JINA……………………………………………………………KIDATO……………NAMBARI…………

MTIHANI WA MWISHO WA MUHULA WA PILI

**KISWAHILI KIDATO CHA TATU**

**KARATASI YA PILI**

MUDA: SAA 2 ½

**MAAGIZO**

JIBU MASWALI YOTE

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| **SWALI** | **UPEO** | **ALAMA** |
| 1 | 15 |  |
| 2 | 15 |  |
| 3 | 40 |  |
| 4 | 10 |  |
| **JUMLA** | **80** |  |

**1. UFAHAMU**

**Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali;**

(Watu wamesimama nusu mduara chini ya mti mkubwa. Wanafanya kelele na kuinua silaha zao. Mbele yao kuna viongozi. Hivi ndivyo mambo yalivyoendelea.)

Mkuu wa wilaya: Ningependa kiongozi wenu awasilishe matatizo yenu. Tafadhali ketini

tumsikilize.

Mzee: Wakale hawakuropoka walipolonga kuwa ng'ombe akivunjika guu malishoni, hujikokota zizini. Sisi Walukenya tumepata dhiki isiyo kifani. Chanzo cha idhilali yetu ni wanyama pori. Ninasema uongo?

Umati: (Kwa kishindo) HAPANA!

Mzee: Tuvumilie hadi lini? Tumeamua kupiga milundi kuleta malalamiko yetu

kwa serikali. Tatizo letu la kwanza ni usalama. Wiki hii tumezika vijana watano. Mwezi uliopita, tulipoteza watu watatu. Wote hawa ama wamevyogwa na ndovu au wamegotwa na vifaru kama sio nyati. Udhia tuupatao ni kuwa tunapowazika fisi nao huwazikua. Linalotuudhi zaidi ni kuwa serikali haitoi fidia na mara chache inapotoa, ni shilingi thelathini elfu tu. Yaani, maisha ya binadamu ni rahisi hivyo? Wanaonusurika mashambulizi hubidi wagharamie matibabu yao wenyewe. Walukenya hawana usalama. Linalotisha mno ni kuwa siku hizi wanyama mwitu wanatuvamia hata mchana. Juzi, ndovu alishambulia matatu barabarani na kujeruhi watu wengi. Shughuli zetu za kila siku zimekwama. Mbali na hayo makazi, nyua na rasilmali kama miti na mito inaharibiwa na hawa wanyama, (Akigeukia umma) Kweli au sio?

Umati: (Kwa sauti) Kweli kabisa!

Mzee: Tatizo la tatu linahusu mifugo. Hakuna aliye salama. Ng’ombe

wanaliwa ovyo na simba. Chatu wanameza kuku, huku nyoka wadogo wakibugia mayai. Mwezi uliopita, chui waliwaua mbuzi thelathini wa Mzee Kitainge na kula ini la mmoja tu. Mifugo ni uhai wa Walukenya. Watakuwa nini bila mifugo? Isitoshe, wanyama pori wamedidimiza malisho ya mifugo yetu. Tuingiapo mbugani, tunashtakiwa. Tangu lini wanyama pori wakawa muhimu kuliko binadamu? Halafu mara kwa mara mifugo wanaambukizwa maradhi sugu. (anakohoa kidogo na kuendelea) La nne ni kuwa, tangu jadi, Walukenya wanajilisha lakini siku hizi wanaomba chakula. Kwa nini Wanyama wameharibu mimea yetu. Tumekataa kuhangaishwa zaidi. Tumeandaa silaha na kesho tunaanza kuwaangamiza wanyama pori.(Anaketi huku akishangiliwa kwa vifijo na nderemo).

Mkuu wa wilaya: Afisa Tarafa, Chifu, Madiwani na Walukenya wote. Hamjambo? Kwa kweli mali na maisha ya watu wengi yamepotea. Nawashukuru kwa uvumilivu wenu. Nawahakikishia kuwa penye wazee hapaharibiki neno. Naahidi kuwa serikali itatatua matatizo yenu. Hakuna haja ya kushambulia wanyama pori. Hatua hiyo ni kama kuchukua sheria mikononi mwenu. Serikali haitasita kuchukua hatua kali kwa wahusika.

Umati: Aaah!

Mkuu wa wilaya: Serikali inashughulikia migogoro baina ya binadamu na wanyama pori katika nchi nzima. Imeunda jopo kukusanya maoni kuhusu fidia na suluhisho. Jopo hili litakuwa hapa kesho kutwa. Nawahimiza mje kwa wingi na mtoe maoni yenu.

Mtu: Maoni na tunateseka?

