**JINA………………………………………………………………………….NAMBARI YAKO…………………………………..**

**TAREHE………………………………………………….**

**SAHIHI……………………………………………………**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI YA 2 2016**

**LUGHA**

**Muda: Saa 2 ½**

**HOLA SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**MID TERM EXAMINATION**



Maagizo

1. **Andika jina lako na namba yako katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.**
2. **Tia Sahihi yako na Tarehe ya mtihani katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.**
3. **Jibu maswali yote. Andika majibu yako katika nafasi zilizoachwa katika karatasi za 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**

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

Nakuru District Trial Examinations

Kiswahili

Karatasi ya 2

Lugha.

**Fungua ukurasa**

1. Ufahamu **(A**lama 15)

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali.

Kijiji cha Kiza kilisifika sana kwa ufukara uliokithiri. Wakazi wa kijiji hiki daima walikuwa wachochole wasiokuwa na mbele wala nyuma. Ulipotembelea kijiji hiki, macho yako yalikumbana na miili ya vitoto vilivyojiendea uchi bila kujali wala kubali kuwa macho ya waja hayana pazia. Vitoto hivi vilikuwa na vikono vilivyokonda ghaya ya kukonda. Hata hivyo, vitumbo vyao vilikuwa viriba, kutabiri hali ya afya ya vitoto vyenyewe.

Kiza kilikuwa kijiji cha ajabu mno. Ingawa wakazi wa kijiji hiki walineemeka kwa kuwa na ardhi iliyokuwa na rutuba, na hali ya anga iliyokubali kuachiiia mvua kunyesha msimu baada ya msimu, hawakujishughulisha kuyafanyia kazi barabara mashamba yao. Wengi wao walikuwa na vikataa vidogo tu ambavyo vilitoa mavuno ya kuzilisha familia kwa msimu mmoja tu. Siku za usoni ziliachiwa Mungu. Baadhi ya wakazi walikuwa wamebahatika kuwa na wana ambao walikuwa wakifanya kazi za ajira mijini. Familia hizi zilibahatika kupata usaidizi wa hapa na pale kutoka kwa wana wao. Hata hivyo, jambo moja liliwashangaza wageni waliotembelea kijiji hiki: vijana hawa waliosoma hawakupenda katu kwenda nyumbani kwao. Wengi wao hawakuwa na hata nyumba huko mashambani. Vijana hawa walipohojiwa walisema kwamba wasingethubutu kujenga nyumba za kifahari kwa kuhofia kufanyiwa usihiri na wanakijiji ambao daima waliwalilia ngoa.

Baadhi ya vijana wa kijiji hiki walisema kwamba wasingethubutu kujenga nyumba kwao kwa sababu hali ya usalama ilikuwa haitabiriki kamwe. Wengi walisema kwamba kumetokea majambazi ambao walitembea kutoka nyumba moja hadi nyingine wakidai pesa. Wale ambao walikuwa wamejenga nyumba za mawe walihitajika kutoa kiasi kikubwa cha pesa. Walipodinda, walirambishwa chuma na kuachwa wakigalagala chini huku damu zawachuruzika.

Wakazi wengi wa kijiji hiki walikuwa wachuuzi wa rnboga, matunda na mifugo. Ungewapata akina marna wakihama kutoka soko moja hadi nyingine kulingana na siku ya chete. Akina babà nao walisafirisha mifugo yao kuinadi katika minada mbalimbali. Almuradi kila mtu alikuwa na shughuli zake. Katika hali kama hii, watoto waliachiwa watoto wenzao kuwalea. Ungetembelea familia moja ungepata kwamba mtoto wa miaka kumi na miwili ndiye ameachiwa wanuna wake kuwalinda. Vitoto basi vilijikulia tu vyenyewe bila kudhibitiwa na wazazi wao. Baadhi yao walianza kupata watoto wasiotarajiwa na hali zao kuzidi kuhuzunisha.

Ingawa kulikuwa na watoto wachache waliobahatika kupata elimu, elimu kwa vijana wengi ilikuwa kisa cha kusimuliwa. Watoto wengi hawakumudu hata kuchungulia darasa la kwanza. Kisa na maana, wazazi wao ama hawakuona haja ya kuwaelimisha, au walikuwa maskini wasiojiweza kwa lolote. Wana hawa ndio walioachiwa mzigo wa malezi na wazazi wao walipopiga malapa kutoka soko moja hadi nyingine kuwachakuria. Baadhi yao, kwa kukosa nguzo ya kuyahimili maisha yao, waligeuka kuwa majambazi sugu waliokwamiza juhudi za vijana wachache waliosoma za kukiinua kijiji cha Kiza.

