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

**SHULE………………………………………… SAHIHI YA MTAHINIWA………………**

102/2

KISWAHILI

KARATASI YA PILI

LUGHA

SAA 2½

JULAI/AGOSTI

**MTIHANI WA MWIGO WILAYA YA SUBUKIA**

102/2

KISWAHILI

LUGHA

KARATASI YA 2

**MAAGIZO**

* Jibu maswali yote
* Majibu yako yaandikwe katika kijitabu cha maswali.
* Watahiniwa wanaweza kuadhibiwa ikiwa hawatafuata maagizo yaliyotolewa katika karatasi hii.

**KWA MTAHINI PEKEE***.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SWALI | Upeo | Alama |
| 1 | 15 |  |
| 2 | 15 |  |
| 3 | 40 |  |
| 4 | 10 |  |
| JUMLA | 80 |  |

**SEHEMU YA A: UFAHAMU**

Ni dhahiri shahiri kwamba uharamia umechipuka kama desturi na mfumo wa maisha katika siku za hivi karibuni. .Janga hili limeshamiri hususan pembeni mwa bara la Afrika na kanda ya Afrika Mashariki. Taarifa za uharamia zimetawala vyombo vya habari, kiasi cha kwamba haipiti siku bila kuripotiwa visa vipya vya matendo haya mabovu ambayo yanaweza tu kumithilishwa na uhayawani. Matukio haya yamewalimbikizia mabaharia na nchi husika, simanzi na masaibu yasiyoweza kuatiwa kwenye mizani.

Yumkini tatizo hili halitokei pasi na kumotishwa na kitita kikubwa cha fidia kinachodaiwa na maharamia hawa. Aghalabu, suala hili lahusishwa pakubwa na azma na ari ya kuendeleza ujambazi wa kimataifa sawia na ulipuaji wa bomu mjini Nairobi na Dare-es salaam mnamo Agosti 7,1998, na tukio la Septemba 11, mwaka wa 2001 kule Marekani. Maafa na uharibifu wa mali si hoja, la mno kwa maharamia ni kutosheleza matakwa yao. Kwa upande mwingine, ukosefu wa tawala- wajibika katika maeneo kunakotokea unyama huu ni thibitisho tosha la mazingira yanayowezesha na kuruhusu kuchipuka kwa janga hili.

Mchipuko wa baa la uharamia umelengwa jamii ya kimataifa ambayo ni mhudumu mkuu wa harakati za kusitisha majanga makubwa kama vile njaa, umasikini na magonjwa yaliyosheheni pakubwa barani. Bila shaka, hili ni suala linalosawisishwa na 'kinyume mbele'. Maharamia wanatishia utangamano wa kimataifa wanapotibua usafiri wa abiria na shehena zinazoelekezwa sehemu tofauti ulimwenguni.

Matumizi ya kidiplomasia na mashauriano hayaelekei kuzalisha matunda katika juhudi za kudhibiti uharamia. Zaidi ya hayo, matumizi ya nguvu yahusishayo mashambulizi pamoja na maharamia kufunguliwa mashtaka nchini Kenya na Ufaransa kunaelekea kuzipiga jeki juhudi za uharamia ulimwenguni. Aidha, utawala wa nchi kunakochipuka uharamia haujajizatiti kuharamisha doa hili linalotisha ustawi wa kimataifa.

Mathalan, ni jambo lisilopingika inapobainika kuwa uharamia umedumaza biashara ya kimataifa, hali inayochangia upungufu na ucheleweshaji wa bidhaa muhimu zinazoendeleza ustawi wa uchumi. Dosari hii inaelekea kukwamiza mojawapo wa malengo ya maendeleo ya milenia yanayosisitiza uimarishaji na ushirikiano wa maendeleo na upanuzi wa masoko ulimwenguni. Harakati za kitalii katika kanda mashariki ya bara la Afrika zimehujumiwa. Ni muhali kwa utali kustawi kwenye maeneo yaliyo na tishio la usalama. Itakumbukwa bayana kwamba watalii hawasafiri tu kwa ndege bali hata kwa meli.

