**Jina:………………………………………………………Namba yako………………………….**

**102/2 Sahihi ya Mtahiniwa…………………**

**KISWAHILI Tarehe………………………………...**

**Karatasi ya 2**

**LUGHA**

**Juni 2014**

**Muda: Saa 2½**

**KISWAHILI**

**Karatasi ya 2**

**LUGHA**

**Muda: Saa 2½**

***Maagizo***

1. ***Andika jina lako na namba yako katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.***
2. ***Tia sahihi yako na tarehe ya mtahiniwa katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.***
3. ***Jibu maswali yote. Andika majibu yako katika nafasi zilizoachwa katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.***
4. ***Karatasi hii ina kurasa 10 zilizopigwa chapa.***
5. ***Watahiniwa ni lazima wahakikishe kwamba kurasa zote za karatasi hii zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote yamo.***

**Kwa matumizi ya mtahini pekee**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Swali** | **Upeo** | **Alama** |
| **1** | **15** |  |
| **2** | **15** |  |
| **3** | **40** |  |
| **4** | **10** |  |
|  | **Jumla** |  |

**Fungua ukurasa**

**1. UFAHAMU** (Alama 15)

**Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali.**

Katika karne hii, juhudi zetu za kushughulikia changamoto za usalama zimeimarishwa zaidi kwa matumizi ya teknolojia. Kuimarika kwa ufungaji milango, matumizi ya vifaa vya kamsa, njia za kisasa za utambuzi, utafiti na uchunguzi wa kiuhalifu ni baadhi tu ya maendeleo yaliyoafikiwa na jamii ili kujihami. Sasa hivi huduma zinazotolewa na polisi kwa umma zimewafikia watu kwa njia rahisi. Hata hivyo, maendeleo haya ya kiteknolojia yamehusishwa na hatari fulani. Baadhi ya mifumo inaweza kutumiwa vibaya au ikawa na athari zisizotarajiwa kama vile kumdhuru mtu asiyekusudiwa.

Matumizi ya sayansi na teknolojia katika kuukabili uhalifu wa jinai si suala geni. Tangu kuvumbuliwa kwa kikosi cha askari polisi katika karne ya kumi na tisa, utendakazi na maendeleo yake yamepimwa kwa kigezo cha kuimarisha matumizi ya teknolojia ya kisasa katika harakati za utoaji huduma kwa raia. Tumeshuhudia maafisa wetu wakitumia vifaa vya utambuzi kwa alama za vidole na matumizi ya vifaa visivyotumia nyaya katika mawasiliano. Lakini kutokana na kuimarika kwa ubunifu wa wahalifu, pana haja ya vikosi vyetu kujipiga msasa zaidi ili kuzuia au kuzima kabisa njama za kihalifu. Matumizi ya teknolojia katika kuzuia visa vya uhalifu yameanza kukubalika na wanajamii kama sehemu ya maisha yao. Leo hii kuna vifaa vya kuchunguza iwapo mtu ana kifaa chochote cha chuma hususan silaha ndogondogo wakati aingiapo kwenye kumbi za umma au anapoabiri magari ya uchukuzi wa umma. Kifaa hiki kimezuia pakubwa uhalifu wa utekaji nyara uliokuwepo awali hasa miongoni mwa magari ya umma mijini.Aidha vifaa vya kudhibiti kasi ya magari vimeimarisha usalama barabarani. Uwekaji wa taa za umeme kwenye viunga vya miji huuhakikishia umma usalama wao na vilevile kuchangia kuwafichua wavamizi

