

**AFL1503**

May/June 2015

**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 46 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]

**ZULU/ISIZULU**

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

**QUESTION 1 / UMBUZO 1****Instructions**

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

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

- a 2
- 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

From (a) to (j) relate to the Practical Listening Exercise 1 Ukwazana (Getting acquainted) under the heading PRACTICAL LISTENING EXERCISES on your CD/DVD. The numbers in the dialogue correspond with the numbers of the questions

- A Sawubona, ! [a]
- B Yebo, sawubona ndoda
  
- A ? [b]
- B Ngisaphila
  
- A Igama lakho ungubani?
- B Igama lam nguJohan
  
- A Isibongo sakho ? [c]
- B Isibongo sam nguVenter
  
- A ? [d]
- B Ngivela eMpangan
  
- A Uyakwazi isiZulu na? [e]
- B isiZulu kancane [f]
  
- A U fundephi? [g]
- B Ngisifunde KwaZulu-Natal
  
- A Ungumhlobo muni?
- B NgiyiBhunu
  
- A Nkhulumani ? [h]
- B Sikhuluma [i]
  
- A Kulungile, kahle [j]
- B Nawe usale kahle, ndoda

**Choose the correct options below to complete the dialogue:**

**[TURN OVER]**

(a)

Sawubona, !

- 1 amadoda
- 2 yinkosazana
- 3 mfowethu
- 4 umnumzane

(b)

A ?

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

(c)

Isibongo sakho ?

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

(d)

A ?

- 1 uvelaphi
- 2 uvela
- 3 ngivelaphi
- 4 bavela

(e)

Uyakwazi isiZulu na?

- 1 ukukhuluma
- 2 ukhuluma
- 3 ngikhuluma
- 4 ukumluma

(f)

isiZulu kancane

- 1 sikhuluma
- 2 ukhuluma
- 3 ngikhuluma
- 4 nikhuluma

[TURN OVER]

(g)

U fundephi?

- 1 ukufundephi?
- 2 uzifundephi?
- 3 usifundephi?
- 4 ulifundephi?

(h)

Nikhulumani ?

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

(i)

Sikhuluma

- 1 isiJalimane
- 2 isiNgisi
- 3 isiZulu
- 4 isiBhunu

(j)

Kulungile, kahle

- 1 hambani
- 2 usale
- 3 uhambe
- 4 uhamba

[10]

**UMBULO 2/QUESTION 2**

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano ezilungileyo futhi uguqule amagama akubakaki. Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords. Also write the correct form of the words in brackets.

**Isibonelo** USipho ---geza umzimba (nga- insipho)  
USipho ugeza umzimba ngensipho

- (a) UVusi ---ya eKapa (nga- indiza)
- (b) Thina ---sebenza kakhulu (uMgqibelo)
- (c) Abafana ---thenga inyama (Spar)
- (d) Nina ---dinga utamatisi (na- amazambane) (na- ubisi)
- (e) Ekuseni amadoda ---suka ngo-7 ukuya (umsebenzi)
- (f) Isalukazi ---gibela isitimela ntambama
- (g) NgoDisemba wena ---hamba (nga- ithekisi) ukuvakashela (iTheku)
- (h) Cha, intombazana ---kho esikoleni namhlanje ngoba ---gula
- (i) BoThemba ---phethe umentshisi na?
- (j) Mfundisi ---safunda isiZulu na? Yebo, thisha ---bhala manje isivivinyo samu sesiZulu

[20]

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3**

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokulungisa ubunini phakathi kemishweni 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) Isitolo ( izingubo) siyabiza
- (b) Imoto ( ubaba) idinga amanzi
- (c) Inyama ( inkukhu) imnandi kabu
- (d) Kulungile nansi ilisti ( iwayini)
- (e) Sanibonani! Nifuna itafula ( abangaki?)
- (f) Behlise ngo-3 senti inani ( ubisi)
- (g) Ikhazimende linika umsebenzi imali ya-( yena)
- (h) Uwoyela wa-(imoto) uyashoda
- (i) Ingubo ya-(amantombazane) ingcolile
- (j) Izimoto za-(thina) zisegalaji

[20]

**QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4**

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

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

- (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 into the negative

(10)

[20]

**QUESTION 5 A/UMBUZO 5 A**

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) Nizogqoka izicathulo ezicijile na? Yebo, sizo\_gqoka
- (b) Wona uthanda ubisi na? Yebo, ngiya\_ thanda
- (c) UJames ubingelele ugogo? Yebo, uJames u\_ bingelele
- (d) Isisebenzi sihlolile amasondo emotweni? Yebo, isisebenzi si\_ hlolile
- (e) Thoko, uzothenga isinkwa na? Yebo, uzo\_ thenga

(10)

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 5 B/UMBUZO 5 B**

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

Isibonele Kukhona izintombi (-hlanu)  
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu

- (a) Umama ugqoke isigqoko (-mnyama)
- (b) Kukhona abafundi (-ningi) e-Unisa ngo-2010
- (c) Ekliniki kukhona ingane (-gula)
- (d) UPiti unesikhwama (-nsundu) sesikole
- (e) Amadoda athenga ukudla (-mnandi) ekhefi

(10)  
[20]

**QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6**

Humusha okulandelayo ngesiNgisi  
Translate the following into English

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

[10]  
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

**ISIXHOSA**

Answer ALL the questions.

**QUESTION 1/UMBUZO 1****Instructions**

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

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

- a 2
- b 4
- c 3
- etc

**QUESTION 1**

a Which of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to tell someone to be careful?

- 1 Khawulezisa!
- 2 Baleka!
- 3 Ndilinde!
- 4 Lumka!

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

- 1 Kulungile
- 2 Ndihiuthi
- 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!

