



<b>FACULTY:</b>	Education
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b>	Childhood Education
<b>CAMPUS:</b>	SWC
<b>MODULE:</b>	Sotho for the Foundation Phase 1B Sotho for the Intermediate Phase 1B
<b>MODULE CODES:</b>	SOF1BB1 & SIP1BB1
<b>SEMESTER:</b>	Second
<b>EXAM:</b>	<b>NOVEMBER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM 2020</b>

<b>Submission Date :</b>	<b>January 2021</b>
<b>Assessors :</b>	Mrs N Msimango (UJ)
<b>Moderator :</b>	Ms M Vaz (UJ)
<b>Marks :</b>	100
<b>Number of Pages :</b>	9 PAGES
<b>Number of questions:</b>	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.
4. Answers must be typed using Arial font, size 12, with 1.5. line spacing and justify the text.
5. Submit this exam as a Word document and **ONLY include the answers.**

**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 kenya 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
<b>Sehlopha 8</b>	<b><i>di</i></b>	<b>Dikatse</b>	<b><i>Tsa</i></b>
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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 fasolla ntja ya heso e sootho, ho thibela dinokwane ho kena ka 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 **phapusing/diphapusing** tsa bona. (1)

2.7.2. Batho ha ba hlokahetse, ba kenywa ka hara **makase/lekase**. (1)

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

2.8. Provide the plural form of these nouns

2.8.1. lekase (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. molaotheo (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 lekgahe 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 words?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)

<b>nonyana</b>	<b>Kgati</b>	<b>Tlola</b>	<b>Hlabula</b>	<b>malomo</b>
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### 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.
	<b>4 marks</b>	<b>2-3 marks</b>	<b>0-1 marks</b>
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.
<b>Total Marks</b>			



**DECLARATION BY STUDENT: ADHERING TO ACADEMIC RULES AND REGULATIONS  
FOR NOVEMBER 2020 TAKE HOME EXAMINATION**

**Complete this document by providing your details and include it on the last page  
when submitting the exam.**

Surname & initials	
Student number	
Date:	
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In submitting this modules' November 2020 take home examination, I do hereby declare that  
**I have NOT:**

- *committed academic misconduct in any form;*
- *committed plagiarism (refer to UJ plagiarism policy);*
- *helped or attempted to help another student in preparing for the take home examination;*
- *misrepresented someone else's work as my own;*
- *obtained help or attempted to obtain help from another person;*
- *obtained help or attempted to obtain help from any source of information, except for explicitly approved resources and sources as permitted by the module assessor.*

In submitting this declaration with my take home examination, I am confirming that I have taken all reasonable measures to ensure the academic integrity of my work.

I understand that if I make a false declaration, I could be deemed guilty of fraud and may face disciplinary procedures or legal action from the university.