

AFL1503

October/November 2016

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

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS .
FIRST**

PROF SE BOSCH
MS C KHOZA
DR KY LADZANI
MRS RJ LUBAMBO
MRS NJ MALELE
PROF MR MASUBELELE

MRS FM KANYANE
PROF IM KOSCH
DR JC LE ROUX
MS MM MAHWASANE

SECOND

Closed book examination

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue.

This paper consists of 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

ISIZULU

UMBUZO 1/ 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 . Nam ngikhona.
 ATTENDANT . Ngingakusiza [c] nkosikazi?
 MOTORIST .. [d] uphethrolu
 ATTENDANT : Wamalini?
 MOTORIST : We-R200
 ATTENDANT : Ufuna namba [e]?
 MOTORIST : Thela r-93.
 ATTENDANT . [f] okunye na?
 MOTORIST Awuhlale 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 kabani
 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 2/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 ugeza 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 3/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 4(a)/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 4(b)/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) Siphiso, (-gijima), endlini (negative)
 - (c) Umntwana, (-phuza), umuthi.
 - (d) OThandi, (-pheka), ukudla.
 - (e) Indoda, (-enza), umsebenzi wakho
- (10)
/20/

UMBUZO 5(a)/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 uphethrolu
 - (e) Amasondo (.imoto) agcwele umoya
- (10)

UMBUZO 5(b)/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/

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**UMBULO 1/QUESTION 1****Instructions**

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

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

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

a 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

[TURN OVER]

- 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.
- 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/

[TURN OVER]

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.

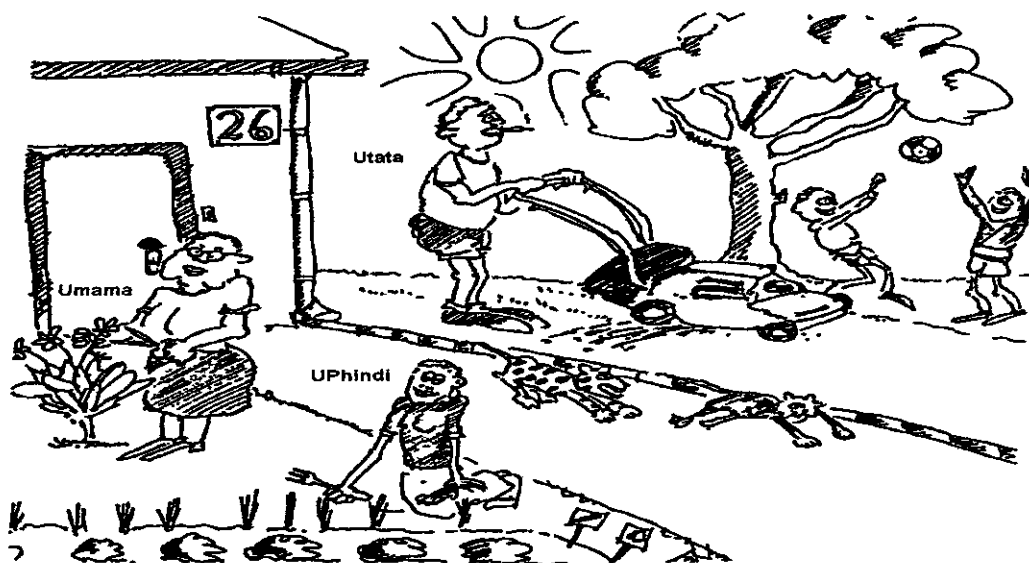
- OoThandeka --ya phesheya (nga- inqwelo moya)
- Umakhulu --khwela ibhasi yonke imihla ekuseni
- Thina --hamba (nga- imoto) ukuya eGoli
- Hayi, intombazana ---kho esikolweni namhlanje ngoba ---gula.
- Nina --phethe imali na?
- "Molweni Mhlekazi Mafuya --njani? Hayi, --khona ---khali nganto "
- Wena -sebenza kakhulu (uMgqibelo).
- Umfana -thenga ubisi (Pick & Pay)
- Thina --thenga inyama (na- amazambane) (na- ithanga).
- 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



[TURN OVER]

- (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/

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 uyamazisi uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya_zi

(10)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

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/

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 iimpukane namaphela.

