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**CODE: AFL1503**

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2017

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

**Make a cross (X) next to the language in which you have chosen to answer the examination questions**

IsiZulu      IsiXhosa      Sesotho sa Leboa      Setswana      Sesotho      Siswati      isiNdebele      Tshivenda      Xitsonga      English

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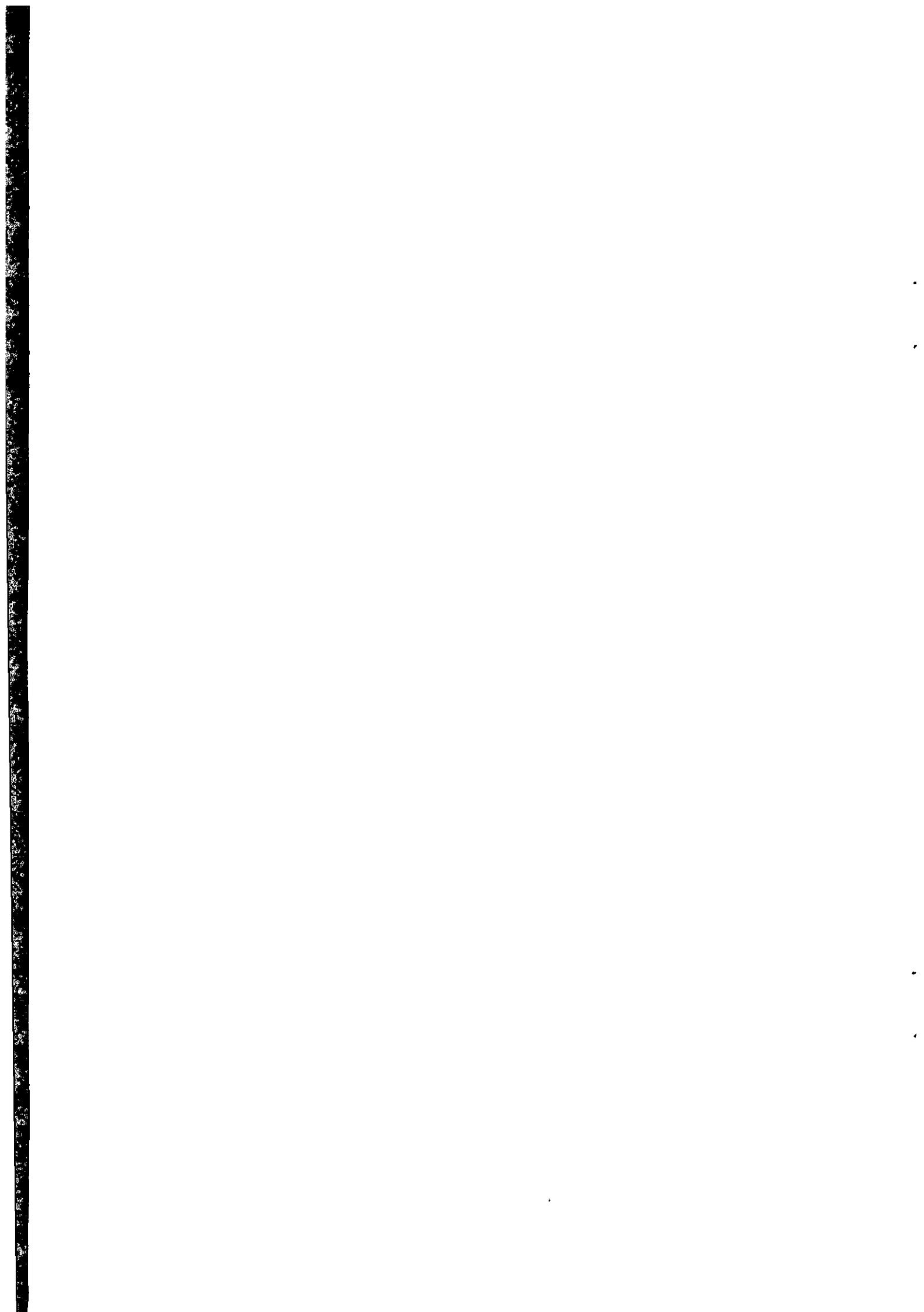
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AFL1503

October/November 2017

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

## **EXAMINERS**

EXAMINE FIRST

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

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

SECOND

MRS NJ MALELE  
PROF MR MASUBELELE

**Closed book examination**

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**This paper consists of 65 pages.**

**INSTRUCTION:**

**ISIZULU**

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

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

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

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

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3
- etc

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] unjaní?
MOTORIST	Namí ngikhona
ATTENDANT	Ngingakusiza [c] nkosikazi?
MOTORIST	[d] uphetrolí
ATTENDANT	Wamalini?
MOTORIST	We-R200
ATTENDANT	Ufuna namba [e]?
MOTORIST	Thela i-93
ATTENDANT	[f] okunye na?
MOTORIST	Awuhlole 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      |
| 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 | lezl        |
| 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      |

**QUESTION 2/UMBUZO 2**

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano ezilungileyo noma ngokuguqula amagama akubakaki

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

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

- (a) -vuke kanjani (ubhuti)?
- (b) Ngisaphila (usisi), wena -njani?
- (c) Imali -phelile
- (d) Ikhehla --yagula
- (e) Abafana --hamba (nga- iveni)
- (f) Isisebenzi --gcwalisa imoto (nga- uphetrolı)
- (g) Izingane --thenga oswidi (ikhefi)
- (h) Thina --thela uphetrolı (igalajı)
- (i) Ubaba -thole izithelo ezinhle (isitolo)
- (j) Ikhofı --khona (ikhishi)

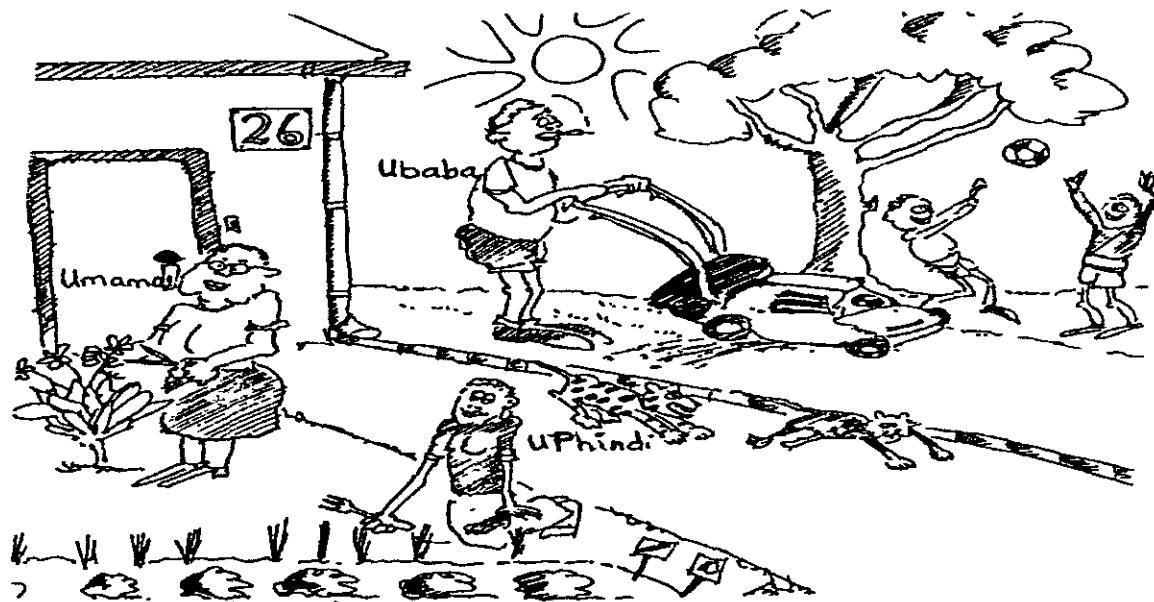
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**QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3**