[TURN OVER]

- e The word ngokukhawuleza can be translated as
- 1 inside
  - 2 fast / soon
  - 3 underneath
  - 4 misfortune
- f The possessive concord of isonka is
- 1 ba
  - 2 a
  - 3 sa
  - 4 la
- g Select an appropriate answer to the question Ukhona? / is she/he here?
- 1 Ndicela undincede
  - 2 Ewe ukhona
  - 3 Ufike izolo
  - 4 Akakafiki
- h The word Ndilambile is used to express the sentence
- 1 'I am thirsty '
  - 2 'I am tired'
  - 3 'I am hungry '
  - 4 'I am full '
- i Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the tense formative -ya-?
- 1 The verb in which it is used does not have to be followed by an object or any word
  - 2 It reflects the perfect tense
  - 3 It represents the long form of the present tense
  - 4 It is always preceded by a subject concord
- j Select the correct form of the reflexive verb in order to complete the following sentence  
UCirha u \_\_\_\_\_ efama 'Cirha works for himself on the farm '
- 1 yasebenzisa
  - 2 yabasebenza
  - 3 yazisebenzela
  - 4 sebenzela

/10/

[TURN OVER]



**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?
- (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/

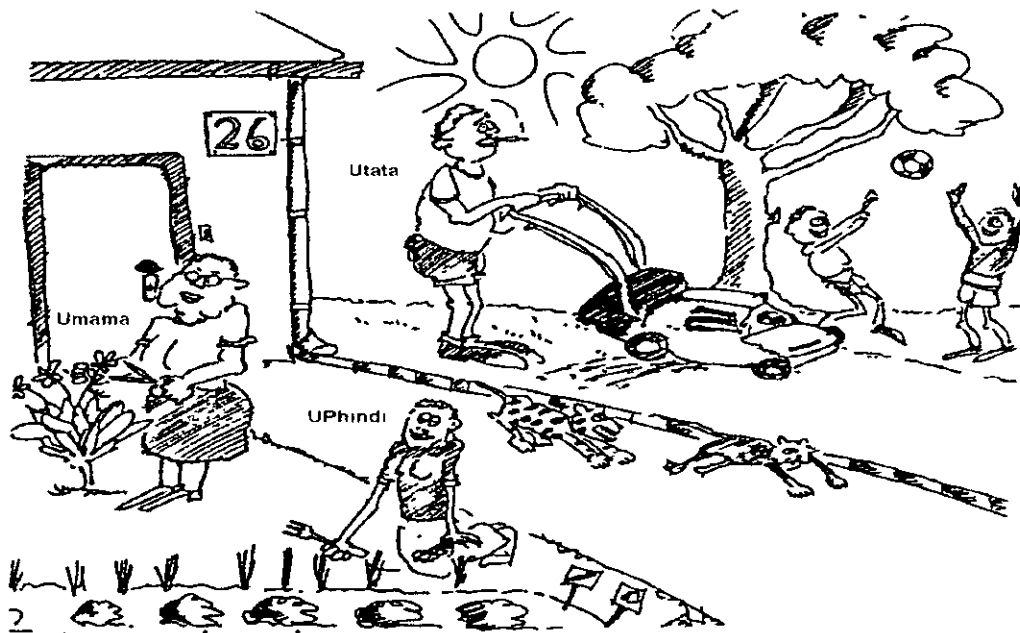
**QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3**

**3 1** Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa  
Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Xhosa sentences

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

(10)

[TURN OVER]



3 2 Write a to j under each other and next to each letter, give the correct answer, e g

- a 1  
b 2  
c 3  
etc

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

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

- a 1 uZola  
2 Themba  
3 Siphokazi  
4 Siphokazi
- b 1 kuwe  
2 wena  
3 kuni  
4 nina

[TURN OVER]

- 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
- 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/UMBULO 4**

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

**Umzekelo** Uphumla nini umakhulu (on Sunday)  
Uphumla ngeCawe

- (a) UKholiswa uyifunda nini incwadi yakhe? (on Friday at nine)  
(b) Bathenga ntoni kwaSpar? (cabbage)  
(c) Baqala nini ukusebenza? (on Monday)  
(d) Ufuna ipetroli yamalini nkosazana? (R50)  
(e) Niphethwe yintoni madoda? (head ache)  
(f) Yintoni le? (nose)  
(g) Yintoni le? (mouth)

[TURN OVER]

- (h) UThemba ukhathazwa yintoni? (back ache)  
 (i) Molo ngubani othethayo? (Mr Madala speaking)  
 (j) Unxiba usayizi bani ntombi? (No 34)

/20/

**QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5**

- 5 1 Xelela aba bantu balandelayo ukuthi benze ntoni okanye bangenzi ntoni – qaphela isinye isininzi  
 Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do

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

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

(10)

- 5 2 Bhala izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngesiNgesi okanye ngesiBhulu  
 Translate the following phrases into English or Afrikaans

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

(10)  
/20/**QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6**

- 6 1 Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokulungisa isimnini phakathi kwisivakalisi ngasinye  
 Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

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

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

(5)

- 6.2 Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokubhala isivumelanisi senjongosenzi esifanelekileyo  
 Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

**Umzekelo** Uyibhatalele iswiti Sibongile? Ewe, ndi\_bhatalele  
 Ewe, ndiyibhatalele

- (a) Ingaba bazotsala imali ebhankini? Ewe, bazo\_tsala  
 (b) Wena uyabathanda abahlobo bakho? Ewe, ndiya\_thanda  
 (c) Ingaba uJames ubulisa xheqwazana? 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****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.

d 1  
e 2  
f 3  
etc

a Which one of the following phrases would be an appropriate response to Ke eng?

- 1 Ke nna, Thabo
- 2 Ke a go bona
- 3 Ke iri ya boraro
- 4 Ke puku ya dikoša

b When someone says Ankê o boeletše, he/she is asking you to

- 1 repeat something
- 2 speak slower
- 3 forgive him/her
- 4 hurry up

c The phrase Ke bomang? is used to enquire about

- 1 the identity of two or more persons
- 2 the whereabouts of a person
- 3 the location of a person
- 4 the possession of two or more people

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

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

e Choose the correct possessive form for 'your car'

- 1 mmotoro wa wena
- 2 mmotoro wa gago
- 3 mmotoro a yena
- 4 mmotoro ya gagwe

[TURN OVER]

f Adjectives are used to describe nouns. This construction is formed as follows in Northern Sotho:

- 1 Noun + demonstrative + class prefix + adjective stem
- 2 Noun + possessive concord + subject concord + adjective stem
- 3 Noun + demonstrative + subject concord + adjective stem
- 4 Noun + possessive concord + class prefix + adjective stem

g Reflexive verbs are characterised by:

- 1 -a- added between the subject concord and the verb stem, as in Re a homola
- 2 -ng added to the end of a verb stem, as in Dulang fase!
- 3 -go added to the end of a verb stem, as in Beke ye e tlogo
- 4 -i- added onto the beginning of a verb stem, as in re a itlhaba

h The noun tate 'father' is in class      and its subject concord is

- |   |      |    |
|---|------|----|
| 1 | 1    | mo |
| 2 | 9    | e  |
| 3 | 1(a) | o  |
| 4 | 1    | a  |

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

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

j Which of the following phrases expresses a polite command?