/10/
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

NORTHERN SOTHO**POTŠIŠO 1/QUESTION 1**

- a. The form of address used for an unmarried woman is
1. *Mosadi*
 2. *Mohumagatšana*
 3. *Mma*
 4. *Mosetsana*
- b. *Ke lapile* means
1. I am lost
 2. I am tired
 3. I am hungry
 4. I am glad
- c. The personal pronoun of *mosadi* is
1. *wôna*
 2. *yôna*
 3. *wêna*
 4. *yêna*
- d. The plural form of *malome* 'uncle' is
1. *bômalome*
 2. *bamalome*
 3. *lelome*
 4. *balome*
- e. Which one of the following phrases would be an appropriate response to *Ke nakô mang?*
1. *Ke Sontaga*
 2. *Ke morutiši*
 3. *Ke iri ya boraro*
 4. *Ke a leboga*

[TURN OVER]

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

1. *E alafa molwetši*
2. *E rekiša diêta*
3. *E apea dijô*
4. *E ruta bana*

g When indicating locality with reference to nouns which refer to people (e.g. with granny), we usually use .

1. *ka* before the word, e.g. *ka koko*
2. the word in its unaltered form, e.g. *koko*
3. *-ng* at the end of the word, e.g. *kokong*
4. *go* before the word, e.g. *go koko*

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

1. *Monna o a ngwala metsotso*
2. *Lesogana le a itšhomêla*
3. *Mmotoro o a kitima ka lebêlô*
4. *Thabo o a êtêla mang?*

i. The deverbative noun in class 3 formed from the verbal root *-buš-* is

1. *mmuši*
2. *mebušô*
3. *mmušô*
4. *pušô*

j. The appropriate response to *Le kae?* Would be .

1. *Re gôna*
2. *Ke a leboga*
3. *Dumêla!*
4. *Agêê!*

/10/

[TURN OVER]

POTŠIŠO 2/QUESTION 2

2 1 Translate the following dialogue into Northern Sotho:

- CATHY (a) Thabo, where is Roger?
 THABO (b) He has gone to another office
 CATHY (c) That's a pity. Maybe you can help me.
 THABO (d) Yes, what can I do for you /how can I help you?
 CATHY (e) I request/ask you to write the minutes of the meeting
 THABO (f) Fine/All right When does the meeting start?
 CATHY (g) At ten o'clock
 THABO (h) Who is the chairperson?
 CATHY (i) It is Mr Boshego He asked for photocopies of the agenda (agenda = lenaneothêrô)
 THABO (j) I will make them right away (10)

2 2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho:

- (a) How much is a glass of Coke?
 (b) I forgot to draw money.
 (c) No, I don't work on Sundays
 (d) It is time to get up
 (e) Let us pray (10)
 /20/

POTŠIŠO 3/QUESTION 3

3 1 Write down any 5 body parts in Northern Sotho followed by their translation into English or Afrikaans (5)

3 2 Translate the following sentences into English or Afrikaans.

- (a) Naa dingaka di tla alafa balwêtsi?
 (b) Dihlare tšê di tlô go fodiša gabotse
 (c) Ke ja sefihlolo mesong.
 (d) Lehôdu le itlhaba ka thipa.
 (e) Ke go kwêla bohloko (5)

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

- (a) Dikgarebê di nwa kôfi (resturanta) 'The young girls drink coffee at the restaurant.'
 (b) Koko o dula (Thabo) 'Granny is staying at Thabo's place.'
 (c) (Marêga) bašomi ba tlô ya gae. 'In winter the workers will go home '
 (d) Ankê o kôkôtê (lebatl) 'Please knock on the door '
 (e) Ngwana o belegetšwe (Polokwane) 'The child was born in Polokwane ' (5)

[TURN OVER]

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

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| (a) Ke somiša mohuta (-ngwê) | 'I use another method ' | |
| (b) Masogana (-kôpana) a tlogilê | 'The short young men have left ' | |
| (c) Ngwana o nwa galase (-nyane) ya Coke | 'The child drinks a small glass of Coke ' | |
| (d) Morutiši (-botse) o thuša bana. | 'The good teacher helps the children ' | |
| (e) Bula lefasêtêrê (-golo). | 'Open the big window ' | (5) |

/20/

POTŠIŠO 4/QUESTION 4

4 1 Complete the following sentences by using the numerals in brackets Read the translations very carefully to determine the type of construction you should use (Write down the full sentences in your exam script.)

