

AFL1503

May/June 2016

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

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

**EXAMINERS
FIRST**

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SECOND

Closed book examination.

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This paper consists of 49 pages.

Go to the section on YOUR PARTICULAR LANGUAGE and ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

All answers must be written in the exam script.

[TURN OVER]

ZULU/ISIZULU**UMBUZO/QUESTION 1**

Funda izingxoxo ezilandelayo bese ugwalisa izekhala
Read the following dialogues and then select the missing word from the options given

Kwadokotela

- A Sawubona Mandla! Unani namhlanje?
B. Sawubona Dokotela . . (a) kahle Ngiphethwe (b)
A Ngabe . (c) na?
B Yebo, kakhulu Dokotela Futhi ikhanda lami .(d)
A Mandla, (e) embhedeni Ngifuna (f)

Sikhuluma ocingweni

- A (g) nguCeliwe okhulumayo
B (h) sawubona ufuna ukukhuluma (i)?
A. Ngicela ukukhuluma noThoko
B: Ngiyaxolisa . .(j) manje

- (a) 1) unjani
2) angizizwa
3) awuzizwa
4) ngiyazizwa

- (b) 1) yisifuba
2) isifuba
3) esifuba
4) yesifuba

- (c) 1) sibuhlungu
2) ubuhlungu
3) kubuhlungu
4) yibuhlungu

- (d) 1) iyashisa
2) liyashisa
3) kuyashisa
4) buyashisa

- (e) 1) awulali
2) awulale
3) awulele
4) awulala

- (f) 1) ukukupopola
2) ukusipopola

[TURN OVER]

- 3) ukungipopola
4) ukubapopola
- (g) 1) sawubona
2) siyakubona
3) ngiyakubona
4) bayakubona
- (h) 1) cha
2) yebo
3) ngiyakuzwa
4) angazi
- (i) 1) namı
2) nobanı
3) kubanı
4) ubanı
- (j) 1) ukhona
2) abekho
3) angikho
4) akekho

[10]

UMBUZO/QUESTION 2(a)

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

- (a) Umfundisi ufuna ubani? (the students)
(b) AmaZulu ahlala kuphi? (kwaZulu-Natal)
(c) Inkosikazi ithenga nini esitolo? (on Tuesday)
(d) Uvelaphi uMnumzane Ntuli? (Cape Town)
(e) Ingane iphuzani? (milk)

(10)

UMBUZO/QUESTION 2(b)

Tshela abantu abalandelayo ukuthi benzeni 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)

Example / Isibonelo Umntwana, (-phuza), umuthi
Mntwana, phuza umuthi!

- (a) Umfana, (-sula), umlomo
(b) OSipho, (-bhema), endlini (negative)
(c) UThandi, (-cima), izibane
(d) UNtombi, (-pheka), ukudla
(e) Indoda, (-enza), umsebenzi wakho

(10)
[20]

[TURN OVER]

UMBUZO/QUESTION 3(a)

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

Example/ Isibonelo Kukhona izintombi ezingaki? (-hlanu)
Kukhona izintombi ezinhlanu.

- (a) Ba-oda iwayini elinjani? (-mhlophe)
- (b) Intombi ithanda isinkwa esinjani? (-nsundu)
- (c) Kukhona abantu abangakanani erestorentini? (-ningi)
- (d) Uweta ubalethela isobho elinjani? (-shisa)
- (e) Amadoda afuna utshwala ubunjani? (-mnandi)

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

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokubhala izivumelwano zikamenziwa
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct object concords

Example/ Isibonelo: Ukhokhele uswidi Sibongile na? Yebo, ngi_ khokhele
Yebo, ngiwukhokhele.

- (a) Bazodonsa imali ebhange na? Yebo, bazo_ dons.
- (b) Wena uthanda abangani bakho na? Yebo, ngiya_ thanda
- (c) UJames ubingelela isalukazi? Yebo, uya_ bingelela
- (d) Isisebenzi sithela amanzi emotweni? Yebo, siya_ thela.
- (e) UThoko wazi uJohn Shabalala na? Yebo, uya_ azi.

(10)
[20]**UMBUZO/QUESTION 4**

Phendula imbuzo elandelayo ukuze ikhombise inkathi ezayo
Answer the following questions so that they indicate future actions

Example / Isibonelo: Nizokwenzani? (-sebenza)
Sizosebenza

- (a) Nizokwenzani? (-thenga ushukela esitolo)
- (b) Bazokwenzani ngeviki elizayo? (-funda isiZulu)
- (c) Ilanga lizokwenzani? (-shisa)
- (d) Inkosikazi izokwenzani kusasa? (-ayina ingubo).
- (e) (Wena) uzokwenzani? (-ya ekhaya)
- (f) UThandi uzokwenzani? (-huva phansi)
- (g) Intombi izokwenzani? (-fonela umngane)
- (h) Amantombazane azokwenzani? (-sula ifenisha)
- (i) Abafana bazokwenzani? (-dlala ibhola)
- (j) (Yena) uzokwenzani? (-geza izitsha)

[20]**[TURN OVER]**

UMBUZO/QUESTION 5

Shintsha ibizo olinikeziwe wenze isabizwana sokukhomba esikhomba endaweni oyinikeziwe
Change the given noun to a demonstrative pronoun that points at a specified position

Example/ Isibonelo Thatha ubisi efrijini (Pos. 2)

Thatha lolo bisi efrijini

- (a) Sebenzisa imali yakho (Pos. 1)
- (b) Faka izincwadi ebhokisini (Pos. 2)
- (c) Vala ibhokisi (Pos. 2)
- (d) Hambani niyoposa amaphasela (Pos. 2)
- (e) Fonela umuntu kusasa (Pos. 1)
- (f) Vula umnyango bhuti. (Pos. 1)
- (g) Gqokani amabhantshi makhosikazi (Pos. 2)
- (h) Biza abantwana Thoko. (Pos. 3)
- (i) Fundelani ubudokotela boThemba (Pos. 2)
- (j) Qeda iziqu zika-BA ngalo ngalo nyaka (Pos. 1)

