

Tutorial letter 201/2/2017

Literature and Society: A Perspective on African Languages

AFL2603

Semester 2

Department of African Languages

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information
about your module.

ENGLISH 10

Question 1

- (a) **Lullabies** are used to lull the babies to sleep. They are soothing to babies. They teach the young ones the culture of that nation. Lullabies contain soothing words that cause children to lull to sleep. Unfortunately, African lullabies were not developed by the then writers. Our African children to date, they are still crying and need nurse girls/mothers to soothe them. Even in the crèches, workers still sing those songs so soothe the babies. (Students to give their own opinions, this is just a guide.) (5)

Folktales they are educational. Some contain the history of the nation. They teach the listeners about creation, for instance how death came about. They teach the young ones to sharpen the skill of listening and that of narration. Children learn to order events and to critically. Through listening to folktales, children learn more about animals, different trees and by so doing, they increase their vocabulary. (5)

- (b) Functions of folksongs: Folksongs are educational; they are used to warn others, they help increase the vocabulary in children and also help to build confidence in children. Folksongs help sharpen the listening skills of children. Praise poems help to record the history of the people, help to honour their hero's and also appreciate nature. Folk songs are used to entertain in different functions. Folksongs carry the pride and the culture of the people. Folksongs help to give the singers confidence and also transfer different messages. (Students should be able to substantiate their answers. And other functions that can be mentioned by students.) (10)

- (c) Praise poem: No/Yes. The student to write the praise poem of his/her clan and its significance. Mabhena! Mbhuduma! Sigwegwe sakoBingweni. Ngumasoka asokile. Praise poems are used when there are cultural functions, like cultural wedding and initiations of boys/girl. (5)

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Question 2

Strategies of depicting characters. The Novel is Mbala Ngubaba. PB Skhosana. Different strategies: telling method or direct method where the author can infer them to the reader. For example in a novel uMavela. The author tells the reader that uMavela was lazy and he only came back after the death of his father to inherit some of his property. In a dramatic form where the character is portrayed by his actions in a dramatic way. By using the author characters to tell the reader how a certain character is portrayed, for example, uNaThamana says Mavela is a person who does not want to be told the truth. Naming can also portray the character, for instance a person who is a liar can be named uNomalakazi or uSomalakazi. (Students to use a drama/novel that is known and prescribed in any African language.) (5)

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Question 3

- (a) The poem is about death. The poet says death seems to be proud for killing people. Death is considered to be huge and terrible or ugly. It kills the sick and those wounded in the wars. It kills people who have taken poison and also the ordinary people. Death takes the loved ones. Death kills the poor and the rich, the kings and the slaves. The poet says very soon death will be defeated. It sound as if the poet is a believer and a Christian. (The students should use his/her own words to explain the content of the poem.) (8)
- (b) Causes of death: poison war, sicknesses. (Any two answers) (4)
- (c) Poet's intention. To warn death that its time is very short and people will live eternally. To bring hope to people that eternal life is reality. (5)
- (d) Figures of speech; Personification: Death shall die. Death be not proud. (6)
- (e) Structure of the poem: The poem is having fourteen lines and is called the sonnet. (2)
- /25/**

Question 4

- (a) The lion because it is regarded as the king of the jungle. Spiderman, because can do actions that will interest children. Spiderman flies. The hare is witty. The bee or the mouse brings assistance when the big animals are in danger. (5)
- (b) Good story to have pictures, to be written in simple language, good story to have animals that are loved by children such as the bee or hare. Good story not to be scary and to be at the level of young children (And other facts that will be convincing) (5)
- (c) Different types of children's literature: Concept books (1) help the children to name, identify and to understand the meaning of some basic and necessary words or terminology. (3) Alphabet books (1) stimulate vocabulary development. (1) They also help to teach the young ones to identify both the letters and their sounds. (1) Counting books (1) teach young learners how to count from one to higher numbers. (1) Toy books (1) introduce children to early reading. (1) Toy books stimulate the language and provide a happy experience with book. (2) Wordless picture books (1) give every child an opportunity to interpret actions (1) and events happening in the story as they will be understood by the child. (1) Illustrations also develop sensitivity to the art and beauty. (1) (10)
- (d) Students to think deeply and to check the literature that is outstanding in children's literature. For instance, the theme on safety because children are trafficked. Theme on abuse, and base it on children's rights because most children are abused sexually, physically and emotionally. Theme on awareness to dangers around their environment. Students to support their answers. (5)

/25/**TOTAL MARKS: [100]**

ISIZULU 11

Umbuzo 1

UMDLALO

- (a) Umbhali ukwazile ukukhetha isihloko somdlalo wakhe. Isihloko somdlalo sithi “Kawumbiwa Ndawonye”. Njengoba uSigodlo nenyanga yakhe uGegedla bebhokene noThulebona nenyanga yakhe, siyathola ngempela ukuthi umuthi kawumbiwa ndawonye ngoba ekugcineni owenyanga kaSigodlo uyehluleka uhlulwa owenyanga kaThulebona uMagoda owayeyinyanga kayise. Bagadlana ngemithi kusetshenziswa nezinyanga ngoba kubangwa isikhundla sobukhosi uSigodlo ayibamba labo okumele engabe usinika uThulebona ngokuthula kodwa uncamela ukuthi afe. (Umfundi angathi ukwenaba)

Isizinda sihlobene kakhulu nokwenzeka emdlalweni ofundwe kulo nyaka. Isizinda sisho indawo lapho umdlalo wenzeka khona kanti isimo senhlalo sichaza impilo ephilwayo kuleyo ndawo. Ukuqonda isizinda nesimo senhlalo kusiza kakhulu lapho umfundi esehlulela izezo zabalngiswa nobuntu babo. Njengasempilweni yemihla, umuntu uphila impilo akhule phansi kwayo. Izimo zempilo aphila phansi kwazo ezenza umuntu abe yilokho ayikho.

Indawo lapho umdlalo wenzeka khona indawo yasemakhaya lapho abantu besaphethwe iziNkosi. Siyathola lapha kubangwa nesikhundla sobukhosi sibangwa uSigodlo nendodana yomfowabo uThulebona. Isimo senhlalo sikhombisa ukuthi kulo mdlalo kusadliwa ngoludala lapho ubukhosi buthathwa njengento enkulu, kusasetshenziswa nezinyanga uMagoda noGegedla. Impilo yakhona iyathuthuka ngoba siyamthola uThulebona efundile eneziqu zobummeli. (Umfundi angathi ukwenaba). (15)

- (b) (i) USigodlo iNkosi yaseMatholeni, ubabomncane kaThulebona oyibambabukhosi emva kokudlula kukababa kaThulebona. (Yithi ukuchaza mfundi)
- (ii) UThulebona indodana yeNkosi eyakhothama okumele ithathe ubukhosi bukayise kubabomncane wakhe oaba yibambabukhosi uSigodlo. (10)

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Umbuzo 2

INOVELI

- (a) Izigigaba ziyizehlakalo ezibalulekile ezenzeka emdlalweni. Ukuhleleka kwazo kumele kucutshungulwe kahle. Kukhona izigigaba ezithathwa njengezinkulu kanti kukhona nezincane. Zonke izehlakalo endabeni kumele kube khona umsebenzi obonakalayo ezinawo endabeni. Ukuhleleka kwezehlakalo kumele kulandele isikhathi sokwenzeka kwazo. (15)

- (b) Isimo senhlalo sichaza impilo ephilwayo kuleyo ndawo. Ukuqonda isizinda nesimo senhlalo kusiza kakhulu lapho umfundi esehlulela izezo zabalingiswa nobuntu babo. Njengasempilweni yemihla ngemihla, umuntu uphila impilo akhule phansi kwayo. Izimo zempilo aphila phansi kwazo ezenza umuntu abe yilokho ayikho. Inoveli esiyifunde kulo nyaka yenzeka elokishini laseMlazi. (Chaza ngokuphelele ngesimo senhlalo senoveli mfundi).

Umbhali usebenzise abalingiswa uMfundisi uSokhela kanye noMazibuko ababanga isikhundla esontweni ukwethula umyalezo wakhe wesimo esidabukisayo. UMfundisi uSokhela netulo elakhiwa uMazibuko nomkakhe uMazikode ukuze bamketule esikhundleni sakhe sobufundisi sithathwe uMazibuko. UMfundisi Sokhela uvezwe nomlingiswa okufanele ukuba umfundi ngoba uvezwa engagudluki ebukholweni noma eseze waboshelwa icala angalenzanga, uyaqhubeka nokuthembela kuMvelingqangi. UMazibuko uvezwa njengomuntu othanda izikhundla, ononya, ozifelayo ngezinkamba zikaFaro nongenasi-milo, (Ungacacisa kabanzi lokhu mfundi).

(10)
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Umbuzo 3

IZINKONDLO ZESIMANJE

Abafundi bekumele bakhethe umbuzo owodwa kwemibili emayelana nenkondlo.

