
x) Dula (nna) 'Sit with me'

(10)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5

a Fill in the correct object concord for the nouns given in brackets in the following sentences

- i) Mosadimogolo o batla go reka (borotho)
- ii) Sello o bone (pitsa)
- iii) Tlhapi e tserere (dijo)
- iv) BôThabô ba a rata (nama)
- v) Batho ba a rata (monna)

(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 seven 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 sentences as questions and answer the questions in the negative

- i) Monna o ya gae
- ii) O kwala lekwalo
- iii) Suzi o leka go rêka dijo
- iv) Ba ile gae
- v) O na le bana

(5)
/20/**QUESTION 6**

a Rewrite the following sentences in the negative

- i) *Mosimane o itse monna yô* 'The boy knows this man'
- ii) *Ke kwala lekwalo* '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)

[TURN OVER]

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

- i) Re ya gae ka moso 'We go home tomorrow '
- ii) Basimane le basetsana ba batla sukiri 'Boys and girls want sugar'
- iii) Ke tsamaya ka setimela 'I go by train'
- iv) Ba go bôtša dipôtsô 'They ask you questions'
- v) Ke batla mmuêlêdi 'I want a lawyer'

(5)

/10/

TOTAL: [100]**[TURN OVER]**

SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO**POTSO 1****Instructions:**

Araba dipotso kaofela
Answer all the questions

Kgetha karabo e nepahetseng ho tse ka tlase Ngola karabo feela

a Which of the following is the indefinite concord?

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

b The word **mantsiboya** refers to which time of the day?

- 1 mornings
- 2 late afternoon
- 3 midday
- 4 at night

c **Dintja** belongs to class

- 1 4
- 2 6
- 3 8
- 4 10

d Which of the following is the prefix for class **7?**

- 1 ma
- 2 le
- 3 se
- 4 di

e **Sesotho** is part of the language group

- 1 Nguni
- 2 Tsonga
- 3 Sotho
- 4 TshiVenda

f The **meaning** of a word is contained in the

- 1 root
- 2 stem
- 3 prefix
- 4 suffix

g The smallest meaningful parts that a Sesotho word can be divided into are

- 1 phones
- 2 morphemes
- 3 phonemes
- 4 prefixes

h When people meet, the very first thing that they do is to another

- 1 kiss
- 2 greet
- 3 shout
- 4 beat

i The use of denotes not only plural but also the polite form

- 1 ng-
- 2 bo-
- 3 le-
- 4 re-

j Lebitso la hao o mang? is a question that enquires about your

- 1 surname
- 2 place
- 3 name
- 4 home

(10)

POTSO 2

(a) Araba dipotso tse latelang ka Sesotho/ Answer the following questions in Sesotho

- | | |
|---|------|
| (i) Ask a person's name and surname, also provide answers to your questions | (4) |
| (ii) Ask a person where he/she comes from | (2) |
| (iii) Greet more than one person and respond | (2) |
| (iv) Greet a policeman | (2) |
| | (10) |

[TURN OVER]

- (b) Sebedisa sebetsa sa tshebetso ka- dipolelong tse latelang mme o fetolele lentswe le ka masakaneng ho phetha polelo / Use the instrumental Ka- and translate the word in brackets to complete the sentence

Mohlala Ke sebetsa (strength)
Ke sebetsa ka matla

- (i) Re tsamaya (bus)
- (ii) Batho ba reka (money)
- (iii) O hlatswa matsoho (water)
- (iv) O ya mosebetsing (car)
- (v) Rethabile o ngola (fast)

(10)
[20]

POTSO 3

- (a) Fana ka maemedi le mahokedi a latelang / Provide pronouns and concords for the following

Mohlala Moriti o a bala
Yena o a bala

- (i) Ngwana ja papa
- (ii) Lerato le metswalle ithuta
- (iii) Difate omelletse
- (iv) Bonkgono . tsamaya ka kolo
- (v) Lehodimo thibile

(10)

- (b) Nehana ka bongata ba mantswa a latelang/ Give the plural form of the following words

Mohlala Bonngwe Bongata
Nkgono bonkgono

- (i) Katse
- (ii) Lefeifo
- (iii) Serwebele
- (iv) Nku
- (v) Mose

(10)
[20]

