

SETSWANA

3158/01

Paper 1 Language

October/November 2016

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **four** questions:

In Section A, answer **either** Question 1, Question 2, Question 3, **or** Question 4.

In Section B, answer Question 5.

In Section C, answer, **all** parts of Question 6.

In Section D, answer **either** Question 7 **or** Question 8.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

BUISA DITAELO TSE PELE

Fa e le gore o filwe bukana e go arabelwang mo go yone, tswee-tswee, ela tlhoko ditaelo tse di kwa tshimologong ya bukana.

Kwala nomoro ya lefelo le o kwalelelang mo go lone, nomoro ya gago le leina la gago mo pampiring nngwe le nngwe e o kwalelang mo go yone.

Kwala ka pene e e botala jwa loapi jo bo tseneletseng kgotsa ka pene e ntsho mo ntlheng tsotlhe tsa pampiri. Se dirise ditlapisa pampiri, sekgomaretsi kgotsa diela tse di phimolang.

Araba dipotso di le **nne**:

Mo go Karolo ya A, araba Potso ya 1, **kgotsa** Potso ya 2, **gongwe** Potso ya 3, **kgotsa** Potso ya 4.

Mo go Karolo ya B, araba Potso ya 5.

Mo go Karolo ya C, araba dikarolo **tsotlhe** tsa Potso ya 6.

Mo go Karolo ya D, araba Potso ya 7 **kgotsa** Potso ya 8.

Kwa bofelong jwa tlhatlhobo, bofelela mmogo sengwe le sengwe se o se kwadileng se o se isang.

Palo ya maduo e supiwana mo masakananeng [] kwa bokhutlong jwa potso nngwe le nngwe kgotsa karolo ya potso.

This document consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

Section A**KAROLO YA NTLHA: TLHAMO**

Tlhopha setlhogo **se le sengwe** mme o kwale polelo. O tshwanetse go kwala mafoko a a mo magareng ga **250–300**.

- 1 'Lerato, botlhoko-monate'. Naya maitemogelo a gago.
- 2 Naya mesola le makoa a tiriso ya thekenoloji mo malatsing a segompieno.
- 3 Fa ke ne ke ka abelwa botshelo gape go tloga kwa tshimologong.
- 4 'HIV-AIDS ke segajaja, ledimo-lejabatho'. Dumela kgotsa o ganetse mafoko a ka mabaka a a utlwalang.

[25]

Section B**KAROLO YA BOBEDI: LEKWALO**

- 5 Kwalela pampiri ya dikgang ya motsana wa lona ka maikutlo a gago ka mo bafaladi ba ka thusiwang ka teng.

Kwala pego ya mafoko a a magareng ga **250–300** e e tla gatisiwang mo pampiring ya dikgang go ba rotloetsa.

[25]

TURN OVER FOR SECTION C

Section C

KAROLO YA BORARO: TEMANA

Bala temana e e fa tlase e, o bo o araba dipotso tse di latelang.

Tshipi ya tswa mme moruti a ya go Molatlhegi. Fa a bona moruti a lela go feta pele. A bolelela moruti gore o sokologile, o bone bontsi jwa dibe tsa gagwe. O batla go rapelelwa gore a **itshwarelwe** boleo jwa gagwe.

Khutsafalo ya Molatlhegi ya ama pelo ya moruti, mme a khubama ka mangole, a baya kgetsana ya madi ntlheng ya mojako, a re. “A re rapele.”

A thibologa, a kgakgamolola dithaba le mabota ka thapelo e e tswang mo pelong e e tlhomogileng; lentswe le roroma, go utlwala gore ke lentswe la motho yo o lelang. La bofelo dikeledi tsa pumpunyega. A rapela ka pelo yotlhe gore kwana e e neng e timetse e bulelwe kgoro e tsene mme leina la yona le kwalwe mo go kwadilweng maina a motlhapenyana o a neng a o disa.

