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CODE: AFL1503

MAY/JUNE 2018

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

STUDENT NUMBER									

IDENTITY NUMBER											

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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Subject

Number of paper

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AFL1503

May/June 2018

**Language and Communication Skills Acquisition in an African
Language I**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS
FIRST**MR EM BALOYI
PROF IM KOSCH
MRS RJ LUBAMBO
MR MP MABENA
MR D MATHEVULA
DR S MANDUBUPROF SE BOSCH
DR KY LADZANI
MS CS MABENA
DR SE MASOTE**SECOND****Closed book examination**

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This examination paper consists of 65 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS:**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (1-6)****PLEASE TAKE NOTE**

Questions in this paper are in isiZulu, isiXhosa, Sepedi/Northern Sotho, Setswana, Sesotho/Southern Sotho, Siswati, isiNdebele, Tshivenda and Xitsonga. Please choose ONE language to answer the questions. Please indicate on the outside cover of your exam paper which includes your answer book, which language you have chosen. When answering your questions you should use the chosen language throughout.

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE BLANK PAGES AT THE BACK OF THIS EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER. i.e: (PAGES 43-60).

[TURN OVER]

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.

Funda ingxoxo elandelayo bese ukhetha impendulo efanele kulezo ozinikeziwe. Izinombolo ezikubakaki engxoxweni zihambelana nezinombolo zemibuzo.

- A Sawubona, . 1 [a]
- B Yebo, sawubona
- A Igama lakho? [b]
- B Igama nguSarah [c]
- A Ubani isibongo ? [d]
- B Isibongo sami [e]
- A Uhlala kuphi?
- B Ngihlala [f]
- A Uyasazi isiZulu na?
- B isiZulu kancane [g]
- A Usifundephi?
- B Ngisifunde [h]
- A Uyaphi manje?
- B esitolo [i]
- A Kulungile kahle [j]
- B Nawe usale kahle

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

[TURN OVER]

- b 1 libani
2 ninjani
3 unjani
4 ngubani
- c 1 lakhe
2 lamı
3 samı
4 sakhe
- d 1 sakhe
2 lamı
3 sakho
4 lakhe
- e 1 nguMkhize
2 uMkhize
3 kaMkhize
4 boMkhize
- f 1 iGoli
2 eGoli
3 neGoli
4 baseGoli
- g 1 bakhuluma
2 nikhuluma
3 sikhuluma
4 ngikhuluma
- h 1 iKwaZulu-Natalı
2 neKwaZulu-Natalı
3 KwaZulu-Natalı
4 baseKwaZulu-Natalı
- i 1 niya
2 siya
3 ngiya
4 liya
- j 1 bahambe
2 sala
3 usale
4 hamba

(10)

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2/ UMBUZO 2

- 2 1 Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano zikamenzi ezifanele
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords

Example/ Isibonelo USibongile -khokhele uswidi
USibongile ukhokhele uswidi

- (a) Umfana –dlala phandle
- (b) Amadoda –hambile
- (c) Imali –phelile
- (d) Ikhehla –yagula
- (e) Thina –khathele
- (f) OVusi -ya esitolo
- (g) Intombi -hamba ngesitimela
- (h) Nina -thenga utamatisi
- (i) Isalukazi -hamba ngezinyawo
- (j) Mina -phethe imali

(10)

- 2 2 Lungisa amagama akubakaki

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

Example/ Isibonelo Kukhona izintombi ezingaki? (-bili)
Kukhona izintombi ezimbili

- (a) Ba-oda iwayini elinjani? (-bomvu)
- (b) Intombi ithanda isinkwa esinjani? (-mhlophe)
- (c) Kukhona abantu abangakanani erestorentini? (-hlanu)
- (d) Uweta ubalethela isobho elinjani? (-mnandi)
- (e) Amadoda afuna inyama enjani? (-vuthwe kancane)

(10)
/20/**QUESTION 3/ UMBUZO 3**

Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiZulu ngokuhumushela amagama akubakaki esiZuluwini

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

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

- (a) Othisha bafuna ubani? (the learners)
- (b) IsiXhosa sikhulunywa kuphi? (Cape Town)
- (c) Inkosikazi iya nini esitolo? (on Monday)
- (d) Uvelaphi uMnumzane Ntuli? (KwaZulu-Natal)
- (e) Inkomo iphuzani? (water)
- (f) Ufunda nini umfana? (at night)
- (g) Abazali basebenza nini? (on Saturday)
- (h) Abafana bathenge nini i-Coke? (yesterday)
- (i) Ubaba ugunda nini utshani? (in summer)
- (j) Amantombazane aqeda nini ukusebenza? (on Thursday)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 4/ UMBUZO 4

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

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

- 4 1 Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ebhekiswe esiqeshini Phendula ngomusho ogcwele
Answer the following questions based on the passage Write your answer in a full sentence
- (a) UNkk Ndlovu uvulani?
(b) UNkk Ndlovu ufuna ukuyaphi?
(c) Ngobani abafuna ukumphelekezela uNkk Ndlovu?
(d) Ushukela uphele nini?
(e) Abantwana bathanda ukudlani? (10)
- 4 2 Bhala izenzo ezidwetshelwe esiqeshini esingenhla ngokulandula
Write the underlined verbs in the passage above into the negative (10)
/20/

QUESTION 5/ UMBUZO 5

- 5 1 Nikeza isabizwana soqobo esifanele esikhundleni sebizo elidwetshelwe
Replace the underlined nouns by their corresponding absolute pronouns
Isibonelo/Example USipho uthenga ubisi
USipho uthenga lona

- (a) UThoko ufuna izicathulo ezintsha
(b) Abantu bafuna izinkomo
(c) Isalukazi sipenda itafula
(d) Ikhehla lithenga ukudla esitolo
(e) Ummese ubukhali
(f) UDumi ubiza abafundi
(g) Amanzi aphelele
(h) Ngancela isiNqisi
(i) Omama baphuza itiyi
(j) USonto ukhipha imali (10)

5.2 Shintsha ibizo olinikeziwe wenze isabizwana sokukhomba esikhomba endaweni oyinikeziwe Phendula ngomusho ogcwele

Add a demonstrative pronoun that points at a specified position, to the underlined nouns
Write your answer in a full sentence

Example/ Isibonelo Thatha ubisi efrinjini (Pos 2)
Thatha lolo bisi efrinjini

- (a) Faka izincwadi ebhokisini (Pos 1)
- (b) Vala ibhokisi (Pos 2)
- (c) Hambani niyoposa amaphasela (Pos 2)
- (d) Fonela umuntu kusasa (Pos 2)
- (e) Vula umnyango bhuti (Pos 1)

(10)
/20/

QUESTION 6/ UMBUZO 6

Guqula imisho elandelayo ibe yindlela ephoqayo - Tshela abantu abalandelayo ukuthi benzene noma bangenzini – Qaphela ubunye noma ubuningi

Change the following sentences into commands - Tell the following person(s) - singular or plural - what to do or what not to do (negative)

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

- (a) abafundi, (-funda), isiZulu
- (b) uSipho, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
- (c) umntwana, (-phuza), umuthi
- (d) oThandi, (-letha), ukudla
- (e) indoda, (-akha), indlu

(10)

AMAMAKI WONKE: [100]

ISIXHOSA

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 1
- b 2
- c 3
- Etc.

a All Nguni languages use the

- 1 disjunctive writing style
- 2 Roman writing style
- 3 conjunctive writing style
- 4 Chinese writing style

b When speech is produced the air stream is modified by

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

c For the African languages a syllable normally consists of a

- 1 high tone plus a low tone
- 2 low tone
- 3 consonant
- 4 consonant plus a vowel

d The word which may replace a noun or noun phrase is called a

- 1 qualificative
- 2 verb
- 3 pronoun
- 4 ideophone

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

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

f In African languages the position of the object normally is

- 1 immediately after the predicate
- 2 anywhere in a sentence
- 3 immediately before the predicate
- 4 between a noun and a pronoun

g Which of the following are Xhosa dialects?

