

AFL1503

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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 47 pages.

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

All answers must be written in the exam script.

[TURN OVER]

ISIZULU**UMBULO / QUESTION 1**

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] uphetoli
 ATTENDANT Wamalini?
 MOTORIST We-R200
 ATTENDANT Ufuna namba [e]?
 MOTORIST Thela i-93
 ATTENDANT [f] okunye na?
 MOTORIST Awuhlote namasondo
 ATTENDANT [g] sondo liphansana nkosikazi
 MOTORIST Ngabe limpantshile?
 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 kabanjani
 4 malini

[TURN OVER]

- 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]

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO / QUESTION 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 geza umzimba ngensipho

- (a) OVusi --ya esitolo (na- ugogo)
- (b) UMandla -ya emsebenzini (nga- ibhasi)
- (c) Abafundi -sebenza (nga- amandla)
- (d) Thina --thenga inyama (na- amazambane)
- (e) Intombi -geza (nga- insipho)
- (f) Nina --thenga utamatisi (na- ubhanana na- ithanga)
- (g) Isalukazi (old lady) --hamba (nga- izinyawo)
- (h) Amantombazane -phethe ushintshi
- (i) Mina ---phethe imali (na- umentshisi)
- (j) Abafana --hamba (nga- isitimela) ukuya eKapa

[20]

UMBUZO / QUESTION 3

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 uzohlamba 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? (10)
- (b) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above in the negative (10)

[20]

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO / QUESTION 4 (a)

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

- (a) Abafundi bafuna ubani? (the teacher)
 - (b) AmaZulu ahlala kuphi? (kwaZulu-Natal)
 - (c) Inkosikazi ithenga nini esitolo? (on Friday)
 - (d) Uvelaphi uMnumzane Ntuli? (South Africa)
 - (e) Ubaba uphuzani? (tea)
- (10)**

UMBUZO / QUESTION 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, (-khuluma), isiZulu
 - (b) Siphso, (-gijima), endlini (negative)
 - (c) Umntwana, (-phuza), umuthi
 - (d) OThandi, (-pheka), ukudla
 - (e) Indoda, (-enza), umsebenzi wakho
- (10)**
[20]

UMBUZO / QUESTION 5(a)

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 (inkomo) iyabiza
 - (b) Leli yibhola (abafana)
 - (c) Izindlu (idolobha) ziyadula
 - (d) Imoto (umama) idinga uphethroli
 - (e) Amasondo (imoto) agcwele umoya
- (10)**

UMBUZO / QUESTION 5(b)

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 ukuvakashela olwandle 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]

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO /QUESTION 6

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

Isibonelo Thatha isitsha (pos 1)
Thatha lesi sitsha

- (a) Ngizogibela ibhasi ukuya emsebenzini (pos 1)
- (b) Ngifonele abangane bami ngo-6 ntambama (pos 2)
- (c) Uthisha uyayisebenzisa incwadi (pos 1)
- (d) OThoko bagqoke amabhantshi amahle (pos 2)
- (e) Sifuna izikhwama zesikole eziluhlaza (pos 1)

[10]
AMAMAKI EWONKE: [100]

[TURN OVER]

ISIXHOSA**UMBUZO1/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 The possessive concord in the possessive *wesonka* is

- 1 e
- 2 w
- 3 we
- 4 so

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

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

c Indicate which one of the following is a command

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

d What is the meaning of *Musa ukuhamba kwangoku?*

- 1 Do not leave at this time
- 2 Do not leave at all
- 3 Do not leave now
- 4 Do not leave just yet

e What is the meaning of *Abantwana bathe cwaka?*

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

[TURN OVER]

- f What is the correct form of *_enza* in the sentence *_enza ntoni oomama ngoLwesine?*
- 1 benza
 - 2 wenza
 - 3 yenza
 - 4 lenza
- g Which of the following suffixes can be added to the word *inkosi* to indicate 'a prince'?
- 1 azana
 - 2 ana
 - 3 kazi
 - 4 nyana
- h Indicate which of the following sounds are basic clicks in Xhosa
- 1 kr, tl, hl
 - 2 ts tsh, ty
 - 3 c, x, q
 - 4 gc, gx, gq
- i Which of the following statements would NOT be an appropriate response to the following question *Umntwana uthanda bani?*
- 1 Uthandwa ngutitshala
 - 2 Uthanda utitshala
 - 3 Uyamthanda utitshala
 - 4 Uzithandela utitshala
- j Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the statement *Udonga lumhlophe kakhulu/gqitha*
- 1 Udonga lumhlophe thsu
 - 2 Udonga lumhlophe krwe
 - 3 Udonga lumhlophe qhwa
 - 4 Udonga lumhlophe yaka

/10/

UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

Gqibezela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ngokubhala izivumelanisi zentloko ezifanelekileyo, uze ubhale ngendlela echanekileyo amagama akwizibiyeli
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords Also write the correct form of the words in brackets

Umzekelo UNomsa -hlamba umzimba (nga- isepha)
UNomsa uhlamba umzimba ngesepha

- (a) OoThandeka --ya phesheya (nga- inqwelo moya)
- (b) Umakhulu --khwela ibhasi yonke imihla ekuseni
- (c) Thina --hamba (nga- imoto) ukuya eGoli

[TURN OVER]

- (d) Hayi, intombazana ---kho esikolweni namhlanje ngoba ---gula
 (e) Nina --phethe imali na?
 (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