Bheka umfanekiso ongezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu

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

**Isibonelo/Example**      Abafana benzani?  
                                 Abafana bayadlala



[TURN OVER]

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

/20/

**QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4**

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

**Isibonelo/Example**    Uphumula nini ugogo? (on Sunday)  
Uphumula ngeSonto

- (a) Abelungu bafuna ubani? (the boy)
- (b) AmaBhunu ahlala kuphi? (South Africa)
- (c) Inkosikazi ithenga nini esitolo? (on Thursday)
- (d) Uvelaphi uMnumzane Ntuli? (Durban)
- (e) Ikati liphuzani? (milk)
- (f) Ufundu nini umfana? (today)
- (g) ONomusa badla nini? (at midday)
- (h) Abafana bathenga nini esitolo? (on yesterday)
- (i) Nigunda nini utshani? (on Saturday)
- (j) Niqeda nini ukusebenza? (on Friday)

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**QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5**

- (i) 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

**Isibonelo/Example**    Umfana, (-bamba), kakhulu  
Mfana, bamba kakhulu!

- (a) Umfundsi, (-funda), isiZulu
- (b) OSipho, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
- (c) Abantwana, (-phuza), umuthi
- (d) UThandi, (-letha), ukudla
- (e) Inkosikazi, (-enza), umsebenzi wakho

- (ii) Shintsha amabizo adwetshelwe ngezabizwana zoqobo ezifanele  
Replace the underlined nouns by their corresponding absolute pronouns

**Isibonelo/Example:** USipho uthenga ubisi  
USipho uthenga lona

- (f) UThoko ufunu isinkwa
- (g) Omama baphuza itiye
- (h) Abantu bafuna izinkomo
- (i) Intombi ipenda itafula
- (j) USonto ukhipha imali

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#### QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6

- (i) Lungisa amagama akubakaki  
Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

**Isibonelo/Example** Kukhona izintombi (-hianu)  
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu

- (a) Ba-oda ikhofi elinjani? (-mnyama)
- (b) Intombi ithanda isobho elinjani? (-shisa)
- (c) Kukhona abantu abangakanani erestorenti? (-ningi)
- (d) Uweta ubalethela isinkwa esinjani? (-nsundu)
- (e) Amakhosikazi afuna ujusi onjani? (-banda)

- (i) Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokulungisa ubunini emushweni ngamunye  
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

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

- (f) Ikhasiende linika umsebenzi imali ya-(yena)
- (g) Uwoyela wa-(imoto) uyashoda
- (h) Izicathulo za-(amantombazane) zingcolile
- (i) Izimoto za-(thina) zisegalaji
- (j) Uthisha wa-(umfana) ufundile

/10/

AMAMAKI ONKE / TOTAL: [100]

**ISIXHOSA****UMBUZO1/QUESTION 1****Instructions**

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

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

- d 1
- e 2
- f 3, etc

1 The possessive concord in the possessive *wesonka* is

- a e
- b w
- c we
- d so

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

- a Izulu liyana
- b Kuyabanda
- c Kushushu
- d Kuyaduduma

3 Indicate which one of the following is a command

- a Pheka ngokukhawuleza
- b Ndicela ukuba upheke ngokukhawuleza
- c Ngathi upheke ngokukhawuleza
- d Uyakwazi ukupheka ngokukhawuleza

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

- a Do not leave at this time
- b Do not leave at all
- c Do not leave now
- d Do not leave just yet

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

- a The children said keep quiet
- b The children quietly left
- c The children thought it was quiet
- d The children were perfectly quiet

6 What is the correct form of \_enza in the sentence \_enza ntoni oomama ngoLwesine?

- a benza
- b wenza
- c yenza
- d lenza

7 Which of the following suffixes can be added to the word *inkosi* to indicate 'a prince'?

- a azana
- b ana
- c kazi
- d nyana

8 Indicate which of the following sounds are basic clicks in Xhosa

- a kr, tl, hl
- b ts tsh, ty
- c c, x, q
- d gc, gx, gq

9 Which of the following statements would NOT be an appropriate response to the following question *Umntwana uthanda bani?*

- a Uthandwa ngutitshala
- b Uthanda utitshala
- c Uyamthanda utitshala
- d Uzithandela utitshala

10 Indicate which one of the following is the correct version of the statement *Udonga lumhlophe kakhulu/gqitha*

- a Udonga lumhlophe thsu
- b Udonga lumhlophe krwe
- c Udonga lumhlophe qhwa
- d Udonga lumhlophe yaka

/10/

## UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

Gqibezela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ngokubhala izivumelanisi zentloko ezifanelekileyo, uze ubhale ngendlela echanelekileyo 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 moyo)
- (b) Umakhulu –khwela ibhasi yonke imihla ekuseni

[TURN OVER]

- (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 (uMqqibelo)
- (h) Umfana -thenga ubisi (Pick & Pay)
- (i) Thina --thenga inyama (na- amazambane) (na- ithanga)
- (j) Emalanga indoda -suka ngo-4 ukuya ekhaya

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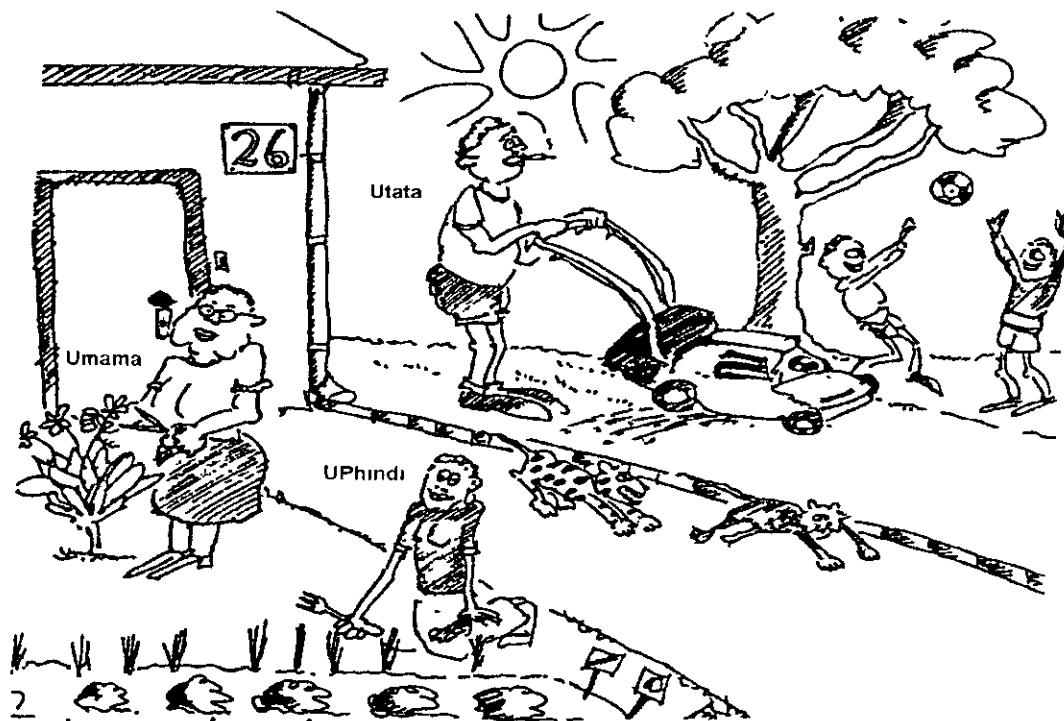
**UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3**

Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa

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

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

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[TURN OVER]

**UMBUZO 4/QUESTION 4**

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

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

- (a) USiziwe ufumene isidanga ( ubuGqirha) ngomhla ka-20  
 (b) Amavili ( imoto) afuna umoya  
 (c) Inyama ( igusha) iyabiza kodwa imnandi kakhulu  
 (d) Isandla ( umfana) silimele  
 (e) Solomon ucunga 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 abahlolo bakho? Ewe, ndiya\_thanda  
 (c) Ingaba uJames ubulisa ixhegwazana? Ewe, uya\_bulisa  
 (d) Umsebenzi uthela amanzi emotweni? Ewe, uya\_thela  
 (e) Ingaba uThoko uymazi uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya\_zi

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

Read the Xhosa sentences below and identify by writing down

- (a) four nouns **amafama, imvula, nyaka, amaxabiso (ukutya)**  
 (b) six verbs **avuya, ine, siyathemba, basebenze, bavune, singalindela**  
 (c) three adverbs gqitha, kakhulu, kakuhle  
 (d) two adjectives okuninzi, amahle

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) Ukuya -phele ngokukhawuleza
- (h) Amafutha -tshise indlu
- (i) Imoto -baleka kakhulu
- (j) Izitya ezimda -biza iimpukane namaphela

/10/

**AMANQAKU EWONKE: [100]**

**SESOTHO SA LEBOA/SEPEDI/ NORTHERN SOTHO****POTŠIŠO 1/QUESTION 1**

- a Which phrase would you most likely hear at the dentist's consulting room?
- 1 A re ôpêlêng kôpêlô
  - 2 O kolobêditšwê na?
  - 3 Ke tlô go bôfa matsôgô
  - 4 Ahlama kudu
- b The phrase **ka pela** can be translated with
- 1 underneath
  - 2 easily
  - 3 inside
  - 4 quickly/fast
- c Which of the following phrases would be an appropriate answer to the question **Ke mang?**
- 1 Ke mpša
  - 2 Ke bôThabo
  - 3 Ke Jack
  - 4 Ke barutiši
- d Reflexive verbs are characterised by
- 1 -a- added between the subject concord and the verb stem, as in *Re a phela*
  - 2 -i- added onto the beginning of a verb stem, as in *O a ipona*
  - 3 -ng added to the end of a verb stem, as in *Sepelang!*
  - 4 -go added to the end of a verb stem, as in *Beke ye e tlagoo*
- e When the polite request **Ke kgopêla gore le dulê fase** is changed into a direct command the correct form will be
- 1 O dula fase!
  - 2 Dulê fase!
  - 3 Le dulêng fase!
  - 4 Dulang fase!
- f The words *Phêrêkgong*, *Moranang* and *Manthole* are examples of
- 1 months of the year
  - 2 days of the week
  - 3 body parts
  - 4 weather expressions

- g What are the missing subject concords in the sentence **Dikgarebe \_\_ ya lebopong mme botate \_\_ beša nama?**
- 1 di and bo
  - 2 e and di
  - 3 di and o
  - 4 di and ba
- h 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 raloka rugby
  - 3 E apea dijô
  - 4 E ruta bana
- i Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate option **Maabane**
- 1 ba nyaka go raloka bôlô
  - 2 ba tlô nyaka go raloka bôlô
  - 3 ba thômile go raloka bôlô
  - 4 ba tlô raloka bôlô
- j When indicating locality with reference to nouns which refer to people (e.g. with uncle), we usually use
- 1 **ka** before the word, e.g. **ka malome**
  - 2 **go** before the word, e.g. **go malome**
  - 3 the word in its unaltered form, e.g. **malome**
  - 4 **-ng** at the end of the word, e.g. **malomeng**

/10/

**POTŠIŠO 2/QUESTION 2**

- 2 1 Translate the following dialogue into Northern Sotho

SELINA	(a)	Thabo, what are you doing today?
THABO	(b)	I am going to town, Selina
SELINA	(c)	How will you go? You don't have a car
THABO	(d)	There is no problem I will take the bus
	(e)	Do you need anything at the shops?
SELINA	(f)	Yes, I want a cellphone
THABO	(g)	Wow! A cellphone is expensive
SELINA	(h)	Look! I do have money
	(i)	I work at the restaurant three times a week
THABO	(j)	All right I will buy it

/10/

2 2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho

- (a) Where did you learn Northern Sotho?
  - (b) There is only one teacher at the school
  - (c) The children are destroying the books
  - (d) I request that you write the letter
  - (e) How much are these pens? / How much do these pens cost?
  - (f) Is the food expensive?
  - (g) No, I don't work on Sundays
  - (h) You must learn hard
  - (i) I have a bicycle
  - (j) Granny forgot my name
- (10)  
/20/

### POTŠIŠO 3/QUESTION 3

3 1 Write down any five suitable responses in Northern Sotho to the question **Boso bo bjang?** (How is the weather/what is the weather like?), followed by their translation into English or Afrikaans

(5)

3 2 Translate the following sentences into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Pitî o na le tshêlêtê ya go lekana na?
  - (b) Sebôdu se bala kuranta na?
  - (c) Ke robêtše letšatši ka moka malôba
  - (d) Ankê o tlatsê difôrômô tshê!
  - (e) Masôgana a bê a raloka bôlô maabane
- (5)

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

- (a) Mosadi o hlatswa diaparô (noka) 'The woman is washing clothes at the river'
  - (b) Bana ba rata go ya (resturanta) 'The children like going to the restaurant'
  - (c) Ngwana o bêlégêtšwe (Polokwane) 'The child was born in Pietersburg'
  - (d) Tatê o lebêlêla matswele (malome) 'Father watches boxing at uncle's place'
  - (e) Morêna Bopape o ilê (ofisi) 'Mr Bopape went to the office'
- (5)

3 4 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences (Write down the full sentence with the correct form of the adjective in your exam script )

- (a) Batho (-ntši) ba šoma ka Mokibêlô 'Many people work on Saturday'
  - (b) Go na le mokotla (-ngwê) naa? 'Is there another bag?'
  - (c) Ngwana o kgopêla lebotlêlô (-golo) la Coke 'The child asks for a large bottle of Coke'
  - (d) Tatê o rekilê sellathêkêng (-nyane) 'Father bought a small cell phone'
  - (e) Koko o rata matšoba (-botse) 'Grandma loves pretty flowers'
- (5)  
20/