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

[10]

## QUESTION 2

2.1 Write the following dialogue in Northern Sotho

### KA SEKOLONG

- SIPHO : (a) Good morning, Thabo!  
 THABO : (b) Good morning, Sir!  
 SIPHO : (c) Do you like your school?  
 THABO : (d) Yes, I like it very much.  
 SIPHO : (e) What do you like doing at school?  
 THABO : (f) I like to watch the girls.  
 SIPHO (laughing) : (g) I thought so! Do you like anything else?  
 THABO : (h) Yes, I like the lessons of (about) animals.  
 SIPHO : (i) I see. Will you become a vet (doctor of animals)?  
 THABO : (j) Yes, sir. I need to study hard.

(10)

[TURN OVER]

2.2 Translate the following into Northern Sotho

- (a) Where are you? I'm in a hurry
- (b) Do you sleep well at night?
- (c) He will come at three o'clock
- (d) Do you know how to use a computer?
- (e) How can I help you?

(10)  
[20]

### QUESTION 3

3.1 Write down any **five** suitable responses in Northern Sotho to the question **Boso bo bjang?** (How is the weather?) Also translate your responses into English or Afrikaans (5)

3.2 Translate the following sentences into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Basetsana ba raloka ka tlase ga mohlare
- (b) Ke tia boa morago ga lebakanyana
- (c) Bana ba sentše dipukwana tša botsebišo na?
- (d) Sehlare sa ngaka se a baba
- (e) Na o rata go ja o nnoši?

(5)

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

- (a) Mošemane o timetše (panka)  
'The boy got lost in the bank '
- (b) Maabane ke be ke le (bokgobapuku)  
'Yesterday I was in the library'
- (c) Ankê le dule (Thabo)  
'Please stay at Thabo's place '
- (d) Dingaka di tšwa (Tshwane)  
'The doctors come from Pretoria '
- (e) (Selemo) bana ba a ipshina  
'In summer the children enjoy themselves '

(5)

3.4 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences (Write down the full sentence in your exam script )

- (a) Ke tlwaetše kamora (-golo) ya go robala  
'I am used to a big bedroom '
- (c) Ke taba (-botse)  
'It is good news '
- (d) Mosadi o rekile mokotlana (-nyane)  
'The woman bought a small bag '
- (e) Morutiši (-kopana) o ruta bana gabotse  
'The short teacher teaches the children well '
- (e) Mosetsana o hlatswa lehlakore (-ngwe)  
'The girl washes the other side '

(5)  
/20/

[TURN OVER]

**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) Morena Boshego o ntšha diranta (lesome) fela  
'Mr Boshego is withdrawing ten rands only.'
- (b) Modulasetulo o badile foromo (-raro)  
'The chairperson read the third form.'
- (c) Lesogana le nošetša mehlare (-hlano)  
'The young man is watering five trees.'
- (d) Anke o ntšhomele matšatši (-šupa)  
'Please work for me for seven days.'
- (e) Ngaka o thuša baiwetši (seswai) fela ka letšatši  
'The doctor helps only eight patients a day.'

(5)

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

- (a) Masogana a iša molato kgotleng  
'The young men take the matter to court.'
- (b) Rameno o hlapa meno ka Colgate  
'The dentist cleans his teeth with Colgate.'
- (c) Cathy o nwa kofi ka khitšing  
'Cathy drinks coffee in the kitchen.'
- (d) Re swara hlapı lewatleng  
'We catch a fish in the sea.'
- (e) Tate o reka mmotoro  
'Father buys a car.'

(5)

4.3 Change the following present tense sentences into future tense sentences.

- (a) Mpša e a bogola 'The dog is barking.'
- (b) Lephodisa le thuša batho na? 'Does the policeman help the people?'

(2)

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

- (a) Wena o šoma kudu 'You are working hard.'
- (b) Tate o nyaka bokae? 'How much does Father want?'
- (c) Lehodu le lwa le maphodisa 'The thief is fighting with the policemen.'

(3)

4.5 Write the following sentences in the negative.

- (a) Bomme ba reka dijo 'Mother and company are buying food.'
- (b) Raisibe o be a lwala kudu 'Raisibe was very sick.'
- (c) Sellathekeng se tlo lla 'The cellphone will ring.'
- (d) Katse e rata go nwa maswi 'The cat likes to drink milk.'
- (e) Tate o bofile phasela ka lenti 'Father tied the parcel with a string.'

(5)

/20/

**[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 bolokile **tšhelete** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Did Thabo save **money**? 'Yes, Thabo saved **it**'
- (b) O bona **mothuši** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Do you see the **assistant**? 'Yes, I see **him**'
- (c) A o rata go etela **bagwera** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Do you like visiting **friends**? 'Yes, I like visiting **them**'
- (d) A Roger o kgopela **sejo** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Is Roger asking for **food**? 'Yes, he is asking for **it**'
- (e) Mošemane o phumula **lefasetere** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Is the boy cleaning the **window**? 'Yes he is cleaning **it**' (5)

- 5.2 Use the verb stem kgopêla to change the following commands into polite requests

- (a) Tšhela meetse!  
(b) Se dire lešata! (2)

- 5.3 Explain how commands are formed in Northern Sotho when addressing one person versus addressing more than one person. Make use of the verb **dula** 'sit down' in your answer (3)

- 5.4 Supply the correct possessive concords of the nouns printed in **bold** in order to complete the following phrases

- (a) **lenaneo** resturanta 'the menu of the restaurant'  
(b) **sejo** koko 'granny's food'  
(c) **diaparo** kgarebe 'the clothes of the young girl'  
(d) **maswi** lesea 'the baby's milk'  
(e) **bogobe** baagi 'the porridge of the builders' (5)

- 5.5 Give the singular forms of the following nouns

- (a) diaparo 'clothes'  
(b) maina 'names'  
(c) bangwadi 'writers'  
(d) mebotoro 'cars'  
(e) bomalome 'uncle and company' (5)

/20/

## QUESTION 6

Translate the given sentences into Northern Sotho

Mother, I'm looking for my bag. Have you seen it?

No, maybe it fell down behind the chair?

No, I don't see it

Where did you go yesterday?