/20/

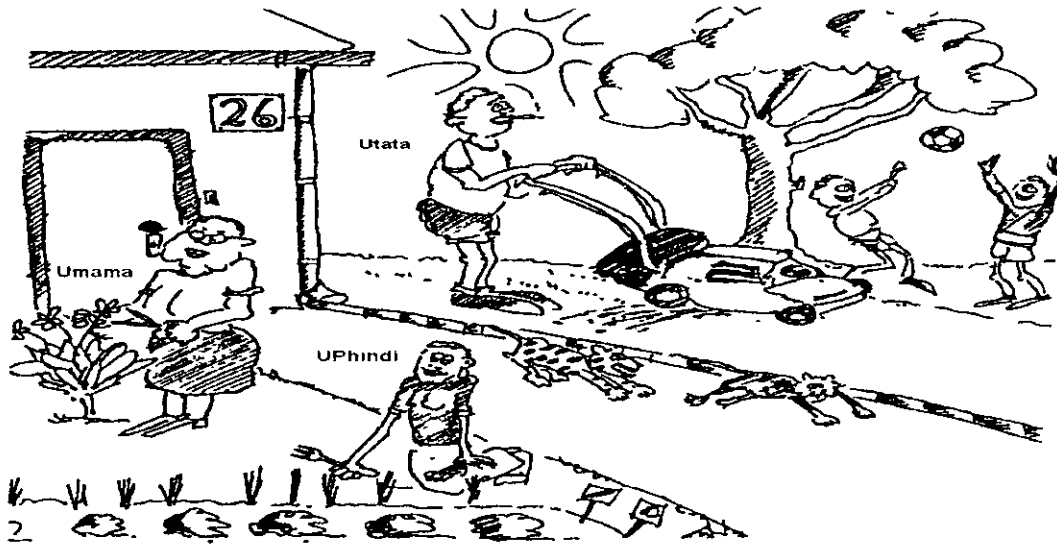
UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3

Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa

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

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

/20/



[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 4/ QUESTION 4

- (i) 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

(10)

- (ii) 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 uyamazi uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya_zi

(10)
/20/**UMBUZO 5/ QUESTION 5**

Read the Xhosa sentences below and identify by writing down

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

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

/20/

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 6/ QUESTION 6

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

e.g. Abantwana –dlala ibhola ekhatywayo

Abantwana badlala ibhola ekhatywayo 'Children are playing soccer'

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

/10/
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SESOTHO SA LEBOA/ NORTHERN SOTHO

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 'There is a chair' is translated as follows in Northern Sotho

- 1 Go na le setulo
- 2 Ke na le setulo
- 3 E na le setulo
- 4 Ke setulo

b The correct negative response to the question *Go a fiša na?* is

- 1 Aowa, ga go a fiše
- 2 Aowa, ga go fiše na
- 3 Aowa, ga go fiše
- 4 Aowa, ga go a fiša

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

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

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

- 1 2a ba
- 2 14 bo
- 3 14 bja
- 4 2 bjo

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

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

[TURN OVER]

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

Morena Mampuru o _____ polaseng 'Mr Mampuru works for himself on the farm '

- 1 išomela
- 2 išhomela
- 3 itšhomela
- 4 itshomeia

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

- 1 E ruta bana
- 2 E raloka rugby
- 3 E apea dijô
- 4 E alafa molwetši

h The words 'Phêrêkgong', 'Moranang' and 'Manthole' are examples of

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

i The plural form of 'malome' (uncle) is

- 1 bamalome
- 2 bômalome
- 3 lelome
- 4 balome

j The phrase 'Ke bokae?' is used to enquire about

- 1 the identity of two or more persons
- 2 the whereabouts of a person
- 3 the location of an object
- 4 the price of an object

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2

2 1 Complete the following dialogue by writing down the missing parts (Write down the sentences next to the letters (a), (b), (c) etc in your exam script as indicated)

**RESTURANTENG
'AT THE RESTAURANT'**

- WEITARA** : (a) _____!
Hello, sir!
- TATE** : (b) _____
Yes, hello, sir
- WEITARA** : (c) _____?
Where would you like to sit?
- TATE** : (d) _____
I will sit at this table
- WEITARA** : (e) _____?
What would you like to eat?
- TATE** : (f) _____
I would like (I am asking for) a big hamburger
- (g) _____
I am hungry
- WEITARA** : (h) _____?
Is there anything else?
- TATE** : (i) _____
Yes I will drink a glass of Cabernet Sauvignon
- WEITARA** : (j) _____
All right, sir Thank you (10)

2 2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho

- (a) I feel sorry for you/ My deepest sympathy to you
(b) It is time to get up
(c) Are you looking for a job?
(d) What is the time?
(e) May God bless you (10)

(10)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 3

- 3 1 Write down the names of any five days of the week in English, followed by their equivalents in Northern Sotho (5)
- 3 2 Translate the following sentences into English / Afrikaans
- (a) Na o rata go ja o nnoši?
 - (b) Ema ka gonnyane Ke tla go fa tšhelete
 - (c) Dihlare tše di tlo go fodiša gabotse
 - (d) Lehono ke letšatši la matswalo a ka
 - (e) Hlokomela, o se ke wa tšhuma nama (5)
- 3 3 Give the correct (locative) form of the nouns in brackets
- (a) Mna Mampuru o na le akhaonto (panka)
'Mr Mampuru has an account at the bank '
 - (b) Ankê o hlôkômêlê molwêtsi (polokêlô)
'Please look after the patient at the hospital '
 - (c) Bana ba ka se šomê kudu (selemô)
'The children will not work hard in summer '
 - (d) Batswadi ba ka ba tšwa (Polokwane)
'My parents come from Polokwane '
 - (e) Re rata go ya (koko)
'We like to go to grandma's place ' (5)
- 3 4 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences (Write down the full sentence in your exam script)
- (a) Dinô di godimo ga tafola (-golo)
'The drinks are on the big table '
 - (b) Mosadi o rêka mokôtla (-nyane)
'The woman buys a small bag '
 - (c) Bula lebatl (-ngwê)
'Open the other door '
 - (d) Basetsana ba rata masogana (-botse)
'The girls like the nice young men '
 - (e) Monna (-têlêlê) o kitimilê Comrades marathon
'The tall man ran the Comrades marathon ' (5)

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[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 4

4 1 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. (Write down the full sentence in your exam script.)

