**JINA……………………………………………………………………NAMBA YAKO…………………………**

**JINA LA SHULE………………………………………………………………..SAHIHI………………………**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI LA 2**

**LUGHA**

**JULAI/AGOSTI**

**MUDA: SAA 2 ½**

***MTIHANI WA MWIGO KAUNTI NDOGO YA KAKAMEGA KUSINI-2016***

***Hati ya Kuhitimu Masomo ya Sekondari – Kenya (K.C.S.E)***

**Maagizo**

1. *Jibu maswali yote.*
2. *Majibu yote yaandikwe katika nafasi zilizoachwa katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.*
3. *Hakikisha kuwa kurasa zote za kijitabu hiki zimepigwa hapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote yamo.*
4. *Majibu yote yaandikwe kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.*

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI PEKEE**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **SWALI** | **UPEO** | **ALAMA** |
| **1** | **15** |  |
| **2** | **15** |  |
| **3** | **40** |  |
| **4** | **10** |  |
| **JUMLA**  | **80** |  |

***Hii karatasi ina kurasa 10 zilizopigwa chapa.***

***Mtahiniwa ahakikishe kuwa kurasa zote kumi za karatasi hii ya mtihani zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote yamo.***

1. **UFAHAMU(ALAMA 15)**

***Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.***

Wakati wananchi katika kila pembe ya dunia waliadhimisha siku ya wapendanao maarufu kama Valentine Day, kwa mitindo mbalimbali, hali hiyo ilikuwa tofauti kwa baadhi ya wanaume nchini Kenya, baadaya ya kulalamika kuhusu kunyanyaswa na wake zao.

Kulingana na mwenyekiti wa chama cha kutetea Haki za Wanaume nchini, idadi ya wanaume wanaopigwa na wake zao imeongezeka mno. Alisema juzi kuwa utafiti wa chama chake umeonyesha kuwa harakati za kumpa uwezo mwanamke zimeathiri maadili na kuwasababisha kuwadharau wanaume. Mwanaharakati huyo anadai kuwa tatizo hilo limechochewa zaidi na hali ya kuwa wanawake wengi sasa wana kipato kikubwa kuliko waume zao.

Mwishoni mwa wiki polisi walimtia mbaroni mwanamke mmoja mjini Nyeri mkoani kati, baada ya kumshambulia mumewe na kumjeruhi vibaya kwa panga. Mwanaume huyo bado anapata matibabu hospitalini. Yeye alirudi nyumbani kama amevaa miwani ndipo akakatwa katwa usoni na uchunguzi kuhusu tukio hilo bado unaendelea.

Inadaiwa kuwa zaidi ya wanaume 460,000 walinyanyaswa na wake zao mwaka jana na kwamba utafiti wa shirika la kuwatetea wanaume unaonyesha kesi nyingi za wanaume kuteswa na wake zao zinaripotiwa katika Mkoa wa Kati.

Hata hivyo, baadhi ya wanaume katika eneo hilo wameunga mkono hatua ya wanawake kuwashambulia waume zao. Wanasema kuwa, wanapigwa kwa sababu wamekosa kuwajibika kwa familia zao. Wanadai kuwa *wanaume wengine hawajulikani nyumbani kwao*. Wake zao wanawajua makasisi ambao huja kuwaombea kuhusu matatizo ya nyumbani huku mabwana zao wakizama katika ulevi. Wanawake na wanaume wa Nyeri wamekata serikali ikomeshe uuzaji na unywaji pombe haramu ambayo imechangia sana ugomvi wa kinyumbani.

**MASWALI**

1. Upe ufahamu huu anwani mwafaka. (al.1)

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1. Eleza sababu za wanaume kupigwa katika ndoa. (al.4)

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1. Mwandishi anamaanisha nini anaposema kuwa wanaume wengine hawajulikani nyumbani kwao. (al.2)

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1. Fafanua majukumu ya makasisi katika jamii kwa mujibu wa kifungu hiki. (al.2)

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1. Eleza mabadiliko katika asasi ya ndoa kwa mujibu wa kifungu hiki. (al.3)

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1. Eleza maana ya vifungu hivi kama vilivyotumika katika tungo. (al.3)
2. Mwanaharakati……………………………………………………………………………………
3. Amevaa miwani………………………………………………………………………………….
4. Waliadhimisha…………………………………………………………………………………..
5. **UFUPISHO (ALAMA 15)**

***Soma makala hii kisha ujibu maswali yote mawili.***

Aibu kubwa ya taifa kushindwa kukabiliana na tatizo sugu la ajali za barabarani bado inaendelea kuwafedhehesha wahusika katika sekta ya uchukuzi na mawasiliano licha ya matumizi ya vithibiti mwendo na kanda za usalama. Ajali za barabarani zinaangamiza idadai kubwa ya watu kila mwaka, wakiwemo viongozi na watu mashuhuri.

Miongoni mwa sababu ambazo zinaleta maafa barabarani ni pamoja na uendeshaji kasi kupita inavyotakikana, yaani kukiuka masharti yalivyowekwa na wizara ya uchukuzi na mawasiliano. Madereva wengi hung’oa vidhibiti mwendo vilivyowekwa, hawarekebishi mikanda ya usalama, wala hawayapeleki magari yao kwa ukaguzi mara kwa mara inavyopaswa. Yale yanayopelekwa kwa ukaguzi mengi hushindwa kutekeleza kanuni zilizowekwa, kwa hivyo hutegemea hongo kuwa barabarani. Fauka ya hayo, madereva wa malori na matrela mara nyingi huendesha magari hayo wakiwa walevi. Dawa za kulevya, kama vile miraa na bangi, hutumiwa sana na watu hawa na matokeo yake huwa ajali mbaya.

