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336/1
Lugha ya
Kiswahili
Paper 1
2:30Hours

ACEITEKA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2018

Uganda Certificate of Education

MITIHANI YA MWIGO

LUGHA YA KISWAHILI 336/1

Karatasi ya Kwanza

MUDA : SAA MBILI NA NUSU

MAAGIZO;

- Jibu maswali **Manne tu.**
- Jibu maswali mawili kutoka sehemu **A** na mawili kutoka sehemu **B**.
- Swali la kwanza lina vipengele viwili. Chagua kipengele kimojawapo: **Ama (A) au (B).**
- Nadhifisha mwandiko wako.

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AMA

1.(a) Andika insha isiyopungua maneno 400 wala kuzidi maneno 450 juu ya mojawapo ya mada zifuatazo :

(i) Ukosefu wa amani nchini ni udhaifu wa serikali. Jadili.

(ii) Kiswahili kifanywe somo la lazima nchini.

(iii) Tunga insha inayoishia na, '*.......tangu siku hiyo siwezi kumwamini mwanadamu yeyote'*

(iv) Mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame

AU

(b) **Tunga insha mbili fupi kwa kuchagua juu ya mada zifuatazo:**
(kila insha Alama 20)

(i). Andika ratiba itakayofuatwa wakati wa siku ya kongamano la Kiswahili la mwaka huu katika shule yako . *(Tumia maneno kati ya 100-150).*

(ii). Watahiniwa wa kidato cha nne wamepatikana na makosa ya kupiga kelele darasani kila usiku. Wewe kama kiranja wao umeitwa ofisini mwa mwalimu mkuu. Andika mahojiano kati yako na mwalimu mkuu. *(Tumia maneno kati ya 200-250).*

(iii) Fikiria kama wewe ni katibu wa kamati ya kijiji, andika kumbukumbu za mkutano wenu wa kijiji uliofanyika hapo awali.
(Tumia maneno 80- 100)

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(iv) Jivalishe viatu vya mwalimu wa Kiswahili katika shule yako na umeingia katika darasa la wanafunzi wa kidato cha kwanza kuhutubia wanafunzi hao kuhusu umuhimu wa somo la Kiswahili katika maisha yao ya mustakabali. Andika hotuba yako.

(Tumia maneno 80-100)

2. Soma habari ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali yatakayofuata;

(Alama 20)

Watoto ni muhimu sana katika jamii. Wao ndio watakaokuwa viongozi wa siku zijazo. Kwa mfano, wengine watakuwa maraisi, wabunge, madakatari, walimu, wahandisi na hata wauguzi. Inafaa wakuwa kaika mazingira yafaayo ili ndoto hii itimie. Mtoto vile vile anapaswa kufahamu wajibu wake katika kufanika maisha yake. Ni vizuri sote tuelewe na tuendeleze haki za watoto.
Kuna yale mahitaji ya kimsingi kama vile chakula, mavazi na makao. Jambo moja la kuzingatia ni lishe bora kwani humwezesha mtoto kukua akiwa na afya bora. Afya bora humsaidia mtoto kuepukana na maradhi ya aina nyingi na pia humsaidia kujimudu katika michezo na shughuli za kusoma.

Kila mtoto anahitaji makao maalum anakoweza kuita nyumbani. Mahali ambapo anaweza kuishi kwa usalama na kuhisi mapenzi ya wazazi na jamaa zake. Ukosefu wa makoa Unaweza Kusababisha mtoto kukimbilia mitaani na kurandaranda ovyoovyo. Akiwa huko mitaani hukumbwa na matatizo mengi kama vile ukosefu wa chakula, utumiaji wa dawa za kulevya, uasherati, kutungwa mimba na ndoa za mapema

Mtoto anatakiwa kuhakikisha usalama wake kwa kuelimishwa hadi kiwango cha juu iwezikanavyo. Kila mtoto anashauriwa kufanya bidii masomoni mwake iwapo anataka maisha mazuri baadaye. Inafaa Mtoto azingatie maadili ya Wazazi wake ili aweze kufua dafu maishani. Kwani asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu.

