**MTIHANI WA PAMOJA WA KASSU**

**KISWAHILI – KARATASI YA 2**

**JUNI 2022**

**Muda : Saa 21/2**

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

**SAHIHI…………………DARASA………………..… TAREHE…………………**

**MAAGIZO**

* Jibu maswali **yote** katikanafasiulizopewa**.**
* Majibu lazima yaandikwe katika lugha ya Kiswahili
* Usitoe ukurasa wowote katika kijitabu hiki.
* Kila mtahiniwa ahakikishe kuwa kurasa zote zimepigwa chapa pamoja na maswali.

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI :**

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|  | **SWALI** | **UPEO** | **ALAMA** |
|  | **UFAHAMU** | 15 |  |
|  | UFUPISHO | 15 |  |
|  | SARUFI | 40 |  |
|  | ISIMUJAMII | 10 |  |
| **JUMLA** | **80** |  |

1. **UFAHAMU** ( Alama 15)

**Soma kifungu hiki kisha ujibu maswali.**

Kijiji cha Mulukoba kilikuwa na utulivu wa aina yake. Okolo alikuwa miongoni mwa wazaliwa wa eneo hilo. Katika miaka ya tisini alikuwa ameanza safari yake ya masomo katika Shule ya Msingi ya Magombe.Enzi hizo mshawasha na imani za watu zilihusu tu maswala ya elimu.

Okolo alifurahishwa na utangamano wa kijiji chao. Watu walishirikiana kazini, sherehe za arusi, matanga aghalabu shughuli ya mtu iligusa mwenzake. Anakumbuka vizuri ngoma zilizopigwa katika sherehe mbalimbali wanakikundi cha ‘Alaki’ wakiongoza ilikuwa burudani ya aina yake. Na je, baragumu lililopulizwa na Achwari kuwaita watu kununua nyama na kujuza watu kuwa fulani ameaga? Kwa kweli Mulukoba kilikuwa kijiji chenye ufanisi.

Kando na hayo, vyakula walivyokuwa navyo hasa samaki waliovuliwa mto Akanyo hususan kambare, walikuwa na ladha ya kupendeza. Okolo alifurahia sana samaki wa kukaushwa ‘kerewa’ namna wanakijiji walivyoita. Huyu alikuwa chaguo lake, mamake alipopika siku hiyo basi ukamilifu ulijaa moyoni mwake. Okolo alitumai kuwa atakapooa, basi mkewe ni sharti afahamu kuwa ‘kerewa’ ndicho chakula chake. Mto huu pia ulikuwa kitovu cha michezo ya kitoto, ulikuwa na vivukio vitatu, kwa Alaki, kwa Nikola na Bobobo. Kidimbwi kizuri cha kupiga binzi kilikuwa kivukio cha Nikola. Vivukio hivi viliitwa majina haya kutokana na mwenye ardhi palipo kivukio hicho. Mazingira ya pale pia yalimpendeza. Hili humfanya akumbuke hadithi aliyosoma chuo kikuu ya E. Kezilahabi kuhusu Mayai Waziri wa Maradhi wakiogelea mtoni. Enzi hizo za miaka ya tisini mwanzo mtu hakujisumbua na lazima lazima za sabuni. Mradi umeona maji, kulikuwa na mawe ya kusugua mguu pale mtoni, wengine wangetumia mchanga nayo sabuni ilikuwa harita au matawi ya mti walioita ‘sabuni ya wazee’. Yaani wakati huo binadamu alitumia mali asili kwenye shughuli zake za kila siku.Leo hii anapojitia marashi na hata mkewe kumkumbusha aina za sabuni nzuri, hucheka pasi yeyote kutambua kiini cha kicheko hicho.

Je, ukarimu nao wa wanakijiji. Enzi hizo watu walisaidiana. Anakumbuka babake akiwaalika wanakijiji katika sherehe tu za burudani. Atoka mchezo tiriri akiongoza burudani huku wengine wakila na kunywa. Bangaradesi mmoja wa wanakijiji angecheza wimbo wa Atoka kwa miondiko yote. Huo ndio ukamilifu uliokuwepo. Anakumbuka wagema wawili waliofahamika sana , Akong’o na Majimaji. Majimaji alikuwa rafiki wa dhati wa babake, kila mara babake angetaka kuonja kinywaji, Okolo angeshika njia hadi kwake. Pombe aliyoenzi sana babake ni ‘chang’aa. Akongo alikuwa mmoja wa wagema wapenzi wa babake, alipotumwa kununua pombe, kila mara Akongo angempa kiasi kwenye gilasi kama mbinu ya kumkumbusha ukamilifu wa mwanamume Mulukoba kwani waliokosa kunywa pombe walionekana wanyonge katika jamii. Ukweli ni kuwa Okolo alionja pombe zote, hata zingine kubugia, lililompiga mshipa kila mara ni habari ingewafikia walimu wake, hilo tu lingempa kwaheri ya masomo.