- (a) Inkondlo inezindima noma izitanza, isebenzisa imisho emifushane, ulimi olujulile, olunezifenqo, imifanekisomqondo nokuphindaphindwa kwamagama, njll. Umbhalo oyiphrozi uxoxa indaba ngokusebenzisa imisho emide, inamapharagrafu, abalingiswa, njll. (2)
- (b) Esihlokweni ngasinye, umfundi bekulindeleke ukuba anikeze izibonelo zezinhlobo ezahlukeneyo zalokhu okubuziwe. Ngezansi ninikezwe isibonelo esisodwa, ezinye ningazitholela zona emhlahlandleleni wenu:

Imvumelwano-siqalo:

Ngizwa izigi

Ngigijima

Ukuxhumana okuyinxemu:

UShaka kwakuyinkosi yamaZulu

Wayenamasu amahle okulwa uShaka

Impindamqondo:

Wabeyazibe bamphehla

Wabeyathule bamhlaba

(10)

- (c) Zonke izifenqo zamukelekile - ngaphandle kwalezi: isifaniso, isenzamuntu, isingathekiso nophawu. Lezi phela yilezo ezisethula imifanekisomqondo noma izithombemagama. (2)
- (d) Ufanamsindo lonkamisa nofanamsindo longwaqa. Makunikezwe izibonelo. (2)
- (e) Abafundi abanikeze impendulo efanele baklonyeliswe ngamamaki afanele.

Ezinye zezibonelo ebezingasetshenziswa bekungaba yilezi: uphawu lwesiphambano, ijuba, izingubo ezimnyama ezigqokwe owesifazane, uthingo lwenkosazana, imfuyo njll. Isiphambano singamela isibhedlela, isonto, njll, kanti ijuba elimhlophe laziwa njengophawu lokuthula noxolo), owesifazane ogqoke izevatho ezimnyama kuveza uphawu lokushonelwa umyeni wakhe kanti isibaya esigcwele imfuyo sona singaba uphawu lwengcebo, njll.).

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NOMA

(a) Okushiwo yinkondlo

Lapha bekumele umfundi athi qaphu qaphu ngokushiwo yinkondlo. Impendulo bekumele iqukathe amaphuzu athi awafane nalawa alandelayo:

Imbongi ixoxa ngezinkinga kanye nobunzima abantu besifazane base-Afrika abahlalngabezana nazo, njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Ubuhlungu bokuthola abantwana, usizi lokushonelwa kanye nemithetho yesintu okumele kugcinwe - ibala elinsundu lowesimame kanye nezinwele zakhe kufakazelana nosizi olutholakalayo, indlala, ububha bom-Afrika benza abesifazane bazithole sebeshushumbisa izidakamizwa ngenxa yendlala nesimo kanti nengculazi ayizibekile phansi kanti futhi nayo inomthelela wokuthi bacwaswe. Nokho le nkondlo iphetha ngomyalezo oletha ithemba ngoba kunezinto ezinhle abesimame abazenzayo, isibonelo: njengokubhala izinkondlo nje.

(5)

(b) Umoya wenkondlo

Kulo mbuzo bekumele umfundi aveze ukuthi ngabe imbongi ibikusiphi isimo ngenkathi ibhala le nkondlo. Ngabe ibikhononda, ithakasile, isosizini, idabukile, ibonga? (2)

(c) Uhlobo lwenkondlo

Umfundi kumele achaze ukuthi ubona ukuthi inkondlo iluhlobo luni. (3)

(d) (i) Isakhiwo sangaphandle senkondlo/ ukubunjwa kwenkondlo:

Umfundi kumele aphawule ngalezi zinhlobonhlobo zokuphindaphindwa kwamagama enkondlweni:

Imvumelwano, ukuxhumana, impindwa, impindamqondo, ifanamsindo, njll. Izimpendulo mazisekelwe ngezibonelo.

(ii) Imifanekisomqondo ithinta lezi zifengqo: isingathekiso, isifaniso, isenzasamuntu nophawu. Akunikezwe izibonelo ezicashunwe encwadini. (8)

(e) Ukusetshenziswa kwamagama nezinye izifengqo. Izimpendulo ezinembayo zinikezwe imiklomelo efanele.

(7)
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Umbuzo 4**IMIBHALO YABANTWANA**

- (a) Impendulo efanele iklonyelisiwe (2)
- (b) Izimpendulo eziklonyelisiwe yilezo ezisekelwe ngezibonelo ezifanele. (4)
- (c) (i) Isingathekiso: Imfuyo yami yizintwala.
(ii) Isenzasmuntu: Maye umubi buvila. (2)
- (d) Ezedluliswa ngomlomo yilezo ezaqanjwa ngabantu abadala endulo futhi ezedluliselwa ngomlomo kusizukulwane ngesizukulwane. Ezesimanje zona zibhalwa phansi futhi negama lombhali liyaziwa. (2)
- (e) Kulo mbuzo kulindeleke ukuthi abafundi baxoxe ngeqhaza elibanjwa wumxoxi wenkondlo (ugogo phela) kanye nalelo elibanjwa abalalele (izingane). Kumele kuvezwe iqhaza elibanjwa umethuli ngenkathi exoxa indaba kanye nalokho okubalulekile okumele kwenziwe ababukeli. (izingane).Izimpendulo ziyatholakala emhlahlandleni. (5)
- (f) Incwadi yabantwana enemidwebo ivame ukuba nezithombe eziningi futhi ezedlulisa umyalezo ohambisana nalokhu okusesithombeni, isibonelo, izincwadi zamathoyizi nezezinhlamvu (ama-alfabhethi). Ezixoxa indaba yilezo ezinabalingiswa, indikimba, indawo lapho indaba yenzeka khona, njll. Nalo lolu hlobo lwencwadi lunazo izithombe kodwa aziziningi njengalezo ezingaxoxi indaba. (2)
- (g) Izimpendulo eziphendule kafuphi ngencwadi efundiwe nezinikeze isihloko sencwadi, igama lomlobi, lomshicileli nelomdwebi ziklonyelisiwe. (2)
- (h) Izimpendulo ezisekelwe ziklonyelisiwe. (6)

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ISAMBA: [100]

ISIXHOSA 12

Umbuzo 1

(a) Iimpawu zebali elililo elinokuba nomtsalane kubantwana. Uncwadi olubhalelwe abantwana luthi luchaphazele imiba ethi yenze intsingiselo ebomini babo, ngokuthi lube nemifanekiso, nolusebenzisa ulwimi olungantsokothanga nolulungele iminyaka leyo yabantwana. (5)

(b) Umahluko phakathi kwebali elifutshane nenoveli nemizekelo. Iballi elifutshane liphatha umxholo omnye; umbhali walo udla ngokuthatha isiganeko esinye esenzeka ngexesha elifutshane kwindawana encinci; izinto ezichatshazelwayo kufuneka zibekwe ngamazwi akhethekileyo ambalwa; njengezinye iintlobo zokubhaliweyo liba nomxholo nabalinganiswa koko babe mbalwa. Isihloko salo masibe nomdla sibatsale abafundi.

Inoveli yimo yobhalo ephuma kwingqikelelo; libali elide elineziganeko ezininzi ezidityanisiweyo; ezi ziganeko zithi zikhule ziye kufikelela kuvuthondaba; libali elimalunga nesimo sentlalo kuba umbhali akabhali ngento engazanga yenzeka; linentlaninge yabalinganiswa isihloko sifihlakele aze umfundi ayifumane intsingiselo yaso ngokuya elifunda ibali. (10)

(c) Iindidi ezine zabalinganiswa. Umfundi uya kukhetha naziphi na ezine.

