**THE TOP SCHOOLS MULTILATERAL SERIES 2 FORM 3 MIDTERM 1 EXAMS 2024**

Jina ……………………………………................... Nambari………………

102/2

KISWAHILI

Karatasi ya pili

LUGHA

MACHI/APRILI

**Maagizo**

**Jibu maswali yote.**

**Majibu yatolewe kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa.**

**Alama jumla – 80**

**Muda saa 2½**

Kwa matumizi ya mtahini pekee

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Upeo** | **Alama** |
| **1. Ufahamu** | 15 |  |
| **2. Ufupisho** | 15 |  |
| **3. Matumizi ya lugha** | 40 |  |
| **4. Isimujamii** | 10 |  |
| **Jumla** | 80 |  |

*Kila mtahiniwa lazima aangalie kama kurusa zote za karatasi hii zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote yamo*

1. ***Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali.***

Habari kuwa watoto chini ya miaka mitatu ‘huwindwa’ kitandani na kuraushwa na wazazi wao waende shuleni mwendo wa saa kumi na moja asubuhi ni za kusikitisha.

Kwa mujibu wa ripoti za wataalamu wa elimu ya watoto wachanga (ECD), watoto hao hutakikana kuwa darasani kabla ya saa kumi na mbili asubuhi.

Wanapowasili wao huanza kufukuza ratiba ya masomo ambayo huwapatia muda mfupi mno wa kula, kucheza, kupumzika na hata kuchunguza afya na usalama wao.

Badala ya kuondoka mapema kuelekea nyumbani, wengi wao hufika saa za usiku pamoja na wazazi wao wakitoka kazini. Wanapowasili nyumbani wanapaswa kuoga na kupata chakula cha jioni kwa pupa ili wafanye mazoezi waliyopewa na walimu wao.

Mazoezi hayo huwa ya masomo yote matano huku kila somo likiwa na zaidi ya maswali thelathini. Badala ya kupumzika mwishoni mwa juma, watoto hao huhitjika kuhudhuria shule siku nzima ya Jumamosi. Jumapili wanatakiwa Kanisani na hali hii hujirudia mpaka muhula umalizike. Ikiwa ulidhani watapewa nafasi ya kupumzika wakati wa likizo , umekosea kwa sababu watoto hao huhitajika kuhudhuria shule. Hili limekuwa likiendelea hata baada ya Wizara ya Elimu kupiga marufuku kusomesha wakati wa likizo.

Wazazi-hasa wale wanaofanya kazi mijini- wamekuwa wakiunga mkono mtindo huu kwa sababu unawaondolea mzigo wa malezi na gharama ya kuwaajiri walezi.

Wataalamu wanasema matokeo ya hali hii ni watoto **wakembe** wenye afya na **maadili** mabaya kutokana na kuchanganyishwa akili na walimu wanaowataka wajue kila kitu wakiwa na umri mdogo.

**Kuwashinikiza**  watoto wakembe wahudhurie shule na zaidi ya hayo wajue kila kitu kuna madhara mengi. Kwanza kabisa, kuraushwa kwa watoto macheo waende shule kunawanyima fursa ya kulala na kupumzika. Utafiti unaonyesha kuwa watoto wanahitaji kulala na kupumzika kwa zaidi ya saa 12 kwa siku. Hii ina maana kuwa mbali na muda mfupi wanaolala na kupumzika mchana kutwa, watoto wanapaswa kutumia usiku mzima kwa usingizi.

Hii huwasaidia kukua wakiwa na afya nzuri hasa kiakili. Matokeo ya kuwarausha watoto hao waende shule saa hizo huwafanya wakose furaha mbali na kuwafanya wachanganyikiwe kiakili.

Pili, kuwalazimisha watoto wakae darasani kuanzia saa kumi na mbili asubuhi hadi saa kumi na mbili jioni huwa kunawanyima fursa ya kucheza na kutangamana. Wataalamu wa afya ya watoto wanapendekeza kuwa watoto wachanga wanapaswa kucheza ili viungo vya miili yao kama moyo, akili, mapafu na kadhalika vifanye kazi vizuri.

Kinyume na watu wazima ambao hufanya kazi nzito nzito na kuwawezesha kufanya mazoezi, watoto huwa hawafanyi kazi hizo. Wazazi na walimu wanapaswa kufahamu kuwa kazi ya watoto ni mchezo na wana kila haki ya kupewa furaha ya kucheza wakiwa shuleni na hata nyumbani.

Tatu, wazazi wengi ambao hufurahia kuwaachia walimu jukumu la kuwalea watoto wao huku wao wakiwa kazini huwa wanasahau kuwa sio kila mwalimu ana maadili yanayopaswa kuigwa na mwanawe. Ingawa tunawatarajia walimu wawe mifano bora ambayo inaweza kuigwa na kila mtu, ukweli ni kwamba baadhi ya walimu hawajui maana wala hawana maadili. Hatari ni kwamba watoto **wakembe** husoma kwa kuiga wakubwa wao na ikiwa walimu wanaoshinda nao shule wamepotoka kimaadili, kuna uwezekano mkubwa wa watoto hao kupotoka pia. Hii ndiyo sababu wazazi wengi wamekuwa wakilalamika kuwa wanawao tabia mbaya ambazo hawaelewi zilipotoka.

