**JINA …………….………………………… TAREHE……………..**

**NAMBA YAKO …………..………… SAHIHI……………………**

**102/2**

**KARATASI YA 2**

**NOVEMBA 2021**

**MUDA: SAA 2½**

***@West practice papers-2021***

**Hati ya Kuhitimu Elimu ya Sekondari Kenya(KCSE)**

**MAAGIZO KWA MTAHINIWA**

**Jibu maswali yote.**

**Majibu yote yaandikwe katika nafasi zilizoachwa katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.**

**Karatasi hii ina kurasa 17. Watahiniwa ni lazima waangalie kama 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** | **80** |  |

**SEHEMU YA A. UFAHAMU (alama 15)**

**Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali**.

Nchi nyingi za ulimwengu unaoendelea au uliokuwa ukiitwa ulimwengu wa tatu zimegawika sehemu mbili mbili. Sehemu hizi zinazidi kutoshabihiana kila uchao. Zinatengana kiasi cha kukaribia kupigiwa mfano wa masafa ya ardhi na mbingu, Sehemu zenyewe ni mijini na mashambani. Sehemu hizi, hasa ukizitia katika mizani ya hali na jinsi za watu za maisha, zimetofautiana mno. Kiasi cha totauti hizi ni kikubwa hadi kuonekana kama kwamba hazina uhusiano kamwe, mithili nchi mbili tofauti.

Hebu sasa tuzingatie yale yanayozifanya sehemu hizi kukosa kufanana. Hapa tutawajibika kuzingatia tofauti zilizo bayana baina ya watu wa shamba na mjini, hasa kufungamana na jinsi wanavyoendesha maisha yao.

Jambo lililo wazi ni kwamba watu wa mashambani hawajapiga hatua ya maana kuhusu jinsi wanavyotakikana kuishi katika karne ya ishirini na moja. Watu hawa bado wanaishi kama walivyoishi mababu zao. Hawahisi halahala ya jambo lolote. Mategemeo yao ni mashamba; usubiriwe msimu mzuri wa mvua, watu walime, Mungu akineemesha kilimo, wavune mavuno mema, basi. Wikishayatia maghalani wachukue kidogo kidogo na kutayarisha chakula. Chakula kikiwa tayari, wale, walale, siku nyingine warudie mkondo uo huo wa kuendesha maisha yao.

Watu hawa maisha yao yamepangika mikondo mitatu tu: kuzaliwa, kuoa au kuolewa na kufa. Zaidi ya mikondo hii, maisha ya viumbe hawa hayana mabadiliko makubwa. Mabadiliko hayapendelewi sana huko mashambani. Huko wanaume ni mabwana, wanawake ni mfano wa vijakazi na watoto hawana tofauti kubwa na watwana. Mwanamume akikohoa, mkewe akimbilie kulikokoholewa na watoto watetemeke. Wanawake na watoto wa shamba hawana hata haki ya kunena wala hawajui haki ni nini.

Kwa upande mwingine, mjini kuna viwanda, kuna magari na kuna vyombo vingi sana vya maendeleo ya kisiku hizi. Watu wa mjini ni watu wa ulimwengu kote, wala si watu wa mji mmoja tu. Watu wa mji wowote ulimwenguni huweza kuwasiliana na wenzao wa miji mingine kokote kule ulimwenguni kwa njia ya simu au hata ya tarakilishi. Watu wa mjini huweza kuona lolote litokeapo kokote ulimwenguni, hata papo kwa papo kwa njia ya runinga. Pia kwa watu wa mjini, kuona kiumbe kidogo kabisa kisichoweza kuonekana kwa macho si ibura hata kidogo.

Kiumbe cha aina hiyo huonekana kupitia mangala. Na kwa wale wameondokea kuwa manajimu wa kisasa, kuziona sayari na thurea zilizo mbali sana nasi kupitia ningala ni jambo la kawaida sana.

Watu wa mjini huwa na mabadiliko mengi sana katika maisha yao, wala sio mikondo aina tatu tu. Kwa mfano, wanawake wa mjini hawakubali tena kuonewa na wanaume. Wanajua sana maslahi yao na wameiweka menke yao mbele; yaani mahali pao katika jamii, wakiwa wao ni wanawake. Hawaoni tofauti kati ya **menke** yao na ile ya wanaume. Kwa sababu hiyo wameondokea kupigania haki sawa na wanaume bila kulegeza kamba. Huku kupambana kimaisha kama wapambanavyo wanaume kumewafanya wanawake mijini kutowaogopa tena wanaume na kufanikiwa kufanya kazi za kusifika kama vile uwakili, udaktari, uhandis, urubani na nyinginezo zilizokuwa zikifanywa na wanaume tu. Wanawake wengine hata ni maprofesa! Kweli watu wa mijini wameendelea.

