



**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**  
**FINAL ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY**  
**NOVEMBER 2014**

**MODULE: ZULU FOR FOUNDATION PHASE 2B**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**MODULE CODE: ZUF2B21**

**TOTAL MARKS: 100**

**ASSESSOR: MR T M MADINGIZA**

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**STUDENT NUMBER: .....**

**(THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX (6) PAGES)**

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**1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

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**Question 1**

Answer the following questions and provide examples to motivate your answers except for question 'd'.

a) Name the three basic morphemes that constitute a noun in Zulu.

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.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)

b) How are plural and singular nouns formed in Zulu?

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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(4)

- c) What are the basic differences between the odd and even numbered noun classes?

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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(4)

- d) How many noun classes, including subclasses, does Zulu have?

.....

(1)

[15]

## Question 2

Indicate whether the following statements are *True* or *False*.

- a) Even though nouns in a particular noun class category correspond in terms of their meaning, this is not an absolute principle.  
.....
- b) Classes 1a, 2a, 3a are called subclasses.  
.....
- c) The agreement system of Zulu is based on the root of the noun.

.....  
d) Class 12 nouns are not found in any of the Bantu languages.  
.....

e) Zulu has a rule that prohibits the immediate succession of two vowels in a word.  
.....

[5]

### Question 3

Provide the corresponding singular forms of the following nouns. For example:

Amaphephandaba = Iphephandaba.

- a) OMbuyi .....
- b) Izicathulo .....
- c) Izindlela .....
- d) Amatafula .....
- e) Abangani .....

[10]

### Question 4

Form sentences in the present tense by joining the subject, verb (and object and/or adverb) in each instance. For example:

Indoda ....penda indlu. = Indoda ipenda indlu

'The man paints the house'

- a) Amadada .....bhukuda edanyini.  
'The ducks swim in the dam'.  
b) Izinja .....dla amathambo.  
'The dogs eat bones.'  
c) Izulu .....duma.  
'The thunder is rumbling'.

- d) Umntwana .....khala.  
'The child cries.'
- e) Intombazane .....geza izingubo.  
'The girl washes the clothes.'

[10]

**Question 5**

Supply the negative forms of the sentences below. Write down the negative verb only. For example:

Umalume uhlakula amasimu akhe. = akahlakuli  
'Uncle is cultivating his fields.'

- a) Ogogo baya edolobheni. ....  
'Grandmother and company are going to town.'
- b) Imithi imila kahle. ....  
'The trees are growing well.'
- c) Iphoyisa libamba isela. ....  
'The policeman catches the thief.'
- d) Isitofu siyashisa. ....  
'The stove is hot.'
- e) Amanzi ayabila. ....  
'The water is boiling.'

[10]

**Question 6**

Repeat the sentences below but use the object morpheme instead of the object noun. For example:

Abazali baboneinja. = Abazali bayibonile.

- a) Ubaba uthenge imoto izolo.  
'Father bought a car yesterday'  
.....

b) Ijuba lidle amabele.

'The dove ate the sorghum.'

.....

c) Izilwane zidle inyama.

'The animals ate the meat.'

.....

d) OZandile balande amanzi emfuleni.

'Zandile and company fetched the water from the river.'

.....

e) Isikhova sibambe igundane ebusuku.

'The owl caught a rat at night.'

.....

**[10]**

### **Question 7**

Identify the noun prefix of each of the nouns listed below and then fill in its singular or plural form in the blank spaces in the table.

<b>Noun prefix</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
	iklabishi		cabbage
		izifuba	chest
	unogwaja		rabbit
	inhlanzi		fish
		amathe	saliva

**[20]**

### **Question 8**

Fill in the missing agreement morphemes (the subject and object morphemes)

Izingane ....funda izifundo eziningi.

The children, they learn many subjects.

....funda izibalo, isiBhunu, isiNgisi, isiZulu, eZomlando neZempilo.

They learn accounting, Afrikaans, English, Zulu, History and Health Science.

Isifundo aba....thanda kakhulu yisiZulu. Umphathisikole ....fundisa

The subject that they like a lot, is Zulu. The headmaster, he teaches

isiNgisi, kanti uthisha uNgema ....fundisa isiZulu.

English, but teacher Ngema, he teacher Zulu.

**[10]**

### **Question 9**

Form sentences in the remote future tense by joining the subject, verb (and object and/or adverb) in each instance. For example:

Indoda ....penda indlu. = Indoda iyopenda indlu

'The man paints the house'

a) Abantwana .....khuluma isiZulu.

'The children will speak Zulu'.

b) Impompi .....vuza.

'The tap will leak.'

c) Izulu .....duma.

'The thunder will rumble'.

d) Yena .....funa ummbila ngenyanga ezayo.

'He/she will want mealies next month.'

e) Ibhayisikili .....phuka.

'The bicycle will break.'

**[10]**

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