**KISWAHILI (102)**

**MUHULA WA KWANZA**

**KIDATO CHA TATU (3)**

**MUDA: SAA 2:30**

**JINA:............................................................................ SAHIHI ............................................**

**NAMBARI YA USAJILI ................................. MKONDO: ……………...…......................................**

**MAAGIZO:JIBU MASWALI YOTE KATIKA NAFASI ULIYOACHIWA**

1. UFAHAMU (alama 15)

Soma taarifa kisha ujibu maswali

Ulimwengu unatakiwa kuzua mbinu za kulitatua tatizo la ufukara ambao ni kikwazo kikuu cha juhudi za maendeleo.Ufukara unayakabili mataifa mengi yanayoendelea kuyatosa kwenye shida nyingi huku mataifa ya magharibi yakazidi kupiga hatua kubwa kimaendeleo.Tofauti iliyopo kati ya mataifa yanayoendelea inaendelea kuongezeka kila siku.

Miongoni mwa sababu zinzochangia katika ufukara huu ni pamoja na ufisadi , uongozi mbaya, turathi za kikoloni na uchumi unaotegemea kilimo ambacho hutegemea mvua isiyoweza kutabirika. Vilevile , maarifa yanayoendelea yana idadi kubwa ya watu inayopiku uwezo wa mataifa husika.Pamoja na haya , mataifa haya hayana uwezo wa kuwakomboa raia wake kutoka lindi la umaskini huu unaokithiri .Ukosefu wa elimu na nafasi adimu za kazi huchangia pia katika tatizo hili.

Ni wazi kuwa ufukara una athari hasi ulimwenguni.Aghalabu, ufukara huchipuza matendo mabaya .Ni rahisi kuwashawishi wananchi maskini kushiriki katika uhalifu ili kujinasua kutoka lindi la umaskini.Udhaifu huu huweza kuzaa mbegu ya kuatika maovu ya kila aina ukiwemo ugaidi.

Mataifa yanayoendelea yanatakiwa kuyaburai madeni yanayodai mataifa yanayoendelea kama njia moja ya kupambana na ufukara.Mataifa haya maskini hutumia aslimia kubwa ya mapato ya kitaifa kuyalipia madeni haya. Hali hii imedyafanya mataifa haya kushindwa kujikwamua kutoka kwa minyororo ya ufukara. Njia nyingine ya kuwasaidia mataifa hay ani kukubali kotoa ruzuku ya kimaendeleo badala ya mikopo kwa nchi husika.

Mataifa yanayoendelea pia yanatakiwa kuchukua hatua katika kuwanusuru raia wake kutoka dhiki hii.Ni sharti yaibuke na mikakati kabambe ya kupambana na ufukara. Itakuwa faida kubwa iwapo mataifa yataunda sera zinazotambua ufukara kama tatizo kuu linalozikabili na kuweka mikakati ya kuwaokoa raia wake kutoka kwenye tatizo hili.

Pamoja na mikakati hii kuna kuzalisha nafasi za kazi , kuimarisha miundo msingi , kuendeleza elimu inayolenga kutatua matatizo maalumu katika jamii na kupanua viwanda.

Kuna haja ya viongozi kuwa waangalifu ili mfumo wa soko huru ambao unaendelezwa na mataifa yalioendelea usiishie kuwa chanzo cha kufa kwa viwanda asilia.Maamuzi yote ya sera za kiuchumi sharti yauzingatie uhalisia wa maisha ya raia wa mataifa haya.

Maswali

a)Eleza athari za madeni kwa nchi zinazoendelea. (alama 2)

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b)Kwa nini umaskini unatawala mataifa yanayoendelea? (alama 4)

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c)Mwandishi anatoa mapendekezo yapi kwa mataifa yanayoendelea katika kutatua tatizo la ufukara? (alama 4)

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e)Taja visawe vya maneno yafuatayo kama yalivyotumika katika kifungu.(alama 3)

i)Turathi za kikoloni

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ii)Kuatika

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iii)Kuyaburai

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B.UFUPISHO (alama 15)

Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali

Suala la jamii kujitosheleza kwa mahitaji ya chakula na lishe ni jambo ambalo halina budi kushughulikiwa kwa dhati.Chakula ni mojawapo ya mahitaji ya kimsingi ya binadamu na kila mja ana haki ya kupata chakula na si chakula tu , bali chakula chenye virubutisho muhimu.Nchi isiyowakimu raia wake kwa chakula ni sawa na ng’ombe anayeshindwa kumnyonyesha ndama wake.