[20]

UMBUZO/QUESTION 6

Qedela imisho elandelayo ngokulungisa ubunini phakathi emishweni
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form

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

Behlise ngo-3 senti inani lobisi

- (a) Inyama (--imvu) iyabiza.
- (b) Leli yibhola (--abafana).
- (c) Izindlu (--idolobha) ziyadula.
- (d) Imoto (--ubaba) idinga uphethroli
- (e) Amasondo (--imoto) agcwele umoya

[10]

AMAMAKI EWONKE: [100]

[TURN OVER]

ISIXHOSA**QUESTION 1****Instructions**

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

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

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3
- etc

- a Which of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to tell someone to be careful?
- 1 *Khawulezisa!*
 - 2 *Baleka!*
 - 3 *Ndilinde!*
 - 4. *Lumka!*
- b Indicate which one of the Xhosa phrases below would be used to express the concept 'It is enough'
- 1 Kulungile.
 - 2 Ndihluthi
 - 3 Kwanele.
 - 4. Kuhle
- c *Ndicela* means
- 1 I am lost
 - 2 I request
 - 3 I know
 - 4 I like
- d Select the phrase which would be used to direct a command to more than one person
- 1 Hamba!
 - 2 Nceda hamba
 - 3. Bayahamba
 - 4. Hambani!

[TURN OVER]

e The word *ngokukhawuleza* can be translated as

- 1 inside
- 2 fast / soon
- 3 underneath
- 4 misfortune

f. The possessive concord of *isonka* is

- 1 *ba*
2. *a*
- 3 *sa*
- 4 *la*

g Select an appropriate answer to the question *Ukhona? / is she/he here?*

- 1 Ndicela undincedo
- 2 Ewe ukhona
- 3 Ufike izolo
- 4 Akakafiki

h The word *Ndilambile* is used to express the sentence

1. 'I am thirsty '
- 2 'I am tired'.
- 3 'I am hungry '
- 4 'I am full '

i. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about the tense formative *-ya-*?

- 1 The verb in which it is used does not have to be followed by an object or any word
- 2 it reflects the perfect tense
3. It represents the long form of the present tense.
- 4 It is always preceded by a subject concord

j Select the correct form of the reflexive verb in order to complete the following sentence.
UCirha u _____ efama 'Cirha works for himself on the farm '

- 1 yasebenzisa
- 2 yabasebenza
- 3 yazisebenzela
- 4 sebenzela

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2/UMBUZO 2

Gqibezela ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ngokubhala izivumelanisi zentloko ezifanelekileyo okanye ngokuguqula amagama akwizibiyeli
Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct subject concords. Also write the correct form of the words in brackets

Umzekelo. UNomsa -hlamba umzimba (nga- isepha)
UNomsa uhlamba umzimba ngesepha

- OoThandeka --ya phesheya (nga- inqwelo moya)
- Umakhulu --khwela ibhasi yonke imihla ekuseni.
- Thina --hamba (nga- imoto) ukuya eGoli
- Hayi, intombazana ---kho esikolweni namhlanje ngoba ---gula
- Nina --phethe imali na?
- "Molweni Mhlekezazi Mafuya --njani? Hayi, --khona ---khali nganto "
- Wena -sebenza kakhulu (uMgqibelo)
- Umfana -thenga ubisi (Pick & Pay).
- Thina --thenga inyama (na- amazabane) (na- ithanga).
- Emalanga indoda -suka ngo-4 ukuya ekhaya

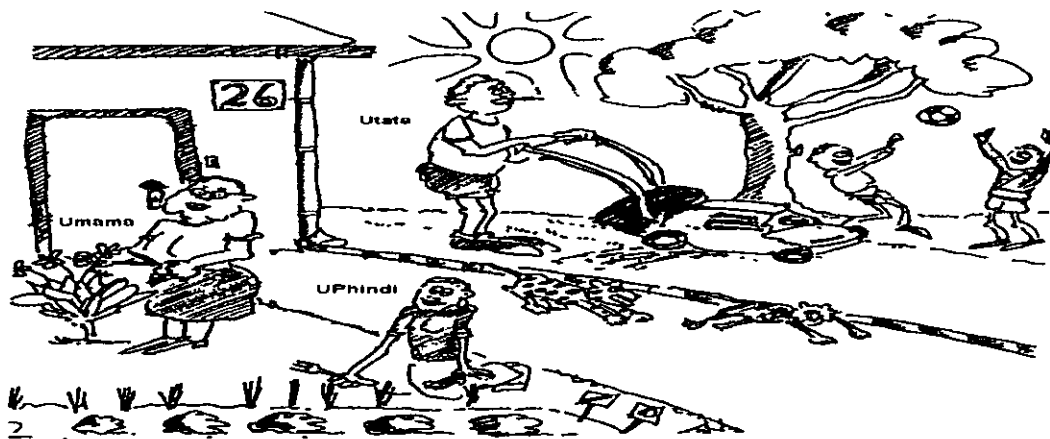
/20/

QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3

3.1 Jonga umfanekiso ongezantsi uze uphendule imbuzo elandelayo ngesiXhosa
Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Xhosa sentences

- Wenzani utata?
- Umama wenzani?
- Kukho abafana abangaphi?
- Ingaba abafana bayatshaya na?
- UPhindi udlala ibhola na?
- Inja iyayithanda ikati na?
- Inja yenzani?
- Ikati yenzani?
- Linjani izulu?
- Wena uyakuthanda ukusebenza egadini?

