education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

IBANGA 11

ISIXHOSA ULWIMI LOKUQALA OLONGEZELELWEYO (FAL)
IPHEPHA LOKUQALA (P1)

EXEMPLAR 2007

AMANQAKU: 80

IXESHA: 2 iiyure

Olu viwo luwamaphepha ali-12.

IMIYALELO EYA KUBAFUNDI

1. Phendula YONKE imibuzo.

2. Qala iCandelo ngalinye ephepheni elitsha uze ukrwele umgca emva kweCandelo ngalinye.

3. Shiya umgca phakathi kweempendulo zakho.

4. Bhala ngokucocekileyo nangokucacileyo.

5. Nika ingqalelo eyodwa kupelo nendlela owakha ngayo izivakalisi.

ICANDELO A: UVAVANYO LOKUQONDA

UMBUZO 1

1.1 Funda umhlomlo owunikiweyo wandule uphendule imibuzo elandelayo.

Unxibelelwano lubaluleke kakhulu entlalweni nasekuphileni koluntu. Kumalungu osapho unxibelelwano lwenza ukuba iintsapho zazane nangakumbi kuba ilungu ngalinye liyakwazi ukuveza izimvo zalo ngezinto elizithandayo nelingazithandiyo. Intlalontle yosapho ixhomekeke kwindlela imicimbi yekhaya ephathwa ngayo, ilungu ngalinye liba negalelo kwimicimbi yekhaya. Asisoloko ke siphakathi kweentsapho zethu ngenxa yeemeko zempangelo, kodwa noxa kunjalo siyakwazi ukunxibelelana nazo. Sinxibelelana nabo bakude nathi njengabahlobo, iintsapho zethu, ngokunjalo nabezorhwebo. Kukho amaxesha ekufuneka siqhagamshelane nezihlobo zethu nabanye abantu esineengxaki nabo malunga nemicimbi efuna bona. Kuyaxhomekeka ke ukuba loo mcimbi okanye inyewe leyo ingxamiseke kangakanani na.

Ukukhawuleza kokuhamba kwemiyalezo kuyashiyana ngokwezixhobo esizisebenzisayo ukuyidlulisa. Umyalezo owudlulisa ngomlomo uyakhawuleza yaye awuyondleko. Imiyalezo eya kubantu abakude ineendleko zokuthunyelwa. Umyalezo ongeyomfihlo usenokuthunyelwa kumajelo osasazo ukuze upapashwe koonomathotholo. Le yenye yeendlela *ezingayityabuliyo ipokotho,* kodwa ingxaki ingakukungathunyelwa komyalezo lowo ngexesha. Abanye abantu basakholelwa ekuthumeleni imiyalezo ngocingo. Nayo ke le ndlela ayibizi kakhulu, kuba kuxhomekeka kumagama owasebenzisileyo. Oomabonakude nabo bayindlela elula yokuqhagamshelana nabantu. Amaphephandaba nawo akazibekanga phantsi azeka mzekweni.

Kule mihla sinezixhobo zeteknoloji eziyihambisa ngokukhawuleza imiyalezo. Kukho iifekisi neeselula ezenza umcimbi wonxibelelwano ube lula nangona amaxabiso ezi zixhobo ephezulu. Iifowuni ziziindidi ezahlukeneyo ezibiza imali engafaniyo ngamaxesha asemini nasebusuku. Enye yeendlela zonxibelelwano kukubhalwa kweeleta. Ezi ndlela zibaliweyo zonxibelelwano zigqithisa imiyalezo efundekayo nephulaphulwayo. Iimvumi ziqamba iingoma ngenjongo yokugqithisa imiyalezo ethile, kanti ngokunjalo neembongi ziphum'into ngemilomo yazo. Imbonakalo yomntu ethule okanye ethetha, ehleka okanye elila igqithisa umyalezo wokonwaba okanye wentlungu nokukhathazeka kwakhe, yiyo ke nale nto kusithiwa umntu uyincwadi.

Ke mawethu akukho nto ilunge kwaphela, ingakumbi ezi zilukhawulezisayo unxibelelwano. Masenze umzekelo ngezinye iindlela zonxibelelwano kwezi sesizikhankanyile. Iselula yayisakuthatyathwa njengesixhobo esasibonisa ukuba lowo unayo usezimalini. Akusenjalo ngoku – nothathatha unayo, nditsho mna nabantwana bembala. Wofika bedanya-danyaza bekekelisa iintloko ngelimenyayo. Lumka ke, ingozi elapho! Iiselula *sezinezidumbu neengxwelerha.* Kukaninzi sifunda ngokukhuthuzwa nokubulawa kwabantu ngenxa yezi fowuni. Kwaezi fowuni ziyingozi xa kududuma kubaneka. Kukho nenkolelo ethi ziyingozi ezindlebeni ngenxa yobude bethuba athi

ubani alichithe isendlebeni.