**POTŠIŠO 4/QUESTION 4**

- 4 1 Complete the following sentences by using the numerals in brackets. Read the translations very carefully to determine the type of construction you should use (Write down the full sentence in your exam script )
- (a) Bana (raro) ba badilê puku yê 'Three children have read this book '
  - (b) Modulasetulô (pele) o šomilê gabotse 'The first chairman worked nicely '
  - (c) Go na le mengwakô (lesome) fêla törôpông yê nnyane 'There are only ten houses in the small town '
  - (d) Malome o na le dipérê (šupa) polasêng ya gagwê 'Uncle has seven horses on his farm '
  - (e) Koko o lebêtšê leina (-bêdi) 'Granny forgot the second name ' (5)
- 4 2 Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions which were completed in the past
- (a) Mohumagadî Mampuru o bitša bana 'Mrs Mampuru calls the children '
  - (b) Re lebêlêla diaparô tša marêga 'We look at the winter clothes '
  - (c) Ba nwa kôfi kua Burgundy's 'They drink coffee at Burgundy's '
  - (d) Raisibe o tšea pôsô 'Raisibe collects the post '
  - (e) Bôkoko ba ja dichips 'Granny and company eat chips ' (5)
- 4 3 Change the following present tense sentences into future tense sentences
- (a) Re kitima lebôpông 'We run on the beach '
  - (b) Bagolo le batikone ba a kgobokana 'The elders and the deacons are gathering ' (2)
- 4 4 Include the auxiliary verb stem -bê in the following sentences to reflect actions that continued in the past
- (a) Thabô o tseba monna yô 'Thabo knows this man '
  - (b) Banna ba nwa bjålwa 'The men are drinking beer '
  - (c) Modiro o tšwêla pele ka Sontaga 'The work continues on a Sunday ' (3)
- 4 5 Write the following Northern Sotho sentences in the negative
- (a) O bê a nyaka go ntšha tšhêlêtê maabane 'He wanted to withdraw money yesterday '
  - (b) Dikgarebê dî rêmilê diaparô 'The young girls bought clothes '
  - (c) Dingaka dî tlô ya boökêlông 'The doctors will go to the hospital '
  - (d) Ke rata go dira bungy jump 'I would like to bungy jump '
  - (e) Khomphuta e šoma gabotse 'The computer is working well ' (5)

/20/

## POTŠIŠO 5/QUESTION 5

5 1 Give positive responses to the following questions but write the answers in such a way that each noun referring to the object of the sentence (printed in bold) is now represented by its object concord. Start your answers with *Ee*, and read the English translations of the responses to guide you, e.g

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

- (a) Naa mma o tlô ntsha **tshélête**? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Will mom withdraw money? Yes, she will withdraw it'
- (b) O rekile **matšoba** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Did you buy the flowers? Yes, I bought **them**'
- (c) Na le amogêtše **lenaneothêrô**? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Did you receive the agenda? Yes, we received **it**'
- (d) Sarah o biditše **mošemane** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Did Sarah call the boy? Yes, she called **him**'
- (e) Ô nyaka **mmérêkô** na? Ee, \_\_\_\_\_  
'Do you need a job? Yes, I need **it**' (5)

5 2 Explain what deverbal nouns are and give examples of such nouns in classes 1 and 2 with their meanings in English or Afrikaans (5)

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

- (a) **mmérêkô** ngaka 'the work of a doctor'
- (b) **bommê** lehôno 'the mothers of today'
- (c) **kôfi** koko 'granny's coffee'
- (d) **maswi** lesea 'the baby's milk'
- (e) **botho** malome 'uncle's kindness' (5)

5 4 Give the plural forms of the following nouns

- (a) hlôgô
- (b) mogwêra
- (c) ngwana
- (d) leinô
- (e) motse (5)  
*/20/*

**POTŠIŠO 6/QUESTION 6**

Translate the given sentences into Northern Sotho

My child is coughing  
She doesn't eat properly  
She has a headache  
We need to go to the doctor  
His medicine will help her

Granny likes to visit us on a Sunday  
She goes to church with us  
In the evening she tells us stories  
She teaches the children well  
All the children love her

/10/

**TOTAL: [100]**

**SETSWANA****QUESTION 1****Instruction**

This question consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answer must be written in our 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, etc

- a As an official language Setswana is one of the three Languages
- 1 Nguni
  - 2 Shangaan
  - 3 Sotho
  - 4 Xitsonga
- b A country is described as "multilingual" when
- 1 its population increases
  - 2 it increases govern funds for education
  - 3 it promotes a single language
  - 4 its people speak a variety of languages
- c is recognised as a dialect of Setswana which are spoken mainly in Zeerust district
- 1 Tlokwe
  - 2 Kgalagadi
  - 3 Hurutshe
  - 4 Tawana
- d A dialect is mostly distinguished by its
- 1 number of speakers
  - 2 standardised spelling and vocabulary
  - 3 vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation
  - 4 tone and pitch

- e In terms of the grammatical relationship between words in Setswana sentences the subject concord for the noun **batho** will be    In Setswana
- 1      tho
  - 2      mo
  - 3      ba
  - 4      bo
- f In the Setswana sentence 'Mosetsana yo mo ntle o rata dibuka' the word 'yo montle' is
- a because it describes the noun 'mosetsana'
- 1 predicate
  - 2 substantive
  - 3 ideophone
  - 4 qualificative
- g The languages spoken in South Africa
- 1 are typified as languages of unlimited diffusion
  - 2 are all indigenous languages
  - 3 all have official status
  - 4 tend to be geographically localized
- h The word    is the adverb in the Setswana sentence 'Bana bale ba ya gae'
- 1      bana
  - 2      bale
  - 3      ba ya
  - 4      gae
- i The structure    Signifies a verb in Setswana
- 1      Ke malome
  - 2      Ke montle
  - 3      Ke a ja
  - 4      ke mogolo
- j Which one of the following sentences presents the negative of the sentence 'Phaladi o tla ya gae'?
- 1      Phaladi ga a ne a ya gae
  - 2      Phaladi ga a kitla a ya gae
  - 3      Phaladi o ne a sa ye gae
  - 4      Phaladi o ne a sa ile gae

/10/

**QUESTION 2**

- a Complete the following dialogue in terms of you (singular) greeting elder and elderly female (your mother) and she is greeting you in Setswana

- (i) Dumela !
  - (ii) ngwanake
  - (iii) O mme
  - (iv) Ke wena
  - (v) Le ke
  - (vi) Ke a leboga sentle
  - (vii) sentle mma
- (10)

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

- (i) Batho ba rata go ya (banka) "The people like going to the bank"
  - (ii) Re tla ya (ntate) "We will go to father's place"
  - (iii) Re ile (motse) "We went to the village"
  - (iv) Rre Mogale o ile (gae) "Mr Mogale went (at) home"
  - (v) Mosadi o ya (tiro) "The woman goes to work"
- (5)

- c Translate the following into Setswana

- (i) Forgive me
  - (ii) Go ahead
  - (iii) Repeat please
  - (iv) Go to school
  - (v) Call them
- (5)

/20/

**QUESTION 3**

- a Give the positive of the following negative sentences

- (i) Ga ke batle morogo
  - (ii) Ga ba kitla ba mpona
  - (iii) Ga ba a bona Sello kwa sekolong
  - (iv) Ga se ngwana wa gagwe
  - (v) Nna ga ke Modieg!
  - (vi) Se ba tlougele
  - (vii) Ba ne ba sa batle go ja
  - (viii) Sello ga a di bona
  - (ix) Ga se mosadi wa gagwe
  - (x) Ba ne ba sa batle go tsamaya.
- (10)

b Give the negative of the following commands

- I) Modiegı tlhatswa dijana!
- II) Basimane opelang!
- III) Tshela mafural!
- IV) Feta kwano tsweetswee!
- V) Lebelela kwano

(10)  
/20/**QUESTION 4**

a Form possessive structures with the words given in brackets in the following sentences

