

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level**  
**SWAHILI**

**3162/1**  
**MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002**  
2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 2 hours 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

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**This question paper consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.**



1 Translate into **English**:

- (a) Inasemekana kwamba katika muda wa miezi kumi na moja, yaani kuanzia Januari hadi Novemba mwaka jana, kumetokea ajali 1347 nchini zinazowahusu waendesha baskeli. Waendesha baskeli 1995 walikamatwa kwa kukiuka sheria za usalama barabarani.

Waendesha baskeli wanafanya makosa mengi. Baadhi yao huwa wanaendesha kulia mwa barabara badala ya upande wa kushoto, na huwa hawaziheshimu taa za barabarani zinazoongoza magari. Magari yanaposimama, wao hawangoji kwa utulivu bali huondoka sawa na waendao kwa miguu. Na jambo la kuudhi zaidi ni kwamba waendesha baskeli mara nyingi huwa kero kwa madereva na pia kwa waendao kwa miguu. Huendesha baskeli zao watakavyo kama kwamba njia zote ni zao tu!

Kuna haja sasa ya kuwepo vitu vitatu ili kurekebisha hali hii. Kwanza, askari wa usalama barabarani wafuatilie makosa ya waendesha baskeli kama wanavyoyafuatilia makosa ya madereva (hasa madereva wa daladala); pili, uanzishwe utaratibu wa kuwatoza faini kubwa waendesha baskeli wanaovunja sheria; na, tatu, ziwepo njia za kuwafahamisha waendesha baskeli kwamba sheria za barabarani zinawahusu wao pia, si madereva wa magari tu. [20]

- (b) Uchunguzi uliofanywa nchi ya Japani umeonyesha kwamba wanawake wasomi wana maringo mengi hadi wanakataa kuolewa na wanaume wenye elimu duni. Uchunguzi huo ulifanywa kutaka kujua idadi ya wanaume ambao bado hawajaoa. Ikaonekana kwamba wanaume ambao hawajasoma ndio makapera wengi.

Uchunguzi huo uligundua pia kwamba wanawake ambao wamesoma mpaka wakajipatia shahada za digrii katika vyuo vikuu hawataki kuolewa. Badala yake, wanapenda kujiendeleza kitaaluma. Wanaume ambao elimu yao ni chini ya shule ya sekondari wanabaguliwa sana na wasichana ambao wamesoma hadi vyuo vikuu. Asilimia 21 ya wanaume wenye umri wa kati ya miaka 40 na 44 wameshindwa kuoia wanawake walio na elimu ya juu. Wanawake kama hao wanadai kwamba wanaume wasio na elimu kama yao hawawezi kujieleza kwa ufasaha.

Kwa upande wa wanaume, wale walio wasomi hawawabagui wanawake. Wao huo walio wasomi au wasiosoma sana.

Jambo jingine la kushangaza ni kwamba wanawake wengi walio na umri wa miaka 40 na ni wasomi wamesema wao hawataki kupata watoto. Wanakaa peke yao na kwa hivyo hawataki kusumbuliwa na watoto na wanaume. [25]

2 Translate into **Swahili**:

I read a letter in a daily paper the other day which I found quite interesting. It is from George Petu who works in one of the hospitals in the city. His letter is about health services in the country. He thinks that cities are well served in this respect by large hospitals which are capable of treating a variety of diseases. There are both Government and private hospitals in most big towns. Although people have to wait for their treatment in Government hospitals, they do not have to pay for them. This is what he liked about the Government health service – that it is being provided free to citizens. And he wondered how even private hospitals could also be made affordable to ordinary citizens.

He then went on to describe the condition of health services in rural areas. Many villages, some of them large, do not have adequate health services. Although most villages have dispensaries, these only deal with minor treatment. They are not in a position to deal with serious illnesses. Patients must then be taken to the nearest town for treatment in a hospital. George Petu thinks that even some of these illnesses can be prevented if the villagers are given proper information about diseases. He quoted in his letter the saying “Prevention is better than cure”. He suggests that this saying should be applied in villages. This could be done through a number of ways, including putting up posters with pictures for those villagers who cannot read. [30]

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

- (a) Illegal drugs.
- (b) Describe a situation of emergency (e.g. an accident or a natural disaster) in which you were involved. What did you do?
- (c) You are a cyclist. We are told in Question 1 (a) that cyclists ride their bicycles carelessly on the roads, and that they frequently break traffic rules. Write a letter to a newspaper to give your views. [25]