Wakazi wa Kiza hawakuisha kulalamikia hali yaoya kusikitisha. Kila mara ungewasikia wakisema, "Mbunge huyu hata baada ya kumchagua hatufanyii lolote. Wana wetu wanaendelea kufa njaa. Tumeandamwa na kiza cha umaskini usiokwisha." Ingawa wakazi hawa waliendelea kulalamika, hali ilizidi kuwa ya kusikitisha, kwani walishindwa kabisa kujinyanyua. Walisahau kwamba, hamadi kibindoni, silaha iliyo mkononi. Hawakung'amua kwamba jukumu la kukinyanyua kijiji chao liliwaelemea wao zaidi kuliko viongozi wao. Vijana wao waliokatalia mijini walihitajika kulisukuma mbele gurudumu la maendeleo. Wanakijiji nao walihitajika kuyainamia mashamba yao badala ya kujishughulisha na biashara ndogo ndogo tu zisizo na natija kubwa.

1. Jina la kijiji 'Kiza' linakiafiki. Eleza kwa kutoa mifano (alama 3)

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1. Nini kilikuwa chanzo cha umaskini wa kijiji cha Kiza? (alama 6)

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1. "Viriba kutabiri hali ya afya ya vitoto" ina maana? (alama 2)

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1. Nini msimamo wa mwandishi kuhusu maendeleo ya eneo lolote lile? (alama 2)

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1. Eleza maana ya
2. Walirambishwa chuma.

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1. Hamadi kibindoni, silaha iliyo mkononi.

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1. Usihiri

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1. Waliwalilia ngoa (Alama 4)

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2. **MUHTASARI**

Nchi nyingi za ulimwengu wa tatu huathirika na biashara ya kimataifa. Biashara hiyo inaweza kuwa inafanywa kwa uagizaji ama uuzaji wa bidhaa kwa nchi nyingine.

Biashara ya kimataifa ina umuhimu mkubwa. Kwanza, inaiwezesha nchi kupata bidhaa ambazo haizitengenezi mbali na kusaidia kuwepo uhusiano kati ya nchi mbalimbali. Uhusiano huu huiwezesha nchi kupata bidhaa kwa bei rahisi kuliko ambavyo ingekuwa kama zingetengenezewa kwao, hasa wakati nchi inayohusika haina malighafi yanayohusika katika utengenezaji wa bidhaa hizo. Pia, husaidia wakati nchi imekumbwa na dharura au majanga kwani itaauniwa na nchi nyingine ingawa hali kama hii haihakikishwi. Ushirikiano huu vilevile huchochea upatikanaji wa nafasi za kazi kwa watu wengi.

Kwa sababu za kushughulikia utengenezaji wa bidhaa na utoaji huduma nyingine kutokana na uzoefu wa muda mrefu na kuwepo raslimali, nchi huwa na uzoefu fulani. Ni kwa sababu hii ndio nchi kama Japan na Korea zinaongoza katika utengenezaji wa bidhaa za elektroniki.

Kenya nayo ni maarufu katika uzalishaji wa majani chai na kahawa na utoaji wa huduma za kitalii. Hii inaiwezesha kupata pesa za kigeni na kuuza bidhaa za ziada.

Hata hivyo, kuna matatizo yanayozikumba nchi za Kiafrika katika biashara hii, yanayotokana na ukosefu wa usawa baina ya nchi zinazoshiriki biashara. Kwanza, biashara ya aina hii hutatiza viwanda vichanga katika nchi zinazoendelea kwa ushindani usio sawa. Ajabu ni kwamba nchi zilizoendelea zimetumia biashara hii 'kutupa' bidhaa za hali ya chini ama zenye athari kwa hali za kijamii. Urafiki haukosi mikosi. Ikiwa nchi inategemea uagizaji wa bidhaa, haitaweza kuikosoa ama kuhitilafiana na nchi ambayo inaitegemea, hivyo kuathiri uhuru wa nchi kama hiyo.

Hata hivyo, nchi mbalimbali zimeweka mikakati ya kulinda viwanda vichanga kutokana na athari za biashara kama hii. Baadhi ya nchi zimeweka ushuru wa juu kwa bidhaa zinazoagizwa kutoka nje kwa wasio washirika wao kibiashara. Licha ya hayo, baadhi ya bidhaa zinazonuiwa kwa matumizi ya kielimu, utafiti wa kisayansi na bidhaa za maonyesho huagizwa bila ushuru huo. Wakati mwingine ni Benki Kuu ndio hutoa leseni kwa niaba ya serikali kama njia ya kudhibiti bidhaa kutoka nje. Njia nyingine za kuvisaidia viwanda nchini kuuza bidhaa kwa bei ya chini ni kuvipunguzia ushuru, usafirishaji nafuu na kuvipa rnikopo.

