KISWAHILI S.1

**UFAHAMU\_ comprehension**

Faida za wanyama wa nyumbani

**(Benefits of domestic animal)**

Wanyama wa nyumbani ni wale ambao wanakubali kufugika na kuridhiana na mwanadamu katika mazingira ya kinyumbani, bila ya madhara mabaya.

**(Domestic animals are those animals that accept to be reared by a human being in an environment around home without any bad harm.)**

Wanyama hawa wafugwao wana faida chungu nzima kwa mwanadamu; kuna ngamia, ng’ombe, mbuzi, mbwa, paka, sungura na wengineo. Miongoni mwao wamo waliwao na wale wasioliwa, ingawaje wasioliwa pia wana umuhimu wao mwingi kwa mwanadamu;kama vile mbwa ni mlinzi madhubuti, farasi naye ni hodari kwa ubebaji wa mizigo na usafiri. Paka ni msasi wa panya pamoja na nyinginezo katika faida zao.

**(These animals that are reared have a big pot of benefit to a human being; we have a camel, cow, goat, dog, cat, rabbit, and many others. Among those ones there those ones which are eaten and those ones which are not eaten, although those ones which are not eaten they also have great importance to a human being; like a dog is strict guard, camel also is skilful in carrying cargo and transport. Cat is also a hunter of rats among others in their benefits.)**

Ama wale waliwao tukianza na ng’ombe ana manufaa makubwa katika harakati za ulimaji. Pakosekanapo trakta basi yeye huingia kazi, huchangia sehemu kubwa ya uchumi na maendeleo katika kilimo na ufugaji. Na kama ilivyo kawaida kuwa nyama zao ni kitowe, huliwa na kuuzwa pamoja na kuupa maziwa. Ngozi kama za ngamia, ng’ombe na mbuzi huleta pesa nyingi, kwani ni mali ghafi ya vifaa vingi kama vile viatu, mabegi, mikanda, majaketi, kofia, forongo za viti na kadhalika

**(Or those ones which are eaten when we begin with a cow has pursuit great benefit in digging. Where there is no a tractor cow comes in and does the work, it covers a big port in development of the economy in digging and rearing it. As it is normally there meat is good, eaten and sold also it gives us milk. Skins like those ones of camel, cow, and goat bring much money that is why it is a crude in the belongings of many things, like shoes, bags, belts, hat, protector of chairs and so no)**

Ufugaji wa wanyama wote wa nyumbani waliwao na wasioliwa ni kitega uchumi kikubwa ambacho huleta maendeleo ya kiuchumi kwa mfugaji binafsi na taifa kwa ujumla.

**(The rearing of animals both eaten and those ones which are not eaten is a big investment that brings development of the economy to the individual farmer and the whole nation at large)**

 **Msamiati: vocaburay**

**Mazingira (enviroment): mastakimu/ makazi (occupation/ residential/habitat)**

**Madhubuti (strict/reliabel): enye nguvu/ imara (powerful/ strong/solid/ firm/established)**

**Mahiri (editor): mwenye maarifa ya hali ya juu. (Someone with high foreknowledge)**

 **Jitathimini (trail exercise)**

1. Unaelewa nini kuhusu wanyama wa nyumbani kulingana na ufahamu huu?

**(What have understood about animals at home according to this comprehension?)**

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1. Taja wanyama watano wa nyumbani waliwao

**(Give five animals at home which are eaten)**

1. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
5. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
6. Taja wanyama watatu wa nyumbani wasioliwa.

(**Give three animals which are not eaten)**

1. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. Eleza faida tatu za ng’ombe**.**

**(Give three benefits of a cow)**

1. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
3. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. Ni vitu gani ambavyo hutengenezwa kwa ngozi za wanyama?

**(Which things are made from the skin of animals**?)

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**Sarufi. (Grammar)**

**Ngeli ya A\_WA (class of A\_WA)**

Hii ni ngeli ya majina ya viumbe wenye uhai kama vile watu,wanyama, ndege, wadudu na kadhalika. **(This is a class of nouns of things with life like, people, animals, birds, insects etc.)**

Wanyama wote wa nyumbani hupatikana katika ngeli ya ‘’A\_WA’’

**(All domestic animals are found in the class of ‘’A\_WA’’)**

MIFANO\_examples

1. Ng’ombe anakula nyansi ( a cow is eating grass)\_singular

Ng’ombe wanakula nyansi (cows are eating grasses) \_ plural

1. Punda anampiga moto teke.( a donkey is beating a child a kick)\_singular

Punda wanawapiga watota mateke (donkeys are beating children kicks) \_plural

1. Farasi huyu anakimbia. ( this horse is running)\_ singular

Farasi hawa wanakimbia. (These horses are running)\_ Plural

1. Kuku yule ameweka yai.(that hen has laid an egg)\_ singular

Kuku wale wameweka mayai (hens have laid eggs) \_plural

1. Bata mzinga anapenda kupiga kelele.(a turkey likes making noise)\_ singular

Bata mizinga wanapenda kupiga kelele. (Turkeys like making noise)\_plural

**Jitathmini (trail exercise)**

1. Tumia majina ya wanyama wafuatao kunda sentensi.

**(Use the following names of nouns of animals to get sentences)**

1. Mbuzi ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. Kondoo …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..
3. Paka …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..
4. Mbwa ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
5. Ngamia ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
6. Sungura ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
7. Ng’ombe ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
8. Andika majina ya wanyama hawa katika wingi

(Write the names of these animals in plural form)

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|  | **Umoja(singular)** | **Wingi (plural)** |
| a) | Ng’ombe  |  |
| b) | Mbuzi  |  |
| c) | Kondoo  |  |
| d) | Paka  |  |
| e) | Nguruwe  |  |
| f) | Farasi  |  |
| g) | Ngamia  |  |