



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**SWAHILI**

Paper 1

**3162/01**

**May/June 2008**

**2 hours 30 minutes**

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 **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



1 Translate into **English**:

- (a) Dada yangu, Agnes, na mumewe, Tom, hawaishi ndani ya nyumba iliyojengwa kwenye ardhi. Wanaishi ndani ya jahazi iliyotia nanga baharini. Humo mna chumba cha kulalia, cha kulia, na cha kuogea. Pia mna jiko na vyoo vitatu. Wamekuwa wakiishi humo sasa kwa muda wa miaka minne. Kila mwaka, nyakati za likizo, huwaajiri watu watano wa kuwasaidia kuliendesha jahazi kutoka bandari ya Mombasa kwenda bandari zingine zilizopo Afrika ya Mashariki. Wameshawahi kufika Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, Mafia, Kilwa, na Moroni.

Niliwauliza kama maisha ya kukaa baharini yanawachosha, au pengine yanawatisha. Wakanijibu kwamba wanayapenda sana maisha hayo. Wakesharudi jahazini kutoka kazini tu, huogelea baharini. Tena hukaa kupunga upepo wa bahari, na mara nyingi huvua samaki. Huwaalika marafiki kuja kula nao chakula cha usiku, na kulitembelea jahazi lao. Kitu kimoja kinachowakera ni kuwepo mvua na upepo mkali wakati wa safari. Agnes aliniambia kwamba, mara moja, walipokuwa wanaelekea Dar es Salaam, ulivuma upepo mkali uliyochafua bahari vibaya sana. Waliyakabili mawimbi makubwa makubwa. Agnes alitishika kweli wakati huo! Lakini, kwa bahati nzuri, bahari ikawa shuwari tena, na watu wote wakaendelea vema na safari yao hadi wakafika Dar es Salaam salama. [20]

- (b) Jambo moja kati ya mambo muhimu ambayo wanamazingira wamekuwa wakijadili vikali siku hizi linahusu ujenzi katika miji mikuu ya Afrika Mashariki. Ujenzi umezua maswali makuu mawili. La kwanza ni je, miji yetu sasa imekua na kufurika hadi kupindukia mipaka? Na la pili ni: je, kufurika huko kunaathiri vipi mazingira ya wanaadamu na maisha yao?

Ili kuyajadili maswala haya kitaalamu, wanamazingira wameyaangalia madhumuni ya ujenzi katika miji mikuu. Mji mkuu huwa na nyumba za kukaa watu, mahala pa starehe na burudani, hospitali na nyumba zingine za matibabu, shule, vyuo vikuu na majumba ya elimu, majumba ya serikali, majumba ya benki na biashara, maduka, mikahawa, na majumba mengineyo yenye shughuli mbali mbali. Katika ripoti yao iliyotolewa jana, wanamazingira wamesisitiza kuwepo vitu vitatu mjini wakati wote: huduma kwa wananchi, usalama, na njia zinazorahisisha usafiri. Ripoti hiyo imelitwika jukumu Baraza la Jiji ya kusimamia mambo matatu haya. Pia ripoti inalitaka Baraza lihakikishe kwamba ujenzi mjini unafuata mpango maalumu. Baraza lisikubali kabisa ujenzi kufanyika ovyo tu. Mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Jiji ameipokea ripoti kwa furaha, naye amesema kwamba mapendekezo ya wanamazingira yatajadiliwa katika kikao cha Baraza la Jiji mwezi ujao. Ameahidi kuyatekeleza mapendekezo yote yatakayokubaliwa na Baraza hilo. [25]

**2 Translate into Swahili:**

Farming is an important activity in many countries. Governments pay special attention to the development of agriculture. Many governments believe that, by developing agriculture, the economy of their countries becomes strong. A country then becomes self-reliant in certain food products; this means that there is no need to buy those products from other countries. For example, Kenya grows vast quantities of tea. Some tea is sold in the country, and some is exported to other countries. In this way, Kenya earns foreign currency which it then uses to buy goods from abroad.

Governments encourage farming in various ways. Farmers are given instructions on methods of growing crops in a better way. In some cases, foreign aid is used to help farmers to buy seeds, or tractors, or other equipment necessary for good farming. Farmers are encouraged to grow more than one crop so that, if one crop fails, they can rely on the others. But farmers also face problems. One of these is shortage of water due to lack of rainfall. Another serious problem is a fall in the price of crops on the world market. This sometimes happens when other countries also produce the same crop in large quantities. [30]

**3 Write about 120 words in Swahili on one of the following subjects:**

(a) "Tourism brings many benefits to the country and must be encouraged". Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give your reasons.

(b) If you had the opportunity of acting in a film or a television drama, what character would you choose? Why?

(c) 'My favourite town'.

[25]

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