E rile jaaka a thukhuthetse, a rapela, a tshologa dithitho, a re na-na-na-na, morwa Monyamane, a re kgetsana ya madi ntle diatleng; a nyelela a tlogela moruti a ntse a duletse sekgapha. La noenoelala ka motse wa Seetebosigo, lenoenoe. Fa moruti a re “Amen,” a fitlhela maloba e le maabane, mosimane a ile. A gakgamala; a re o leba kwa mojakong mme a fitlhela kgetsana e go tsentshitsueng madi mo go yona e se teng. A ema madi; tlhogo ya nna mogote, a fitlhela dipota tsa ntlo di bina, di dikologa jaaka e kete o ne a ntse a ja mmamodikwadikwane. E rile fa a tswa molomo a re, “Satane o nkotlile mo tlhogong. Modimo o go rogile go isa losikeng lwa gago lwa bone.”

Molatlhegi a fitlhela Monyamane a mo naya madi a a ka nnang ditlhaka (ponto) tse di supang; mme gape Monyamane a baka Molatlhegi ka ntlha ya tiro ya gagwe ya boganka le botswerere. Monyamane a lemoga ka boferefere jo jwa Molatlhegi gore tiro e e padileng maloba e ka kgonega. A bitsa Molatlhegi a mmolelela gore o utlwile banna bangwe ba bua ka madi a didimo mme o batla gore ba kotule sengwe mo bopelotshetlheng jwa banna bao. A laela Molatlhegi gore a ye kwa banna bao ba robalang teng fa ba feditse tiro ya bona, mme Molatlhegi a fitlhe a gwašegwašetse gone ka lentswe le le magweregwere, a ba bolelele sengwe se se sa utlwaleng. Molatlhegi a dira jalo mme banna ba batho ba tshwenyega thata mo meweng ya bona. Ba boifa thata. Ba tlhoka boroko ka masigo a mantsi.

Mo mosong mongwe Monyamane a feta fa go bona mme a itira yo o ratang go nwa metsi. Fa a se na go nwa metsi a leba monna yo mongwe mme a mo raya a re “Mokaulengwe ke eng e kete ga o na boikhutso mo moweng wa gago; o tshwenngwa ke eng?” Monna la ntlha a leka go nna kgang godimo go se nene a re: “Nnyaa, ga go sepe se se re tshwenyang!”

Monyamane a re: “Tsamaela koo, o ntira lesea. O gopola ke sa bone gore o tshogile! Felo fano ga go nne ope yo e leng mosimanyana, go nna dikgagapa borramotlhwaredibona. Nna ke tlhwa ke bona sedimo gone fa jaanong le nnang teng fa. Gantsi ke utlwa go bolelwa gore se buisa batho mme ga go ope yo o ratang go se utlwelela, botlhe ba a se tshaba. Ke utlwetse fela ka mosimanyana mongwe yoo ene se kileng sa re a ye go epa madi. Mosimanyana yo gatwe o gana go bolela kwa madi a leng gone, a re sedimo se rile a ye go tsaya masome a matlhano a diponto. Ka mo go bolelang mosimanyana ga

se letlotlo leo a le bontshitsweng ke **dikgagamatso**. Motlhamongwe sedimo se rata go naya lona letlotlo le jaanong.” Monyamane a ba bolelela gore ga twe mosimanyana yo Rradidimo o feta gone gaufi mme ba tshwanetse go nna kelotlhoko.

Maitseboa Molatlhegi a feta gaufi le banna bao mme ba mmitsa gore a ye go ba bontsha letlotlo la sedimo. Ba mmontsha madi ao ba ratang go reka ka ona letlotlo leo. Molatlhegi a ba isa gaufi le diphupu tsa motse wa Seetebosigo, a fitlha a ba raya a re ba beye madi godimo ga phupu e nngwe, mme ba eme kgakajana ba tla bona sedimo se tlisa letlotlo.

Ga ba a ka ba nna lobaka lo lo leele ke fa ba bona kgalalelo e sedimo sa **diphupu**. Ba bona selo se seleele se tla ntlheng ya bona. Sa nna sa atamela. Fa se le gaufi sa ba phatsimisetsa lesedi le ba paletsweng ke go le emela. Ba iteetsega roborobo, ga sala go utlwala go kunya ga bona fela ba lebile kwa diteng teng tsa bona. Monyamane le Molatlhegi ba tsaya madi ba boela gae.