Mtoto mwerevu ni Yule atakayeweza kuchuja Mila za jamii yake na kuamua kati ya zinazofaa na zile zisizofaa. Kwa mfano, kuhusu tohara za watoto wa kike na pia Wasichana wachanga kuozwa kwa Wazee. Endapo Wavulana watapashwa tohara, basi ifanyike katika vituo vya afya au katika mazingira safi

Yafaa mtoto aelewe na akuwe katika mazingira yenye amani. Aishi katika jamii akihisi Mapenzi na hali ya Usalama. Hili litamwezesha kuishi akijiamini na

kujithamini, na hivyo ataweza kuwapenda hata Majirani zake na kuwajalia Maslahi.

Maswali:

(a) Pendekeza Kichwa Mwafaka cha hadithi hii (alama 02)

(b) Andika mahitaji matatu ya kimsingi kama yanavyopatikana katika kifungu hiki. (alama 02)

(c) Taja Umuhimu wa kuwatunza Watoto. (alama 02)

(d) Mtoto anahitaji kufanya nini kuhusu Elimu? (alama 02)

(e) Eleza matatizo Manne yanayoweza kumkumba mtoto huko Mitaani. (alama 02)

(f) Je, kupashwa tohara kwa Wasichana ni vizuri au la? Toa maoni yako? (alama 02)

(g) Eleza maana ya Methali, "Asiyesikia la mkuu huvunjika guu" (alama 02)

(h) Katika jamii yako, ni Mila gani ambazo zimepitwa na wakati? Toa sababu zako. (alama 02)

(i) Hadithi hii inakufunza nini wewe kama Mwanafunzi? (alama 02)

(j) Eleza maana ya maneno haya kutokana na taarifa hii ya habari;

(i) Maadili (alama 01)

(ii) Wahandisi (alama 01)

SEHEMU; B

3. Soma habari hii kisha uifupishe kwa maneno 60 ukizingatia '*Mabadiliko katika jamii*.' *(Alama 20)*

Dunia sasa imekuwa kijiji tu. hivyo Mabadiliko mengi bado yanaendelea kuikumba jamii yetu.Hakuna jamii inayoweza kusema kuwa haijakumbwa na mabadiliko ya aina fulani. Hata hivyo, Afrika ndio iliyoathiriwazaidi. Hii ni kwa sababu mabadiliko yanayozikumba jamii za Kiafrika ni ya upande mmoja tu; kuyapokea.

Ulimwengu wa kwanza ndio chimbuko la mabadiliko hayo. Msukumo mkubwa wa mabadiliko haya ni maendeleo ya kisayansi ambayo yamesabisha watu kuodoka nyumbani

kuelekea katika miji ambako kuna mambo tofauti na yale ya kule walikotoka. Ajira nayo imesababisha mengi. Shule na taasisi nyingine zimekuwa vituo vya mchanganyo. Mazingira haya mapya katika wakati huu yameathiri sana desturi, mila na utamaduni wa watu wanaohusika kwa kuwa yanawakutanisha watu kutoka sehemu mbalimbali za dunia.

Kwa bahati mbaya, katika sokomo hili,ni Mwafrika anayepoteza zaidi.Mengi yanayoingia Afrika ni utamaduni wa kimagharibi Teknolojia ya kisasa imesaidia zaidi kuuleta utamaduni huo sebuleni mwa wengi . si ajabu kuzuka kwa aina za mavazi, mienendo na hata ndoa! Katika vurumai hii, wazazi wametupilia mbali majukumu yao. Leo inakisiwa kwamba watoto wanaoishi katika mazingira ya mijini, walio na umri wa mwaka mmoja,watakapokuwa watu wazima watakuwa na utamaduni tofauti na ule wa mababu zao walioishi miaka iliyopita. Si ajabu vijana siku hizi hawajijui hawajitambui.

Kutokana na hali hii inafikiriwa kuwa shughuli zinazowakabili watoto huko mijini ndizo hasa zinazowakosesha hata wakati wa kuketi na kuwasikiliza wazazi wao wakitambua hadithi jioni. Badala yake. Wanaketi na kusikiliza muziki, kutazama hadithi za ughaibuni au tamthilia na riwaya kutoka jamii nyingine wasiyoifahamu.

