



FACULTY:	Education
DEPARTMENT:	Childhood Education
CAMPUS:	SWC
MODULE:	Sotho for the Foundation Phase 3A
MODULE CODE:	SOF3AA3
SEMESTER:	First
EXAM:	JUNE TAKE HOME EXAM

Submission Date :	9th June 2020
Assessors :	Mrs N Msimango (UJ) Mrs D Makhanda (UJ)
Moderator :	Ms MI Moshoeshoe (GDE)
Marks :	100
Number of Pages :	7 PAGES
Number of questions:	4 QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Ensure that your name, surname, student number and contact number are included in your submission.
2. Read the questions carefully and answer all the questions.
3. Number your answers as per the numbering in this exam question paper.
4. Answers must be typed using Arial font, size 12, with 1.5. line spacing and justified text.
5. Submit your answer script as a Word document and include ONLY the answers.
6. **This take home exam will be posted on Blackboard on the 7th June 2020 at 06:00am.**

Question 1

Sebopheho sa Puo

- 1.1. Provide a definition for the following grammatical moods and provide an example of each supplying your own sentence.
- 1.1.1. *Infinitive mood* (2)
- 1.1.2. *Indicative mood* (2)
- 1.2. The following sentences contain verbs in the imperative mood. Write down the type of imperative mood.
- 1.2.1. *Ke kopa o mphe dijo ngwaneso.* (1)
- 1.2.2. *O seke wa kena ka lemati leo.* (1)
- 1.2.3. *Apara mose wa hao.* (1)
- 1.2.4. *Hlompha batho ba baholo ka nako tshohle hore o phele nako e telele.* (1)
- 1.3. Provide three functions of auxiliary verb phrases. (3)
- 1.4. Formulate your own sentences using the following auxiliary verbs.
- 1.4.1. *ho* (2)
- 1.4.2. *etsa* (2)
- 1.4.3. *na /e* (2)
- 1.5. Identify the type of conjunction and the conjunction in the following sentences.
- 1.5.1. *Moshanyana o ja haholo ke kahoo a nonneng.* (1)
- 1.5.2. *Tlou e kgolo empa ntja yona e nyane.* (1)
- 1.5.3. *Ntate o robetse hobane o kgathetse.* (1)
- 1.5.4. *Khabetjhe le diwete ke mefuta ya meroho.* (1)
- 1.5.5. *Tumi o bapala bolo ya maoto ebile o matha ka lebelo.* (1)
- 1.6. Provide the noun classes categories for the following nouns in locative form and the noun class prefix.
- 1.6.1. *fatshe* (2)
- 1.6.2. *mose* (2)
- 1.7. Identify the type of pronoun in the following sentences.
- 1.7.1. *Dieta tsaka di ntsho ka mmala.* (1)
- 1.7.2. *Thupa e kgole haholo.* (1)
- 1.7.3. *Ntate o rata tjhelete ho feta dintho tsohle.* (1)
- 1.7.4. *O tshwanetse o itlhomphe ka nako tshohle.* (1)

[30]

Question 2

Seratswana

Read the short story in **Addendum A** and answer the following questions.

2.1. Rapolasi o ne a dula kae? (2)

2.2. O ne a dula le eng? (2)

2.3. Ngola mabitso a diphoofolo tsa rapolasi. (5)

2.4. Ba ne ba tsamaya jwang? (1)

2.5. Ke efe phoofolo eo ba kopaneng le yona pele? (1)

2.6. Ke efe phoofolo ya ho qetela eo ba kopaneng le yona? (1)

2.7. Explain what the following words mean and write a sentence with each word.

2.7.1. **mmalwa** (2)

2.7.2 **hanghang** (2)

2.7.3. **nyamela** (2)

2.8. Extract the sentence where the rabbit reprimands the farmer to do the right thing in paragraph 10. (2)

[20]

Question 3

Ho bala ka Sesotho

3.1. Read the short story in **Addendum A** and analyse this story using the five elements of a story by extracting Sesotho sentences from the text that address the following.

3.1.1. List all the **characters** in the story. (5)

3.1.2. Provide six key points that summarise the plot of the story. (6)

3.1.3. Describe the **setting** the story occurs. (5)

3.1.4. Discuss the **theme** of this story. You can describe this in English. (2)

3.1.5. Discuss the **conflict** of this story. You can describe this in English. (2)

[20]

Question 4

Ditema tsa ho ngola tse kgutshwane

4.1. Write a friendly letter (200 - 300 words) to a friend and choose one of the following topics as your theme. The letter must be written in Sesotho. Ensure that you apply your knowledge of Sesotho grammar in formulating your sentences.

a) *Dijo tseo ke di ratang haholo*

Kapa

b) *Seo ke se entseng ka matsatsi a phomolo*

Kapa

c) *Bohlokwa ba ho itshwara hantle setjabeng*

The letter must contain the following:

- Correct format (address) (5)
- Introduction (5)
- Body (10)
- Conclusion (5)
- Spelling and grammar (5)