- (a) Mosadi o nyaka go fa ngwana maina (raro)
'The woman wants to give the child three names.'
- (b) Modulasetulô o kgopêla dipênê (-hlano)
'The chairman is asking for five pens.'
- (c) Banna ba agilê mengwako (šupa)
'The men built seven houses.'
- (d) O swanetše go ntsoša ka in (bêdi)
'You must wake me at two o'clock.'
- (e) Lesôgana le badilê puku (tee)
'The young man read one book.'

(5)

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

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

(5)

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

- (a) Koko o reka dikrosari 'Granny buys groceries.'
- (b) Dingaka di a ithuta 'The doctors are studying.'

(2)

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

- (a) Masogana a lebelela lewatle 'The young men are watching the sea.'
- (b) Mosetsana o etela bagwera 'The girl is visiting friends.'
- (c) Dimpša di a lwa 'The dogs are fighting.'

(3)

4 5 Write the following sentences in the negative.

- (a) Tšhelete e a lekana 'The money is enough.'
- (b) Raisibe o rata go swara dihlapu 'Raisibe likes to catch fish.'
- (c) Lesea le tlo lla 'The baby will cry.'
- (d) Khomphuta e be e šoma ka tshwanelo 'The computer was working properly.'
- (e) Bana ba sepetše ka pese maabane 'The children went by bus yesterday.'

(5)

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[TURN OVER]

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) Thabo o rekile **diaparo** maabane na? Ee, _____
'Did Thabo buy **clothes** yesterday?' 'Yes, Thabo bought **them**.'
- (b) Le tšere **poso** na? Ee, _____
'Did you collect the **mail**? 'Yes, I collected **it**.'
- (c) A o rata **Sesotho sa Leboa** na? Ee, _____
'Do you like **Northern Sotho**? 'Yes, I like **it**.'
- (d) Bomme ba hlokomela **bana** na? Ee, _____
'Do the mothers look after the **children**? 'Yes, the mothers look after **them**.'
- (e) Roger o ilê go bôna **modirêlwa** na? Ee, _____
'Did Roger go to see a **client**? 'Yes, Roger went to see **him**.' (5)
- 5.2 Explain how you would go about creating a noun from a verb (called a deverbative). Use the verb root *-ngwal-* 'write' to illustrate. (3)
- 5.3 Change the following commands into polite requests by using the verb stem *-kgopela*.
- (a) Dulang fase!
(b) Beša nama! (2)
- 5.4 Supply the correct possessive concords of the nouns printed in **bold** in order to complete the following phrases
- (a) **dikobo** koko 'Granny's blankets'
(b) **kofi** Burgundy's 'Burgundy's coffee'
(c) **mmušo** batho 'the government of the people'
(d) **matšoba** serapa 'garden flowers'
(e) **bogobe** baeti 'the porridge of the guests' (5)
- 5.5 Give the plural forms of the following nouns
- (a) mmotoro
(b) letšatši
(c) selo
(d) mokgalabje
(e) hlogo (5)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 6

Translate the given sentences into Northern Sotho

Ofising 'At the office'

I work in Mr Boshego's office

I like helping him

I have a computer

The chairperson calls a meeting

I will write the minutes

The clients request (ask for) photocopies

I answer the cell phone

I like talking to people

The computer is not working today

There are many books on the table

/10/
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SETSWANA**QUESTION 1****Instructions**

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 As an official language Setswana is one of the three languages
- 1 Nguni
 - 2 Shangaan
 - 3 Xitsonga
 - 4 Sotho
- b is recognised as a dialect of Setswana which is spoken mainly in the Zeerust district
- 1 Kgalagadi
 - 2 Tlokwa
 - 3 Hurutshe
 - 4 Tawana
- c The Setswana word **ke a le bona** consists of linguistic components/formatives although it is written disjunctively
- 1 four
 - 2 five
 - 3 one
 - 4 two
- d In terms of the grammatical relationship between words in a Setswana sentence the subject concord for the noun **batho** will be in Setswana
- 1 tho
 - 2 mo
 - 3 ba
 - 4 bo
- e The object in the Setswana sentence **Nama, mosimane o e rata thata** is the noun
- 1 thata
 - 2 mosimane
 - 3 rata
 - 4 nama

[TURN OVER]

- f The correct division into syllables for the Setswana word **morutabana** (teacher) is
- 1 mo-rut-a-ba-na
 - 2 mo-ru-ta-ba-na
 - 3 mor-ut-ab-a-na
 - 4 moru-ta-ban-a
- g In the past tense of the verb with -ile the subjectival concord of Class 1 (human class) changes **o** , **ile** for example **o ile** > **ga a a ya**
- 1 from **-o-** to **-e-** in the negative
 - 2 from **-o-** to **-ba-** in the negative
 - 3 from **-o-** to **-ya-** in the negative
 - 4 from **-o-** to **-a-** in the negative
- h In Setswana **ideophones** are highly expressive words which denote various concepts, states or conditions in terms of colour, feeling, sound smell or taste
- 1 ideophones
 - 2 adverbs
 - 3 qualificatives
 - 4 quantitatives
- i The structure **ke malome** signifies a verb in Setswana
- 1 ke malome
 - 2 ke montle
 - 3 ke a ja
 - 4 ke mogolo
- j The grammatical structure of Setswana is based on two basic principles, namely
- 1 the noun class system and the system of concords
 - 2 the system of verbal roots and the affixation of suffixes
 - 3 the adverbial position and the use of adverbials
 - 4 the system of pronouns and the use of co-reference

