higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ISIXHOSA FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

(Iphepha lokuqala)

NQF LEVEL 3

(4101233)

30 November 2020 (Y-paper)
13:00–15:30

Eli phepha lemibuzo linamaphepha ali-13.

133Q1N2030

Akuvumelekanga ukufotopa eli phepha

Tyhila iphepha

IXESHA: 2½ IIYURE
AMANQAKU: 150

IMIYALELO EYA KUBAFUNDI:

1. Eli phepha linama CANDELO AMAHLANU angala:

   ICANDELO A:Uvavanyo Lokuqonda
   ICANDELO B: Ushwankathelo
   ICANDELO C:Okubonwayo
   ICANDELO D:Izakhi nemigaqo yokusetyenziswa kolwimi
   ICANDELO E:Ulwimi olusetyenziswa kunxibelelano

2. Phendula YONKE imibuzo.

3. Qala ICANDELO NGALINYE kwiphepha ELITSHA

4. Funda YONKE imibuzo ngocoselelo.

5. Nombola iimpendulo zakho ngokuchanekileyo ngokwendlela yokunombola esetyenzisiweyo kwiphepha lemibuzo.

6. Bhala ngokucocekileyo nangokucacileyo.

ICANDELO A: UVAVANYO LOKUQONDA

UMBUZO 1

Funda esi sicatshulwa silandelayo uze uphendule imibuzo.

ISICATSHULWA A

AMABHASO KANOBEL

1. Minyaka le, phaya kwilizwe laseSweden nakweliya laseNorway, kukho amabhaso akhutshwayo nathi anikwe abo bathe bagqwesa kwihlabathi liphela kule mihlaba ilandelayo: uxolo; uncwadi; ifizikhsi; ikhemistri; ifiziyoloji kungenjalo ubugqirha, kunye ne-ikhonomikhsi. La mahlanu okuqala amabhaso asungulwa nguNobel ubuqu ekupheleni kwenkulungwane edlulileyo. Eli lokugqibela lona ibhaso lisekwe yiBhanki yeSizwe yaseSweden ngonyaka we-1968 kwaye nesipho-mali salo sikhutshwa kwayile bhanki. La mabhaso athatyathwa njengawona akwinqanaba eliphezulu apha ehlabathini kangangokuba abo bathi bawelwe ngumqa esandleni bazuza udumo nentlonelo ngoko nangoko. Le nto ithetha ukuthi ibhaso likaNobel alinikwa nje nabani; lifunyanwa kuphela ngulowo uthe **wabalasela** kuloo nto ithile ebeyenza; engenzeli yena, koko esekelezele ukuba izibe lulutho eluntwini ngokubanzi.
2. Yayingubani kanye lo Nobel athiywe ngaye la mabhaso, engowaphi, iyimali etheni le ingasapheliyo ekubeni kuphiswa ngayo kangaka minyaka le? U-Alfred Nobel wayengummi welizwe laseSweden. Walibona ilanga ngonyaka we-1833, waza wadlulela kwelooyisemkhulu ngonyaka we-1896. Wayefunde kakhulu kwicala lenzululwazi, ekrelekrele kwaye wayeyindoda ekhutheleyo. Wayeyincutshe kwikhemistri, eyinjineli egqibeleleyo, kanti wayekwanguye nomnini-shishini omkhulu.Idamanethi kunye nezinye iziqhushumbisi **zibekho ngaye** apha elizweni. Wayengumntu omele uxolo, enomdla ongazenzisiyo eluncwadini, ekwanesandla esishushu kuyo nayiphina na into ephathelene nobuntu okanye nenzululwazi. Washiya isixa esivakalayo sobutyebi bakhe siselugcinweni ngokwasemthethweni ngeenjongo zokuba kumiselwe la mabhaso akhe. Ezi zipho-mali yinzala yaloo mali yafakwa ngaloo nyaka eluvalelweni.
3. Bakhethwa njani abantu abafanelekileyo ukuba bangawazuza la mabhaso? Lo mcimbi wotyumbo uthatha ixesha elingangonyaka wonke phambi kokuba kufikelelwe kwisigqibo esingenakubuya sijikwe. Ibhaso ngalinye linekomiti yalo yabachongi emana ihlangana apha enyakeni ilungalungisa uluhlu lwayo lwamagama abantu abathe bazibalula kwihlabathi liphela ngemisebenzi yabo eqaqambileyo. Athi akuba maninzi ngokwaneleyo amagama kuqaliswe ngodendo oluthi **luwacuthe ngokuwacutha** kusale abe mathathu okanye abemabini okanye libelinye. Abachongi baye bazidandalazise izizathu ezibangele ukuba bachonge igama elinye phakathi kwamanye. Lowo ubenethamsanqa lokuthi atyunjwe uye aziswe ngembalelwano ngokusesikweni landule ukupapashwa igama lakhe emaphepheni, lisasazwe nasemoyeni.