(10)



[TURN OVER]

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

- a 1
b 2
c. 3
etc

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

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

- a 1 uZola
2 Themba
3 Siphos
4 Siphokazi

- b. 1 kuwe
2 wena
3 kuni
4 nina

- c. 1 nawe
2 nani
3 nam
4 nabo

- d 1 intle
2 kakuhle
3. kuhle
4. kamnandi

- e 1 sukuma
2 hamba
3 goduka
4 sala

[TURN OVER]

- f. 1 wena
2 zona
3 nawe
4. kanjani
- g 1 makhosikazi
2 bafana
3 mantombazana
4 madoda
- h. 1 salani
2. hlalani
3 molweni
4 yizani
- i 1 Ewe
2 Hayi
3 ninjani?
4 phila
- j 1 kamnandi
2 kubuhlunu
3 ngokukhawuleza
4 kakuhle

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

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

Umzekelo. Uphumla nini umakhulu (on Sunday)
Uphumla ngeCawe

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

/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5

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

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

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

- (a) intombazana, (-dontsa), umoya (negative)
- (b) ooThemba, (-lungisa), endlini namhlanje
- (c) uNokuzola, (-pheka), inyama yenkukhu
- (d) uMamdla, (-qala), uvavanyo lwakho lwesiXhosa
- (e) amantombazana, (-za) apha (10)

5.2 Bhala izivakalisi ezilandelayo ngesiNgesi okanye ngesiBhulu.
Translate the following phrases into English or Afrikaans

- (a) Ithini idilesi yakho yasekhaya, nditsho apho uhlaia khona?
 - (b) Ithini inombolo yakho yesazisi? Yho, ndiyilibele ngoku!
 - (c) Amanzi alungile kodwa i-oyile iyashota. Ndikuthelele wona na nkosikazi?
 - (d) "Umnumzana Sokhuthu ufikile na?" "Uxolo, akekho ngoku kodwa uzobuya emini"
 - (e) "Mandikwazise, Thabo nguNosipho lo" "Ndibulela ukukwazi ntombi entle!" (10)
- /20/**

QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6

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

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

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

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

Umzekelo Uyibhatalele iswiti Sibongile? Ewe, ndi_bhatalele
Ewe, ndiyibhatalele.

- (a) Ingaba bazotsala imali ebhankini? Ewe, bazo_tsala.
(b) Wena uyabathanda abahlobo bakho? Ewe, ndiya_thanda
(c) Ingaba uJames ubulisa ixhegwazana? Ewe, uya_bulisa
(d) Umsebenzi uthela amanzi emotweni? Ewe, uya_thela
(e) Ingaba uThoko uyamazisi uJohn Saliwa? Ewe, uya_azi

(5)
/10/

AMANQAKU EWONKE/TOTAL MARKS: [100]

[TURN OVER]

NORTHERN SOTHO

QUESTION 1

Instructions

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

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

- a. 1
- b. 4
- c. 3
- etc

- a. The phrase 'Ankê o hlabošê lentšu' will be used to tell someone to
- 1 speak louder
 - 2 hurry up
 - 3 speak slower
 - 4 repeat something
- b. The personal pronoun of *mosadi* is
- 1 yôna
 - 2 wêna
 - 3 wôna
 - 4 yêna
- c. Which form of the verb is illustrated by the change of the verb stem 'bôna' to 'ipôna'?
- 1 Negative form
 - 2 Stative form
 - 3 Reflexive form
 - 4 Possessive form
- d. Which one of the following phrases would be an appropriate response to *Ke nakô mang?*
- 1 *Ke Sontaga*
 - 2 *Ke morutiši*
 - 3 *Ke iri ya bobêdi*
 - 4 *Ke a leboga*
- e. The phrase *ke mô lebelông* can be translated as
- 1 I'm on holiday
 - 2 I'm in a hurry
 - 3 I'm thirsty
 - 4 I'm sorry

[TURN OVER]

- f Select the correct subject concord for the noun 'kgarebê'
- 1 e
 - 2 o
 3. a
 - 4 di
- g An example of a noun in class 7 is
- 1 leihlô
 2. sebôdu
 - 3 kgôšî
 - 4 motse
- h Adjectives are used to describe nouns. This construction is formed as follows in Northern Sotho
- 1 Noun + possessive concord + subject concord + adjective stem
 - 2 Noun + demonstrative + subject concord + adjective stem
 - 3 Noun + possessive concord + class prefix + adjective stem
 - 4 Noun + demonstrative + class prefix + adjective stem
- i The demonstrative *yê* is used together with nouns in class
1. 1 and 6
 - 2 3 and 8
 - 3 4 and 9
 - 4 5 and 7
- j Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct because of the way in which the present tense *-a-* is used?
- 1 Yêna o a apea dijô
 - 2 Ke a kîtima ka lebêlô.
 3. Bôna ba a êtêla mang?
 - 4 Lesogana le a ithuta

/10/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2

2 1 Complete the following dialogue by writing down the missing parts. (Write down the sentences next to the numbers in your exam script as indicated)

**THABANG O THUŠA MALOME
'THABANG HELPS UNCLE'**

THABANG: (a) _____!
Hello uncle!

MALOME: (b) _____ (c) _____?
Yes, hello my child. How are you?

THABANG: (d) _____ (e) _____?
I am well. How are you?

MALOME: Re gōna, fêla ke kgopêla gore o nthušê ka serapanêng
We are still well, but I ask you to please help me in the garden

(f) _____
I am tired.

THABANG: (g) _____?
How can I help you?

MALOME: (h) _____
Please water the garden

THABANG: (i) _____
All nght, uncle.

MALOME: (j) _____
Thank you. (10)

2 2 Translate the following sentences into Northern Sotho

- (a) How much is a glass of Coke?
- (b) No, I don't work on Sundays
- (c) You must learn hard
- (d) I have a car
- (e) The sun is hot

(10)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Give the Northern Sotho equivalents for the following.

- (a) finger
- (b) tooth
- (c) head
- (d) ear
- (e) mouth

(5)

3.2 Translate the following sentences into English / Afrikaans.

- (a) Bôna ba dula kgauswi le rena
- (b) O ya gae neng?
- (c) Bosô bo bjang lehôno?
- (d) Ke go kwêla bohloko
- (e) Selô sê o se bitša eng?

(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) Bana ba tiô rutha (lewatlê). 'The children will swim in the sea '
- (b) Ankê ba yê (koko) 'Please let them go to granny's place '
- (c) Tatê o nyaka go rêka kôlô (selemô). 'Dad wants to buy a car in summer.'
- (d) Re rata go dula (Polokwane) 'We like staying in Polokwane '
- (e) Lesogana le tšwa (polasa) 'The young man comes from the farm.'

