JINA:……………………………………………………..NAMBARI:……………………….……………

SHULE:………………………………………………….. SAHIHI:……………………………………….

TAREHE…………………………………….

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KISWAHILI

KARATASI YA 2

LUGHA

JULAI/ AGOSTI 2014

MUDA: Saa 2 ½

**MITIANI WA PAMOJA WA WILAYA YA KISII KUSINI-2014**

*Cheti cha Kuhitimu Elimu ya Sekondari (K.C.S.E)*

102/2

KISWAHILI

KARATASI YA 2

LUGHA

JULAI/ AGOSTI 2014

MUDA: Saa 2 ½

MAAGIZO:

1. Andika jina lako na nambari yako katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.

2. Tia sahihi yako na tarehe ya mtiani katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.

3. Jibu maswali yote.anika majibu yako katika nafasi zilizoachiwa katika karatasi za maswali.

4. 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 |
|  | 15 |  |
|  | 15 |  |
|  | 40 |  |
|  | 10 |  |
| JUMLA | |  |

*Hii karatasi ina kurasa 12 zilizopigwa chapa.*

*Mtahiniwa ahakikishe kuwa kurasa zote mbili za karatasi hii ya mtahini zimepigwachapa sawasawa*

*Na kuwa maswali yote yamo.*

**UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)**

**Soma taarifa ifuatayo halafu ujibu maswali yafuatayo.**

Kama kuna jambo ambalo limeiparanya akili ya mahaluki ni kuelewa dhana ya demokrasia. Kiumbe huyuheshi kuuliza mkururu wa maswali. Demokrasia ni nini hasa? Tunaweza kula demokrasia? Ni dude gain hili? Lina kichwa au mkia pekee yake? Je, demokrasia inazua njaa? Demokrasia ni himaya ya wasomi tu au vilevile ni haki ya mafalahi? Kwa muda mrefu kumekuwa na kinyang’anyiro kikubwa katika jamii ambaco azma na matokeo yake yamekuwa yakutatanisha. Baadhi ya watu wamejitokeza kama mchuzi na ugali na kuzusha zamaha ambayo si za kuyamkinika. Vichwa vya adinasi vikafyekwa kwa miundo na maparanze na matumbo yakapasuliwa na kuapakaza utumbo na vijusi kila mahali. Shingo zikapigwa visingi nakukomewa ardhini. Demokrasia si mchezo wa lelemama. “Ni sharti tujifunge vibebwe tumwage damu na tufe ili tupate demokrasia ya kweli!” mmoja wa mibabe wa demokrasia alinisuruma kadamnasi ya umati huku ngoma za vita zikinguruma hata marekani na ulaya walimwaga damu. Mamilioni wa watu walipukutishwa na kibunga cha demokrasia. Chini walilaliana kama vimatu na tunutu. Hawa wanafikiri hatuwasui. Katu hatukubali porojo zao. Wanatupikia majungu kasha wanatoweka. Kuna demokrasia ya Afrika na ile ya ulaya

Demokrasia ya Afrika basi imefuata mkondo huu wa umwagikaji damu. Kila kukijiri uchaguzi zahama hutawala. Walio madarakani hawataki kubanduka. Hutafuta visababu vya kukwepa wimbi la ushindi. Demokrasia ni mchezo wa mizengwe tu ati. Hali hii imesababisha maafa makubwa, uharibifu mkubwa wa mali, majeraha, ukimbizi wa raia ndani na nje ya mataifa husika, dhuluma za kimapenzi dhidi ya wanawake kuzagaa kwa magonjwa ainati , uhasama wa kikabila jambo la kusikitisha ni kuwa raia na viongozi hawaelekei kujjifundisha chochote kutokana na hali. Huku mataifa mengi ulayani na asia yakikwe daraja moja baada ya nyingine kimeendeleo, Afrika imedumaa tu. Imesalia kuimba ule wimbo wake wa kutoka azali, “ tunaendelea vipi na tunadhulumiwa na kak wakubwa . “siasa ya demokrasia katika bara la Afrika ina tija kubwa sana hususan kwa wale wachache wanaofanikiwa kudhibiti nyenzo za kutia tonge kinywani. Ulitima wa umma husalia miradi – hewa ya tabaka la viongozi ambayo hutumiwa kujinadi zamu nyingine ifikapo tena. Demokrasia ya kweli imo mikononi mwa umma pale utakapojikomboa kimawazo na kwa ujasiri kudai huduma bora, uajibikaji na kuheshimiwa kwa mkataba wa kijamii ulioasisiwa na Jean Jackues Rousseau.

