FACULTY:	Education
DEPARTMENT:	Childhood Education
CAMPUS:	SWC
MODULE:	Sotho for the Intermediate Phase 1B
MODULE CODE:	SIP1BB1
SEMESTER:	Second
EXAM:	**November SUPPLEMENTARY Exam 2019**

DATE	:	January 2020	SESSION	:
ASSESSOR(S)	:	Mrs MN Msimango (UJ)		
MODERATOR	:	Ms MI Moshoshoe (GDE)		
DURATION	:	2 HOURS	MARKS	: 100

NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 PAGES

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 4 QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the questions carefully.
2. Answer all your questions in the answer booklet.
3. Number your answers as per the question paper.
4. Write clearly and legibly.
5. Write your student number on all your answer booklets.

Question 1 **Locative Nouns**

1.1. Explain what is the purpose of locative nouns in Sesotho? (1)

1.2. What are the three grammatical rules we can apply to change the noun to a locative noun? (3)

1.3. Use the pictures below to complete the sentence by providing the locative noun in Sesotho. Write the locative noun in your answer booklet.



1.3.1. Mofu o kenywa ka ……..



1.3.2. Mme o pheha dijo ka ……



1.3.3. Ke lemetse ……



1.3.4. Maobane ke robetse …….

1.4. Create sentences with the following locative nouns

1.4.1. sefapanong (1)

1.4.2. phaphusing (1)

1.4.3. thoteng (1)

1.5. The locative particle **(ha)** and **(ho)** are used to indicate a place. Write two sentence where you show the difference between the noun and the locative noun. Use the following nouns:

1.5.1. rakgadi (common noun) (1)

1.5.2. rakgadi (locative noun) (1)

1.5.3. Mokoena (proper noun) (1)

1.5.4. Mokoena (locative noun) (1)

1.6. Provide the Sesotho translations of the locative nouns.

1.6.1. Vaal River (2)

1.6.2. Spring (1)

1.6.2. South (1)

1.7. Copy the following table in your exam booklet and complete it.

Sehlopha	Subject concord	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Sehlopha 8	***di***	**Dikatse**	***Tsa***
sehlopha 5			
sehlopha 14			

(6)

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Question 2 Sesotho Grammar

2.1. Provide definitions for the following terms:

2.1.1. Derivational morpheme (2)

2.1.2. Free morpheme (2)

2.2. Which inflectional morpheme can be inserted in a noun to change the form of the noun from singular to plural form? (1)

2.3. Explain how a derivational morpheme can be used in Sesotho nouns and provide an example. (2)

2.4. Write the following verbs with the suitable object morphemes for the 1st person plural form.

2.4.1. bitsa (1)

2.4.2. shapa (1)

2.4.3. rata (1)

2.5. Use the following nouns and create simple sentences.

2.5.1. leleme (1)

2.5.2. tadi (1)

2.5.3. sesepa (1)

2.6. Identify **five** adjectives in the text below.

Ngwaneso o bohlale haholo ebile o rata ho bala dibuka tse ngata. Re phela ha mmoho re le lelapa. Ntlo ya heso e mmala o mosweu, ebile e kgolo haholo. Bosiu ha re robala, ntate o a e fasolla ntja ya heso e sootho, ho thibela dinokwane ho kena jareteng.

2.6.1. …….. (1)

2.6.2 …… (1)

2.6.3 …… (1)

2.6.4 …… (1)

2.6.5 …… (1)

2.7. Read the following sentences and choose the correct plural form of the noun. Write the correct noun in your answer book.