- 1 IsiThembu, isiRharhabe, isiMpondomise, isiHlubi
- 2 IsiBomvana, isiSwazi, isiBhaca, isiMpondomise
- 3 IsiMpondomise, isiZulu, isiMpondo, isiBomvana
- 4 IsiHlubi, isiMpondomise, isiMpondo, isiNdebele

h According to the Xhosa culture, you should remember that

- 1 when greeting a male person younger than yourself, tata would be used to address him to show respect.
- 2 the person who arrives is supposed to greet those present first
- 3 when greeting a woman of your mother's age, makhulu is used to address her
- 4 the person leaving first should be the last to say goodbye

i The appropriate response to *Unjani?* would be

- 1 Kakuhle!
- 2 Kulungile Wena unjani?
- 3 Ndiyaphila, enkosi Unjani wena?
- 4 Ndiyalright

j *Nkosazana* is the form of address used for

- 1 a married woman
- 2 a divorced woman
- 3 a widow
- 4 an unmarried woman

/10/

UMBUZO 2/ QUESTION 2

Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa ngokuguqulela amagama akwizibiyeli esiXhoseni

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

Umzekelo Uphumla nini umakhulu (on Sunday)
Uphumla ngeCawe

- (a) UKholiswa uyifunda nini incwadi yakhe? (on Friday at nine)
- (b) Bathenga ntoni kwaSpar? (cabbage)
- (c) Baqala nini ukusebenza? (on Monday)
- (d) Ufuna ipetroli yamalini nkosazana? (R50)
- (e) Niphethwe yintoni madoda? (head ache)
- (f) Yintoni le? (nose)
- (g) Yintoni le? (mouth)
- (h) UThemba ukhathazwa yintoni? (back ache)
- (i) Molo ngubani othethayo? (Mr Madala speaking)
- (j) Unxiba usayizi bani ntombi? (No 34)

/20/

UMBUZO 3/QUESTION 3

Xelela aba bantu balandelayo ukuthi benze ntoni okanye bangenzi ntoni – qaphela isinye isininzi

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

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

- (a) Bhabha, (-tsala) amacici kamama wakho
- (b) Bafondini (-thatha) iintonga kunyembelekile
- (c) UNokuzola, (-pheka), inyama yenkukhu.
- (d) USekelwa, (-funda) ukuze uphumelele uviwo lwakho
- (e) Ntombazana, (-za) apha
- (f) OoThemba, (-lungisa), endlini namhlanje
- (g) Bantwana besikolo, (-sela) utywala
- (h) UMandla, (-qala), uvavanyo lwakho lwesiXhosa
- (i) UThandeka, (-ya), edolophini
- (j) (-hambe) kakuhle de niyofika ekhaya

/20/

UMBUZO 4/ QUESTION 4

4.1 Funda ezi zivakalisi zesiXhosa zilandelayo, wandule ukukhetha izingaba zentetho ezifunwayo, uzibhale phantsi

Read the Xhosa sentences below and identify by writing down

- (a) izibizo ezine/four nouns
- (b) izenzi ezithandathu/six verbs
- (c) izihlomelo ezithathu/three adverbs
- (d) izichazi ezibini/two adjectives

[TURN OVER]

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) (15)

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

Umzekelo: Lehle nge-3 senti ixabiso (ubisi)
Lehle nge-3 senti ixabiso lobisi

- (a) USiziwe ufumene isidanga (ubuGqirha) ngomhla ka-20
- (b) Amavili (imoto) afuna umoya
- (c) Inyama (igusha) iyabiza kodwa imnandi kakhulu
- (d) Isandla (umfana) silimele
- (e) USolomon ucinga ingxaki (yena) kuphela ngoba akanamsebenzi nabanye abantu (5)
/20/

UMBUZO5/QUESTION5

Gqibezela izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngokufakela izivumelanisi zentloko ezichanekileyo.
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords (i.e. linking the noun with the predicate)

Umzekelo: 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 umpukane namaphela. /20/

UMBUZO 6 /QUESTION 6

Guqulela izivakalisi ezilandelayo esiNgesini okanye esiBhulwini.
Translate the following phrases into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Ithini idilesi yakho yasekhaya, nditsho apho uhlala khona?
- (b) Ithini inombolo yakho yesazisi? Yho, ndiyilibeke ngoku!
- (c) Amanzi alungile kodwa i-oyile iyashota. Ndikuthethelele yona na nkosikazi?
- (d) "Umnumzana Sokhuthu ufikile na?" " Uxolo, akekho ngoku kodwa uzobuya emini"
- (e) "Mandikwazise, Thabo nguNosipho lo" " Ndibulela ukukwazi ntombi entle!" /10/

AMANQAKU EWONKE: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SESOTHO SA LEBOA/SEPEDI/NORTHERN SOTHO

Answer all questions.

POTŠIŠO 1 / QUESTION 1**Instruction**

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

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

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 1 etc

a Which of the Northern Sotho phrases below would you use when bidding farewell to a group of people?

