



**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**  
**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**  
**JUNE SPECIAL EXAMINATION 2018**

**PROGRAMME:** BEd Foundation Phase

**MODULE:** Sesotho for the Foundation Phase 3A

**CODE:** SOF3AA3

**TIME:** 2 Hours

**MARKS:** 100

**EXAMINER:** Ms M. Vaz (DCE)

**MODERATOR:** Mrs. M. Morake (GDE)

(This paper consists of 3 pages and 4 questions)

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully.
2. Answer all the questions.
3. Number your answers correctly.
4. Write clearly and legibly.
5. Write your surname, name and student number on all answer books.

**QUESTION 1**

**Moods**

- 1.1 Identify the verb systems in Sesotho and the moods **derived from each of them** as discussed these in this module. (5)
- 1.2. Explain and construct your own sentence form of the following:
- 1.2.1 Indicative mood. (1 example) (4)
- 1.2.2 Imperative mood in its various forms. (18)

**[27]**

**QUESTION 2: Conjunctions**

2.1 Find each of the clauses and conjunctions that join them in the following sentences:

2.1.1 Ha dilemo di ntse di tsamaya, dintho di ile tsa fetoha mme tsa fetohela ruri. (5)

2.1.2 MaAfrika thehang tsebe le mamele hobane lena ke letsatsi le bopang nalane ya setjhaba (5)

2.2 Construct sentences using the following conjunctions:

2.2.1 hore

2.2.2 le

2.2.3 ha

2.2.4 mme

2.2.5 empa (10)

2.3 Which rules should be taken into consideration when conjunctions are used? (3)

2.4 Define what a conjunction is and explain its characteristics. (3)

2.5 How do conjunctions and compound and or complex sentences relate? (1)

2.6 What is the difference between primitive and derivative conjunctions? (1)

**[28]**

**QUESTION 3 Verbs and verbal extensions**

3.1 Give examples of Sesotho sentences with verbs as a *state of being* in the following categories:

3.1.1 thoughts

3.1.2 emotions

3.1.3 relationships

3.1.4 Measurement

(8)

3.2 Illustrate the use of Sesotho auxiliary verbs by supplying examples of sentences using them to show:

3.2.1 Continuity

3.2.2 Habit

3.2.3 Time

3.2.4 action happening at a particular moment

(4)

3.3 Read the given text to extract and name the verbal extensions by analyzing the suffixes:

Sepolesa sa naha se ile sa etsa bonnete ba hore botlokotsebe bo a fediswa, mme le hore batho ba a sireletsana setjhabeng. Kaha sepolesa se inehetse ho lwanela batho kgahlanong le ditlokotsebe, mmuso o ile wa eketsa mapolesa diteisheneng tsohle. Ho ile ha hlahlobisiswa diketso tse fapaneng tsa botlokotsebe. Batho bohle ba dumetse ho sebedisana le sepolesa. Ba ile ba qala ho bona hore tshebedisano mmoho le sepolesa e ba sebeletsa.

(10)

3.4 Construct your own sentences using the following verbal extensions:

3.4.1 Leetsolli

3.4.2 Boiketsi

3.4.3 Leetsaki

3.4.4 Leetsehi

3.4.5 Letswelli

(5)

[27]

#### QUESTION 4 Antonyms

4.1 Use the antonyms of the following words to construct 7 meaningful Sesotho sentences:

4.1.1 tona

4.1.2 tlamolla

4.1.3 motjha

4.1.4 theoha

4.1.5 kgora

4.1.6 tutubala

4.1.7 telele

4.1.8 mafolofolo

4.1.9 matla

(2X9)

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**TOTAL: 100**