**Maswali**

1. Toa tofauti zinazosemekana ni bayana baina ya maisha ya watu wa shamba na yale ya watu wa mijini. (alama 2)

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b) Rejelea neno “Mungu” katika aya ya tatu na neno “kiumbe” katika aya ya nne. Bainisha uhusiano uliopo baina ya maneno haya mawili, hasa ukizingatia jinsi yalivyotumiwa katika habari. Je, matumizi haya yanakupa hisia gani? (alama 2)

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1. Unadhani mwandishi ana maana gani anaposema ya kwamba huko mashambani “wanawake ni mfano wa vijakazi na watoto hawana tofauti kubwa na watwana?

(alama 2)

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1. Orodhesha vifaa vyovyote vinne vinavyotajwa katika taarifa, kisha ueleze umuhimu wa kila kimojawapo. (alama 4)

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(e) “Watu wa mijini ni watu wa ulimwengu kote”. Hapa mwandishi anamaanisha. (alama 2)

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(f) (i) Ni nini maana ya neno ‘menke’? (alama1)

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(ii) Mwandishi anamalizia taarifa yake kwa kusema “Kweli watu wa mijini wameendelea.” Kwa muhtasari, ni tabia gani za wanamji zinazomfanya akiri hivyo? (alama2)

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**SEHEMU YA B. UFUPISHO (Alama 15)**

Viwanda ni nguzo na mojawapo ya misingi ya maendeleo ulimwenguni.viwanda hivi ni muhimu kwa kuwa ndivyo vinavyoigeuza malighafi yanayopatikana na kuwa bidhaa zinazoweza kutumiwa na watau.katika nji zinazoendelea ,ambazo hazina uwezo mkubwa wa mitaji. Viwanda vinavyoimarika ni vile vidogo.Hivi ni viwanda ambavyo huhusisha amali za mikono.Kuimarika kwa viwanda vivi hivi vidogo kutokana na sababu kadha.

Nchi zinazoendelea huwa na masoko finyu hasa kwa kuzingatia uwezo wa ununuzi wa wanaolengwa na bidhaa za viwanda.katika msingi huu viwanda vikubwa vitawiwa vigumu kufanya biashara katika mazingira ambako masoko yake ni finyu au utashi wa bidhaa zake sio mkubwa.viwanda vidogo pia vina uwezo wa kuwaajiri wafanyikazi wengi hasa kwa kuwa havina uwezo wa kugharamia mashine.Uajiri huu wa wafanyikazi wengi ni muhimu katika maeneo mengi ambako tatizo la uajiri ni mojawapo wa matatizo sugu.Tofauti na mataifa ya kitasnia,mataifa yanayoendelea hayana mifumo imara ya kuwakimu watu wasio na kazi.Utegemezi wa jamaa wanaofanya kazi kwa hivyo unakuwa nyenzo ya pekee ya kuyamudu maisha

Kuanzisha viwanda vidogo vidogo hakuhitaji mtaji mkubwa tofauti na viwanda vikubwa.Hali hii inasahilisha uwezekano wa watu wengi kujasurisha shughuli yoyote ile.Sambamba na suala hili ni kuwa ni rahisi kujaribisha bidhaa mpya kwa kiwango kidogo cha kiwanda kidogo.Ikiwa mzalishaji yeyote atazalisha bidhaa mpya kwa mapana,kwa mfano,kama ilivyo kwa viwanda vikubwa ,pana uwezekano wa kupata hasara kubwa.Huenda utashi wa bidhaa hizo uwe mdogo ukilinganishwa na ugavi wa bidhaa zenyewe.

Majaribio mazuri huwa ni kwa kiwango kidogo.Kuwepo kwa viwanda vodogo huwa ni chocheo kubwa la usambazaji wa viwanda hata katika maeneo ya mashambani.Hali hii inahakikisha kuwa nafasi za ajira zimesambazwa nchini hali ya ambayo inasaidia kuhakikisha kuwa pana mweneo mzuri wa kimapato nchini.Mweneo huu wa mapato unachangia katika kuboresha uwezo wa kiununuzi wa umma.Huu ni msingi muhimu wa maendeleo. Upanuzi na ueneaji wa viwanda vidogo vidogo ni msingi mkubwa wa kujitegemea kiuchumi.Aghalabu viwanda vikubwa huegemea kwenye mitaji ya mashirika ya kimataifa na huwa msingi wa kuendelezwa kwa utegemezi wa kiuchumi.

Licha ya faida zake,ueneaji au kutanda kwa viwanda hukabiliwa na matatizo mbalimbali.Tatizo la kwanza linahusiana na mtaji.Lazima pawepo na mbinu nzuri za kuweka akiba ili kuwe na mtaji wa kuanzishia biashara. Njia mojawapo ya kufanya hivi ni kwa kutegemea masoko ya mitaji ambayo katika mataifa mengi hayajaendelezwa vyema.I nakuwa vigumu katika hali hii basi kupata pesa za uuzaji wa hisa kwenye masoko hayo.