POTSO 4

- (a) Araba dipotso tse latelang ka ho sebedisa mantswa a nehlweng / Answer the following questions by using the given words

Mohlala O bala eng? (koranta)
Ke bala koranta

- (i) O bitsa mang? (Lerato)
- (ii) Le nwa eng? (metsi)
- (iii) Maburu a dula kae?(foleteng)

[TURN OVER]

- (iv) Mme o pheha eng? (dijo)
(v) Bashemane ba etsang? (bapala bolo) (10)

- (b) Tlatsa dikgeo tse latelang ka mantswe a nepahetseng / Fill in the following gaps with suitable words

Mohlala Ke loma ka
Ke loma ka meno

- (i) Ngwana o bua ka
(ii) Nkgono o kgumama ka
(iii) O tshwara ka
(iv) Teboho o tsamaya ka
(v) Ke utlwa ka (10)
[20]

POTSO 5

- (a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang ho lekgathe le letlang/Change the following sentences to the future tense

Mohlala Mme o tshwara kgoho
Mme o tla tshwara kgoho

- (i) Morwetsana o ja poone
(ii) Nkgono o pheha dijo
(iii) Ausi o reka bohobe
(iv) Nonyana e palama sefate
(v) Dijo di fedile (10)

- (b) Tlatsa dikgeo ka marui a nepahetseng / Fill in the gaps with suitable possessives

Mohlala Kgoho mme
Kgoho ya mme

- (i) Jase e tala ausi e ntle
(ii) Borikgwe moshamane bo tabohile
(iii) Diphahlo kereke
(iv) Ke mosuwe sekolo
(v) Mahlo Dineo (10)
[20]

POTSO 6

- (a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang Sekgoweng / Translate the following sentences into English

- (i) Moshemane o bala buka kajeno
(ii) Baithuti ba bapala bolo
(iii) Ke kuta jwang ka Moqebelo
(iv) Nthabiseng o qala mosebetsing hosane
(v) Dikgoho kaofela di tshwerwe ke lefu la dikgoho (5)

[TURN OVER]

(b) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang Sesothong /Translate the following sentences into Sesotho

- (i) We use black pots to cook steam bread
- (ii) Mpho is speaking with the Pastor
- (iii) On Thursday we get paid
- (iv) He has learnt
- (v) The red car belongs to me

(5)

[10]

MATSHWAO: [100]

[TURN OVER]

TSHIVENDA**MBUDZISO YA 1/QUESTION 1****Instructions:**

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 3
c 2
etc

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer.

(a) In African languages the position of the object normally is

- 1 anywhere in a sentence
- 2 between a noun and a pronoun
- 3 immediately after the predicate
- 4 immediately before the predicate
- 5 none of the above

(b) The word which may replace a noun or a phrase is called

- 1 qualificative
- 2 ideophone
- 3 pronoun
- 4 verb
- 5 none of the above

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

- 1 verb
- 2 ideophone
- 3 pronoun
- 4 qualificative
- 5 none of the above

(d) is known as the standard form of Tshivenda

- 1 Tshimanda
- 2 Tshilafun
- 3 Tshironga
- 4 Tshimbedzi
- 5 Tshiphani

[TURN OVER]

(e) The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on a

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

(f) Tshivenda is widely understood in

- 1 Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe
- 2 North west Province
- 3 Eastern Cape province
- 4 Bloemfontein
- 5 Gamka

(g) If your lecturer greets you and you are a woman, when you respond what are you going to say?

- 1 Ndaa!
- 2 Ee!
- 3 Aa!
- 4 Ndi zwone
- 5 Khamusi

(h) Dzina laṅu li pfi nnyi? What is the correct English translation?

- 1 Surname
- 2 What is your name?
- 3 What is your surname?
- 4 Where do you live?
- 5 What is your father's name?