Serikali nyingine huhakikisha kuwa ni bidhaa kiasi fulani tu ambazo zinaweza kuagizwa kwa kipindi fulani. Kwa mfano, kuna idadi fulani ya magari kutoka nje yanayoweza kuagizwa kuja Kenya kwa mwaka mmoja. Hata hivyo, wakati mwingine, serikali husitisha uagizaji wa bidhaa kama vile dawa, sinema, maandishi ya kisiasa na vitabu kutoka nje; bidhaa ambazo zinachukuliwa kuwa hatari kwa nchi.

1. Eleza ujumbe uliomo katika aya ya kwanza. (maneno 10 – 15) (alama 3)

Matayarisho

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1. Eleza umuhimu wa biashara ya kimataifa. (maneno 30 -35) (alama 6, 1 ya Utiririko)

Matayarisho

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(c) Ni njia zipi zinazotumiwa na serikali kulinda viwanda nchini? (Maneno 30-35) (alama 6. 1 ya

Utiririko)

Matayarisho

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3. SARUFI NA MATUMIZI YA LUGHA

1. Taja sauti mbili za ufizi ambazo ni ghuna. (alama 1)

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1. *Tumia ‘a’ unganifu katika sentensi kudhihirisha matumizi ya:*
2. Kivumishi

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1. Kiwakilishi (alama 2)

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1. Tumia neno ‘nadhifu’ katika sentensi kama kitenzi. (alama 1)

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1. *Geuza sentensi zifuatazo katika hali zilizoonyeshwa mabanoni*. (alama 2)
2. Ndege mweusi shingoni amewingwa na mtoto akatoroka. ( ukubwa)

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1. Nyumba ya Kipkorir imejengwa kwa ustadi. (udogo)

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1. Tunga sentensi moja moja kudhihirisha ngeli zifuatazo: (alama 2)
2. Ngeli ya ya – ya)

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1. Ngeli ya mahali (kusikodhihirika)

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1. *Eleza maana mbili zinazojitokeza katika sentensi hii.* (alama 2)

Walimwitia daktari.

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1. *Andika sentensi ifuatayo upya kulingana na maagizo uliyopewa bila kubadilisha maana asilia. (alama 2)*

Maria alifurahia ushindi wa Jepkosgei.

Anza kwa : Jepkosgei………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. *Ainisha shamirisho zilizomo katika sentensi ifuatayo:* (alama 3)

Letangule alimwinulia mwanawe baisikeli kwa mkono.

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1. *Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa kutumia mchoro wa matawi*. (alama 4)

Wanafunzi waliochelewa darasani waliadhibiwa na mwalimu wao

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1. *Andika katika usemi wa halisi*. (alama 2)

Mkuu wa Sheria alisema kuwa ungemwona rais siku hiyo jioni huku Ikulu.

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1. *Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo.* (alama 1)

Mwanafunzi huyo hajadurusu kazi yake yote.

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1. *Eleza matumizi ya ‘na’ katika sentensi ifuatayo*. (alama 2)

Juma na Yusufu wana kitabu ambacho wanasomeana.

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1. *Tungia vitenzi vifuatavyo sentensi katika kauli zilizomo mabanoni*. (alama 2)
2. Cha (kutendea)

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1. Dhuru (kutendea)

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1. Huku ukitoa mifano, eleza matumizi matatu ya alama ya mshazari.

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1. *Eleza majukumu yanayotekelezwa na mofimu katika neno:*

‘Wanaonichukia’ (alama 3)

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1. *Tunga sentensi moja inayodhihirisha maana tatu za neno ‘kima’.* (alama 3)

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1. *Tumia kielezi cha idadi halisi kutungia sentensi.* (alama 1)

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1. *Andika kinyume cha sentensi ifuatayo*: (alama 2)

Mvulana yule amelazimishwa kuvaa mavazi meupe.

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1. *Andika vitenzi hivi ili vilete hali ya kuamrisha.* (alama 2)
2. la (umoja)

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1. Fikiri (wingi)

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4. ISIMUJAMII

(a) Huku ukitoa mifano thibitisha kuwa Kiswahili ni lugha ya Kibantu. (alama 5)

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(b) Eleza sifa tano za lugha ya hotelini. (alama 5)

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