



Cambridge O Level

SETSWANA**3158/01**

Paper 1 Language

October/November 2022**2 hours 30 minutes**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **four** questions in total:
 - Section A: answer **one** question.
 - Section B: answer Question 5.
 - Section C: answer Question 6.
 - Section D: answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A**KAROLO YA NTLHA: TLHAMO**

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

- 1 Dikgwetlho tsa thutafalo ya lefatshe le phetogo ya seemo sa loapi.
- 2 Ditšhono tse di tliwang ke thekenoloji mo thutong.
- 3 Gorramotho go thebe-phatshwa.
- 4 Maikaelelo le keletso ya gago ya isago.

[25]

Section B**5 KAROLO YA BOBEDI: LOKWALO**

Baithuti ba sekolo ba ipaakanyetsa go tsaya loeto go ya kwa losing lwa lewatle kwa Natala mo malatsing a boikhutso. Kwalela batsadi go ba tthalosetsa mosola wa loeto le mme o ba kope madi a loeto, mofago le diaparo.

O tshwanetse go kwala mafoko a a mo magareng ga **200–250**.

[25]

TURN OVER FOR SECTION C

Section C

6 KAROLO YA BORARO: TEMANA

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

Lonko lwa ditšhese tsa dikgakologo lo fokela kwa go bone; ntlheng ya botlhabatsatsi, gaufi le kgoro e e tswelang kwa toropong, e le tse dikhutshwane tsa dithunya tsa mebala ya dirurubele, tse di neng di jetswe ke Maria ka sebele. Dan, Maria le mmaagwe Dan ba dutse mo moriting wa setlhare.

Maria a šeba mmaagwe Dan, mme a lemoga gore o gadima Diarona gangwe le gape. Jaaka e kete o itse gore o akantseng, a re, “Mme o mmona a fodile. Fa o ka bo o mmonyane maloba jale, le nna tota ke ne ke mo tlhobogile,” “Go ganang?”

Dan le Maria ba rakanya matlho. Jaaka e kete Maria o buile sengwe se se sa tshwanelang, Dan a re, “O a bo o bua ditlhotlha.” “Ke rileng?”

Mmaagwe a ithaya a re o tlhologanya se ba se buang; e tswa ba le kgakala le se o neng a se akantse.

Ba swa ka ditshego. Fa Diarona a utlwa ba tshega jaana, a itse gore ga ba tshege se mosadimogolo a se buang; e bile ba ba faphetse kwa ntle. A itse gore ga se mophato nabo; ya gagwe ntlo e tlaa aga e le mo mahureng a pelo tsa bone. Kwa motsheo ba tla mo gopola ka kgamelo – gangwe le gape – fa ba tlhoka se ba se tlotlang. Buka ya Botshelo ya re lobone lwa mmele ke leitlho.

Fa mmaagwe Dan a šeba Diarona a bona matlho a gagwe a ngotlega; mme a itse gore o mo moleteng. A tlhoma tlhogo. A gopola ngwaga o montshontsho wa bontsho jwa sebilo, Dan a le some ya dinyaga, mo gare ga mariga a matala, fa e rile a tswa tirong a fitlhela Dan a kokometse jaaka khutsana mo mathuding. A gakologelwa – aa! gompiano o na le tshega – gore o na a boa gaufi le loso. Fa a ntsha matlho a fitlhela Dan le Maria ba seo.

A re, “Ngwanaka, jaanong e kete o seritela-kgotleng?” Diarona a lela, gonne mmaagwe Dan o ne a gomile bolota.

Ka go itlhome a ledisiwa ke bolwetse, a leka go mo gomotsa ka go mo tseela dikgang tse di ka mo lebatsang. Gore Dan ke dišaše, o tshaba go bona motho a rotola matlho a bo a lo botsa phokoje. O ne a aga a boa mo tseleng a re balekane ba gagwe ba gana a ya sekolong. Fa Diarona a utlwa a bua ka ga botshelo jwa gagwe a santse a le mosimanyana, a lebala mahutsana a gagwe. Mosadimogolo a oketsa gore a tshege.

Diarona a gakologelwa gore ga a ise a ke a utlwe Dan a bua sepe ka ga rraagwe; fa e se mme o rile, nna ka re. A botsa mmaagwe Dan gore ke eng go le jalo. Ke fa mosadimogolo a simolola go mmolelela jaaka a tlogetswe ke rraagwe e sa le losea. Gore seemo sa gagwe ke sa ga rraagwe, le motsamao wa go tlhoma matlho fa fatshe jaaka motho a latlhegetswe ke madi a botlhokwa, o gotsitse rraagwe; gore ke sone se o sa rakanyeng matlho le batho ba o sa ba tlwaelang.

A thibolola ntho e e neng e fodile: gore o ne a dira kwa dikhitšhing, Dan a le some ya dinyaga, fa e tlaa re tsatsi lengwe a tswa tirong a fitlhela Dan a kokometse ka kgetsana ya dibuka mo mathuding, a letile rraagwe go goroga. A gakgamala gore go diregile jang gonne e ne e le ene a fitlhang pele; ka bone ba ne ba diiwa ke diterene tse di tlang maswe ka nako e batho ba dikhitšhi ba boang ka yone. A itse gore sengwe se gone; mme a itlhome monnamogolo a diilwe ke diterene, kgotsa a dira go tloa nako ya bona ya gale. A gotsa molelo, gonne go ne go le tsididi letsatsi leo, go ole sefokabolea se se kana ka sepe; gangwe le gape a šeba kwa ntle. Letsatsi la phirima. Jaanong a simolola go tlhobaela, ka dikotsi tsa Gauteng ga di fele; kgantele a bona gore a ye go botsa monna mongwe yo o neng a dira le rraagwe Dan gore ga a ise a mmone. Ka maitiso a magolo a itse gore monnamogolo o tlhagetswe ke sengwe gonne e ne e se motho yo o phirimelelwang mo nageng. A ya kwa mapodiseng gore a leletse mogala kwa kokelong ya Perekwane. Ba Perekwane ba mo latola.