4. Tafsiri habari hii kwa lugha ya Kiswahili sanifu. *(Alama 20)*

HOW TALL WAS THE ROBBER?

Mr Njau and Mr Okwata were two shopkeepers. They each had a shop in the centre of the town. The two men were very good friends. But people often laughed when they saw them walking down the road together, for while Mr Njau was exceptionally short, Mr Okwata was exceptionally tall. Mr Okwata was 195 cms tall, while his friend was only 135 cms.

One day, the two men were talking together when a white Peugeot 504 stopped on the other side of the street. The driver got out, and started to cross the street to buy a newspaper.

Suddenly, a stranger ran forward, and pulled out a pistol.

"Give me your car keys and your wallet!" he shouted, pointing the pistol at the driver's chest.

A few moments later, the thief drove away, leaving the driver standing in the road, too dazed to speak or move.

A few minutes later, Mr Njau and Mr Okwata went to the police station to help the police with their enquiries. The driver went with them. At the police station Sergeant Odinga showed them into his office.

"The robber was very short…." Began Mr. Okwata.

"No, he wasn't he was tall!" interrupted Mr Njau.

"What do you say?" asked the Sergeant, looking at the driver. But he was still suffering from shock.

"I-I can't remember!" he said. Sergeant Odinga looked from one to the other. Just then inspector Kahara walked in. At first he listened to the argument for a few minutes, and then called for silence.

" I think I can solve this problem," he began. "It is clear that in comparison with Mr Njau the robber was tall. But in comparison with Mr Okwata, he was short. Can we agree therefore that as one of you is very tall, and the other very short, the wanted man is probably of average height?"

The two friends were delighted at this simple solution.

5. MATUMIZI YA LUGHA – sarufi. *(Alama 20)*

a) Tumia kiulizi – ***ngapi*** kujaza mapengo.

i) Ni mitende ……………………….. iliyo kwenye shamba? *(Alama 1)*

ii) Ni vitwana …………………………. watakaofanya kazi? *(alama 1)*

b) **Fafanua kasoro au ulemavu wa mwili ufuatao:**

i) Huntha………………*(Alama 1)*

ii) Tasa…………… *(Alama 1)*

c) Chagua jibu sahihi ili kukamilisha sentensi sahihi

I) Ni pahali ……………….panapo faa? (ipi,ngapi,papi) *(Alama 1)*

ii) Ni wapishi……..waliopika chakula jana? (wapi,wepi) *(Alama 1)*

d**) Andika sentensi zifuatazo kwa wingi.**

(i) Mtangulizi mwema huacha msingi imara. (alama 1)

(ii) Aliniuliza tunda lililokuwa limeiva. (alama 1)

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e) Tumia kirejeshi 'amba-' katika sentensi zifuatazo.

(i) Muziki ndio uliomletea Kenzo umaarufu. (alama 1)

(ii) Niletee tunda lililo bivu. (alama 1)

f) Jaza pengo kwa kutumia mtindo mzuri wa 'sije'

i) Wapeni chakula........... wakasema hawakupata. *(Alama 1)*

ii) Usikojoe mahali hapo……………..pakanuka vibaya. *(Alama 1)*

g) Geuza sentensi kwa wakati uliopita hali ya kukanusha

i) Mama anapotupikia chakula tunachopenda, sisi hufurahi. *(Alama 1)*

ii) Musa ni mwislamu ila huwa haendi msikitini kusali *(Alama 1)*

a) **Tunga sentensi kudhihirisha maana tofauti kati**

(i) Jozi, Njozi *(Alama 1)*

ii) kalamu, karamu. *(Alama 1)*

h) **Andika sentensi hii katika usemi wa taarifa**

(i)"Nitakufunga ukiendelea kufanya fujo," alisema Kato. *(Alama 1)*

(ii)'Oh! Umerudi haraka mwanangu,' mama alisema, 'umefanikiwa?' *(Alama 1)*

i) Toa maana ya semi zifuatazo;

(i) Kujikaza kisabuni. *(Alama 1)*

(ii) Mambo kuenda mrama . *(Alama 1)*

T A M A T I

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