(5)

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

- (a) Mokôtle (-nyane) o a tura
'The small bag is expensive.'
- (b) Tatê o bitša monna (-kôpana).
'Dad calls the short man '
- (c) Re bone selô (-ngwê)
'We saw something else '
- (d) Ngwana o na le leina (-botse)
'The child has a pretty name.'
- (e) Lebênkêlé léo ga le na mabôtlélô (-golo).
'That shop does not have big bottles '

(5)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Complete the following sentences by using the numerals in brackets. Read the translations very carefully to determine the type of construction you should use. (Write down the full sentence in your exam script.)
- (a) Bana ba ngwadilê mangwalô (bêdi)
'The children wrote two letters.'
 - (b) Modulasetulô o biditšê pitšô (raro)
'The chairman called the third meeting.'
 - (c) Go na le motho (tee) fêla resturantêng
'There is only one person in the restaurant.'
 - (d) Tatê o na le dipudi (selêla) polasêng ya gagwê
'Father has six goats on his farm.'
 - (e) Mosadi o rêka dipênê (senyane).
'The woman buys nine pens.'
- (5)
- 4.2 Change the following present tense sentences into sentences that reflect actions which were completed in the past:
- (a) Re ya tôrôpông 'We are going to town.'
 - (b) Bôna ba sepela ka taxi 'They go by taxi.'
 - (c) Wena o šoma kudu 'You are working hard.'
 - (d) Masôgana a thôma go ja 'The young men start to eat.'
 - (e) Mma o bôfa phasela ka lenti. 'Mother ties the parcel with a string.'
- (5)
- 4.3 Change the following present tense sentences into future tense sentences:
- (a) Mmušô o buša ka tshwanêlô 'The government rules properly.'
 - (b) Khomphutha e a šoma 'The computer is working.'
- (2)
- 4.4 Include the auxiliary verb stem *-bê* in the following sentences to reflect actions that continued in the past:
- (a) Piti o nyaka go rêka kôlôl 'Piti wants to buy a car.'
 - (b) Masôgana a raloka bolo 'The young men are playing ball.'
 - (c) Thabo o a lwa 'Thabo is fighting.'
- (3)
- 4.5 Give negative responses to the following questions. (Start your answers with 'Aowa, .')
- (a) Bôna ba ithuta Sesotho sa Leboa na? 'Are they studying Northern Sotho?'
 - (b) Bašemane ba tlô botša maaka na? 'Will the boys tell lies?'
 - (c) Sebôdu se bê se nyaka tšhêlêlê na? 'Was the lazy person looking for money?'
 - (d) Lesôgana le utswitšê sellathêkêng na? 'Did the young man steal the cell phone?'
 - (e) A o rata go šoma ka Sontaga na? 'Do you like working on a Sunday?'
- (5)
/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5

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

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

- (a) Joyce o ngwadilê **metsotso** na? Ee, _____
'Did Joyce write the **minutes**? 'Yes, Joyce wrote **them**.'
- (b) Bana ba bone **sellathêkêng** na? Ee, _____
'Did the children see the **cell phone**? 'Yes, the children saw **it**.'
- (c) Modulasetulô o amogêtsê **pêgô** na? Ee, _____
'Did the chairperson receive the **report**? 'Yes, the chairperson received **it**.'
- (d) Banna ba tlô swara **dihlapi** na? Ee, _____
'Will the men catch **fish**? 'Yes, the men will catch **them**.'
- (e) Roger o ilê go bôna **modirêlwa** na? Ee, _____
'Did Roger go to see a **client**? 'Yes, Roger went to see **him**.' (5)

- 5.2 Explain how you would go about creating a deverbative noun in class 1 by using the verb root *-bus-* 'rule' and then use this deverbative noun in a Northern Sotho sentence (5)

- 5.3 Formulate polite requests by using the following words / phrases:

- (a) dijô (asking someone for food)
(b) go bula akhaontô (to request to open an account)
(c) go bolêla ka gonyane (asking someone to speak slowly) (3)

- 5.4 Explain in your own words how you would go about formulating a command directed to a single person as well as to more than one person by using the verb 'dula' (sit) (2)

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

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|--|
| (a) | thipa | tshipi | 'a knife of steel, i.e. a steel knife' |
| (b) | ngwana | ... sekôlô | 'a child of the school, i.e. a pupil' |
| (c) | bogôbê | sefihlôlô | 'porridge of breakfast, i.e. breakfast porridge' |
| (d) | sehlare | gago | 'medicine of yours, i.e. your medicine' |
| (e) | dijô | ... mosetsana | 'the food of the girl, i.e. the girl's food' |
- (5)

/20/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 6

Choose ONE of the topics below and then write five (5) Northern Sotho sentences ALL related to this ONE topic. Also give the English / Afrikaans translation of each sentence.

- (a) Kêrêkêng 'At church'
- (b) Pankêng 'At the bank'
- (c) Sekôlông 'At school'
- (d) Karatšhêng 'At the filling station'
- (e) Resturantêng 'At the restaurant'

/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 NOT 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 isin 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 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

QUESTION 2

a Answer the following question with reference to the pictures

i) Ke mang yô?



ii) A ke monna le mosadi?



iii) Monnamogolo yô, o dira eng?



iv) A monna le mosadi ba na le ngwana?



v) A setshwantshô sê ke sa mosimane? Ke sa mong?