Mkuu wa wilaya: Tunapongojea matokeo ya jopo, serikali imechukua hatua za dharura. Hizi ni pamoja na kuanzisha kikosi maalumu cha askari wa kulinda wanyama na binadamu. Serikali pia itajenga ua wa umeme kuzunguka mbuga ili wanyama wasitoke. Zaidi ya hayo, serikali itajenga mabwawa mbugani na kuimarisha Idara ya Tiba kwa mifugo wilayani. Haya yamefanywa ili kulinda wanyama pori. Wanyama pori hawana uwezo wa kujitetea. Hata hivyo, sote twajua manufaa yao. Ili hatua za serikali zifaulu na ili muishi na wanyama kama ilivyokuwa tangu jadi, naomba mfanye mambo fulani. Kwanza, ningependa mjizuie kuwinda wanyama pori. Hili hutatiza mkufu wao wa utegemezi. Vilevile, msiwachokoze wanyama.Jambo hili huwakasirisha na kuwafanya kuwashambulia. Pili, tujizuie kuingilia njia za wanyama za kuhama, pamoja na malisho yao. Mwisho, mchukue hatua za kujilinda kutokana na wanyama pori. Hizi ni pamoja na kuzungushia makaazi nyua na kupiga ripoti kwa walinda mbuga hatari itokeapo. Mungu aliwapa Adamu na Hawa jukumu la kulinda rasilmali zote ardhini. Kama vizazi vyao, nasi lazima tubebe jukumu hilo kifuani. Ahsanteni.

**Maswali:**

1. Kwa kurejelea taarifa, eleza ukweli wa methali "Ng'ombe akivunjika mguu malishoni hujikokota zizini kusaidiwa". (alama 2)

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2. Taja malalamiko manne yaliyowasilishwa na wanakijiji. (alama 2)

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3. Kuvamiwa kwa wanakijiji na wanyama pori kuna athari gani kwa mifugo wao?

(alama 2)

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4. Ni hatua gani ambazo serikali imechukua ili kutatua migogoro baina ya wanyama na binadamu? (alama4)

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5. Ni kwa nini mzee anatumia balagha katika mazungumzo yake? (alama 1)

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6. Eleza maana ya misemo hii kama ilivyotumiwa katika taarifa. (alama 2)

(a) Kupiga milundi

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(b) Kuchukua sheria mkononi

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7. Eleza maana ya maneno haya jinsi yalivyotumiwa katika taarifa. (alama 2)

(i)Idhilali

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(ii) Udhia

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(iii) Wakigubia

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(iv) Jopo

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**UFUPISHO**

Maelfu ya watu duniani wako hatarini kupoteza maisha yao kwa sababu ya uvutaji sigara.

Wataalamu wanasema mtu anayevuta pakiti mbili za sigara kwa moja, anapunguza muda wa maisha yake kwa asilimia 30. Inaelezwa kwamba ingawa wavutaji wengi wa sigara katika nchi za Ulaya na Marekani wanapunguza ama kuacha kabisa uraibu huo, wavutaji katika nchi zinazoendelea wanazidi kuongezeka kila kukicha.

Kwa mujibu wa wataalamu, vijana huanza kuvuta sigara kwa sababu ya utundu na kutaka kujua ladha ama mhemko unaosababishwa na sigara. Wengine huanza kuvuta sigara wakifuatisha wacheza sinema maarufu, wanamziki ama baadhi ya watu wanaowaenzi.

Sigara ama tumbaku husababisha athari mbalimbali kwa watumiaji wake, mingoni mwake magonjwa ya kifua kikuu, kansa ya mapafu ama utumbo na wakati mwingine, kifo. Kwa mujibu wa watafiti, watu wanaovuta sigara kwa miaka 20 na zaidi wako hatarini kufa kwa ugonjwa wa kansa ya utumbo. Hii ni kwa sababu moshi wa sigara unaweza kusababisha uvimbe kwa utumbo mkubwa na rektamu.

Uvutaji sigara unachangia asilimia 80-90 ya magonjwa ya kifua ama njia ya hewa ikiwemo kikohozi, pumu,homa ya mapafu na kansa ya mapafu. Mvutaji sigara hushambuliwa mara kwa mara na magonjwa ya koo, mafua na kikohozi kisichosikia dawa.

Uraibu huu pia huchangia asilimia 30 ya vifo vinavyosababishwaa na magonjwa ya moyo. Hewa ya ‘Carbon monoxide’ iliyopo kwenye sigara inaongeza kiasi cha ‘cholestrol’ ambayo huziba mishipa ya damu. Uvutaji sigara husababisha kuta za mishipa ya damu zikakamae;hali ambayo ni hatari na inaweza kusababisha mishipa ya damu ipasuke. Kemikali ya ‘nicotine’ iliyopo ndani ya ‘sigar’ inaweza kuongeza shinikizo la damu, mapigo ya moyo na kupunguza kiasi cha oksijeni kwenye misuli, hasa ya moyo. Mvutaji sigara anaweza kufa ghafla, kwani mapigo ya moyo yanaweza kusimama ghafla kwa sababu ya shinikizo kwenye moyo wake linalosababishwa na moshi ama kemikali zilizopo kwenye sigara.