- 1 Šalang gabotse!
- 2 Sepelang gabotse!
- 3 Le dulê gabotse!
- 4 Šala gabotse!

b When indicating an action that takes place at someone's place (e.g. there is music at the pastor's place), we usually

- 1 use *go* before the word, e.g. *go moruti*
- 2 use *ga* before the noun, e.g. *ga moruti*
- 3 use the word in its unaltered form, e.g. *moruti*
- 4 use *ng* at the end of the word, e.g. *moruting*

(c) Select an appropriate answer to the question *O ya resturantêng gakaê ka bêkê?*

- 1 Ke ya resturantêng le bagwêra ba ka
- 2 Ke ya resturantêng ke nnoši
- 3 Ke ya resturantêng gararo
- 5 Ke ya resturantêng yê botse

(d) The phrase *O se kê wa gabagabêšša* is used to request someone to

- 1 speak slower
- 2 speak louder
- 3 repeat something
- 4 tell the truth

[TURN OVER]

e The expressions *godimo ga*, *ka pele ga*, *gare ga*, *hlêng ga*, *têng ga* and *ka tlase ga* all indicate

- 1 interrogatives
- 2 locatives
- 3 address forms
- 4 commands

(f) Which one of the phrases below would be an appropriate response to *Wêna o mang?*

- 1 Ke goletše Tshwane
- 2 Nna ke Jack Kgobe
- 3 Ke ırı ya senyane
- 5 Ke tšwa Bela-Bela

(g) Identify the missing subject concords in the sentence *Malome ___ ya lebôpông ka sefofane, mme bôtatê ___ tla tšea setimêla*

- 1 a and ba
- 2 ma and bô
- 3 o and bjô
- 4 o and ba

(h) The words *Phêrêkgông*, *Moranang* and *Manthole* are examples of

- 1 weather expressions
- 2 medical terms
- 3 months of the year
- 4 days of the week

(i) Complete the following sentence by choosing the appropriate option *Maabane*

- 1 re bê re na le kôpano
- 2 re tlô ngwala metsotso ya kôpanô
- 3 re rata go ya ôfising
4. re tlô leka go ya kôpanông

(j) Reflexive verbs are characterised by

- 1 *-ng* added to the end of a verb stem, as in *Sepelang!*
- 2 *-go* added to the end of a verb stem, as in *Bêkê yê e tlogo*
- 3 *-a-* added between the subject concord and the verb stem, as in *Re a phela*
- 4 *-i-* added onto the beginning of a verb stem, as in *O a ipôna*

POTŠIŠO 2 / QUESTION 2

2 1 Complete the following dialogue of which we have provided the English version (Write down your answers next to the letters (a), (b), (c) etc in your exam script)

- JABO (a) _____
Hello, mother
- MMA (b) _____
Good morning, my child!
- (c) _____
Hurry up/Be quick You must go to school
- JABO (d) _____
No, mother, I'm not going to school today
- MME (e) _____
What is the problem?
- JABO (f) _____
The learners are sick We must stay at home
- MME (g) _____
I see What are you going to do?
- JABO (h) _____
I will play with my friends
- MME (i) _____
No, you will first do your homework (= work of school)
- JABO (j) _____
Alright, mother I will start immediately (10)

2 2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho

- (a) The boys are playing football
- (b) The girls, where do they come from?
- (c) The men are buying a motor car
- (d) You must watch the children
- (e) The woman is frying meat
- (f) The men will go to work on Monday
- (g) I greet you all
- (h) I arrived in town at three
- (i) We are going to school to study
- (j) Please give me the bag (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?) Also translate your responses into English or Afrikaans

(5)

3 2 Translate the following sentences into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Sehlare sa ngaka se a baba
 - (b) Masogana a rutha lewatlêng
 - (c) Banna ba a itšhomêla
 - (d) Akô nošêtsê serapa bjâlê
 - (e) O se kê wa tšhaba selô
- (5)

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

- (a) Lesogana le tšwa (naga) 'The young man comes from the countryside '
 - (b) Ke dula (Tshwane) 'I live in Pretoria '
 - (c) Tate o ya (ramênô) 'Father goes to the dentist '
 - (d) Diphôôfôlo ga di na dijô (marêga) 'The wild animals don't have food in winter '
 - (e) Bana ba bapala (lewatlê) 'The children play in the sea'
- (5)

3 4 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the following sentences (Write down the full sentences)

- (a) Lesea le ja bogôbê (-ngwê) 'The baby eats other porridge '
 - (b) Mosadi o na le leina (botse) 'The woman has a beautiful name '
 - (c) Mphê puku (-golo) 'Give me the big book '
 - (d) Mokôtle (-nyane) ke wa koko 'The small bag is granny's'
 - (e) Monna (-kôpana) o namêla setulô 'The short man climbs onto the chair'
- (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 answers)

- (a) Ke kgopêla mabôtlêlô (-bêdi) a Coke 'I'm asking for two bottles of Coke '
 - (b) Le kae, lengwalô (-raro)? 'Where is it, the third letter?'
 - (c) Go na le mmêrêkô (-tee) fêla ôfising yê 'There is only one work in this office '
 - (d) Ngwakô o na le dikamora (-hlano) 'The house has five rooms '
 - (e) Ankê o nkapeêle maê (-sêlêla) 'Please boil six eggs for me '
- (5)

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

- (a) Joyce o ngwala metsotso 'Joyce writes the minutes '
 - (b) Dikgarebê di rêka dikrosari 'The young girls buy groceries '
 - (c) Tatê o sepela ka taxi 'Father goes by taxi '
 - (d) Lehôdu le swara mokôtle 'The thief grabs the bag '
 - (e) Moruti o thuša mokgekolo 'The pastor helps the old woman '
- (5)

[TURN OVER]

4 3 Change the following sentences into sentences which reflect actions that will take place in the future

- (a) Bašemane ba raloka dipapadi na? 'Are the boys playing games?'
 (b) Re leka go bolêla gabotse 'We are trying to speak well' (2)

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

- (a) Ke ithuta thutô 'I am learning the lesson'
 (b) Raisibe o dula kgaufsi le rena 'Raisibe stays close to us'
 (c) Matlakala a wa fase 'The leaves are falling down' (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) Khomphutha e bê e šoma maabane na? 'Did the computer work yesterday?'
 (b) Joyce o dirilê difotokôphi na? 'Did Joyce make the photocopies?'
 (c) Cathy o tlô ngwala metsotso na? 'Will Cathy write the minutes?'
 (d) Rakgolo o phela gabotse na? 'Is grandfather well?'
 (e) Mpša e rata go nwa mêêtse na? 'Does the dog like to drink water?' (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 *Êê*, and read the English translations of the responses to guide you, e g

Monna o bê a rata **mosadi** na? Answer Êê, monna o bê a **mo** rata
 'Did the man love the **woman**? 'Yes, the man loved **her**'

- (a) Mosetsana o araba **sellathêkêng** na? Êê, _____
 'Is the girl answering the **cellphone**? 'Yes, the girl is answering **it**'

- (a) Bašemane ba rata go lêbêlêla **thêlêbišênê** na? Êê, _____
 'Do the boys like watching **television**? 'Yes, the boys like watching **it**'

- (b) Roger o tlô bôna **modirêlwa** na? Êê, _____
 'Will Roger see **the client**? 'Yes, Roger will see **him**'

- (c) Mmê o hlôkômêla **lesea** na? Êê, _____
 'Is mother looking after the **baby**? 'Yes, mother is looking after **it**'

- (d) Koko o apeilê **bogôbe** na? Êê, _____
 'Did granny cook the **porridge**? 'Yes, granny cooked **it**' (5)

[TURN OVER]

- 5.2 Explain how you would go about creating a deverbative (noun) from a verb. Make use of the verb root **-ngwal-** 'write' to illustrate and use this word in a Northern Sotho sentence of your own (5)
- 5.3 Supply the correct possessive concords of the nouns printed in **bold** in order to complete the following phrases

modulasetulô	kôpanô	'the chairman of the meeting'	
mpša	mošemane	'the boy's dog'	
lephôdisa	motse	'the village policeman'	
bogôbê	sefihlôlô	'the breakfast porridge'	
dipênê	moithuti	'the student's pens'	(5)