[TURN OVER]

I went to the restaurant with Thabo  
Where did you put the bag?  
I forgot No wait a little  
What happened? Please tell me!  
I asked Thabo to put it in the car  
That's good A thief hasn't stolen it

/10/  
TOTAL [100]

**SETSWANA****Answer ALL the questions****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 2
- b 4
- c 3
- etc

**POTSO 1/QUESTION 1**

- a When greeting someone in Setswana, you should remember that
- 1 the person who arrives is supposed to greet those present first
  - 2 when greeting a male person younger than yourself, rra/ntate would be used to address him
  - 3 when greeting a woman of your mother's age, nkoko is used to address her
  - 4 the person leaving first should be the last to say goodbye
- b One can change a statement into a question in one of the following ways
- 1 By changing your tone of voice and shortening the last word in the sentence
  - 2 By adding **na?** or **naa?** to the beginning or end of the sentence, or by placing one of these words at both the beginning and end
  - 3 By placing **a** at the beginning and **na?** at the end of the sentence
  - 4 By placing **ga** before the verb and changing the ending of the verb to **e**
- c Which one of the following statements is true regarding the term "third person" in Setswana?
- 1 It can refer to people, animals or any other object under discussion
  - 2 It is used to refer to the speaker and /or addressee
  - 3 It can only refer to a single person who is not the speaker
  - 4 It can only refer to animals, birds and plants
- d Which one of the following statements is true regarding the present tense in Setswana?
- 1 A present tense verb stem is never preceded by a subject concord
  - 2 The present tense -a- is used in the positive form when the verb is the last word in the sentence
  - 3 The present tense -a- appears before the verb stem when the negative is formed
  - 4 The ending of the verb stem stays the same when the negative is formed

**[TURN OVER]**

- e Which one of the following statements regarding the noun classes of Setswana is NOT true?
- 1 Nouns in Setswana are grouped together in various classes according to their prefixes
  - 2 The nouns in class 1a generally refer to proper names and relatives
  - 3 Only nouns referring to human beings belong to classes 9 and 10
  - 4 Some of the nouns in class 6 do not have a singular counterpart
- f When we talk about something that belongs to someone in Setswana, we mention the
- 1 owner first and then the possession
  - 2 female possessor first and then the male
  - 3 possession first and then the owner
  - 4 possessor first and then the belonging
- g 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
- h In Setswana the expression \_\_\_\_\_ is used to express 'have' or 'possess'
- 1 ga se
  - 2 abo
  - 3 na le
  - 4 ke sa
- i 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
- j In Setswana the morpheme -tla- is used to form a verb in the
- 1 past tense, negative form
  - 2 future tense, positive form
  - 3 present tense, positive form
  - 4 future tense, negative form

/10/

[TURN OVER]

**POTSO 2/QUESTION 2**

a) Complete the following dialogue

A                                    boMma  
 B                                    dumelang  
 A    Le                                ?  
 B                                    teng lona                    kae?  
 A    Le rona                        teng  
 B    Salang                            boRra  
 A                                    sentle boMma

(8)

b) Translate the following into Setswana

A    I am Mmapula Who are you?  
 B    I am Kegakilwe  
 A    Where do you live?  
 B    I come from Botswana Where are you from?  
 A    I am from South Africa  
 B    Do you have children?  
 A    Yes, I have children  
 B    Where are they?  
 A    They are at home  
 B    Thank you

(12)  
/20/**POTSO 3/QUESTION 3**

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

Example

Sello o dira eng?    Study  
 Sello o a ithuta

- i)    Ke mang yo?    Elder brother
- ii)    Ke bomang?    Father and grandfather
- iii)    Wena o dira eng?    Play
- iv)    A ke nkoko?    No, father's brother
- v)    Ba tswa kae?    Pudumong
- vi)    A leina la gago ke Mpho?    No, my name    Mpho, my name Sello

(6)

**[TURN OVER]**

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

Examples

- i) Ke eng se? stomach  
Ke mpa
- ii) Are tshoga ka molala? No, mouth  
Nnyaya, ga re tshege ka molala Re tshoga ka molomo
- i) Ke eng tse? teeth
- ii) A ke loleme? No, throat
- iii) O bolawa ke eng? tooth
- iv) A o tlhabiwa ke setlhabi? Yes
- v) A o opiwa ke tlhogo? No, eye
- vi) A ke nko? No, mouth
- vii) A re tsamaya ka diatla? No, feet

(14)  
/20/

#### POTSO 4/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 is walking in the garden
- ii) Batho ba rata go ya (resejuranta) The people like to go to a restaurant
- iii) Ngwa o tshotswe kwa (Ganyesa) The child was born in Ganyesa
- iv) Ntate o lebelela motshameko mo (thelebišene) Father watches the game on television
- v) Rre Sedumedu o ile (ofisi) Mr Sedumedu 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 (Matlapaneng) I live in Matlapaneng
- x) Dula (nna) Sit with me

(10)  
/20/

[TURN OVER]

**POTSO 5/QUESTION 5**

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

- i) Mosadimogolo batla go ya gae
- ii) Seatla rurugile
- iii) Tlhapi nna mo metsing
- iv) BoThabo rata dilo
- v) Godimo bollo thata
- vi) Nna batla go ya gae
- vii) Rona tla ya Botswana kamoso
- viii) Dikgomo fula kwa masimo
- ix) Lonaka lwa kgomo robegile
- x) Bogobe a fisa

(10)

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

- i) Bana (raro) ba badile buka e Three children read this book
- ii) Modulasetulo (ntlha) o dirle pila The first chairman worked nicely
- iii) Go na le meago (lesome) fela mo toropong e nnyane There are only ten buildings in the small town
- iv) Malole o na le dintšwa (supa) mo polaseng ya gagwe Uncle has seven dogs on his farm
- v) Thabo o ne a sa batle go boloka diranta (pedi) fela Thabo did not want to save only two rands
- vi) Ke na le maoto (bedi) I have two feet
- vii) Ba utswitse mebotorokara (raro) They stole three cars

(10)  
/20/**POTSO 6/QUESTION 6**

a Rewrite the following sentences in the negative

- i) Mosimane o itse monna yo 'The boy knows this man'
- ii) Ke kwala lekwalo 'I am writing a letter'
- iii) Monnaapula o leka go reka mmotorokara 'Monnaapula is trying to buy a car'
- iv) Ba ile gae 'They went home'
- v) Ke na le bana 'I have children'

(5)

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 botsa dipotso 'They ask you questions'
- v) Ke batla mmueledi 'I want a lawyer'

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

**SESOTHO**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**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

d 2  
e 4  
f 3  
etc

**POTSO 1**

Phetha puisano e latelang ka ho kwala dikgeo tse ka tlase/ Complete the following conversation by closing the gaps below