(i) 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

(j) In a Tshivenda sentence the verb must agree with the subject by means of

- 1 concords
- 2 morphemes
- 3 stems
- 4 pronoun
- 5 affix

MBUDZISO YA 2/QUESTION 2

Replace the objects in the sentences below with their object concords

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) | Ri ḽa tshikoli | (2) |
| (b) | Musidzana u shela mavhele | (2) |
| (c) | Mukegulu u khou dzinga vhukunda | (2) |
| (d) | Mvula i khou nela miroho | (2) |
| (e) | Mmbwa i khou kukuna rambo | (2) |
| (f) | Mudededzi u khou nwala nga tshoko | (2) |
| (g) | Vhatukana vha khou tamba tshinzerere | (2) |
| (h) | Magevhenga o pwasha bannga | (2) |
| (i) | Matshudeni vha khou nwala mulingo | (2) |
| (j) | Vha khou rwa vhasidzana | (2) |
| | | /20/ |

MBUDZISO YA 3/QUESTION 3

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concord

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--|-------------|
| (a) | Tshivhidzo | renga mafhi na vhurotho | (2) |
| (b) | Tshimange | nwa mafhi othe | (2) |
| (c) | Kholomo | fula fhethu hu dala ngeno muthu tshi ḽela ndiloni | (4) |
| (d) | Mukondeleli | khou ya tshikoloni nga bisi | (2) |
| (e) | Lufuno | bika nga khali bvumba | (4) |
| (f) | Mbevha | khou shavha tshimange ngeno tshone vha tshi khou pandamedzwa nga mmbwa | (4) |
| (g) | Mushoni | vhuya makhuwani na vhana | (2) |
| | | | /20/ |

MBUDZISO YA 4/QUESTION 4

(a) Give the long form of the verbs in the following sentences:

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|-----|
| (i) | Mmawe vha bika mathuthu | (3) |
| (ii) | Maswole vha thuntsha maswina | (3) |
| (iii) | Goni ḽi doba khukhwana | (3) |
| (iv) | Ri vhalala bugu | (3) |
| (v) | Muofhe u baka zwikontsi | (3) |

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

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| (i) | Tshikoli tshi kiwa masimuni | (3) |
| (ii) | Musundwa ndi nwana wavhudzi | (2) |
| | | /20/ |

[TURN OVER]

MBUDZISO YA 5/QUESTION 5**Change the following sentences into negatives:**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Ndu yothe yo penndiwa nga Mulalo | (2) |
| (ii) Tshidzi u funa Mukondi | (2) |
| (iii) Mukona ndi nwana wa Vho-Jimisi | (2) |
| (iv) Thambulo yo fhela | (2) |
| (v) Tshikolo tshi a vhavha | (2) |
| (vi) Vhutshilo ndi havhudi | (2) |
| (vii) Litshani o tuwa | (2) |
| (viii) Mukondeleli u dzhena tshikolo | (2) |
| (ix) Mapholisa vho fara vhathu | (2) |
| (x) Mavhele o fetisa | (2) |
| | /20/ |

MBUDZISO YA 6/QUESTION 6**Change the following sentences into the future tense:**

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Musumuvhi u rengisa majegere | (2) |
| (b) Hu na mvula khulu | (2) |
| (c) U pwasha bođelo | (2) |
| (d) Vhasidzana na vhatukana vha tamba khadi | (2) |
| (e) Matshudeni vha nwala mulingo | (2) |
| | /10/ |

TOTAL: [100]

XITSONGA**XIVUTISO XA 1/QUESTION 1****Instructions:**

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 3
c 2
etc

a When the Vatsonga people greet each other in the morning they say

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

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

- 1 inhlekanhi
- 2 sanibonani
- 3 ri perile
- 4 ri xile

c From about 15h00 to about an hour before sunset, you will greet with

- 1 i vusiku
- 2 ri xile
- 3 wa ha ri ndzhenga!
- 4 i khale

d If you greet in Xitsonga after sunset, you must say

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

e The word for acknowledgement of a greeting is

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

[TURN OVER]

- f After his acknowledgement of your greeting, you can ask the person who greets you
- 1 mī dye njhani?
 - 2 mī karhele njhani?
 - 3 mī hlamele njhani?
 - 4 mī dzumbe njhani?
- g When approaching a Mutsonga person's home, you should announce your presence by saying
- 1 ndhawini!
 - 2 salan!
 - 3 ahe!
 - 4 age!
- h Thus you wait for your host / hostess to appear, take a seat and
- 1 hug you
 - 2 greet you
 - 3 call you
 - 4 tell you
- i Only then are you allowed to _____, enquire after his/her health and make some comments on general things
- 1 rest
 - 2 breathe
 - 3 greet
 - 4 look
- j If you want to find out who a person is in Xitsonga, you must make use of the following sentence
- 1 hi vito ke?
 - 2 ndzi Maluleke
 - 3 hi ta ku hi n'wina mani?
 4. what is your name?