4. Ukususela ngonyaka we-1901, okungunyaka wokuqala wokukhutshwa kwebhaso lokuqala likaNobel, ukuza kuthi ga ngonyaka we-1993 bathandathu kuphela abantu abaphuma kweloMzantsi Afrika abathiwe jize ngeli wonga. Umntu wokuqala kweli ukufumana ibhaso likaNobel ngugqirha uMax Theiler ngonyaka we-1951. Kwakuvunywa igalelo lakhe awalenzayo ekulweni isifo ulubhelushe (yellow fever) esasigunyile **ngelo xesha**. Emva kweminyaka elithoba, uNkosi uAlbert Luthuli ufumene ibhaso loxolo. Oku kwenzeke ngonyaka we-1960. Kuphindile kwathi ngonyaka we-1984 uBhishophu uDesmond Mpilo Tutu webandla lamaTshetshi wanikwa ibhaso loxolo. Emva kweminyaka engamashumi mabini anane kwakhona umbhali wethu wodumo iqhajikazi uNadine Gordimer ufumene ibhaso loncwadi ngo-1991. Akubanga kudala, kwaphakanyiswa amagama amadoda amabini eli lizwe njengabo bakufaneleyo ukuthiwa jize ngeli wonga liphakame kangaka. Abanumzana uWillem De klerk noRholihlahla Mandela banikwe ibhaso loxolo ngaxeshanye ngonyaka we-1993.

5. <u>Singathi ukho umahluko owenziwa bubukho bamabhaso kaNobel ebomini bethu?</u> Okokuqala, asifundise ngokubaluleka kokumvuza othe wanegalelo eliqaqambileyo ekunyuseni umgangatho wentlalo yoluntu. Okwesibini, anika inkuthazo enkulu kumzuzi yokokuba aqhubele phambili nomsebenzi omhle. Okwesithathu, agxininisa kwinto yokuba umsebenzi omhle mawuwoyise umsebenzi ongendawo. Okwesine, umntu walo naluphi na uhlanga unakho ukuphumelela kwinto ayenzayo ukuba unokunikwa ithuba. Okwesihlanu la mabhaso kaNobel akhuthaza amagqolo ukuba nawo akhe aphe. **Ngokungathandabuzekiyo, uAlfred Nobel lo wayeneenjongo eziphakamileyo ngomntu emhlabeni.** Wayenengqondo ephucukileyo, engacingeli yena siqu kuphela koko ecingela nomnye umntu. Ukuba ebengavuka emangcwabeni uAlfred Nobel abone imo yelizwe namhlanje ubengancoma na okanye ubengaqalekisa? Lo ngumbuzo omakhe sizibuze wona.

[Sicatshulwe kwincwadi ethi, 'UNAMBITHEKO' ebhalwe nguM. Yekela, amaphepha 45–50, saza sahlelwa]

ISICATSHULWA B



[Uthathwe kuwww.mandela awards col.com]

IMIBUZO YESICATSHULWA A

Jonga kumhlathi wokuqala

1.1 Nika imihlaba ibemiBINI ekufuneka agqwese kuyo ubani ukuze afumane ibhaso likaNobel ngokwakulo mhlathi. (2)

1.2 Xela inxaxheba edlalwa yiBhanki yeSizwe ngokubhekiselele kula mabhaso kaNobel. (2)

1.3 Khetha impendulo echanekileyo ibeNYE kwezi zingezantsi ukugqibezela esi sivakalisi silandelayo. Ukuwelwa ngumqa esandleni kuthetha: (1)

A Ukuba nomonde
B Ukuba novuyo
C Ukuba nethamsanqa
D Ukuba nelishwa

1.4 Nika isithetha-ntonye segama 'wabalasela' elibhalwe ngqindilili kulo mhlathi, uze usisebenzise kwisivakalisi. (2)

1.5 Cacisa okugxininiswa libinzana 'engenzeli yena' elikumgca we-11 kulo mhlathi. (2)

Jonga kumhlathi wesibini

1.6 Xela isafobe esifumaneka kwisivakalisi,'wadlulela kooyisemkhulu' esikrwelelwe umgca ngaphantsi, ze unike intsingiselo yaso. (3)

