

**AFL1504**

May/June 2017

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

Duration : 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS :**

FIRST :

MS C KHOZA  
MR MP MABENA  
DR SR MDLULI  
MR OJ MOKAKALE  
MS AL NDLOVU  
DR JC LE ROUXPROF IM KOSCH  
MS MM MAHWASANE  
MS LR MFAZWE-MOJAPELO  
MS TMSMA MONYAKANE

SECOND :

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**Closed book examination.**

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

**THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 39 PAGES****Go to the section on YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE and ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.****You may answer the questions in YOUR AFRICAN LANGUAGE OR ENGLISH, unless it is specifically stated in which language the answer should be.****INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION 1**

In all the language sections 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. underneath each other, and next to each letter, give the correct answer, e.g.

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 3
- Etc.

**[TURN OVER]**

**ISIZULU (ZULU)****UMBUZO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
1. fables, folktales, riddles and praise poems.
  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
  4. idioms, riddles, folktales and proverbs.
- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
  3. It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems.
  4. It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next.
- c. Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
1. Do unto others as you want them to do unto you.
  2. One good turn deserves another.
  3. Many hands make light work.
  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called ...
1. a welcoming ceremony.
  2. a shaving ceremony.
  3. a cleansing ceremony.
  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
1. clouds, rain
  2. sister, aunt
  3. eye, mouth
  4. sheep, goat
- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
1. they are composed to stimulate children's intellect.
  2. they are composed in honour of an important person.
  3. they encourage collaboration when performing manual labour.
  4. their authors are always well known.

- g. Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
1. They often have an open-ended story structure.
  2. They have timeless messages and universal qualities.
  3. They are usually told by the grandmother.
  4. They are typically told during daytime.
- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
1. express general truths.
  2. pose questions that demand an answer.
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- i. Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?
1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation.
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  3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs.
  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 In Zulu culture folktales were told for a variety of reasons. Discuss this statement with special reference to the values and purposes of folktales among the Zulu people. (10)
- 2.2 Zulu folktales covered a wide range of themes. Discuss the themes covered by Zulu folktales. Use one folktale to illustrate how one of the themes mentioned above has been covered. (10)
- 2.3 Give a short comment on each of the following regarding riddles in Zulu:
- (a) The structure of riddles. (5)
  - (b) The function of riddles. (5)
- 2.4 Use the following idioms in Zulu sentences to show that you know their meanings:
- (a) Ukufaka isandla.
  - (b) Ukufaka unyawo.
  - (c) Ukuthatha ngozipho.
  - (d) Ukuthatha isisu.
  - (e) Ukuthathwa wukufa. (10)

/40/

**[TURN OVER]**

**UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Funda le ndatshana engezansi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo.

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in Zulu:

Abantu abaningi beze emshadweni kadadewethu. Umakoti ufike esontweni ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyi-BMW. Ugqoke ingubo yakhe enhle emhlophe. Umkhwenyane umlinde phakathi esontweni, ugqoke isudi yakhe enhle emnyama.

Ekhaya amakhosikazi apheke ukudla okuningi okumnandi ngoba usuku olukhethekile. Amakhosikazi aphise utshwala obuningi, enze neziphuzo eziningi. Abeke ikhekhe elikhulu elimhlophe nezimbali ezibomvu etafuleni elide. Amanye amakhosikazi ayakikizela egcekeni athi, "Halala, kwakuhle kwethu." Izingane zicula amaculo amnandi omshado. Obaba bayasina kuhle kunjeya.

- |     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| (a) | Abantu abaningi beze kuphi?  | (1)         |
| (b) | Ngubani ofike esontweni ngemoto?   | (1)         |
| (c) | Umakoti ufike ngemoto enjani?  | (1)         |
| (d) | Umakoti ugqoke ingubo enjani?  | (1)         |
| (e) | Ngubani olinde phakathi esontweni?   | (1)         |
| (f) | Ngubani ogqoke isudi enhle emnyama ?   | (1)         |
| (g) | Ekhaya amakhosikazi enzeni?  | (2)         |
| (h) | Mention two things that are specific to Zulu culture which were done at the wedding. | (2)         |
|     |  | <b>/10/</b> |

**UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following Zulu passage in English

Le nkosikazi yenza nokuthi ubaba wezingane amzonde uZenzile. Ngelinye ilanga benza icebo lokumbulala. Ngenkathi benza icebo lokubulala uZenzile, uZenziwe wayeseduze ezwa konke abakushoyo ngomfowabo. UZenzile wayehamba ekuseni nsuku zonke eyokwelusa izinkomo zikababa wakhe. Ngelinye ilanga le nkosikazi entsha nobaba wakhe benza icebo lokumfaka ubuthi emasini kaZenzile.

**/10/**

**UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage from English into Zulu

The goat searched everywhere, but could not find any money. It then thought that nothing would help and ran into a forest. The goat's deed angered the driver of the car. He drove on without giving the dog its change. This angered the dog. It decided to run after the car thinking that the driver might stop, and it would then get its change.

**/10/**

**[TURN OVER]**

**UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Write an essay or dialogue (ingxoxo) in isiZulu of about 1 page on **ONE** of the following topics, OR 2 paragraphs of about 10 to 15 lines each in isiZulu on **TWO** of the following topics:

Essay topics:

- (a) Ngiyayithanda iNingizimu Afrika (South Africa).
- (b) Kumnandi ukufunda isiZulu.
- (c) Emsebenzini wethu siyagijima.
- (d) Umndeni wami.
- (e) Idili elimnandi (A pleasant party).
- (f) Inja yami.

Dialogue topics:

- (g) Ekhaya ngoMgqibelo (At home on Saturday).
- (h) Ingxoxo: Umama utshela udokotela ukuthi uyagula.
- (i) Ingxoxo: Egalaji uMnu Sithole ufuna uphethiloli, uwoyela namanzi.
- (j) Ingxoxo: USipho ukhuluma nomngane wakhe ngokufunda enyuvesi.

/20/

**TOTAL: [100]**

**[TURN OVER]**

**ISIXHOSA (XHOSA)****UMBUZO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
1. fables, folktales, riddles and praise poems.
  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
  4. idioms, riddles, folktales and proverbs.
- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
  3. It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems.
  4. It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next.
- c. Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
1. Do unto others as you want them to do unto you.
  2. One good turn deserves another.
  3. Many hands make light work.
  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called ...
1. a welcoming ceremony.
  2. a shaving ceremony.
  3. a cleansing ceremony.
  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
1. clouds, rain
  2. sister, aunt
  3. eye, mouth
  4. sheep, goat
- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
1. they are composed to stimulate children's intellect.
  2. they are composed in honour of an important person.
  3. they encourage collaboration when performing manual labour.
  4. their authors are always well known.

- g. Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
1. They often have an open-ended story structure.
  2. They have timeless messages and universal qualities.
  3. They are usually told by the grandmother.
  4. They must be told during daytime.
- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
1. express general truths.
  2. pose questions that demand an answer.
  3. entertain adults and children.
  4. combat boredom.
- i. Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?
1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation.
  2. It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole.
  3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs.
  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2**

Phendula YONKE imibuzo. Ungaphendula ngesiNgesi okanye ngesiXhosa.

Answer ALL questions. You may answer in English or isiXhosa.

