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**MTIHANI WA NUSU MUHULA – KIDATO CHA PILI – MOI GIRLS’ SCHOOL NAIROBI**

**MWAKA 2019, MUHULA WA KWANZA (FEBRUARI).**

**MUDA**:Saa 1½

**Maagizo**: Jibu maswali yote kwenye nafasi ulizoachiwa.

**UFAHAMU** (alama 10)

*Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.*

Mwanadamu, ingawa kawaida huumbwa akiwa na afya bora wakati mwingine haiwi hivyo. Huenda akakumbwa na magonjwa aina mbalimbali; mengine madogo madogo na mengine makubwa. Magonjwa yale madogo madogo hayampi mtu wasiwasi mwingi bali akijua kuwa ana magonjwa ya kumfisha hupotelewa na raha kabisa, hushikwa na simanzi, hata anaweza akafa kabla ya siku zake kutimia.

Mgonjwa madogo madogo (mepesi) ni kama mafua na kuumwa na kichwa ilhali magonjwa makubwa ni kama ukimwi, kipindupindu na kifua kikuu.

Mtu akishikwa na maradhi hupotelewa na hamu ya chakula. Wengine wakikiona tu huona kichefuchefu na kutapika. Maradhi husononesha na kumfanya mtu akonde mithili ya ng’onda. Wagonjwa wengine hushikwa na woga hasa wakijua kuwa watakata kamba, wengine kati ya hawa huponda mali yote waliyonayo kabla ya kuishiwa na nguvu kabisa. Wale ambao hupata nafuu humshukuru Mungu kwa kuwanusuru katika janga hilo kwani labda **waliponea tundu la sindano**.

Kila auguaye hushauriwa kwenda hospitali lakini kuna wengine ambao hata wakishauriwa kufanya hivyo hukataa na mwisho hujihasiri. Watu wengi wakiwa na maradhi hatari kama ukimwi, tauni, ukoma na kipindupindu hukimbiwa na marafiki. Marafiki hao huwa hawataki kuambukizwa. Baadhi ya wagonjwa hawa wakitengwa namna hiyo hutamani kujitia kitanzi.

Uchafu ni njia mojawapo kubwa inayowapatia watu magonjwa kama kichocho, kuhara damu, kipindupindu na hata minyoo wanaoweza kuwasumbua na kuleta safura. Inapasa kula chakula safi na kuwa nadhifu ili kujiepusha na shida kama hizo.

Magonjwa mengine hupatikana wakati mtu anapong’atwa na wadudu kama vile mbung’o ambao husababisha ugonjwa wa malale. Malaria husababishwa na mbu. Hata kuna aina fulani ya mbu wasababishao ugonjwa wa matende.

Magonjwa kama surua, kifaduro na ugonjwa wa kupooza huwapata watoto na kuwaacha na matatizo chungu nzima, hasa wakikosa matibabu mapema. Kwa mfano, wakipooza miguu wanaweza kuwa viwete.

Magonjwa kama utapia mlo, kisunzi, ukosefu wa damu, upele, kuparara au kubambuka ngozi mwilini husababishwa na ukosefu wa chakula.

Maradhi husababisha uzoroteshaji wa maendeleo. Mgonjwa hawezi kuzalisha mali kwa kuwa atakuwa hana nguvu ya kufanya kazi. Isitoshe, watu wengine watakuwa wakimshughulikia nna kazi zao hazitafanyika. Mara nyingi fedha nyingi hutumika kwa kumtibu mgonjwa huyo.

Juhudi zinafanywa juu chini ili kuangamiza magonjwa yanayomaliza watu. Dawa chungu nzima zimegunduliwa na hospitali na zahanati zimejengwa kila sehemu ili wagonjwa watibiwe. Hata hivyo, juhudi hizi hazitoshi.

Walimwengu wataweza tu kujiona kuwa wana maendeleo kama watafaulu kuzivumbua dawa za kukomesha magonjwa yote yanayowasumbua. Wanatakiwa wasikate tamaa kwani huenda siku moja watafanikiwa. Yapasa waelewe kuwa palipo na nia hapakosi njia.

1. Andika kichwa kinachofaa kueleza habari hii. (alama 1)

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1. Taja aina zozote **nne** za magonjwa yanayozungumziwa katika kifungu hiki. (alama 2)

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1. Maradhi husababisha hasara gani? Andika hoja **nne**. (alama 4)

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1. Andika maana ya:
2. waliponea tundu la sindano (alama 1)

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1. huponda mali (alama 1)

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1. hujihasiri (alama 1)

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA** (alama 20)

1. Andika sauti zenye zifa zifuatazo. (alama 2)
2. kipasuo hafifu cha midomoni

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1. irabu ya kati, chini

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1. kikwamizo ghuna cha kaakaa laini

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1. kingo’ng’o cha ufizini

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1. Tunga sentensi **moja** kubanisha maana ya vitate **bega** na **mbega**. (alama 1)

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1. Onyesha silabi ya kuwekewa shadda katika maneno yafuatayo: (alama 2)
2. karandinga

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1. yatapaliliwa

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1. Andika neno **moja** lenye muundo ufuatao: (alama 1)

kiambishi cha umoja, mzizi

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1. Fafanua maana ya mzizi wa neno. (alama 1)

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1. (i) Uchafu ni kwa usafi, ........................ni kwa maliza na ukarimu ni kwa ..............(alama 1)

(ii) ................... ni kwa dalili, shida ni kwa taabu na ....................... ni kwa uadui. (alama 1)

1. Sahihisha sentensi ifuatayo: (alama 1)

Malipo ambayo wanayolipwa wafanyakazi hao ni duni.