Katika shughuli hizi zote, Okolo alishauriwa na mamake kutilia maanani masomo. Ni kutokana na hali hii ukaamua kupea masomoni kwa matumaini ya kuwa kuajiriwa na vilevile kufaa kijiji chake.

Ni miaka kumi na mitano baada ya Okolo kutimiza ndoto yake. Leo hii ni mkurugenzi wa matibabu katika mojawapo wa hospitali nchini. Hatua zake za mwanzo alizofanya ni kuenda kuwafaa wenzake na wanyonge kijijini, hususan wale waliosoma nao ambao hawakufaulu kielimu. Amefadhili wanafunzi wengi mayatima hadi shule ya upili. Ndoto yake ya kufaa kijiji chake, ule ustaarabu na ujamaa ndiyo- azma yake. Gari alilonunua angalabu humsaidia yeyote mwenye safari ya dharura au hata mgonjwa. Kwa kuwa anafanya kazi mjini, yeye hupenda kuwaletea wanawake kanga. Kwa kweli miaka mitano tu jina lake lilienea na kutawala Mulukoba na kuvuka mipaka zaidi. Japo babake ameaga, amewahi kuita kikundi cha wacheza ngoma cha ‘Alaki’ katika hafia ya kumkumbuka babake.

Kwa kweli, malezi aliyopata kwa misingi ya ujamaa ni tiyara inayompeperusha. Kila mara atokapo mjini, yeye husalimia angalabu kila jirani yake. Mapeni yakiwa mfukoni hakosi kumuani mwenye taabu. Lakini kwa sasa, Okolo ameanza kusadiki kisa alichosoma kwenye riwaya ya Said Ahmed ya utengano kuwa hakuwa kijichobadilika ila mabadiliko yenyewe. Okolo amejipata tu ni yeye anayegonga mlango ya watu kuwajulia hali. Hata majirani waliofana kama yeye hawajali. Kutia msumari kwenye kidonda ni kuwa ukarimu wake umekuwa mada ya minong’ono kijijini.

Alipotangaza kuwania udiwani hakujua kuwa ilikuwa ni mbinu ya kuchunguza ufanisi wake. Juzi amepata habari kuwa kuna baadhi ya wanaodai kuwa yeye ni mwizi wa mali ya umma, wengine wanadai ana mazingaumbwe. Ajabu ni kuwa kuna wanaodai kuwa aila yake haijawahi kuwa na kiongozi hata mzee wa kijiji, hivyo basi hana nafasi pale. Kinachomkata maini zaidi ni kuna vidudu watu wanaopiga simu mjini kuchunguza kitovu cha hela zake. Lililomfikisha hatua ya leo ni kuwa amesikia kuwa kuna wale wanaomkejeli mamake kuwa muuza mboga tu atawezaje kuzaa kiongozi. Lo! Dunia ni hadaa, amesalimu amri!

**Maswali**

(a) Onyesha namna usasa na ukale umejitokeza kwenye kifungu hiki. (alama 2)

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(b) Fafanua namna swala la kinyume limeendelezwa na mwandishi. (alama 5)

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(c) Thibitisha kuwa jamii hii ina ustaarabu. (alama 2)

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(d) Tambua matatizo manne katika jamii hii. (alama 4)

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e) Eleza msamiati ufuatao kama uliyotumika katika kifungu. (al 2)

1. kwaheri ya masomo. ………………………………………..
2. amesalimu amri……………………………………………….

2. **MUHTASARI**: (alama 15)

*Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali.*

Katika kipindi cha miaka iliyopita, kumekuwa na mfumko wa bei ya bidhaa muhimu hivi kwamba idadi kubwa ya raia wanalala njaa. Uchunguzi uliofanywa na mashirika ya kijamii kuhusu bei ya bidhaa hizo umeonyesha kuwa familia za kawaida zinatumia nusu ya mapato yao kununua chakula. Bila shaka yoyote, hili ni janga linaloendelea kutokota. Tunafahamu kuwa kupanda kwa bei ya petroli kimataifa kumechangia kuongezeka kwa bei hiyo ya vyakula, kwa namna moja au nyingine.

Mbali na vyakula, gharama ya kupanga nyumba, maji, stima na mafuta imepanda kwa muda wa miezi mitatu iliyopita kati ya Desemba na Januari 2017. Kwa mujibu wa Benki ya duniailiyozinduliwa hivi majuzi, kupanda kwa bei ya vyakula kumesukuma familia nyingi katika lindi la umaskini.

Ingawa serikali haina uwezo wa kudhibiti baadhi ya sababu zinazochochea kuongezeka kwa bei ya chakula nchini, haipaswi kutulia tuli ikisubiri suluhisho litokee kisadfa. Inasikitisha kwamba viongozi wetu wanatumia muda mwingi kuchapa siasa huku raia wa kawaida wakiendelea kuumia. Iweje basi katika vikao vyao vya hadhara wanasiasa wanatumia muda mwingi kuzungumzia maswala ya kugawanya wananchi na kufichua njama za kuwaangamiza wapinzani wao badala ya kueleza namna watakavyokabiliana na janga lililopo la njaa. Ni lini watafahamu kwamba hauwezi kumtawala mtu mwenye njaa?