**Maswali.**

a) Binadamu amechanganyikiwa katika njia ipi? (alama 2)

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b) Ni vipi demokrasia ya kweli inaweza kufikiwa? (alama 2)

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c) Kwanini inasemekana kuwa “Demokrasia ni mchezo wa mizengwe?” (alama 2)

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d) Ni athari gani hutokea hutokana na kinyang’anyiro cha demokrasia (Alama 4.)

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e) “dhiki za raia zimesalia kuwa mradi hewa wa wanasiasa.” Eleza. (alama2.)

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f) Fafanua maana ya maneno na mafungu yafuatayo jinsi yalivyotumika katika

taarifa. (alama 3)

1. Mafalahi.

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ii) Wanatupikia majungu.

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iii) Ukarabati

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MUHTASARI (ALAMA 15)

Soma kifungu hiki kisha ujibu maswali yafuatayo.

Sisi vijana wa Kenya inatupasa tuwajibike kufanya kazi kwa bidii, na kwa dhati ya mioyo yetu ili tuweze kupata ufanisi, na uwezekano wa kuinua nchi yetu katika kiwango cha juu. Tukumbuke, “Ajizi ni nyumba ya njaa.” Kwa hivyo basi haifai kulaza damu ikiwa matatizo nchini mwetu yametuzonga. Lazima tufanye kazi kwa busara, adau njema na jitihada kwa moyo mmoja. Sharti tutilie maanani zaidi elimu ya vijana na watu wazima, kilimo, uchumi na amani katika nchi yetu. Tunahitaji taifa lenye watu walioelimika, kwani bila elimu itakuwa vigumu sana kuweza kutekeleza mipango mbalimbali ya maendeleo. Tupende tusipendelazima tuzidishe mazaoshambani, kwani kila kukicha idadi ya watu inaongezeka. Ni sharti tuweze kujitosheleza katika vyakula. Zaidi ya hayo pia lazima tujishughulishe na biashara ambapo kwa sasa ni wakenya wachache sana ambao wanatambua umuhimu wa biashara. Wengi ni wale wenye mawazo ya kwamba, lazima kila mmoja aajiriwe maishani. Yatupasa tujitahidi kuleta uchumi katika mikono yaa wananchi wa Kenya badala ya kuwaachia wengine ambao hawahusiki.

Mafunzo tunayopata majumbani, shuleni na hata katika jamii, lazima yatuwezeshe kutambua mbinu za kupitia. Tunahitaji elimu tambuzi ambayo itamfanya mwanakenya kujua wajibu wake katika jamii. Tumesinywa na elimu pumbao; inayopumbaza na kutufanya tusione mbele. Sisi vijana tukiwa viongozi wa siku zijazo, “Utengano ni uvundo !! lugha ya taifa ndicho chombo cha pekee ambacho kinatuunganisha na kuweza kutuwasilishia mapendeleo, mawaidha na hisia zetu. Kukosa ndiko kibinadamu, wakati tunapokosea, lazima tukubali tumekosa na kufanya masahihisho mara moja kwani, “Usipoziba uf,utajenga ukuta.” Tusikasirike kwa sababu tumesahhishwa makosa yetu na wenzetu. Lazima tujitoe mhanga na kupigania nchi yetu tukiwa wazalendo halisi.