Amaphephandaba neemagazini zona! Nazo ezi azimsulwa. Ziyakwazi ukukhupha amanqaku amanyumnyezi. Kukaninzi sibona imifanekiso yabantu besifa okweempukane.

Ziba khona iimpazamo nalapha kushicilelo lwazo, de maxa wambi kufuneke acele uxolo ngamanqaku athile xa kukho ocele umngeni kuwo. Abantu ababalulekileyo ke balilifa lamaphephandaba. Kufuneka behleli nje bachul'ukunyathela.

Unjalo ke nomabonakude. Abazali bakhe babe sengxakini bebukele umabonakude nabantwana babo. Imifanekiso evelayo maxa wambi yehambisa umzimba. Yiyo loo nto ngoku kufuneka baxele abasasazi phambi kokuba kuvele loo mifanekiso ukuba kuza kuvela uhlobo oluthile lwemifanekiso. Batsho ke becela uxolo. Kukho neefilim ekufuneka kuxelwe ukuba abaminyaka ithile abanakuyibukela. Phi ke amaxesha amaninzi kusuke kuhlale phambi komabonakude aba bangafunekiyo, bethe ntsho-o ngaloo mehlwana. Baphi ke abazali ngelo xesha – balele. Iyonke ke le nto siyichaza apha ithi abazali banoxanduva. Gxebe singathi wonke umntu unoxanduva khon'ukuze kwakhiwe isizwe esinentlonipho nembeko.

1.1.1 Nika indima edlalwa lunxibelelwano eluntwini. (2)

1.1.2 Khetha indlela ibe nye yohlobo lokunxibelelana oluthandayo, uze unike nesizathu sokuba ukhethe olo uhlobo. (2)

1.1.3 Ngokokubona kwakho uchukunyiswe yintoni umbhali walo mhlathi? (2)

1.1.4 Utsho kuba kutheni? (2)

1.1.5 Xa ucinga ungathi umabonakude unefuthe kwinqanaba lobundlobongela obukhoyo kweli loMzantsi Afrika? Zixhase kwimpendulo oyinikileyo. (2)

1.1.6 Ukubhala ileta kule mihla lolona hlobo lonxibelelwano lungasasebenziyo. Ingaba luluvo okanye yinyaniso le? (1)

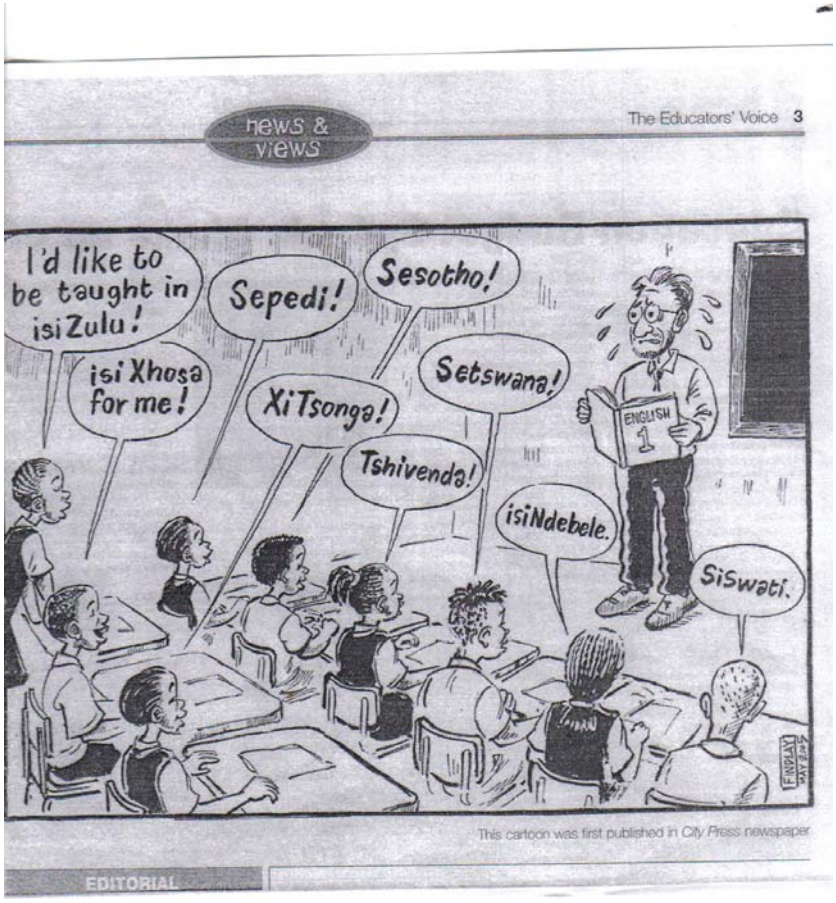
1.1.7 Uthi umbhali: Iiselula zinezidumbu neengxwelerha. Safobe sini esi sisetyenziswe apha? (1)

