1. **Research topic/Thiparatjangwa**

   All candidates managed to write formulate their research topic although some topics were not researchable topics. Candidates should propose their topics to their examiners first before they begin with their researches so that only researchable topics would go through. It is the duty of the examiner to train candidates on how to formulate acceptable research topic. E.g. Kupedhura thitambo thokupanga kambututu ka pirange kupumuna mu thitjo thawaMbukushu and not Kupanga mwanuke mbadi gha pumune.

2. **Introduction/Mwingeneno**

   Most candidates did well in this area.

3. **Nundererero dhodirura dyoyifukunya**

   The main aim of this component is for candidates to explain why they are interested in the research topic they chose. Most candidates did well but a few did not do well because they wrote their paragraphs as though it is a story that's not connected to the topic.

4. **Research objective/thitambo thoyifukunya**

   Candidates did well, more than 70% managed to indicate what they wanted to achieve at the end of the research.

5. **Research questions/Mepwero ghoyifukunya**

   Candidates interpreted this sub topic well; they managed to list questions that they wanted to be answered in the process of their research however; short answer type of questions which requires yes or no as an answer are discouraged. E.g. Pashanye ya karera mudyo kupanga kambututu ka pirange kupumuna mu thitjo thawaMbukushu?

6. **Research statement/Yitatumende yoyifukunya**

   Most centres omitted this sub topic and the few that included it in their research studies did not do quite well, it seemed like candidates did not understand what to do. In this sub topic, candidates are expected to formulate research statements which they would concentrate on to gather data of things they do not yet know.
   e.g. Mudyo gho kupanga mwanuke gha ku pire kupumuna mu thitjo thawaMbukushu.
   NOTE: Research questions can also be interpreted as research objectives, and the research statement must correspond with research questions. See the two examples that were given above.

7. **Research tools/Yighongawedhitha**

   Candidates knew what content to include here; they listed materials which they used to collect data, however they should not confuse it by including the list of sources neither to describe how they used the tools in order to collect data. Examples of research tools are; interviews, questionnaires, observation and many more.

8. **Sources/Tunonga**

   These are the people that candidates approached for better understanding of their research objectives or research questions so that they can collect data. It could also be books that have some parts where their research objectives were covered; in this case, candidates should write the tittle of the book and the page also attach a copy of the page in the appendix (yirameka). Candidates should not add any other information apart from only listing sources. Candidates should have at least two or more sources, not just one so that the findings will be complete. They need to gather information from different people to enable them to make right judgement.
   E.g of sources/Tunonga
   Thivagho Vallentinus
   Mughongora Astrid
   Kana Ngoro
   Ndimi Dhetu Ngara 9/10 mutara 140.

9. **Presentation of Findings/Mayarekero ghoyighongawedha.**

Candidates had the correct interpretation of what they were expected to write under this sub section but the layout seems to remain a problem for some centres. Some candidates presented their findings very well but some did not. It is the duty of the examiner to induct candidates on the acceptable standard or correct format of presenting their findings.
E.g. Kutwara mwa mukuru Kativa Imelda ghopaKake, gha ka ni memwene mo yokuhatera ku mudyo gho kupanga mwanuke gha pire kupumuna eshi maghana ha kavaghura hanuke yikorwa yokukuthiya-thiya nomukuningithera hanuke ha tanare. Candidates should lengthen their presentation paragraphs by using discourse markers in order to achieve cohesion throughout until the end. The presentation should look like a literature review, the sources must be acknowledged to avoid plagiarism. Candidates should not yet comment about the findings.

10. **Data analysis/Magharaveroyighongawedha**

Candidates did well in this sub topic; their effort is appreciated however they are encouraged to put more effort on the length of this particular paragraph. Candidates should analyse their findings, they should say if they agree with what they found out or not while giving reasons. The most effective way to do this is to refer what they think or feel with what their sources revealed to them, they can also comment in support about the data they have collected.

11. **Appendix/Yirameka**

Candidates did well in this sub-section but some candidates listed sources. Here candidates should only attach pictures which they took during the interview and they should also attach questionnaires if they used some. Their questionnaires must have different hand writings to avoid suspicion of dishonesty. The 700-1000 words is from the 1-10 of the table of content.

OTHER GENERAL COMMENTS

• Examiner's should read and mark candidates' work effectively instead of ticking through the paragraphs.

• Examiners should encourage candidates to use correct Thimbukushu words

• Candidates should study their first drafts before submission of the final report in order to avoid repetition of information and incorrect grammar.

A list of wrong words which candidates used in their research:

1. Yikarakati yongongo   Yitjoro yongongo
2. Kuténda ngongo   Kushindha ngongo (kudhishindha yishwaghe mo yishu) Ndongo ne yo ha tendanga.
3. Nyama dhokakundhu   Yipara/yiñukumuna yokakundhu
4. Kuthisendura   Kuthigemuna ghuthirikanithe
5. Mana   Maghana
6. Purayiti   Karonga
7. Didhindu eshi meyu ghongongo. This is just meyu ghongongo because didhindu ne yokukukwata, meyu ghongongo kughutho gho ku gha tereka ne mbadi wa ku ghetha didhindu.

Candidates should be encouraged to use terms correctly.