- I) Re tla ja (my food) ka moso
- II) Nna ke rata (beef)
- III) Basimane le basetsana (of school) ba rata go ithuta
- IV) Ke na le (my problems)
- V) Ke tsamaya ka baesekele (her)
- VI) Banna ba ya (to grandma's place)
- VII) Margarethe o na le (her children)
- VIII) Ke batla mmuélèdi (female)
- IX) O apere diaparo (whose - plural)?
- X) Batho ba ile (meeting of women)

(10)

b Give the correct answer to the following questions in terms of the words in brackets  
Please write full sentences when answering

- I) Mosadi o ya kae?  
(farm)
- II) Merogo e fa kae?  
(on the table)
- III) Sukiri e fa kae?  
(in the shelf)
- IV) Kofi e kae?  
(behind the this shelf)
- V) Nama e kae?  
(inside the fridge)
- VI) Mašwi a fa kae?  
(close to the bread)
- VII) A letswe! le teng?  
(plenty)
- VIII) Mae a fa kae?  
(there, near the fridge)
- IX) O ya kae?  
(home)
- X) O eme kae?  
(in the road)

(10)  
/20/

**QUESTION 5**

- a Rewrite the following present tense sentences in the future tense and give the negative of the future tense sentences in each case
- I) Monna o ja borotho
  - II) Sello o dumedisa bana
  - III) Monna o a dira
  - IV) Thabo o na le bana
  - V) Ngwana o a ja
- (10)
- b Fill in the correct demonstratives ( to point people or object) for the nouns in the following sentences Any relevant demonstrative
- (I) Mosadi o ile gae
  - (II) Ditapole di a bola
  - (III) Legadima le a benya
  - (IV) Sefofane se wets emo lewatleng
  - (V) Tlhogo e a opa
- (10)  
*/20/*

**QUESTION 6**

- a Apply the strategy to ask things in a polite manner to request to the following commands
- (I) Feta kwano
  - (II) Kwala lekwalo
  - (III) Mpompele maotwana
  - (IV) Mphe borotho le maswi
  - (V) Nneletse letswe
- (5)
- b Use the indication given in brackets to formulate the following sentences to express what is asked
- (I) O bolawa ke eng? O bolawa (by) leino
  - (II) O di rema jang? O di rema (with) selepe
  - (III) Sekepe o ya gae leng? Sekepe o ya gae (on) labobedi
  - (IV) O araba dipotso jang? O araba dipotso (in) Setswana
  - (V) O supa ka eng? O supa (by) monwana
- (5)  
*/10/*
- TOTAL: [100]**

**SESOTHO****POTSO 1 – Multiple Choice Questions**

- a) The structure of Sesotho is mainly based on
- 1 Noun class system
  - 2 Verbal concords
  - 3 Prefixes
  - 4 Verb system
- b) The part of the possessive which denotes the possessor is called the
- 1 Possessive noun
  - 2 Possessive concord
  - 3 Possessive stem
  - 4 Possessive root
- c) A possible answer to *O sebetsa ka* is
- 1 *O sebetsa ka matsoho*
  - 2 *O sebetsa ka ditsebe*
  - 3 *O sebetsa ka mahlo*
  - 4 *O sebetsa ka maoto*
- d) In which of the following sentences does the pronoun refer to the first person?
- 1 *Yena o fihlile*
  - 2 *Lona le fihlile*
  - 3 *Nna ke fihlile*
  - 4 *Bona ba fihlile*
- e) Choose a sentence with an absolute pronoun referring to persons
- 1 *Mpho o bitsa bana*
  - 2 *Batho ba batla lona*
  - 3 *Sekere o reka tsona*
  - 4 *Lerato o mpha yona*
- f) Which of the following expressions expresses a means of transport?
- 1 *Ba tsamaya ka motokara*
  - 2 *Baeti ba fihlile maobane*
  - 3 *Ba tsamaya ka pele*
  - 4 *Ba palama sefate*

g) Which of the following prefixes is for class 6?

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

h) The questions of *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

i) Which of the following sentences indicates a recently completed action?

- 1 Ho a tjhesa
- 2 Ha ba lahleha
- 3 Ke robekile
- 4 Ba tla tsamaya hoseng

j) When speech is produced, the air stream is modified by the

- 1 Emotions
- 2 Dialogue
- 3 Speech organs
- 4 Places of articulation

/10/

## POTSO 2

a) Tlatsa dipolelo tse latelang ka mahokedi a nepahetseng

Mohlala      Ngwanana (motle) - Ngwanana ya motle

- I Nonyana (fofa hodimo)
- II Basadi (hlatswa diaparo)
- III Mokotlana (boima)
- IV Selepe (ratha patsi)
- V Itumeleng (palama sefate)

(10)

- b) Fetolela maetsi a dipolelong tse latelang ho lekgathe lefitile HLOKOMELA

### **DIPOLELO TSA HAO DI TLAMEHA HO BA HO LEKGATHE LEFITILE**

- 1 Moipone o ithuta bongaka
- 2 Kolo e tsamaya mmileng o yang Qwaqwa
- 3 Barutwana ba ngola ditlhahlobo
- 4 Motswadi o kgalema ngwana ya sa mameleleng
- 5 Kgomo e fula jwang

(10)  
/20/

### **POTSO 3**

- a) Kgetha mantswe a nepahetseng ho B hore o a arabele dipolelo tse ka ho A Ngola nomoro e hlhang ho A mme o kgethe ka ho ngola lentswe le nepahetseng ho B

A	B
I Bana ba tsamaya ka	letsoho
II Ke bona ka	nko
III Ke utlwa ka	maoto
IV Re tshwara ka	mangwele
V O fofonela ka	menwana
VI Booko bo ka	leleme
VII Ngwana o ja ka	mahlo
VIII Manala a sireletsu pento tsa	ditsebe
IX O latswa ka	hloohong
X Ho kgumangwa ka	meno

(20)  
/20/

### **POTSO 4**

- a) Fana ka maemedi a mantswe a sehelletsweng mola

- 1 Dipuo o bina ha monate
- 2 Lesole le tshwere sethunya
- 3 Dinku di utswitswe ka mashodu
- 4 Matlo a maholo
- 5 Ditaba tsa dikoranta di a tshosa

(10)

- b) Ngola bongata ba mantswe a latelang

- I Pere
- II Lamunu
- III Ngwana
- IV Sefate
- V Lehapu

(10)  
/20/

POTSO 5

- a) Araba dipotso tse latelang ka ho sebedisa mantswe a lokelang/ Answer the following questions by using the applicable words

Mohlala      O bala eng? (koranta)  
                  Ke bala koranta

- (I) O reka eng? (Diaparo)
  - (II) O dula kae? (Setulo0
  - (III) Moruti o rera tulong efe? (Aletare)
  - (IV) Ntja e boholia e le kae? (Ntle)
  - (V) Ntate o hlatswa eng? (Dieta)

(10)

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

Mohlala      Katse e rata  
                  Katse e rata lebese

- (i) Ke aneha diaparo tse metsi
  - (ii) Ke notlela monyako ka
  - (iii) Radipolotiki o bua le
  - (iv) Ngwana o bapala ka
  - (v) Ha ho tjhesa ke nwa metsi a

(10)

BOTS0 6

- (a) Ngola dipolelo tsena Sekgweng/ Translate the following sentences into English