**Ditumediso**

Sebu A	Sebu B
(i) Dumela	(ii) Bomme
(iii) Phela jwang?	(iv) Phela hantle
(v) O phela jwang?	(vi) Phela hantle
(vii) Salang bomme	(viii) Leemedi la motho wa pele bonngweng ke
(ix) Le bongateng	(x) Leemedi la mothowa boraro bonngweng ke

(10)

**POTSO 2**

(a) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang ho lekgathe lejwale/Rewrite the following sentences into the present tense

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

(10)

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

- (i) Morthuti o ngola teko
- (ii) Banna ba apere dikobo
- (iii) Nkgono o pepile ngwana
- (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba tsamaya ka maoto
- (v) Kolo: ya ntate e robehile

(5)

**[TURN OVER]**



- (c) Sebedisa mantswe a ka masakaneng ho fana ka dipolelo tse nepahetseng/ use the words in brackets to give the correct form of the sentences

Mohlala mose o --- (sehla)

Mose o mosehla

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

(5)

/20/

### POTSO 3

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

Mohlala Bana ja moroho >bana ba ja moroho

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

(5)

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

- (a) leihlo
- (b) Sefako
- (c) Nkgono
- (d) Lekgowa
- (e) ntja

(5)

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

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

(10)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

**POTSO 4**

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

Mohlala Ngwana o ja papa Yena o ja papa

- (i) Moithuti o ngola teko
  - (ii) Banna ba apere dikobo
  - (iii) Nkgono o pepile ngwana
  - (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba tsamaya ka maoto
  - (v) Kolori ya ntate e robehile
- (10)

- (b) 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)  
**/20/**

**POTSO 5**

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

- (a) Ke ngola ka pene
  - (b) Bana ba bala dibuka
  - (c) Re ja nama le ditapole
  - (d) Basadi ba a bina
  - (e) Dula fatshe
  - (f) Ke bua le wena
  - (g) Re dula Gauteng
  - (h) Pule o bapala bolo
  - (i) Nkgono o a kula
  - (j) Kolori e tsamaya tseleng
- /20/**

**POTSO 6**

Ngola serapa se kabang bonyane mela e leshome ka Sesotho Kgetha sehlooho se le seng ho tse latelang / Write a paragraph of at least TEN lines in Sesotho Choose one of the following topics

My birthday  
Our home  
At the market

**/10/**  
**MATSHWAO [100]**

[TURN OVER]

## TSHIVENጁA

## ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

## 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

## QUESTION 1

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer

- (a) In African Languages the position of the object normally is (1)
- 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)
- 1 qualificative
  - 2 ideophone
  - 3 verb
  - 4 pronoun
  - 5 none of the above
- (c) The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the (1)
- 1 verb
  - 2 ideophone
  - 3 pronoun
  - 4 qualificative
  - 5 none of the above

[TURN OVER]

- (d) is known as the standard form of Tshivenda (1)
- 1 Tshimanda
  - 2 Tshilafuri
  - 3 Tshironga
  - 4 Tshimbedzi
  - 5 Tshiphani
- (e) The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on a (1)
- 1 stem
  - 2 root
  - 3 verb
  - 4 noun class system
  - 5 pronoun
- (f) Tshivenda is widely understood in (1)
- 1 North west Province
  - 2 Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe
  - 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)
- 1 Ndaa!
  - 2 Ee!
  - 3 Ndi zwone
  - 4 Aa!
  - 5 Khamusi
- (h) Dzina laṅu li pfi nnyi? What does it mean in English? (1)
- 1 What is your uncle's name?
  - 2 What is your surname?
  - 3 What is your name?
  - 4 Where do you live?
  - 5 What is your father's name?

[TURN OVER]

- (i) Tshivenda like other South African languages has two main features which distinguish it from European languages, which are, (1)
- 1 Noun class system and agglutination
  - 2 Prefix and verb stem
  - 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)
- 1 morphemes
  - 2 concords
  - 3 stems
  - 4 pronoun
  - 5 affix

/10/

**QUESTION 2**

**Change the verbs in the following sentences into the negative of the perfect tense**

- (a) Muhwalo wawe wo tswiwa bisini
- (b) Matshudeni vho nwala mulingo mulovha
- (c) Murunwa o phasa thero dzawe dzotjhe
- (d) Vhafunzi na vhomme vho nwa tie ha Vho-Mulayo
- (e) Kholomo dzo phimela maroromani
- (f) Divhani o welwa nga mazenenge a tshikolo
- (g) Lufuno o vundea tshanda mushumoni
- (h) Takalani o litsha tshikolo nga vhundenwa
- (i) Vhanna vha khoro vho tshea fhungo nga vhuronwane
- (j) Mashudu o litsha mbudzi dzi tshi ja mavhele

/20/

**QUESTION 3**

**Replace the objects in the sentences below with their concords**

- (a) Vhafunzi vha khou vhalala bivhili
- (b) Musidzana u shela maḍi
- (c) Mukegulu u khou dzinga vhukunda
- (d) Mvula i khou nela maluvha
- (e) Mmbwa i khou kukuna rambo
- (f) Mudededzi u khou nwala nga penisela
- (g) Vhatukana vha khou tamba tserere
- (h) Maswole o thuntsha magevhenga
- (i) Matshudeni vha khou nwala mulingo
- (j) Litshani u khou ja nama

/20/

**[TURN OVER]**

## QUESTION 4

Give the long form of the verbs in the following sentences

- (a) Mmawe vha bika tshikoli
- (b) Rudzani u baka magwinya
- (c) Fhulufhuwani u tshina tshikona
- (d) Luvhengo u tshimbila nga lukanyakanya
- (e) Muofhe u tava maluvha ngadeni
- (f) Livhuwani u nwala tshirendo
- (g) Mudzunga na Tshinakaho vha tokola matoko
- (h) Mutshinyani na Tendani vha malana nga mulayo wa tshikhuwa
- (i) Itani u shumela tshelede ya u dzhena tshikolo
- (j) Mukondeleli u lilela zwithu zwi si zwawe

/20/

## QUESTION 5

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

- (i) Tshikoli tshi kiwa masimuni
- (ii) Lindani na Lindelani vha dzula Vhufuli ngeno Makhadzi a tshi dzula Soweto
- (iii) Mbudzi dza Mulondo dzi khou fula mudavhini
- (iv) Kuḁu kwa uḁa munna wa Matondoni kwo swa

/20/

## QUESTION 6

Change the following sentences into the future tense

- (i) Livhuwani u rengisa mashinzha
- (ii) Mmbengwa u takalela mvelaphanda
- (iii) Vho-Ndiambani vha funa kereke
- (iv) Vhasidzana vha tamba khadi
- (v) Matshudeni vha nwala mulingo

/10/

TOTAL [100]

[TURN OVER]

**XITSONGA**

Hlamula swivutiso HINKWASWO/ Answer ALL the questions

**QUESTION 1/XIVUTISO XA 1****Swilenso/ Instructions**

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

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 answer to the question 'Va lava vafana vahı?' (Which boys are they looking for?) could be

- 1 vona
- 2 leti
- 3 loyi
- 4 lava

- (b) Which pair indicates singular and plural?

