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# **STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 3 EXAMS**

## **2016 KISWAHILI**

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**SOMA KWA MAKINI MAAGIZO YAFUATAYO**

1. Umepewa kijitabu hiki cha maswali na karatasi ya kujibu. Kijitabu kina maswali 50.
2. Ukiwa utataka kuandikia chochote ambacho si jibu andika katika kijitabu hiki.
3. Ukisha chagua jibu lionyeshwe katika **KARATASI YA MAJIBU**, na wala sio katika kijitabu cha maswali.  
**JINSI YA KUTUMIA KARATASI YA MAJIBU**
4. Tumia penseli ya kawaida.
5. Hakikisha ya kwamba yafuatayo yameandikwa katika karatasi ya majibu.  
**NAMBARI YAKO YA MTIHANI**  
**JINA LAKO**  
**JINA LA SHULE YAKO**
6. Kwa kuchora kistari katika visanduku vyenye nambari zinazokuhusu, onyesha namba yako kamili ya mtihani (yaani nambari ya shule. Na namba za mtihaniwa) katika sehemu iliyotengwa mwanzo wa karatasi ya majibu.
7. Usitie alama zozote nje ya visanduku.
8. Iweke safi karatasi yako ya majibu.
9. Kwa kila swali 1 - 5 umepewa majibu manne. Majibu hayo yameonyeshwa kwa herufi A, B, C D. Ni jibu **MOJA** tu kati ya hayo manne ambalo ni sahihi. Chagua jibu hilo.
10. Kwenye karatasi ya majibu, jibu sahihi ilionyeshwe kwa kuchora kistari katika kisanduku chenye herufi uliyochagua kuwa ndilo jibu.

Mfano:

27. Chagua sentensi yenye istiara.
- A. Bwana Abeti ni kamusi
  - B. Kidosho yule amefungasha
  - C. Ameangusha gunia la viazi
  - D. Moyo wake ulimhadaa
- Jibu ni A.

24. [A] [B] [C] [D] 25. [A] [B] [C] [D] 26. [A] [B] [C] [D] 27. [A] [B] [C] [D]

Katika visanduku vinavyoonyesha majibu ya swali namba 20, kisanduku chenye herufi C ndicho kilichochorwa kistari.

11. Chora kistari chako vizuri. Kistari chako cheusi na kisijitokeze nje ya kisanduku.
  12. Kwa kila swali, chora kistari katika kisanduku kimoja tu kati ya visanduku vinne ulivyopewa.
- Mwanafunzi aanganalie ya kuwa maswali yote kwenye Kitabu yamepigwa chapa.

FUNGUA KURASA

**Soma vifunGU vifuatavyo . Vina nafasi 1 mpaka 15. Kwa kila nafasi umepewa majibu manne**

**hapo. Chagua jibu lifaalo zaidi kati ya yote uliyopewa.**

Mipango ya kwenda \_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_ mbuga \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_ wanyama Amboseli \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ imekamilika \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ . Sote \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_ na dukuduku la moyo tu \_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_ mshawasha mkuu. Basi kulipokucha \_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_ basi \_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_ kabla ya walimu kufika.

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
1.	kudhuru	kuzurura	kushufu	kuzuru
2.	la	ya	kwa	za
3.	ilikuwa	ilikua	itakuwa	itakua
4.	kamilifu	kamikivu	kikamilifu	kikamilivu
5.	tulikuwa	hatukuwa	hakukuwa	hawakuwa
6.	bali pia	bali na	mbali pia	mbali na
7.	tuhilihiari	tuliwahi	tulihari	tuliliwahi
8.	la kwanza	lakuanza	ya kwanza	ya kuanza

Mama Kibet alizoea \_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_ mtwana wake kwa \_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_ kazi za \_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_ . Chifu Mutai alipofikiwa na habari hizo \_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_ kwenda kwake na kumwonya vikali \_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_ kumdhalimu mwana huyo wa \_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_ .

9.	kumtwaza	kumtunza	kumtuza	kumtweza
10.	kumfanya	kumfanyisha	kumfanyisha	kumfanyia
11.	sulubu	kujiungujiko	ujima	shokoa
12.	alizozimudu	asizozimudu	azimuduzo	asisozimudu
13.	hukuchelea	hakuchelewa	alichelewa	aliche lea
14.	baada ya	kabla ya	dhidi ya	fauka ya
15.	kisasa	yatima	haramu	kiume