1.7 Ntsingiselo ni eziswa libinzana 'ngelo xesha' elibhalwe ngqindilili kulo mhlathi? (2)

1.8 Ngqina ngolwazi olufumaneka kulo mhlathi ukuba amabhaso kaNobel axelwe kumhlathi woku-1 asekelwe kwizinto awayezithanda uNobel. (2)

1.9 Xela ukuba ivelaphi le mali kuphiswa ngayo kula mabhaso kaNobel. (2)

Jonga kumhlathi wesithathu

1.10 Ngcinga ni equlethwe yinkcaza ekrwelelwe umgca ngaphantsi kulo mhlathi? (2)

1.11 Tolika okuthethwa libinzana ' luwacuthe ngokuwacutha' elibhalwe ngqindilili kulo mhlathi. (2)

Jonga kumhlathi wesibini nowesithathu

1.12 Cacisa injongo yokusetyenziswa kwemibuzo buciko kwizivakalisi eziqalayo kule mihlathi yomibini (2)

Jonga kumhlathi wesine

1.13 Khankanya abantu babebaBINI baseMzantsi Afrika abathe bafumana amabhaso kaNobel emva kokuba lifunyenwe nguBhishophi uMpilo Tutu. (2)

Jonga kumhlathi wesihlanu

1.14 Luvo luni oluqulethwe ngumbuzo osisivakalisi esikrwelelwe umgca ngaphantsi? (2)

1.15 Nika izinto zibeMBINI eziyimfundiso kuthi ngenxa yala mabhaso kaNobel ngokwalo mhlathi. (2)

1.16 Ingaba uyavumelana nokuqulethwe sisivakalisi esibhalwe ngqindilili kulo mhlathi? Xhasa impendulo yakho. (2)

IMIBUZO YESICATSHULWA B

1.17 Sisiphi isixhobo esibonisa ukuba kulo mfanekiso kukho umntu owongwayo? (2)

1.18 Xela okudizwa luncumo lwaba babini bakulo mfanekiso. (2)

1.19 Chaza ukuba zizalana njani izicatshulwa A no- B. (2)

1.20 Nika umxholo wezi zicatshulwa zozibini. (2)

[40]

AMANQAKU ECANDELO A: 40

ICANDELO B: USHWANKATHELO

UMBUZO 2

Funda ngocoselelo ISICATSHULWA esingezantsi. Kwesi sicatshulwa kuthethwa ngokubaluleka kokuzazi neempawu zomntu ozaziyo.

IMIYALELO

1. Isishwankathelo sakho masiquke iingongoma eziSIXHENXE ungedluli kumagama angama-70.

2. Bhala UMHLATHI ongenaziphene usebenzise amazwi akho kangangoko unako.

3. AKULINDELEKANGA ukuba ubhale isihloko xa ushwankathela.

4. Bhala phantsi inani lamagama owasebenzisileyo kwizibiyeli ekupheleni kwesishwankathelo.

ISICATSHULWA C

KUBALULEKILE UKUZAZI EBOMINI

'Umntu yinkosi ukuzazi', atsho amaciko asemaXhoseni xa ethetha. Enyanisweni yinyani leyo, kodwa baninzi abantu abacinga ukuba bayazazi bengazazi. Uzazi ukuba ungubani na kanene? Zikho izinto ezidandalazisa phandle ukuba umntu ozaziyo uyazazi. Ukuba uyazazi okanye akuzazi uphawuleka ngezi mpawu:

Xa uzazi akuhambi ugxuphuleka naphi na, akufumaneki nakweziphi iindawo. Ngaphezulu, inyaniso yokuba awuphileli wena wedwa ihlala ithe thaa kuwe, kuba kaloku xa uzixela ukuba ungubani kuvela namagama abanye abantu. Umzekelo, xa uphendula umbuzo othi ungubani, akwaneli kuvela igama lakho wedwa, kuvela nawabazali bakho. Kanti nawabo bonke abantu abasondeleyo kuwe.

Kwakho, xa uzazi akuwexulwa yimimoya, uhambe nemisinga edlulayo. Ithi into intle kwabayenzayo, futhi beyonwabele kumnandi, kodwa uthi wena kuba uzazi ukuba ungubani ungasondeli nokusondela kuyo.