- 1 mufana/majaha
- 2 mudyondzi/mudyondzisi
- 3 nsati/n`wana
- 4 ntukulu/vatukulu

- (c) The following are class 7 and 8 nouns

- 1 xitirhi/switirhi
- 2 muaki/vaaki
- 3 byona/swona
- 4 yindlu/tindlu

- (d) Some nouns do not take plural forms, e.g.

- 1 moya
- 2 tino
- 3 tlo
- 4 munhu

[TURN OVER]

Complete the sentence in (e) to (i) by adding the correct missing parts

(e) Mhala \_\_\_\_ dya yini? \_\_\_\_ dya byanyi na matluka

- 1 yi
- 2 swa
- 3 ti
- 4 bya

(f) Tingwenya \_\_\_\_ tshama kwih? \_\_\_\_ tshama ematini

- 1 u
- 2 yi
- 3 ti
- 4 wu

(g) Huku \_\_\_\_ dya timbewu? Ina, \_\_\_\_ dya timbewu

- 1 xa
- 2 ti
- 3 ya
- 4 e-e

(h) Ximanga \_\_\_\_ chava timbyana

- 1 xi
- 2 u
- 3 byi
- 4 swi

(i) Mina \_\_\_\_ rhandza \_\_\_\_ yimbelela

- 1 hi va
- 2 ndzi ku
- 3 ndzi swa
- 4 va ku

(j) Which sentence shows the correct use of the word ntsena (only)

- 1 Jojo u ntsena xava xitampu
- 2 Mukhalabya u ntsena dya nyama ya huku
- 3 Mudyondzisi u vitana ntsena wena
- 4 Vanhwana va xava exitolo xa ka Machipisana ntsena

(10)

### QUESTION 2/XIVUTISO XA 2

Write the following words in Xitsonga according to the 2008 Spelling and Orthography Rules

You will be penalised for wrong spelling

- (a) Tuesday
- (b) May
- (c) August
- (d) Sunday
- (e) June

[TURN OVER]



- (f) November
- (g) Child
- (h) Father
- (i) Summer
- (j) Winter

(20)

**QUESTION 3/XIVUTISO XA 3**

Write down the following sentences in the negative/Tsala swivulwa leswi landzelaka eka nandzulo

- (a) Tatana wa famba
- (b) U vuyile
- (c) Bafana-Bafana va tlanga kahle
- (d) Buti u ta hola
- (e) Malume u khandziyile movha
- (f) Thicara u dyondzisa vana
- (g) Vana va ta kukula rivala
- (h) Mali yi yiviwile
- (i) Vuswa byi ta vupfa
- (j) Sesi u ta va xavela malamula, maapula na madiriva

(20)

**QUESTION 4/XIVUTISO XA 4**

Re-write the following sentences starting with the object /Tihela u tsala swivulwa leswi landzelaka u sungula hi xiendlwa

- xik N wana u dya apula  
- Apula ri dywa hi n'wana

- (a) Malume u xavile lori
- (b) Kokwana u rima nsimu
- (c) Vana va dya vuswa
- (d) Mufana u ta tlanga bolo
- (e) Homu yi dyile byanyi
- (f) Kokwana u hlantswa swibye
- (g) Mbyana yi lumile n'wana
- (h) Sesi u basisa yindlu
- (i) Maphorisa ya khomile swigevenga
- (j) Vadyuhari va ta hola mudende

(20)

**QUESTION 5/XIVUTISO XA 5**

Write down the following sentences in the simple past tense /Tsala swivulwa swivulwa leswi landzelaka eka nkarhi lowu nga hundza

- (a) Kokwana wa dya
- (b) Vana va ta tlanga
- (c) Yena u tirha swinene
- (d) Hahani u hlambisa vana
- (e) Hi dyondza xikolo
- (f) Laha ku tshama vadyuhari
- (g) Nkulukumba Jacob Zuma i phuresidente
- (h) Unisa i yunivhesiti ya kahle

[TURN OVER]

- (i) Mucato wu ta va kona  
(j) Tatana na manana va rhandzana

(20)

**QUESTION 6/XIVUTISO XA 6**

6.1 Write down the plural forms of these words /Tsala vunyingi bya marito lama

- (a) Vuloyi  
(b) Muti  
(c) Lamula  
(d) Rirhandzu  
(e) Mati

(5)

6.2 Use the words in brackets to join these sentences/Tirhisa marito lama nga eswiangini ku hlanganisa swivulwa leswi

- (a) Vana va dya swakudya Va twa ndlala (hikuva)  
(b) Hlaya tibuku ta wena swinene U lava ku pasa (loko)  
(c) U khomwile U yivile nyama (hikokwalaho)  
(d) A nga ha fambi na yena Va n'wi byerile (leswaku)  
(e) A ha tirha A rhandza ku veka mali A lava ku teka nsati (hikuva, loko)

(5)

(10)

**TIMARAKA HINKWATO [100]****[TURN OVER]**

**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.

- d 1
- e 2
- f 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.

- A Sawubona, mfowetfu!
- B Yebo, sawubona [1]
- A Unjani?
- B Ngisaphila
- A Ligama lakho ? [2]
- B Ligama nguJohan [3]
- A Sibongo sakho ungubani?
- B Sibongo nguVenter [4]
- A Uvelaphi?
- B eNaspoti [5]
- A Uyakwazi kukhuluma Siswati na?
- B Siswati kancane [6]
- A Usifundzephi?
- B Ngi fundze eSwatini [7]
- A Ungumhlobo muni?
- B NgiliBhunu
- A Nihulumani ? [8]
- B khuluma siBhunu [9]
- A Kulungile, uhambe kahle
- B Nawe kahle, ndvodza [10]

**[10]****[TURN OVER]**

**Question 1**

Yebo, sawubona, !