- 2.1 Write a short paragraph in which you explain the value and purpose of folktales and the social setting in which such tales are traditionally told. (6)
- 2.2 Write an explanatory paragraph regarding the role of the audience in Xhosa story-telling. (5)
- 2.3 Discuss the role played by songs in African traditional cultures and give examples of occasions at which they are sung. (6)
- 2.4 Write a paragraph in which you explain the structure and purpose of riddles. Give an example of a riddle that you know. (9)
- 2.5 Give four social functions of praise poetry. (4)
- 2.6 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of **any three** of the following proverbs and idioms:

**[TURN OVER]**

- (a) Intaka yakha ngoboya benye.
  - (b) Ukufaka isandla.
  - (c) Inkomo ihlinzwa cala nye
  - (d) Akukho mpukane inqakulela enye
  - (e) Ukubeleka izithende
  - (f) Amathe nolwimi
- (6)

2.7 Explain in what way proverbs differ from idioms and choose one example of each from the list above to show that you know the difference. (4)

/40/

### UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in isiXhosa. Question (g) may be answered in English or isiXhosa:

Abantu abaninzi beze emtshatweni kadade wethu. Umakoti ufike ecaweni ngemoto entsha eluhlaza eyi-BMW. Unxibe ilokhwe yakhe entle emhlophe. Umkhwenyana umlinda phakathi ecaweni, unxibe isuti yakhe emnyama.

Ekhaya amakhosikazi apheke ukutya okuninzi, okumnandi kuba yimini ebalulekileyo. Amakhosikazi enze utywala obuninzi, enze neziselo ezininzi. Abeke nekeyiki enkulu emhlophe neentyatyambo ezibomvu etafileni ende. Amanye amakhosikazi ayakikizela athi, "Halala, ntombazana."

Abantu baphe abatshati izipho ezihle ezibiza imali eninzi, babanqwenelela ukonwaba ebomini babo. Abantwana abancinci bacule amaculo amnandi omtshato, bexhentsa bakugqiba ukutya.

- (a) Beze emtshatweni kabani abantu abaninzi? / Whose wedding is attended by so many people? (1)
- (b) Umakoti unxibe ilokhwe enjani? / How is the bride's dress/attire? (1)
- (c) Ngubani onxibe isuti emnyama? / Who is wearing a black suit? (1)
- (d) Amakhosikazi enzani ekhaya? / What are the women doing at home? (2)
- (e) Kubekwe ntoni etafileni ende? / What is on the long table? (2)
- (f) Athini amakhosikazi xa ekikizela? / How do women ululate? (1)
- (g) Xela imiba emibini ongathi ivelisa inkcubeko yama-Afrika kwesi siganeko / Mention two aspects which you would regard as portraying Xhosa culture at this occasion. (2)

/10/

### UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4

Shwankathela ngesiXhosa ezi zicatshulwa zibini. / Paraphrase the following passage into Xhosa:

Granny was old, but her face was still shining as new school shoes. Her hands are big and rough because of hard work. However, her touch is soft. She puts them on Zola's shoulder and says, "I need someone to help me today." Zola just keeps quiet, and listens. "I must go to town for shopping. Just imagine those cars which are driven by madcaps and those robots! The green man at the robots confuses me completely," Granny says.

/10/

[TURN OVER]



**UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Guqulela esi sicutshulwa silandelayo esiNgesini. / Translate the following paragraph into English:

Namhlanje uThoko nomama wakhe baya ezivenkileni. UThoko ukhangela ilokhwe kunye neblawuzi. Bangena evenkileni yeempahla zokunxiba. UThoko ulinganisa ilokhwe. Uyayithanda. Umama ubuza inenekazi elithengisayo: "Yimalini le lokhwe" "Yi- R150." "Enkosi". Umama ubhatala ngekhad. Badiniwe. Baphunga ikofu kwaWimpy. /10/

**UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Bhala ibali enemigca engama-20 ngesihloko ESINYE kwezi zilandelayo ngesiXhosa: / Write your own essay of about 20 lines in Xhosa on ONE of the following topics:

- (a) Usapho lwam. / My family.
- (b) Kuyabanda ebusika./ It is cold in winter.
- (c) Umakhulu uya edolophini. / Granny visits the city.
- (d) Ekhaya ngoMgqibelo. / At home on Saturday.

/20/  
**TOTAL: [100]**

**SESOTHO SA LEBOA / SEPEDI (NORTHERN SOTHO)****POTŠIŠO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
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  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
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- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
  3. It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems.
  4. It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next.
- c. Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
1. Do unto others as you want them to do unto you.
  2. One good turn deserves another.
  3. Many hands make light work.
  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called...
1. a welcoming ceremony.
  2. a shaving ceremony.
  3. a cleansing ceremony.
  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
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- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
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  2. they are composed in honour of an important person.
  3. they encourage collaboration when performing manual labour.
  4. their authors are always well known.

- g. Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
1. They often have an open-ended story structure.
  2. They have timeless messages and universal qualities.
  3. They are usually told by the grandmother.
  4. They must be told during daytime.
- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
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1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation.
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  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**POTŠIŠO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Folktales are usually characterised by certain formulae. Refer to examples of such formulae in Northern Sotho and explain each one's purpose. (6)
- 2.2 Mention at least three important truths or messages conveyed by the folktale 'Tselane le Makgema' by referring to the experiences of the main characters in the story. (6)
- 2.3 Explain the circumstances that led to the death of the horse in the story of 'Sewela'. (4)
- 2.4 What type of song is 'Mainama wee'? Explain by **whom**, **where** and **why** this song is sung. (6)
- 2.5 Write a paragraph in which you explain the structure and purpose of riddles. (6)
- 2.6 With reference to folktales, explain in your own words what you understand by the 'creative freedom' of an author and the 'open-endedness' of a story. (4)
- 2.7 Explain the literal and figurative meaning of the following proverbs and idioms:
- |     |                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| (a) | Ngwana yo a sa llogo o hwela tharing |
| (b) | Go raga lepai                        |
| (c) | Go bina felo go tee                  |
| (d) | Go bua tšhwene                       |

(8)

/40/

[TURN OVER]

**POTŠIŠO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in **full Northern Sotho sentences**.

**Mafelelo a beke**

Jone le Selina ba rata go ya paesekopong ka Labohlano. Ba gahlana le bagwera ba bona resturanteng ya Wimpy go ja aesekeherimi le go nwa kofi. Ba swanetše go ya gae gona bjale ge paesekopo e tšwile, ka gobane toropo e tletše dikotsi bošego. Ka Mokibelo ba thuša batswadi ba bona ka serapaneng ka go sega bjang le ka go nošetša matšoba. Tate le bašemane ba rata go beša nama le go lebelela kgwele ya maoto thelebišeneng. Mme le Selina ba ya go etela koko le rakgolo ka kolo.

- (a) Jone le Selina ba rata go ya paesekopong ka Mošupologo na? (2)  
 (b) Ba gahlana kae le bagwera ba bona? (1)  
 (c) Ba swanetše go ya gae gona bjale ka lebaka la'ng? (2)  
 (d) Ka Mokibelo ba thuša batswadi ka serapaneng ka go dira eng? (2)  
 (e) Tate le bašemane ba rata go dira eng? (2)  
 (f) Mme le Selina ba ya go etela bomang? (1)

**/10/****POTŠIŠO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following passage in good idiomatic English:

Mme le morwediagwe ba lapile ka gobane ba sepetše ka nako ye telele. Ba tsena ka resturanteng ya Wimpy go ja kuku le go nwa kofi. Selina o apere dieta tše mpsha tša gagwe. O sepela-sepela ka tšona resturanteng. Baeng ba bangwe le bona ba rata mpho ye botse ya Selina. Mme o nyaka go lefa ka karata. O botšiša rrabenkele: Ke bokae kuku le kofi? **/10/**

**POTŠIŠO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage into Northern Sotho:

Grandmother and grandfather stay on a farm. I like to visit them. They have ten cows and three horses. I drink lots of milk. I like to help grandmother to cook the porridge. I put the pot on the fire and I pour salt into the water. It is grandfather's task (work) to roast the meat. **/10/**