/10/

QUESTION 2

- a Complete the following dialogue in terms of you (singular) greeting an older male person (singular) and he is greeting you as his child in Setswana
- A Dumela !
 B Ahee, dumêla . !
 A O tsogile ?
 B Ke tsogile A wena o tsogile ?
 A Le ke tsogile sentle

(6)

[TURN OVER]

b Translate the following into Setswana

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

B I am Kedibone and this is my friend Dikeledi

(4)

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

Example:

Re dira eng? study

Re a ithuta

i) Ke mang yo? father's sister

ii) Leina la gagwe ke mang? not Thabo

iii) Ba dira eng? laugh.

iv) A ke ya gago? no, his/hers

v) Ntate o dira eng? eating

vi) Ke bomang ba? grandfather and grandmother

vii) Bana ba dira eng? play

(7)

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

Example:

i) Ke ja ka eng? molomo

Ke ja ka molomo

ii) A re tshêga ka molala? No I molomo

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

i) Ke supa ka eng? finger

ii) A ba a apara? No, undressing

iii) A o a gotlholo? No, not sick

(3)
/20/

QUESTION 3

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

i) O (you) rata nkoko

ii) Ke sala kwa gae

iii) O (he/she) ga a teng

iv) Re gana go bua

v) Ba le botsa dipotso

(5)

[TURN OVER]

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

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

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

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

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

(5)
/20/

QUESTION 4

- a Form questions from the following sentences by using the correct interrogatives to question the underlined structure in each sentence

- i) Re tla ya ga gago ka moso
- ii) Sello o na le madi
- iii) Ke Kedibone le Dimakatso ba ba ratang go ithuta
- iv) Ke tlhoka metsi a go nwa jaanong
- v) Go reka metsi go ja R12 00

[TURN OVER]

- vi) Ke tla mo thusa ka go mo naya madi
- vii) O rata go reka tse dintle tse.
- viii) Go na le dinku tse pedi mo lesakeng
- ix) O rwele hempe ya Tshepo
- x) O tla ya kwa sekolong (10)

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

- i) Mosadi o ya (tiro) 'The woman goes to work '
- ii) Batho ba rata go ya (banka) 'The people like going to the bank '
- iii) Ngwana o isiwa (nkoko) 'The child is taken to Granny '
- iv) Ntatê o lebêlêla motshameko (thêlêbišênê) 'Father watches the game on television '
- v) Rre Sebate o ilê (gae) 'Mr Sebate went (at) home '
- vi) Re tla ya (ntate) 'We will go to father's place
- vii) Basadi ba dula (Malome) 'The women live at Uncle's place'
- viii) Re ile (metse) 'We went to the villages'
- ix) Di (lesaka) 'They are in the kraal'
- x) O di baya (tafole) 'She puts it on the table' (10)
/20/

QUESTION 5

a Give the negative of the following commands

- i) Thabo, tswalela lebatl!
- ii) Bana, opelang jalo!
- iii) Tshela peterolo!
- iv) Boela kwano!
- v) Lebelela kwa le kwa! (5)

b Rewrite the following present tense sentences in the future tense and give the negative of the future tense sentence in each case

- i) Monna o a ja
- ii) Sello o dumedisa bana (4)

c Rewrite the following present tense sentences in the past tense and give the negative of the past tense sentence in each case

- i) Selepe se dirisiwa go rema dikgong
- ii) Tsala ya me e roma bana
- iii) Malome o mmona kwa sekolong (6)

[TURN OVER]

- d Change the following sentence into the same question by using five different strategies, i.e. i) – v) to formulate the questions

O rata nkoko

(5)
/20/

QUESTION 6

- a Apply the strategy to ask things in a polite manner, i.e. to request, to the following commands

- i) Pompa maotwana!
- ii) Tshela oli!
- iii) Mo fe metsi!
- iv) Raga bolo!
- v) Mo botse!

(5)

- b Use the indication given in brackets to formulate the following sentences to express what is asked

- i) O di rema jang? O di rema (with) selepe
- ii) O ya gae leng? O ya gae (on) Labobedi.
- iii) O bolaiwa ke eng? O bolaiwa (by) leino
- iv) O ntse jang? O tshwerwe (by) hunger
- v) O araba dipotso jang? O araba dipotso (in) Setswana

(5)
/10/

TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SESOTHO/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 Conjunctive
- 2 Object
- 3 Concord
- 4 Adverb

(b) All Sotho languages use the

- 1 Disjunctive writing system
- 2 Conjunctive writing system
- 3 Roman writing system
- 4 Phonetic writing system

(c) The following statement *Basotho ba dula kae?* refers to an adverb of

- 1 Time
- 2 Manner
- 3 Place
- 4 Instrument

(d) Which of the following sentences indicates the future tense?

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

(e) Which of the following sentences is relevant to weather conditions?