- 5.4 Give the plural forms of the following nouns

motse	
lehlô	
malome	
kobô	
seêta	(5)
	/20/

POTŠIŠO 6 / QUESTION 6

Translate the following conversation into Northern Sotho

Thabo	Where is Mr Mampuru?
Raisibê	He went to a restaurant
Thabo	When did he leave?
Raisibê	At three o'clock
Thabo	With whom did he go?
Raisibê	I'm sorry, I don't know
Thabo	He cannot go and enjoy himself
	There is work at the office
Raisibê	Maybe I can help you?
Thabo	Yes, thank you. I ask you to please write a letter

/10/
TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

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

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 When saying goodbye to one person in Setswana one would say _____ when you leave the scene

- 1 Tsamayang sentlê
- 2 Sala sentlê
- 3 Tsamaya sentlê
- 4 Salang sentlê

b Having greeted in Setswana, one normally enquires about the person's well-being by asking the question 'how are you?' and this is done by asking

- 1 O/Le kae?
- 2 O/Le tshogile?
- 3 O/Le sa phela naa?
- 4 O/Le tsogile?

Which question is correct?

c The phrase for 'I don't know' in Setswana is

- 1 Ga re itse
- 2 Ga ba itse
- 3 Ga ke itse
- 4 Ga se itse

d The pronoun for the first person singular with its subject concord is _____ in Setswana

- 1 Nna ke
- 2 Bona ba
- 3 Rona re
- 4 Lona le

[TURN OVER]

- e The difference between the ke 'I am' and ke 'he/she/it/they' is distinguishable in terms of the _____ with which the ke is pronounced
- 1 length
 - 2 intonation
 - 3 voice
 - 4 tone
- f In Setswana the idea of 'by' or 'through' is expressed by the passive form of the verb followed by
- 1 the morpheme ga and the relevant pronoun
 - 2 the morpheme ke and the relevant noun
 - 3 the morpheme se and the relevant pronoun
 - 4 the morpheme tla and the relevant noun
- g The correct negative form of the sentence 'Monnamogolo o jele' is
- 1 Monnamogolo ga a se a je
 - 2 Monnamogolo ga o a ja
 - 3 Monnamogolo ga a ja
 - 4 Monnamogolo ga a a ja
- h The correct possessive concord for the noun diatla (hands) as the possession is
- 1 ya
 - 2 ba
 - 3 tsa
 - 4 lwa
- i Making a command in Setswana is very easy, because since a command doesn't contain a subject, we don't need to use a
- 1 subject concord
 - 2 possessive concord
 - 3 verbal element
 - 4 nominal marker
- j Which one of the following sentences presents the negative of the sentence 'Ke na le bana'?
- 1 Ga ke na le bana
 - 2 Ga ke na bana
 - 3 Ga se na le bana
 - 4 Ga se na bana

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2

- (b) Complete the following dialogue between you (singular) greeting an elderly female (your mother) and she is greeting you back in Setswana

I Dumela .. I
 II ngwanake
 III O mme
 IV Ke wena
 V Le ke
 VI Ke a leboga sentle
 VII sentle mma (10)

- (c) 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 after please
 (iv) Go to school
 (v) Call them (5)
 /20/

QUESTION 3

- (a) Read the following extract and give the opposite, i.e. the negative if the verb is in the positive and the positive if the verb is in the negative, of the sentences following the extract

Reetsang sentlê! Ke batla go le ruta ka ga HIV/AIDS. Bolwêtse bô, ga se bolwêtse jaaka malwêtse a mangwê. Ga o itse fa o na le bolwêtse ba HIV/AIDS. O simolola go lwala fêla. Mogare wa HIV o o amogela ka madi. O tsêna mo mading ka thôbalanô fêla. Ga o kgone go tsêna mo mading fa o kgoma motho. Mogare o o bula tsela gore o bolaiwe ke bolwêtse ba mofuta o mongwe jaaka bolwêtse ba sehuba kgotsa nyumonia (10)

- b Give the Setswana request or question for the following

- i) Request water
 ii) Ask for the oil and water to be checked
 iii) Request for the tyres to be pumped
 iv) Ask for R100's of petrol to be put in your car
 v) Ask which type of petrol you want (5)

[TURN OVER]

c Fill in the correct subject concord for the indication in brackets

- i) (You – singular) ya kae?
- ii) (I) ya karatshêng
- iii) (They) rata go go botsa potsô
- iv) (We) tla tsamaya sentlê
- v) (You – plural) tla boa leng?

(5)
/20/

QUESTION 4

a Give the negative of the following statements but also state the positive in terms of the word given in brackets, i.e. negate and then state the truth in terms of the word given in brackets

- i) Ke bese (kôlot)
- ii) Ke ya tirông (gaê)
- iii) Ke tsamaya ka maoto (bese)
- iv) Bana ba ya torôpông (sekôlông)
- v) Re rata dithekisi (sefofane)

(10)

b Write a sentence in Setswana in which you include the following

- i) Greet the waiter (male)
- ii) Say thank you (plural)
- iii) Request the menu (singular)
- iv) Ask for chicken, vegetables and fries
- v) Request the bill

(5)

c Write down the phrases for the following in a shop

- i) Request to be excused
- ii) Request help
- iii) Ask where the sugar is
- iv) State that you want to buy bread
- v) State that you are also grateful

(5)
/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

(5)

[TURN OVER]

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
- (5)

c Write the following phrases in Setswana

- i) I'm hungry
 - ii) I have a toothache
 - iii) She writes with a pen
 - iv) He is going home by bus
 - v) They are asked by you
- (5)

d Change the nouns in brackets in the following sentences to reflect locality

- i) (Tirô) ga go monate
 - ii) Ka moso re tla ya (tôrôpô)
 - iii) Ke batla go ya (banka)
 - iv) Re ya (nkoko)
 - v) Ke nna (polasê)
- (5)
/20/

QUESTION 6

a Rewrite the following sentences in the present tense

- i) Re ile gae
 - ii) Monnamogolo o tla go bitsa
 - iii) Rre o jele nama ya nku
 - iv) Ba tla re bitsa
 - v) Letsatsi le tla re fisa
- (5)

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

- i) Monna yô, o tshwaretswa petelelo
 - ii) Mosekisi o kgalemêla mmuêlêdi
 - iii) Ba buile nnete
 - iv) Sello o tshwerwe
 - v) Ke kopa maitshwarêlô kwa maphôdisêng
- (5)
/10/

TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

SESOTHO/SOUTHERN SOTHO**POTSO 1 – Multiple-choice questions**

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

Write (a) to (j) under each other, next to each letter, give the correct option

E.g.