**POTŠIŠO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Write your **own** dialogue in **Northern Sotho** which you envisage taking place in ONE of the following settings. Your dialogue should be about one page in length:

*Mabenkeleng* (At the shops)

*Polaseng* (On the farm)

*Kerekeng* (At the church)

**/20/****TOTAL: [100]****[TURN OVER]**

**SETSWANA (TSWANA)****POTSO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

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  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 (a) Botlhokwa le mosola wa dinaane o aname. Naya e meraro ya yona./  
The value and purposes of folktales are various. Give only three of them. (3)
- (b) Mesola e, e senoga jang mo go *Bilo le Bilwane*?/  
How are these purposes reflected in *Bilo and Bilwane*? (2)
- 2.2 (a) Dinaane di na le popego e e tsepameng. Neela di le pedi tsa tsona./  
Folktales have formula structures. Give only two of these formulas. (2)
- (b) Morero wa *Mmutle le sediba sa diphologolo* ke ofe?/  
What is the theme of *Mmutle le sediba sa diphologolo*? (2)
- 2.3 Buisa temana e e latelang mme morago o arabe dipotso tse di ka fa tlase./  
Read the following stanza and then answer the questions that follow:

**[TURN OVER]**

Rammotswana a Bakgatla tshukudu  
 Tshukudu ya ga mpheteng ke eme  
 Fa le sa mphete le tlhola dilelo  
 Le tlholela bommaeno go beolwa  
 Le tlholela bommaeno go lala ba lela  
 Ba bile ba senya matlhaku a batho  
 Ba a gasa digotlhola le mamina.  
 Rammotswana kata sa mosubelo  
 O subeditse mogatsa mongwe ga a tsale;  
 Mogatsa Legwale ga a bone mosese  
 Mogatsa Legwale o tshotse botlhoko,  
 O tshotse ba legakabe le legolo  
 O bo phuthetse kwa selemo o tswang

- (a) Tlhaola mela e mebedi e e senolang tlhatlhagano./  
 Identify two lines that display parallelism. (1)
- (b) Tlhaola mela e mebedi e e senolang tshekaganyo./  
 Identify two lines that display cross parallelism. (1)
- (c) Tlhaola mela e mebedi e e senolang neeletsano./  
 Identify two lines that display linking. (1)
- (d) Tlhaola dipapiso tse pedi mo temaneng e e fa godimo./  
 Identify any two comparisons in the stanza given above. (2)
- (e) Nngwe le nngwe ya yona e diriseditsweng?/  
 What is the reason for the use of each? (2)
- (f) Mosola wa poeletso ya *o tshotse* mo temaneng ke ofe?/  
 What is the reason for the repetition of *o tshotse* in the stanza? (1)
- (g) O ikaegile ka morero wa leboko, Batswana ba ne ba tshela botshelo bo bo jang?/  
 On the basis of the poem, what type of life would you say the Batswana lived? (1)
- (h) O ka solofela popego efe gape mo lebokong?/  
 What other structural pattern would you expect in the poem? (1)

2.4 Naya tihaloso ya thamelakwane nngwe le nngwe ya dithamelakwane tse di latelang:/  
 Give the meaning of each of the following riddles:

- (a) Lesepa le le se keng le kotangwa ke ntsi.  
 (b) Se sennye, mafoko, ga re itse gore se a tsaya kae.  
 (c) Logadima lo pota motse.  
 (d) Mosese wa ga Mmakgothi marantha.  
 (e) Ka itaya mpipo, mpipo a gana go tswa lebadi.  
 (f) Magodi marakanela tshwagong.  
 (g) Tshwene kotama bana ba tshega. (7)

[TURN OVER]

2.5 Naya tlhaloso ya seane sengwe le sengwe sa diane tse di latelang: /

Give the meaning of each of the following proverbs:

- (a) Fa re tla re ke dipitse, re tla di bona ka mebala.
- (b) E re di ja maaparankwe, lona malata lo itlhoboge.
- (c) Lefoko la ga kgosi le agelwa mosako.
- (d) Mo lefifing go tshwaragannwa ka dikobo.
- (e) Tsa etelelwa ke e namagadi, di wela ka lengope.
- (f) Ditsebe di ya molato di sa o lalediwa.
- (g) Letsogo le tlhaphisa le le lengwe. (7)

2.6 Dirisa sekapuo sengwe le sengwe mo polelong: /

Use each of the following idiomatic expressions in your own sentence:

- (a) Go tshosa ka meroro
- (b) Go tloga kwa ga Lowe
- (c) Go di emaema o sa di itse
- (d) Go nna mo gare ga dinaka tsa kukama
- (e) Ke ša ke ogolang?
- (f) Go tshwara tau ka mangana
- (g) Go tseelana molelo. (7)

**/40/**

### POTSO 3 / QUESTION 3

Buisa temana e e latelang mme o arabe dipotso tse di latelang: /

Read the following excerpt carefully and then answer the questions that follow:

Leina la me ke Selema. Ke le tlišetsa matsatsi a a fetang a Dikgakologo ka botelele le bothito. Dikgwedi tse ke iponatsang mo go lona ka tsona ke Ngwanatsele gongwe Maboe, Sedimonthole gongwe Molomo, le Ferikgong gongwe Morula. Batswana ya re fa ba di boka ba re: Ngwanatsele a maboa, Sedimonthole a morula, Ferikgong a mo loma.

- (a) Mo temaneng e e fa godimo, go buiwa ka ga eng? /  
What is the topic of discussion of the above paragraph? (1)
- (b) Ntlha e go buiwang ka ga yona e na le dikarolo di le tharo. Naya dikarolo tseo. /  
The topic of discussion is said to comprise three items. Name these items. (3)
- (c) Setlha seno se farologana jang le dikgakologo? Neela dintlha di le pedi fela. /  
How is this particular season distinguished from spring? Name two aspects only. (2)
- (d) Naya phetolelo ya lengwe le lengwe la mafoko a a latelang: /  
Give the English equivalent of each of the following words:

**[TURN OVER]**



- (i) Matsatsi
- (ii) Leina
- (iii) Dikgwedi
- (iv) Molomo

(4)  
/10/

#### POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4

Fetolela temana e e latelang mo Seisimaneng:/ Translate the following paragraph into English:

Bilwane ka mabetwa e pelo a tshwara nonyane, a e bolaya, a e silasila, ya bo ya sala e le boleta. Fa a fetsa a bo a tsamaya. Mo tseleng ya bo e tla e opela gape. A e tshwara a e bolaya a e dira jaaka pele. Fa a sena go tsamaya sebakanyana a utlwa e ntse e opela jaaka pele, go fitlha a goroga kwa gae.

/10/

#### POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5

Fetolela temana e e latelang mo Setswaneng:/ Paraphrase the following paragraph into Setswana:

Mr. Wolf was the first one to watch Mr. Hare. Mr. Hare arrived at the dam carrying honey. He promised Mr. Wolf that if he could allow him to drink he would give him the honey. After tasting the honey, Mr. Wolf allowed him to drink. When the other animals arrived, they scolded and belittled him. The animals continued to watch the dam interchangeably and Mr. Hare cleverly eluded each one of them. Finally they gathered to devise a better plan of catching Mr. Hare. They trapped him by mixing bird lime and constructing an animal out of it.