- i. Iprotagonisti (umlinganiswa oyintloko): omele into ethile okanye iinjongo ezithile afuna zifezekiswe
- ii. I-antagonisti (umchasi): ophikisana noko umlinganiswa oyintloko afuna kufezeke
- iii. Unozakuzaku: umlinganiswa ozama ukuhlenganisa imihlambi eyalanayo
- iv. Umphixanisi: okuthaza nophembelela impixano phakathi kwabalinganiswa
- v. Umlinganiswa ongqukuva: ofihle intloko lungaziwa uluvo lwakhe, uyaguguguquka, angakumangalisa ngezenzo zakhe
- vi. Umlinganiswa osicaba: osimo sakhe kulula ukusichaza, akatshintshi
- vii. Ucala-nye: uhlala eyinto enye/akajiki
- viii. Ummeli-ntlobo (umele izinto ezithile entlalweni, umzekelo ipolisa limele umthetho) (8)

(d) Umlinganiswa ongumntu-gqibi kuthethwa ukuthi siyakholelwa kuye kuba uyafana nabanye abantu, uneempawu ezintle nezimbi njengamntu wonke. (2)

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Umbuzo 2

Intsomi

(a) Amazwi athi, "Kwathi ke kaloku ngantsomi," ngawokuvula intsomi apho umbalisi Acela umngeni emema abaphulaphuli ukuba bayeke oko bakwenzayo bamamele Amazwi okuvala athi, "Phela-phela ngantsomi," Abonakalisa ukuphela kwentsomi nokuyeka kombalisi. Yindlela yokuphetha intsomi. (4)

- (b) Le ntsomi ingezilwanyana zodwa. (2)
- (c) Umlinganiswa oyintloko apha nguMfene ulungile kuba usindisa uNyoka ekufeni xa ebefuthaniselwe yingxowa. Uye wavula ingxowa wamsindisa. (2)
- (d) Umlinganiswa ongumchasi nguNyoka ukhohlakele, usindiswa nguMfene ekufeni kodwa endaweni yokubulela ngoncedo alwenzelweyo yena ufuna ukubulala uMfene lo omncedileyo. (2)
- (e) Ewe ndiyavumelana nendlela esonjululwe ngayo: uNyoka ufumene isohlwayo esimfaneleyo. Ukuba ebengafikanga uMvundlana ngefile ebulewe nguNyoka lo. (3)
- (f) Imfundiso efumaneka kule ntsomi: Xa ungumntu uphila nabanye abantu. Bancede abantu abasengxakini xa ungakwazi ukubanceda. Ikwasi fundisa ukubaluleka kombulelo esimelwe kukuwenza kulowo usincedileyo. (3)
- (g) Ndicinga ukuba abantwana bangayivuyela le ntsomi kuba njengoko besakhula lubalulekile ulwazi lokuba umntu makahlalisane kakuhle nabantu aphila nabo angabanqweneleli ububi. Xa umntu enzelwe into entle makafunde ukuba nombulelo. (5)
- (h) Iintsomi zisisipili sentlalo: Le ntsomi ibonakalisa oko kwenzekayo kwintlalo yabantu. Kukho abantu abanceda abanye kodwa kukho abo bathi bencediwe bangabi nambulelo suke bafune ukonzakalisa abancedi babo. (4)

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Umbuzo 3

- (a) Umdlalo wakheke ngokwamanqanaba amahlanu angala:
- i. Ingabula-zigcawu
 - ii. Ukuyondelelana okanye ukujiya kwezinto
 - iii. Uvuthondaba
 - iv. Ukusonjululwa kwezinto
 - v. Isiphelo

Umfundi makanike iingongoma ezine ngenqanaba ngalinye ngokuthi acaphule kwincwadi yemidlalo ayifundileyo.

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Umbuzo 4

- (a) La mabinzana athetha ukuthi:
- i. Walala obentlombe – walala yoyi wangathi ufile (2)
 - ii. Xa lithi ndithenge – xa litshona ilanga (2)
 - iii. Ukufa namthanyana – ukuncama uyiyeke into nangona ungakholisekanga (2)
 - iv. Ingekaqhumu inqawa – kungekonakali (2)
 - v. Ukubaleka umsindo ozayo – ukuyibaleka ingxaki ingekaqali (2)

- (b) Chonga izifanekisozwi zibe-3 kwesi sicutshulwa unike intsingiselo yesifanekisozwi ngasinye:

Galakaxa – ukungena ngokukhawuleza umntu engalindelwanga

Khithatha – ukuwa komntu engalindelwanga ngenxa yokonganyelwa sisithonga

Guququ – ukujika ngokukhawuleza (6)

Azizigaba zini zentetho la magama?

i. Endlwini – isihlomelo sendawo

ii. Ngorhatya – isihlomelo sexesha

iii. Zombini – isimelabizo soquko/ isiphawuli

iv. Wothuka - isenzi

v. Kakroqokroqo – isimnini (5)

- (c) Umfundi uya kuthi anike isiduko sakhe atsho azithuthe. (4)

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AMANQAKU EWONKE: [100]

SESOTHO SA LEOBA 13

ASAENMENTE 1

Potšišo 1

- (a) > Dituduetšo/dikunkurobala di šomišwa ge go homotšwa masea.
 > Dituduetšo di opelwa ke bommagobana, bafepi goba bakgekolo bao ba šalago le bana e le ge ba nyaka gore ba homole goba ba robale.
 > Di ruta ditšo le bokgoni ka go šomiša dinonwane.
 > Dinonwane di na le thuto ka ge di ruta bana semelo.
 > Di ruta gape bokgoni bja go anega le go opela.
 > Bana ba ithuta go kgoboketša tlotlontšu ye mpsha le go ithuta ka tikologo ya bona. (10)

- (b) Ee, dikoša tša setšo di sa na le mohola setšhabeng. Mehlala ya dikoša tša setšo:

- dikoša tša manyalo, di thuša go laya banyadi
- dikoša tša ge bana ba etšwa lebollo, di thuša go aga semelo
- megobo, di fahloša setšhaba ka seo se diregago.
- Dituduetšo, di šomišwa ge go homotšwa masea. Di ka sebopego sa dikoša di opelwa ke bafepi goba bommagobana. Di bohlokwa kgodišong le kgweranong ya ngwana.

(Moithuti a ka fa mehlala ye menngwe le ye menngwe ya maleba.) (10)

- (c) Moithuti o swanetše go ngwala seretotumišo sa gabo a be a hlalose gore ba se reta ge go direga eng. (5)
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Potšišo 2

Gantšhi bangwadi ba Maafrika ba dipadi ba tšweletša baanagwa bao e lego basadi bjalo ka batho ba ba mpe, bao ba loyago, ba go hlorišwa ke banna goba ke bana. Baithuti ba swanetše go šomiša padi yeo e tsebjago ebile e gatišitšwego. Ngwala leina la padi yeo o e kgethilego le mongwadi wa yona o be o fe le mehlala ka basadi bao ba kgathago tema ka fao pading yeo. Mohlala ke puku ya "Megokgo ya bjoko" mongwadi ke OK Matsepe. Mongwadi o laetša Mohlatšo bjalo ka mosadi wa lefšega ka ge a rile go bethwa ke Leilane a lla bjalo ka ngwana a tšhabela gagabo. **/25/**

Potšišo 3

- (a) Ke mathata, ka lebaka la gore moreti o laetša ka fao mathata a aperetšego batho ka moka ka gore "ke bophelo re swere" (moithuti a ka ngwala lebaka le le nngwe le le lenngwe leo le kwalago. (3)

- (b) Moreti o tšweletša maikutlo a manyami goba a go amogela ka lebaka la gore o re 're apere' go apara fa mothalotheong wa 3 go laetša gore re dula re na le mathata re šika ka wona. (3)
- (c) >Tematheto ya mathomo moreti o laetša ka fao re phelago ka mathata o swantšha mathata le kobo, bogobe, makhura le seletšo.
- Temathetong ya bobedi o šomiša mantšu a go swana le "hlwa, dula, dudišana, tsebana, kopana, robala, tsoga" go laetša ka fao re phelago ka mathata.
 - Temathetong ya boraro o laetša gore mathata ke kgale a le gona ka go a swantšha le tau ya mokgalabje. (6)
- (d) Moaletša wa sereto se ke gore ga gona le motho yo a senago le mathata ka moka batho ba na le mathata. Sekapolelo sa mothalotheo 10 le wa 11 ke mothofatšo. Moreti o tšere mathata a a dira o kare a a phela ka gore o re "re hlwa le ona, re dula le ona". (6)
- (e) Sereto se se na le tematheto tše tharo, se na le methalotheo ye masomepedihlano, se na le morumokwano wa mathomo mo mothalotheong wa 10 le 11 le morumokwano wa mafelelo mo mothalotheong wa 10 go fihla go wa 16. (Moithuti a ka ngwala sebopego sa kantle seo a se bonago seo se lego gona mo seretong) (5)
- (f) Ke thetotumišo ya tša hlago. Se tumiša mathata. (2)

/25/

Potšišo 4

- (a) Mmutla o ratega ka lebaka la gore o na le mahlajana, o hlalefetša diphoofolo tše dikgolo, o na le lebelo. Tau e bonagala bjalo ka phoofolo ye kgolo efela ya setlaela yeo e phalwago ke mmutla. (moithuti a ngwale diphoofolo tše tharo le mabaka ao a kwagalago) (6)
- (b) Basadi ba a ratega ka gore ga ba fele pelo ge ba bolela le bana. Basadi ba na le lerato la go godiša bana le go theeletša. Basadi ba rata go boledišana le bana mabakeng a mantši. Bana ba fela pelo ebile ga ba rate go anega dinonwane. (Dikarabo tše dingwe le tše dingwe tša maleba di tla amogelwa) (6)
- (c) Dipuku tša dibapadišane _ Di ruta bana ka dibapadiša tša go fapafapana le gore di šomišwa bjang.
Dipuku tša dswantšho _ Di ruta bana go lebelela diswantšho le go kgona go di bolediša.
Dipuku tša dialfabeto _ Di ruta bana ka dialfabeto le gore ba ka dikopanya bjang go hlama mantšu.
Dipuku tša dikanegelo _ Di ruta bana ka dikanegelo tša merero ya go fapafapana. (8)
- (d) Hlogo ka go nagana dilo tše di sego gona, batho ba go fofa, diphoofolo tše bohla le go jeletša tše dingwe. Hlogo ka kgahlano le dintwa efela go šomišwa diphoofolo, bj.bj. (5)