/10/

XIVUTISO XA 2/QUESTION 2

Form questions with hi yini and then give an answer with the noun given
e.g Xinyenyana xa haha /timpapa/

- Q Xinyenyana xi haha hi yini?
A Xinyenyana xi haha hi timpapa
- (a) Nhwana wa hlakula /xikomu/
 - (b) N'wana wa dya /lepula/
 - (c) Jaha ra famba /movha/
 - (d) Wansati wa sweka /timbata/
 - (e) Muhloti wa hlota /xibamu/
 - (f) Mudyondzi wa tsala /xitsalo/

[TURN OVER]

- (g) Movha wa famba /mafurha/
- (h) Muaki wa aka /switina/
- (i) Wansati wa kandza /musi/
- (j) Mufana u raha bolo /nenge/

[20]

XIVUTISO XA 3/QUESTION 3

Use the following verbs in the imperatives (A) directed at one child, (B) directed at two children

- (a) *ta* (b) *famba*
- (c) *nwa* (d) *ka*
- (e) *dyondza* (f) *kha*
- (g) *tsutsuma* (h) *tirha*
- (i) *tshunela* (j) *sweka*

[20]

XIVUTISO XA 4/QUESTION 4

Use demonstratives of the first reference with all the nouns in the following sentences

- (a) Ximanga xi dlayiwile hi mbyana?
- (b) Swikomu swi tshoviwe hi mufana?
- (c) Timbyana ti lumiwe hi nyoka?
- (d) Rifetho ri tirhisiwa hi wansati?
- (e) Tinhlanga ti tsemiwile hi xikoxa?
- (f) Xipame xi lumile n'wana?
- (g) Switheve swi lukiwile hi vavasati?
- (h) Ricece ri ta dyisiwa hi nhwana?
- (i) Timbyana ti khoma mipfundla yo tala?
- (j) Wansati u hlantswa tinguvu?

[20]

XIVUTISO XA 5/QUESTION 5

Use the numeral *in brackets* with the noun given in the following sentences

- (a) Hi xave homu (1)
- (b) Va xavisile swikomu (2)
- (c) Ndzi lava vafana (3)
- (d) Mi fanele ku tsema mirhi (4)
- (e) Va dyile lamula (1)
- (f) U tsale tibuku (6)
- (g) U vone vanhwana (7)
- (h) Vhiki ri na masiku (5)
- (i) N'hwetl yina masiku (30)
- (j) Lembe ri na masiku (365)

[20]

[TURN OVER]

XIVUTISO XA 6/QUESTION 6

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concords

- (a) Vafana tlanga laha
- (b) Huku dya swakudya
- (c) Buku dyondzisa swinene
- (d) Muhloti hlota swihari
- (e) Xixika titimela
- (f) Movha lava petirolo
- (g) Timbuti dya matluka
- (h) Dyiyindlu n'wamabindzu i dyikulu
- (i) Xikolo pfala mundzuku
- (j) Vuswa nandziha loko byi kufumela

[10]
TOTAL MARKS: [100]

SISWATI

**PHENDVULA YONKHE IMIBUTO
ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.**

QUESTION 1/UMBUTO 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 4
- 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