/10/

#### POTSO 6 / QUESTION 6

Kwala tlhamo ya mela e e ka nnang lesome ka nngwe ya ditlhogo tse di latelang mo Setswaneng/  
Write an essay of about ten lines on one of the following topics in Setswana:

- (a) Selemo (Summer)
- (b) Bosenyi mo nageng ya rona (Corruption in our land)
- (c) Tlhalo mo lefatsheng (Divorce on earth)

/20/

**TOTAL: [100]**

**SESOTHO (SOUTHERN SOTHO)****POTSO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
1. fables, folktales, riddles and praise poems.
  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
  4. idioms, riddles, folktales and proverbs.
- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
  3. It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems.
  4. It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next.
- c. Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
1. Do unto others as you want them to do unto you.
  2. One good turn deserves another.
  3. Many hands make light work.
  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called:
1. a welcoming ceremony.
  2. a shaving ceremony.
  3. a cleansing ceremony.
  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
1. clouds, rain
  2. sister, aunt
  3. eye, mouth
  4. sheep, goat
- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
1. they are composed to stimulate children's intellect.
  2. they are composed in honour of an important person.
  3. they encourage collaboration when performing manual labour.
  4. their authors are always well known.

- g. Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
1. They often have an open-ended story structure.
  2. They have timeless messages and universal qualities.
  3. They are usually told by the grandmother.
  4. They must be told during daytime.
- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
1. express general truths.
  2. pose questions that demand an answer.
  3. entertain adults and children.
  4. combat boredom.
- i. Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?
1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation.
  2. It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole.
  3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs.
  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**POTSO 2 / QUESTION 2**

Araba dipotso KAOFELA. O ka araba ka Seisemane kapa ka Sesotho.

Answer ALL the questions. You may answer in English or Sesotho.

- 2.1 The folktale in Sesotho has several special characteristics, distinguishing it from other types of tales. Describe the Sesotho folktale with regard to the following:
- |     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | Creative freedom.                                  | (2) |
| (b) | Values instilled in children.                      | (2) |
| (c) | Reaction of the listeners or audience to the tale. | (2) |
| (d) | Time of day of the narration.                      | (2) |
| (e) | The structure of the tales.                        | (5) |
| (f) | Types of folktales.                                | (5) |
| (g) | Characteristics of animals in folktales.           | (2) |

**[TURN OVER]**

- 2.2 Fana ka dikarabo tsa dilotho tse latelang: /Give answers to the following riddles:
- (a) Mmele ke nama, molomo ke lesapo. (The whole body is meat, the mouth is the bone). (2)
  - (b) Ka mohlankana ya dulang ka lehaheng. (Young man who lives in a cave). (2)
  - (c) Mati la kwalla Barwana ka tlung. (The door closed whilst the Barwana (small Bushmen) were inside the house.) (2)
  - (d) Pota ka nqena, ke tla pota ka nqane (Go around this side, I will go around that side). (2)
  - (e) Phate di a lekana. (Blankets are equal in size). (2)
- 2.3 (a) Fana ka maele a mararo a boikgethelo ba hao ka Sesotho, o a sebedise dipolelong./ Give 3 Sesotho proverbs of your choice and use them in sentences. (6)
- (b) Bopa dikapolelo ka ho sebedisa maetsi a latelang./  
Make use of the verbs below to supply suitable Sesotho idioms.
- Ho robala..... (to sleep)  
Ho kopa..... (to ask) (4)
- /40/**

### POTSO 3 / QUESTION 3

Bala seratswana sena, mme o arabe dipotso ka Sesotho. /Read the following paragraph and then answer the questions that follow in Southern Sotho:

Morena Bereng (Moshoeshe II), mora wa Griffith, o hlahetse Thabang, Mokhotlong, ka la 2 May 1938. Bereng o kene sekolo Lesotho le Engelane hammoho le Yunibesithing ya Oxford. Ka selemo sa 1959 o ile a tshwanela ho nka setulo sa borena matsohong a mofumahadi 'Mantšebo Seeiso, mohlolohadi e moholo wa mofu ntatae. Bereng o ile a behwa setulong sa borena ka la 12 Tlhakubele 1960, Maseru. Batho ba neng ba le teng moketeng ona ba ne ba feta 60,000 ka palo. Hoba motlotlehi Bereng a hlokahale ka tshohanyetso, puso ya Lesotho e ile ya ba matsohong a mora wa hae, e leng Motlotlehi Letsie III, ya ntseng a tshwere marapo ho fihlela kajeno.

- (a) Morena Bereng e ne e le mora mang? (2)
  - (b) Bereng o kene sekolo le unibesithi kae? (4)
  - (c) Ka selemo sa 1959 o ile a tshwanela ho nka eng? (2)
  - (d) Batho ba neng ba le teng moketeng wa Bereng ba ne ba le bokae? (2)
- /10/**

**POTSO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Fetolela seratswana se latelang ka Seisemane: /Paraphrase the following passage in good (idiomatic) English:

'Kom nader' ke lebitso la polasi, haufi le toropo ya Bethlehem, provenseng ya Foreisetata. Lebitso la polasi le bolela 'Atamela kwanō'. Monga polasi ke Johannes. Johannes o rata batho ba mo sebeletsang. O qoqa le bona, o tsheha le bona hobane o tseba ho bua Sesotho. Batho ba polasing ena ba a mo rata hobane o bua puo ya bona hantle. Johannes o tseba ho bina dipina tsa Basotho.

/10/

**POTSO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Fetolela seratswana se latelang Sesothong: /Translate the following passage into Southern Sotho:

When Rabasotho's people cry, he cries as well because he loves them very much. Children love him too because he gives them sweets. He has built a big school on his farm. The name of the school is Thuto School.

/10/

**POTSO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Ngola moqoqo o nang le mele e leshome ho fihlela leshome le metso e mehlano Sesothong ka sehlooho SE SENG ho tse latelang: /Write an essay of about 10-15 lines in Sesotho on ONE of the following topics:

- (a) Ho a tjhesa.
- (b) Ngakeng.
- (c) Kitjhineng.

/20/

**TOTAL: [100]**

**SISWATI (SWATI)****UMBUTO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
1. fables, folktales, riddles and praise poems.
  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
  4. idioms, riddles, folktales and proverbs.
- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
  3. It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems.
  4. It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next.
- c. Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
1. Do unto others as you want them to do unto you.
  2. One good turn deserves another.
  3. Many hands make light work.
  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called:
1. a welcoming ceremony.
  2. a shaving ceremony.
  3. a cleansing ceremony.
  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
1. clouds, rain
  2. sister, aunt
  3. eye, mouth
  4. sheep, goat
- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
1. they are composed to stimulate children's intellect.
  2. they are composed in honour of an important person.
  3. they encourage collaboration when performing manual labour.
  4. their authors are always well known.

- g. Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
1. They often have an open-ended story structure.
  2. They have timeless messages and universal qualities.
  3. They are usually told by the grandmother.
  4. They must be told during daytime.
- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
1. express general truths.
  2. pose questions that demand an answer.
  3. entertain adults and children.
  4. combat boredom.
- i. Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?
1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation.
  2. It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole.
  3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs.
  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**UMBUTO 2 / QUESTION 2**

Phendvula YONKHE imibuzo. Ungaphendvula ngesiNgisi nome ngeSiswati.

Answer ALL questions. You may answer in English or Siswati.