- 1 yinkhosatana
- 2 ndvodza
- 3 emadvodza
- 4 umnumzane

**Question 2**

Ligama lakho ?

- 1 libani
- 2 sikhona
- 3 ngikhona
- 4 ungubani

**Question 3**

Ligama nguJohan

- 1 lakhe
- 2 letfu
- 3 lami
- 4 leli

**Question 4**

Sibongo nguVenter

- 1 sami
- 2 lakhe
- 3 lami
- 4 sakhe

**Question 5**

eNasipoti

- 1 uvela
- 2 nivela
- 3 bavela
- 4 ngivela

**Question 6**

Siswati kancane

- 1 sikhuluma
- 2 ngikhuluma
- 3 nikhuluma
- 4 sikhuluma

**Question 7**

Ngilifundze eSwatini

- 1 ngikufundze
- 2 ngilifundze
- 3 ngitfundze
- 4 ngisifundze

**Question 8**

Nikhulumani ?

- 1 Ikhaya
- 2 lekhaya
- 3 ekhaya
- 4 kusekhaya

**Question 9**

\_khuluma siBhunu

- 1 Sikhuluma
- 2 Ngikhuluma
- 3 Bakhuluma
- 4 Nikhuluma

**Question 10**

Nawe kahle, ndvodza

- 1 nisale
- 2 usale
- 3 salani
- 4 usala

/10/

**QUESTION 2/UMBUTO 2**

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano letilungile nobe ngekugucula emagama lakubakaki

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

**Sibonelo** Sipho -geza umtimba (nga- insipho)  
Sipho ugeza umtimba ngensipho

- (a) -vuke njani (udzadze)?
- (b) Ngisaphila (umnumzane), wena -njani?
- (c) Imali -phelile
- (d) Salukati -yagula
- (e) Bafana -hamba (nga- iveni)
- (f) Sisebenti -gcwalisa imoto (nga- uphethiloli)
- (g) Bantswana -tsenga emaswidi (Ikhofi)
- (h) Mine -tsela phethiloli (Igalaji)
- (i) Babe -tfole titseto letinhle (sitolo)

[TURN OVER]

- (j) Litiye –khona (likhishi)  
(k) Emantfombatane –ya (ilabhulali)

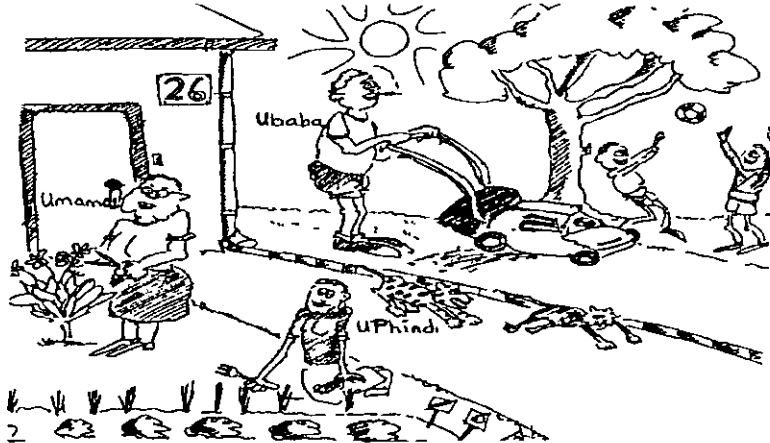
/20/

**QUESTION 3/UMBUTO 3**

Buka umfanekiso longetasi bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati  
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 ngeSiswati ngekuhumushela emagama lakubakaki eSiswatini

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)

**[TURN OVER]**

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

Fundza le ndzaba bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow

Nkkt Ndlovu uvula onkhe emakhabethe asekhishini Uyabona kutsi letinye tintfo atikho Ufuna kuya esitolo kuyotsenga konkhe lekudzingekako endlini Umyeni wakhe uyambuta utsi "Likhofi lusekhona na?" UNkkt Ndlovu uyaphendvula utsi "Yebo likhona kodwa shukela akekho, uphele itolo Nelubisi luphelile "

Bantfwana nabo bayamtjela kutsi bafunani "Make emaRice Crispiers awakho Sitodlani tsine kusasa ekuseni?" Impuphu ikhona bantfwabami," kuphendvula Nkkt Ndlovu "Ucinisile make, kodwa asikwati kudla liphalishi tonkhe tinsuku," kukhala bantfwana

Bantfwana bonkhe bafuna kumpheleketela Nkkt Ndlovu nakahamba, kodwa Nkkt Ndlovu ufuna kuhamba yedvwa ngobe ujakile

- (a) Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words  
kuphi?, njani?, nini?, bani?, ngani? (10)
- (b) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative (6)
- (c) Answer the following questions based on the passage in full sentences
  - (i) Nkkt Ndlovu ufuna kuyaphi? (4)
  - (ii) Lubisi lusekhona na? (4)

/20/

### QUESTION 6/UMBUTO 6

6 1 Lungisa emagama lakubakaki

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

Sibonelo Kukhona tintfombi (-hlanu)  
Kukhona tintfombi letisinhlanu

- (a) Ba-oda liwayini lelinjani? (-mhlophe)
- (b) Intfombi itsandza sinkhwa lesinjani? (-nsundvu)
- (c) Kukhona bantfu labangakanani eresturenti? (-ningi)
- (d) Weta ubaletsela lisobho lelinjani? (-shisa)
- (e) Emadvodza afuna tjwala lobunjani? (-mnandzi) (5)

[TURN OVER]

- 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, ngili\_bhadele

- (a) Batawudvonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, bata\_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]

[TURN OVER]



**ISINDEBELE****PHENDULA YOKE IMIBUZO  
ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****QUESTION 1/UMBUZO 1****INSTRUCTIONS**

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

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

g 1  
h 2  
i 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.

- A Yetjhe [1]  
 B Lotjha mswekhethu  
 A Unjani?  
 B Ngrivukile/Ngihlwile  
 A Ibizo lakho? [2]  
 B Ibizo nginguJohan [3]  
 A Isibongo sakho ungubani?  
 B Isibongo nginguVenter [4]  
 A Ubuya kuphi?  
 B kwaDlaulale [5]  
 A Uyakwazi ukukhuluma isiNdebele na?  
 B isiNdebele kancani [6]  
 A Wasifunda kuphi?  
 B Nga funda kwaNdebele [7]  
 A Umhlobo bani?  
 B NgiliBhunu  
 A Nikhuluma liphilimi? [8]  
 B siBhunu [9]  
 A Kulungile, uhambe kuhle  
 B Nawe kuhle, ndoda [10]

**Question 1**

lye, lotjha

- 1 yikosazana  
 2 ndoda  
 3 amadoda  
 4 unomzana

[TURN OVER]

**Question 2**

ibizo lakho?