Kwa mda mrefu, viongozi wamekuwa wakipambana a tatizo la ukosefu wa chakula. Msimu wa kiangazi unapobisha hodi ,watu wengi hasa wale wahitaji hupukutika kutokana na mng’ato wa njaa. Japo serikali utuma vyakula vya msaada kwa jamii zilizoathirika Zaidi,chakula hiki huwa kama nguo ya kuazima , na bila shaka ya kuazima haikidhi haja.

Mojawapo ya vianzo vikuu vya uhaba wa chakula ni kiwango cha chini cha uzalishaji na uhifadhi wa chakula cha chenyewe.Zipo sehemu nyingi nchini ambazo ni kame. Sehemu hizi hukabiliwa na ukosefu wa maji kwani mvua hainyeshi au inaponyesha haitoshelezi mahitaji ya mimea.Mimea mingi hujikaukia ikiwa michanga hudhihaki juhudi za wapanzi .Zipo sehemu katika nchi ambazo huenda kwa misimu zaidi ya mitano bila kuapata zao lolote kutoka mashambani.Hali ikiwa hivi makali ya uhitaji na wakazi wa sehemu hizi hulazimika kuwa wategemezi kwa majirani na serikali. Wengine wanapokosa chakula kabisa huazimia kula visivyoliwa.Waama la mbwa ni nzuri baada ya kukosa la mama.

Hali kadhalika, japo zipo sehemu nyingine ambazo hazina tatizo la ukame , mbinu hasi za kilimo husababisha utoaji wa mavuno haba , hivyo kutojitosheleza kwa chakula.Bila shaka wanapopanda ovyo, wanavuna ovyo. Kuna wakulima ambao hupalilia mmomonyoko wa udongo kwa kulima kandokando ya mito, kupanda zao lile lile katika sehemu ya ardhi miaka nenda miaka rudi na kutopanda mimea ambayo hukinga tabaka la juu la udongo dhidi ya kumommonyolewa na maji au upepo.Matatizo ya yanaweza kutabiriwa , udongo wenye rutuba huoshwa na mashamba kutwaa utasa ambao huzidisha kuzalishwa kwa chakula haba.Wakulima wengine hukaidi wito wa kupanda mimea ambayo hustahimili ukame kama vile mibaazi, mihogo ,mtama, ulezi na wimbi.Si ajabu kupata kwamba katika baadhi ya maeneo , mizoga ya ng’ombe n ahata ngamia imezagaa kote , tanuri a kiangazi linapofanya kazi yake.

Sehemu nyingine zimeharibikiwa kwa ukwasi wa chakula. Hata hivyo , baadhi ya wakazi wa sehemu hizi hawana mwao kuhusu umuhimu wa lishe bora.Wapo wanaodhani kuwa chakula ni chakula , bora tumbo lipate haki. Hawa hula vyakula kama vile viazi , mahindi na wengine hula nyama bila kujua wanahitaji vyakula vyenye virutubisho yaani wanga ,protini, vitamini na madini.Wapo wanaodhani kuwa protini pekee ni nyama. Hawa hula nyama mawio hadi machweo , matokeo yake kuambulia magonjwa kama vile shinikizo la damu.

Katika kukabiliana na tatizo la uhaba wa chakula , serikali kupitia wizara husika , imeanzisha miradi ya kuhakikisha kuwa kuna uzalishaji wa chakula kwa kiwango cha kuridhisha. Visima vya maji na mabawa yamechimbwa katika sehemu kame ili kunyunuzia mashamba maji.

Baadhi ya wakulima wameanza kupanda mimea ambayo inapevuka na kutoa mazao haraka.Ipo mimea ya kuatika ambayo hutoa matunda baada ya muda mfupi, hivyo kusaidia kupunguza makali ya njaa.Wafugaji wengine wameanzisha miradi ya kufuga kuku wa kututumuliwa.Hawa hukua na kukomaa kwa muda mfupi na huwezi kutoa nyama na mayai.Wafugaji wa kuku hawa huwezi kuwauzia kununua aina nyingine ya vyakula.

Wakulima pia huhimizwa kutumia njia za kisasa za kuzalisha na kuhifadhi chakula. Chakula kinapohifadhiwa vyema, hata mvua isiponyesha raia huweza kujitegemea.Ikiwa maghala ya halmashauri za kuhifadhi chakula nchini hayahifadhi chakula , mara nyingi nchi hulazimika kuagiza chakula kutoka nje kiangazi kinapojiri.Aidha, chakula kisipohifadhiwa vyema huishia kuharibika na kuhasiri wanaokila , ikawa msiba juu ya mwingine.