Ngaphezulu, xa uzazi ubangumntu onomqolo, oyimelayo into eyiyo nelungileyo. Awubi lilovane, uhambe uzifanisa. Kaloku lona silazi ngokuba lakuhlala kwindawo ebomvu lijika libe bomvu, lakuhlala kwemthubi ulibone sele limthubi. Ngamanye amazwi xa uzazi uma kokulungileyo nokholelwa kuko.

Xa uzazi uhlala usezingqondweni ngalo lonke ixesha, uhamba, uthetha, uhleka, ungumzekelo. Kuwe kuphuma amagama akhethiweyo, intetho ehlambelayo, nebolileyo ayiphumi kowakho umlomo. Iihambo ezimanyumnyezi uyazikhwebula kuzo. Sele kuhlekwa, akuhleki nantoni na.

Umntu ozaziyo akavumeli iimeko zitshintshe ubuyena. Kuyenzeka ebomini uzibone uphila phakathi kweemeko ezinokukukhupha endleleni. Zikho iimeko apho sikhe sive umntu, ngenxa yokukruquka kukugculelwa nokweyiwa sive ngaye sele esongela ngempindezelo. Kunanzuzo ni na ke oko?

Kwakhona, ukuzazi akuthi uza kuphila enkonkxeni, entlalweni yethu siphila nabantu, yaye siba nabahlobo. Ibakho nokuba inye into ekutsalayo emntwini, oyithandayo kuye, kodwa akakosuleli ngokhwekhwe lwakhe.

Xa uzazi unendawo ojonge kuyo ebomini noneenjongo zokufika kuyo. Uyawazi umva wakho, unemvelaphi nentsingaphi, awufathuli nje. Umntu onendawo ajonge kuyo ke ufana nembaleki yona ibaleka ijonge entanjeni, akatsalwa zizinto zonke. Kukuzazi ke oko!

[Sicatshulwe kwincwadi, I-*AFRIKA SITHI'*, nguNP Putumo, amaphepha 16–17, saza sahlelwa]

[15]

AMANQAKU ECANDELO B: 15

ICANDELO C: OKUBONWAYO

UMBUZO 3

UMBUZO 3.1: ISIBHENGEZO-NTENGISO

Funda esi sibhengezo-ntengiso singezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo.

ITEKISI D: INTENGISO



[Sicatshulwe kwi-www.axeads.net. saza sahlelwa]

3.1.1 Nika igama lale mveliso ithengiswa kwesi sibhengezo. (1)

3.1.2 Xela ukuba isakhi u-zi esikrwelelwe umgca ngaphantsi kwesi sivakalisi silandelayo sibhekisa kubani.

Zifumanele isiqholo esihamba sodwa (2)

3.1.3 Chonga igama elikhuthaza umthengi ukuba asithenge esi siqholo. (2)

3.1.4 Nika umsebenzi wesimamva u-kazi kwigama, 'amanenekazi'. (2)

3.1.5 Nika intsingiselo yebinzana, 'esihamba sodwa' njengoko lisetyenzisiwe kwesi sibhengezo. (2)

3.1.6 Isivakalisi, 'Caca ukuba ulinenekazi nawe' libonisa:

A Umtsalane othambekele ecaleni
B Ingcinga ecalanye ebethelelekileyo
C Ukuqala ugwebe ungekaqondi (1)

3.1.7 Nika isithetha-ntonye segama elikrwelelwe ungca kwesi sivakalisi singezantsi.

<u>Caca</u> ukuba ulinenekazi nawe. (2)

3.1.8 Ucinga ukuba yintoni injongo yokusetyenziswa kwebinzana 'yamanenekazi odumo' kule ntengiso? (2)

3.1.9 Luluphi ulwazi olubalulekileyo olungavezwanga kule ntengiso? (2)

3.1.10 Chaza indlela onxulumana ngayo umfanekiso wenenekazi okule ntengiso kunye nokuqulethwe yiyo. (2)

3.1.11 Ingaba kubalulekile ukwenza isibhengezo-ntengiso kushishino? Xhasa impendulo yakho. (2)

[20]

UMBUZO 3.2 IKHATHUNI

Funda le khathuni ingezantsi uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo.