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

[TURN OVER]

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

- 1 A number
- 2 A person
- 3 A thing
- 4 Locality

(g) Choose a pronoun which does not refer to persons

- 1 Lona
- 2 Sona
- 3 Wena
- 4 Bona

(h) A possible answer to '**O utlwa ka eng?**' is

- 1 Ka mahlo
- 2 Ka ditsebe
- 3 Ka molomo
- 4 Ka hlooho

(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) Greet the following people in Sesotho and inquire about their health

- (i) Morena
- (ii) Malome
- (iii) Banana
- (iv) Leponesa
- (v) Ntatemoholo

(10)

[TURN OVER]

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

- (i) Ke ngola ka pene
- (ii) Bana ba bala dibuka
- (iii) Re ja nama le ditapole
- (iv) Basadi ba a bina
- (v) Dula fatshe

(10)
/20/

POTSO 3

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

- (i) A woman loves her children
- (ii) Father is driving his car
- (iii) Pule works at the shebeen
- (iv) Mother is ironing the clothes
- (v) Girls swim in a pool

(10)

(b) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang ho lekgathe lefitile/Change the following sentences into the past tense

- (i) Ke na le bana ba babedi
- (ii) Ke sebetsa Bloemfontein
- (iii) Ke ithuta Sesotho Unisa
- (iv) Ke rata puo ya Sesotho
- (v) Re bala dibuka tse kgolo

(10)
/20/

POTSO 4

(a) Sebedisa maetsi a nepahetseng ho phetha dipolelo tse latelang/Use the correct **VERBAL RELATIVE** to complete the following sentences

e g Ngwanana o a tsamaya
Ke ngwana ya tsamayang

- (i) Bashanyana ba bapala bolo
Ke bashanyana ---- bolo
- (ii) Banana ba hlatswa dijana
Ke banana --- dijana
- (iii) Nkgono o a kula
Ke nkgono ---
- (iv) Leponesa le tshwara leshodu
Ke leponesa --- leshodu
- (v) Moruti o ruta kerekeng
Ke Moruti --- kerekeng

(10)

[TURN OVER]

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

E g Pene - moruti Pene ya moruti

- (i) Bana ba bapala ka bolo - bona
- (ii) Leponesa le kganna kolo - mmuso
- (iii) Mosadi o phehela bana - hae
- (iv) Dikolo - bana di kwalwa hosane
- (v) Kolo - morena ke BMW

(10)
/20/

POTSO 5

- (a) Lokisa dipolelo tse latelang ka ho kenyeletsa /-ile/ ho leetsi le sehelletsweng/Correct the following sentences by adding /-ile/ to the underlined words

- (i) Letsatsi le a tjha
- (ii) Maru a kwahetla
- (iii) Moya o foka
- (iv) Lehodimo le thiba
- (v) Lehlwa le kgetheha

(10)

- (b) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang tatolong/ Change the following sentences into negative form

- (i) Sontaha ke letsatsi la ho rapela
- (ii) Montaha re ya mosebetsing
- (iii) Labobedi ke letsatsi la ho hlatswa
- (iv) Laboraro ke letsatsi la bana
- (v) Labohlano ke mafelo a beke

(10)
/20/

POTSO 6

- (a) Araba dipolelo tse latelang ho latela mohla o nehlweng/Answer the following questions in the same manner as in the example

e g Ntatemoholo o tshwerwe ke mangwele
Yena o tshwerwe ke mangwele

- (i) Bana ba tshwerwe ke mahlo
- (ii) Moshanyana o kgathatswa ke ditsebe
- (iii) Pule o tshwerwe ke maoto
- (iv) Baruti ba kgathatswa ke lentswe
- (v) Setjhaba se bolawa ke AIDS

(5)

- (b) Fetolela mantswa ana a bonngweng ho bongata/Change the words in singular to the plural

[TURN OVER]

- (i) Buka
- (ii) Bohobe
- (iii) Sefate
- (iv) Letsoho
- (v) Motse

(5)
/10/

MATSHWAO: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SISWATI**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. 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

MOTORIST Sawubona [a]
ATTENDANT Yebo, sawubona nkhosikati
MOTORIST Kunjani?
ATTENDANT Ngisaphila [b] unjani?
MOTORIST Nami ngikhona
ATTENDANT Ngingakusita [c] nkhosikati?
MOTORIST [d] phethiloli
ATTENDANT Wemalini?
MOTORIST We-R200
ATTENDANT Ufuna namba [e]?
MOTORIST Tsela i-93
ATTENDANT [f] lokunye na?
MOTORIST Awuhlale emasondvo
ATTENDANT [g] sondvo liphansana nkhosikati
MOTORIST Ngabe limpontjile?
ATTENDANT Cha, alikapontji kodwa lishodelwa wumoya.
MOTORIST [h] mnumzane
ATTENDANT Ngilifutse kangakanani nkhosikati?
MOTORIST Lifutse ufike ku-2
ATTENDANT Konke kulungile manje
MOTORIST Nayi [i]
ATTENDANT Ngibonga kakhulu nkhosikati [j] kahle
MOTORIST Nisale kahle

- a 1 umfowetfu
2 abafowetfu
3 fowetfu
4 mfowetfu
- b 1 wena
2 yena
3 bona
4 tsine

[TURN OVER]

- 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 kanjani
- f 1 kukhona
2 bakhona
3 sikhona
4 ukhona
- g 1 lawa
2 lesi
3 leli
4 leti
- h 1 lifutsa
2 awulifutse
3 alifutsi
4 ungalifutse
- i 1 umbongi
2 isiphiwo
3 imali
4 ithiphu
- j 1 usale
2 uhambe
3 sala
4 uhamba

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2/UMBUTO 2

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano letilungile 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 Siph o-geza umtimba (nga- insipho)
Siph o geza umtimba ngensipho

- (a) boVusi --ya esitolo (na- umfana)
- (b) Mandla -ya emsebentini (nga- imoto)
- (c) Simangele -sebenta (nga- emandla)
- (d) Tsine --tsenga inyama (na- lubisi)
- (e) Intfombi -hamba (nga- sitimela)
- (f) Nine --tsenga ematamatisi (na- bhanana na-litsanga)
- (g) Salukati (old lady) --hamba (nga- tinyawo)
- (h) Emantfombatane -phetse ishintji
- (i) Mine ---phetse imali (na- umetjisi)
- (j) Bafana --hamba (nga- iveni) kuya eGoli

/20/

UMBUTO 3/QUESTION 3

Fundza lendzaba bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow

Inkhosikati yemuti:

Inkhosikati Majola usebenta ekhaya Usebenta kakhulu ngobe ukhutsele Usebenta ekuseni futsi usebenta ntsambama NgeMsombuluko utawulungisa indlu Utawusula ifenisha ngendvwangu futsi utawuhuva emakhaphethi ngemshini Ekhishini utawuhlanta phansi NgaLesibili utawuwasha Utawuwasha ngensipho Utawufaka insipho emantini Utawusebentisa umshini ngoba umshini uwasha kahle kunetandla Utawukweneka tingubo ecingweni ngembikweku ayina NgaLesihlanu utawubhaka emakhekhe njengagogo Utawusebentisa fulawa futsi utawusebentisa shukela nematicandza nelubisi NgeMgcibelo utawuphumula ngobe bantfwana batawumsita Bona batawusebenta ekhaya

- (a) Enta imibuto ngekusebentisa emagama lalandzelako

Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words
-phi?, kanjani?, nini?, ubani?, ngani?

(10)

- (b) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above in the negative

(10)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 4(a)/UMBUTO 4(a)

Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati ngekuhumushela emagama lakubakaki eSiswatini
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Siswati

- (a) Umfundzisi ufuna bani? (the students)
- (b) EmaSwati ahlala kuphi? (e Nelspruit)
- (c) Inkhosikati itsenga nini esitolo? (on Tuesday)
- (d) Uvelaphi Mnumtane Ntuli? (Cape Town)
- (e) Umntfwana unatsani? (milk) (10)

QUESTION 4(b)/UMBUTO 4(b)

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) Bafundzi, (-fundza), Siswati
- (b) Siphu, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
- (c) Umntfwana, (-natsa), umutsi
- (d) Bo Simangele, (-pheka), kudla
- (e) Indvodza, (-enta), umsebenti wakho (10)
/20/

UMBUTO 5(a)/QUESTION 5(a)

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekulungisa bunini phakatsi emishweni yonkhe
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

Example / Sibonelo Behlise nga-3 senti linani (lubisi)
Behlise nga-3 senti linani lelubisi

- (a) Inyama (imvu) iyabita
- (b) Leli libhola (bafana)
- (c) Tindlu (lidolobha) tiyadula
- (d) Imoto (babe) idzinga phethiloli
- (e) Emasondvo (imoto) agcwele umoya (10)

UMBUTO 5(b)/QUESTION 5(b)

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano tamentwa
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

Example / Sibonelo Ubhadele liswidi na, Sibongile? Yebo, ngi-bhadele
Yebo, ngi**li**bhadele

- (a) Batawudvonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, bata_**dv**onsa
- (b) Wena utsandza bangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya_**ts**andza
- (c) James ubingelela salukati? Yebo, uya_**bing**elega
- (d) Sisebenti sitsela emanti emotweni? Yebo, siya_**ts**ela
- (e) Lotive wati John Shabalala na? Yebo, uya_**ati** (10)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

UMBUTO 6(a)/QUESTION 6(a)

Sebentisa tabito tekukhomba etindzaweni letiphawuliwe
Use the different positions of the demonstratives (as indicated)

Sibonelo Basho bantfu (pos 1)
Cha, basho laba bantfu

- (a) Ngitawugibela libhasi kuya emsebentini (pos 1)
- (b) Ngifonele umngani wami nga-6 ntsambama (pos 2)
- (c) Thishela uyayisebentisa incwadzi (pos 1)
- (d) BoLokundzinda bagcoke tingubo letinhle (pos 2)
- (e) Sifuna sikhwama sesikole lesikhulu (pos 1)

TOTAL: /10/
[100]

[TURN OVER]

ISINDEBELE**Phendula YONKE imibuzo****Answer ALL the questions****UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1****Instructions**

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

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

- a 3
- b 4
- c 1 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	Yetjhe [a]
ATTENDANT	Lotjhani kosikazi
MOTORIST	Ninjani?
ATTENDANT	Ngiyaphila [b] ninjani?
MOTORIST	Awa, Nami ngikhona.
ATTENDANT	Ngingakusiza ngani [c] kosikazi?
MOTORIST	[d] ngepetroli
ATTENDANT	yamalini?
MOTORIST	ye-R200.
ATTENDANT	Ufuna inomboro [e]?
MOTORIST	Thela i-93
ATTENDANT	[f] kukhona okunye na?
MOTORIST	Akhese uhlole namavili
ATTENDANT	[g] Ivili liphasana kosikazi
MOTORIST	Ingabe lipontjile?
ATTENDANT	Awa alikapontji kodwana litjhodelwe mumoya
MOTORIST	[h] nomzana
ATTENDANT	Ngiwupompe kangangani kosikazi?
MOTORIST	Upompe ufike ku-2
ATTENDANT	Koke kulungile nje
MOTORIST	Naku [i]
ATTENDANT	Ngithokoza khulu kosikazi [j] kuhle.
MOTORIST	Nisale kuhle

[TURN OVER]

- a 1 umnakwethu
2 abanakwethu
3 nakwethu
4 mnakwethu
- b 1 wena
2 yena
3 bona
4 thina
- c 1 kuphi
2 ngani
3 kabani
4 malini
- d 1 ngifunda
2 ngivuma
3 ngitlola
4 ngibawa
- e 1 kabani
2 baphi
3 bani
4 njani
- f 1 kukhona
2 bakhona
3 sikhona
4 ukhona
- g 1 lawa
2 lesi
3 leli
4 lezi
- h 1 lipompa
2 akhe ulipompe
3 ayipompo
4 ungayipompi
- i 1 umthokozi
2 isiphiwo
3 imali
4 ithipu
- j 1 usale
2 ukhambe
3 sala
4 ukhamba