/25/

KA MOKA: [100]

SETSWANA 14

Potso ya 1

- a) Matuntuletso a botlhokwa thata mo baneng gonne a thusa bana go ritibatsa mogopolo le maikutlo. Matuntuletso a didimatsa bana fa ba lela le g oba robatsa. Molodi wa matuntuletso o jesa bana monate. Moithuti a ka tlhagisa dintlha tse dingwe tse di botlhokwa. (10)
- b) Ee, dipina tsa setso di santse di le mosola mo baneng. Dipina di tlosa bana bodutu le go ba golaganya jaaaka batho ba ba dirisanang mmogo. Dipina di ruta bana setso. Di ba ruta ngwao le meetlo ya segaabona. Di ruta bana melao le maitshwaro a mantle. Dipina ke maitiso a a monate a a tlosang bana kwa mebileng le go ba tlhola ba sireletsegile. Di ruta bana go somarela setso le puo. (Moithuti a ka neela dintlha dingwe tse di botlhokwa). (10)
- c) Maboko a thoriso a botlhokwa gonne a dira gore batho ba ba itse lotso le setso sa bona. A golaganya masika a a sa ikitseng. A dira gore batho ba ipele ka mekgwa ya bona. (moithuti a ka neela dintlha dingwe tse di maleba. (5)
/25/

Potso ya 2

Moithuti a ka sekaseka terama nngwe le nngwe e a e tlhophileng. Lebelela tiriso ya maina le ka moo a nyalelanang le ditiragalo tsa terama ka teng. Ke gore o bontshe ka fao maina a ileng boreelelong ka teng. **/25/**

Potso ya 3

- (a) Leboko le bua ka ga loso. Mmoki o bua ka pelo e e botlhoko ka moo loso le ikgantshang ka teng le nagana gore le a tshabega. Le fa batho ba tshaa loso mmoki o nyefola loso mme o le bolelela fa ene a sa le tshabe. Loso le utlwisana ba le bantsi botlhoko e bile ga le batle go bona batho ba itumetse. Le fa gole jalo mmoki o dumela fa loso lo tliile go fela. (8)
- (b) Maikutlo a kutlobotlhoko. Khutsafalo le selelo. Letshogo le poifo. (6)
- (c) Mothofatso. Mmoki o bua le loso jaaka e kete ke motho yo o tshelang. Gareng ga tse dingwe mmoki a re: Loso o seke wa ikgantsha. Fano go buiwa le loso e kete ke motho wa madi le nama. (Moithuti a ka naya dikao tse dingwe tse di maleba) (6)
- (d) Thekeniki ke mokgawa o mokwadi wa leboko a o dirisang go kwala leboko ka maikaelelo a go ngoka babuisi. Mo thekeniking mokwadi o dirisa puo ka kelotlhoko e e tseneletseng go humisa diteng le molaetsa wa leboko la gagwe. (5)
/25/

Potso ya 4

- (a) Ke mmutla gonne ka gale o dirisa botlhale e seng maatla go tsietsa le diphologolo tse di tshabegang. Bana ba o ratela le bonnye ba ona gonne ba itekatekany le ona. (6)
- (b) Phokoje, Mmutla, Tau. (Moithuti a newe madou fa a neile dikao tse dingwe. (5)
- (c) i. Dibuka tsa ditshwantsho > Bana ba rutiwa ka ga go dirisa ditshwantsho.
Ba rutiwa go tlhama kgang ka go leba ditshwantsho.
- ii. Dibuka tsa ditshamekisiwa > Di ruta bana ka ga ditshamekisiwa le tiriso ya tsona.
- iii. Dibuka tsa dipalo > Di ruta bana go bala.
- iv. Dibuka tsa dialefabete > Bana ba rutiwa go dirisa dielefabete tse di farologaneng go tlhama mafoko.
- v. Dibuka tsa dinaane > Di ruta bana ka go dirisa dithitokgang tse di maleba le melao e e amang matshelo a bona. (10)
- (d) Moithuti a ka neela thitokgang e a e ratang mme a tshegetsa tlhopho ya gagwe ka mabaka. (4)

/25/

MADUO OTLHE: [100]

SISWATI 16

- (a) Umsebenti wemilolotelo netinganekwane ?
- Kucitsa situnge
 - Kufundsisa
 - Kukhaliphisa ingcondvo
 - Tiyacaphelisa
 - Tiyakhuta
- (10)
- (b) Umfundzi utawala nome avume kwekutsi emaculo endzabuko abukelwa phansi njengentfo lengenamsebenti. Emaphuzu langabukwa ngulawa:
- Kungenelela kwemiculo yeNshonalanga.
 - Kwesweleka kwebantfu labacula lawo maculo.
 - Banfu abasatiniki sikhatsi sekuhambela tibhimbi/imigidvo yesintfu lakuhlatjelelwa khona lawo maculo.
 - Kweswelakala kwelwati lolwanele ngemlanvdo walawo maculo.
- (10)
- (c) Umfundzi utawubhala sibongo/sinanatelo sakhe bese uyasho kwekutsi sibaluleke ngani kulusenvdo lwakubo.
- (5)

NB.IMPHEMENDVULO LENESIBONGO NOME TIBONGO (PRAISES) YEMUKELEKILE NGENCA YEKUTSI KUBENEKUNGABHALEKI KAHLE KWEMAGAMA LEKUNGENTA KWEKUTSI UMFUNDZI ABHALE NGESIBONGO NOME TIBONGO.

Umbuto 2

Bahlolwa batawenta sibonelo ngemdlalo/inoveli lebayatiko leshicilelwe yeSiswati. Abangacoci indzaba kepha bente tibonelo ngelikhono lembhali ekuveteni badlali labasikati ngekubetsa emagama lachuba incikitsi kulowo mdlalo/noveli. Lelobito alivele kwekutsi leyamene kanjani nengcikitsi.

- Labanye emabito abo ayabalanzela njengalawa Ncobile simtfole ancoba kuto tonkhe timphi temphilo.
- Labanye aphambana nabo e.g Lonhlupheko simtfole anetsetekile anakokonke anga hlupheki ngalutfo.

Umbuto 3

- (a) Umhlolwa utawubhala ngewakhe emagama avete:

Ikhuluma ngemuntfu lobekagula ,sekabekelwe emalanga ekuphila ,kungasenalitsembe, kodvwa waphila kunjalo. Ufundzi uyawubeka ngewakhe emagama Kugula, tinhlungu, kukhatsateka, kudideka kwengcondo, kwemukela, butsakatsaka, kuncunyelwa tinsuku nalokunyenti lekushiwo ngulenkondlo.

(8)

- (b) Lomugca uveta umcondvo lomusha lohlukile enkondlweni yonkhe. Titanza letingenhla betinga nikilitsemba kodvwa lomugca seuveta litsemba lelikuMdali.nguye lophetste kuphila kwebantfu. (4)
- (c) umoya uphansi ,umbhali bekabalisa ngekugula ,nawufundza umoya uyehla ngobe bese kancunyelwe tinsuku tekuphila kodvwa wasindza. (5)
- (d) Bafundzi bangaveta loku lokulandzelako:
- Sifanamsindvo sangwaca.
 - Isuzuri/sidvonsamoya
 - Imvumelwano sicalo
 - Siphumuti (6)
- (e) **Umfundzi akavete:**
- Timvumelwano
 - Luchumano
 - Kuhleleka kwetindzima /imigca,nalokunye lekutfolakala esakhiweni sangaphandle (2)
- /25/**

Umbuto 4

- (a) Badlali labatilwane labatsandvwa bantfwana netizatfu. Umfundzi utawubhala badlali labatsandvwa bantwana esekele.
- bologwaja >uhlakaniphile
 - indlovu> inkhulu
 - libhubesi> linemandla.
 - Chakijana>licili (6)
- (b) Balingisi labatondvwa bantfwana
- Emazimu
 - Imbulumahashane
 - Bantfu labavetwa bahlukubeta bantfwana.
 - Tipoki nalokunye lekungavetwa bafundzi kwemukelekile kuphela nakushaya emhlolweni. (5)
- (c) Tinhlobo letine temibhalo yebantfwana nekubaluleka kwayo kubantfwana.
- Imibhalo yebantfwana lesuselwa enhloko
 - Imibhalo yebuciko bemlomo lesuselwa lendluliswa ngemlomo
 - Imibhalo yebantfwana yesimanje lesuselwa enhloko
 - Tinkondlo temdzabu.
- Umhlolwa umele awasekele emaphuzu akhe . (10)

(d) Ingcikitsi lekugabhalwa ngayo netizatfu.
Umhloolwa utawutikhetsela ingcikitsi langabhala ngayo esekele.