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 2

a) In a Sesotho sentence the verb must agree with the _____ by means of the concord

- 1 Conjunctive
- 2 Subject
- 3 Concord
- 4 Adverb

b) All Sotho languages use the

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

c) The following statement *Basotho ba rata ho bina haholo* refers to an adverb of

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

d) Choose a sentence that indicates the future tense

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

e) Which sentence is relevant to weather conditions?

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

[TURN OVER]

- f) The question "*o batla eng?*" is actually an adjective stem used to answer a question about
- 1 A locality
 - 2 A person
 - 3 A thing
 - 4 A manner
- g) Below listed are pronouns Which refers to a thing?
- 1 Sona
 - 2 Bona
 - 3 Yena
 - 4 Rona
- h) A possible answer to "*O utlwa ka eng?*" is
- 1 Ka molomo
 - 2 Ka maoto
 - 3 Ka dinko
 - 4 Ka ditsebe
- i) Which one of the phrases would be an inappropriate response to "*O tshwerwe keng?*"
- 1 Ke lenyora
 - 2 Ke mokgohlane
 - 3 Ke katiba
 - 4 Ke tlala
- j) Which of the following sentences indicates the present tense?
- 1 Basadi ba ne ba lla
 - 2 Dikgomo di nyametse
 - 3 Bashemane ba tshesitse hlaha
 - 4 Bahwebi ba tla hosane

/10/

POTSO 2

- (a) Greet the following people in Sesotho and inquire about their health
- (i) Morena
 - (ii) Rakgadi
 - (iii) Banana
 - (iv) Mme Mooki
 - (v) Ntatemoholo

(10)

[TURN OVER]

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

- (i) Mosuwe o rata bana ba ithutang
- (ii) Malome o kganna lori e kgolo
- (iii) Basebetsi ba aha borokgo
- (iv) Mme o aneha diaparo terateng
- (v) Bashemane ba sesa nokeng

(10)
/20/

POTSO 3

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

- (i) I write with a black pen
- (ii) Children read books with pictures
- (iii) We eat meat and potatoes
- (iv) The women are signing at the wedding
- (v) Go play outside

(10)

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

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

(10)
/20/

POTSO 4

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

e g Ngwanana o a tsamaya
Ke ngwana ya tsamayang

- i) Banana ba bapala kgati
- ii) Bashanyana ba hlatswa dintjanyana
- iii) Nkgono o a kula
- iv) Leponesa le tshwara leshodu
- v) Moruti o ruta 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 sehelletsweng/Correct the following sentences by adding /-ile/ to the underlined words

- (i) Mariha a fiha
- (ii) Lemati le bula
- (iii) Mosadi o bua
- (iii) Nonyana e fofa
- (iv) Koranta e fela

(10)

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

- (i) Radipolotiki o theoha setulo
- (ii) Masole a lwana le marabele
- (iii) Monna o kganna koloi hampe
- (iv) Klinik e kwetswe ka Sontaha
- (v) Baithuti ba rata dihlahlobo

(10)
/20/

POTSO 6

- (a) Araba dipolelo tse latelang ho latela mohlala 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) Dipuo o ilefa dikuku
- (ii) Ngaka e hlahloba mokudi
- (iii) Katse e tshwere tweba
- (iv) Basebetsi ba kotula poone
- (v) Meriana e fodisa sefuba

(5)

(b) Fetolela mantswe ana a bonngweng ho ya bongateng/ Change the words from singular to plural

- (i) Sekepe
- (ii) Nkgo
- (iii) Leino
- (iv) Moaho
- (v) Tlhapi

(5)
/10/

MATSHWAO: [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.

d 1
e 2
f 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

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

[TURN OVER]

- a 1 inkhosikati
2 emakhosikati
3 khosikati
4 nkhosikati
- b 1 basaphila
2 ngisaphila
3 tisaphila
4 nisaphila
- c 1 Kuphi?
2 ngani?
3 kabana?
4 malini?
- d 1 ngifundza
2 ngicula
3 ngibhala
4 ngicela
- e 1 Kabani?
2 baphi?
3 bani?
4 njani?
- f 1 kukhona
2 bakhona
3 sikhona
4 ukhona
- g 1 emasondvo
2 lisondvo
3 masondvo
4 sondvo
- h 1 lifutsa
2 awulifutse
3 alifutsi
4 ungalifutse
- i 1 kulungile
2 kusalile
3 kuphelile
4 kuvukile
- j 1 hamba
2 uhamba
3 sala
4 usala

QUESTION 2 / UMBUTO 2

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano letilungile nobe ngekugucula emagama lakubakaki

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

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

- (a) -vuke njani (udzadze)?
- (b) Ngisaphila (umnumzane), wena -njani?
- (c) Imali -phelile
- (d) Salukati --yagula
- (e) Bafana --hamba (nga- iveni)
- (f) Sisebenti --gcwalisa imoto (nga- uphethiloli)
- (g) Bantfwana --tsenga emaswidi (likhefi)
- (h) Mine ---tsela phethiloli (ligalaji)
- (i) Babe -tfole titseto letinhle (sitolo)
- (j) Litye --khona (likhishi)
- (k) Emantfombatane -ya (ilabhulali)

/20/

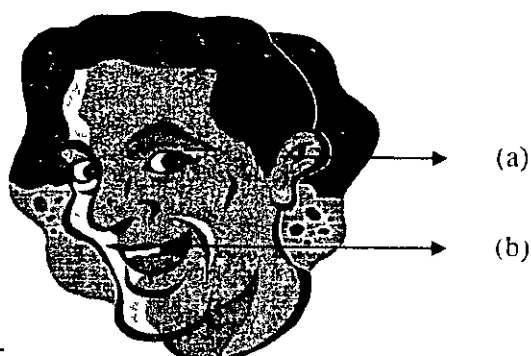
QUESTION 3 / UMBUTO 3

Buka umfanekiso longetasi bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati

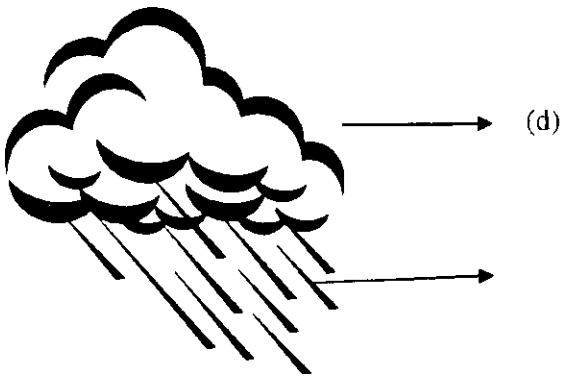
Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Siswati sentences