DAR 7 KISWAHILI

**Kutoka swali 16 hadi 30 chagua jibu  
lililo sahihi.**

16. Njeku ni kwa \_\_\_\_\_ kama jinsi \_\_\_\_\_ alivyo  
kwa koo.  
A. ndama, mori  
B. mori, jogoo  
C. ndama, kifaranga  
D. mtamba, mtetea
17. Ni sentensi gani inayoonyesha matumizi ya  
"ji ya utendaji"  
A. Mwogeleaji amelowa maji  
B. Mwogeleaji amefikwaa  
C. Uogeleaji wake una shaka  
D. Shati jingine litaogelewa
18. Panga kati hizi za mimea kutoka  
inapopandwa hadi inapovunwa  
i) *nawiri*      ii) *ota*      iii) *kauka*  
iv) *chipuka*      v) *nyauka*  
A. ii, v, iv, i, iii      B. iv, ii, v, iii, i  
C. iv, i, v, iii, ii      D. ii, iv, i, v, iii
19. Chagua wingi wa sentensi hii  
Mtungi wowote utakaonipa nitaupokea.  
A. Mitungi yoyote utakayonipa nitaipokea.  
B. Mitungi zozote utakazonipa tutazipokea.  
C. Mitungi zozote mtakazotupa tutazipokea.  
D. Mitungi yoyote mtakayotupa tutaipokea.
20. Kumtia mtu shemere ni kufanya.  
A. awe kaidi      B. afuate amri  
C. asikilize      D. abadilike
21. Mtu anapotiwa mbaroni na kupelekwa  
kwenye kituo cha polisi huitwa  
A. mfungwa      B. mshukiwa  
C. mshtakiwa      D. mwizi
22. Sifa inayotokana na kitenzi stahimili ni  
A. stahiamala      B. stahimilivu  
C. stahimilia      D. ustahimilivu
23. Methali "isiyo" na maana kuwa tusiangazie  
mambo yaliyokwisha kutendeka ili tuweze  
kwenda mbele ni  
A. ganda la muwa la jana chungu kaona  
kivuno.  
B. yaliyopita si ndwele tugange yajao  
C. maji yakimwagika hayazoleki  
D. mavi ya kale hayanuki
24. Chagua sentensi iliyotumia nomino ya  
makundi  
A. mnuna wangu alifikisha mwongo mmoja  
juzi  
B. kivunjanyungu aliliwa na mwewe  
C. mawazo mengi hunisonga nikimkumbuka  
nyanya  
D. niazime shilingi mia moja ninunue ndizi
25. Chagua sentensi iliyo sahihi  
A. kifaa cha kupasua mbaao huitwa  
msumeno.  
B. seremala alitoboa mashimo na kekea  
C. visu vyote vya kukatia nyama  
vimenolewa.  
D. mhunzi aliweka vyuma alivyovua katika  
fuawe.
26. Barua iliyo na anwani ya mwandishi na  
mwandikiwa ni  
A. ya kidugu      B. rasmi  
C. ya kumbukumbu      D. ya kirafiki
27. Ni sentensi ipi iliyoakifishwa vyema?  
A. "Mbona hutaki tukae kidogo," Shemeji  
alimuliza?  
B. Kuku, na mwewe ni maadui wakubwa.  
C. Nilinunuliwa: chapati, vibanzi, kaukau na  
soda.  
D. ng'ombe, kondoo na mbuzi  
wamepelekwa malishoni.
28. Kamilisha sentensi ifuatayo  
Kuku alitaga mayai saba akaya \_\_\_\_\_ yaka  
\_\_\_\_\_ yote  
A. ialia, zaa      B. aamua, ugua  
C. atamia, angua      D. atamia, zaa
29. Kanusha : Nilienda na nikamkuta akilala  
A. nilikuja na nikamkuta akiamka  
B. sikuenda na sikumkuta akilala  
C. nilienda wala sikumkuta akilala  
D. sikwenda wala sikumkuta akilala
30. Jioni nilipokuwa nikielekea nyumbani kutoka  
shuleni kivuli changu kilikuwa  
mbele yangu. Shule iko upande wa \_\_\_\_\_ ya  
kwetu.  
A. mashariki      B. magharibi  
C. kusini      D. kaskazini

**Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali 31-40.**

Taifa la Kenya ni miongoni mwa mataifa machache sana yenye utajiri mkubwa wa kitamaduni. Ni nchi yenye takribani watu milioni arubaini wanaozungumza zaidi ya lugha arubaini. Kila kabila likiwa na mila, desturi na tamaduni zake. Kunazo tofauti mbalimbali za maumbile, mapishi, mavazi na hata mazingira tuishimo.

Mathalani, kuna jamii zenye watu weupe na nyingine weusi. Kuna warefu huku wengine wakiwa nyundo. Wenye nywele za singa wengineo wakiwa na ngumu za kipilipili zilizosokotana. Wanene, wembamba, mwenye pua za kitara na duara, midomo yenye maki na miembamba macho madogo na makubwa, kutaja tu tofauti chache. La mno ni kuwa hakuna bora kuliko wengine, sote tu sawa.