- Kungaba kuhlakanipha
- Bucili
- Bugebebggu
- Kulibala nalokunye lekutawukhetfwa ngumhloolwa.

(4)

/25/

SAMBA: [100]

ISINDEBELE 17

Umbuzo 1

- (a) Indlela ezabe zisetjenziswa ukufundisa ilutjha
- linolwana/linganekwana. Zisiza ekuthuthukiseni ilimi. linolwana zifundisa ngemvelo. Zisiza abentwana kobana bakwazi ukulalela. linganekwana zinesifundo, ukwethembeka, ihlonipho, njll. linganekwana zisiza ekwandiseni ilwazi-magama.
 - Izaga: zimumethe iimfundo ezahlukahlukeneko. Ziyakhalima beziyayelelisa. Isib. Isitja esihle asidleli.
 - Izitjho: zisiza ekunothiseni ilimi; isib. Ngakwethu ngilizinyo elibulalako: okutjho kobana ngingedwa tere. (6)
- (b) Umdunduzelo ziingonyana ezisetjenziselwa ukuthulisa abentwana/amasana. lingonyana lezo siziza ukunduzela abentwana. Thula nanana! Thula nanana! Nangu unomatjhikitjhiki ungena ekhabeni lakho. Thula nanana. (Abafundi bangatlola imidunduzelo abayaziko.) (6)
- (c) Isinanazelo yindlela yokulonga umuntu ngemisebenzi ethileko. Malobola! Swandle! Sibiya! Sibiya ngeempondo abanye babiya ngemithangala. Sipindani sakaNaNdwambani. Esapinda ebusuku bavuka basibona ngomgoga kusile. Ngumakha ngandlu ngayinye. Ngumasab' ukuphakelana. (8)
- (d) Imiyeyezelo iyakhalima beyiyakhisa. Umfundi angatlola nanyana ngimuphi umyeyezelo: Isib.

-Lapha ingoma inqotjhiswe kumakoti: Mma ungangihloyeli abentwana. Ungathi abentwana bami banengi. Ungathi banengi inga mabele. Ungathi sipheka ngepoto ekulu. Ungazenzi ikoloyana ethutha iindaba. Mma ungabi ngunobuza. Indoda ayibuzwa ipasa nesipetjhela. Ungathi nawuya emlanjeni ufike ugubuze umgqomu.

-Lapha ingoma inqotjhiswe kunosokana: Mkhozi ungangihloyeli umntwana. Mkhozi ungenzi umntwana wami ibuya. Umakhe umntwanami bewumkhalime kuhle. ... (5)

/25/

Umbuzo 2

Babantu abasetjenziswa balingisi ukwethula imilayezo abahlose ukuyethula. Inovela Mbala Ngubaba: PB Skhosana. Abalingisi ekuzokuqaliswa kibo: UMavela, uNaThamana, uSkhosana, uHleziphi noBongwe. UBongwe udlala indima eqakathekileko, nanyana angasesekho ephasini kodwana ukusetjenziswa kwesifiso sakhe, iwill kwenza kobana aphile bekakwazi nokulawula ilifa lakhe. Lokho-ke kwenza uMavela kobana ale ukulandela isifiso sakayise bekathande nokuphikisana naso. Wenza lokho ngokuthi avumelane namasela kobana bebe bebayokuthengisa iinkomo zakaBongwe efandesini. Lokho-ke kwadosela uMavela amanzi ngomsele ngombana wagcina sele abanjwa mapholisa wase ubekwa icala lokweba. UMavela wathoma-ke wabona kobana isifiso sakayise ngiso esambambisako. USkhosana, msizi wakaMavela obekarhubhela ngesikhwanyeni sakhe ngombana iinkomo zathathwa zayokubekwa kwakhe ezinye zahlatjwa kwathi ezinye zasiwa efandesi lapha

uMavela, uSkhosana noMasango babanjwa khona. Ngaphandle kwabalingisi, indaba angekhe yathuthuka yayokufika esitlhorini. UNaThamana, ngunina lakaMavela, ukosikazi wakaBongwe osele alala. Nguye ekwakumele alandele imiyalo yokulawula isifiso. 9Namanye amaphuzu angavezwa ngabalingisi.) /25/

Umbuzo 3

- (a) Babelethi bami/Bazali bami. (1)
- (b) Ikondlo ikhuluma ngabazali. Imbongi ilonga/ithokoza ababelehi bayo. Ababelethi bayikhulisile imbongi bebayivikela kikoh koke okumbi. Imbongi ithe seyikhulile, yatjhugulula imikhambo, yaba ngutsotsi, yabulala ngombana yabe izitjele kobana iyazi. Kwanje imbongi ifunwa njengomqasa begodu iyazisola ngezenzo zayo. Sele ibona kwang abaphasi bayifulathele. Ibona kwanga noZimu uyinghalile (Abafundi bangabeka ngamagama wako ikani nje kuvela okutjihiwo yikondlo.) (5)
- (c) Beyitshwenyekile. Lokho kufakazelwa mamezwi athi gadesi ngiyazisola. (3)
- (d) Yikondlo sililo/yi-eleji. (1)
- (e) Ungazezni isihlakaniphi ugcine ungahloniphi ababelethi bakho, ubulale ucabange kobana umphakathi uzakuthanda/ Izondo nehloyo umuntu uyazakhela ngezenzo zakhe. (Abafundi bangatlola iimfundo abazithole kilekondlo engehla.) (2)
- (f) Isifaniso> nangifukamela njengesikukhukazi. Sengikhamba ngengenyoka. Isingathekiso, ngimqasa. (5)
- (g) Ikondlo yakhiwe ngeendima ezine. Indima ngayinye inemida emihlanu. Endimeni yoku-1, emideni 2 no-3 kunevumelwano. Endimeni 2 kunokurholela: **Yami**. Endimeni 3, kunevumelwano emideni 2-5 ngesaki u-**Ng**-. endimeni 4 kunokurhobela nevumelwano, emideni 2-5. **Ngikhamba. Ng**- (Nanyana ngimaphi amaphuzu amahlananu.) (5)

/25/

Umbuzo 4

- (a) Imitlole ekhona emalimini wabantu abanzima kukobana imitlolo ekhona, isuselwe emalimini we-English nanyana we-Afrikaans. Abentwana abafundiswa ngamasiko wamalimi wabo njengombana kumatjhugululo njalo. Iincwadi ezinengi ezikhona zinemitjhapho eminengi ngombana azikaqalasiswa bakhulumi bamalimi lawo. Imitjhapho kungaba sekutlolekeni nanyana eentombeni ezisetjenzisiweko. (8)
- (b) Abentwana bathanda ukucocelwa babantu abadala. Abantu abadala bayazi kobana umntwana ngamunye ufanelwe sifundo sipi. Abantu abadala bayakwazi nokulingisa basebenzise iinlwana nanyana amaphimbo ahlukehlukeneko. Abantu abadala ngibo abahlala nabentwana bebabakhalime. Abantu abadala bayakwazi nokutjhugulula inganekwana ukuze inembe emntwaneni ekukhulunywa naye. Isib. Umntwana othi nakathunyweko bese uqalalisa lokho akuthunyiweko ucocelwa inganekwana yakaMacumtjhana owakhuma isihlahla ebekasithunywe ngunina. Ngokwenza njalo, uMacumtjhana waba nomntwana amsana. (6)

- (c) Abentwana bathanda abalingisi abaziinlwana ngombana bayakwazi ukulingisa izenzo zabo. Isibonelo, abentwana bathanda imicasa ngombana ihlakaniphile. Bathanda ibhubezi ngombana lithathwa ngengekosi yehlathi. Abentwana bathanda amakhondlo, ayakekera begodu aletha isizo. Umlingisi ongaphiliko uSpiderman, uyaphapha begodu uhlala aphuma phambili njalo. (Abafundi bangatlola nabanye abalingisi abathandwa bentwana.) (6)
- (d) Incwadi zeenthombe kwaphela, abentwana bafunda ukulamanisa iinthombe bese bazakhela indaba. lincwadi zama-alfabhedi. Abafundi bafunda ukwakha amagama ngama-Ifabhedi. lincwadi zeenomboro. Abafundi bafunda ukuhlanganisa iinomboro nokufunyana iimpindulo. lincwadi zeendatjana neenthombe. Abafundi bafunda ukufunda imitjho bese bayimadanisa nalokho okuseenthombeni. (5)

/25/

INANI LOKE: [100]

TSHIVENDA 18

Ndaela: Kha vha fhindule mbudziso dzothe.