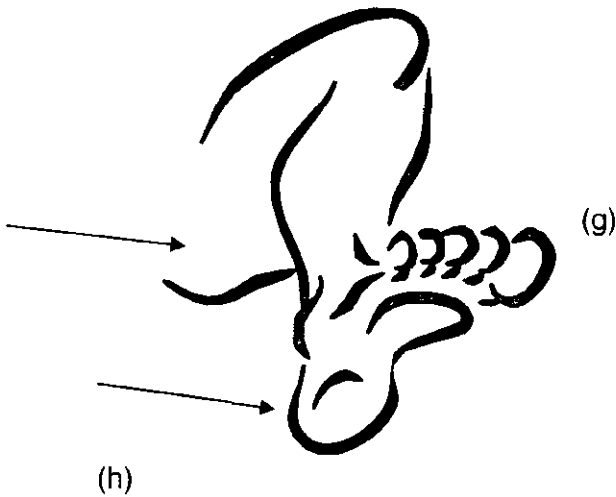
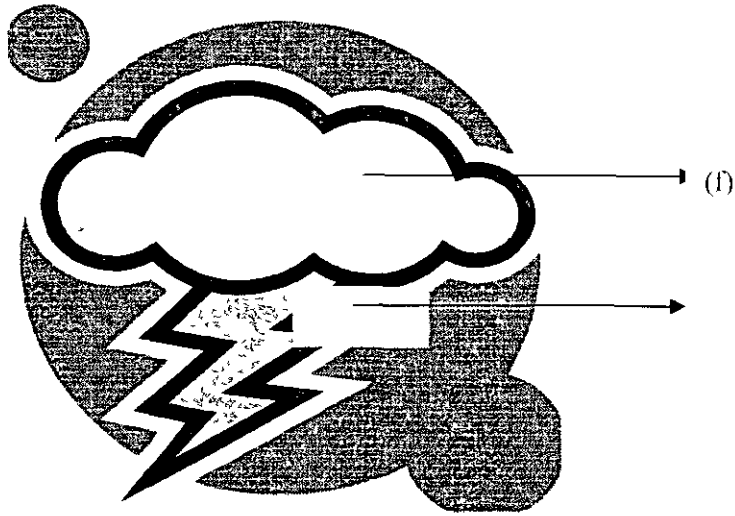
Example / Sibonelo Yini loku? Yindlu

- (a) Yini loku? What is this?
- (b) Yini loku? What is this?
- (c) Khulile uphetfwe yini? What is Khulile suffering from?
- (d) Linjani litulu? How is the weather? (Bhala titfo letimbili – give two answers)
- (e) Uphetfwe yini make? What is mother suffering from?
- (f) Linjani litulu lapha? bhala kube kubili ?
- (g) Yini loku? bhala kube kubili.



[TURN OVER]





/20/

UMBUTO /QUESTION 4

- 4 1 Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekulungisa bunikati kuyo yonkhe imisho
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

Example / Sibonelo Behlise nga-3 senti linani (sinkhwa)
Behlise nga-3 senti linani lesinkhwa

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

(10)

[TURN OVER]

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

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

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

UMBUTO 5

Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati ngekugucula emagama lakubakaki abe seSiswatini

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

Sibonelo Uphumula nini gog (on Sunday)
Uphumula ngeLisontfo

- (a) Kholiwe uyifundza nini incwadzi yakhe? (on Friday at nine)
 - (b) Batsengani esitolo? (meat)
 - (c) Bacala nini kusebenta? (on Monday)
 - (d) Ufuna phethiloli wamalini nkhosatana? (R50)
 - (e) Uphetfwe yini make? (head ache)
 - (f) Yini le? (nose)
 - (g) Sonkhe sidla ngemlomo? (mouth)
 - (h) Umfana ulimele? (hand)
 - (i) Deleni ulimele ? (eye)
 - (j) Themba uhlushwa yini? (back ache)
- /20/

QUESTION 6 / UMBUTO 6

6 1 Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano tamentiwa
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

Sibonelo Ubhadele liswidi na Sibongile?
Yebo, ngili_bhadele

- (a) Batawilinatsa liwayini na? Yebo, batawu_natsa
 - (b) Wena utsandza bangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya-tsandza
 - (c) Khetsiwe ubingelela salukati? Yebo, uya_bingelela
 - (d) Sisebenti sitsela emanti emotweni? Yebo, siya_tsela
 - (e) Thembi wati Mshengu ? Yebo, uya_ati
- (5)

6 2 Lungisa emagama lakubakaki
Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

Sibonelo Kukhona tintfombi (-hlanu)
Kukhona tintfombi letisinhlanu

- (a) Batsenga namneti lonjani? (-bovu)
- (b) Intfombi itsandza sinkhwa lesinjani? (-nsundvu)
- (c) Kukhona bantfu labangakanani erestorentini? (-ningi)
- (d) Weta ubaletsela lisobho lelinjani? (-shisa)
- (e) Emadvodza afuna tjwala lobunjani? (-mnandzi)

(5)
/10/

EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE/TOTAL MARKS: [100]

ISINDEBELE**PHENDULA YOKE IMIBUZO
ANSWER ALL 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 other, 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 numbers in square brackets in the dialogue correspond with the letters of the questions.

- A Yetjhe _____ [1]
 B Lotjha mswekhethu
 A Unjani?
 B Ngivukile/Ngihlwile
 A _____ ibizo lakho? [2]
 B Ibizo _____ nginguJohan [3]
 A Isibongo sakho ungubani?
 B Isibongo _____ nginguVenter [4]
 A Ubuya kuphi?
 B _____ KwaDlawulale [5]
 A Uyakwazi ukukhuluma isiNdebele na?
 B _____ isiNdebele kancani [6]
 A Wasifunda kuphi?
 B Nga--funda KwaNdebele [7]
 A Umhlobo bani?
 B NgiliBhunu
 A Nikhuluma liphilimi -khaya? [8]
 B _____ isiBhunu [9]
 A Kulungile, ukhambe kuhle
 B Nawe _____ kuhle, ndoda [10]

- a) 1 yikosazana
- 2 ndoda
- 3 amadoda
- 4 unomzana

[TURN OVER]

b)

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

c)

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

d)

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

e)

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

f)

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

g)

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

h)

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

i)

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

- j)
1 nısale
2 usale
3 salanı
4 usala

/10/

UMBUZO 2/ QUESTION 2**4.1 Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngokutjhugulelela amagama angeembayaneni esiNdebeleni.**

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

Isibonelo Ugoma ini? [meat]
Ngigoma inyama

- a) Ufunda ini? (book)
b) Ababelethi bafuna bani? (boy)
c) Nisela ini? (tea)
d) USipho usebenza kuphi? (Johannesburg)
e) Uzokubuya nini Mandla? (Sunday)

(10)

4.2 Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benze ini nanyana bangenzi ini. Tjheja ubunye namkha ubunengi.

- a) Umntazana (-dosa) ummoya (negative)
b) AboJabulani (-sebenza) kuhle
c) UBadanile (-vula), umnyango
d) Vusi, (-thoma) inhlahlubo zakhe ngesiNdebele
e) UNomzana (-tlola) phasi isiphande sakhe.