- (i) Makì o hloka bohobe
  - (ii) Mme o nwa tee
  - (iii) Banna ba batla dikgomo
  - (iv) Banana ba bina dipina
  - (v) Ntate o kganna koloi

(5)

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

- (i) We use black pots to cook steamed bread
  - (ii) Palesa is talking with the Pastor
  - (iii) We get paid on Thursday
  - (iv) You studied
  - (v) The red car is mine

(5)

TOTAL MARKS: [100]

**SISWATI**

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

**QUESTION 1/UMBUTO 1****INSTRUCTIONS.**

This question consists of multiple choice sub-questions. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following way  
 Write a to j under each other, and next to each letter, give the correct answer, e.g

g      1  
 h      2  
 i      3  
 etc

Lombuto ucuketse imibuto lenika umfundzi litfuba lekukhetsa imphendvulo lengiyona mbamba kuletiniketiwe ngalendlela

j      1  
 k      2  
 l      3

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.  
 Fundza lenkhulumiswano lelandzelako bese ukhetsa emagama lasilele kulawolaniketiwe

- A Sawubona, mfowetfu!
- B Yebo, sawubona [1]
- A Unjan?
- B Ngisaphila
- A Ligama lakho ? [2]
- B Ligama      nguJohan [3]
- A Sibongo sakho ungubani?
- B Sibongo      nguVenter [4]
- A Uvelaphi?
- B      eNaspoti [5]
- A Uyakwati kukhuluma Siswati na?
- B      Siswati kancane [6]
- A Usifundzeph?
- B Ngi      fundze eSwatini [7]
- A Ungumhlolo muni?
- B NgiliBhunu

- A Nikhulumani ? [8]  
 B khuluma siBhunu [9]  
 A Kulungile, uhambe kahle  
 B Nawe kahle, ndvodza

/10/

a Yebo, sawubona, !

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

b Ligama lakho ?

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

c Ligama nguJohan

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

d Sibongo nguVenter

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

e eNasipoti

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

f Siswati kancane

- 1 sikhulumma
- 2 ngikhulumma
- 3 nikulumma
- 4 sikulumma

g Ngi\_fundze eSwatini

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

h Nikhulumani ?

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

i \_khuluma siBhunu

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

J Nawe kahle, ndvodza

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

/10/

## QUESTION 2/UMBUTO 2

Cedzela imisho Lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano letifanele noma ngekugucula emagama lakubakaki

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

Sibonelo Sipho -geza umtimbba (nga- insipho)  
Sipho ugeza umtimbba ngensipho

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

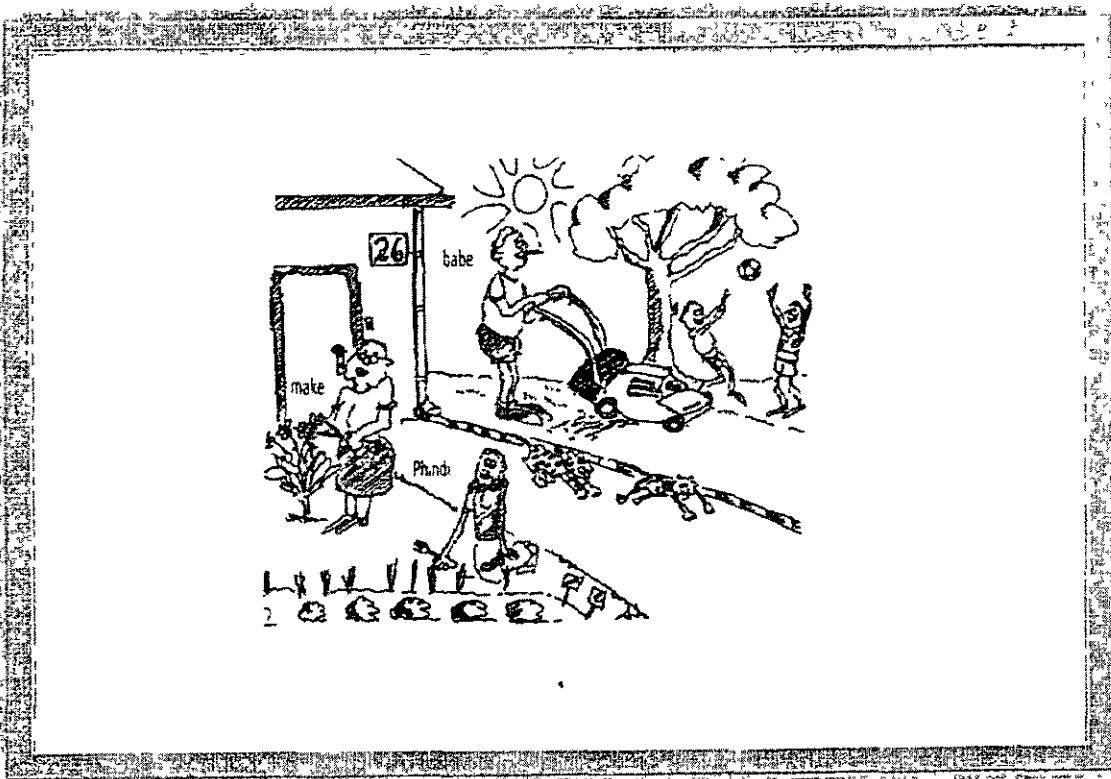
/20/

**QUESTION 3/UMBUTO 3**

Buka umfanekiso longetası 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/  
[20]

**QUESTION 4 UMBUTO 4**

[TURN OVER]

4 1 Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati ngekuhumushela emagama lakubakaki eSiswatinini

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

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

(10)

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

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

- (a) Intfombatane, (-dvonsa), umoya (negative)
- (b) boJabulani, (-sebenta), kahle
- (c) Deleni, (-vula), umnyango
- (d) Vusi, (-calo), 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 emakhabetha asekhhishini Uyabona kutsi letinye tintfo atikho Ufuna kuya esitolo kuyotsenga konkhe lokudzingekako endlini Umyeni wakhe uyambuta utsi "Likhofi lisekhona na?" UNkkt Ndlovu uyaphendvula utsi "Yebo likhona kodvwa shukela akekho, uphele itolo Nelubisi luphelele "

Bantfwana nabo bayamtjela kutsi bafunani "Make, emaRice Crispies akekho Sitodlanu tsine kusasa ekuseni?" "Impuphu ikhona bantfwabami," kuperhendvula Nkkt Ndlovu "Ucinisile make, kodvwa asikwati kudla liphalishi tonkhe tinsuku," kukhala bantfwana

Bantfwana bonkhe bafuna kumpheleketela Nkk Ndlovu nakahamba, kodvwa 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?
- (b) Write the underlined verbs the passage above into the negative
- (c) Answer the following questions based on the passage in full sentences

(10)

(6)

- (i) Nkkt Ndlovu ufuna kuyaphi?
- (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 ūwayini lelinjani? (-mhlophe)  
(b) Intombi itsandza sinkhwa lesinjani? (-nsundvu)  
(c) Kukhona bantfu labangakanani erezystorentini? (-ningga)  
(d) Weta ubaletsela lisobhol elinjani? (-shisa)  
(e) Emadvodza afuna t'wala lobunjani? (-mnandzi) (5)

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

Sibonelo      Ubhadele liswidı na Sibongile? Yebo, nglı\_bhadele  
                  Yebo, ngılı\_bhadele