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| (a) Modulasetulô o ngwala lengwalô la matlakala (lesome) | 'The chairperson writes a letter of ten pages ' | |
| (b) Go na le modiri (tee) fêla ôfising | 'There is only one worker in the office.' | |
| (c) Mohumi o na le mabênkêlê (-šupa). | 'The rich person has seven shops ' | |
| (d) Ba tlô tšea setimêla (-bêdi) sa letšatši. | 'They will take the second train of the day ' | |
| (e) Mošemane o hlatswa dikôlô (-raro) | 'The boy washes three cars ' | (5) |

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----|
| (a) Koko o rêka dikrosari. | 'Grandmother buys groceries ' | |
| (b) Ke kgopêla mêtse | 'I ask for water ' | |
| (c) Thabo o ya ramênông | 'Thabo goes to the dentist ' | |
| (d) Maphôdisa a swara lehôdu | 'The police catch the thief ' | |
| (e) Monna o botša bana thêrêšô | 'The man tells the children the truth ' | (5) |

[TURN OVER]

- 4.3 Change the following sentences into sentences which reflect actions that will take place in the future
- (a) Mma o bôfa phasela ka lenti 'Mother is tying the parcel with a string'
 (b) Mmušô o leka go buša ka tshwanêlô 'The government is trying to rule properly' (2)
- 4.4 Include the auxiliary verb stem *-bé* in the following sentences to reflect actions that were continuing in the past:
- (a) Tatê o nyaka go rêka mmôtôrô 'Father wants to buy a car.'
 (b) Suzi o na le tšhêlêtê 'Suzy has money.'
 (c) Lesea le nwa maswi 'The baby drinks milk.' (3)
- 4.5 Answer the following Northern Sotho questions in the negative, starting your sentences with *Aowa*, . .
- E g Ke pênê na? 'Is this a pen?'
 Answer Aowa, ga se pênê.
- (a) Monna o bolêtše gabotse na? 'Did the man speak well?'
 (b) Lesogana le bê le lwala maabane na? 'Was the young man ill yesterday?'
 (c) Thabo o tlô lefa ka dikgômo na? 'Will Thabo pay with cattle?'
 (d) Banna ba lebêlêla dipapadi na? 'Are the men watching the games?'
 (e) Go na le batho ba bantši ôfising na? 'Are there many people in the office?' (5)

POTŠIŠO 5/QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Give positive responses to the following questions but write the answers in such a way that each noun referring to the object of the sentence (printed in bold) is now represented by its object concord. Start your answers with *Ee*, . . and read the English translations of the responses to guide you, e g

Monna o ratilê mosadi na? > Ee, monna o mo ratilê
 'Did the man love the **woman**? Yes, he loved **her**'

- (a) Bana ba rata **nonwane** na? Ee, _____
 'Do the children like the **story**?' 'Yes, the children like **it**'
- (b) Koko o apeilê **bogôbe** na? Ee, _____
 'Did granny cook the **porridge**?' 'Yes, granny cooked **it**'
- (c) O thômilê go ruta **Sesotho sa Leboa** na? Ee, _____
 'Have you started teaching **Northern Sotho**?' 'Yes, I have started to teach **it**'
- (d) A Roger o hlôkômêla **bana** na? Ee, _____
 'Is Roger looking after the **children**?' 'Yes, Roger is looking after **them**'
- (e) Weitara o tšere **lenaneo** na? Ee, _____
 'Did the waiter take the **menu**?' 'Yes, he took **it**' (5)

[TURN OVER]

- 5 2 Use the verb stem **tsêna** 'enter' to explain the difference between direct commands and polite requests (5)
- 5 3 Supply the correct possessive concords of the nouns printed in **bold** in order to complete the following phrases
- (a) **dipapadi** ... bana 'children's games'
 (b) **mošomo** . hlôgô ya sekôlô 'the work of a school principal'
 (c) **lephôdisa** . motse 'the village policeman'
 (d) **bogôbê** . Raisibe 'Raisibe's porridge'
 (e) **ngaka** .. malome 'uncle's doctor' (5)
- 5 4 Give the plural forms of the following nouns
- (a) kôlôl
 (b) lebôtlêlô
 (c) molato
 (d) modidi
 (e) koko (5)
 /20/

POTŠIŠO 6/QUESTION 6

Translate the following conversation into Northern Sotho

Were you ill yesterday?

No, I went to school

Did you go by bus?

Yes, the bus is not expensive

What do you like doing at school?

I like to work on (with) a computer

Do you have school clothes?

Yes, there are clothes for boys and girls

Who is the Northern Sotho teacher?

It is Mr Mampuru. He teaches us well.