Mbudziso 1

- (a) Ngano na zwikhodo zwi anzela u dzhiwa sa mañwalwa a fhasi. Vhone vha a tendelana na uyu muhumbulo? Kha vha khwaṭhise phindulo yavho nga tsumbo dzo dziaho. (10)

PHINDULO/ ANSWER

Ee, ndi a tendelana na uyu muhumbulo ngauri ano maḍuvha vhana vha dzedza vha tshi khou vhona dzithelevishini kana hone u tambisa idzo ṭhingothendeleki/ thebulethe kana zwiñwe zwitambiswa zwa eḷekiṭhironiki. U wana vhathada vhe kati na izwo zwine zwa pfi ndi u tshata na zwiñwe zwine zwa ṭutshelana na zwenezwo. Zwiñwe zwiitisi ndi u sa tsha vha hone ha vhathu vhahulwane vhane vha ḍivha khathihi na u anetshela ngano sa vhaḷa vhakale vha musalauḷa. Hezwi zwothe zwi kati na u tsitsa tshirunzi tsha ngano. Zwiñwe zwiitisi ndi mafhungo a u ṅwala tshuñwahaya dza vhana vha tshikolo, zwa ita uri tshifhinga tsha u anetshela ngano tshi sa tsha vha hone.

Zwikhodo na zwone zwi anzela u dzhielwa fhasi saizwi hune vhana vha dzula hone hu si na ane a nga vha khoḍa kana a vha vhudza uri musa vha tshi khoḍiwa zwi vha zwi tshi khou itelwa mini. Ano maḍuvha u wana zwikhodo kha mashango ane a vha na misanda kana henefha hune ha vha hu na zwimima zwa vhahulisei kana dzone mbulungo dza vhaḍivhalea. Ndi hone hune wa nga wana muphuresidennde wa shango kana onoyo o ri siaho hu tshi tou vha na muthu ane a vha a tshi khou ralo u mu khoḍedzela. Mukhoḍi uyu ndi ane ano maḍuvha a vha o tou tholiwa. Hone u dzhielwa fhasi ha ngano na zwikhodo zwi khou itiswa nga u shaya yone ṅdivho ya uri ngano ndi ṅdila ya u gudisa vhana na vhatsheshelesi zwithu zwo fhambanaho zwine zwa nga vha thusa vhutshiloni. Zwi tshi kha ḍi vha zwikhodo na zwone zwi thusedza uri vhathu vha kone u ḍivha hune vha bva hone, zwine vha ḷa kana zwine vha fanela u sa zwi ita, na zwiñwe. Vho funzeaho vha vhona ngano na zwikhodo zwi zwithu zwa fhasi nga ṅṭhani ha u shaya yone ṅdivho. [NB: Matshudenu vha nga ṅea phindulo inwe na inwe tenda ya vha ine ya fusha. Zwo ṅewaho afho ṅṭha hu tou vha mavhala a nngwe a zwine ra vha ri khou lavhelela.]

- (b) Nyimbo dza u lela vhana dzi na mishumo yo fhambanaho. Kha vha ṅee mishumo mihulwane ya nyimbo dzenedzi dza u lela vhana. Vha inge nga tsumbo ya luimbo luthihi lune vha lu ḍivha lwa u lela vhana. (10)

PHINDULO (ANSWER)

Nyimbo idzi dza u lela vhana dzi shuma musa ṅwana a tshi khou leliwa uri a si dzindele. Hone-ha arali a vha a tshi khou lila u a kwengweledziwa nga u imbelwa nyimbo dza zwidade, hu ṅdila ya u mu luludzela uri a fhumule.

Zwidade zwi na mishumo mihulwane, zwi shuma u mvumvusa vhana nga u imbelela; u luludzela kana u lela ṅwana arali a tshi khou ita zwa u kola. Afha ṅwana wa hone u vha a kha ḍi vha lutshetshe kana o no thanya nyana. Zwidade zwi vha zwi tshi khou kaidza vhana uri vha songo wela khomboni; zwi dovha hafhu zwa funza vhana uri vha

kone u shumisana na vhañwe vhana kana na vhañwe vhathu, zwi tshi kha ñi vha zwidade zwi funza vhana uri vha so ngo sokou fulufhela uno na uña saizwi vhutshiloni hu na mañavhathu.

Tsumbo: Tshidade tshine tsha pfi 'Lili!'
Lili ñwana ñwananga
Lili ñwana ñwananga vhasa mulilo
Lili vhasa mulilo
Lili vhasa mulilo khotsi vha vhuya
Lili khotsi vha vhuya
Lili khotsi vha vhuya vha vhuya na nnyi?
Lili vha vhuya na nnyi?
Lili vha vhuya na nnyi vha vhuya na Donga...
 (Ngwana, D.M.1983: 21-22)

Ñwe tsumbo:
Mainða
Thumbu ya tshixele
Mainða
Nangwe ndo fura ndi a ña....

[NB: Tsumbo dzine dza vha afho ñña a dzongo fhelela, mutshudeni a nga ñwala dzo fhelela kana a ñwala dziñwe tsumbo dzine dzavha dza u lela ñwana.]

- (c) Vhafumakadzi vha dzhiiwa sa vhathu vhane vha vha vhone vhomakone zwi tshi ña kha u anetshela mafhungo kana dzone ngano musi vha tshi vhambedzwa na vhathu vha vhanna. Vhone vha a tendelana na uyu muhumbulo? Kha vha khwañhisedze phindulo yavho nga mbuno dzi pfallaho vha inge nga tsumbo ya zwine vha zwiñivha. (5)

PHINDULO (ANSWER)

Ee!, vhathu vhahulwane vha vhafumakadzi vha a kona u anetshela vhana ngano nga uri nga mvelo ndi vhone vhane vha kona u lela, zwino musi hu tshi anetshelwa ngano ndi ñwe ññila ya u lela vhana na u vha gudisa vhuñifhinduleli ha matshelo, vhafumakadzi hezwo vha a zwikonesa.

Ndi nga uri vhafumakadzi vha a kondelela u tamba na vhana na uri vhana vha ñi vha thetshesela vha sa nyadzi muthu muhulwane u fhira muthu muñuku.

Vha dovha vhe vhone vhafumakadzi a vha zwi bvafheli u dovhololo tshithu tshithihi vha tshi itela uri vhana vha pfesese zwine zwa khou itea. Vhafumakadzi vha a edzisela zwine phukha kana zwiñwe na zwiñwe zwine vha khou anetshela ngazwo zwa vha zwi tshi khou ita, zwine zwi ita uri vhana vha pfe u mvumvusea.

Vhafumakadzi vhahulwane vha a ñivha ngano dzi no takadza nahone dzine dza vha ntswa kha vhana. Vhafumakadzi vha a kona u sika ngano musi vho sedza uri nga itsho tshifhinga hu khou bvelela mini zwine zwa nga takadza vhana.

Vhafumakadzi vha dovha vha kona u khoña vhana musi vha tshi edzisela kana vha tshi guda u anetshela ngano. A vha vha sumbedzi uri vho kundelwa u anetshela.

/25/

Mbudziso 2

Vhafumakadzi kha bugu dza mañwalwa vha olwa nga ndila ine ya si vhe yavhudi. Vhone vha a tendelana na uyu muhumbulo naa. Kha vha tikedze phindulo yavho nga zwine zwa nga vha zwi tshi bva buguni dza dirama, nganea kana matambwa ane vha nga vha vho a talela kha thelevishini. /25/

PHINDULO/ ANSWER

Ndi zwavhukuma vhañwali vha mañwalwa o fhambanaho vha ola vhafumakadzi nga ndila ine i sa vhe yavhudi. Arali vha sedza kha budgu ya nganea ine ys pfi “Ndi Mihaba ya Khanyo” ri wana hu na mufumakadzi mutuku wa mukalaha Vho-Thihanedzwi ane u olwa sa mufumakadzi wa vhutsha nahone wa zwitshela ane a tou vha xuxuxu, ane a tou vha mulutanyi nga husili.

Arali ra sedza kha litambwa la kha thelevishini line la pfi uvhango na hanefha ri wana hu na mukegulu Vho-Mukondeleli vhane wa wana vha so ngo tou oliwa nga ndila yavhudi. Vhone vho olwa sa mukegulu ane a funesa zwithu zwa vhañwe zwi sa tshimbili, muthu wa vhutshivha nahone wo muhoyo. Ngeno-vho mufumakadzi wa Mulalao ane a pfio tebogo, na ene o olwa sa musisdzana wa vivho, wa tshituhu nahone wa muvhulai.

Muñwali homilubi na vhone kha bugu yavho ine ya pfi “Ndi Mutodzi Muni” ri wana vho ola vshfumakadzi sa vhatu vha si na mikhwa yavhudi. ri wana vha tshi sumbedza vhafumakadzi vho malwaho vha tshi ita zwiito zwi sa tangedzei nga nthani na u toda mushumo. Vha sumbedza uri havha vhafumakadzi naho vha tshi divha uri hu nga vha na masiandoitwa a si vhe avhudi vha di isa phanda na u ita zwa vhuyada. Kha budu ya dirama ine ya pfi “Mabalanganye” na hone ri wana hu na vhafumakadzi vhane vha nga sa Vho-Mashanzhoni vhane vha vha muñwe vha vhatanuni vha tshigovha. Vhone vha olwa sa mufumakadzi vhane mikhwa yavha kule navho. /25/

NB: Matshudeni vha nga da na phindulo inwe na inwe tenda vha tikedza nga mañwalwa.