- (a) Batodvonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, bato\_dvonsa  
(b) Wena utsandza bangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya\_tsandza  
(c) James ubingelela salukati? Yebo, uya\_bingelela  
(d) Sisebenti sitsela emanti emotweni? Yebo, siya\_tsela  
(e) Thoko watı John Shabalala na? Yebo, uya\_ati (5)

EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE/TOTAL MARKS. [100]

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

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

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

- g) 1
- h) 2
- i) 3
- etc

Funda ikulumiswano elandelako bese uzalisa iinkhala ngokukhetha emagameni onikelwe wona namkha uhlalise kuhle amagama angeembayane

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

**Kwadorhodere**

- A Lotjha Mandla Uphethwe yini namhlanjesi?
- B Yetjhe dorhodere, - - (a) kuhle Ngiphethwe – (b)
- A Ingabe – (c) na?
- B Iye, khulu Dorhodere, begodu ihlokwami –(d).
- A Mandla, – (e) embhedeni ngifuna --(f) (6)

**Sikhuluma emtatweni**

- A (g) -ngubanjalo okhulumako.
- B (h) – yetjhe, ufuna ukukhuluma – (i) (4)
- A Ngibawa ukukhuluma noThokozile.
- B Ngilibalela – (j) nje /10/

a

- (1) unjanı
- (2) angizizwa
- (3) awuzizwa
- (4) ngiyazizwa

**b**

- (1) sıfuba
- (2) ısıfuba
- (3) esifubeni
- (4) yesifuba

**c**

- (1) sıbuhlungu
- (2) ubuhlungu
- (3) kubuhlungu
- (4) ıbuhlungu

**d**

- (1) iyatjhisa
- (2) liyatjhisa
- (3) kuyatjhisa
- (4) buyatjhisa

**e**

- (1) awulalı
- (2) akhese ulale
- (3) awukalalı
- (4) awukalala

**f**

- (1) ukukupopola
- (2) ukusıpopola
- (3) ukungıpopola
- (4) ukubapopola

**g**

- (1) lotjha
- (2) yetjhe
- (3) ngiyakubona
- (4) bayakubona

**h**

- (1) awa
- (2) iye
- (3) ngiyakuzwa
- (4) angazi

**i**

- (1) name
- (2) nobanı
- (3) kubanı
- (4) ubanı

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

### UMBUZO 2/QUESTION 2

Qedeleta imitjho elandelako ngokutlola iimvumelwano ezifaneleko bese utjhugulula 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) – vuke njani (udade)?
- b) Ngisaphila (nomzana) wena –njani?
- c) AboVusi -ya esitolo (na-umsana)
- d) Thina -thenga (enyama) (na-ibisi)
- e) UMandla -ya emsebenzini (nga-ikoloyi)
- f) UZimkhona –sebenza (nga-amandla)
- g) Nina -thenga itamatı (na-ibhanana na-umgade)
- h) Mina (ngiphethwe) imali (na-ithikithi)
- i) Abentazana -ya (ilayibhurari)
- j) Isalukazi (old lady) -khamba (nga-iinyawo)

/20/

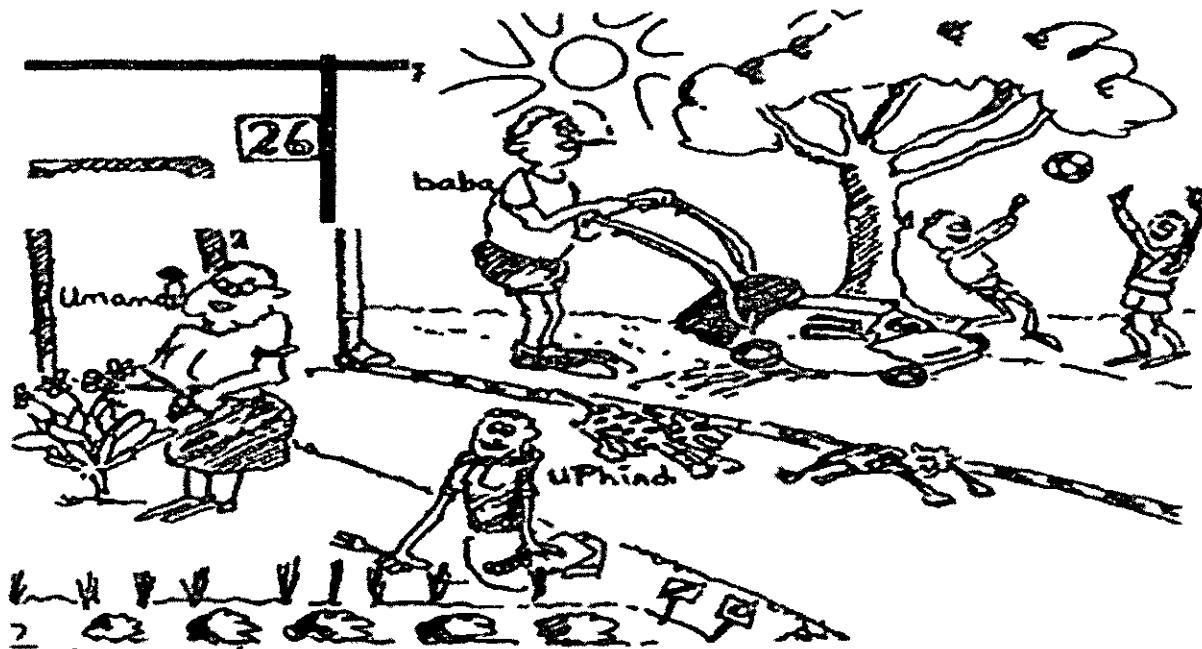
### UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3

Qalisisa isithombe esingenzası bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngemitjho ephelleko ngesiNdebele

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

- a) Ubaba wenzani?
- b) Bunjanı ubujamo bezulu na?
- c) Umma uyadlala na?
- d) Abesana badlala ibholo na?
- e) Inja iyamthanda ukatsu na?
- f) UPhindi uyabhema na?
- g) Ubaba ubusika nganı utjanı na?
- h) Kunabesana abangaki?
- i) Inja yenzani?
- j) Kunemithi emingaki?

/20/

**UMBUZO 4a/QUESTION 4a**

Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele ngokuthi utjhugulule amagama angeembayaneni  
Answer the following questions by translating the words in brackets into isiNdebele

- a) Ufundu ini? (book)
- b) Ababelethi bafuna bani? (boy)
- c) Uzokubuya nini Mandla? (Sunday)
- d) Umfundu utlola ngani? (pencil)
- e) Umma upheke ini namhlanjesi? (meat) (10)

**UMBUZO 4b/QUESTION 4b**

Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benze ini namkha bangenzi ini Tjheja ubunye nobunengi  
Tell the following people (singular or plural) what to do or what not to do

- i Abafundi, (-funda), isiNdebele
- ii Ndoda, (enza) umsebenzakho
- iii Umntwana (-sela) isihlahla
- iv Thandi, nobathathu (pheka) ukudla
- v Sipho (-silaphaza) ngendlini (negative) (10)  
/20/

**UMBUZO 5/QUESTION 5**

Lungisa amagama angeembayanenı ngesiNdebele esihle bese uqedelela imitjho ngokulungisa ubunikazi bamagama angeembayanenı

Correct the words in brackets in proper isiNdebele and complete sentences by writing the correct possessives of the words in brackets