/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

[TURN OVER]

- e The object in the Setswana sentence **Nama, mosimane o e rata thata** is the noun
- 1 thata
 2. mosimane
 - 3 rata
 - 4 nama
- 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
 - 5.
- g. In the past tense of the verb with -ile the subjectival concord of Class 1 (human class) changes..., i.e 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 . 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 . 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/

[TURN OVER]

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)

- 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 ...! ... 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/

[TURN OVER]

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)

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

Ke batla gore le reetseng sentlê. Gompieno 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) Tihalosa 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 gore re thibêle mogare ô gore o se tsêna mo mading a rona fa re ya dikobong?
 - ix) Mogare wa HIV o mo go eng fa motho a na le ona
 - x) Tihalosa 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 lewatieng
- v) Tlhogo . e a opa

(5)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

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
- 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 iswa (nkoko). 'The child is taken to Granny '
- iv) Ntatê o lebêlêla motshameko (thêlêbîshênê). '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)

[TURN OVER]

- 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)
- 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) tlala
 - 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

[TURN OVER]

- (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
- (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/

[TURN OVER]

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)

(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/

[TURN OVER]

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)

- (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 koloi - mmuso
- (iii) Mosadi o phehela bana - hae
- (iv) Dikolo - bana di kwalwa hosane
- (v) Koloi - morena ke BMW

(10)
/20/**POTSO 5**

- (a) Lokisa dipolelo tse latelang ka ho kenyeletsa /-ile/ ho leetsi le sehellelsweng/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) Lehliwa le kgetheha

(10)

[TURN OVER]

(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

- (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 1-93
ATTENDANT . [f] lokunye na?
MOTORIST Awuhlale emasondvo
ATTENDANT [g] sondvo liphansana nkhosikati
MOTORIST Ngabe limpontjile?
ATTENDANT Cha, alikampontji kodwa lishodelwa wumoya
MOTORIST ... [h] mnumzane
ATTENDANT Ngilifutse kangakanani nkhosikati?
MOTORIST Lifutse ufike ku-2
ATTENDANT Konkhe kulungile manje
MOTORIST Nayi . [i].
ATTENDANT Ngibonga kakhulu nkhosikati . [j] kahle
MOTORIST Nisale kahle.

[TURN OVER]

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

UMBUTO 2/QUESTION 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 Sipho -geza umtimba (nga- insipho)
Sipho geza umtimba ngensipho

- (a) boVusi --ya esitolo (na- umfana)
(b) Mandla -ya emsebenzini (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:

Nkhosikati Majola usebenta ekhaya Usebenta kakhulu ngobe ukhutsele Usebenta ekuseni futsi asebente ntsambama. NgeMsombuluko utawulungisa indlu. Utawusula ifenisha ngendvwangu futsi utawuhuva emakhaphethi ngemshini. Ekhishini utawuhlanta phansi. NgaLesibili utawuwasha. Utawuwasha ngensipho. Utawufaka insipho emantini. Utawusebentisa umshini ngobe 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

[TURN OVER]

- (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/

UMBUTO 4(a)/QUESTION 4(a)

Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati ngekuhumushela emagama lakubakak 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)

UMBUTO 4(b)/QUESTION 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 (i ubisi)
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)

[TURN OVER]

UMBUTO 5(b)/QUESTION 5(b)

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

Example / Sibonelo: Ubhadele lswidi na, Sibongile? Yebo, ngi-bhadele
Yebo, ngilibhadele

- (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) Lotive wati John Shabalala na? Yebo, uya_ati

(10)
/20/

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) BoLokundzindza bagcoke tingubo letinhle (pos 2)
- (e) Sifuna sikhwama sesikole lesikhulu (pos. 1)

/10/
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

ISINDEBELE**Phendula YOKE 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: Ngyaphila .. [b] ninjani?
 MOTORIST: Awa, nami ngikhona.
 ATTENDANT: Ngingakusiza ngani .. [c] kosikazi?
 MOTORIST: [d] ngepetroli.
 ATTENDANT: Yamalini?
 MOTORIST: Ye-R200.
 ATTENDANT: funa inomboro [e]?
 MOTORIST: Thela i-93.
 ATTENDANT: [f] kukhona okhunye na?
 MOTORIST: Akhese uhlole namavili.
 ATTENDANT: [g] Ivili liphasana kosikazi.
 MOTORIST: Ingabe lipontjile?
 ATTENDANT: Awa alikapontji kodwana litjhodelwa 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

[TURN OVER]

- J
1. usale
 2. ukhambe
 3. sala
 4. ukhamba

/10/

UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola imvumelwano ezilungileko namkha ngokutjhugulula amagama angeembayaneni