Jitihada za kuweka laini za mawasiliano chini ya bahari ili kurahisisha na kupunguza gharama za mtandao ulimwenguni ni ndoto ambayo haijatimia hadi hivi sasa, kufuatia juhudi za maharamia katika bahari ya Hindi. Kwa mujibu wa hali hii, mawasiliano mepesi na nafuu yasitarajiwe hivi karibuni . Licha ya hayo, shughuli za uvuvi na biashara nyinginezo kwenye kanda ya mwambao zimetiliwa shaka si haba.

Itabidi mikakati kabambe na suluhisho la kudumu liweze kupatikana ili vitendo vya uharamia viweze kusitishwa.

**MASWALI**

1. Kwa nini uharamia umetamalaki ulimwenguni? (alama 3)

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1. Fafanua dhana ya “kinyume mbele,” kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii. (alama 2)

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1. Uharamia unaelekea kumtia hofu mwandishi. Fafanua (alama 3)

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1. Thibitisha kuwa Kenya imeathirika pakubwa kutokana na vitendo vya uharamia.

(alama 4)

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1. Eleza maana ya msamiati huu jinsi ulivyotumiwa katika kifungu hiki. (alama 3)
2. Uharamia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mtandao\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mwambao\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

SEHEMU YA B: MUHTASARI/UFUPISHO

Soma taarifa ifuatayo kasha ujibu maswali.

Nchi nyingi zimetia saini mkataba wa Umoja Wa Mataifa kuhusu haki za watoto. Haki ni mambo mema ambayo watoto wanastahili kulindwa. Kwa kutia saini, nchi hizi zimetangaza kujitoolea kuzilinda na kuhakikisha kuwa hakuna ukiukaji wake wa kuwa watoto wote katika kinay zao wananufaika kutokana na haki hizi.

Miongoni mwa haki hizi ni kuwa kila motto ana haki ya kuishi na kupata chakula cha kutosha na chenye vilimilishe bora. Pili kila mtototo ana haki ya elimu. Elimu hii inafaa kutolewa bila ada na iwe inayofaa na inayopatikana kwa urahisi. Kisha kila motto ana haki ya kutopigwa, kutodunishwa kufanya kazi za kitumwa, nzito na za kuzurutishwa. Hali kadhalika ana haki kuishi katika nyumba au makaazi bora na salama, kutunzwa na kulindwa dhidi ya hali yoyote inayoweza kumhatarisha.. Anatakiwa ashilikishwe kufanya maamuzi. Fauka ya haya ana haki ya kupata huduma za afya, mahitaji maalum, michezo, upendo na habari. Isitoshe anastahili kuheshimiwa kimwazo na kihisia. Haki hizi zinatakiwa kulindwa na kila mwana jamii, hivyo serikali za mataifa mengi zimeshilikisha haki hizi katika katiba za nchi zao na sheria zao.

Walakini haki hizi bado zinakiukwa. Watoto wengine duniani bado wananyimwa haki zao. Lakusikitisha na kukera ni kuwa wanaotarajiwa kuwa vigogo vya kuzilinda haki hizi ndio wanaoongoza kuzikiuka. Kila siku tunasikia na kushuhudia visa vya watoto kupigwa, kunyimwa chakula, kufanyishwa kazi kipunda, kuteswa, kuishi katika mazingira hatari na hata kuuawa. Kuna watoto wengi wanaolala nje. Wengine hawapati chakula licha ya kuwa wanatakiwa kupata chakula chenye lishe bora. Kwao kurarajia mlo awamu tatu kwa siku ni njozi kwani hata awamu moja ni adimu kupata.

Watoto wengi katika nchi zenye fujo na ghasia hutekwa na kutumikishwa vitani. Viongozi katika mataifa haya hawafanyi kitu ilakutazama tu wakati watoto wanaotakiwa kuwalinda wamegeuka mibaba ya kuuana. Watoto hawa huvishwa magwanda ambayo miili yao minyonge haiwezi kuyahimili. Pia huvalishwa mabuti ya kijeshi ambayo ni mizigo mizito ya kubeba mbali na bunduki zinazokaribia kuwazidi uzani wakati wanaotakiwa kuwa wamelindwa majumbani na shuleni na wazazi wao wa selikari.

Jukwa la vijiji vya mataifa ya ulimwengu wa tatu limesheheni watoto wasionenda shule kwa sababu ya lindi la ufakara uliokithiri. Elimu ya bure inayogusiwa katika haki za watoto haipo wanang’ang’ania iwepo ni kama kwamba ni waota ndoto mchana. Jiulize, watoto wangapi sasa hivi wamo majumbani bila kwenda shuleni kutokana na ukosefu wa karo? Wangapi wako mitaani wakivuta n akunusa gundi huku wakiombaomba vishilingi?