(5)

[TURN OVER]

- b Give the correct term for each of the following in Setswana and use the word you give in a Setswana sentence stating that it is yours

knees
finger
eye
hair
ears

(10)

- c. Write a short dialogue between you (nna) and a doctor (ngaka) The doctor asks you if you have a pain You answer that you have a pain He/She asks you to open your mouth and put out your tongue He further asks if you have a cough You answer that you don't have a cough

(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 senti! Ke batla go le ruta ka ga HIV/AIDS. Bolwêitse bô, ga se bolwêitse jaaka malwêitse a mangwê Ga o itse fa o na le bolwêitse 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 bolwêitse ba mofuta o mongwe jaaka bolwêitse ba sehuba kgotsa nyumonia

- i) Se reetseng!
- ii) Ga ke batle go le ruta ka ga bolwêitse ba HIV/AIDS
- iii) Ke bolwêitse jaaka malwêitse a mangwê
- iv) O itse fa o na le bolwêitse bô
- v) Ga o simolole go lwala fêla.
- vi) Mogare wa HIV ga o o amogele ka madi fêla
- vii) Ga o tsêne mo mading ka thôbalanô
- viii) O kgona go se tsene mo mading
- ix) Mogare wa HIV ga o bule tsela go malwêitse a mangwe
- x) O ka se bolaiwe ke bolwêitse ba 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 karatšhêng
- 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 (kôloi).
- 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 paragraph 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/

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5

a. State for each picture what the weather is like

i)



ii)



iii)



iv)



v)



(5)

[TURN OVER]

b Give the Setswana for the following sentences

- 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)

c 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)

d Give the plural form of the following nouns and use each noun (the plural form) in a sentence of your own:

- i) rra
 - ii) tsêbê
 - iii) mosetsana
 - iv) bogôbê
 - v) lonaka
- (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 tshwaretswe 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**Answer ALL the questions****POTSO 1**

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

Ditumediso

Sebui A

Sebui B

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Dumela.. | (ii) . bomme |
| (iii) phela jwang? | (iv) .. phela (v)... o phela jwang? |
| (iv) . phela hantle | (iiv) salang ... bomme |
| (iiiv) leemedi la motho wa pele bonngweng ke . le | (iiiv) ... bongateng |
| (ix) leemedi la motho wa boraro bonngweng ke le | (x) .. bongateng (10) |

POTSO 2

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

- | | |
|---|------|
| (i) Banana ba phehile papa | |
| (ii) Baithuti ba bangata ba tsamaile ha ba qeta ho ngola. | |
| (iii) Dikgoho di bulailwe ke mokaole | |
| (iv) Re tla ba bona hosane | |
| (v) Joko ya dikgomo e robehile | (10) |

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

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Moithuti o ngola teko. | |
| (ii) Banna ba apere dikobo | |
| (iii) Nkgono o pepile ngwana | |
| (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba tsamaya ka maoto | |
| (v) Kolori ya ntate e robehile | (5) |

[TURN OVER]

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

Mohlala. mose o --- (sehla)
Mose o mosehla

- (i) Bohobe bo --- (sweu)
- (ii) Jwang bo----(tala)
- (iii) Seeta se---(tjha)
- (iv) Lerole le---(fubedu)
- (v) Mosadi e---(hoio) (5)

POTSO 3

- (a) Tlatselleisa ka mahokedi a nepahetseng / Fill in the right subject concords
Mohlala Bana ja moroho >bana ba ja moroho

- (a) Mme batla dijo.
- (b) Batho . rwala merwalo
- (c) Hlooho ya ka bohloko
- (d) Sekepe. . .sesa lewatle
- (e) Ntate kganna kolo (5)

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

- (a) Leihlo
- (b) Sefako. ...
- (c) Nkgono .
- (d) Lekgowa..
- (e) Ntja (5)

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

- (a) Morero o ithutela bongaka
- (b) Hosane ke ya Unisa.
- (c) Bekeng e tlang ke ngola teko ya Sesotho
- (d) Re ya le metswalle sekolong ka Moqebelo
- (e) Ke a ja (10)

POTSO 4

- (a) Fana ka mahokedi le maemedi a latelang / Provide concords and pronouns for the following
- (i) Moithuti o ngola teko
 - (ii) Banna ba apere dikobo.
 - (iii) Nkgono o pepile ngwana
 - (iv) Mpho le Thabo ba tsamaya ka maoto
 - (v) Kolor ya ntate e robehile
- (10)
- (b) Fetolela dipolelo tse latelang Sesothong / Translate the following sentences into Sesotho
- (i) A woman loves her children
 - (ii) Father is driving his car
 - (iii) Pule works at the shebeen
 - (iv) Mother is ironing the clothes
 - (v) Girls swim in a pool
- (10)

POTSO 5

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

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

POTSO 6

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

My birthday
Our home
At the market

(10)

MATSHWAO: [100]

[TURN OVER]

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

- a 1
- b 2
- c 3 etc

Kadokodela

- A: Sawubona Mandla! Unjani namhlanje?
- B: Sawubona dokotela. (a) kahle Ngiphetfwe. (b)
- A: Ngabe (c) na?
- B: Yebo, kakhulu Dokotela Futsi inhloko yami. (d)
- A: Mandla, (e) embhedzeni Ngifuna. (f) (6)

Sikhuluma ecingweni

- A: (g) nguCeliwe lokhulumako
- B: (h) sawubona ufuna kukhuluma (i)?
- A: Ngicela kukhuluma naThoko
- B: Ngiyacolisa (j) manje. (4)

(a)

- (1) unjani
- (2) angitiva
- (3) awutiva
- (4) ngiyativa

[TURN OVER]

(b)

- (1) sifuba
- (2) isifuba
- (3) esifuba
- (4) yesifuba

(c)

- (1) sibuhlungu
- (2) ubuhlungu
- (3) kubuhlungu
- (4) yibuhlungu

(d)

- (1) iyashisa
- (2) iyashisa
- (3) kuyashisa
- (4) buyashisa

(e)

- (1) awulali
- (2) awulale
- (3) awulele
- (4) awulala

(f)

- (1) kukupopola
- (2) kusipopola
- (3) kungipopola
- (4) kubapopola

(g)

- (1) sawubona
- (2) siyakubona
- (3) ngiyakubona
- (4) bayakubona

(h)

- (1) cha
- (2) yebo
- (3) ngiyakuva
- (4) angati

(i)

- (1) nami
- (2) nabani
- (3) kubani
- (4) bani

(j)

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

[10]

QUESTION 2/UMBUTO 2

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekubhala tivumelwano letilungile noma ngekugucula emagama lakubakaki