Mbudziso 3

Kha vha vhale tshirendo tshi re afho fhasi nga vhuronwane uri vha do kona u fhindula mbudziso dzine dza do tevhela.

TSIKO YA IPFI

(Nga WMR Sigwavhulimu)

Ipfi kha li khwathe,
 Li vhe nando tshanduko yanga,
 Ndi vhe thungamamu
 Ndi vhe khomba madamu tinalala
 Ndi vhe mubvana vumme lurere
 Ndi vhe musadzi mmea wa Venda.
 Madamu anga a tshise sa a mudzadze
 A sime zwisima zwa mikando
 I vhe kanzwo nyamuso ya thufhana
 Zwisima zwirole zwa tsiko.

Mukando wa damu danga u ele u sa xi
 U amuse muṭhannga na mukalaha
 Musidzana na mukegulu,
 Vha vhe tsiko-ngwedzi.

Vhasadzi imani ni nge ndaba
 Ni si andise tsiko
 Vhunga u beba haṅu ndi vhupanzhe-mbebo.

U anda huṅu hu vhe u kwashea
 Ni vhe thingwana muṭavha wa shango.
 Mikando yaṅu I shaya luṅundu
 I amusa ya sika madzhenzheḁa,
 Mirango ya vumba ine ya wiswa
 Na nga mugugumela wa ṅwando.

- (a) Kha vha topole zwifanyiso zwa muhumbulo zwivhili zwine zwa wanala kha itsho tshirendo. Vha inge nga u zwi ṭalutshedza vho ḁisendeke kha tshirendo. (5)

PHINDULO/ ANSWER

Tsiko ya ipfi: Ndi tshiga tsho imelaho vhurereli

Ipfi kha ḁi kwhaṭhe: Ndi lifanyamuthu, hune ipfi li khou fanyiswa na muthu ane a tea u vha na nungo.

Ndi vhe khomba maḁamu tinalala: ndi limethafore

Ndi vhe mubvanma vhumme lurere: ndi limethafore

Mikando: ndi tshiga tsha vhutshilo

Ni nge ndaba: ndi lifanyisi li ambaho uri vha si dzinginyee.

NB: Matshudeni vha nga topola zwiṅwe. Izwo zwo ṅewaho a tou vha mavhala a nngwe.

- (b) Nga mitaladzi i sa paḁiho miṭanu kha vha ri vhudze uri murendi u khou vhudza vhavhali zwifhio/ tshirendo tshi khou amba zwifhio? (10)

PHINDULO/ANSWER

Murendi Vho-Sigwavhulimu vha khou amba na vhafunzi vhane mushumo wavho ndi urerela ipfi ḁa Mudzimu. Vha khou vha tsivhudza uri kha vha ite zwa u rerela fhungo ḁine ḁa vha ḁa vhukuma vha litshe u isa mulenzhe ngeno vha ise muṅwe ngei ngauri musi vha tshi ralo zwi sia vhafunziwa vha tshi vha madzhenzheḁa. Tshithu tshi vhuya tsha pfi ndi dzhenzheḁa tshi vha tshi so ngo kwhaṭha. Muṅwali u shumisa mikando sa tshiga tsha vhutshilo vhu sa fheli kana fhungo ḁa Mudzimu ḁine ḁa fusha na vhalala.

NB: Matshudeni vha nga ṅea phindulo iṅwe na iṅwe tenda ya fusha.

- (c) Kha vha ṭalutshedze uri maipfi a tevhelaho ndi maipfi-ḁe nahone a amba zwifhio?

- (i) thungamamu (2)

Thungamamu – ndi misidzanyana ane a khou thoma u tunga maḁamu. Ane maḁamu a hone ha tsha huma musi o no ralo u tunga.

(ii) mudzadze (2)

Mudzadze – ndi mufumakadzi ane u kha ɔi tou bva u vhofholowa kana ndi mufumakadzo ane a vha na n̄wana wa lutshetshe.

(iii) t̄hufhana (2)

t̄hufhana – ndi mudzio une n̄wana a avhelwa tshiunza khawo kana ri nga ri ndi mudzio une wa faredza zwiliwa zwa n̄wana.

(iv) vhupanzhe-mbebo (2)

Vhupanzhe-mbebo – tshithu tsha vhuya tsha vhidzwa u pfi ndi vhupanzhe tshi vha tshi si tsha vhukuma. Ha vhuya ha pfi ndi vhupanzhe-mbebo zwi vha zwi tshi khou livhiswa kha vhana/mbebo yo shashataho. Vhana avha ndi vhane vha si pfe musi vha tshi kaidziwa, vathu vha dzula vhe kha shia shia ngavho i farani farani.

(v) madzhenzheɔa (2)

Madzhenzheɔa – ndi khali dza bvumba dzine musi dzi tshi fhiswa dza si vhibve kana u khwaɔha tshoɔhe. Dzi vhidzwa u pfi ndi madzhenzheɔa /25/

Mbudziso 4

(a) Kha vha bule vhabvumbedzwa vhararu vhane vha vha zwipuka vhane vha funwa vhukuma nga vhana. Vha inge nga u bula uri ndi ngani vhabvumbedzwa avho vha tshi takaleleswa nga vhana. /25/

PHINDULO (ANSWER)

Vhana vha takalela Sankambe ngauri ndi phukha t̄hukhu ine yo thanya i a kona u fhura dziñwe phukha khulwane.

Vha i funa ngauri ndi phukha yo thanyaho, zwine vhana vha funa zwone uri vha ɔo nga Sankambe nga u thanya.

Vha tshi takalela ngauri ndi phuka ine a i vhulai kana u la muthu.

Vha tshi takalela ngauri ndi phukha ine i shumisa vhuɔali, zwine vhana vha funa zwone sa izwi na vhone vha tshi ɔo vha vha tshi guda u vho vhuɔali.

Vhana vha dovha vha takalela ndou/ Muzhou nga uri ndi phukha khulwane ine a huna phukha ine i nga i la, ya dovha ya vha phukha ya maand̄a.

Vhana vha takalela u vha na maand̄a a u fhira a vhañwe vhana na u vha khulwane u fhira dziñwe phukha lune vhana vha a takalela u vha muhulwane.

Ndau i a takalelwa nga vhana, ngauri ndau ndi phukha ine ya vha na maand̄a a u kona u vhulaha dziñwe phukha. Hone musi i tshi ɔoɔa u vhulaha i vha yo shumisa vhuɔali hoɔhe. Lune vhana vha vha vha tshi funa vhuɔali vhuen ya vha na ho musi i tshi ɔoɔa u vhulaha. /25/

T̄HANGANYELO: [100]

XITSONGA 19

Xivutiso xa 1

- (a) Ntirho wa tinsimu to mbuwetela:

Ku miyeta kumbe ku etlerisa n'wana.

Nkoka wa tona i ku pfuna vatswatsi kumbe vanhu lava nga le ku miyeteneni ka vana ku ya emahlweni no endla mitirho ya vona ya siku loko vana va miyerile va nga ha rili kumbe va etlele. Vana na vona va kota ku wisa loko ku ri leswaku leswi swi va ririsaka i ku va va karhele kumbe va twa ku vava enyameni. Vana na vona va nga tlhela a tiphina hi tona tinsimu leti loko va ri karhi va yimbeleleriwa tona. Ti nga va tisela ntsako hi marito man'wana. Mikarhi yin'wana tinsimu to mbuwetela ti nga tirhisiwa hi vatswatsi ngopfungopfu vamanana ku boxa mbitsi/maxangu na ku tsana ka vona emoyeni. (7)

- (b) Nkoka wa xithopo evuton'wini bya munhu:

Vadyondzi a va languteriwile ku rhangga va vula leswaku va na xona xithopo/xiphato xa xivongo (1)

Kutani va vula nkoka wa xona-

Xi pfuna ku kombeta vanhu lava nga swirho swa xivongo xo karhi. Xi va nyika ku titwa loku kombetaka leswaku i maxaka ya ngati.

Xi va nyika ku titwa loku kombetaka leswaku i vanhu van'we.