Kule mwambao wa pwani mapishi yanayothaminiwa ni wali, magharibi nako ni ugali. Katikati ya nchi ni **mseto wa mahindi na maharagwe** uliopondwa pamoja na viazi mbatata na mboga (irio)

Kuna mashabiki shakiki wa nyama huku wengineo wakihari kula matoke. Mboga za kienyeji kama terere, mchicha na managu hazikosekani kwingi nayo, nayo matunda yakiwa kulingana na mazingira. Utamu wa vyakula huchochewa na tajriba na ufundi wa mpishi.

Kitambulisho kingine ni mavazi. Kanzu na buibu zinavaliwa aghalabu pwani, kanga na lesa hufungwa na baadhi ya jamii. Joho hupendelewa kwingineko navyo viatu kwingi ni kandambili au makubadhi. La kufisha moyo ni kuwa, watu wengi wamekitelekeza kitambulisho hiki kwa kupendelea mavazi ya kizungu.

Licha ya tofauti hizi tumeungana na kutangamana na kuwa wamoja. Watu wa makabila yote wanaishi na kufanya kazi katika pembe zote za nchi. Kenya sasa ni shamba la wanyama lisilo na mahali palipotengwa pa mnyama fulani. Lugha unganishi sasa ni kiswahili, bendera yetu ya taifa ikitwaza hadhi yetu nao wimbo wa taifa ukiwa ombi na kiapo chetu sote.

**Udugu umekuwa kufaana bali si kufanana.** Ndoa za mchanganyiko wa jamii na makabila zimefungwa na kuzaa kizazi kipya cha kabila moja **madhubuti** liitwalo Kenya.

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| 31. Kulingana na aya ya kwanza<br>A. wakenya kuzungumza karibu lugha arubaini<br>B. tarakimu zinaonyesha makabila yalipo ni milioni 40<br>C. tarakimu zilizopo ni za wakenya wanaozidi milioni 40<br>D. hakuna taifa lililo na makabila mengi kama Kenya | C. hazikosi katika mapishi yetu.<br>D. si kawaida kupatikana katika mapishi yetu.  |
| 32. Mseto wa mahindi na maharagwe huitwa<br>A. irio                      B. kande<br>C. matoke                D. nyoyo   | 34. Mwandishi hapendezwi na<br>A. watu kutupa vitambulisho vyao.<br>B. watu wote kuvaa mavazi yasiyo yao asili.<br>C. watu wengi kupendezwa na mavazi ya kizungu.<br>D. watu wengi kupendelea mavazi ya kizungu.   |
| 33. Ni kweli kusema kuwa mboga za kienyeji<br>A. ni nadra kukosekana katika mapishi yetu.<br>B. zinapendelewa na jamii zote.   | 35. Watu wanaoheshimiwa zaidi kulingana na kifungu ni<br>A. wafupi wenye pua za kitara na nywele za singa.<br>B. wanaozungumza lugha yoyote ya kabila lolote.<br>C. kizazi kipya cha kabila madhubuti ni la Kenya. |

DAR 7 KISWAHILI



masomo fulani kama miamba isiyosonga. Kwa mfano, kuna mtazamo mbaya kuwa Kiswahili ni lugha ngumu. La hashai! Nakataa katakata. Huu ni mtazamo usio na msingi wowote kwani wanafunzi wengi washawahi kufaulu katika somo lenyewe. Wengine wanaamini hesabu ni mwamba eti ni somo la wenye akili kama za kikokotoo! Huu ni uongo mweupe.

Yote yanawezekana kwa bidii na imani isiyotikisika. Ondoa vizuizi vingine ambavyo unaweza. Marafiki wasio na faida wala mipango yoyote ya ufanisi jitenge nao. Usuhuba wako uwe wanafunzi wenye matarajio mazuri makubwa ya **siku za mustakabali**. Ukiwapata peaneni ari, shinikizaneni na bila mtainua hali zenu. Kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo.