MOTORIST	Sawubona mfowetfu
ATTENDANT	Yebo, sawubona [a]
MOTORIST	Kunjani?
ATTENDANT	[b] wena unjani?
MOTORIST	Nami ngikhona
ATTENDANT	Ngingakusita [c]?
MOTORIST	[d] phethiloli
ATTENDANT	Wemalini?
MOTORIST	We-R200
ATTENDANT	Ufuna namba [e]?
MOTORIST	Tsela i-93
ATTENDANT	[f] lokunye na?
MOTORIST	Awuhlole nemasondvo
ATTENDANT	Leli [g] liphansana nkhosikati
MOTORIST	Ngabe lipontjile?
ATTENDANT	Cha, alikapontji kodvwa lishodelwe moya
MOTORIST	[h] mnumzane
ATTENDANT	Ngilifutse kangakanani nkhosikati?
MOTORIST	Lifutse ufike ku-2
ATTENDANT	Konkhe [i] nyalo
MOTORIST	Nayi ithipu
ATTENDANT	Ngibonga kakhulu nkhosikati. Hamba kahle
MOTORIST	[j] kahle

- a 1 inkhosikati
- 2 emakhosikati
- 3 khosikati
- 4 nkhosikati

[TURN OVER]

- b 1 basaphila
2 ngisaphila
3 tisaphila
4 nisaphila
- c 1 kuphi
2 ngani
3 kabani
4 malini
- d 1 ngifundza
2 ngicula
3 ngibhala
4 ngicela
- e 1 kabani
2 baphi
3 bani
4 njani
- f 1 kukhona
2 bakhona
3 sikhona
4 ukhona
- g 1 emasondvo
2 isondvo
3 masondvo
4 sondvo
- h 1 lifutsa
2 awulifutse
3 alifutsi
4 ungalifutse
- i 1 kulungile
2 kuvalile
3. kuphelile
4 kuvukile
- j 1 hamba
2 uhamba
3 sala
4 usala

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2/UMBUTO 2

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano letifanele noma ngekugucula emagama lakubakaki

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

Sibonelo Siphopho -geza umtimba (nga- insiphopho)
Siphopho ugeza umtimba ngensiphopho

- (a) BoVusi --ya esitolo (na- umfana)
- (b) Mandla -ya emsebenzini (nga- imoto)
- (c) Thoko -sebenta (nga- emandla)
- (d) Tsine --tsenga inyama (na- lubisi)
- (e) Intfombi -hamba (nga- sitimela)
- (f) Nine --tsenga tamatshi (na- libhanana na- litsanga)
- (g) Salukati (old lady) --hamba (nga- tinyawo)
- (h) Emantfombatane -phetse ishintshi
- (i) Mine ---phetse imali (na- umentshi)
- (j) Bafana --hamba (nga- iveni) kuya eGoli