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) UMandla -ya emsebenzini (nga- ikoloyi)
- (c) UZimkhona -sebenza (nga- amandla)
- (d) Thina --thenga inyama (na- ibisi)
- (e) Umntazana -khamba (nga- isitimela)
- (f) Nina --thenga itamati (na- ibhanana na- umgade)
- (g) Isalukazi (old lady) --khamba (nga- iinyawo)
- (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. Uzokuhlwegisa indlu nefentjhora ngetjhila begodu ahlwegise imimada ngomtjhini Ngekhwithini uzokuhlaza phasi. NgeLesibili uzokuvasa Uzokuvasa ngesibha Uzokufaka isibha ngemanzini. Uzokusebenzisa umtjhini ngombana umtjhini uvasa kuhle kunezandla Uzokweneka izambatho edaradeni ngaphambi kobana azi-ayine NgeLesihlanu uzokubhaga amakokisi njengogogo. Uzokusebenzisa ifulowuru begodu uzokusebenzisa iswigiri, amaqanda nebisi. NgoMgqibelo uzokuphumula ngombana abentwana bazomsiza. Bona bazokusebenza ekhaya

[TURN OVER]

- (a) Tlola 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 izenzo ezithalelweko zibe sebuja men i bokuphika (10)
/20/

UMBUZO 4(a)/QUESTION 4(a)

Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngokutjhugululela amagama angeembayaneni abe sesiNdebeleni
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) Siph o, (-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 ngamaphesende ama-3 intengo (ibisi)
Behlise ngamaphesende ama-3 intengo yebisi

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

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 5(b)/QUESTION 5(b)

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

Example / Isibonelo. Ubhadele iswidi na Sibongile? Iye ngi ..bhadele
Iye, ngil**ibhadele**

- (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) AboHleziphi bambethe izambatho ezihle (pos 2)
- (e) Sifuna sikhwama sesikolo esikhulu (pos 1)

/10/
INANI LILOKE/TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

TSHIVENDA**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!

[TURN OVER]

- (e) The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on .
1. the phonetic transcripts.
 2. the syntactic elements
 3. the morphological patterns
 4. a noun class system
- (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/

[TURN OVER]

MBUDZISO 2/QUESTION 2

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

- (a) Livhuwani na Mulalo vha bika thoho ya nguivuhe.
- (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 movanya.
- (g) Mudzunga u dzula tshiduloni
- (h) Matshele u dola mapfura khofheni
- (i) Mutshinyani u dzhena tshikolo UNISA.
- (j) Muruwa u rengela masimba Nduvho

/20/

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 [a vhuswa mulovha.
- (b) Vho rwa nwana mbamulovha.
- (c) No sala hayani nga Musumbuluwo.
- (d) Vho tshimbila zwavhuḁi 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/

[TURN OVER]

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 tshikoloni a ho ngo tsha dovha ha vha na zwinwe, o mbo ɔi sutusutu zwiambaro zwa tshikolo a mbo ɔi domba gokoko lawe Kha ri zwenezwi a tshi tou fhaja tshikululuni a mbo ɔi 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 jaho 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 ɔi mu khophela. U fhambana ha avha vhavhili ho vho itiswa nga Kanukani uyu ane kuɔu kwawe kwa vha hanefha gondoni ja u tsela tshisimani Wo vha u tshi ri u mu amba vha mu divhaho vha sea, vha tshi sea aja maɔo ane a nga a dzenengu /20/

MBUDZISO 6/QUESTION 6

Change the following sentences into the future tense:

- (a) Mukona u fhindula luŋingo.
- (b) Litshani u malwa Ngovhela.
- (c) Muruŋwa u nwala mulingo
- (d) Vhatukana vha gonya muunngo
- (e) Maswiri o sina

/10/

THANGANYELO: [100]**[TURN OVER]**

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 hɪ pfukile
- 2 ahe!
- 3 ri perile
- 4 avuxeni

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

- 1 inhlekanhɪ
- 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!

[TURN OVER]

e The word for acknowledgement of a greeting is

1. ashee^l
2. yebo^l
3. ahe^l
4. age^l

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^l
2. salani^l
3. ahe^l
4. age^l

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/

[TURN OVER]

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 /timita/
- (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 |
| (b) nwa | (d) ka |
| (c) dyondza | (f) kha |
| (d) tsutsuma | (h) tirha |
| (e) tshunela | (j) sweka |

/20/

XIVUTISO XA 4/QUESTION 4

Use demonstratives of the first reference with all the nouns in the following sentences/ Tirhisa masvikomba 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?

[TURN OVER]

- (h) Ricece ri ta dyisiwa hi nhwana?
 (i) Timbyana ti khoma mipfundla yo tala?
 (j) Wansati u hlantswa tinguvu? /20/

XIVUTISO XA 5/QUESTION 5

Use the numeral *in brackets* with the noun given in the following sentences/Tirhisa nomboro leyi nga eswiangini na riviti leni 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 (5)
 (h) Vhiki ri na masiku (7).
 (i) N'hwetl yi na 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]