2.7.1. Banna ba bapalla **phaphusing/diphaphusing** tsa bona. (1)

2.7.2. Batho ha ba hlokahetse, ba kenywa ka hara **makese/lekese.** (1)

2.7.3. Moshanyana o raha **bolo/dibolo** ya hae. (1)

2.8. Provide the plural form of these nouns

2.8.1. lekese (1)

2.8.2. mmutlanyana (1)

2.8.3. mokotla (1)

2.8.4. sejana (1)

2.9. Create sentences with the following compound nouns in Sesotho.

2.9.1. modulasetulo (1)

2.9.2. seyalemoya (1)

2.9.3. mojalefa (1)

2.9.4. moloatheo (1)

2.9.5. mojatlhapi (1)

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Question 3 **Maetsi**

3.1. Read the following extract and identify seven **verbs** in the texts.

Ke ema mona ka thabo e kgolo. Ke ya leboha ho menahane ka ho ntlhokomela ha ne ke kula haholo. O ile wa ntshwara hantle, ka matshoho a mofuthu. O dule o thusa le batho ba bang jwalo feela. Ke tla ho rekela mpho ya ho leboha ha kgwedi e fela.

3.1.1. …… (1)
3.1.2. …… (1)
3.1.3. …… (1)
3.1.4. …… (1)
3.1.5. …… (1)
3.1.6. …… (1)
3.1.7. …… (1)

3.2. Sheba setshwantsho sena o ngole **maetsi** a latellang ka lekgathe lefiti.



3.2.1. dula (1)

3.2.2. hlompha (1)

3.2.3. ngwatha (1)

3.2.4. supa (1)

3.2.5. kgathala (1)

3.3. What are adverbs in Sesotho? (1)

3.4. Identify the type of adverb in the words below.

3.4.1. hantle (1)

3.4.2. setjhabeng (1)

3.4.3. hoseng (1)

3.5. Identify the adverb in the following Sesotho sentences.

3.5.1. Ausi o dula a ja a iketlile. (1)

3.5.2. Ka phirimana batho ba ja dijo tse phehilweng. (1)

3.5.3. Mme o rokile mose wa ngwana hampe. (1)

3.5.4. Bana ba ilo matha ka Moqebelo. (1)

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Question 4 **Phonological Changes in Sesotho**

4.1. Provide one example of a Sesotho diagraph that begin with the following sounds.

4.1.1. Modumo **ny** (1)

4.1.2. Modumo **rw** (1)

4.1.3. Modumo **hl** (1)

4.2. Provide one example of a Sesotho trigraph that begins with the following sounds.

4.2.1. Modumo **hlw** (1)

4.2.2. Modumo **tsh** (1)

4.2.3. Modumo **tlh** (1)

4.3. Segment the following Sesotho words using the syllabification method. Also include the number of syllables the word has and create a simple sentence in Sesotho. Consider the following example

nyenyane = nye/nya/ne (small) ⟶ three syllables

Sentence: Ntja e nyenyane haholo.

4.3.1. **thwathwaretsa** (loud noise) ⟶ number of syllables …… (1)

Sentence (1)

4.3.2. **mokorotlo** (Sesotho hat) ⟶ number of syllables …… (1)

Sentence (1)

4.4. Apply your knowledge of Sesotho consonants and classify the following words according to their phonological name.

Example: ngwanana ⟶ Sesotho trigraph

4.4.1. phokojwe ⟶ (1)

4.4.2. ntlhabile ⟶ (1)

4.4.3. tshwekere ⟶ (1)

4.4.4. nyatsa ⟶ (1)

4.4.5. hlwelletse ⟶ (1)

4.5. Use the following picture and write a paragraph of 80 -100 words. Use the following words in your text. (10)

nonyane	**kgati**	**tlola**	**Hlabula**	**malomo**



Rubric

Criteria	**3 marks**	**2 marks**	**0-1 marks**
Use of vocabulary words and creativity	Excellent and creative use of the vocabulary words in the sentences.	Good and adequate creative use of the vocabulary words in the sentences.	The student did not use the vocabulary words well.
Use of adjectives	The student has used three to five adjectives to describe nouns in the picture.	The student has used at least two adjectives to describe the nouns in the picture.	The student has used one or no adjectives to describe the nouns in the picture.
	4 marks	**2-3 marks**	**0-1 marks**
Sentence structure and spelling	Excellent and coherent sentences. Words are spelled correctly.	Good and coherent sentences. Most words are spelled correctly.	Sentences lack coherence and most words are spelled incorrectly.
Total Marks			

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