Hata hivyo, lawama haiwezi kuelekezwa madereva pekee. Ukiangalia barabara nchini Kenya utapata kuwa barabara haziko katika hali nzuri. Zile za lami zimekuwa na mashimo makubwa ambapo mvua ikinyesha hufanya vidimbwi mithili ya machimbo ya madini yaliyojaa maji baada ya kuachwa wazi.

Na zile barabara zisizokuwa za lami zimeharibika kiasi kwamba ni vigumu kuzitofautisha na njia za ng’ombe kwenye maeneo kame. Kinachohitajika ni serikali kuzifanyia ukarabati ili kuzirudisha katika kiwango ambacho zitaweza kufaa tena.

Wananchi pia inafaa waelimishwe ili wasikubali kuingia kwenye magari ambayo tayari yamejaa kupita kiasi. Hii itawasaidia wananchi wenyewe kudumisha usalama wao barabarani. Pia inawafaa watambue ya kwamba wana jukumu la kuwaarifu walinda usalama endapo dereva anendesha kwa kasi sana kuliko ile ya kilomita 80 kwa saa iliyokubaliwa.

Inafahamika kuwa maafisa wa usalama ndio wafisadi zaidi, hivyo basi huchangia katika kuongeza idadi ya vifo barabarani. Katika vita dhidi ya ufisadi na ajali za barabarani, ni mwananchi mwenyewe ambaye atawezesha kukomesha hali hii. Kwa mfano, afisa wa usalama akipatikana akichukua hongo, yeye pamoja na Yule aliyetoa hongo wapelekwe kwenye vituo vya kukabiliana na ufisadi na wachukuliwe hatua kali, matatizo haya yataisha.

Lakini kabla kufikia hapo, ni muhimu kumhamasisha mwananchi kuhusu haki zake na namna ya kukabiliana na suala hili la ufisadi.

Hali hii inatuonyesha kwamba mipango maalumu inapaswa kufanywa na serikali ili kuwaelimisha wananchi kama hatua ya kwanza ya kukabiliana na ufisadi hatimaye izilainishe sekta zote wala si ya uchukuzi na mawasiliano pekee.

***Maswali***

1. Eleza mambo muhimu yanayorejelewa na mwandishi katika aya tatu za kwanza. (Maneno 70) (al.7 + ut 1=8)

**Matayarisho**

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**Nakala safi**

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1. Kwa kurejelea aya nne za mwisho fafanua hatua zinazofaa kuzingatiwa kupunguza ajali za barabarani (maneno 60) (al 6 + ut 1 = 7)

**Matayarisho**

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1. **MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)**
2. Sauti /p/ ni kipasuo, sauti hizi ni gani? (al.2)
3. / f /

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1. Ainisha viambishi katika sentensi ifuatayo; (al.3)

Alituogofya

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1. Tunga senetensi yenye muundo ufuatao wa maneno (al.2)

W+V+T+E+E

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1. Nyambua vitenzi vifuatavyo vya silabi moja ili kujaza mapengo (al.2)
2. Mgeni ali\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(pa, kutendewa) kiti ili akae.
3. Ame \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(la, kutendesha) moto chakula.
4. Andika kwa usemi halisi (al.4)

Cherotich aliwahakikishia wazazi wake kwamba angetia bidii katika masomo yake ili apite mtihani wake wa mwisho wa mwaka huo.

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1. Eleza matumizi mawili ya parandesi (al.2)

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1. Kiambishi –ji- kimetumiwa vipi katika sentensi ifuatayo; (al.2)

Binti mdogo anajishaua kwa jiatu la mamake.

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1. Eleza maana ya kihusishi katika sentensi ifuatayo; (al.1)

Alhamdulilahi! Nimefaulu katika mtihani wangu.

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1. Huku ukitoa mfano mmoja andika miundo yoyote matatu ya virai vivumishi. (al.3)

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1. Changanua sentensi kwa njia ya vistari (al.3)

Mto uliofurika jana umezoa taka nyingi.

1. Sahihisha kwa namna mbili tofauti; (al.2)

Angalifika mapema angelimuona mkurugenzi.

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1. Kanusha sentensi katika hali ya kuamrisha wingi. (al.2)

Kimbia haraka…………………………………………………………………………………

Amka ………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Tambua kiima chagizo na shamirisho katika sentensi ifuatayo; (al.3)

Mtoto aliletewa cheti mapema na mzazi.

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1. Unda nomino mbili kutokana na neno mwigo. (al.2)

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1. Kwa kutunga sentensi, tofautisha vitate hivi. (al.2)
2. Baka
3. Paka

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1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika wakati ujao, hali timilifu (al.1)

Miti hupandwa na wanakandarasi wale.

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1. Unganisha sentensi zifuatazo kwa kutumia “o” rejeshi. (al.2)
2. Mshukiwa alipelekwa mahakamani.
3. Mshukiwa alichukuliwa hatua.

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1. Weka neno lifuatalo katika ngeli yake. (al.1)

Malezi

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1. **ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10)**
2. Eleza maana ya istilahi zifuatazo;
3. Isimu jamii

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1. Lafudhi

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1. Lahaja

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1. Lingua franka

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1. Pigini

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