Kamera za siri kwenye ofisi za kibinafsi, majengo ya umma na kwenye baadhi ya barabara za miji mikuu huwa hifadhi ya matukio anuwai na hivyo kuwa muhimu wakati wa kesi zinazohusisha uvamizi au uhalifu mwingine wowote. Vifaa vidogo vinavyotumia mawimbi ya kielektroniki na ambavyo hutiwa mifukoni ni muhimu wakati wa mawasiliano ya dharura. Huwasaidia sana watu wenye umri mpevu ambao huwa ni windo jepesi la wahalifu. Aidha huwapa hakikisho la kuwa huru kuyaendesha maisha yao kinyume na awali ambapo maisha yao yalitawaliwa na unyanyapaa baada ya kusikia au kuhusika katika visa vya uhalifu. Kwa sasa teknolojia inayotumia miale kufichua silaha haramu zilizofichwa au kumtambua mtu anayenuia kupenyeza mihandarati kwa kumeza vidonge inagonga ndipo. Njia hii hufanya hivi bila kumkaribia mshukiwa na kuepuka hali ya kuhatarisha maisha ya afisa wa ukaguzi. Aidha huwezesha mshukiwa kutambulika mara moja na hatari husika kutandarukiwa bila ajizi.

Licha ya ufaafu wa teknolojia ya kisasa katika kuzuia au kuzima kabisa visa vya uhalifu, athari zake hasi zimeweza kushuhudiwa. Kwa mfano matumizi ya vifaa vya kwenda kwa kasi kuwafuata wahalifu yanaweza kuwa hatari kwa mtumiaji, mshukiwa au hata raia asiyehusika.

Kifaa cha kuzima kasi ya magari kwa mbali kinaweza kulisimamisha gari ghafla na kusababisha maafa makubwa. Matumizi ya mwangaza mkali au gesi kama njia ya kumdhibiti mhalifu yanaweza kusababisha ulemavu wa kuona au hata kupumua. Baadhi ya vifaa ambavyo hutumia miale vinaweza kuwa na athari ya kudumu na hata kusababisha maradhi ya kansa.Inapendekezwa kuwa matumizi ya teknolojia kuangamiza uhalifu yazingatie haki za binadamu. Aidha njia husika iwe nafuu , pawe na uwazi na uwajibikaji katika matumizi yake na vilevile matumizi yake yazingatie maadili.

Maswali

1. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu wahalifu bado wanazizidi nguvu asasi za kiusalama katika jamii. Eleza. (alama 1)

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1. Onyesha jinsi teknolojia imeimarisha usalama katika sekta ya usafiri. (alama1)

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1. Ni kwa njia gani teknolojia imesaidia kupatikana kwa haki? (alama 2)

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1. Eleza manufaa ya kutumia miale kama njia ya kuzuia uhalifu. (alama 3)

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1. Taja mambo mawili ambayo yanafaa kuiongoza jamii wakati wa kuteua mbinu ya kuukabili uhalifu. (alama 2)

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1. Teknolojia ya kisasa katika kuukabili uhalifu imeelezwa kuleta changamoto zipi? (alama 3)

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1. Eleza maana ya msamiati huu kama ulivyotumiwa kwenye kifungu. (alama 3)
2. Viunga………………………………………………………………………………
3. Zinazolanguliwa…………………………………………………………………….
4. Unyanyapaa…………………………………………………………………………

**2. MUHTASARI** (Alama 15)

Tunapinga na kulaani vikali visa vya ugaidi vinavyoendelea kutetemesha usalama wa wananchi.Hivi ni vitendo vya kinyama vinavovyotekelezwa na watu waliokosa ubinadamu na utu kabisa.Inakera mno kwa vitendo vya kigaidi .Inagadhabisha kuona Wakenya wasio na makosa wakiteswa na kuuwawa kinyama bila huruma na watu wasio na utu. Hatuogopi wala hatuna fedheha kuamba magaidi hawa wameelaaniwa na siku zao zimehesabiwa hapa duniani, damu ya mwananchi asiye na makosa katu watailipia. Napinga vikali pale magaidi hawa wanapohusisha vitendo hivi kuwa vita vya kidini, vita hivi si vya kidini kwani hakuna dini yoyote iliyo na imani ya kumwua kinyama binadamu asiye na makosa.

Kando na tishio la ugaidi, Wakenya pia wanakabiliwa na hatari za ujambazi, mauji, unajisi, ubakaji na maovu mengine. Katika juhudi za kudumisha usalama, polisi wana jukumu la kutumia kila mbinu kuhakikisha kuwa haki ya kikatiba ya Wakenya kuhusu kulindwa kwa maisha na mali yao. Lakini cha kusikitisha ni kuwa, mbinu ambazo polisi wamekuwa wakitumia hasa ile ya kufanya misako inayoishia kuwanasa mamia ya raia wasio na habari kinachoendelea, inawaongezea Wakenya mateso. Hali hii inawaacha kwenye hatari ya kunaswa na majambazi ama polisi.