/10/

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola umvumelwano ezilungileko namkha ngokutjhugulula amagama aseembayaneni

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

Isibonelo USipho -hlamba umzimba (nga- isibha)
USipho uhlamba umzimba ngesibha

- (a) AboVusi --ya esitolo (na- umsana)
- (b) UManila -ya emsebenzini (nga- ikoloyi)
- (c) Uzimkhona -sebenza (nga- amandla)
- (d) Thina --thenga inyama (na- ibisi)
- (e) Umntazana -khamba (nga- isitimela)
- (f) Nina --thenga itamatii (na- ibhanana na- umgade)
- (g) Isalukazi (old lady) --khamba (nga- inyawo)
- (h) Abentazana -phethe itjhentjhi
- (i) Mina ---phethe imali (na- ithikithi)
- (j) Abesana --khamba (nga- iveni) ukuya ePitori

/20/

UMBUZO 3 /QUESTION 3

Funda nasi indaba bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow

Ikosikazi yomuzi: Ukosikazi Skhosana usebenza ekhaya Usebenza khulu ngombana ukhuthela Usebenza ekuseni begodu usebenza ntambama Uzokuhlengisa indlu ifenitjhara ngetjhila begodu ahlwengise imimada ngomtjhini Ngekhwithini uzokuhlansa phasi NgoLosibili uzokuvasa Uzokuvasa ngesibha Uzokufaka isibha ngeemanzini Uzokusebenzisa umtjhini ngombana umtjhini uvasa kuhle kunezandla Uzokweneka izambatho edaradeni ngaphambi kobana azi-ayine NgoLosihlanu uzokubhaka amakokisa njengogogo Uzokusebenzisa ifulowuru begodu uzokusebenzisa iswigiri namaqanda nebisi NgoMgqibelo uzokuphumula ngombana abentwana bazomsiza Bona bazokusebenza ekhaya

- (a) Yenza imibuzo ngokusebenzisa amagama alandelako
Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words
-phi?, njani?, nini?, ngubani?, ngani? (10)

- (b) Tlola izezo ezithalelweko zibe sebujaameni bokuphika (10)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 4(a)/QUESTION 4(a)

Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngokutjhugululela amagama aseembayaneni esiNdebeleni
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into Ndebele

- (a) Utitjhere ufuna ubani? (the students)
- (b) AmaNdebele ahlala kuphi? (kwaNdebele)
- (c) Ikosikazi ithenga nini esitolo? (on Tuesday)
- (d) Uvelaphi uNomzana Ntuli? (Cape Town)
- (e) Umntwana uselani? (milk) (10)

UMBUZO 4(b)/QUESTION 4(b)

Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benzeni namkha bangenzini – tjheja ubunye nobunengi
Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do

- (a) Abafundi, (-funda), isiNdebele
 - (b) Siphso, (-silaphaza), ngendlini (negative)
 - (c) Umntwana, (-sela), isihlahla
 - (d) Thandi, nobathathu, (-pheka), ukudla
 - (e) Ndoda, (-enza), umsebenzakho (10)
- /20/**

UMBUZO 5(a)/QUESTION 5(a)

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokulungisa ubunikazi phakathi kwemitjho yoke
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

Example / Isibonelo Behlise ngamaphesente ama-3 intengo (ibisi)
Behlise ngamaphesente ama-3 intengo yebisi

- (a) Inyama (imvu) iyabiza
- (b) Le yibholo (.abesana)
- (c) Izindlu (idorobho) ziyadura
- (d) Ikoloyi (ubaba) idinga ipetroli
- (e) Amavili (imodere) azele umoya (10)

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 5(b)/QUESTION 5(b)

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola iimvumelwano zikamenziwa
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

Example / Isibonelo Ubhadele iswidi na Sibongile? Iye ngi bhadele
Iye, ngi**l**bhadele

- (a) Bazokudosa imali ebhangeni na? Iye bazo_dosa
- (b) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Iye, ngiya_thanda
- (c) UJames ulotjhisa isilukazi na? Iye, uya_lotjhisa
- (d) Isisebenzi sithela amanzi emodereni na? Iye, siya_thela
- (e) UThokozile wazi uJohn Shabalala na? Iye, uya_azi

(10)
/20/

UMBUZO 6 /QUESTION 6

Sebenzisa izabizwana zokukhomba eendaweni ezitjengisweko
Use the different positions of the demonstratives (as indicated)

Isibonelo Batjho abantu (pos 1)
Awa, batjho laba bantu

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

/10/
INANI LILOKE/TOTAL: [100]

TSHIVENḂA**MBUDZISO 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) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- etc

(a) The antecedent is in agreement with the relative by means of...

- 1 the adjectival concord
- 2 the demonstrative locative
- 3 the relative pronoun
- 4 the referential object

(b) The subjunctive is mainly used to express....., and

- 1 anger, sorrow or pity
- 2 purpose, wish or desire
- 3 love, beauty or glamour
- 4 care, purpose or anger

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

- 1 the pronunciation and orthography is concerned
- 2 vowel coalescence is concerned
- 3 juxtaposition is concerned
- 4 speech sound is concerned

(d) Choose the sentence with the correct ideophone.

- 1 O wa a tou gana!
- 2 O wa a tou po!
- 3 O wa a tou thwee!
- 4 O wa a tou dzi!

(e) The structure of TshivendḂa is mainly based on...

- 1 the phonetic transcripts
- 2 the syntactic elements
- 3 the morphological patterns
- 4 a noun class system.

[TURN OVER]

(f) The following are called locative prefixes.

- 1 mu-, vha-, tshi-
- 2 li-, vhu-, ma-
- 3 fha-, ku-, mu-
- 4 lu-, ha-, ma-

(g) When you want to say that you are hungry in Tshivenda, what do you say?