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| 41. Methali inayooana kimaana na aya ya kwanza ni<br>A. ukipanda pantosha itavuna pankwisha<br>B. tamaa mbele mauti nyuma.<br>C. haraka haraka haina baraka.<br>D. mtaka cha mvunguni sharti ainame.   | 46. Marafiki pia wanaweza kuwa vizuizi iwapo<br>A. wanaamini masomo mengine ni mwamba.<br>B. hawana kusudi la maisha mema kama sisi.<br>C. wana bidii ya mchwa wajengao kichuguu.<br>D. wana azma ya kuwa na maisha mema kuliko sisi.   |
| 42. Panga unayostahili kufanya ukitaka ufanisi kulingana na mwandishi<br>A. kujibiidisha, kuvuta taswira, kusujudu, kufanikiwa<br>B. kuandika shajarani, kuwazia, kujiamini, kujibidiisha<br>C. kuwazia, kujibidiisha, kuomba, kupanua, mawanda<br>D. kuwazia, kupanua, mawanda, kuamini, kujibidiisha | 47. Msemo hakuna mavuno yapatikanayo bila mavune una maana kuwa<br>A. radhi za jamii huleta ufanisi.<br>B. ufanisi hufuata ubidhiifu.<br>C. baraka za Mungu huleta ufanisi.<br>D. ubidhiifu hufuata ufanisi   |
| 43. Neno <u>usiqhalifike</u> kama ilivyotumika pia ni<br>A. usisahau                      B. usiwazie<br>C. usifikirie                      D. usikukumbuka  | 48. Siku za mustakabali ni siku gani?<br>A. siku za kisogoni    B. siku zisizokuja<br>C. siku nyingi sana    D. siku za usoni.  |
| 44. Ni kweli kusema kuwa mwaandishi<br>A. atakuwa daktari baada ya miaka kumi.<br>B. atanuia kuwa daktari baada ya mwongo.<br>C. anaamini kila mmoja anaweza kufanikiwa.<br>D. anaamini mafanikio ni ya wale werevu shuleni.   | 49. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu ulichosoma mbali na bidii ni vyema pia uwe na<br>A. imani kwa Mola, radhi za wengine na kujiamini<br>B. radhi za wazazi , kujipiga moyo konde na kusujudu Mungu<br>C. kutojiamini , imani kubwa kwa Muumba na radhi za jamii na kujiamini<br>D. imani kwa mwenyezi mungu, radhi za jamii na kujiamini |
| 45. Ili tupate mafanikio maishani ni lazima<br>A. tutie shime, tuwajibike na tuwe na uwekevu<br>B. tufanye bidii, tutwaliwe na uajizi, tuwe na uwekevu.<br>C. tuwajibike, tusitwaliwe na ugoigoi , tuwe na kafara<br>D. tutale usiku wa manane, tuwe na bidii, tuwajibike.                             | 50. Mada kuu inayojitokeza kutokana na ufahamu huu ni kuwa<br>A. Mungu ndiye aliyena uwezo wa maisha yetu.<br>B. Mtazamo mbaya wa masomo ndio hutufelisha.<br>C. Sisi wenyewe ndio hujichagulia tutokavyoishi.<br>D. kutobidiika kwetu hutuleta hasara maishani.  |

DAR 7 KISWAHILI

**Read the following passage carefully and answer question 26 - 38.**

Julius Muthoku is a 12 year - old- boy who lives in Kangemi slum in Nairobi, where relatives house him and his mother and siblings. He is the first born in his family of 5. Two families are squeezed into a one room house and sometimes going without food makes life difficult. So Julius was sent to a children's home run by Catholic Church where he was enrolled in class 1 to start his primary education.

Though a bright boy, Julius could not settle down. He ran away and joined boys on the street. They formed a team and survived on small casual jobs like washing and drawing water for car washers. Who paid them 50 shillings for the job. To survive the cold nights on the streets, his friends influenced him to start sniffing glue and using drugs. He got hooked on drugs but not for long because he fell out with his friends, who became cruel to him. Life on the streets become unbearable.

He went back to his former school, where he was welcomed. But the joy was short - lived . He ran away again after a misunderstanding with his teachers. Continuous use of drugs had turned him into a violent boy who could not cope with anyone in school.

The school officials, determined not to lose this bright boy again went after him and persuaded him to come back. They put him into an intensive rehabilitation programme with a lot of counseling. He quit sniffing glue and using drugs. He is now attending school, performs well and is determined to stay and complete his education.

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| 26. Who does Julius live with?<br>A. His parents.<br>B. The nuclear family.<br>C. The extended family<br>D. His mother.   | 29. Why couldn't Julius settle down?<br>A. because he was a bright boy<br>B. due to peer pressure<br>C. he was being mistreated<br>D. because of his friends in the streets |
| 27. Who are two families squeezed in a one roomed house?<br>A. There is problem of housing<br>B. The families are poor<br>C. They like living together<br>D. Due to cost - sharing                        | 30. How did Julius earn his living in the streets?<br>A. By drawing pictures<br>B. By washing cars<br>C. By casual jobs.<br>D. By drawing water and washing cars.           |
| 28. Why was Julius sent to children home?<br>A. because it was ran by the catholic Church<br>B. to have a better home<br>C. to enroll in school and start his primary education<br>D. to have good meals. | 31. How did he fight the cold at night?<br>A. He bought blankets<br>B. He started sniffing glue<br>C. He got hooked on drugs<br>D. He ran away from the streets             |
|   | 32. The phrasal verb fell out is highlighted in the passage. What does it mean?<br>A. Disagreed<br>B. Co - operated<br>C. Ran away<br>D. Accepted                           |

STD 7 ENGLISH