**JINA\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_NAMBARI YA MTAHINIWA\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**SAHIHI YA MTAHINIWA\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_TAREHE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**KISWAHILI**

**Karatasi ya 2**

**LUGHA**

**Julai/ Agosti, 2016**

**Muda: Saa 2 ½**

***MTIHANI WA PAMOJA WA ENEO LA KATI NA MASHARIKI GATUZI NDOGO LA KIRINYAGA MASHARIKI*   
*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)***

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**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI YA 2**

**LUGHA**

**MAAGIZO**

1. Andika jina lako na nambari yako ya usajili katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.
2. Jibu maswali yote.
3. Majibu yote yaandikwe katika nafasi ulizoachiwa katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI PEKEE**

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

***Hii karatasi ina kurasa 8 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 taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu Maswali.***

Changamoto kubwa inayowakabili watu wengi katika mataifa yanayoendelea ni suala la chakula. Suala hili linaweza kuanga1iva katika sawia mbili tofauti. Kuna tatizo linalofungamana na uhaha wa chakula chenyewe. Uhaba huu unaweza kutokana na utegemezi mkubwa kwa zaraa kama nyenzo kuu ya uzalishaji wa chakula.

Zaraa katika mataifa mengi hususan yanayoendelea, hutegemea mvua. Kupatikana kwa mvua huathiriwa na mabadiliko ya tabianchi ulimwenguni. Matendo na amali za watu kama ukataji va miti na uchafuzi wa mazingira huwa na athari hasi kwenye tabianchi hiyo. Mabadiliko ya tabianchi huweza kuvyaza ukame kutokana na **ngambi ya mvua**.

Kibi ni methali hutokea wakati mafuriko yanapotokea na labda kuyasomba mazao mashambani na kusababisha baa la njaa. Mali hizi mbili husababisha matatizo makubwa ya chakula na kuathiri pakubwa suala zirna la usalama wa chakula. Ili kuzuia uwezekano wa kuwepo kwa shida hii, pana haja ya kuwepo kwa mikakati na sera za kuhakikisha kuna usalama wa chakula. Kwa mfano, pana kukuza kilimo cha umwagiliaji ih kuepuka **adha** inayosababishwa na ukosefu wa mvua. Kwa upande mwingine, sharti zichukuliwe hatua mufidi za kuzuia na kupambana na athari za gharika.

Changarnoto nyingine inahusiana na usalarna wa chakula chenyewe, Chakula kilichosibikwa na vijasumu au kwa njia nyingine ile huweza kumdhuru anayehusika. Msibiko wa chakula unatokana na vyanzo tofauti. Mathalan, uandalizi wa chakula kilichochafuliwa na choo, kutozingatia mbeko za usafi, uandaaji wa chakula na kukiweka katika hali ya uvuguvugu kabla ya kukipakua — hali inayochochea ukuaji wa viini na ulaji wa chakula kisichoandaliwa vyema.

Ili kuepuka uwezekano wa kuadhirika, pana haja ya kuzingatia usafi wa chakula na uandalizi unaofaa. Fauka ya hayo, vyombo vya uandalizi viwe safi, kanuni za usafi zifuatwe, upikaji nu uandaaji uwe kamilifu. Hali hii isipozingatiwa. siha za raia wenyewe zitaathirika pakubwa.

***Maswali***

a) Taja aina mbili za kuangalia suala la chakula katika mataifa yanayoendelea. (alama 2)

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b) Taja hatua mbili zinazoweza kuchukuliwa kupambana na tatizo la chakula (alama 2)

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c) Eleza jinsi nne tofauti namna chakula kinavyoweza kuwa si salama. (alama 4)

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d) Kwa nini ina halisi kukipakua chakula baada ya kukiandaa tu? ( alama 1)

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e) Ni mapendekezo gani anayotoa mwandishi kuhakikisha kuwa chakula kinafaa?

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f) Eleza rnaana ya maneno haya j insi yalivyotumiwa (alama 2)

1. Ngambi ya mvua

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1. Adha

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1. **UFUPISHO (ALAMA 15)**

Uwazaji tunduizi ni tendo ambalo huhusisha matumizi ya akili. Uwazaji huu umekitwa kwenye matumizi ya michakato karna makini, upangiliaji, uteuzi na tathmini. Hata hivyo, uwazaji huu si rnchakato rnwepesi bali ni mchakato changamano.

