



UNIVERSITY
OF
JOHANNESBURG

<u>FACULTY</u>	: Education
<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	: Department of Childhood Education (CALT)
<u>CAMPUS</u>	: SWC
<u>MODULE</u>	: ZUI2BB2 Zulu for Intermediate Phase 2B (ADL)
<u>SEMESTER</u>	: Second
<u>EXAM</u>	: Supplementary exam

SURNAME AND INITIALS:

STUDENT NUMBER:

DATE : **SESSION**

ASSESSOR(S) : MR S.Z DLAMINI

MODERATOR : MR A. CASSIEM

DURATION : 2 HOURS **MARKS** : 100

NUMBER OF PAGES: 9 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 2. Number your answers clearly
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QUESTION 1

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

*Abafana bathanda ukujima emgwaqweni. **Yibo** abagijima njalo ekuseni. **Abathandi** ukugijima uma kushisa. Kuthangi bagijime kakhulu. **Abazali** babo bayakhathazeka uma bevuka ekuseni kodwa **bona** bathi kungcono ukugijima ekuseni kakhulu.*

1.1 Name the word categories of the bold words in the extract.

.....

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.....

.....

(4)

1.2 Identify the adverbs of place, manner and time in the extract and use each to construct your own sentences.

a.....

.....

b.....

.....

c.....

.....

(6)

1.3 What is the basic word order in the simple Zulu sentence? Supply a sentence of your own which illustrates this.

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.....

(4)

1.4 Translate the following into Zulu.

1.4.1 Forgive me.

.....

1.4.2 We are sorry to disturb you.

.....

1.4.3 Please pass us the salt.

.....

1.4.4 I express thanks on your behalf.

.....

1.4.5 Let us talk.

.....

1.4.6 Please give me money.

.....

(6)

(20)

QUESTION 2

2.1 Explain how emphatic pronouns are derived.

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.....

.....

(4)

2.2 Study the cartoon below and answer the questions that follow.



2.2.1 Identify and list four pronouns from the cartoon.

- A
- B
- C
- D

(4)

2.2.2 Use each of the identified pronouns in 2.2.1 to construct your own simple Zulu sentences.

A

.....

B

.....

C

.....

D

.....

(4)

2.3 With the use of your own examples, discuss the syntactic uses of the emphatic pronoun.

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.....

(8)

(20)

QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the extract below answer the questions that follow.

IGoli yindawo ethengisa izimpahla. Umama uthe uzongithengela isikhwama. Uthe uzoya uma izulu lingani. Izolo ngibone ikhahlamba. Imoto kababa ihambangokushesha. Umama uzohamba ngayo uma ayongithengela isikhwama. Idolobha laseGoli likhulu. Baningi abantu abahlala khona.

3.1.1 Identify five nouns in the extract and convert them to express locality. State the noun and then give its locative derived form.

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(10)

(10)

QUESTION 4

4.1 What are verbal extensions?

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(2)

4.2 Use the verb stem –thanda to form verbs that contain the reciprocal, applied, causative and passive verbal extensions and then use those verbs in your own sentences.

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.....

(8)

4.3 Fill in the correct demonstrative pronouns in the table below.

Nouns	Position 1	Position 2	Position 3
Umalume			
Uthando			
UThando			
Imifula			
Ukudla			

(15)

4.4 Explain how the demonstrative pronouns of the first and second person are formed.

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.....

(5)

(30)

QUESTION 5

5.1 Translate the following sentences into Zulu.

5.1.1 Dudu has a mother.

.....

5.1.2 The man does not have love.

.....

5.1.3 Ntombi is beautiful.

.....

5.1.4 Senzangakhona is a king.

.....

5.1.5 Sizwe is a teacher.

.....

(5)

5.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

USithole yinkosi ethanda abantu. Nguye uSithole okhulumela abantu uma basenkingeni. Yiqembu labantu elabeka uSithole esihlalweni sobukhosi. USithole ngumuntu othanda isizwe sakhe.

5.2.1 Write down three examples of the copulative of identification from the extract.

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.....

.....

(3)

5.2.2 Illustrate how the copulative of identification in 5.2.1 were formed.

.....

.....

.....

(6)

5.2.3 Fill in the correct true prefixes to the adjective nouns roots below to construct the description copulatives.

5.2.3.1 UDuduncane 'Dudu is small'

5.2.3.2 Amantombazanehle 'The girls are beautiful'

5.2.3.3 Umfulade 'The river is long'

5.2.3.4 Iyembesha 'The shirt is new'

5.2.3.5 Imizithathu 'The houses are three'

5.2.3.6 Abantubili 'The people are two'

(6)

(20)