Kila mzazi anayejali maisha ya mwanawe anapaswa kutekeleza jukumu lake la kumlea na kumwelekeza jinsi anavyotaka akue. Ni kinaya kuwa wanawatarajia wanawao wawe na tabia na maadili kama yao ilhali hawachukui muda wa kukaa nao na kuwaelekeza.

Nne, kuwawinda, kuwaamsha, kuwaosha na kuwalazimisha watoto waende shule kila siku hata ingawa hawataki huwa kunawafanya wawe wategemezi wasioweza kujipangia na kutekeleza mambo kivyao.

 **MASWALI.**

(a) Ipe taarifa anwani mwafaka. (alama 2)

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 (b) Mwandishi anatoa maoni gani kuhusu ratiba ya masomo? (alama2) ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

(c) Eleza athari za mfumo wa elimu unaoangaziwa hapa. (alama3) ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

(d) Ni ushauri upi unaotolewa kwa wazazi ? (alama2) ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

 (e)Taja mbinu zozote **mbili** za lugha alizotumia mwandishi (alama2) ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

 (f) Eleza **maana** ya maneno haya kama yalivyotumiwa katika taarifa. (alama 4)

 (i) ‘**huwindwa’ kitandani**

 (ii) **Maadili**

 (iii) **Kuwashinikiza**…

 (iv) **Wakembe**…

1. ***Soma taarifa kisha fupisha kwa mujibu wa maswali yafuatayo.***

Uwezo wa kuyakumbuka mambo ni hazina kuu kutoka kwa mtu yeyote yule aliye hai. Uwezo huu wa kukumbuka ni mojawapo ya shughuli changamano za ubongo. Ubongo wa mwanadamu hutekeleza shughuli hii kwa namna tatu. Kwanza ubongo hunasa jambo kisha huliihifadhi. Baadaye huanzisha mfumo wa kutoa kilicho hifadhiwa. Ubongo ukiathirika kwa namna yeyote katika moja wapo ya njia hizi, basi uwezo wa kuyakumbuka mambo huvurugika.

Ingawa inaaminika kuwa uwezo wa kukumbuka hurithishwa toka kizazi kimoja hadi kingine, wataalamu wa maswala ya kiakili wanabaini kuwa uwezo huu unaweza kuimarishwa. Uimarishaji huu huhitajika mikakati madhubuti.

Njia mojawapo ya kustawisha uwezo wa kukumbuka ni kupitia kwa lishe. Vyakula vilivyosheheni vitamini B vyenye amino asidi husaidia kuimarisha uwezo wa kukumbuka. Vyakula kama hivi ni mboga, nyama (hasa maini), bidhaaa za soya, matunda, maziwa, ,bidhaa za ngano, samaki, pamoja na mayai. Vyakula vingine muhimu katika ustawishaji huu ni vile vyenye madini ya chuma. Madini haya huwezesha usambazaji wa hewa katika ubongo kwa wepesi. Vyakula ambavyo vina madina haya ni mboga za kijani, mawele, ndengu, soya, matunda kama maembe, ufuta (simsim) pamoja na nyama, hasa maini na mayai.

Ubongo wa mwanadamu aliye hai hufanya kazi kila wakati awe macho au amelala. Utendaji kazi wake huendeshwa na glukosi mwilini. Kwa hivyo, vyakula vyenye sukari hii ni muhimu kuliwa. Hata hivyo, lazima mtu awe mwangalifu na kuhakikisha kuwa mwili una kiwango cha sukari kisicho hatarisha maisha. Haya yanawezekana kwa kula vyakula vyenye nyuzinyuzi kama vile mboga na matunda.

Njia ya pili ni kupiga marufuku vileo kama pombe na nikotini. Vileo hivi huathiri utaratibu wa kunasa, kuhifadhi na kutoa yaliyo ubongoni.

Iwapo mtu ana tatizo la kuyakumbuka majina ya watu, ni muhimu kufanya mazoezi ya

kusikiliza kisha kurudia majina hayo wakati wa mazungumzo. Ni bora kulihusisha

 jina na sura

ya mtu. Kwa njia hii ubongo utanasa jina na kile kinacholengwa.

Woga na kuvurugika kiakili ni mambo mengine tunayopaswa kuepuka kila wakati. Ni kawaida mtu kupata woga wakati anapokabili jambo asilokuwa na uhakika na matokeo yake kama mtihani au mahojiano. Lakini anapaswa kuwa makini. Woga huo usikiuke mpaka na kumvuruga kiakili. Vurugu hizi huathiri kilichohifadhiwa ubongoni na pia namna ya kukitoa.