/20/

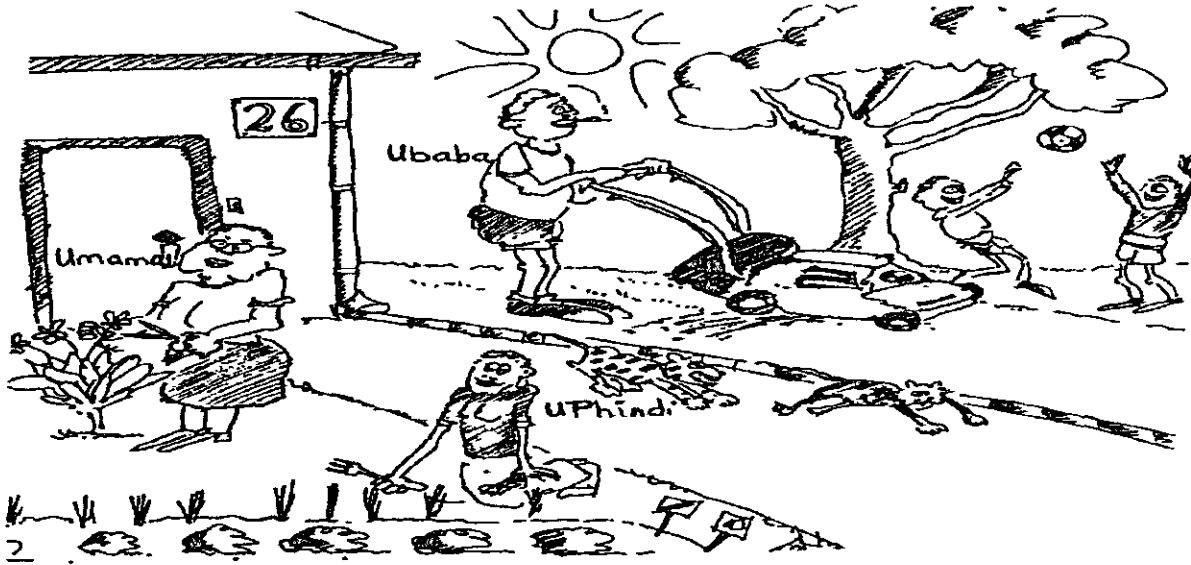
QUESTION 3/UMBUTO 3

Buka umfanekiso longentshi bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngemisho legcwele yeSiswati

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

- (a) Babe wentani?
- (b) Make uyadlala na?
- (c) Kunebafana labangaki?
- (d) Bafana bayadlala libhola na?
- (e) Phindi uyabhema na?
- (f) Inja iyalitsandza likati na?
- (g) Inja yentani?
- (h) Likati lentani?
- (i) Linjani litulu na?
- (j) Wena usebenta nini engadzini?

/20/



QUESTION 4/UMBUTO 4

4 1 Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngekuhumushela emagama lakubakaki eSiswati.
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Siswati

- (a) Ufundzani? (book)
- (b) Batali bafuna bani? (boy)
- (c) Ninatsani? (tea)
- (d) EmaSwati ahlala kuphi? (Nelspruit)
- (e) Utobuya nini Mandla? (Sunday) (10)

4 2 Tjela bantfu labalandzelako kutsi benteni noma bangentini – caphela bunye noma bunyenti

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

- (a) intfombatane, (-dvonsa), umoya (negative)
- (b) boJabulani, (-sebenta), kahle
- (c) Deleni, (-vula), umnyango
- (d) Vusi, (-cala), sivivinyo sakho seSiswati
- (e) umnumzane, (-bhala), phansi likheli lakho (10)
/20/

QUESTION 5/UMBUTO 5

Humusha kokulandzelako ngesiNgisi
Translate the following into English

Kufike uMichael Jackson eNingizimu Afrika

Kufike Michael Jackson Ufike nelitsimba lakhe Bantfu labanyenti bafike esikhumulweni setindiza eGoli kwamukela lomuntu lodvume umhlaba wonkhe Lapho ehla endizeni bantfu bamjabulele kakhulu Labanye babonakale bakhapha tincwajana kube Michael asayine kuto ligamalakhe Bekukhona nalabanye bantfwana lebabegcoke njengaye,

[TURN OVER]

bacula futsi badansanjengaye Michael ukhatsele nokho ubaphakamisela sandla bantfu kubonisa kubatsakasela Ugcoko imibala yakhe layitsandzako, libhantji lelihle lelibomvu nelihembe lelimhlophe nelibhulukwe lelimnyama neticatfulo letimnyama leticije timphumulo Ufake netibuko takhe letetayelekile letimnyama

/20/

QUESTION 6/UMBUTO 6

6 1 Lungisa emagama lakubakaki

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

Sibonelo Kukhona tinfombi (-hlanu)

Kukhona tinfombi letisinhlanu

- (a) Ba-oda liwayini lelinjani? (-mhlophe)
- (b) Intfombi itsandza sinkhwa lesinjani? (-nsundvu)
- (c) Kukhona bantfu labangakanani erestjurenti? (-ningi)
- (d) Weta ubaletsela lisobho lelinjani? (-shisa)
- (e) Emadvodza afuna tjwala lobunjani? (-mnandzi)

(5)

6 2 Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano tamentiwa

Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

Sibonelo Ubhadele liswidi na Sibongile? Yebo, ngi_bhadele

Yebo, ngi**l**ibhadele

- (a) Batodvonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, bato_dvonsa
- (b) Wena utsandza bangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya_tsandza
- (c) James ubingelela salukati? Yebo, uya_bingelela
- (d) Sisebenti sitsela emanti emotweni? Yebo, siya_tsela
- (e) Thoko wati John Shabalala na? Yebo, uya_ati

(5)

/10/

EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE/TOTAL MARKS: [100]