- 2.1 Write a short paragraph in which you explain the value and purpose of folktales and the social setting in which such tales are traditionally told. (5)
- 2.2 Write an explanatory paragraph regarding the role of the audience in Swati story-telling. (5)
- 2.3 Discuss three roles played by traditional songs in African traditional cultures. (6)
- 2.4 Give two riddles that you know and their meaning. (4)
- 2.5 Write four functions of riddles. Give an example of a riddle that you know and its meaning. (6)
- 2.6 Give four social functions of praise poetry. (4)
- 2.7 Give two Siswati idioms that you know. Use these idioms in sentences in a way that will show that you understand what they mean. The sentences should be in Siswati. (4)
- 2.8 Give three Siswati proverbs of your choice and give their meanings in Siswati. (6)

/40/

**[TURN OVER]**

**UMBUTO 3 / QUESTION 3**

Fundza lesicephu lesilandzelako bese uphendvula imibuto letawulandzela ngeSiswati:  
Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in Siswati:

Namuhla lilanga lemshado waLobayeni Simelane. Lobayeni ushada Jabulani Mabuza. Make waJabulani wakaDlamini wekutsalwa eSwatini kaHhohho. Jabulani utalelwe lapha eMpumalanga. Ukhulele lapha ekhaya kubo wafundza waze wacedza sikolo.

Lobayeni wahlangana naJabulani ngesikhatsi bafundza ndzawonye etheknikhoni yaseTswane ePitoli. Watsi nakabona lentfombi lenhle lenguLobayeni Jabulani, wavele wayisoma. Ngemuva kwemalanga lamanyenti Lobayeni wavuma sicelo saJabulani. Batsandzana kusukela lapho njengobe namuhla sebashada. Jabulani bekafundzela bunjiniyeli (*Engineering*) kantsi Lobayeni bekafundzela tema-Akhawunti (*Accountant*). Namuhla Jabulani usebenta eG&G Engineers eJozi. Lobayeni yena usebenta kahulumende eSARS khona eJozi.

Umshado wabo unetibukeli letinyenti letichamuka etindzaweni letehlukene. Letinye tibuya eJozi. Letinye tibuya eSwatini lokutihlobo tekhabomake waJabulani. Kukhona nalababuya eThekwini eKZN lokubangani baboJabulani naLobayeni lebebefundza nabo etheknikhoni. Banyenti kakhulu bantfu labakulomshado. Make waJabulani, LaDlamini upheka kanye nebafati labanye bonkhe bajabulile bayacoca bahleka lokungapheli. BoJabulani naLobayeni bajabulele lokwenteka namuhla etimphilweni tabo.

- (a) Batowentani labantfu labanyenti kangaka ekhaboJabulani? / What have all these people come to do at Jabulani's place? (1)
- (b) Uyini umsebenti lofundzelwe nguLobayeni naJabulani? / What type of job do Jabulani and Lobayeni do? (2)
- (c) Bahlangana kuphi boJabulani naLobayeni? / Where did Jabulani meet Lobayeni? (1)
- (d) Wakabani make waJabulani? / What is the surname of Jabulani's mother? (1)
- (e) Bhala tindzawo letintsatfu lokubuya kuto tibukeli talomtsimba waLobayeni naJabulani./ Name three places where the people who make up the audience of this wedding come from. (3)
- (f) Nika sihloko lesifanela lendzatjana. / Write a suitable title to this passage. (2)

/10/

**UMBUTO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Humusha ngeSiswati lesicashunwa lesilandzelako. / Paraphrase the following passage into Siswati:

Granny was old, but her face was still shining as new school shoes. Her hands are big and rough because of hard work. However, her touch is soft. She puts them on Thulani's shoulder and says, "I need someone to help me today." Thulani just keeps quiet, and listens. "I must go to town for shopping. Just imagine those cars which are driven by madcaps and those robots! The green man at the robots confuses me completely," Granny says.

/10/

**[TURN OVER]**



**UMBUTO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Humusha lesicashunwa sibe ngesiNgisi./ Translate the following paragraph into English:

Umshado wabo unetibukeli letinyenti letichamuka etindzaweni letehlukene. Letinye tibuya eJozi. Letinye tibuya eSwatini lokutihlobo tekhabomake waJabulani. Kukhona nalababuya eThekwini eKZN lokubangani baboJabulani naLobayeni lebebafundza nabo etheknikhoni. Banyenti kakhulu bantfu labakulomshado. Make waJabulani, LaDlamini upheka kanye nebafati labanye bonkhe bajabulile bayacoca bahleka lokungapheli. BoJabulani naLobayeni bajabulele lokwenteka etimphilweni tabo namuhla. /10/

**UMBUTO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Bhala idzaba legcwala likhasi linye ngesihloko SINYE kuleti letilandzelako ngesiSwati: / Write your own essay of about one page in Siswati on ONE of the following topics:

- (a) Lilanga lami lekucala esikolweni lesiphekeme. / My first day at high school.
- (b) Ngiyalitsandza live leNingizimu Afrika./ I like South Africa.
- (c) Sisedolobheni namake. / We are in town with my mother.
- (e) Ekhaya ngeMgcibelo. / At home on Saturday.
- (f) Kwakumnandzi ngisengumntfwana./ I had a good time as a child.
- (g) Thoko uchazela dokotela ngekugula lokumphetse./Thoko explains to the doctor about her illness. /20/

**EMAMAKI SEKAWONKHE/ TOTAL: [100]**

**ISINDEBELE (NDEBELE)****UMBUZO 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
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  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
  4. idioms, riddles, folktales and proverbs.
- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
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  4. It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next.
- c. Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
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  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called:
1. a welcoming ceremony.
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  3. a cleansing ceremony.
  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
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- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
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  3. they encourage collaboration when performing manual labour.
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- g. Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
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  3. They are usually told by the grandmother.
  4. They must be told during daytime.
- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
1. express general truths.
  2. pose questions that demand an answer.
  3. entertain adults and children.
  4. combat boredom.
- i. Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?
1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation.
  2. It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole.
  3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs.
  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**UMBUZO 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Funda isiqetjhana esingenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo ngesiNdebele/ Read the following extract and answer the questions in Ndebele:

Isenzo sembuzi sokubaleka nemali ingakabhadeli samsilinga khulu umtjhayeli wekoloji. Watjhayela wakhamba angakhange ayinikeleinja itjhentjhi yayo. Isenzo somtjhayeli sayisilinga khuluinja ngombana nayo ingakayifumani itjhentjhi yayo. Yabona kufanele kobana igijimise ikoloji ngemva mhlamunye ingayifunyana itjhentjhi yayo. Yagijimainja, yagijima beyadinwa. Ukusuka mhlokho,inja ithi ingabona ikoloji, itjho ngemva kwayo ngethemba lokobana izokufunyana itjhentjhi yayo. Nayo imbuzi godu ithi ingabona ikoloji, ithi ngivelelwe. Ibaleke ngebelo elikhulu. Kanti udumbana yena akakhathali nakobona ikoloji, ngitjho ingavela ikhamba ngebelo eliphezulu, uyajama athule du ngombana uyazi kobana wasibhadela isikolodo sakhe.

**[TURN OVER]**

- (a) Yini eyenziwa yimbuzi eyasilinga umtjhayeli wekoloyi? (2)  
 (b) Yini eyenza bonainja isilingeke? (2)  
 (c) Inja yabona bonyana ifenele yenzeni? (2)  
 (d) Ngisiphi esinye isilwana ekucoqwa ngaso enganekwaneni le? (2)  
 (e) Ngokubona kwakho inganekwana le imumethe muphi ummongondaba? (2)

2.2 Traditional songs are also part of a people's cultural heritage. They are composed and sung for various reasons at various occasions. Mention five occasions that you know of at which Ndebele songs are sung and give an example of only one song and indicate the occasion on which the song is sung. (10)

2.3 What function did riddles play in Ndebele culture? Which phrase is often used to introduce riddles in Ndebele? Give an example of a simple riddle and its answer. (10)

2.4 Choose any five Ndebele idioms and use them in Ndebele sentences of your own to show that you understand their meanings. (10)

**/40/**

### UMBUZO 3 / QUESTION 3

Funda indatjana engenzasi bese uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele/ Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in Ndebele:

KungoSondo ekuseni. Abantu abanengi beze emtjhadweni kadadwethu. Kuzele swi ngaphandle nangekumbeni yesondo. Umakoti ufike ngekoloyi etja, ehle, ehlaza eyi-BMW. Wembethe irogo lakhe elihle elimhlophe. Umkhwenyani umlinda ngaphakathi ngesondweni, wembethe isudu yakhe enzima.