Iimbonelo

- Kukhona iintombi (-hlanu) = Kukhona iintombi **ezihlanu**
  - Behlise ngamaphesende ama-3 inani (ibisi) =Behlise ngamaphesende ama-3 inani **lebis**,
- (a) Bathanda ikofi (-mnandi)
  - (b) Intombi ithanda isobho (-tjhisa)
  - (c) Kunabantu (-nengi) esitolo namhlanje
  - (d) Bathanda iwayini (-bomvu) nabadlako
  - (e) Abantwana bathanda ijuzi (-makhaza) nababuya esikolweni
  - (f) Umtjhayeli upha isilukazi itjhentjhı (yasona)
  - (g) Imiphumela ya (umsana) lo mihle
  - (h) Ingubo ka (-ugogo) idabukile
  - (i) Imodere ya (mina) ingegaraji
  - (j) Intengo ya(i-oli) yehlile

/20/

**UMBUZO 6/QUESTION 6**

Funda indatjana engenzasi bese uytjhugululela esiNgisini  
Read the passage below and translate it into English

**UDLHAMAGA UTHENGA IJINIFOMO YESIKOLO**

Umntazanyana kaDIhamaga bekayokuthoma isikolo ngomnyaka ozako UDIhamaga ufunana nejinifomo yomntazanyana wakhe Kodwana akafuni nanyana ngiyiphi, ufunu ye-Sunnyside Primary Yeke uhlangana noJwana, uyambuza bona yena sele athengile ijinifomo na? UJwana uthi yena uzoyithenga nakuvulwa iinkolo ngomnyaka ozako Okwanje usathengela umntswana izambatho zakaKresimusı UDIhamaga uthi kuJwana amalanga la isikolo siza ntange, uKresimusı akatshwenyi UJwana uthi isikolo asitshwenyi, okuqakathekileko nguKresimusı Baphikisana, bahlukana sele bakwatelene

/10/

**INANI ELIPHELELEKO/TOTAL MARKS: [100]**

**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

- (k) 3
- (l) 4
- (m) 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 reason, purpose or will

(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 gala!
- 2 O wa a tou po!
- 3 O wa a tou thwee!
- 4 O wa a tou dzil!

(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 Ndī na ndala
- 2 Ndī na mupfa
- 3 Ndī na tshilonda
- 4 Ndī 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 dzuliwī khalo ngauri zwi a ila
- 4 Musadzi u dzula kha tshidulo ḫuvha lothe

(i) Choose the correct English translation of the following “Dzina Janu li pfī nnyi?”

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

(j) The copulative is distinguished from the verb because

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

/10/

## MBUDZISO 2 QUESTION 2

Give the long form of the verbs in the following sentences

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

/20/

[TURN OVER]

**MBUDZISO 3/QUESTION 3**

Translate the following sentences into Tshivenda

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

/20/

**MBUDZISO 4/QUESTION 4**

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

- (a) Ro ja vhuswa mulovha
- (b) Vho rwa nwana mbamulovha
- (c) No sala hayani nga Musumbuluwo
- (d) Vho tshimbila zwavhuđi 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 matshelonı

/20/

**MBUDZISO/QUESTION 5**

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

Musundwa u vhuya tshikoli a ho ngo tsha dovha ha vha na zwinwe, o mbo di sutusutu zwiambaro zwa tshikolo a mbo di domba gokoko jawe Kha ri zwenezwi a tshi tou fhala tshikululuni a mbo di gwagwagwa nga Makhadzi wa vhafunzi U mu vhona a pfa na ndala l tshi tou vhuya yothe A pfa hanwanı hu tshi dunga hu tshi vho nga ha muthu o jaho tshikavhavhe Mbili iyı a i khou itwa nga u vhona tshikoli itshi tshire Makhadzi a khou ralo u linda a tshi kuvhulela mulomoni A re Musundwa na thoni dzawé, ilo duvha ha ngo kona u difara, o mangała o no humbela Uyu-vho na ene ha ngo vha na thidza o mbo di mu khophela U fhambana ha avha vhavhili ho vho itiswa nga Kanukani uyu ane kuđu kwawe kwa vha hanefha gondoni la u tsela tshisimanı Wo vha u tshi ri u muamba vha mu divhaho vha sea, vha tshi sea ala mano ane a nga a dzenengu

/20/

**MBUDZISO 6/ QUESTION 6**

Change the following sentences into the future tense

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

/10/

**THANGANYELO: [100]**

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

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

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

- a 1
- b 3
- c 2
- etc

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 i vusikul
- 2 ri perile!
- 3 wa ha ri ndzhengal
- 4 i khale!

e The word for acknowledgement of a greeting is

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

f After his acknowledgement of your greeting, you can ask the person who greets you

- 1 mi dye njhani?
- 2 mi karhele njhani?
- 3 mi hlamele njhani?
- 4 mi dzumbe njhani?

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

- 1 ndzawini!
- 2 salani!
- 3 ahe!
- 4 age!

h Thus you wait for your host / hostess to appear, take a seat and

- 1 hug you
- 2 greet you
- 3 call you
- 4 tell you

i Only then are you allowed to \_\_\_\_\_, enquire after his/her health and make some comments on general things

- 1 rest
- 2 breathe
- 3 greet
- 4 look

j If you want to find out who a person is in Xitsonga, you must make use of the following sentence

- 1 hi vito ke?
- 2 ndzi Maluleke
- 3 hi ta ku hi n'wina mani?
- 4 what is your name?

/10/

**XIVUTISO XA 2/QUESTION 2**

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

- Q      Xinyenyana xi haha hi yini?  
 A      Xinyenyana xi haha hi timpapa
- (a)    Nhwana wa hlakula /xikomu/  
 (b)    N'wana wa dya /leputa/  
 (c)    Jaha ra famba /movha/  
 (d)    Wansati wa sweka /timbita/  
 (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) yimanı

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

/20/

**XIVUTISO XA 4/QUESTION 4**

Use demonstratives of the first reference with all the nouns in the following sentences/ Tırhisá masívíkomba ya ndhawu yo sungula na maviti hínkawo eswívulweni leswi landzelaka

e g Kondlo ri tsutsumisiwa hi ximanga?  
 Nhl Kondlo lerı ri tsutsumisiwa hi ximanga lexi?

- (a)    Ximanga xi dlayiwile hi mbyana?  
 (b)    Swíkomu swi tshoviwe hi mufana?  
 (c)    Timbyana ti lumiwe hi nyoka?  
 (d)    Rifetho ri tırhisiwa hi wansati?  
 (e)    Tınhlanga ti tsemiwile hi xikoxa?

- (f) Xipame xi lumile n'wana?
- (g) Switheve swi lukwile hi vavasati?
- (h) Ricece ri ta dyisiwa hi nhwana?
- (i) Timbyana ti khoma mipfundla yo tala?
- (j) Wansati u hlantswa tinguvu?

/20/

**XIVUTISO XA 5/QUESTION 5**

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

- Xik Va yive timbuti (8)  
 Va yive timbuti ta nhungu
- (a) Hi xave homu (1)
  - (b) Va xavisile swikomu (2)
  - (c) Ndzi lava vafana (3)
  - (d) Mi fanele ku tsema mırhi (4)
  - (e) Va dyile lamula (1)
  - (f) U tsale tibuku (6)
  - (g) U vone vanhwana (7)
  - (h) Vhiki ri na masiku (5)
  - (i) N'hweti yina masiku (30)
  - (j) Lembe ri na masiku (365)

/20/

**XIVUTISO XA 6/QUESTION 6**

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

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

/10/

**TOTAL MARKS: [100]**

ANSWER BOOK