Kwa wanawake, uvutaji sigara ni hatari zaidi kuliko ilivyo kwa wanaume. Mwanamke ambaye anatumia vidonge vya kuzuia mimba na anavut sigara anaweza kupatwa na athari kubwa za kiafya na kuhatarisha maisha yake. Hatari zinazomkabili ni pamoja na damu kuganda katika sehemu za miguu na katika moyo. Matatizo hayo yanaweza kusababisha athari zaidi wakati wa ujauzito ama wakati wa kujifungua na hivyo kupelekea mama kufa ghafla ama baada ya kujifungua.

Pia, kwa mujibu wa utafiti, watoto wanaozaliwa na akina mama wanaovuta sigara wakiwa wajawazito aghalabu huvuta sigara wakiwa na umri mdogo sana. Tumbaku ama bidhaa zinazotokana na tumbaku huweza kupenya katika plasenta na kuingia katika mfumo wa damu ya mtoto aliye tumboni na hatimaye katika ubongo kwa hivyo kupelekea mtoto huyo ajaribu kuvuta sigara akiwa mdogo. Uvutaji wa sigara kwa mama mjamzito unaeleweka wazi kwamba humuathiri mtoto aliye tumboni kwanu huathiri ulimi na kuwafanya wawe na uzito wa kuongea na pia huwa wazito kujifunza na huathiri mapafu yao katika siku za baaadaye za uhai wao.

Nchini Kenya, serikali sasa inapanga kuanzisha mbinu na sheria za kuhakikisha kuwa wavutaji sigara hawavuti katika maeneo ya umma. Sheria hizo zinapiga marufuku uvutaji sigara kwenye maeneo yote ya umma. Tayari, taasisi mbalimbali za umma na za kibinafsi zimeandikwa mabango ya kuwaonya wavutaji dhidi ya kuvuta sigara katika mazingara ya taasisi hiyo.

Maswali.

a). Eleza athari za sigara kwa wanawake (Maneno 25-30) (alama7)

Nakala chafu

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Nakala safi

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b). Madhara ya uvutaji sigara ni yepi? (maneno 45-50) (alama 8)

Nakala chafu

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Nakala safi

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA**

a). Toa mifano miwili ya vipasuo –ghuna (alama 2)

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b). Ainisha viambishi katika sentensi ifuatayo (alama 3)

Atamtawadhisha

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c). Bainisha aina za nomino zilizopigiwa mstari katika sentensi hii. (alama 4)

**Kucheka** kwa **Bwana Omari** kulionyesha **raha** baada ya kuionja **asali**

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d). Neno **‘tikiti’** lapatikana katika ngeli mbili tofauti. Taja ngeli hizo huku ukitungia sentensi mbili tofauti kubainisha matumizi. (alama 4)

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e). Andika sentensi ifuatayo upya kwa kubadilisha vitenzi vilivyopigiwa mstari kuwa nomino.

(alama2)

Yeye hufuma mikeka vizuri na kuwavutia wengi.

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f).Akifisha sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 2)

nilimkuta mkuu wa wilaya ya munyaka akisoma kitabu kiitwacho kiu.

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Njeri aliwaambia rafiki zake kuwa wangekuwa wakienda kwao siku zote kumuona.

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h). Bainisha aina ya vitenzi katika sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 2)

Mama alikuwa akienda kwake usiku

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i).Eleza maana ya misemo ifuatayo (alama 2)

(i). Msumari wa moto juu ya kidonda

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(ii). Giza la ukata

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j). Bainisha aina ya vielezi namna katika sentensi ifuatayo (alama 2)

Makame alimpenda sana mwanamke kwa dhati licha ya visa vyake vingi mno vya ukaidi

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k). Andika udogo kisha wingi wa sentensi hii (alama 4)

Paka yuyu huyu hula panya na kunywa maziwa kila siku

**Udogo**

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**Wingi**

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l).Kanusha (alama 3)

Ukimwona mwalimu mwambie nitamtembelea kesho asubuhi au jioni

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m). Andika kinyume cha sentensi hii (alama2)

Mjomba hufuja mshahara wake kila mwezi

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n). Eleza maana mbili za sentensi ifuatayo (alama 2)

Mabaharia walisema hawatawasili Ijumaa

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o). Andika visawe vya: (alama 2)

i). Bohari…………………………………………………………………………………………..

ii). Soko…………………………………………………………………………………………….

p). Tunga sentensi ukitumia –angu kama: (alama 2)

i). Kiwakilishi

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ii). Kivumishi

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ISIMU JAMII

Soma mazungumzo yafuatayo kisha jibu maswali

A: Sasa!

B: Fit!

A: Umepata ngapi?

B: Four twenty.

A: Utaitwa National School?

B: Sijui na wewe?

A: Nitaangalia yangu tomorrow.

B: Uta-come kunieleza?

A: Yes au nikuesemesie.

B: Okey nitakuremind.

A: Bye.

B: Sawa nisalimie buda.

Maswali

a). Hii ni sajili gani? (alama 2)

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b). Unadhani wazungumzaji ni wa rika gani? Kwa nini? (alama 2)

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c). Taja sifa bainifu za sajili hii (alama 6)

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