1.1.8 Uyavumelana na nembono ethi: Amaphepha-ndaba angabatshabalalisi nabakhi besizwe. Uvumelana okanye akuvumelani ngoba kutheni? (2)

1.9 Ingaba ukuziphatha kwabantu abathile kule mihla ngokusebenzisa iselula nokuba kuphakathi ecaweni, entlanganisweni okanye emngcwabeni kwamkelekile? Utsho kuba kutheni? (2)

1.10 Xa kunokuphuma inqaku elingenabunyani ngawe okanye isizalwane sakho ungathini? (1)

1.2 **UVAVANYO LOKUQONDA**



Jongisisa lo mfanekiso ungasentla uze uphendule imibuzo elandelayo:

1.2.1 Lo mfanekiso ungentla ngumfanekiso onokuthi wenzeka kuliphi ilizwe? Kutheni usitsho nje? (2)

1.2.2 Ucinga ukuba kwenzeka ntoni apha? (2)

1.2.3 Ingaba ngokolwakho uluvo iilwimi ziyalingana? Utsho kuba kutheni? (2)

1.2.4 Loluphi ulwimi olungekhoyo apha kulo mfanekiso? Kutheni lungekho nje? (2)

1.2.5 Kubalulekile ukufundiswa ngolwimi lwakho. Ewe okanye Hayi. Xhasa impendulo yakho. (2)

1.2.6 Uza kunika intetho kwabanye abafundi, ucinga ukuba ungasebenzisa oluphi ulwimi kwezi zisemfanekisweni. Nika isizathu. (2)

1.2.7 Kulo Mzantsi-Afrika weDemokhrasi zingaphi iilwimi ezamkelekileyo ebuRhulumenteni? (1)

AMANQAKU ECANDELO A: 30

ICANDELO B: ISISHWANKATHELO

UMBUZO 2

Funda lo mhlomlo uze uwushwankathele ngamagama angama -70.

UMTHETHO OTHINTELA UKUXHATSHAZWA KOOMAMA NOOTATA

Abantu abaninzi bawachaza bawatolike ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo amalungelo oomama, nto leyo eye yenze ukudideka kwabantu ngomthetho othintela ukuxhatshazwa kwabafazi. Siyazibuza ukuba kuthetha ukuthini ukuxhatshazwa?

Xa sijonga impatho yoomama emakhaya siqaphela iimeko ezininzi abaxhatshazwa phantsi kwazo. Bazifumana bephantsi kweemeko zoxinzelelo zokwenyeliswa nokungabi nanxaxheba bayithabathayo apho kuhlelwa ukuqhutywa kweenkqubo zeentsapho, imvakalelo yabo ayinanzwa mntu, ayihlonitshwa kananjalo.

Kukho iimeko ezibuhlungu abantu abangoomama abaye bazifumane bephantsi kwazo. Ezi meko zichukumisa imvakalelo yabo. Emtshatweni umfazi wenza konke acinga ukuba yinxalenye yomsebenzi wakhe njengomfazi, kodwa maxa wambi kuyenzeka umlingane wakhe amjongele phantsi kwendlu yeenkukhu. Abanye abalingane ungafika besenza iintethwana ezinyelisayo okanye babize abalingane babo ngamagama, babatyhole, babangxolise oku kwabantwana. Abanye baye bazibone bengakwazi ukugcina ubudlelwane obuphilayo nabayeni babo bagqibele bezisola ngako konke okonakalayo emitshatweni yabo.