Mchakato wa uwazaji tunduizi unahusisha stadi na mikabala tofauti. Mathalan, kuweza kutamhua na kubainisha misimamo ya watu wengine, hoja wanazozua na uamuzi waliofikia, kutathmini au kupima ushahidi uliopo ili kubainisha mitazamo tofauti. Vile vile, uwazaji tunduizi hushirikisha kupima hoja za upinzani na ushahidi uliopo kwa njia ya haki pamoja na kutambua yaliyofichwa au ukweli uliofunikwa na taswira ya juu juu.

Hali kadhalika, uwazaji tunduizi hujumuisha kutambua mbinu zinazotumiwa kufikia misimamo fulani kwa rnvuto zaidi na kwa matumizi ya rnbinu za kishawishi. Aidha, uwazaji huu huhitaji kutathmini masuala kwa rntindo ulio wazi. Zaidi ya hayo, uwazaji tunduizi unahusisha kuwasilisha mtazamo kwa njia yenye uwazaji rnzuri na inyoshawishi.

Uwazaji tunduizi una manufaa anuwai. Mosi, unasaidia kujenga makini ya utendaji, pili hupevusha uwezo wa usomaji kwa kuufanya usomaji huo uwe na malengo wazi. Fauka ya hayo, unamsaidia rntumiaji kutambua hoja kuu katika matini au ujumbe fulani bila ya kuzongwazongwa na hoja duni za pembeni. Uwazaji huu unasaidia kuuchonga uwezo wa kuikabili au kuiitikia hali Fulani na kukuza stadi za uchanganuzi.

Mwanadamu huwa mtu tofauti na bora anapoujenga na kuuimarisha uwazaji tunduizi wake.

***Maswali***

1. Bila kubadilisha maana aliyokusudia mwandishi, fupisha aya mbili za mwanzo.

(Maneno 70-80)

**Matayarisho**

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1. Andika kwa muhtasari mambo muhimu katika aya ya tatu. (Maneno 35-40)

**Matayarisho**

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1. **MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 4)**
2. Taja tofauti kuu kati ya sauti irabu na sauti konsonanti (alama 2)

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1. Eleza namna ya kutamka sauti zifuatazo za Kiswahili (alama 2)
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1. Tunga sentensi moja yenve kivumishi kisitizi cha umbali wa wastani (alama 1)

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1. Geuza kitenzi kifuatacho katika kauli ya kutendesha kisha ukitungie sentensi (alama 2)

Mithili

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1. Kanusha kwa wingi (alama 2)

Ukiniita nitaitika.

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1. Toa maana mbili ya sentensi ifuatayo (alama 2)

Baba alimnunulia bibiye gari.

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1. Andika kwa usemi wa taarifa (alama 4)

Mwalimu akaonya, “Leo umenikosea, lakini nitakusamehe;

Ukinichezea tena kesho na siku nyingine nitakuadhibu.”

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1. Andika kwa kinyume (alama 2)

Baba aliwasha moto na kuukunja mkeka.

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1. Tumia kihusishi cha wakati kutunga sentensi (alama 2)

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1. Tarnbua yambwa katika sentensi ifuatayo (alarna 3)

Ghulamu huyo alimbebea ajuza kuni kwa baiskeli.

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1. Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa matawi. (alama 4)

Mwanafunzi aliyenunuliwa novella amerudi leo.

1. Taja matumizi matatu ya “na” (alama 3)

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1. Unda nomino dhahania kutokana na kitenzi “pima” na uitungie sentensi (alama 2)

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1. Taja mifumo yoyote miwili ya sauti konsonanti za Kiswahili na uitolee mfano mmoja mmoja (alama 2)

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1. Andika wingi wa neno ‘riziki’ na utungie sentensi (alama 2)

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1. Viambishi kwenye sentensi ifuatayo vimetekeleza majukumu yapi (alama 4)

Atakaowaarnrisha

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1. Eleza rnaana ya ‘kiarifa’ (alama 1)

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1. **ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10)**
2. Eleza sifa tatu za lugha ya taifa (alama 3)

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1. Wewe ni katibu wa kamati iliyoteuliwa kutafiti kuhusu changamoto zinazoikabili lugha ya Kiswahili nchini Kenya. Jadili hizi changamoto. (alama 5)

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1. Eleza maana ya istilahi zifuatazo (alama 2)
2. Lahaja

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1. Lafudhi

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