**NAME…………………………………INDEX NO…………..CLASS………..**

**ADM NO……………DATE…………………………SIGN……………………**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI YA 2**

**SAA: 21/2**

**PANGANI GIRLS’ HIGH SCHOOL**

**POST MOCK 2019**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)***

***September 2019***

***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 kijitabu hiki cha maswali.
4. Karatasi hii ina kurasa kumi na mbili 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** |  |

1. **UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)**

***Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuatia***

Kitengo cha familia Kimesakamwa na wimbi kali la mabadiliko katika jamii. Namna ambavyo familia zinaendeshwa siku hizi ni tofauti na taratibu za azali. Waama hakuna kipenge cha maisha yetu ambacho hakijaathiriwa na kile ambacho kimekuja kujulikana kama ‘usasa’.

Familia nyingi hasa katika maeneo ya mijini zinategemea sana watu wa kuajiri kuzishughulikia. Wazazi wengi hawatengi muda wa kukaa nyumbani na watoto ili kuwapa mwongozo na mapenzi yaliyo muhimu katika hatua mbalimbali za ukuaji wao. Wazazi huondoka mapema sana kwenda kazini na kurejea wakiwa wamechelewa mno. Watoto wao wakati huo huwa ama hawajaamka au tayari washalala. Kwa upande mwingine wapo wazazi ambao wanafanya kazi katika miji iliyo mbali na wanapokaa watoto wao au nchi za kigeni. Uhusiano kati ya mzazi na mtoto unakosa rotuba ya kuuneemesha na matokeo yake huwa ni vijana waliokosa mwelekeo. Walivyosema Waswahili, samaki hukunjwa akiwa bado mbichi. Tabia za watoto hawa zinaweza tu kuandaliwa katika maadili wakiwa wadogo.

Tofauti kati ya wazazi, Pamoja na kuzaliwa kwa watoto nje ya ndoa kumebadilisha sura ya kitengo cha familia. Tofauti na zamani, hii leo utapata familia ambazo zinaendeshwa na mzazi mmoja – anaweza kuwa baba au mama tu. Ni kweli kwamba mtoto huhitaji malezi ya wazazi wote wawili. Mwongozo wa ushirikiano wa wazazi wote wawili ni imara na bora zaidi kuliko wa mzazi mmoja. Hii haimaanishi kuwa mtoto hawezi kulelewa vizuri na mzazi mmoja au vibaya na wazazi wote. Mtoto huweza kukosa huduma za kimsingi kwa kosa lisilo lake.

Jukumu la jamii katika malezi ya watoto limepungua. Zamani malezi ya mtoto yalikuwa jukumu la kila mwanajamii. Mtoto alipothubutu kufanya kosa aliweza kuadhibiwa palepale na mwanajamii yeyote ambaye hakusita kujitwika jukumu la mzazi. Hata hivyo hali ni tofauti hii leo. Kumwadhibu mtoto wa mtu ni kichocheo tosha cha kuleta mfarakano usiokwisha katika jamii. Kila mtu anauchelea ugomvi wa kujitakia. Kila mtoto sasa anaelewa na vipimo vya mzazi wake na siyo vya jamii pana. Watoto nao wamegundua hili na hawakusita kujivika mavazi mawili tofauti, zuri mbele ya wazazi wao na jinginelo popote pasipo hao wazazi. Sasa wazazi wanaweza kuishi na wahalifu waliokubuhu bila kufahamu.

Jambo lingine linalohusiana na hilo ni kutupiliwa mbali kwa tamaduni za Kiafrika. Ni kama jamii iliyotupa jongoo na mti wake. Si siri kuwa kuna masuala ya kitamaduni yaliyopitwa na wakati na ambayo inahalisi kuyapiga teke. Hata hivyo hatuwezi kukitia kila kipengee cha tamaduni zetu jalalani. Utamaduni wetu mbali na kututambulisha kama jamii, pia hutekeleza jukumu adhimu la kutuwezesha kuyaona mambo kwa mtazamo mmoja. Mtazamo huo mmoja ndio unaotupa umoja wetu. Hatuwezi kuwa na utangamano bila kuwa na uzi unaotufunga Pamoja. Maadili ya jamii hayawezi kubainika bila ya watu kuwa na Mwongozo na mtazamo mmoja kuhusu hali yao ya maisha.

Familia za kisasa zina idadi ndogo za watu ikilinganishwa na hapo awali. Hali ngumu ya maisha imewasukuma watu katika kupata watoto wachache ambao wanaweza kumudu kuwalea vizuri. Nako kupungua kwa nafasi za ajira kunawazuia vijana kuingia katika nikahi mapema. Hali hii imechangia katika kupunguza idadi ya watu na pia kupunguza kasi za uchipukaji wa familia mpya. Hali ngumu ya maisha imepunguza upana wa familia kama ilivyokuwa awali. Siku hizi mtu na mkewe au mumewe Pamoja na watoto wanaikamilisha familia. Vikoa vimekwisha na kubaki kuwa kila mtu na lake. Wengine hawako tayari kuwatilia pondo ndugu zao.