Halikadhalika, mwili wenye siha nzuri huhakikisha kuwa ubongo ni timamu. Wataalamu wengi wa siha wanakubali kuwa na mazoezi ya kunyoosha viungo hustawisha ubongo na hivyo kuhakikisha kuweko kwa uwezo wa kukumbuka mambo. Ni muhimu kuwa na taratibu ya kunyoosha viungo kila wakati. Fauka ya hayo, mazoezi ya kiakili, kama vile kusoma makala yanayovutia, kujaza mraba na michezo mingine kama mafumbo, vitenzi ndimi ni muhimu katika kustawisha uwezo wa kukumbuka.

Jamii ya watu wenye uwezo kuyakumbuka mambo ni ya jamii iliyopiga hatua kimaendeleo. Ni jukumu la kila mmoja wetu kuimarisha uwezo wa kukumbuka kila wakati.

**Maswali:**

1. Kwa maneno 60 – 65 fupisha mchango wa chakula katika uimarishaji wa uwezo wa kukumbuka. (alama 6 ,2 mtililiko)

**Matayalisho**

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 **Nakala safi**

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1. Fupisha aya tatu za mwisho kwa maneno 80 – 90 (alama 7)

**Matayarisho**

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**Nakala safi**

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**3. MATUMIZI YA LUGHA**

. (a) **Andika sifa bainifu za sauti.** (alama 2)

 (i) e:-

 (ii) n:- .

 (b) **Eleza maana ya :-** (alama 2)

 (i) Kiimbo.

 (ii) Shadda.

 (c) **Tunga sentensi moja moja kudhihirisha ngeli zifuatazo**:- (alama 2)

 (i) U-U

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 (ii) Pokomo /Pa-ku-mu

(d) **Unda kitenzi kimoja kutokana na nomino** ‘**Mtubia**” (alama 2)

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(c) Eleza matumizi mawili ya kiambishi ‘**ku**’ (alama 2)

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(f) Tunga sentensi ya maneno manne ambayo ina sehemu zifuatazo. Kielezi cha namna,

 kivumishi,kitenzi na jina (alama 2) ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

 (g) **Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo;** (alama 2)

 Mvua haijanyesha vizuri msimu huu.

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(h) **Onyesha matumizi mawili mawili ya alama zifuatazo:-** (alama 2)

(a) Alama ya mshangao

 (b) Mshazari

(i) **Tunga sentensi sahihi ukitumia –wa- katika kauli ya kutendeana** (alama 2)

(j) **Andika udogo wa sentensi:-** (alama 2)

 Ndama wa ng’ombe yule ameuzwa.

(k) **Onyesha tofauti ya vitate vifuatavyo kwakuvitungia sentensi** (alama 2)

(i) Dhamani

(ii) Thamani

(l) **Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo katika wingi** (alama 2) Ningalikuwa na pesa ningalinunua gari

 [m] **Tumia neno “shujaa” katika sentensi kama**:- (alama 2)

 (i) Kivumishi

 (ii) Kielezi.

 (n) Huku ukitumia mifano mwafaka, eleza tofauti ya sentensi sahili na

 ambatano (alama 4)

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(o) **Onyesha aina za viambishi katika sentensi hii**: (alama 2) Nitajisomea

 (p) **Andika katika usemi wa taarifa:-** (alama 2)  Tutaanza mashindano kesho, Mwalimu alimwambia mwanafunzi.

(q) **Eleza maana mbili ya sentensi**:- (alama 2)

 Tumetengeneza barabara

 (r) **Tumia mifano mwafaka kueleza aina za mofimu**  (alama 2)

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 (s) **Changanua kwa njia ya mishale**

 Mama analima shambani.

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**4. ISIMU JAMII**

**Soma mzungumzo yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali*:***

**A** : Ohh, dada Naomi

**B** : Dada Ruth (anamsogea kwa bashasha wanakumbatiana). Ahh Mungu asifiwe!

**A**: Asifiwe sana

**B**: Ehh dadangu, miezi ...mingi...sijakuona

**A**: dada wee...Nilitumwa huko kusini ...Kuwahubiria watu injili (mtuo mdogo)singeweza kukata...

**B**: Ehh, usiwe kama Yona

**A**: Habari ya siku nyingi?

**B**; Nzuri Mungu bado ameendelea kunibariki

**A**: Amen!

**B**: Nimeendelea kuiona neema yake

**A**: Amen! Asifiwe Bwana

**B**: Halleluya

**A**: Ni Mungu wa miujiza!

**B** : Amen. Hata nami nimeona neema yake

 Bado niko imara katika wokovu katika siku hizi za mwisho

**A** : Amen !

**B**: Ni Mungu wa ajabu kweli !

**A** : Nilikumbana na matatizo lakini nikategemea sala

 Kama Paulo na sila… Na nikashinda (anatua). Sikuweza kumpa

 shetani nafasi…maana ameshindwa

**B** : Ameshindwa kabisa

**Maswali**:-

1. Hii ni sajili ya wapi ? Fafanua (alama2)

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1. Taja na ueleze sifa za sajili hii (alama 6)

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 (iii) Taja mambo **mawili** muhimu yaliyosaidia katika maenezi ya Kiswahili

 Afrika mashariki na kati. (Alama 2) ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................