ITEKISI E



[Icatshulwe kwi-intanethi-www.google.com]

3.2.1 Chonga igama elisisikhuzo kwintetho kamama. (1)

3.2.2 Nika intsingiselo yegama 'ngumhlola' elikwintetho kamama. (2)

3.2.3 Bathetha bephi aba bantu bakule khathuni? Xhasa impendulo yakho. (2)

3.2.4 Xela ukuba lutyhila ntoni udaba lobuso bukamama. (2)

3.2.5 Zibonisa ntoni iimpawu eziyimigcana ejikeleze izandla zikaZola ne-ayini? (2)

3.2.6 Ityhila ntoni ngoZola impendulo ethi,'Kunjalo kanye' xa kuthiwa ugula ngentloko? (2)

3.2.7 Nika okuthethwa ligama 'kanye' elikwintetho kaZola. (2)

3.2.8 Uyavumelana noluvo lokuba kukungaqondi kukaZola ulwimi okwenze ukuba ayitolike gwenxa intetho kagqirha? Xhasa impendulo yakho. (2)

3.2.9 Injongo yale khathuni:

A Kukuphoxisa
B Kukuncoma
C Kukukwekwa
D Kukuhlekisa  (1)

3.2.10 Nika umyalezo ogqithiswa ngumzobi wale khathuni. (2)

3.2.11 Ingaba oku kutyhilwa kule khathuni kuyenzeka entlalweni yethu? Xhasa impendulo yakho. (2)
[20]

AMANQAKU ECANDELO C: 40

ICANDELO D: IZAKHI NEMIGAQO YOKUSETYENZISWA KOLWIMI

UMBUZO 4: ISIHOBE

Funda esi sicatshulwa sombongo silandelayo uze uphendule imibuzo

LALA NJALO KE MADIB' OMKHULU – T Yawa

Uwil'umth'omkhulu wakwaMadiba;
Isithonga sokuwa kwawo
Sivakele mbombo zonke zehlabathi;
Ladidizel'ihlabathi langa lifikelwe yincilikithi;
Zaphithizel'izizwe zanga zifikelwe yitsunami;
Yaxananaz'iminxeba yashiy'abantu bethe ng'a imilomo.
Tyhini! Yintoni le ndiyivayo, liphupha kusini na?
Axananaza amaphephandaba ndaweni zonke;
Nawo edanduluka ngazwiny'esithi 'yivan'ezi ndaba!'
Lilel'irhamb'elirhangarhanga lakwaSopitsho;
Yee shwaka'indod'enkulu yashiyek'ezintliziyweni;
Ndithetha ngotata wesizwe ontingele kweziphezulu iindawo.
Kazi sosela phi na laphukile nje iphiko lamanzi?
Kaz'iinkokeli zezizwe zoludimbaza phi n'ulwazi?
Kaz'ibiza kubhodl'ithini na inkunzi yaseNtabozuko ukuba ibisadl'amazimba?
Inen'ibiya kusiphul'izicith'into kaMqhayi ukuthetha ngalo mfokazi.
Sii! Kufandini ulutshaba;
Woo! Kufandini ndikugwebile;
Iimveku nazo zitsho ngesimbonono;
Kuba zilahlekelwe ngutat'omkhulu wazo.
Madi-i-i-i-ba! Sop-i-i-i-i-tsho!
Ngxwayingxway'enooxhongw'abade ngathi yingxangxosi;
Gwangqandin'elinomkhitha ngathi ngowenkab'ehashe;
Busondin'obuvath'uncum'oluncamis'umxhelo;
Chul'ukunyathel'ohamba ngobunono bekati;
Fudondin'olufakade naxa lixikixwa ziintlungu zomzimba.
Nyangandini yeKhala yowe-18 ngo-1918 ndikothulel'umnqwazi,
Ngokusizalel'indwalutho yokulwel'inkululeko,

4.1 Chonga ibinzana kumqolo woku-1 elinika intsingiselo yokuba lo ubongwayo uswelekile. (2)

4.2 Xela udidi lwesafobe esisetyenziswe kwimiqolo yesi-4 nowesi-5, uze uchaze intsingiselo yaso. (3)

4.3 Cacisa okutyhilwa libinzana elikrwelelwe umgca kumqolo wesi-6. (2)

4.4 Caphula ibinzana kumqolo wesi-7 eliveza ukuba imbongi yayingazikholelwa iindaba zokusweleka kukaMadiba. (2)

4.5 Chaza ukuba kunafuthe lini ukuphindwaphindwa kwegama '-xananaza' kumqolo wesi-6 nowesi-8. Kwimpendulo yakho velela:

A Intsingiselo yegama
B Ifuthe lalo (4)