Ekhaya abomma bapheke imihlobo eyahlukeneko yokudla okumnandi ngombana lilanga elikhethekileko. Abomma babalise utjwala obunengi begodu benze neenselo ezinengi ezimnandi. Babeke nekhekhe elikhulu elimhlophe namathuthumbo amahle abomvu etafuleni elide elembeswe ngetjhila elimhlophe. Abantu baphe abatjhadako izipho ezihle ezibizako, babafisela netjhudu epilweni yabo. Besilisa bona bebathamba, abantwana abancani bavuma iingoma ezimnandi zomtjhadu. Boke abantu bebathabile emtjhadweni wakadadwethu.

- (a) Bobani abeze emtjhadweni kadadwethu? (1)  
 (b) Ngubani ofike esondweni ngekoloyi? (1)  
 (c) Umakoti ufike ngekoloyi enjani? (1)  
 (d) Umakoti wembethe irogo elinjani? (1)  
 (e) Ubegade alindwe ngubani ngesondweni? (1)  
 (f) Ngubani ombethe isudu yakhe enzima? (1)  
 (g) Ekhaya abomma benzani? (2)  
 (h) Mention two things that are specific to Ndebele culture which were done at the wedding. (2)

**/10/**

**UMBUZO 4 / QUESTION 4**

Paraphrase the following Ndebele passage into English:

Indlela yeMloto yaziwa khulu ngokuthi yindlela eyingozi. Isuka ePitori iyokutjhayisa ngaphaya kweKwagga. Njalo ekuseni nantambama ubona ngemiyeje yeembhesi kanye neemodera, kube siminyaminyana kubangwa indlela. Abanye batjhayela kuhle begodu bahlonipha amatshwayo wendlela. Abanye batjhayela inga baseKhayalami, namatshwayo wendlela abawahloniphi. Ngubani oyingozi khulu? Yindlela yeMloto namkha batjhayeli? /10/

**UMBUZO 5 / QUESTION 5**

Translate the following passage into Ndebele

Poor Siphoh! No matter how many times they advised his grandfather not to send him to fetch the cattle when there were flashing lightnings, he went ahead to force the boy to go to the field. On his way back from fetching the cattle, just before he could arrive home, the strong lightning struck him down. He died instantly! That is how I lost my dear friend! /10/

**UMBUZO 6 / QUESTION 6**

Write an essay or dialogue (ikulumiswano) in Ndebele of about 1 page on **ONE** of the following topics: **OR** you can choose to write **2** paragraphs in Ndebele of about **15** lines each on any **TWO** of the following topics:

Essay topics:

- (a) Emsebenzini
- (b) NgoMgqibelo eentolo
- (c) Inja yami
- (d) Kumnandi ukufunda isiNdebele
- (e) Ngiyayithanda iSewula Afrika (South Africa)
- (f) Umndeni wami
- (g) Elwandle

Dialogue topics:

- (h) Ikulumiswano: UMandla ucoca nomngani wakhe uSipho ngokufunda kwabo uyinivesithi
- (i) Ikulumiswano: UThembi utjela udorhoda bona uyagula
- (j) Ikulumiswano: Egaraji, uNom ufuna ipetroli, i-oli namanzi
- (k) Ikulumiswano: uBherhana ukhulumisana noyise ngeemfiso zakhe zomnyaka ka-2017

/20/

**AMAMAKSI SELE AWOKE: [100]**

[TURN OVER]

**TSHIVENḌA (VENDA)****MBUDZISO YA 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
1. fables, folktales, riddles and praise poems.
  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
  4. idioms, riddles, folktales and proverbs.
- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
  3. It has a large number of traditional songs and praise poems.
  4. It conveys its folklore orally from one generation to the next.
- c. Which well-known proverb (paraphrased in English below) expresses the African philosophy regarding the importance of the social group?
1. Do unto others as you want them to do unto you.
  2. One good turn deserves another.
  3. Many hands make light work.
  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called...
1. a welcoming ceremony.
  2. a shaving ceremony.
  3. a cleansing ceremony.
  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
1. clouds, rain
  2. sister, aunt
  3. eye, mouth
  4. sheep, goat
- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
1. they are composed to stimulate children's intellect.
  2. they are composed in honour of an important person.
  3. they encourage collaboration when performing manual labour.
  4. their authors are always well known.

- g. Which statement is NOT TRUE regarding folktales?
1. They often have an open-ended story structure.
  2. They have timeless messages and universal qualities.
  3. They are usually told by the grandmother.
  4. They must be told during daytime.
- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
1. express general truths.
  2. pose questions that demand an answer.
  3. entertain adults and children.
  4. combat boredom.
- i. Wherein lies the importance of an idiomatic translation?
1. It is the preliminary step in a translation and precedes a literal translation.
  2. It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole.
  3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs.
  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

**MBUDZISO YA 2 / QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 Kha vha vhale lungano lu tevhelaho vha kone u fhindula mbudziso nga Tshivenda:  
Read the tale below and answer the questions that follow in full Tshivenda sentences:

**Phunguhwe na Ngu**

Liñwe ðuvha phunguhwe yo vhonala i tshi khou tshimbila i yothe. Yone yo vha i tshi khou toða maði. Yo vha i sa koni u wana maði vhunga shango lo vha lo oma lothe.

Ha ri phunguhwe yo no tou neta nga u toða maði, ya mbo ði a wana. Dindi la hone lo vha lo tsesa u ya fhasi. Ya zwi vhona uri a hu na zwine ya nga ita. Vhunga ðora lo vha li si tsha kondelelea, phunguhwe ya mbo ði fhufhela dindini. Henengei ya swika ya nwa maði thumbu dza tou rwe. I tshi vho ri ndi a bva, zwe vhutoto. Ha ri yo no tou tovhowa, tshothe, ha mbo ði swika nngu ye na yone ya vha yo farwa nga ðora. I tshi lavhelesa ya wana phunguhwe i tshi sumbedza i tshi khou ðiphina nga maði. Phunguhwe ya tenda uri i khou ðiphina nga maði. Nngu ya mbo ði fhufhela ngomu dindini i songo thoma ya humbula na uri i do bva hani. Nngu i tshee vhukati na u nwa maði, phunguhwe ya mbo ði gonya kha mutana wa nngu ya fhufhela nnda. Musi phunguhwe yo no vha nnda ya thoma u fa nga zwiseo, i tshi khou sea nngu.

**[TURN OVER]**

Nngu ya ri yo no nwa ya pfelela, ya thoma u dilugisela u bva dindini. Ha vha hu hone i tshi thoma u zwi vhone uri dindini a hu bvei. Phunguhwe ya vhudza nngu uri i livhuha nga maanḁa u thusiwa uri i kone u bva. Nngu ya thoma u kwengweledza phunguhwe uri i thuse-vho. Phunguhwe ya ri arali ya thusa nngu zwi ḁo amba uri yone i fanela u fela dindini. U fhedza u amba izwo phunguhwe ya mbo ḁi raha i tshi tuwa. Nngu ya sala henefho dindini. Yo fhedza yo fela henefho dindini. Khangala ruḁa maḁo, vuluvulu lo fa nga vhuhwavho.