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

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

- (a) Uvuke njani . ?
- (b) Ngisaphila, wena -njani?
- (c) Imali (phelile).
- (d) Salukati (yagula)
- (e) Bafana bahamba (iveni)
- (f) Sisebenti ...gcwalisa imoto (phethiloli)
- (g) Bantwana ...tsenga emaswidi (likhefi)
- (h) Mine ...tsela phethiloli (ligalaji)
- (i) Babe ...tfole titsele letinhle (sitolo)
- (j) Lityekhona (likhishi)
- (k) Emantfombatane ...ya (ilabhulali)

[20]

QUESTION 3/UMBUTO 3

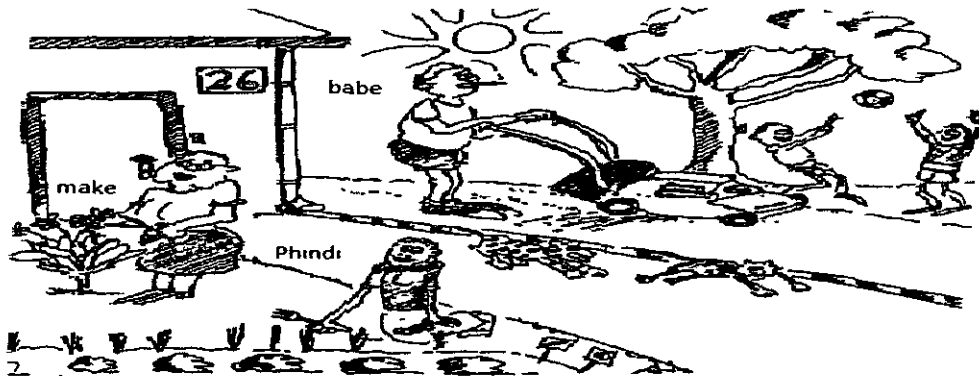
Buka umfanekiso longentasi bese uphendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngeSiswati

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

- (a) Babe uyadlala na?
- (b) Make wentani?
- (c) Kunebafana labangaki?
- (d) Bafana bayabhema na?
- (e) Phindi udlala libhola na?
- (f) Inja iyalitsandza likati na?
- (g) Inja yentani?
- (h) Likati lentani?
- (i) Linjani litulu na?
- (j) Wena utsandza kusebenta engadzini?

[20]

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 4/UMBUTO 4 (a)**

Phendvula imibuto lelandzelako ngesiSiswati ngekuhumushela emagama lakubakaki eSiswatini

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

- (a) Umfundzisi ufuna bani? (the students)
- (b) EmaSwati ahlala kuphi? (eNelspruit)
- (c) Inkhosikati itsenga nini esitolo? (on Tuesday)
- (d) Uvelaphi Mnumzane Ntuli? (Cape Town)
- (e) Umntfwana unatsani ? (milk) (10)

QUESTION 4/UMBUTO 4 (b)

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

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

- (a) Bafundzi, (-fundza), Siswati
 - (b) Siphu, (-ngcolisa), endlini (negative)
 - (c) Umntfwana, (-natsa), umutsi
 - (d) BoSimangele, (-pheka), kudla
 - (e) Indvodza, (-enta), umsebenti wakho (10)
- [20]**

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5/UMBUTO 5 (a)

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

Sibonelo Kukhona tintfombi (-hlanu)
Kukhona tintfombi letsihlanu.

- (a) Batsanda likhofi lelinjani? (-mnandzi)
- (b) Intfombi itsandzal lisobho lelinjani? (-shisa)
- (c) Kukhona bantfu labangakanani erestjurenti? (-ningi)
- (d) Weta ubaletsela lwayini lelinjani? (-bovu)
- (e) Bantswana bafuna ijusi lenjani? (-bandza) (10)

QUESTION 5/UMBUTO 5 (b)

Cedzela imisho lelandzelako ngekulungisa bunikati phakatsi emushweni ngamunye
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence.

Sibonelo Behlise nga-3 senti linani (.. lubisi)
Behlise nga-3 senti linani lelubisi

- (a) Likhasimende linika umsebenti imali ya-(yena)
 - (b) Woyela wa-(imoto) uyashoda
 - (c) Ingubo ya-(emantfombatane) ingcolile.
 - (d) Timoto ta-(tsine) tiseagalaji
 - (e) Thishela wa-(umfana) ufundzile. (10)
- [20]

QUESTION 6/UMBUTO 6

Bhala lokulandzelako ngesiNgisi noma ngesiBhunu
Translate the following into English or Afrikaans

- PEARL Sawubona dzadze, ngingakusita ngani?
GLADYS Indvodzakati yami itawucala kuya esikolweni ngemyaka lotako Idzinga iyunifomu yesikole nalokunye
- PEARL Ufuna iyunifomu yasiphi sikole?
GLADYS Ngifuna iyunifomu yase-Sunnyside Primary School
- PEARL Uneminyaka lemingaki lo mntfwanakho?
GLADYS Uneminyaka lengu-6
- PEARL Imlingana kahle
GLADYS Yebo, kunjalo.
- PEARL Uyayitsenga na?
GLADYS Yebo, ngitawuyitsatsa
- PEARL Kusekhona lokunye lokufunako na?
GLADYS Yebo kusekhona lokunye. Udzinga neticatfulo tesikolo

[TURN OVER]

PEARL
GLADYS
PEARL
GLADYS
PEARL
GLADYS

Ufuna sayizi bani?
Sayizi 2.
Timlingana kahle yini?
Yebo, timlingana kahle
Kusekhona lokunye na?
Sisafuna sikhwama semabhuku.

[10]
AMAMAKI ONKE/TOTAL: [100]

ISINDEBELE/NDEBELE

**Phendula YOKE imibuzo.
Answer ALL the questions.**

UMBUZO 1/QUESTION 1**Instructions**

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

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

a 1
b 3
c. 2
etc.