[30]

TOTAL [100]

ADDENDUM A**SHORT STORY****Rapolasi le diphoofolo tsa hae**

1. Kgalekgale kwana Limpopo, ho ne ho dula rapolasi mmoho le lelapa la hae, esele ya hae, kolobe ya hae, ntja ya hae, katse ya hae le kgoho ya hae. Ba ne ba dula hamonate kaofela polasing moo. Yaba ka letsatsi le leng pula e emisa ho na mme wa se be le metsi. Ho se na le metsi a ho nwa.
2. Rapolasi a bitsa esele, kolobe, ntja, katse le kgoho ya hae. “Re lokela ho fallela sebakeng se nang le metsi,” a rialo. Yaba bohole ba a tsamaya. Rapolasi a nka dintho tse mmalwa feela ka hara mokotlana. Mmoho ba tsamaya tseleng e lerole ba salane morao.



3. Ha ba le tseleng e yang moo ho nang le metsi, rapolasi le diphoofolo tsa hae ba kopana le lekgwaba. Lekgwaba la ba shebella ha ba ntse ba tsamaya mmoho mme la tsheha rapolasi.
4. “Kwaaa! kwaaa! Hobaneng o tsamaya ka maoto empa o ena le esele? Ha ke ne ke le wena, ke ne ke tla palama esele eo,” Rapolasi a nahana ka sena nakonyana e itseng. Yaba o etsa qeto ya ho palama esele ya hae. A palama esele ha diphoofolo tse ding di ntse di tsamaya ka maoto kamora hae.
5. Kamora moo ba kopana le tau. “Wahaha! Wahaha! Ha o swabe,” a rialo tau ho rapolasi oeme o tsepame mme o ba tonetse mahlo. “Hobaneng o palame esele eo o le mong? Sheba kamoo kolobe ya hao e kgathetseng ka teng? Nko ya hae e

rotha mofufutso." Pele a nyamela ka tlung ya hae a tsheha hape. "Wahaha! Wahaha!"

6. Rapolasi a emisa mme a nahana ka seo tau o se buileng. A sheba fatshe kolobeng ya hae mme a etsa qeto ya ho palamisa kolobe hodima esele mmoho le yena. "Tlolela hodimo, Kolobe! Tlolela hodima mokokotlo wa esele," ha rialo rapolasi, Kahoo yaba kolobe e a palama mme ya dula kamora rapolasi mokokotlong wa esele. Qetellong rapolasi a bona noka, empa e ne e sa le hole haholo.
7. "Re tla ya mane," a rialo a supile. Diphoofolo kaofela ha tsona tsa dumela mme tsa tswela pele ho tsamaya ho fihlela ba kopana le phokojwe. "Haauauaua! Haauauaua!" phokojwe ya ngaya. "O rapolasi ya kgopo ka nneta, Hobaneng ha wena le kolobe ya hao le palame le le bang hodima esele? Sheba kamoo ntja le katse ya hao di kgathetseng ka teng
8. Rapolasi a ikutlwa hampe mme a etsa qeto ya hore bohle ba tla lokela ho palama mokokotlong wa esele. A atamela haholo ho isa molaleng wa esele. "Tlola, Ntja! Tlolela hodima kolobe," ha rialo rapolasi. Yaba ntja e tlolela hodima kolobe e neng e dutse mokokotlong wa esele, kamora rapolasi. "Tlola le wena, Katse! Tlolela hodima ntja," ha rialo rapolasi. Kahoo katse ya tlolela hodima ntja e neng e dutse hodima kolobe, e neng e dutse hodima mokokotlo wa esele, kamora rapolasi.
9. "Tlolela kwano, kgoho! Tlolela hodima katse," ha rialo rapolasi. Yaba kgoho e tlolela hodima katse e neng e dutse hodima ntja, e neng e dutse hodima kolobe, e neng e dutse mokokotlong wa esele, kamora rapolasi.



10. Hanghang, ka pele ho bona mona ho ne ho eme mmutla. Mmutla wa ba sheba yaba o re, "Kgelee! Kgele! Kgele! O rapolasi ya kgopo. Esele ee e o entseng hore e sotlehe ha kana? Moo nna ke tswang, bohole ba tshwarana ka mosa.
11. Rapolasi a nahana ka seo mmutla o qetang ho se bua. A ikutlwa a sa thaba. Kamora mehato e se mekae, esele ya ema hanghang mme ya kgumama fatshe ka mangwele. Yaba ba wela fatshe.
12. Rapolasi a bitsa esele ya hae, kolobe, ntja, katse le mokoko mme bohole ba dula tlasa moriti wa sefate sa marula. Ha ba ntse ba dutse moo, rapolasi a kopa tshwarelo ho esele ya hae. Ho tloha tsatsing leo, ba ile ba eba metswalle ya sebele. Mme ho tloha tsatsing leo ho ya pele, rapolasi kamehla o ne a tshwara diphoofolo tsa hae ka mosa.

Mogodi: Shasha Seakamela