Diarona a re, “E rile a tla a re o tswa kae?” Mmaagwe Dan a mo šeba ka mahutsana. Ga a ise a ke a tlhola a tla, go fitlha jaaka ke bua nao jaana. Tsatsi lengwe Dan a ile go thusa kwa mekatong ya dipitse a bona rraagwe a le malele, e kete diaparo tsa gagwe di sa le di tlhatswiwa fa a tloga fa gae. Diarona a re, ‘Le mmaakantse lefatshe!’ Mmaagwe Dan a mmolelela gore fa a ne a ka boa o ne a ka mmolelela kgoro. Diarona a tshega gonne kgang ya mmaagwe Dan e ne e mo phatsimiseditse ditsela.

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

- (a) Ke eng se se tshwantshanngwang le mebala ya dirurubele? [1]
- (b) Goreng mmaagwe Dan a ne a gadima Diarona gangwe le gape? [1]
- (c) Ke ka ntlha ya eng Diarona a re ga se mophato le boMaria? [1]
- (d) Tiro e e neng e dirwa ke mmaagwe Dan kwa dikhitshing ke efe? [1]
- (e) Maemo a boso a ne a ntse jang mo letsatsing le? [1]
- (f) Goreng go twe Diarona o thibolotse ntho e e neng e fodile? [1]
- (g) Tlhalosa gore mokwadi o tlhagisa maikutlo a Diarona a kutlobotlhoko jang. [1]
- (h) Naya bokao jwa go phirimelelwa mo nageng. [1]
- (i) Go tewa eng fa go twe rraagwe Dan o ne a baakantswe ke lefatshe? [1]
- (j) Goreng Diarona a re kgang e mo phatsimiseditse ditsela? [1]
- (k) Tlhalosa maele a a latelang jaaka a dirisitswe mo temaneng:
 - (i) Go gopola ka kgamele [2]
 - (ii) Go tlhoma matlho [2]
- (l) Kwala dipolelo tse di latelang ka mafoko a gago:
 - (i) Lobone lwa mmele ke leitlho [2]
 - (ii) A bo a lo botsa phokoje [2]
 - (iii) A gopola ngwaga o montshontsho wa bontsho jwa sebito. [2]

[20 (Diteng) + 5 (Puo) = 25]

Section D

KAROLO YA BONE: THANOLO

Tlhophha temana 7 **kgotsa** 8 mme o bo o e ranola.

7 Temana ya Seesemane: ranolela mo puong ya Setswana.

In a village on the slopes of Mount Kenya in East Africa a little girl worked in the fields with her mother. Her name was Wangari.

Wangari loved being outside. She broke up the soil with her machete in her family's food garden. She pressed tiny seeds into the warm earth. Wangari was a clever child and couldn't wait to go to school. But her mother and father wanted her to stay and help them at home.

When she was seven years old, her big brother persuaded her parents to let her go to school. Wangari learnt more and more with every book she read. She did so well at school that she was invited to study at an American university. Wangari learnt many new things. She studied plants and how they grow. And she remembered how she grew: playing games with her brothers in the shade of the trees in the beautiful Kenyan forests.

When she had finished her studies, she returned to Kenya. But her country had changed. Huge farms stretched across the land. Women had no wood to make fires for cooking. The people were poor and the children were hungry. Wangari knew what to do: she taught the women how to plant trees from seeds. The women sold the trees and used the money to look after their families.

[25]

Kgotsa

8 Temana ya Setswana: ranolela mo puong ya Seesemane.

Kwa Mankweng, dikilometara di ka nna tlhano go tswa Polokwane, go ne go nna mosetsana a bidiwa Thato. Thato o ne a nna le mmaagwe, Mokgadi, mo ntlong e e agilweng ka dikota le disenke e e bidiwang mogwaafatshe. Phakela mo mosong, mmaagwe Thato o ne a mo felegetsa go fitlha kwa sekolong se se potlana sa Ladanna, dikilometara di le nne go tloga kwa gae.

Mo mosong mongwe fa ba feta gaufi le mokhukhu o motala mo sekhutlong, batho ba ne ba ntse ka fa ntle ba nwa bojalwa e bile ba mo ja ditshego. Thato o ne a dira ka natla kwa sekolong le fa bana bangwe ba ba pelotshetlha ba ne ba mmitisa mosetsana wa kwa mokhukhung.

Morago ga dingwaga di le pedi a ikatisa letsatsi lengwe le lengwe le go ja dijo tsa tlaleletso tse mme Sephuma a neng a mo tlela tsona, Thato o ne a nna mongwe wa boramabelo ba ba bonako thata kwa Limpopo. Ka letsatsi lengwe Thato a tabogela kwa go mmaagwe go mmolelela gore o ya go emela Limpopo kwa Cape Town. Mogokgo o ne a mo rekela ditlhako tsa go taboga. Thato a bona maemo a ntlha mo lebelong la dimitara di le lekgolo la setlhophha sa bathubalebelo ba dithaka tsa gagwe. Lekwalodikgang la selegae la kwala ka matsetseleko a gagwe mme radio ya bega ka phenyo ya gagwe. A tlotlomadiwa ka go bidiwa mmagauta wa isago. Kwa sekolong Thato a fiwa sekgele sa phenyo mo kgobokanong ya thapelo ya mo mosong. Bana ba sekolo botlhe le barutabana ba mo opela magofi. Ba opela pina gangwe le gape, "Thato, mmagauta, wa ditsholofelo".

[25]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.