Funda iinkulumiswano ezilandeko bese uzalisa iinkhala namkha utjhugulule amagama aseembayaneni

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

Kwadorhodere

- A Yetjhe Mandla! Uphethwe yini namhlanje?
 B Yetjhe dorhodere. . (a) kuhle Ngiphethwe . (b)
 A Ingabe (c) na?
 B Iye, khulu Dorhodere Begodu ihlokwami . (d)
 A: Mandla,(e) embhedeni Ngifuna (f) (6)

Sikhuluma emtatweni

- A (g) . nguBanjani okhulumako
 B (h) . yetjhe, ufuna ukukhuluma . (i)?
 A Ngibawa ukukhuluma noThokozile
 B Ngilibalela . . (j) nje (4)

(a)

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

[TURN OVER]

(b)

- (1) sifuba
- (2) isifuba
- (3) esifubeni
- (4) yesifuba

(c)

- (1) sibuhlungu
- (2) ubuhlungu
- (3) kubuhlungu
- (4) ibuhlungu

(d)

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

(e)

- (1) awulali
- (2) akhese ulale
- (3) awukalali
- (4) awukalala

(f)

- (1) ukukupopola
- (2) ukusipopola
- (3) ukungipopola
- (4) ukubapopola

(g)

- (1) Lotjha
- (2) Yetjhe
- (3) ngiyakubona
- (4) bayakubona

(h)

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

[TURN OVER]

(i)

- (1) nami
- (2) nobani
- (3) kubani
- (4) ubani

(j)

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

[10]

QUESTION 2/UMBUZO 2

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokutlola umvumelwano ezilungileko namkha ngokutjhugulula amagama aseembayaneni

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

Isibonelo USipho -hlamba umzimba (nga- isibha
USipho uhlamba umzimba (ngesibha

- (a) -vuke njani (udade)?
- (b) Ngisaphila (nomzana), wena -njani?
- (c) Imali -phelile.
- (d) Isalukazi --yagula
- (e) Abesana--khamba (nga- iveni)
- (f) Isisebenzi --zalisa imodere (nga- ipetrolu)
- (g) Abentwana --thenga amaswidi(ikhefi)
- (h) Mina ---thela ipetrolu (garatjhi)
- (i) Ubaba -thole umthelo ezihle (isitolo).
- (j) Itiye -khona (ikhitjhi)
- (k) Abentazana -ya (ilayibhrari)

[20]

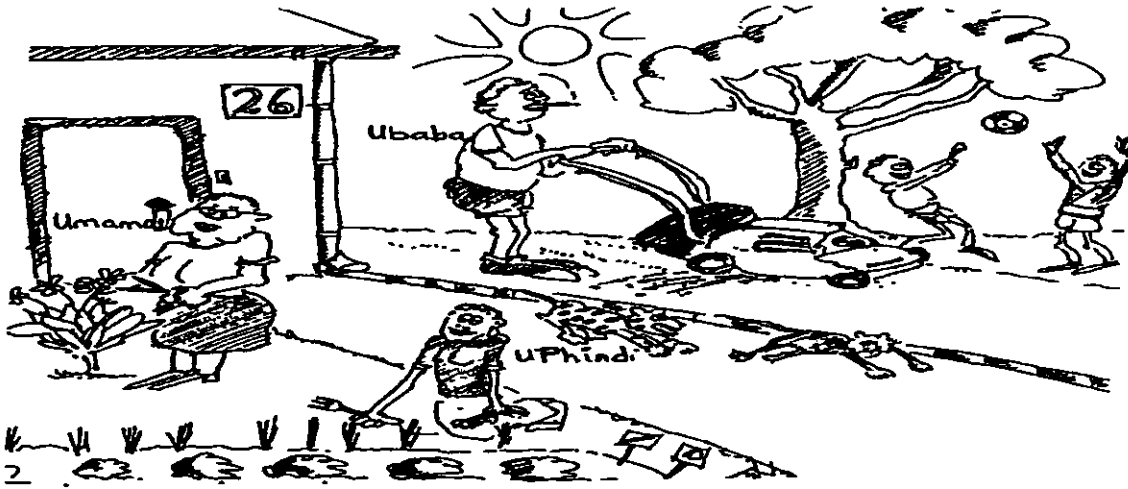
QUESTION 3/UMBUZO 3

Qala isithombe esingenzasi bese uphendula uphendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele
Look at the picture below and then answer the questions that follow in full Zulu sentences

- (a) Ubaba uyadlala na?
- (b) Umma wenzani?
- (c) Kunabesana abangaki?
- (d) Abesana bayabhema na?
- (e) UNtombi udlala ibholo na?
- (f) Inja iyamthanda ukatsu na?
- (g) Inja yenzani?
- (h) Ukatsu wenzani?
- (i) Linjani izulu na?
- (j) Wena uthanda ukusebenza nini esivandeni?

[20]

[TURN OVER]

**QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4 (a)**

Phendula imibuzo elandelako ngesiNdebele ngokutjhugululela amagama aseembayaneni esiNdebeleni.

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

- (a) Utitjhere ufuna ubani? (the students)
- (b) AmaNdebele ahlala kuphi? (kwaNdebele)
- (c) Ikosikazi ithenga nini esitolo? (on Tuesday)
- (d) Uvelaphi uNomzana Ntuli? (Cape Town)
- (e) Umntwana uselani? (milk)

(10)

QUESTION 4/UMBUZO 4 (b)

Tjela abantu abalandelako bona benzeni namkha bangenzini – Tjheja ubunye namkha ubunengi

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

- (a) abafundi, (-funda), isiNdebele
- (b) Siphso, (-silaphaza), ngendlini (negative)
- (c) umntwana, (-sela), isihlahla
- (d) Thandi, nobathathu(-pheka), ukudla
- (e) indoda, (-enza), umsebenzakho

(10)

[20]**[TURN OVER]**

QUESTION 5/UMBUZO 5 (a)

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

Isibonelo Kukhona iintombi (-hlanu)
Kukhona iintombi ezihlanu

- (a) Bathanda ikofi enjani? (-mnandi)
- (b) Intombi ithanda isopo enjani? (-tjhisa)
- (c) Kunabantu abangangani eresturente? (-nengi)
- (d) Uweyita ubalethela iwayini enjani? (-bovu)
- (e) Abantwana bafuna ijuzi enjani? (-makhaza) (10)