Tatizo jingine linalotokana na ukosefu wa mikopo ya muda mrefu ya kibiashra kwa wenye viwanda vidogo vidogo.Mikopo ya aina hii huwa muhimu hasa pale ambapo anayehusika ana mradi wa kununua bidhaa kama mashine.Mikopo ya muda mfupi inayopatikana kwenye mabenki huweza kuwashinda wengine kutokana na viwango vya riba kuwa juu.Haimakikniki kwa viwanda kama hivi kukopa kutoka nje ya nchi zao.Juhudi za kuendeleza viwanda hivi huweza pia kukwamizwa na tatizo la kawi kama vile umeme. Gharama za umeme huenda ziwe juu sana.Isitoshe,si maeneo yote ambayo yana umeme.Matatizo mengine huhusiana na ukosefu wa maarifa ya kibiashara.Ukosefu wa stadi za ujasiriamali au kuwa na ujasiri wa kujiingiza kwenye shughuli fulani na miundo duni.

Ili kuhakikisha kwamba viwanda vimekuzwa na kuendelezwa kuna haja ya kuchukua hhatua kadhaa.kwanza,kuwepo kwa vihazisho kwa wanaoanzisha viwanda vidogo vidogo kama vile punguzo la kodi,kuhimiza kuanzishwa kwa viwanda vidogo vidogo na kutaka kuyapanua masoko kwa ajili ya bidhaa zinazozalishwa na viwanda hivyo.Aidha kuanzishwa na kupanuliwa kwa taasisi za kuendeleza upanuzi huo.Pana haja ya kuwekeza kwenye raslimali za kibinadamu;kuelimishwa na kupanua uwezo wao wa kuyaelewa mambo mbalimbali.Miundomsingi haina budi nayo kupanuliwa na kuimarishwa.Upo umuhimu pia wa kuongeza hazina inayotengewa maendeleo na ukuzaji wa viwanda ili kuharakisha maendeleo yake.Pana umuhimu wa kupambana na ufisadi unaoweza kuwa kikwazo kikubwa.Inahalisi kutambua ikiwa viwanda vitatanda nchini,uchumi wa nchi nao utapanda.

**Maswali.**

Kwa maneno **65-75** eleza ujumbe muhimu unaopatikana katika aya ya pili hadi ya nne.(Alama 8,1 utiririko)

**Matayarisho**

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(b) kwa maneno 50-55 fafanua mambo yanakwaza ukuaji wa viwanda.(alama 5,1 utiririko)

**Matayarisho**

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

a) i. Linganua sifa za konsonanti katika neno: (alama 2)

chaki

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ii. Andika neno lenye silabi mwambatano ya KKI. ( alama 1) …………………………………………………………………………………………………

b) Tunga sentensii mbili kutoa dhana tofauti za kiimbo. (alama 2)

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c) Kwa kutumia mifano,eleza dhana zifuatazo. (alama 2)

i.Mzizi

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ii.Shina

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d) Tunga sentensi kutumia nomino ya ngeli ya KU. (alama 2)

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e) Eleza matumizi mawili ya nukta mkato. (alama 2)

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f) Tumia nomino ya jamii pamoja na kivumishi cha pekee cha kusisitiza katika sentensi. (alama 2

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g) (i) Eleza maana ya kijalizo. (alama 1)

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(ii) Tunga sentensi yenye sehemu zifuatazo: (alama 2)

Kiima, kiarifa, shamirisho kitondo na shamirisho kipozi.

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h) Tunga sentensi yenye muundo huu; (alama 3)

KN (W+RH) + KT (TS+T)

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1. Andika kwa msemo wa taarifa. (alama 3)

“Sitakwenda dukani leo ila nitakwenda kesho,” nikamjibu

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j) Tunga sentensi yenye ‘na’ ya mtenda. (alama 1)

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k) Changanua sentensi hii kwa kielelezo cha matawi. (alama 4)

Umu na mwaliko walipokutana walikumbatiana.

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l) Iandike sentensi ya wakati ujao hali ya kuendelea: (alama 2)

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m) Ainisha sentensi ifuatayo ukitumia vigezo viwili. (alama 2)

Ukiona vyaelea jua vimeundwa.

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n) Andika sentensi ifuatayo kwa udogo. (alama 1)

Mbuzi huyo alipelekwa malishoni.

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o) Ainisha virai vitatu katika sentensi hii: (alama 3)

Mwanafunzi mwadilifu aliingia ndani ya bweni akawapata wote

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p) Chomoa ni kwa tendua , gandama ni ………………. na ogofya ni kwa …………………. (alama 2)

q) Unda nomino moja kutokana na vitenzi hivi. (alama 3)

* 1. Zawidi ……………………………………………………………………………
  2. Jua ……………………………………………………………………………
  3. Jaribu …………………………………………………………………………..

**4**. **ISIMU JAMII: (ALAMA 10)**

a) Kaida zifuatazo huathiri sajili za lugha vipi? (alama 2)

(i) Kiwango cha elimu

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(ii) Umri wa wazungumzaji.

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b) Eleza sifa zozote **nane** za sajili ya vijana. (alama 8)

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