Maxa wambi uya kufumanisa ukuba olu xhatshazo alukho kubantu basetyhini kuphela bakhona nootata abangaphatheki kakuhle kumakhaya abo. Le meko iye ivela ngokuvela kancinane. Udliwano – ndlebe obeluphakathi koMongameli omele amalungelo ootata kunye noMphathiswa wezobulungisa luye lwabeka elubala ukuba ootata kudala benyamezele umvambo, bethule, beneentloni zokwaziwa ukuba bayaxhatshazwa. Lube neziphumo ezihle olu dliwano - ndlebe, kuba abantu baye batsalela umnxeba kule nkqubo bechaza iimeko abaphila phantsi kwazo, becela nokuba mababonelelwe luluntu lungabenzi intlekisa. Izimvo ngezimvo zingene ngokungena nangefeksi, zichaza , zibongoza ukuba le meko mayijongwe macalana onke.

Ootata nabo lilungelo labo ukungathi cwaka. Kaloku kuthiwa usana olungakhaliyo lufel'embelekweni. Baya kumana besithi kuhoywe amalungelo oomama odwa, kanti nabo badl'imu, bebambe isidima sobutata, lo gama baphuncukana naso ngopewula.

AMANQAKU ECANDELO B: 10

ICANDELO C: UKUSETYENZISWA KOLWIMI

UMBUZO 3

Funda lo mhlomlo ulandelayo, wandule uphendule imibuzo elandelayo.

Ngexesha leholide iingozi zendlela zixhaphaka kakhulu. Ingaba yintoni ebangela le nto? Ufumanisa okokuba abantu ababangamaxhoba ngabo bahamba ngeenyawo. Kunyaka ophelileyo inani labantu abafe kwiingozi zemoto linyuke kakhulu eMzantsi Afrika. Amapolisa athi isizathu esibangela le ntlekele kukungakhathali kwabaqhubi. Ezindleleni abaqhubi baqhuba ngesantya esiphezulu, ukanti abanye baqhuba besozela bediniwe. Abanye abaqhubi baqhuba bephantsi kweempembelelo zotywala. Abantwana babulawa ziimoto bezidlalela ezitalatweni. Le meko idiza ukuba abaqhubi abanankathalo, kwaye abaniki ngqalelo kwimithetho yendlela. Isantya abaqhuba ngaso phakathi kwemizi asamkelekanga. Kutsha nje kubhubhe abantwana ababini abaneminyaka emine ubudala. Omnye kubo ebenqumla isitalato, ukanti omnye ebehamba phambi kwelori. Abanye abantu babhubhe bekwimoto emileyo ngeli xesha ingqutywa ngasemva yimoto ebisiza ngesantya esiphezulu. Ukutshintsha-tshintsha imigca ngeli xesha kuxakekiwe ngabasebenzi ezindleleni kubangela iingozi ezininzi.

3.1 Kukuthini ukuba phantsi kweempembelelo zotywala? (2)

3.2 Bhala esi sivakalisi usebenzise ingxelo-ntetho, 'Abantwana babulawa ziimoto bezidlalela ezitalatweni', utshilo uSipho. (2)

3.3 Nika isithetha-ntonye seli gama, 'ukubhubha' uze usisebenzise kwisivakalisi. (2)

3.4 Guqula esi sivakalisi sinomgca ngaphantsi, usebenzise isinye. Qala isivakalisi sakho ngolu hlobo: Endleleni ……. (2)

3.5 Sebenzisa isichasi seli gama 'zixhaphaka' kwisivakalisi iphuhle intsingiselo yaso. (2)

[10]

UMBUZO 4

Kule bhokisi ingezantsi unikwe izikhuzo. Khetha ke isikhuzo esifanelekileyo, uzalise ngaso isikhewu esikumhlathi ongezantsi kwebhokisi.

Yho! Heke Shu! Yeha ke Eshe

4.1 …..! Wakhuza watsho umfazi othe akubuzwa wathi hayi akukho nto.

Uthetha ukuthini ukuthi akukho nto?……. akuboni ukuba uyasiqhatha lo mfazi? …….andiyiboni mna loo nto. (*watsho eqhwaba izandla*.) (3)

4.2 Bhala esi sivakalisi kwimo evumayo, ' Andiyiboni mna loo nto'. (2)

4.3 Yakha isimnini kwisibizo 'umntu' uze usisebenzise kwisivakalisi.

Umz:- inja = yenja. Indlu yenja ichithiwe ngamakhwenkwe. (2)
[7]

UMBUZO 5

Funda le ncoko yesi sibini singezantsi uze ufakele izimamva ezifanelekileyo kumagama akrwelelwe umgca ngaphantsi.