Qedelela imitjho elandelako ngokulungisa ubunikazi phakathi emtjhweni ngamunye
Complete the following sentences by giving the correct possessive form in each sentence

Isibonelo Behlise ngamaphesende ama-3 inani (ibisi)
Behlise ngamaphesende ama-3 inani lebisi

- (a) Ikhasitama linikela isisebenzi imali ya-(sona)
 - (b) I-oli ya (imodere) iyatjhoda
 - (c) Ingubo ka-(ugogo) idabukile
 - (d) Imodere za-(thina) zingegratjhi
 - (e) Utitjhere wa-(umsana) ufundile (10)
- [20]**

QUESTION 6/UMBUZO 6

Tiola ikulumo pendulwano elandelako ngesiNgisi namkha ngesiBhunu
Translate the following into English or Afrikaans

- PEARL . Lotjha dade, ngingakusiza ngani?
GLADYS . Umntazana wakwami uzokuthoma ukuya esikoleni ngonmyaka ozako
Udinga ijiniyomu yesikolo nokhunye
- PEARL . Ufuna ijiniyomu yasiphi isikolo?
GLADYS . Ngifuna ijiniyomu ye-Sunnyside Primary School
- PEARL . Uneminyaka emingaki umntwanakho?
GLADYS . Uneminyaka esi-6
- PEARL . Imlingana kuhle
GLADYS . Iye, kunjalo
- PEARL . Uyayithenga na?
GLADYS . Iye, ngizoyithatha
- PEARL . Kusesekhona okhunye okufunako na?
GLADYS . Iye, kusese khona okhunye Udinga namanyathelo wesikolo
- PEARL . Ufuna sayizi bani?

[TURN OVER]

GLADYS Sayizi 2
PEARL Amlingana kuhle na?
GLADYS Iye, amlingana kuhle
PEARL Kusese khona okhunye na?
GLADYS Sisafuna isikhwama seencwadi

[10]
INANI LILOKE /TOTAL: [100]

[TURN OVER]

TSHIVENḐA**MBUDZISO 1/QUESTION 1**

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer.

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

[TURN OVER]

- (f) Tshivenda is widely understood in (1)
- 1 North west Province
 - 2 Limpopo province, part of Mpumalanga province, Gauteng province and even in Zimbabwe
 - 3 Eastern Cape province
 - 4 Bloemfontein
 - 5 Gamka
- (g) If your lecturer greet you and you are a woman, when you respond what are you going to say? (1)
- 1 Ndaa!
 - 2 Ee!
 - 3 Ndi zwone
 - 4 Aa!
 - 5 Khamusi
- (h) Dzina laṅu li pfi nnyi? What does it mean in English? (1)
- 1 Tshifani
 - 2 What is your surname?
 - 3 What is your name?
 - 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 Noun class system and agglutination
 - 2 Prefix and verb stem
 - 3 Proverbs and roots
 - 4 Morphemes and roots
 - 5 Roots and stems
- (j) In a Tshivenda sentence the verb must agree with the subject by means of (1)
- 1 morphemes
 - 2 concords
 - 3 stems
 - 4 pronoun
 - 5 affix

/10/

[TURN OVER]

MBUDZISO 2/QUESTION 2

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

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

/20/

MBUDZISO 3/QUESTION 3

Replace the objects in the sentences below with their concords

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

/20/

MBUDZISO 4/QUESTION 4

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

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

/20/

[TURN OVER]

MBUDZISO 5/QUESTION 5

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

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

/20/

MBUDZISO 6/QUESTION 6

Change the following sentences into future tense:

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

/10/

ṰHANGANYELO: [100]

[TURN OVER]

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. Tinhlamulo ti fanele ku tsarwa 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
- etc

(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 tlo
- 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 kwihi? ___ tshama ematini

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

(g) Huku ___ dya timbewu? Ina, ___ dya timbewu.

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

(h) Ximanga ___ chava timbyana

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

(i) Mina ___ rhandza ___ yimbelela

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

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

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

(10)

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2/XIVUTISO XA 2

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

- (a) Tuesday
- (b) May
- (c) August
- (d) Sunday
- (e) June
- (f) November
- (g) Child
- (h) Father
- (i) Summer
- (j) Winter

(20)**QUESTION 3/XIVUTISO XA 3**

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

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

(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) Malume u xavile lori
- (b) Kokwana u rima nsimu
- (c) Vana va dya vuswa.
- (d) Mufana u ta tlanga bolo
- (e) Homu yi dyile byanyi
- (f) Kokwana u hlantswa swibye

[TURN OVER]

- (g) Mbyana yi lumile n'wana
- (h) Sesi u basisa yindlu
- (i) Maphorisa ya khomile swigevenga
- (j) Vadyuhari va ta hola mudende. (20)

QUESTION 5/XIVUTISO XA 5

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

- (a) Kokwana wa dya
- (b) Vana va ta tlanga
- (c) Yena u tirha swinene
- (d) Hahani u hlambisa vana.
- (e) Hi dyondza xikolo
- (f) Laha ku tshama vadyuhari
- (g) Nkulukumba Jacob Zuma i phuresidente
- (h) Unisa a yi ri yunivhesiti ya kahle.
- (i) Mucato wu ta va kona
- (j) Tatana na manana va rhandzana (20)

QUESTION 6/XIVUTISO XA 6

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

- (a) Vuloyi
- (b) Muti
- (c) Lamula
- (d) Rirhandzu
- (e) Mati (5)

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

- (a) Vana va dya swakudya Va twa ndlala (hikuva)
- (b) Hlaya tibuku tibuku ta wena swinene U lava ku pasa (loko)
- (c) U khomile. U yivile nyama (hikokwalaho)
- (d) A nga ha fambi na yena. Va n'wi byerile (leswaku)
- (e) A ha tirha A rhandza ku veka mali A lava ku teka nsati (hikuva, loko) (5)

(10)

TIMARAKA HINKWATO: [100]