



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

SWAHILI

Paper 1

3162/01

May/June 2013

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Section A – Translation

- 1 Translate the following passage into **English**:

Mwaka jana, mwalimu wetu wa sayansi alitueleza umuhimu wa maji kwa viumbe vyote duniani. Alituambia kwamba binadamu, wanyama na hata mimea huhitaji maji ili kuishi na kukua. Kwa hivyo, kuwepo kwa maji safi ni muhimu ili kupambana na umaskini na matatizo ya afya. Lakini, watu maskini ambao wengi wao huishi vijijini hawana nafasi ya kupata maji kwa ajili ya matumizi ya nyumbani na kwa mazao na mifugo yao.

Baada ya kufundishwa kuhusu matatizo ya umaskini vijijini, mimi na rafiki zangu tulivitembelea vingi wakati wa likizo yetu ya mwezi wa kumi na mbili. Huko, tuliona kuwa wanavijiji huchoka sana wanapobeba maji kwa umbali mrefu. Pia hupata magonjwa yanayoambukizwa kwa njia ya maji machafu. Tuliporudi shuleni, tukamweleza mwalimu wetu kuwa tungependa kuwasaidia wanavijiji tuliowaona iii wawe na maisha mazuri zaidi. Tuliamua kuchimba visima iii kuboresha mazingira ambayo ni muhimu kwa kuleta maji. [20]

2 Translate the following passage into **Swahili**:

The first bank for young people in Tanzania opened on the 1st of January this year. As part of the plans for its opening, there was a one-day meeting on youth development held at the University of Dar es Salaam. A number of representatives from different youth groups and parties attended this meeting.

The bank is known as the Tanzania Youth Bank or TYB for short. It functions through shares bought by young people from all over the country. There are five billion shares available in total, sold at 1,000 Tanzanian Shillings each. No one is allowed to buy more than a million. Since they are so cheap, everybody can have a share in the bank.

The aim of the bank is to offer loans to young people who want to develop themselves. To get a loan, young people have to show that they need the loan for specific purposes such as farming and fishing. Loans are also given to those who want to do business or pay for their education. This should help in the country's fight against poverty and increase self-reliance among the adults of tomorrow. [30]

Section B – Comprehension

3 Read the text and answer the questions that follow in **Swahili**.

Mwalimu alituambia kuwa ni wajibu wa kila mwananchi kuheshimu katiba ya nchi na kuwa raia mwema. Mwanafunzi mmoja anayeitwa Clara aliuliza, “samahani mwalimu, katiba ni nini?”

Mwalimu akajibu, “Katiba ni kanuni ambazo huwezesha serikali itawale au chama kiendeshe shughuli zake”. Mwalimu akaendelea kusema kuwa, “katika katiba kuna kanuni mbalimbali zinazoeleza jinsi ya kuendesha nchi. Kanuni ni sheria za nchi; kwa mfano, hairuhusiwi kuuu na kuiba. Pia kuna haki na wajibu wa raia. Baadhi ya haki hizo ni watu wote kuheshimiwa, kuwa na uhuru wa kusema na kuonyesha hisia”.

Clara akauliza tena, “Je, na watoto pia wana haki hizo?”

Mwalimu alitabasamu akauliza, “Je wanafunzi, mna mawazo gani kuhusu swali hili?”

Mimi nilinyoosha kidole nikasema, “Hapana! watoto hawana haki kama watu wazima”.

Mwalimu akaniangalia na kuniuliza, “Kwa nini unasema hivyo Juma?”

Mimi nikajibu kuwa watoto huchapwa na hugombeza na pia hutumwa na watu wazima. Watoto hawaruhusiwi kuenda mbali na sehemu wanazoishi bila ya ruhusa ya wazee wao na pia watoto hawana pesa; kwa hivyo hawawezi kufanya kama wanavyotaka.

Mwanafunzi mwingine anayeitwa Issa akasema kuwa yeye hakubaliani na mawazo yangu. Yeye alifikiri kuwa watoto wana haki ya kuheshimiwa na uhuru wa kusema lakini ni lazima wajitahidi ili wapate heshima hiyo. Kama mtoto akiwa hasikii, mtundu, mgomvi na mwizi, hakuna mtu atakayemheshimu na wazazi wake watamgombeza na kumchapa. Lakini kama akiwa ni mtoto mwema na mwerevu, kila mtu atamwamini na kumpenda.

Hapo mwalimu akasema kuwa amefurahi kuona kuwa sisi sote tuna maoni tofauti. Na pia, ni muhimu tueleze hisia zetu na tusikilizwe kwani watoto wana haki sawa sawa na watu wazima; ni lazima waheshimiwe, wawe na uhuru wa kusema na uhuru wa kuonyesha hisia. Kwa hiyo, ili kufanikisha jambo hilo, alileta kisanduku cha maoni ambacho sote tulitakiwa kuandika na kutia humo mawazo yetu.

Vile vile, mwalimu alituonya kuwa uhuru wa kujieleza una mipaka yake. Alisema kuwa hairuhusiwi kutoa maneno ya kashfa kuhusu wengine kwa sababu ni haki ya kila mtu kikatiba kuheshimiwa. Haki ya uhuru wa kujieleza haina maana kuwa watu wana haki ya kuwatukana wenzao bali wana haki ya kujieleza na kutoa mawazo yao kistaarabu.

Now answer the questions in your own words as far as possible. You should avoid copying word-for-word from the text.

- (a) Kulingana na mwalimu, kila mwananchi ana jukumu gani nchini? [1]
- (b) Katiba inasaidiaje serikali na vyama vya nchi? [1]
- (c) Mwalimu anatumia neno gani kuongelea sheria za nchi? Toa mfano wa sheria hizo. [2]
- (d) Kwa maneno yako, eleza Juma anajibuje swali la Clara. Toa mfano mmoja anaotumia kuimarisha fikra zake. [2]
- (e) Kwa maoni ya Issa, watoto huzaliwa na haki sawa na watu wazima? Eleza jibu lako. [2]
- (f) Wanafunzi walimfurahisha mwalimu vipi? [1]
- (g) Kisanduku cha maoni kina madhumuni gani? [1]
- (h) Je, mwalimu anafikiri kuwa uhuru wa kujieleza una mwisho au hauna mwisho? Eleza. [3]
- (i) Kwa nini haki ya uhuru wa kujieleza hairuhusu mtu kutukana wenzake? [1]
- (j) Unakubaliana na mawazo ya Juma au Issa kuhusu haki za watoto? Toa sababu tatu za jibu lako. [3]
- (k) Msimulizi ni nani? [1]
- (l) Nini maana ya 'kutoa mawazo kistaarabu'. [2]

[20 marks for Content + 5 marks for Language = 25]

Section C – Composition

- 4 Write a composition of about **120** words in **Swahili** on **one** of the following topics:
- (a) Which language is more important for the development of east Africa, English or Swahili? Discuss.
 - (b) You have won a million shillings in a competition. Describe how you are going to spend that money.
 - (c) Write a short article for your local newspaper about a short play or movie that you have recently watched.

[25]

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