Matumizi ya mbinu hii ya misako imeishia kunasa raia wengi wasio na makosa.Wanaponaswa, hurundikwa kwenye seli usiku mzima ama siku kadha na hata kama wanaaachiliwa huwa tayari wameteseka. Huu ni ukiukaji wa haki za raia. Kadhalika, mbinu hii yanaonekana kama hila ya polisi kutaka kuonyesha wanafanya kazi lakini sio mwafaka kwani wanapokuwa wakiwanasa raia mijini na mitaani, magaidi na majambazi wanaendelea na shughuli zao.

Badala ya kusaka wakora kwa kubahatisha kwenye umati, polisi wanapaswa kubuni njia ambazo zitawapa mwelekeo mwafaka zaidi kuhusu wahalifu ili waweze kuwafuatilia. Ushirikiano baina yao na majasusi uwepo. Hii itawezesha polisi kupata habari muhimu kuhusu vitisho vya uhalifu. Maafisa wa usalama pia wanaweza kupata habari muhimu kutoka kwa raia.

Maswali

1. Ni nini maoni wa mwandishi kuhusu suala la ugaidi. (alama 7, 1 utiririko) (maneno 60-70)

Matayarisho:

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Nakala safi

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1. Kwa kutumia maneno yasiyozidi 50 fupisha aya mbili za mwisho. (alama 6, 1 utiririko)

Matayarisho:

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1. Nakala safi

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**3. MATUMIZI YA LUGHA**

(a) Sauti /ch/ ina sifa zipi? (alama 2)

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(b) Akifisha kifungu kifuatacho: baba kwa mshangao salale umechoma shati langu yaya akitetemeka samahani si kosa langu (alama 3)

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(c) Tambua miundo yoyote minne ya nomino za ngeli ya **A-WA.** Toa mifano. (alama 2)

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(d) Nyambaka alimwambia Ochiel kuwa angemlipa pesa zake siku hiyo jioni. Andika katika usemi halisi. (alama 2)

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(e) Vitaje na uvinyambue vitenzi vyovyote **viwili** vyenye asili ya kigeni katika kauli ya kutendeana. (alama 2)

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(f) Ainisha shamirisho katika sentensi ifuatayo: Tulipikiwa pilau kwa chungu. (alama 3)

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(g) Tunga sentensi moja iliyo na chagizo ya **namna halisi** na ya **namna hali**. (alama 2)

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(h) Ainisha vitenzi katika sentensi ifuatayo: Ingawa hajalipwa mshahara, angali anaikimu familia yake. (alama 3)

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(k) Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa kutumia visanduku: Rosamaria alipata kitabu chake kipya kilichopotea jana. (alama 4)

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(j) Tambua na uainishe viwakilishi katika sentensi ifuatayo: Aliniitisha zawadi uliyokuwa umenituma nimpelekee Hadija. (alama 2)

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(k) (i) Kishazi ni nini? (Alama 1)

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(ii) Tunga sentensi iliyo na kishazi huru na kishazi tegemezi. (alama 2)

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(m) Tunga sentensi **moja** kuonyesha matumizi **mawili** tofauti ya kiambishi ‘ku’. (alama 2)

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(n) Tambua hali na wakati gani katika sentensi ifuatayo: Zawadi atakuwa anasoma nitakapofika. (alama 2)

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(o) Tofautisha silabi funge na silabi wazi. Toa mfano mmoja mmoja kwa kila mojawapo. (alama 3)

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**4. ISIMUJAMII (alama 10)**

(a) Eleza maana ya istilahi zifuatazo:

(i) Linguafranka

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(ii) Sajili

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(iii) Lahaja

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(iv) Uwili lugha

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(v) Lugha sanifu

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(b) Eleza majukumu yoyote sita ya **Kiswahili** nchini Kenya. (alama 6)

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