- 1 libani
- 2 sikhona
- 3 ngikhona
- 4 ungubani

**Question 3**

Ibizo nginguJohan

- 1 lakhe
- 2 lethu
- 3 lami
- 4 leli

**Question 4**

Isibongo nguVenter

- 1 sami
- 2 lakhe
- 3 lami
- 4 sakhe

**Question 5**

kwaDlawulale

- 1 uvela
- 2 nivela
- 3 bavela
- 4 ngibuya

**Question 6**

isiNdebele kancani

- 1 sikhuluma
- 2 ngikhuluma
- 3 nikhuluma
- 4 sikhuluma

**Question 7**

Nga funda kwaNdebele

- 1 ku
- 2 ba
- 3 zi
- 4 li

[TURN OVER]

**Question 8**

Nikhulumani liphilimi ?

- 1 likhaya
- 2 lekhaya
- 3 ekhaya
- 4 kusekhaya

**Question 9**

- isibhunu

- 1 sikhuluma
- 2 ngikhuluma
- 3 bakhuluma
- 4 zikhuluma

**Question 10**

Nawe kuhle, ndoda

- 1 nisale
- 2 usale
- 3 salani
- 4 usala

/10/

**QUESTION 2/UMBUZO 2**

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola umvumelwano ezilungileko namkha ngokutjhuguluka amagama angeembayaneni

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

**Sibonelo** USipho -hlamba umzimba (nga- isibha )  
USipho uhlamba umzimba ngesibha

- (a) -vuke njani (udade)?
- (b) Ngivukile (unomzana), wena -njani?
- (c) Imali -phelile
- (d) Isilukazi -yagula
- (e) Abesana -khamba (nga- iveni)
- (f) Isisebenzi -zalisa imodere (nga- ipetroli)
- (g) Abentwana -thenga amaswidi (ivikilini)
- (h) Mina-thela petroli (igaratjhi)
- (i) Ubaba -thenge inthelo ezihle (isitolo)
- (j) Itye -khona (ikhitjhi)
- (k) Abentazana -ya (ilayibhrari)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3**

Qalisisa isithombe esingenzasi bese uphendule imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele  
Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Ndebele sentences

- (a) Ubaba wenzani?
- (b) Umma uyadlala na?
- (c) Kunabesana abangaki?
- (d) Abesana badlala ibholo na?
- (e) UPhindi uyabhema na?
- (f) Inja iyamthanda ukatsu na?
- (g) Inja yenzani?
- (h) Ukatsu wenzani?
- (i) Linjani izulu na?
- (j) Wena usebenza nini esivandeni na?

/20/

**QUESTION 4/ UMBUZO 4**

4.1 Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngokutjhugululela amagama angeembayaneni esiNdebeleni

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

- (a) Ufundani? (book)
- (b) Abazali bafuna bani? (boy)
- (c) Niseleni? (tea)
- (d) AmaNdebele ahlala kuphi? (kwaNdebele)
- (e) Uzokubuya nini Mandla? (Sunday)

(10)

[TURN OVER]

- 4 2 Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benzeni nanyana bangenzi ini – tjheja ubunye namkha ubunengi  
Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do
- (a) Umntazana (-dosa) ummoya (negative)
  - (b) ABoJabulani (-sebenza) kuhle
  - (c) UBadanile (-vula), umnyango
  - (d) Vusi, (-thoma), inhlahlubo zakhe ngesiNdebele
  - (e) Unomzana, (-tlola), phasi isiphande sakhe
- (10)  
/20/

**QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5**

Funda indatjana engenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako  
Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow

UKkz Mabhuma uvula woke amakhabethe angekhwitjhini Uyabona bonyana ezinye izinto azikho Ufuna ukuya esitolo ukuyokuthenga koke okudingekako ngendlini Ubaba wakwakhe uyambuza uthi, "Ikofi isese khona na?" UKkz Mabhuma uyaphendula uthi, "Iye isese khona kodwana itswigiri ayikho, iphele izolo, nebisi nalo liphelile "

Abentwana nabo bayamtjela bona bafunani "Mma amaRice Crispies awakho, sizokudlani thina kusasa ekuseni?" "Ipuphu ikhona bantwabami," kuphendula uKkz Mabhuma "Uqinisile umma, kodwana asikwazi ukudla umratha ngaamalanga," kulila abentwana Abentwana boke bafuna ukumphekelela uKkz Mabhuma nakakhambako kodwana uKkz Mabhuma ufuna ukukhamba yedwa ngombana urhabile

- (a) Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words kuphi?, njani?, nini?, bani?, ngani? (10)
  - (d) Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative (6)
  - (e) Answer the following questions based on the passage in full sentences
    - (i) UKkz Mabhuma ufuna ukuya kuphi? (4)
    - (ii) Ibisi isese khona na? (4)
- [20]

**QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6**

- 6 1 Lungisa amagama angeembayaneni  
Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

Isibonelo Kukhona abentazana (-hlanu)  
Kukhona abentazana abahlanu

- (a) Ba-oda iwayini enjani (-mhlophe)
  - (b) Umntazana uthanda uburotho (-nzima)
  - (c) Kunabantu abangaki erestjurende? (-ningi)
  - (d) Babalethele isobho enjani? (-tjhisako)
  - (e) Amadoda afuna utjwala obunjani? (-mrandi)
- (5)

- 6.2 Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola umvumelwano zakamenziwa  
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

Isibonelo Ubhadele iswidi na uThokozile? Iye, ngibhadele  
Iye, ngilibhadele

- (a) Bazokudosa imali ebhangeni na? Iye, baza\_dosa  
(b) Wena uyabathanda abangani bakho na? Iye, ngiya\_thanda  
(c) UJames ulotjhisa isalukazi? Iye, uya\_lotjhisa  
(d) Isisebenzi sithela amanzi emodorweni, Iye siya\_thela  
(e) UThoko wazi uJohn Shabalala na? Iye, uya\_azi

/10/  
**INANI LOKE/TOTAL MARKS [100]**