Hivi ilivyo sasa hivi inadai kuwa mimi na wewe tufanye hina na kuungana mikono kutafuta suluhisho la kudumu kuhusu haki za watoto. Twapasa kuhimiza serikali zetu kufanya kila ziwezavyo kuhakikisha kuwa watoto wote wako shuleni. Nasi tushirikiane kutoa huduma kwa watoto na kukomesha dhuluma, mateso nadhiki kwao. Haitoshi kupeleka miswada bungeni kuhusu haki za watoto na kupitisha kuwa sheria twastahili kubadilisha misimamo yetu kuhusu haki hizi na kuzilinda kwa dhati si kwa chati.

Maswali

1. Fupisha aya mbili za kwanza maneno 65-70 (al 8)

Mtayarisho

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Jibu

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1. Eleza ni vipi ukiukaji wa haki za watoto unaweza kuepukwa. (maneno 30-35) (al 4)

Matatyarisho

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Jibu

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**SEHEMU YA C : MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)**

1. Toa mfano wa sauti ambayo ni ; (al ama 2)
2. Kikwamizo ambacho ni ghuna

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1. Kikwamizo ambacho si ghuna

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1. Kwa kutoa mfano onyesha miundo miwili ya silabi za kiswahili. (alama 2)

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1. Toa mfano wa mofimu huru. (alama 1)

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1. Onyesha mizizi na viambishi tamati katika kitenzi kifuatacho. (alama 2)

Achezesha

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1. Tumia nomino zifuatazo katika sentensi ili, zilete dhana zilizo kwenye mabano. (alama 2)
2. Uchumi (kielezi)

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1. Mlevi (kivumishi)

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

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b) Onyesha vishazi huru na tegemezi katika sentensi hii. (alama 1)

Mpira uliotoboka sana ulitengenezwa haraka

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1. Akifisha (alama 2)
2. Ni wanafunzi wangapi wanapenda kukariri machairi ?

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1. Rafiki yangu hupenda kutazama kipindi kitwaacho machachari

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1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya ‘a’ (alama 1)

Shule yetu imepokea walimu wengi

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1. Onyesha shamirisho kipozi, kitondo na ala katika sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 3)

Mwindaji haramu alilimulia mhindi ndovu kwa mkuki

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1. Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 2)

Joy hakusoma wala hakupita mtihani wake wa mwisho wa muhula.

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1. Eleza maana tatu za neno chura (alama 3)

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1. Baainisha matumizi ya ‘ku’ na ‘ki’ katika sentensi zifuatazo. (alama 2)
2. Wacharo hakufika kwao

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1. Kivimbacho sana huumiza.

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1. Andika kwa usemi wa taarifa. (alama 2)

Madima alimwambia, "Uasi unaotuonyesha ndio utakaokuponza".

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1. Yaweke maneno haya katika ngeli zake. (alama 2)
2. Uyoga

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1. Majeruhi

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1. Chango

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1. Mali

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1. Ainisha maneno katika sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 3)

Lo ! ndani ya pango mna mwingine mkali.

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1. Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa kutumia matawi.

Mwanafunzi mmoja mtundu aliadhibiwa vikali lakini hakutumwa nyumbani. (alama 4)

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1. Onyesha nomino katika sentensi ifuatayo na utaje ni za aina gani. (alama 3)

Monica alilaumiwa kwa uvivu wake uliomfanya ajirashie marashi bila kuoga.

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1. Tunga sentensi ukitumia kihusishi cha mahali. (alama 1)

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1. Tumia O- rejeshi ya kati katika sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 1)

Wageni ambao waliwasili jana ni wale ambao walitoka mbali.

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1. Andika kinyume. (alama 1)

Msichan a huyu anapendeza kwa tabia yake nzuri

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**SEHEMU YA D : ISIMU JAMII**

1. Eleza tofauti kati ya istilahi za isimu jamii (alama 4)
2. i) Lahaja

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ii) Lafudhi

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iii) pijini

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iv) krioli

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1. Taja dhima sita za lugha ya taifa nchini Kenya. (alama 6)

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