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1. Jibu kulingana na maagizo.

1. Umbeja, ubaguzi, ubingwa, ubembe, ubeleko. (Bainisha nomino isiyochukuana na nyingine.)

(alama 1)

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1. Bainisha mofimu **mbili** ambazo si mofimu tegemezi. (alama 2)

miwani, uso, vijiko, parafujo

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1. Mtoto mzembe ameshauriwa na mama yake. (Ainisha vivumishi katika sentensi hii.) (alama 1)

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1. Nomino zifuatazo ziko katika ngeli gani? (alama 2)
2. tomoko

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1. unyusi

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1. Ainisha sentensi ifuatayo kwa kuzingatia dhamira au jukumu lake. (alama 1)

Andika majibu yako kwa hati nadhifu.

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1. (i) Eleza maana ya silabi. (alama1)

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(ii) Andika neno **moja** lenye muundo ufuatao wa silabi: (alama 1)

1. irabu + konsonanti + konsonanti + irabu

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1. konsonanti + konsonanti + irabu + konsonanti + irabu

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1. Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa kielelezo cha mstari au mishale. (alama 1)

Shule hiyo ina wanafunzi wengi.

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**ISIMUJAMII** (alama 10)

Jadili sifa **kumi** za sajili ya hotelini. (alama 10)

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**FASIHI SIMULIZI** (alama 10)

1. Huku ukitumia hoja **nne**, linganisha kipera cha vitendawili na mafumbo/chemshabongo.

(alama 4)

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1. Fafanua manufaa **sita** jamii inaweza kupata kwa kukirithisha kipera cha vitendawili kwa vijazi vijavyo. (alama 6)

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**MWONGOZO WA KUSAHIHISHA – KIDATO CHA PILI, FEBRUARI, 2019**

**Ufahamu**

1. Magonjwa/maradhi/ndwele/ukongo **1 x 1=1**
2. Aina za magonjwa

Mafua, kuumwa na kichwa, UKIMWI, kipindupindu, kifuakikuu, kichocho, tauni, ukoma, safura, kuhara damu, malale, malaria, matende, surua, kifaduro, utapiamlo n.k.

**Za kwanza 4 x ½ = 2**

1. Baadhi ya hasara:
2. Afya kudhoofika
3. Huondoa hamu ya kula
4. Kukosa wenzi au marafiki
5. Kuzorotesha maendeleo – mgonjwa hachangii maendeleo/gharama za matibabu.
6. Kifo **Za kwanza 4 x1 = 4**
7. Maana
8. Walinusurika kifo **1x1 =1**
9. hutumia pesa/rasilmali ovyoovyo **1x1 =1**
10. hujitia matatani/kujiletea maangamizi **1x1=1**

**MATUMIZI LUGHA**

1. Vitamkwa
2. /p/
3. /a/
4. /gh/
5. /n/
6. **x ½ = 2**
7. Bega na mbega

Sentensi idhihirishe maana zifuatazo:

**Bega** – sehemu ya mkono inayounganisha shingo na mgongo/Bluu iliyokoza.

**Mbega** – Aina ya nyani/manyonya ya mnyama yanayovaliwa kichwani na wacheza ngoma/muhogo uliopikwa/mtu mwenye kiburi.

**Tanbihi**: Lazima sentensi iwe moja. **1x1 = 1**

1. Kara**’**ndinga/kara**ndi**nga

yatapali**’**liwa/yatapali**li**wa

**2 x 1= 2**

1. m – ti, m – toto, m – zuri, ki – rununu n.k **1x 1 = 1**
2. Mzizi wa neno
3. Ni sehemu ya neno ambayo haibadiliki.
4. Ni umbo la kimsingi la neno ambalo haliwezi kugawika tena katika sehemu nyingine ndogo zaidi bila kupoteza maana yake.
5. Ndiyo sehemu inayobeba maana ya kimsingi ya neno husika.

**Yoyote 1 x 1 = 1**

1. (i) Uchafu ni kwa usafi, **anza/bakiza** na ukarimu ni kwa **uchoyo/ubahili/unyimivu**.

**2 x ½ =1**

(ii) **Ishara/alama** ni kwa dalili, shida ni kwa taabu na **urafiki/usahibu/usuhuba/usena** ni kwa uadui.