4.6 Xela iindlela zibeMBINI lo mphanga owaziswa ngazo ngokwemiqolo 6–8. (2)

4.7 Chaza ukuba kukuthini 'ukudanduluka ngazwinye' okumqolo we-9, ze unike isafobe esiqulethwe ngulo mqolo. (3)

4.8 Tshatisa umqolo okuKholam B nenkcazelo yawo ekuKholam A ngoMadiba obongwayo.

KHOLAM A		KHOLAM B	
(a)	Iinkumbulo ezimnandi ngaye	(i)	Kazi sosela phi na laphukile nje iphiko lamanzi?
(b)	Ilahleko ngokushiywa nguMadiba	(ii)	Lilel'irhamb'elirhangarhanga la kwaSopitsho;
(c)	IInkangeleko nomnombo kaMadiba	(iii)	Busondin'obuvath'uncum'olunc amis'umxhelo;

(3 × 2) (6)

4.9 Chonga igama elithetha umntu ovele wemka kungalindelekanga kumqolo we-11. (1)

4.10 Lizisa yiphi ingcinga igama 'ontingele' elisetyenziswe kumqolo we-12? (2)

4.11 Xela ezi ndawo ziphezulu zixelwa kumqolo we-10 kuthiwa untingele kuzo uMadiba. (2)

4.12 Nika iindidi zophindaphindo ezikrwelelwe umgca kumqolo we-14 nowe-15, uze uxele injongo yokusetyenziswa kwazo. (4)

4.13 Mmqolo we-19 udlulisa umyalezo wokuba ukubhubha kukaMadiba kubachaphazele bonke abantu.Cacisa. (2)

4.14 Nika umfanekiso-ngqondweni oqulethwe ngumqolo wama-22, uze uchaze ukuba uveza ntoni. (3)

4.15 Xela okutyhilwa ngumqolo wama-26 ngoMadiba. (2)

4.16 Ubaluleke ngantoni umhla ovela kumqolo wama-27 kulo mbongo (1)

4.17 Chaza ukuba ufana njani ngokwesakhiwo sangaphandle umqolo wama-26 nowama-27. (2)

4.18 Nika imfundiso yalo mbongo (2)

[45]

AMANQAKU ECANDELO D: 45

ICANDELO E: ULWIMI OLUSETYENZISWA KUNXIBELELWANO

UMBUZO 5: UNCWADI LWEMVELI

Funda esi sicatshulwa silandelayo uze uphendule imibuzo.

IZILWANYANA KWIINTSOMI

Abalinganiswa abazizilwanyana kwiintsomi ziingonyama, iindlovu, izingwe, oomvolufu, iimpungutye neemfene, njalo njalo. Ikakhulu ezi zizezinkulu nezicinezela ezinye. Amaxesha amaninzi nakuba zomelele nje, zizihiba. Ezona zincinane yimivundla, oodyakalashe, iintaka nezinambuzane. Nakuba zibandezelekile amaxesha amaninzi, zihlala ubomi bengcinezelo kodwa zinamaqhinga nobulumko obuzincedayo ukoyisa ezi zinamandla. Zihlala zizoyisa ezi zinamandla ngokwamandla engqondo. Ezintsomini zihlala zihlangula abantu ababandezelweyo kunye nabantwana. intaka zisoloko zizizithunywa kanti iinyoka zona zivela ziingamagqirha okanye abayeni babantu. Okubalulekileyo ke zonke ziyamntwiswa ezi zilwanyana ezintsomini ukuze oko kuthethwayo kukholeleke.

[Ithatyathwe kwincwadi,' Uncwadi Lwemveli' nguM. Jadezweni, iphepha lesi-2.]

5.1 Khankanya izilwanyana zibe ziBINI ezithathwa njengezilwanyana ezinkulu kwiintsomi ngokwakwesi sicatshulwa. (2)

5.2 Xela ukuba zizogqitha ngantoni izilwanyana ezincinci ezi zinkulu? (2)

5.3 Nika isichasi segama 'izihiba',uze usisebenzise kwisivakalisi. (2)

5..4 Kuthetha ukuthini xa kuthwa izilwanyana ziyamntwiswa? (2)

5..5 Nika inxaxheba yeentsomi entlalweni. (2)
[10]

AMANQAKU ECANDELO E: 10
AMANQAKU EWONKE: 150