(10)
/20/**UMBUZO 3/ QUESTION 3**

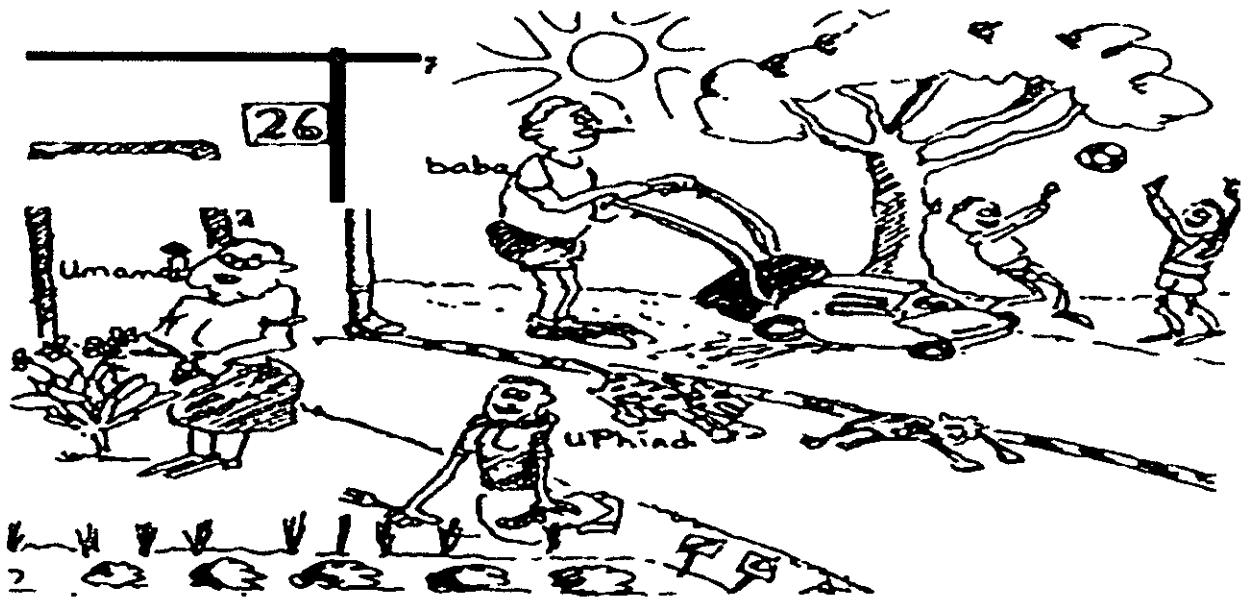
Qalisisa isithombe esingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngemitjho epheleleko ngesiNdebele.

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

- a) Ubaba wenza ini?
b) Bunjani ubujamo bezulu na?
c) Umma uyadlala na?
d) Abesana badlala ibholo na?
e) Inja iyamthanda ukatsu na?
f) UPhindi uyabhema na?
g) Ubaba ubusika ngani utjani na?
h) Kunabesana abangaki?
i) Inja yenza ini?
j) Kunemithi emingaki?

/20/

[TURN OVER]



UMBUZO 4/ QUESTION 4

Lungisa amagama angeembayaneni ngesiNdebele esihzwakalako bese uqedelela imitjho ngokulungisa ubunikazi bamagama angeembayaneni.

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

limbonelo:

- Kukhona intombi (-hlanu) = Kukhona intombi ezihlanu
 - Behlise ngamaphesende ama-3 inani (ibisi) =Behlise ngamaphesende ama-3 inani lebisu
- (a) Bathanda ikofi (-mnandi)
 - (b) Intombi ithanda isobho (-tjhisa)
 - (c) Kunabantu (-nengi) esitolo namhlanje
 - (d) Bathanda ukusela iwayini (-bomvu) nabadlako
 - (e) Abentwana bathanda ijuzi (-makhaza) nababuya esikolweni
 - (f) Umtjhayeli upha isilukazi itjhentjhi (ya + sona)
 - (g) Imiphumela (ya + umsana) lo mihle
 - (h) Ingubo (ka + ugogo) idabukile
 - (i) Imodere (ya +mina) ingegaratihi
 - (j) Intengo (ya+i-oli) yehlile

/20/

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO 5/QUESTION 5

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

UKkz Mabhuma uvula woke amakhabethe angekhwitjhini Uyabona bonyana ezinye izinto azikho Ufuna ukuya esitolo ukuyokuthenga koke okudingekako ngendlini Ubaba wakwakhe uyambuza uthi, "Ikofi isese khona na?" UKkz Mabhuma uyaphendula uthi, "Iye isese khona kodwana iswigiri ayikho, iphele izolo, nebisi nalo liphelile " Abentwana nabo bayamtjela bona bafunani, "Mma amaRice Crispies awakho, sizokugoma ini thina kusasa ekuseni?" "Ipuphu ikhona bentwana bami!" Kuphendula uKkz Mabhuma "Uqinisile umma, kodwana asikwazi ukugoma umratha ngamalanga," kulila abentwana Abentwana boke bafuna ukumphekelela uKkz Mabhuma nakakhambako, kodwana uKkz Mabhuma ufuna ukukhamba yedwa ngombana urhabile

- a) Form questions based on the passage by means of the following question words **kuphi?** , **njani?** , **nini?** , **bani?** , **ngani?** (10)
- b) Write the underlined verbs in the passage into negative (6)
- c) Answer the following questions based on the passage in full sentences (2)
- i) UKkz Mabhuma ufuna ukuya kuphi? (2)
- ii) Ibisi lisese khona na? (2)
- /20/**

UMBUZO 6/ QUESTION 6

6 1 Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokulungisa ubunini obukhona emutjweni ngamunye
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

Example / Isibonelo Behlise nge-3 cent inani (burotho)
Behlise nge-3 cent inani loburotho

- (a) Isitolo (iingubo) siyabiza
(b) Imodere (baba) itlhoga amanzi
(c) Inyama (ikukhu) imnandi khulu
(d) Kulungile nanti irhelo (iwayini)
(e) Lotjhani! Nifuna iintafula (__ngaki?) (5)

6 2 Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola iimvumelwano zikamenziwa
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

- (a) Wena udla inyama yembuzi? Iye
(b) Bazokudosa imali ebhangeni na? Iye
(c) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Iye
(d) Uhlwengisile ngakwagogo, Mngetjani? Iye
(e) Umfakele uSipho imali na? Iye (5)

/10/

INANI ELIPHELELEKO/TOTAL MARKS: [100]

[TURN OVER]

TSHIVENḐA

Ndaela/ Instructions

This question consists of multiple-choice sub-questions. The answers must be written in your examination book.

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

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3 etc

QUESTION 1

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer.