Sisi tukiwa vijana sharti tujihusishe na kuyaangalia matatizo ya nchi, pia kutafuta njia za kutatua matatizo hayo. Siku zote tutekeleze nidhamu. Nidhamu. Ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba sisi vijana twashitumiwa mara kwa mara kwa kutokuwa na nidhamu shuleni na manyumbani mwetu. Utamaduni wa asili unakariri sana tuwe na nidhamu shuleni na majumbani mwetu. Ili watu waweze kuishi maisha bora na kuwa na maendeleo, amani na upendo, lazima tuwe na bidii, ushirikiano mwema na kuchagua viongozi wenye mioyo ya maendeleo. Tukiwa na viongozi ambao hawajjishughulishi na maendeleo, basi tutabaki nyuma kama mkia siku zote. Bahati mbaya ni kwamba wananchi wengi siku hizi huchagua viongozi wao kwa kufuata ukoo ama kama kwa utajiri wake. Kwa hivyo basi ni vyema kuwachagua viongozi kutokana na ufanisi wanaoweza kuleta bali si kwa kutegemea utajiri ama ukoo.

Maswali.

a) Katika aya ya kwanza mwadishi anawahimiza vijana kufanya nini ili kuleta maendeleo? (maneno 50) (Al.6 mtiririko 1)

**Nakala chafu**

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**Nakala safi.**

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**b)** Kwa mujibu wa taarifa ni mambo gain yaliyochangia kuzorota kwa maendeleo nchini Kenya? (Al.7,mtiririko1)

(maneno 60)

**Nakala chafu.**

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**Nakala safi**

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**Swali la 3. – matumizi ya lugha.**

a) Eleza tofauti kati ya sauti dh na th (al.2)

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b) Tunga sentensi mbili ukitumia ni kama kitenzi na kame kielezi. (al.2)

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c) Tofautisha maana ya sentensi zifuatazo.

i) Walipokelewa wageni.

ii) Walipokezwa wageni.

(alama2)

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d) Andika wingi wa sentensi ifuatayo.

Wakati wa kiangazi kuna tatizo/inalokumba zaraa. (alama.2)

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e) Andika sentensi hii kwa usemi wa taifa.

Fatuma alisema, “Sofia alinitea nguo yake jana na nitaivaa kesho nikienda Nairobi.” (alama.2)

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f) Tofautisha matumizi ya ngali katika sentensi.

i) Mueni angali anasoma.

ii) wasonga angalisoma angalipita. (alama.2)

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g) Bainisha aina za shamirisho katika sentensi hii .

Baba alitumiwa pesa na kakangu kwa rununu (alama.3)

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h) Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa njia ya mishale.

Mwanafunzi aliyeumia jana amepelekwa hospitalini. (al 4.)

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1. Badilisha sentensi hii iwe katika hali ya udogo

Jipaka lilirarua jinguo lake. (alama.2)

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j) Yakinisha.

Usingekuwa na nia safi asingekusamehe (alama.2)

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k) Sahihisha sentensi hii

Mtu ambaye anakula mkate ametumana aletewe chai. (alama.2)

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L) Andika sentensi mpya kwa kufuata maagizo

Kama watoto hawawathamini wazazi wao hawawezi kufanikiwa maishani.

Anza Ni vigumu……… (alama .2)

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M) Akifisha:

Nani aliyekikata chandarua changu kwa wembe sasa sitaweza kusaffiri nilikotaka kwenda kule malaba ninamtaka aj aniombe msamaha. (alama.3)

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N) i) Eleza matumizi mawili ya kiambishi ndi-

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ii) Ainisha viambishi awali na tamati katik neon lifuatalo.

Wameridhiana. (alama.4)

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O) Tumia amba katika sentesi ifuatayo:

Wanafunzi wapiti mtihani husherehekea. (alama.1)

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p) Tumia kivumishi cha nomino kutunga sentensi. (alama.1)

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q) Taja aina ya kirai kilichopigwa mstari katika sentensi ifuatayo.

Walimu wa Kiswahili watawasili leo. (alama.1)

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r) Andika kinyume cha sentensi hii.

Mvulana mmoja ameoa. (alama.1)

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s) Sentensi zifuatazo ni za aina gain?

i) Aliyetoroka ni yule.

ii) Sisi ndisi wezi ilhali wale ni watundu. (alama. 2.)

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4. ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10.)

a) Eleza maana ya lugha. (alama 1)

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b) Taja sifa nne za lugha (alama.4)

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c) Eleza sifa tano za sajili ya maabadini (alama.5)

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