**Maswali**

1. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa eleza matatizo yanayoweza kuikabili familia inayoendeleshwa na mzazi mmoja. (alama 2) .........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................
2. Ni nini kiini cha utengano wa wazazi katika ndoa. (alama 1) ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................
3. Jadili nafasi ya utamaduni katika kuijenga jamii bora kwa kurejelea makala. (alama 2)

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1. Kwa nini familia za kisasa zina idadi ndogo ya watu? (alama 2)

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1. Taja huku ukitoa mifano ya tamathali zozote tatu za lugha zilizotumiwa katika taarifa. (alama 3)

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1. Eleza maana ya maneno yafuatayo kama yalivyotumiwa kifunguni. (alama 5)
2. Kimesakamwa –

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1. Mfarakano usiokwisha

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1. Wahalifu waliokubuhu

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1. Vikoa vimekwisha

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1. Kujivika mavazi mawili

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***2.* UFUPISHO**

**Soma *taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali yafuatayo***Ki1a walimwengu wanapotajiwa kuwa shambulizi la kigaidi limetokea mahali fulani, wimbi la taharuki huwakumba. Mashambulizi ya kigaidi yameongezeka katika siku za hivi majuzi ambapo kundi Ia watu linalohisi kuwa linaonewa na kukandamizwa huitumia mbinu ya kushambulia kwa kuvizia, hasa kutumia mabomu au kuteka ndege na kutishia kuilipua na wakati mwingine kuilipulia angani. Kuna mabomu yaliyotegwa na kulipuka katika maegesho ya magari au kwenye vizuizi vyamagari. Mengine hutegwa na kulipuliwa katika afisi, mikahawa, makao ya watu, n.k. Katika baadhi ya mashambulizi, wapo waliojitoa mhanga ambao hujilipua katika shambulizi

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Makundi ya watu wanaohasimiana ndio chanzo cha matendo ya kigaidi. Kundi linalohisi kuwa linaonewa au ambalo kweli linaonewa na ambalo ni dhaifu kuliko lile jingine, hufanya juu chini kushambulia kisirisiri. Nia ni kulipisha kisasi kwa jambo wanalohisi wamehiniwa. Kwa kuwa kundi hilo hudhani kuwa dhaifu halina njia wala uwezo wa kuyakabili moja kwamoja matendo waliyotendewa au wanayoendelea kutendewa, njia ya pekee, kwa maoni yao, huwa hii ya kushambulia kwa kushitukiza. Kiini cha uonevu kinaweza kuwa dini, uchumi, maamuzi ya kisiasa au jambo lingine lolote lile. Kinachobainika katika suala zima Ia mashambulizi ya kigaidi ni kuwa lipo jambo ambalo linazikera nyoyo za kundi fulani Ia watu walio wanyonge ambao huona kuwa njia ya pekee ya kudhihirisha hisia zao ni kupitia mashambulizi ya aina hii.

Mashambulizi ya aina hii yana athari zake nyingi. Kuna watu wanaouawa na wengine wengi kulemaa. Maisha ya watu hawa au jamaa zao wanaowategemea hubadilika na kujaa mvurugano uliokithiri. Kuna watoto ambao ndoto zao zakupata elimu zimetumbukia nyongo baada ya wazazi wao kuzikwa hai katika vifusi. Mbali na kukosa elimu na mahitaji mengine ya kimsingi, watoto hawa hupatwa na matatizo ya kisaikolojia baada ya kuona maafa yaliyowafika wavyele wao. Hata wale wanaosalimika kutoka kwenye vifusi hivi hawaishi kuandamwa na majinamizi yasiyoisha.

Mashambulizi ya kigaidi hayaathiri tu watu pamoja na kuharibu mali ya thamani ya lukuki ya pesa. Zipo athari nyingine hasi ambazo hudhihiri. Kwa mfano usalama wa nchi huwa mashakani. Wananchi na wageni vilevile hujihisi kuwa dhaifu na dhalili katika nchi illyovamiwa. Serikali husika hujikuta katika shutuma kwa kushindwa kutambua mipango hiyo mapema na kuzuia hasara ya nyoyo na mali. Aidha, jamii ya kimataifa huiona nchi hiyo kama yenye kukosa usalama na hivyo kuwaonya raia wake dhidi ya kuizuru. Iwapo nchi husika inategemea utalii kama kitega uchumi muhimu, basi hukosa wateja na waajiriwa katika sekta hii kupigwa kalamu.

Tatizo la ugaidi si Ia nchi moja au mataifa fulani mahususi wala hakuna nchi au taifa linaloweza kudai kuwa haliwezi kukabiliwa na tishio la kigaidi. Kuanzia Dar es Salaam, Nairobi hadi New York na London au hata Cairo hadi Riyadh na Baghdad, sote tunakabiliwa na tatizo hili hili. Hakuna ajuaye lini, vipi au wapi magaidi wamedhamiria kutekeleza unyama huu.