Xi tlhela xi va pfuna ku tiyisisa leswaku vuxaka lebyi va nga na byona byi va sivela ku tekana tanihileswi va nga 'buti' na 'sesi' kumbe 'vamakwavo' kumbe vana va 'nyimba yin'we'. {8} (9)

- (c) Dyondzo leyikumekaka eka risimu ro karhi ra mucato: **S t'**

Vadyondzi a va languteriwile ku rhangga va vula leswaku ku na ri m\ leri va ri tivaka ra mucato kumbe e-e. (1)

Leswi swi ta katsa ku boxiwa ka vito ra rona (1) no ri tsala (3) leswaku swi ta olovela mukoroketi ku yelanisa dyondzo leyi boxiweke na marito ya risimu. Kutani va vula dyondzo leyi va yi kumeke eka rona. (5)

(9)

/25/

Xivutiso xa 2

- (a) Ku tirhisiwa ka mimbangu ya le matikoxikaya kumbe ya le madorobeni hi vatsari va mitlangu/tidrama Mudyondzi a a fanele ku hlamusela nongoti wa **mbangu** (2)

a tlhela a boxa ntlangu kumbe mitlangu yo seketela hayona (mavito ya yona ni ya vatsari swa laveka ku tiyisisa leswaku hakunene ya hanya a ngo tiendlela switori) (2)

No boxa leswaku hikwalaho ka yini yena a tsakela wun'wana ku tlula wun'wana kumbe a yi tsakela hinkwayo. (11)

(15)

- (b) Ku kombeta hilaha mutsari wa xihungwana/xirungulwana xo karhi a swi koteke hakona ku humelerisa manghenelo, miri na mahetelelo ya xona hi maveketelelo ya yena ya timhaka: Mudyondzi a a fanele ku hlamusela nongoti wa **kungu** tanihileswi xivutiso xi kongomeke eka swiyenge swa rona hambileswi ri nga boxiwangiki. (2)

a tlhela a oxa xihungwana/xirungulwana xo eketela haxona (vito ra xona ni ra mutsari/vatsari swa laveka ku tiyisisa leswaku hakunene xa hanya a ngo tiendlela xitori}. (2)

Mhaka yin'wana ya nkoka leyi nga fanelangiki ku rivariwa i makholo, nyimiso (suspense) na mhaka yin'we evuton'wini bya ximunhuhathwankulu. (3)

kutani a tirhisa xihungwana/xirungulwana xexo ku hlamusela loko a swi kotile kumbe a nga swi kotangi. (3)

(10)

/25/

Xivutiso xa 3

- (a) Nongoti wa vulavulelo lerinene (diction) ku vuriwa mavulelo lamanene ya marito leswaku ya twala kahle loko munhu a ri karhi a hlaya xitlhokovetselo kumbe loko a ri karhi a xitsala ivi a tirhisa marito lama nga ta twisiseka kahle eka muhlayi a nga ambambeli leswaku mutlhokovetseri u ringeta ku vula yini hi marito lama a rna tirhiseke. (nhlamulo ya mudyondzi yifanele ku humelerisa ku twisiseka ka marito) (3)
- (b) Nongoti wa vufanisi (imagery) ku vuriwa ku vumbiwa ka swifaniso emiehleketweni hi ku tirhisa marito yo tanihi maencisi na swigaririmi leswi hi kotaka ku endla vuxaka na ntokoto wa hina. (2)

Hi byona mbilu ya xitayili xa vutlhokovetseri

Byi fanele ku nghenisa swifaniso (images) ni swigaririmi (figures of speech)

Mutsari u tirhisa marito lama nga ta pfuna ku vumba swifaniso emiehleketweni ya muhlayi, swifaniso leswi swi pfuna muhlayi ku twisisa mhaka leyi xitlhokovetselo xi nga n'wi khomela yona.

Vufanisi emiehleketweni ya muhlayi byi tangunuka hi ku tirhisiwa ka xigego na xihlambanyisi (hi marito man'wana hi vulavula hi leswi xigego na xihlambanyisi swi swi tisaka eka miehleketo ya hina, swifaniso swa le miehleketo 'mental pictures' leswi vumbiwaka emiehleketweni endzhaku ko hlaya marito yo karhi).

Swigaririmi swi pfuneta ku paluxa nkongomelo wa xitlhokovetselo (6)

(8)

- (c) Xigego eka vutlhokovetseri i xigaririmi lexi pfunetaka kuvumba swifaniso swa le miehleketo ngopfungopfu hikwalaho ka ikhonomi ya xona ya marito laha ematshan'wini yo fananisa xi ngo namba xi ku nchumu wo va leswi lowu wu fananisiwaka na wona wu nga swona. (2)

Swikombiso swo huma eka xithhokovetseri lexi lawuleriweke XIN'WE NTSENA:

"Tsakani, a wu rihinkwaswo swa mina."

"Ku vutliwa kaku Indzhombho wo pfuma' mukami" "Sweswi elwandle

ndzo va nhlahlanyana ra sava"

"leswia wu rivulombe vumina a bya ha tsakami"

"A wu ririvoni evuton'winibyanga"

(2)

(4)

- (d) Xivangelo xo va vutlhokovetseri byo vulavula hi rirhandzu byi tlhontlha mphofulo/ntlhaveko ku hambana na vutlhokovetseri bya rifu:

Ku hlamusela hi ku komisa leswaku vutlhokovetseri byovulavula hi rirhandzu ni vutlhokovetseri byo vulavula hi rifu i yini (2x2=4)

Ku hambana ka byona habyimbirhi:

Vutlhokovetseri byo vulavula hi rirhandzu byi vulavula hi mhaka leyi tsakisaka un'wana na un'wana, kasi vutlhokovetseri bya rifu byi vulavula hi mhaka leyi vavisaka un'wana na un'wana ngopfungopfu varhandziwa va mufi;

Mutsari u hlawula marito lama kombetaka ku tsaka kumbe ku vaviseka ka mbilu kumbe ku lahlekeriwa ka yena, leswi endlaka leswaku muhlayi a kota ku va eka xiyimo xa mutlhokovetseri hi ku vumba swifaniso swa le miehleketweni. Un'wana na un'wana u tsakela ku rhandziwa ku nga ri ku feriba kumbe ku lahlekeriwa hi Jeswi a swi rhandzaka.

Swa olova ku hlamusela matitwelo ya rirhandzu ku tlula yo feriba/ku lahlekeriwa hi murhandziwa.

(6)

(10)

/25/

Xivutiso xa 4

- (a) Leswi hambanisaka matsalwa ya vana na matsalwa ya vanhu lavakulu. Swichudeni swi nga va swi hlamule hi yin'wana na yin'wana ya tindlela leti nga laha hansi, xa **nkoka i ku boxa timhaka ta nkoka handle ko ti vuyelela:** Matsalwa ya vana – Muxaka lowu wa matsalwa wu tirhisa tibuku leti nga ni swifaniso swo tala ku tlula marito. Swifaniso swa kana swi tala ku va swa vanhu naswona vuningi bya vanhu va kana i vana lava nga swimunhuhatwa leswi nga ni vuxaka ni swiharhi leswi tirhisiweke tirhisiweke tanihi swimunhuhatwa etsalweni ra kana. Van ava kota ku hlaya swendlo swa swimunhuhatwa hi ku lova. Maletere hi lamakulu hi xivumbeko naswona ya dzwihatiwile leswaku va ta kota ku ma hlaya.

Matsalwa ya vanhu lavakulu/vatswatsi- Muxaka lowu wa matsalwa wu tsariwa hi marito yo tala ku tlula swifaniso. Vatswatsi va kota ku tivunbela swifaniso swaleswi va swi hlayaka emaritweni. Maletere lama tirhisiwaka ya tala ku va lamatsongo hi xivumbeko naswona vatswatsi va kota ku landzelela mpfumelelano na malongoloxelo ya marito lama tirhisiweke ku vumba switshuriwa.

kumbe

Ku hambana na matsalwa ya vanhu lavakulu:

- matsalwa ya vana ya na swifaniso, ya nga hambaniseka ku ya hi mitlawa ya malembe lawa ya nga tsaleriwa yona.
- ya tsariwa hi ririmi ro olova no kongoma.
- ya nga aviwa hi mitlawa yo hambanahambana ya matsalwa.
- ya nga aviwa tanihi tibuku ta switlangiso, tibuku ta minongoti, tibuku ta switori swa swifaniso, na swin'wana na swin'wana. (6)

- (b) Ku hambana kumbirhi exikarhi ka matsalwa ya swanomo ya vana na matsalwa yo tsariwa:

Eka matsalwa ya swanomo ya vana va kota ku va na xiave hikuva va nga cina no yimbelela kasi eka yo hlaya swi nga va tikela ku hlaya leswaku va kota ku tiva leswaku i nkarhi wo yimbelela no cina handle ko leteriwa hi mudyondzisi.

Eka matsalwa yo tsariwa va kota ku vona swifaniso no titumbuluxela xitori ku ya hi leswi va swi vonaka exifanisweni. (4)

- (c) Ku boxa **ntlhanu** wa mitirho ya matsalwa ya vana.

Nhl: Swichudeni swi languteriwe ku boxa swo fana na leswi:

ku dyondzisa vana mayelana na swilo leswi nga eka mbangu wa vona, ku va tivisa eka tiko ra tibuku, ku dyondzisa vana ku hlayela kusuka eka 1 kufikela eka 10, ku tiva minongoti, ku toloveta/simeka ntolovelo wo hlaya, swin'wana na swin'wana.

(15)

/25/

TOTAL MARKS: [100]

