



FACULTY:	Education
DEPARTMENT:	Childhood Education
CAMPUS:	SWC
MODULE:	Sotho for the Foundation Phase 1B
MODULE CODE:	SOF1BB1
SEMESTER:	Second
EXAM:	November Exam 2019

<u>DATE</u>	:	November 2019	<u>SESSION</u>	:	
<u>ASSESSOR(S)</u>	:	Mrs MN Msimango (UJ)			
		Ms MI Moshoshoe			
<u>MODERATOR</u>	:	(GDE)			
<u>DURATION</u>	:	2 HOURS	<u>MARKS</u>	:	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

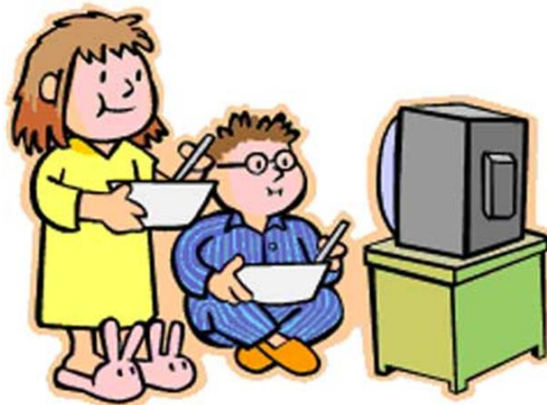
Maetsi

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

Ke ema mona ka sena lethabo ho hang. Ke hlahetswe ke kotsi ya koloï ka Mantaha. Koloï e ile ya phethoha ka rona le ngwaneso. Nna ke ile ka lemala leoto, yena a lemala molala. Ngaka ile ya re thusa hore re fole. Ke ile ka nwa meriana e mengata haholo. Ngwaneso yena o ntse a le sepetlele le kajeno. O tla tswa beke e tlang. Mme wa rona o tla mo phehela mohodu ho mo thabisa ha a kgutla hae.

- 1.1.1. (1)
- 1.1.2. (1)
- 1.1.3. (1)
- 1.1.4. (1)
- 1.1.5. (1)
- 1.1.6. (1)
- 1.1.7. (1)

1.2. Use the following pictures and the verbs that follow and write the sentences in the **past continuous tense**.



- 1.2.1. Bana ba dula fatshe. (1)
- 1.2.2. Ha ba ja ha ba ahlame. (1)
- 1.2.3. Bana ba sheba telebishene. (1)
- 1.2.4. Neo o eme ha a dula fatshe. (1)
- 1.2.5. Mpho o dutse fatshe ha a ja. (1)

- 1.3. What do adverbs describe in sentences? (1)
- 1.4. Identify and write the type of adverb in Sesotho in the words below.
- 1.4.1. hanyenyane (1)
- 1.4.2. kante (1)
- 1.4.3. kgafetsa (1)
- 1.5. Identify and write the type of adverb in Sesotho the following Sesotho sentences.
- 1.5.1. Sello o tseba ho qhoba koloi hantle. (1)
- 1.5.2. Matitjhere a sebetsa motshehare feela. (1)
- 1.5.3. Ke jele dijo tsa hoseng ke tatile hobane ke tsohile ka mora nako. (1)
- 1.5.4. Mosuwetsana o tla ke refa teko ka Mantaha. (1)

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Question 2

Sesotho Grammar

- 2.1. Provide definitions for the following terms and include an example.
- 2.1.1. *Bound morpheme* (2)
- 2.1.2. *Derivational 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 in singular form.
- 2.4.1. shapa (1)
- 2.4.2. sheba (1)
- 2.4.3. hlompha (1)

2.5. Use the following nouns and create simple sentences.

2.5.1. lesokwana (1)

2.5.2. tweba (1)

2.5.3. sefapano (1)

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

Tumelo o mo telele haholo ebile ha a na dipahlo tse ngata. Mabenkele a mangata a ha na dipahlo tse mo lekanang. O phela a rokisisa madikgwe ho Mme Palesa. Bashanyana ba bang ba dula ba mo tsheha haholo. Feela yena, ha ikgathatse ka seo. O dula a apere sekipa se mmala o mosweu le bodikgwe bo botsho.

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 sentence in your answer book.

2.7.1. Dithlapi di sesa **noka/nokeng** ya Lekwa. (1)

2.7.2. Baruti ba rera lentswe la Modimo ka **Moqebelo/Meqebelo**. (1)

2.7.3. Mamello o rata ho ngola **leqhepeng/maqhepeng** la hae. (1)

2.8. Use your knowledge of the noun classes and provide the possessive pronoun in the following sentences.

2.8.1. Makese bafu a kenywa mokoting. (1)

2.8.2. Mmutlanyana rapolasi o jele diwete. (1)

2.8.3. Meriana bakudi e tholahala sepetlele. (1)

2.8.4. Dithwele ka tlung di lahlwa kante. (1)

2.8.5. Lefielo mme le robe hile. (1)

2.9. Create sentences with the following nouns in Sesotho and show two meanings of the word.

2.9.1. seyalemoya (1)

2.9.2. seyalemoya (1)

2.9.3. jwang (1)

2.9.4. jwang

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Question 3 Locative Nouns

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

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

3.3. Use the pictures below and provide the locative form of noun in Sesotho.

3.3.1. Ngwana o tsamaya



..... (1)

3.3.2. Ausi wa Sam o dutshe



..... (1)

3.3.3. Re lahlela dithwele ka



..... (1)

3.3.4. Re reka dijo tsa ka tlung



.....(1)

3.3.5. Mme o robetse ka



..... (1)

3.4. Create sentences with the following locative nouns

3.4.1. selemo (1)

3.4.2. betheng (1)

3.4.3. lewatleng (1)

3.5. 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:

3.5.1. rakgadi (common noun) (1)

3.5.2. rakgadi (locative noun) (1)

3.5.3. kereke (common noun) (1)

3.5.4. kerekeng (locative noun) (1)

3.6. Provide the Sesotho translations of the locative nouns.

3.6.1. Mountain (1)

3.6.2. Autumn (1)

3.6.2. South (1)

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

Sehlopha	Subject concord	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Sehlopha 8	di	dikatse	tša
sehlopha 5			
sehlopha 2a			

(6)

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Question 4

Phonological Changes in Sesotho

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

4.1.1. Modumo **qh** (1)

4.1.2. Modumo **tl** (1)

4.1.3. Modumo **tw** (1)

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

4.2.1. Modumo **tsh** (1)

4.2.2. Modumo **ntl** (1)

4.2.3. Modumo **hlw** (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. **mangangajane** (dried fruit) —————> number of syllables (1)

Sentence (1)

4.3.2. **seikokotlelo** (crutch) —————> 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. swabile —————> (1)

4.4.2. tshepile —————> (1)

4.4.3. ntlhaba —————> (1)

4.4.4. nyala —————> (1)

4.4.5. kgarafu —————→ (1)

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

semathi	hlotse	medale	matha	Afrika Borwa
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Caster Semenya



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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