**2 x ½ = 1**

1. Malipo ambayo wanalipwa wafanyakazi hao ni duni/Malipo wanayolipwa wafanyakazi hao ni duni.

**Yoyote 1 x 1= 1**

1. Kulingana na maagizo
2. ubeleko **1x1 =1**
3. miwani; parafujo **1x2=2**
4. mzembe – cha sifa; yake – kimilikishi **2x ½ = 1**
5. Ngeli
6. LI – YA **1x1 =1**
7. U – ZI **1 x 1 =1**
8. Sentensi amrishi/sentensi agizi **1x1=1**
9. (i) Ni kipashio cha lugha kinachotamkika/Ni tamko katika neno/Ni pigo moja la tamko. **1 x1 =1**

(ii) Miundo ya silabi

1. Umba/imba/unda/unga **1 x ½ = ½**
2. Ngazi/ngozi/ndama **1x ½ = ½**
3. Shule hiyo ina wanafunzi wengi.

S KN (N +V) + KT (T +N +V)

**1 x1 =1**

Tathmni majibu kuhusu uchanganuzi wa mishale.

**ISIMUJAMII**

1. Msamiati maalum kama vile chai, juisi, ugali, nyama n.k.
2. Kauli fupifupi ili kurahisisha mawasiliano – *Nani chapati?*
3. Ukiukaji wa kanuni za kisarufi. Kwa mfano: *Chai tatu, ugali mbili.*
4. Lugha ya kujibizana ili kuyatambua mahitaji ya wateja.
5. Lugha ya adabu na heshima ili kudumisha uhusiano mwema baina ya wahudumu na wateja wao.
6. Kuchanganya msimbo ili kurahisisha mawasiliano. Kwa mfano, *Samaki fry, ugali saucer*
7. Lugha ya kuamuru hutumiwa hasa na wateja wasiokuwa na subira.
8. Utohozi, kwa mfano, *silesi, kastoma, juisi na soseji* n.k.
9. Wakati mwingine mteja huitwa kwa jina la chakula au kinywaji alichoagizia.
10. Lugha ya kuonya. Kwa mfano: *Usiteme mate kwenye karo*.

**(Kubali hoja nyingine sahihi) Za kwanza 10x1=10**

**FASIHI SIMULIZI**

1. Mfanano kati ya vitendawili na mafumbo
2. Vyote ni vipera vya **semi** katika fasihi simulizi.
3. Vyote hutumia lugha yenye maana **fiche**.
4. Vyote hubuniwa kutokana na **mazingira** na shughuli mbalimbali za kawaida.
5. Vyote vinatekeleza **majukumu** yanayofanana kama vile kuburudisha, kukuza lugha n.k.
6. Vyote hutumia **tamathali** za usemi kama vile taswira.
7. Vyote vina **sehemu** mbili – swali na jibu.
8. Vyote ni **mali** ya jamii.

**Za kwanza 4 x 1 =4**

**Tanbihi**:

Mtahaniwa akizungumzia majukumu ya vipera hivi pekee; atuzwe alama moja pekee kwa hoja zake nne.

1. **Faida za vitendawili**
2. Nyenzo ya **kuelimishia** wanajamii.
3. **Kuburudisha** – Vinapotegwa na kuteguliwa katika vikao.
4. Kukuza **uwezo** wa kukumbuka – Lazima mtegaji awe na uwezo wa kukumbuka vitendawili anavyotega ni kuwa fanani bora.
5. Kuhifadhi **historia** ya jamii.
6. Hukuza uwezo wa **kufikiri** haraka ili kupata jibu.
7. Kutanguliza **tanzu** nyingine za kifasihi. Katika jamii nyingi, vitendawili vilitumiwa kama vianzio vya utanzu wa hadithi, yaani kabla ya masimulizi ya ngano.
8. Kukashifu **tabia hasi** katika jamii. Kitendawili, ‘Mzungu katupwa jalalani – Machicha, Mzungu anafananishwa na machicha ya nazi ambayo hayana thamani na yanayofaa kutupwa. Labda kutokana na hali ya Mzungu kumbeza Mwafrika, Mwafrika naye anabuni kitendawili cha kumdhihaki.
9. Kukuza **utangamano** wanajamii wanapojumuika wakati wa kutegeana na kutegua vitendawili.
10. Kukuza **udadisi** hasa mteguaji anapotafuta jibu sahihi la kitendawili.
11. Kuondoa **uchovu** baada ya kazi – kutega na kutegua vitendawili watu wakisubiri chakula kiive.
12. Huwajuza wanajamii kuhusu **mazingira** yao kwani vitendawili huundwa kwa mambo yanayozunguka jamii.
13. Kukuza **ubunifu**. Wanajamii hujifunza kulinganisha vitu katika mazingira yao ili kuunda vitendawili na kubaini majibu.
14. Kukuza **uzalendo**. Watu huonea fahari vitendawili vya jamii yao.

**Za kwanza 6x1=6**