- (a) Mention the main characters in the tale. (2)
- (b) Why was the jackal looking for water? (1)
- (c) Where did the jackal find the water? (1)
- (d) Write the meaning of the proverb: Khangala ruḁa maḁo, vuluvulu lo fa nga vhuhwavho. (2)
- (e) Explain how the jackal rescued itself out of the pit. (2)
- (f) Write down the English equivalents of the following words:
  - (i) nngu (1)
  - (ii) fhufhela (1)

2.2 Kha vha vhale tshikhodo tshi re afha fhasi vha senguluse mulaedza watsho nga Tshiisimane.

Read the praise poem below and analyse the message in English.

### Phiriphiri

Ndi nḁe Phiriphiri Tshivhase,  
Muri wa u vhavha.  
Ndi a vhavha sa phiriphiri,  
A thi liwi.  
Ndi muri wa makhuwa.  
Tshivhasa-miḁi ya vhaḁwe,  
Wanga wa sala wo tshena  
Marikilili-marikilili.

(10)

2.3 Kha vha fhindule mbudziso dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivenda:

Answer the following questions in Tshivenda:

- (a) Tabulate three functions of riddles. (3)
- (b) Discuss the general setting and participants of a game of propounding riddles in an African society. (7)

2.4 Kha vha nee phindulo dza mirero i tevhelaho nga Tshiisimane:

Provide the meanings of the following proverbs in English:

- (a) Ntsa ya la muḁawa a i humi. (2)
- (b) A hu aluwi muthu, hu aluwa mbilu. (2)



- (c) Vhana vha muthu vha kovhana t̄hoho ya nzie. (2)
- (d) T̄hoho ntswu i laya t̄hoho tshena. (2)
- (e) A ri dzheni n̄ari ri si na mmbwa. (2)
- /40/**

### MBUDZISO YA 3 / QUESTION 3

Kha vha vhale mafhungo a tevhelaho vha kone u fhindula mbudziso nga Tshivenda:

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow in full Tshivenda sentences:

Ndi musi hu Lavhutanu, kevha Michael na mufumakadzi vho dzula ngomu mushashani wavho. Mufumakadzi u vhone o sinyuwa vhukuma. Khuhu i tevhela muthu afha muḍini. Vhana vho swiswa ngei ha makhulu Tshiawelo. Vhone vho ḍi tou sala vhe vhavhili vho tou ralo.

“Vha vhona i mini yeneyi? Ndi hone vhutshilo vhune ra fanela u tshila hone? Hafhu ri vho tou sewa na nga vhahura vhashu! Na vhone-vho vha tou dina ngauri vha vhuya vha fara tshelede vha i ja u nga musi muthu a tshi ja mahuyu. Kha vha vhone ri tou shaya na swigiri zwayo ya tie!” Uyu ndi Selina a no ralo a tshi amba na munna.

“Ni khou dinwa ngani ngauri vhana vho ya ha makhulu wavho? Riṅe ri vhahulwane kha ri kondelele, tenda nga Musumbuluwo wonoyu ndi tshi khou vhuyela mushumoni. Ho tou dina-vho jivi yeneyi ye ya vha yo tou lapfesa. Ni amba uri vhege tharu ndi maḍuvha maḍuku na wa hashu! Hafhu na musi tshelede ya hone i tshi tou vha nngafhani, i a ḍi vhuya ya fhela.” Michael u ralo a tshi fhindula mufumakadzi.

“Izwo vha songo vhuya vha amba. Tshelede vho undudza yoṅhe nga vhege ya u thoma ya jivi yavho. Tshifhinga itshi tshoṅhe ro vha ri tshi khou tou tshila nga zwone zwikolodo. Na ḍuvha jine vha ḍo hola i ḍo ḍi fhelela hone zwikolodoni. Ho ḍi thusa-vho uri na rennde a i tsha badelwa. Nṅe ndo neta nga uvhu vhutshilo, ndi fanela u tou bva ndi ye u ḍiṱodela mushumo.”

- (a) Kha vha bule madzina a vhaanewa vhane vha khou kuḍana kha nganetshelo iyi. (2)
- (b) Ndi mini tshi no vha kuḍanya? (2)
- (c) Vhana vho iswa ngafhi? (2)
- (d) Mafhungo aya a khou bvelela ngafhi? (2)
- (e) Ndi vhafhio vhane vha sea vhaanewa avha? (2)

**/10/**

**MBUDZISO YA 4 / QUESTION 4**

Kha vha pharafureise mafhungo a tevhelaho nga Tshiisimane:

Paraphrase the following passage in English:

Vhathu vhanzhi vha khou fhela badani dza Afrika Tshipembe holidei inwe na inwe. Nwaha muñwe na muñwe hu vhaliwa maḡana na maḡana a vhathu vho lovhelaho badani. Vhañwe kha vhathu vhenevha vho lovhaho vha vha vhe si na mulandu. Hone-ha, hu na zwithu zwinzhi zwine zwa nga itwa zwine zwa nga fhungudza dzimpfu hedzi.

Vhathu vhane vha reila goloi dzavho vho kambwiwa ndi vhañwe vha vhane vha vhangha khombo. Ngavhe vhathu vho raloho vha tshi ri vho kambwiwa vho ralo, vha thoma vha eḡela u swika halwa vhu tshi thafha, vha kona u dzhena mimoḡoroni yavho vha ya hune vha ya hone.

Tshiñwe tshine tsha nga itwa ndi u fara havha vhathu vhane vha reila mimoḡoro vho kambwiwa. Arali vha nga farwa vha ḡewa zwigwevho zwi vhavhaho, khamusi vha nga pfa. Zwino u wana uri vhañwe a vha litshi vhukhaxhi ho raliho ngauri vha ḡivhana na mapholisa vha badani. /10/

**MBUDZISO YA 5 / QUESTION 5**

Kha vha pindulele mafhungo a tevhelaho u ya kha Tshivendḡa:

Translate the following passage into Tshivendḡa:

He said to the white man, "Boss, that old man you gave a ticket for pension is younger than me, and you have refused to give me one. Surely you aren't being fair! No, you must give me one too. Indeed, today you will give me one."

"No, old man," said the white man, "Go! You are making too much noise, go home!"

"I am not going to leave without a ticket. If you don't give me one, I will follow you to your commissioner." He said this while tapping the table with his forefinger. /10/

**MBUDZISO YA 6 / QUESTION 6**

Kha vha ḡwale maanea a mitaladzi i sa paḡi 20 nga nthihi ya thoho dzi tevhelaho nga Tshivendḡa:

Write an essay of about 20 lines in Tshivendḡa on one of the following topics:

- (a) Vhuimabisi (At the bus stop)
- (b) Nyambedzano vhukati ha mme na ḡwana khitshini (A dialogue between mother and daughter in the kitchen)

/20/

**TOTAL : [100]**

**XITSONGA (TSONGA)**

**XIVUTISO XA 1 / QUESTION 1: Multiple choice questions**

**[TURN OVER]**

- a. The four types of narrations (story-telling) which are part of folklore are:
1. fables, folktales, riddles and praise poems.
  2. myths, praise poems, folktales and songs.
  3. legends, fables, myths and folktales.
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- b. Which of the following is the unique and typical feature which characterises a language as belonging to the Bantu language family?
1. It makes use of a class system and concordial agreement.
  2. It is spoken by many people on the African continent.
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  3. Many hands make light work.
  4. A person is what he is because of other people.
- d. The ceremony which marks the end of the mourning period of a widow is called...
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  4. an initiation ceremony.
- e. Which option contains words which cannot be directly translated into an African language before first being specified?
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- f. A characteristic feature of praise poems is that ...
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- h. Proverbs are phrases which are used in a community to ...
1. express general truths.
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  2. It forms a meaningful, stylistically well-formed whole.
  3. It is produced without consideration of the larger context in which the passage occurs.
  4. It is a word-for-word translation from the original.
- j. In television programmes the standard form of a language is most likely to be used in...
1. game shows.
  2. dramas.
  3. talk shows.
  4. news bulletins.