Labda swali Ia kujiuliza ni kwamba; Je, upo uwezekano wa mwenendo huu wa kuwaangamiza watu, wengi wa wahasiriwa wakiwa wale wasio na hatia, kudhibitiwa na kumalizwa kabisa? Serikali za nchi mbalimbali zimejaribu kutumia uwezo wao wa kiuchumi na kiteknolojia ili kujaribu kuiondoa hali hii. Njia waliyoitumia ni ya mtutu wa bunduki ambapo makombora mazito yaliyogharimu pesa nyingi yanadondoshwa katika makao ya washukiwa. Hata katika hatua hii nayo, upo uwezekano mkubwa wa kuuawa watu wasio na hatia vilevile. Pia ni wazi kwamba uhasama unalipwa kwa uhasama na matokeo yake ni ulipizaji kisasi usioisha. Amani inakuwa nadra.
Juhudi za ulimwengu kulaani vitendo hivi ni nzuri ila hazitoshi. Utumiaji nguvu kutafuta ufumbuzi wa kitendawili hiki si suluhisho. Kama wanavyoeleza wanasosholojia, kila kitendo kina sababu zake zilizofichama. Sababu hizo ndizo kichocheo cha vitendo vinavyojidhihiri. Hivyo basi jukumu lipo katika kutambua vichochezi vya mashambulizi na kujitahidi kuvitatua kwa njia ya mashauriano yaliyojengwa katika nia safi ya kuleta usawa na usalama duniani.

Wapo watu wanaoona kuwa vitendo vya mataifa yaliyoendelea kwa nchi changa ndivyo kilele cha ugaidi. Watu wanaona kuwa tabia ya mataifa hayo yenye uwezo kiuchumi na kiteknolojia kuamua na kudhibiti sera na imani za nchi changa ni ugaidi uliokubuhu. Vikwazo hivi huwaacha viongozi hoi na wananchi kuteseka kufuatia ulazimishaji wa sera za kiuchumi na kisiasa zisizohusiana na mahitaji ya watu wa nchi husika wala kuambatana na mahjtajj ya nchi hizi. Hii ni hali inayoyatia mataifa yanayoendelea katika wasiwasi usioisha kutokana na dhiki zisizoisha kusababishwa na mataifa ya kigeni.

1. **UFUPISHO**
2. Kwa kutumia maneno yasiyozidi 80, fupisha aya ya pili, tatu na nne. (alama 10)

alama1,mtiririko

Matayarisho

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Jibu

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1. Eleza njia zinazotumiwa na mataifa ulimwenguni kupambana na ugaidi. (Maneno 40) alama 5; 1 ya mtiririko

Matayarisho

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)**

1. i.Taja vigezo viwili vya kuanisha irabu. (alama 1)

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ii.Tofautisha sauti zifuatazo.(alama.2)

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* 1. /e/ na /o/

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1. Ainisha aina za vivumishi katika sentensi ifuatayo.(alama. 2)

Mwalimu mzee alitufundisha vizuri ile mada ngumu.

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1. i.Eleza maana ya kirai. (alama.1)

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ii. Tunga sentensi iliyo na kirai kivumishi na kirai nomino chenye muundo wa W+ V (alama 1)

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1. Andika sentensi hii upya bila kubadilisha maana ukitumia “O” rejeshi. (alama 2)

Mwanafunzi alitumwa nyumbani juzi na hajapata karo hadi leo.

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1. Badilisha sentensi ifuatayo iwe katika hali ya udogo wingi.

Kono lake lilivimba baada ya kuumwa na jibwa. (alama 2)

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1. Tunga sentensi iliyo:(alama 3)

 Kitenzi kishirikishi kikamilifu

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 Kivumishi kimilikishi nafsi ya pili wingi

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 Kiwakilishi cha nafsi ya tatu tegemezi wingi.

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1. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo kisha ueleze maana yake katika hali kanushi (alama 2)

Angeongoza darasa lake, angepewa tuzo.

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1. Onyesha sehemu za kisarufi katika neno lifuatalo. (alama 2)

Kililiwa

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1. Kanusha katika hali timilifu wakati uliopita.

Kamati ya uchaguzi iliandaa ripoti kuhusu utovu wa nidhamu shuleni. (alama 2)

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1. Changanua kwa kutumia mchoro wa matawi

Hatukuondoka na yeye japo tulirudi naye. (alama 4)

1. Tumia kiambishi KA katika sentensi ili kuleta dhana ya: (alama 2)
2. Wakati usiodhihirika

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1. Kuonyesha matokeo yanayosababishwa na kitendo.

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1. Chane kwa mtama\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kwa udongo. (alama 1)
2. a. Eleza maana ya fungu tenzi. (alama 1)

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1. Geuza sentensi hii hadi usemi halisi.

Wanakijiji walikuwa wanataka kujua iwapo vipakatalishi vya shule za msingi vingeweza kuinua kiwango cha elimu. (alama 3)

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1. a. Eleza maana ya yambwa.(alama 1)

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1. Tunga sentensi kwa kutumia kiunganishi cha wakati.(alama 2)

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1. Andika visawe vya maneno yaliyopigigwa mstari. (alama 2)

Tulienda kusali siku ya Jumapili.

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**SWALI LA 4: ISIMU JAMII**

Eleza changamoto zinazokumba ukuaji wa lugha ya Kiswahili nchini Kenya. ( alama 10)

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