- (a) In African Languages the position of the object normally is (1)
- 1 anywhere in a sentence
 - 2 between a noun and a pronoun
 - 3 immediately after the predicate
 - 4 immediately before the predicate
 - 5 none of the above
- (b) The word which may replace a noun or a phrase is called (1)
- 1 qualificative
 - 2 ideophone
 - 3 pronoun
 - 4 verb
 - 5 none of the above
- (c) The concept of number (i.e. singularity or plurality) in a noun is indicated in the (1)
- 1 verb
 - 2 ideophone
 - 3 pronoun
 - 4 qualificative
 - 5 none of the above
- (d) .is known as the standard form of TshivenḐa (1)
- 1 Tshimandḓa
 - 2 Tshilafuri
 - 3 Tshironga
 - 4 Tshimbedzi

[TURN OVER]

5. Tshiphani
- (e) The structure of Tshivenda is mainly based on a (1)
- 1 stem
 - 2 root
 - 3 verb
 - 4 pronoun
 - 5 noun class system
- (f) Tshivenda is widely understood in (1)
- 1 Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe
 - 2 North west Province
 - 3 Eastern Cape province
 - 4 Bloemfontein
 - 5 Gamka
- (g) If your lecturer greet you and you are a woman, when you respond what are you going to say? (1)
- 1 Ndaa!
 - 2 Ee!
 - 3 Aa!
 - 4 Ndi zwone
 - 5 Khamusi
- (h) Dzina laṅu li pfi nnyi? What does it mean in English? (1)
- 1 Tshifani
 - 2 What is your name?
 - 3 What is your surname?
 - 4 Where do you live?
 - 5 What is your father's name?
- (i) Tshivenda like other South African Languages has two main features Which distinguish it from European languages, which are, (1)
- 1 Prefix and verb stem
 - 2 Noun class system and agglutination
 - 3 Proverbs and roots
 - 4 Morphemes and roots
 - 5 Roots and stems
- (j) In a Tshivenda sentence the verb must agree with the subject by means of (1)
- 1 concords
 - 2 morphemes
 - 3 stems
 - 4 pronoun
 - 5 affix

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2

Replace the objects in the sentences below with their concords

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

QUESTION 3

Complete the following sentence by inserting the correct subject concord

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

QUESTION 4

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

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

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

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

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5

Change the following sentences into negatives:

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

/20/

QUESTION 6

Change the following sentences into future tense.

- (a) Musumuvhi u rengisa malegere
- (b) Hu na mvula khulu
- (c) U pwasha bodelo
- (iv) Vhasidzana na vhatukana vha tamba khadi
- (v) Matshudeni vha nwala mulingo

/10/

THANGANYELO/TOTAL. [100]

XITSONGA

Hlamula swivutiso HINKWASWO/ Answer ALL the questions

QUESTION 1/XIVUTISO XA 1**Swileriso/ Instructions**

This question consists of multiple choice questions. The answers must be written in your answer book in the following manner/ Xivutiso lexi xi na swivutiso swo hlawula nhlamulo yin'we eka to tala. Tihlamulo ti fanele ku tsariwa hindlela leyi ebukwini ya wena yo hlamulela. Tsala a ku fika eka j ehansi ka rin'wana na rin'wana, kutani ekusuhu na letere rin'wana na rin'wana, tsala nhlamulo leyi faneleke, xik (a) 1

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

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3

(a) The answer to the question Va lava vafana vahi? (Which boys are they looking for?) could be

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

(b) Which pair indicates singular and plural?

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

(c) The following are class 7 and 8 nouns

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

(d) Some classes contain nouns which do not take plural forms, e.g.

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

[TURN OVER]

(e) Complete the following sentence by adding the correct subject concord
Mhala ____ dya yini? ____ dya byanyi na matluka

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

(f) Tingwenya ____ tshama kwihl? ____ tshama ematini

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

(g) Huku ____ dya timbewu? Ina, ____ dya timbewu

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

(h) Ximanga ____ chava timbyana

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

(i) Mina ____ rhandza ____ yimbelela

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

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

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

(10)

QUESTION 2/XIVUTISO XA 2

Write the following words in Xitsonga according to the 2008 Spelling and Orthography Rules
You will be penalised for wrong spelling

- a) Thursday
- b) Spring
- c) Sunday
- d) Child
- e) Winter
- f) January
- g) Saturday
- h) Mother
- i) Works
- j) June

/20/

QUESTION 3/XIVUTISO XA 3

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

- a) Mufana wa tlanga
- b) Tsala!
- c) Malume u nmile nsimu
- d) Khanani u ta sweka vuswa
- e) Nyam yi ta vupfa
- f) Va pasile
- g) Ndzi ta ya exikolweni
- h) Nhwanyana loyi u tikile
- i) Va khomiwile tolo
- j) Gezani u ta va xavela movha

/20/

QUESTION 4/XIVUTISO XA 4

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

xik. N'wana u dya apula
Apula ri dyiwa hi n'wana

- a) Gezani u dya xinkwa
- b) Vafana va dyile vuswa
- c) Loyi u dyile nyama
- d) Mbuti yi nwa mati
- e) Nghala yi dlayile mufana
- f) Maphorisa va duvurile swigevenga
- g) Kokwana u ta hola mudende
- h) Manana u basisa yindlu
- i) Tatana u xavile movha
- j) Mbyana ya Khazamula yi lumile Makhanani

/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5/XIVUTISO XA 5

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

- a) Nkulukumba Mugabe i Phuresidente wa Zimbabwe
- b) Va dyondza xikolo eTshwane
- c) Unisa yi sasekile
- d) Nkhuvo wu ta va kona
- e) Kwaleyo ku tshama vanhwanyana
- f) Tintswalo u tirha eGiyani
- g) Vafana va ta tlanga
- h) Vona va tirha swinene
- i) Hina hi dyondzile eTivumbeni
- j) Va dyile nyama va tlhela va raha

/20/

QUESTION 6/XIVUTISO XA 6

6 1 Write down the plural forms of these words /Tsala vunyingi bya marito lama

- a) Ntirho
- b) Ribye
- c) Muti
- d) Moya
- e) Rivengo

(5)

6 2 Use the words in brackets to join these sentences/Tirhisa marito lama nga eswiangini ku hlanganisa swivulwa leswi

- a) U nga n'wi toloveti eka n'wina Wa yiva (hikuva)
- b) U byerwile A nga ha wu veki eka Maluleke (leswaku)
- c) Va khomwile Va tshovile bangi (hikokwalaho)
- d) Mi lava ku pasa Hlayani tibuku (loko)
- e) Ndzi ta famba Ndzi chava ku siveririwa hi mpfula (hikuva)

(5)

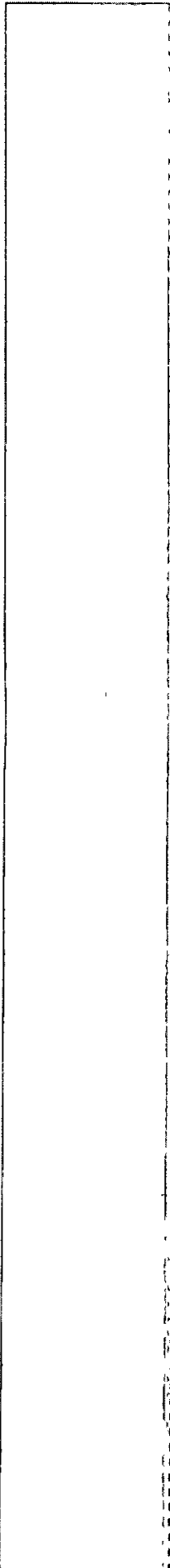
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NTSENGO: [100]**[TURN OVER]**

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