/10/

## XIVUTISO 2: MATSALWA / LITERATURE

### 2.1 MITSHEKETO / FOLKTALES

- 2.1.1 Nyika marito lama tirhisiwaka ku sungula ntsheketo wa Xitsonga u tlhela u vula ntirho wa wona.  
Give the words that are used to begin (introduce) a Xitsonga folktale and give their function. (2)
- 2.1.2 Xana hi wahi marito lama tirhisiwaka ku hetelela ntsheketo wa Xitsonga?  
Which words are used to end a Xitsonga folktale? (1)
- 2.1.3 Nyika xikombiso xin'we xa mikongomelo ya mitsheketo.  
Give one example of the themes of folktales. (1)
- 2.1.4 Xana nhlawulo wa swimunhuhatwa ni mbangu swi pfuna yini eka ntsheketo?  
How do the choice of characters and the correct setting (milieu) help in a folktale? (2)
- 2.1.5 Nyika swikombiso swimbirhi swa swimunhuhatwa swa le ka mitsheketo.  
Give two examples of characters in folktales. (2)

[TURN OVER]

- 2.1.6 Xana hi ku vona ka wena mitsheketo yi na vumundzuku lebyinene kumbe yi ta helela emoyeni? Seketela nhlamulo ya wena.  
In your opinion, do folktales have a bright future or will they disappear into thin air? Support your opinion. (2)

## 2.2 SWITLHOKOVETSELO SWA NDHAVUKO / SWIPHATO / PRAISE POEMS

- 2.2.1 Xana i vamani vaqambhi va swithokovetselo swa ndhavuko?  
Who are the composers of traditional praise poems? (2)
- 2.2.2 Boxa swihlawulekisi swinharhu swa xivumbeko xa xithokovetselo xa ndhavuko.  
Mention three specific formulae for a traditional praise poem. (3)
- 2.2.3 Hi tihi tithekiniki tin'wana timbirhi leti nga tirhisiwaka ku vumba xithokovetselo xa ndhavuko?  
Which other two linguistic devices/techniques can be used to create a traditional praise poem? (2)

## 2.3 TINSIMU / SONGS

- 2.3.1 Boxa mitirho ya mune ya tinsimu ta ndhavuko.  
Mention four functions of traditional songs. (4)
- 2.3.2 Hlamusela xivumbeko xa tinsimu ta ndhavuko hi ku komisa.  
Briefly explain the structure of traditional songs. (2)

## 2.4 SWITEKATEKISANI/MITHAYITO / RIDDLES

- 2.4.1 Xana switekatekisani swi tala ku endliwa rini naswona hi vamani?  
When does riddling usually take place and by whom? (1)
- 2.4.2 Nyika xikombiso xa xitekatekisani ni nhlamuselo ya xona.  
Give an example of a riddle and its meaning. (2)
- 2.4.3 Vula mitirho mimbirhi ya switekatekisani.  
Give two functions of riddles. (2)

## 2.5 SWIVURISO / PROVERBS

Tirhisa swivuriso leswi eswivulweni ku humelerisa tinhlamuselo ta swona:  
Use these proverbs in sentences in order to reveal their meanings:

- 2.5.1 Kuwa ro tshwuka ri ni xivungu endzeni. (2)
- 2.5.2 Nhwanyana i huku yo khomela vayeni. (2)
- 2.5.3 Nghala yi vomba exihlahleni. (2)

## 2.6 SWIVULAVULELO / IDIOMS

Nyika tinhlamuselo ta swivulavulelo leswi:  
Give the meanings of the following idioms:

- 2.6.1 Ku famba swa vonisa. (2)  
 2.6.2 Ku tivona. (2)  
 2.6.3 Ku hela matimba. (2)  
**/40/**

### XIVUTISO 3: XIKAMBELANTWISISO / COMPREHENSION TEST

Hlaya ndzimana leyi landzelaka kutani u hlamula swivutiso leswi yi landzelaka:  
 Read the following paragraph and then answer the questions that follow it:

Nghala yi wela eka ndyangu wa swimanga. Nghala yi tala ku vitaniwa hosi ya swiharhi. Nghala yi hlota no dlaya timhunti na timangwa. Tinkati hi tona ti hlotaka swinene. Ti tala ku hlota hi mitlawa. Tinghala ti tsakela ngopfu ku hanya endhawini ya byanyi. Ti hanya hi mitlawa.

#### Swivutiso/questions:

- 3.1 Xana loko va ku “Nghala yi wela eka ndyangu wa swimanga” swi vula yini?  
 What does it mean when they say, “Nghala yi wela eka ndyangu wa swimanga”? (2)
- 3.2 Tirhisa rito ‘hosi’ eka swivulwa swimbirhi leswi nga ni tinhlamuselo to hambana ta rito leri.  
 Use the word “hosi” in two sentences to show the different meanings of this word. (4)
- 3.3 Xana timangwa ni timhunti swona swi dya yini? Vula swilo swimbirhi.  
 What do zebras and duikers eat? Mention two things. (2)
- 3.4 Nyika mavizweni wa rito ‘ndyangu’.  
 Give the synonym of the word ‘ndyangu’. (1)
- 3.5 Hlanganisa swivulwa leswimbirhi swi va xivulwa xin’we u tirhisa rin’we ra marito lama nga eswiangini.  
 Join these two sentences to become one using one of the words in brackets.  
 Tinghala ti tsakela ngopfu ku hanya endhawini ya byanyi. Ti hanya hi mitlawa.  
 (hikuva/naswona) (1)  
**/10/**

### XIVUTISO 4: VUHUNDZULUXI / TRANSLATION \_\_\_

Tlhela u tsala ndzimana leyi landzelaka hi Xinghezi.

Rewrite the following paragraph in English.

Namuntlha ndzi tlangile bolo ya milenge. Hi hlurile hi ntlhanu eka tandza. Endzhaku ka sweswo manana u ndzi yisile eka Wimpy. Ndzi xavile bega na machipisi. Ndzi vonile Bongji na buti wa yena.

**/10/**

### XIVUTISO 5: VUHUNDZULUXI / TRANSLATION \_\_\_

Tlhela u tsala ndzimana leyi hi Xitsonga xo hlantsweka:  
 Rewrite this paragraph in good, idiomatic Xitsonga:

**[TURN OVER]**

One day, a donkey and a goat, after travelling a very long distance, felt tired. The animals saw a car coming and asked for a lift. The driver of the car told the animals to get into the car. The animals gladly got inside the car. The driver requested the animals to pay for the trip. **/10/**

### **XIVUTISO 6: N'WANGULANO KUMBE XITSALWANA / DIALOGUE OR ESSAY**

Hlawula yin'we ya tihlokomhaka leti landzelaka kutani u tsala n'wangulano kumbe xitsalwana hi Xitsonga:

Choose one of the following topics and write a dialogue or an essay in Xitsonga:

- 6.1 Doroba leri ndzi tshamaka eka rona/ My town.
- 6.2 Thicara na nese va burisana hi mitirho ya vona/ A conversation between a teacher and a nurse about their work.
- 6.3 Nhlawulo wa mfumo wa miganga eAfrika-Dzonga hi lembe ra 2016./ Local government elections in South Africa in the year 2016.
- 6.4 N'wana loyi a onheke a vulavula ni mutswari wa yena loyi a kwateke/ A guilty child having a conversation with his/her angry parent. **/20/**

**NTSENGO HINKWAWO: [100]**