- 1 Ndi na ndala
- 2 Ndi na mupfa
- 3 Ndi na tshilonda
- 4 Ndi na thoho

(h) Choose the sentence with the correct concord amongst the ones below.

- 1 Mmbwa u huvha tshinwe na tshinwe tshine tsha fhira nga gondo
- 2 Lufo o bika a vundea a fhisa mubiki
- 3 Tswia a dzuliwi khalo ngauri zwi a ila
- 4 Musadzi u dzula kha tshidulo duvha lothe

(i) Choose the correct English translation of the following: "Dzina lanu li pfi nnyi?"

- 1 What is your nickname?
- 2 What is your name?
- 3 What is your surname?
- 4 What is your father's nickname?

(j) The copulative is distinguished from the verb because

- 1 it does have normal verb stems as basis
- 2 it does not have normal verb stems as basis
- 3 it does express actions
- 4 none of the above

/10/

MBUDZISO 2/QUESTION 2

Give the long form of the verbs in the following sentences

- (a) Livhuwani na Mulalo vha bika thoho ya nguluvhe
- (b) Mukoma u pora thoho nga legere
- (c) Musandiwa u zwima ntsa mavhuwa
- (d) Mukondeleli u lilela zwithu zwi si zwawe
- (e) Mutshekwa u reila baisigira ya khotsi awe
- (f) Vho-Mukhatshelwa vha rengisa muvanya
- (g) Mudzunga u dzula tshiduloni
- (h) Matshele u dola mapfura khofheni
- (i) Mutshinyani u dzhena tshikolo UNISA
- (j) Muruwa u rengela masimba Nduvho

/20/

[TURN OVER]

MBUDZISO 3/QUESTION 3

Translate the following sentences into Tshivenda

- (a) We should not leave
- (b) You should not come out
- (c) I am leaving now
- (d) He is not cunning
- (e) Muofhe is lazy
- (f) Rudzani is clever
- (g) You cry like a child
- (h) Do you know me?
- (i) Today I feel well
- (j) I do not work

/20/

MBUDZISO 4/QUESTION 4

Change the following positive forms of the verbs to the negative forms

- (a) Ro ja vhuswa mulovha
- (b) Vho rwa nwana mbamulovha
- (c) No sala hayani nga Musumbuluwo
- (d) Vho tshimbila zwavhudi mulovha
- (e) Vho ita tie vhege yo fhelaho
- (f) Luvhani o swika hayani
- (g) Makungo o lisa mbudzi na Munyadziwa
- (h) Ro vhona dokotela nga Swondaha
- (i) Ndo baka zwikontsi
- (j) No sala hayani matsheloni

/20/

MBUDZISO 5/QUESTION 5

Identify five nouns from the following passage and then indicate their noun classes, their prefixes and also state whether they are personal or non-personal

Musundwa u vhuya tshikoli a ho ngo tsha dovha ha vha na zwinwe, o mbo di sutusutu zwiambaro zwa tshikolo a mbo di domba gokoko lawe Kha ri zwenezwi a tshi tou fhaJa tshikululuni a mbo di gwagwagwa nga Makhadzi wa vhafunzi U mu vhona a pfa na ndala I tshi tou vhuya yothe A pfa hanwani hu tshi dunga hu tshi vho nga ha muthu o laho tshikavhavhe Mbilu iyi a i khou itwa nga u vhona tshikoli itshi tshine Makhadzi a khou ralo u linda a tshi kuvhulela mulomoni A re Musundwa na thoni dzawe, ilo duvha ha ngo kona u difara, o mangala o no humbela Uyu-vho na ene ha ngo vha na thidza o mbo di mu khophela U fhambana ha avha vhavhili ho vho itiswa nga Kanukani uyu ane ku du kwawe kwa vha hanefha gondoni Ja u tsela tshisimani Wo vha u tshi ri u muamba vha mu divhaho vha sea, vha tshi sea aJa maJo ane a nga a dzenengu

/20/

[TURN OVER]

MBUDZISO 6/QUESTION 6

Change the following sentences into the future tense

- (a) Mukona u fhindula luṭingo
- (b) Litshani u malwa Ngovhela
- (c) Murunwa u nwala mulingo
- (d) Vhatukana vha gonya muunngo
- (e) Maswiri a sina

/10/
ṬHANGANYELO: [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 mi dye njhani?
- 2 mi karhele njhani?
- 3 mi hlamele njhani?
- 4 mi dzumbe njhani?

g When approaching a Mutsonga person's home, you should announce your presence by saying

- 1 ndzawini!
- 2 salani!
- 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/

[TURN OVER]

- (e) Muhloti wa hlota /xibamu/
- (f) Mudyondzi wa tsala /xitsalo/
- (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

e g yima (A) yima (B) yimani

- (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/ Tirhisa masivikomba ya ndhawu yo sungula na maviti hinkwawo eswivulweni leswi landzelaka

E G Kondlo ri tsutsumisiwa hi ximanga?
Nhi Kondlo leri ri tsutsumisiwa hi ximanga lexi?

- (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 tsemiwele 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]

[TURN OVER]

XIVUTISO XA 5/QUESTION 5

Use the numeral *in brackets* with the noun given in the following sentences/Tirhisa nomboro leyi nga eswiangini na riviti leri nyikiweke eswivulweni leswi landzelaka

Xik Va yive timbuti (8)

Va yive timbuti ta nhungu

- (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]

XIVUTISO XA 6/QUESTION 6

Complete the following sentences by adding the correct subject concords/ Hetisa swivulwa leswi landzelaka hi ku engetela switwananisi leswi faneleke

Xik Vana tsutsuma ehandle

Vana va tsutsuma ehandle

- (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]