Ni muhimu kufahamu kuwa jukumu la kupambana na ukosefu wa chakula ni la kila raia.Hali kungojea kila mara kulishwa na serikali inatufanya kuwa wategemezi zaidi. Wakulima wadogowadogo ambao huuza vyakula vyao kwa bei ya chini sana mara tu wanapovitoa mashambani wanapaswa kujiasa dhidi ya mazoea haya na kujua kuwa akiba haiozi.Wanaoishi katika sehemu zenye vinamasi wasaidiwe kuzitunza sehemu hizi na kuzitumia kwa njia endelevu.Vijana wahimizwe wawaunge wazee mkono kushughulikia kilimo katika sehemu za mashambani badala ya kuhamia mijini kutafuta kazi za ajira ambazo ni haba. Wanaoishi mijini nao wajifunge nira kutumia nafasi walizo nazo kuendeleza kilimo cha bustani.

Maswali

a)Fupisha ujumbe wa aya za tatu kwanza kwa maneno 100.(alma 9. 1 ya mtiririko)

 Matayarisho

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b)Kwa kurejelea aya tatu za mwisho ,eleza njia sita za kukabiliana na uhaba wa chakula.(alama 6, 1 ya mtiririko)

Matayarisho

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3.SARUFI NA MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (alama 40)

A.a) Taja aina za sauti za Kiswahili ( alama 1)

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b)Andika sauti ambazo ni nazali (alama 1)

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b) Akifisha sentensi ifuatayo ili iwe katika kauli tatu tofauti.(alama 3)

 Mwalimu amefika

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c)Badilisha sentenzi hizi katika hali ya umoja na wingi.(alama 2)

i) Mhubiri anahubiri injili.

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d)Bainisha aina ya maneno katika sentensi zifuatazo. (alama 2)

i)Fahima ni mtulivu shuleni.

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ii)Lo! Umemwibia mwanafunzi mwenzako ?

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e)Taja aina tatu za sentensi.(alama 3)

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f)Tambulisha kauli za vitenzi vilivyotumika katika sentensi hizi.(alama 2)

i)Wasichana wale walichezeana shere.

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ii)Alimpigia mamake simu.

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g)Bainisha viambishi awali na tamati katika maneno yafuatayo (alama 2)

i)Tuliwafurahia

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ii)Sokoni

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h)Bainisha aina za mofimu (alama 2)

i) chapa…………………………………………

ii)maovu……………………………………….

iii) meza ………………………………………

iv)walitafakari………………………………

i)Tambua aina za nomino katika sentensi hizi (alama 2)

i)Kikosi cha askari kiliongoza gwaride la jana.

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ii)Januari ni mwezi wa kwanza katika mwaka.

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j)Tumia maneno haya katika sentensi kama vielezi(alama 2)

i) Shule

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ii)Jana

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i)Tumia kivumishi kisisitizi cha karibu sana kukamilisha hii sentensi.(alama 2)

Ni gari ………………………………………………….. ulionalo limeharibika.

k)Tunga sentensi katika umoja na -enyewe.(alama 2)

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l)Pigia mstari viwakilishi na ubainishe ni vya aina gani.( alama 2)

i) Yeye amelala sana.

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ii)Cha mlevi huliwa na mgema.

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m)Yakinisha sentensi hii (alama 2)

Asingesoma kwa bidii asingepita mtihani.

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n)Andika kinyume cha sentensi hii (alama 2)

Ukiingia ndani uketi chini.

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o)Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika ukubwa (alama 2)

Mwizi alivunja nyumba yetu jana usiku.

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Rubani mkakamavu anaendesha ndege.

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q)Tumia vitate hivi katika sentensi moja ili kubainisha maana (alama 2)

i) Vaa

ii)Faa

D. ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10)

Longi ni mia . Hundred bob kuona ni bure.Ni viatu aina zote.Buda karibu ujionee. Niaje maze come tu… karibu jionee. Hata za manzi ziko. Mali motomoto kutoka ng’ambo. Watu wote wanabuy huku! Dungaree ni soo mbili za watoi na wasupa.

a)Tambua sajili hii.( alama 2)

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b)Eleza sifa za lugha iliyotumiwa katika sajili hii. Thibitisha jibu lako kwa mifano inayofaa.(alama 8)

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E. Fasihi simulizi

i)Eleza maana ya istilahi zifuatazo

a)Ayari

b) Misimu

c) Nyiso

d) Mbolezi

e)Mbazi

f) Lakabu (alama 8)

ii)Fafanua mbinu nne za kukusanya data katika Fasihi simulizi.(alama 8)

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