5.1 MaJimbos: Jimbos, uvile ukuba uThemba uthanda noSimangele?

Jimbos: Ewe wethu kuyabuka ukuthandana kwabo.

MaJimbos: Masiyiyeke le ncoko kuba nam bendizithanda uSimangele, ndiqonda ukuba ndiza kummela xa esehla ebhasini okt. xa evela emsebenzini. (3)

5.2 Kule ncoko ingasentla khetha igama elibolekwe kwezinye iilwimi, ulibhale ngesiXhosa. (2)

5.3 Apha kule ncoko kukho igama elifinyeziweyo, libhale ngokupheleleyo. (2)

5.4 Nika iintsingiselo ezimbini ezahlukeneyo ezinokuvezwa sesi sivakalisi:

Ubulele na? (2)
[9]

UMBUZO 6

Funda lo mhlathana ungezantsi, wandule ukuphendula imibuzo elandelayo.

'ZIGWINTIWE IINTSANA EBUSUKU ZILELE'

Amanina amnyama avath'iqaqa emva kokuba abantwana ababini bathe ***batyakatywa*** ngemela yimiguvela lwangcol'ungele. Basutywe kukufa ngomhla wama-30 kuSeptemba ngentsimbi yesithoba ebusuku ngethuba oonqevu begaxeleka bengabhungisanga. Unina wezi ntsana khange akwazi ukuthetha nephepha-ndaba iVukani ngenxa yencwina nodandatheko obe lubhalwe ebusweni bakhe.

6.1 Ukusetyenziswa kwegama '***batyakatywa***' kunika mfanekiso ngqondweni mni? (2)

6.2 Sebenzisa igama 'iqaqa' ukwakha iqhalo elibonisa ukuba umntu akaziboni into ayiyo. (2)

6.3 Isihlomelo u – ebusuku sinika intsingiselo yexesha. Nika ke intsingiselo evezwa sisihlomelo: KwaThemba. (2)

6.4 Isenzi u-'basutywe' sisenzi esikuhlobo lokuqondisa. Sibonisa isiganeko esenzeke nini? (1)
[7]

UMBUZO 7

Jonga lo mfanekiso ungezantsi uze wandule ukuphendula imibuzo elandelayo.

7.1 Uligosa lezendlela, nika ezi ngcebiso kuhlobo lokuyalela:

7.1.1 Phambi kokuba uthathe uhambo olude yisa imoto yakho egaraji iyokuphononongwa.

7.1.2 Xa uza kuqhuba qiniseka ukuba amavili, iibreki, izibane, ivili lokuqhuba kunye nesixhobo sokudibanisa ukubetheka kwemoto ukulungela ukuhamba. (2)

7.2 Esi sivakalisi singanika iintsingiselo ezimbini, intsingiselo yentsusa kunye nentsingiselo efihlakeleyo.
Sinike intsingiselo yentsusa, uze uphinde usinike intsingiselo yesi sivakalisi efihlakeleyo.
'Abazali bakhe bamseza amanzi.' (2)

7.3 Lo mhlomlo ungezantsi ubhalwe waneziphene nolwimi olungamkelekanga. Funda ngononophelo uze ulungise ezo ziphene kwanolwimi olusetyenzisiweyo.

Iholo igcwele qhu. Kuthule kuthe cwaka apho eholweni, *kupepezela* umoya opholileyo. Lifikile elo xesha. Wasukuma kancinane uMnumzana Bhamali. Amehlo ayethe ntsho kuye. Lalingekho iliso elalizimisele ukuqhwanyaza. Wayejonge abantu abahleli phambi kwakhe. Intliziyo yakhe yayibetha ngokukhawuleza. Iqale ngokubulisa, 'Mhlali ngaphambili, noluntu lonke ndiyanibulisa. Nimeme inkunzi abayikhuza ukuhlabingekahlabi. Mna ndilidada elidada emanzini liphume lomile'. Abantu ababelapho bakhwaza bebonisa ihlombe labo ngalowo ozithuthayo. Uqhube wathi, ndithanda ukuthi simele sifumane *inyhuku* Bantu bakowethu. Ikamva *yo*mntu lisemalini. Izinto ezingundoqo eziveliswa ngumlimi yimifuno, kunye nemfuyo.

(3)
[7]

AMANQAKU ECANDELO C: 40

AMANQAKU EWONKE: 80