Araba dipotso tse di latelang o dirisa mafoko a gago jaaka go tlhokafala.

- 6 (a) Ke eng se se amileng moruti pelo gore lentswe la gagwe le roromele fa a rapela? [1]
- (b) Ke eng se se swabisitseng moruti? [1]
- (c) Seabe sa ga Monyamane mo botshelong jwa ga Molatlhegi ke sefe? [2]
- (d) Ke tiro efe 'e e padileng maloba'? [1]
- (e) Tlhalosa ka mafoko a gago gore Molatlhegi le Monyamane ba tsieditse banna ba jang? [4]
- (f) Tlhalosa mafoko a a kwadilweng ka ditlhaka tse dintsho:
- (i) tshipi [1]
 - (ii) itshwarelwe [1]
 - (iii) dikgagamatso [1]
 - (iv) diphupu [1]
- (g) Tlhalosa dipolelo tse di latelang ka mafoko a gago:
- (i) O sokologile. [1]
 - (ii) Khutsafalo ya ama pelo ya moruti. [1]
 - (iii) A thibologa ka thapelo. [1]
 - (iv) A kgakgamolola dithaba le dipota ka thapelo. [1]
 - (v) A rapela ka pelo yotlhe. [1]
- (h) Ntsha dikarolo tsa puo tse di latelang go tswa mo temaneng e e fa godimo:
- (i) leetsisi [1]
 - (ii) pheteletso [1]

[20 (Content) + 5 (Language) = 25]

Section D

KAROLO YA BONE: THANOLO

Tlhopha temane **7 kgotsa 8** mme o bo o e ranola.

7 Temana ya Seesemane: ranolela mo puong ya Setswana.

Penguins are birds that live in the freezing cold of Antarctica. Because the ground is always covered in snow, no trees or plants grow there and so the penguin cannot make a nest as other birds do. Yet the female penguin must keep her egg warm until it hatches. And when it has hatched, she must keep the young chick warm.

Penguins have developed special ways to survive in their cold environment. The king penguin lays her egg onto her big webbed feet so that the egg does not touch the icy ground. She has a flap of loose skin on her stomach, covered with soft feathers. She folds this over the egg, protecting it with her body heat.

But the mother penguin cannot keep her egg warm all the time. Because she gets hungry, she needs to dive into the sea to catch fish, so she passes the egg to her mate. But she must do it in such a way that the egg does not touch the icy ground. So the male penguin stands next to her and she carefully rolls the egg onto his feet. He covers the egg with his flap of skin and feathers. It is his turn to hatch the egg.

[25]

Kgotsa**8 Temana ya Setswana: ranolela mo puong ya Seesemane.**

Plaatje o ne a se ke a ineela mo go sepe. Fa a ntsha sepekere se se kokotetsweng, o tla se itshokela gore se be se tswe. O ne a se ke a kgaola lehuto la thapo ka thipa. O ne a itshokela go le hunolola. O ne a se ke a tlogela lefoko a ise a itse popego le tlhaloso ya lone. Moleki wa dilo tsotlhe Plaatje, a itshokela go baakanya baesekele kgotsa dipone tsa motlakase, kgotsa motorokara kgotsa matšhine wa taeperaetara fa go sena moitsi wa dilo tseo gauifi. O ne a latelela dilo go ya tshimologong le bokhutlong jwa tsone bogolo yone puo.

Kana Setswana Plaatje o ne a se amule mo mabeleng a ga mmaagwe, mme a nna a se latelela go se itse go feta bogolobogolo. Fa e le Seesemane sa gagwe, kana gompiono ke tle ke gakgamale ke bala mafoko a Plaatje o a kwadileng ka Seesemane mo Koranteng ya Batswana ka dinyaga tsa 1901 le 1902 le 1903. Seesemane se se ntshang pelo ka bontle jwa sone, mme e le sa motho yo o neng e le gone a simololang go kwala, le gone a sa tsena sekolo thata.

[25]

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