Kwa muda mrefu, baa la njaa limekuwa likihusishwa na maeneo ya kaskazini mwa nchi yetu; lakini kama uchunguzi ulivyoonyesha, familia nyingi nchini zinaumia na wengi hawawezi kumudu bei ya bidhaa muhimu kama sukari, unga, mafuta ya kupikia na kadhalika.

Wakati umewadia kwa serikali kuchukua hatua madhubuti kwa kuwa kama ilivyo ni vigumu kumtawala mtu aliye na tumbo tupu na ambaye hajijui wala hajitambui kuhusu atakapopata lishe.

(a) Ukizingatia taarifa uliyosoma, fafanua athari za mfumko wa bei kwa wananchi.

(maneno 35 - 40) (Alama 6 1 mtiririko) (alama 6)

**Matayarisho**

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**Nakala safi**

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(b) Eleza mambo muhimu anayoyazungumzia mwandishi katika aya za mwisho nne.

(maneno 60-65) (Alama 8, 1 mtiririko) (alama 9)

**Matayarisho**

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**Nakala safi**

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**3. SARUFI**

1. Andika neno lenye kikwamizo sighuna cha ufizi, irabu ya mbele wastani, nazali ya midomo na irabu ya chini kati. (al. 2)

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1. Bainisha uamilifu wa viambishi katika neno lifuatalo (al 2)

Viliwavyo

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1. Eleza muundo wa silabi katika neno mbilikimo. (al 2)

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1. Tunga sentensi moja yenye kiwakilishi cha A-unganifu, kitenzi kishirikishi kipungufu na kijalizo. (al 2)

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1. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo katika wingi (al 2)

Mwanafunzi huyo akisoma kwa bidii atapita

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F. Ainisha vihusishi katika sentensi zifuatazo (al 2 )

1. Tunu ni mrembo kama mama yake

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1. Watawasili kufikia juma lijalo

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G. Tambua virai katika sentensi (al 2 )

Wenye bidii kazini wamesifiwa sana bungeni

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1. Tunga sentensi sahihi ukitumia kiunganishi cha kulinganisha (al 2 )

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1. Andika katika usemi wa taarifa (al 2 )

“Wanasiasa hawa wenu wakipigana hivi wataharibu nchi” Rais alisema

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1. Changanua sentensi kwa jedwali (al 4 )

Jirani aliyenisaidia juzi ataondoka mwaka ujao.

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1. Onyesha yambwa katika sentensi ifuatayo (al 3 )

Alawi alifumiwa mkeka mzuri na shangaziye kwa miyaa

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1. Tambua aina za vishazi katika sentensi (al 2)

Lazima nile lishe bora ili niwe mwenye afya

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1. Ainisha sentensi ifuatayo ukitumia vigezo viwili vikuu. (al 2)

Wanafunzi walikuwa wakiamka mapema

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1. Bainisha maana mbili za sentensi ifuatayo (al 2 )

Mapunda alisema kuwa mkewe amesafiri

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1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika wingi (al 1 )

Onyesha kivumishi katika sentensi ifuatayo

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1. Geuza sentensi zifuatazo katika nyakati na hali katika mabano (al 2 )
2. Wanafunzi wanafanya mtihani ( ujao hali timilifu)

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1. Mtoto amekunywa maziwa (uliopita hali ya kuendelea)

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1. Huku ukitoa mifano mwafaka onyesha miundo miwili ya ngeli ya U-ZI (al 2 )

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1. Tunga sentensi sahihi yenye kitenzi halisi (al 1 )

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1. Andika sentensi upya kulingana na maagizo (al 2 )
2. Miti ilikatwa Nairobi ( tumia viwakilishi vya maneno yaliyopigiwa msitari

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1. Mtoto amekula wali ( geuza katika kauli ya kutendwa)

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1. Onyesha matumizi ya KI katika sentensi hizi (al 2 )
2. Hakijapikiwa

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(ii) Alinunua kimeza hafifu

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**4. ISIMUJAMII**

MTU 1: Una shida gani?

MTU 2: Kichwa chaniwanga, tumbo lanisokota na ninahisi uchovu mwingi. Nisaidie

tafadhali.

MTU 1: Pole, afya yako itakuwa shwari. Hizi tembe hapa zitakusaidia kupunguza maumivu.

Unapaswa kuzitumia mara tatu kwa siku…

(a) (i) Tambua sajili hii ( alama 2)

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1. Kwa kutolea mfano, andika sifa tatu ambazo zingetumika katika sajili hii

( alama 3)

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(b) Umepewa jukumu la kuendesha shughuli ya mazishi kijijini mwako. Fafanua sifa tano za lugha utakayotumia wewe na waombolezaji wengine. (alama 5)

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