**JINA:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NAMBARI\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**TAREHE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DARASA:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**SHULE:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**KISWAHILI-JARIBIO LA PILI 2021/22**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**KIDATO CHA NNE**

**SAA: 21/2**

**PAVEMENT FORM 4 TRIAL 2 EXAMINATION 2021/2022**

**Kenya certificate of secondary education (K.C.S.E)**

**MAAGIZO**

*Jibumaswaliyote*

**Matumiziyamtahinipekee**

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI PEKEE: -**

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

1. **UFAHAMU**  **(Alama 15)**

**Soma kifungukifuatachokishaujibumaswali**

.Ithibati ya maendeleoy a kiteknoloJia nchini Kenya tayari ipo.

Binafsi, nimeshuhudia teknolojia ya juu katika miundo ya simu na kompyuta, mifumo ya malipo ya kidijitali, mawasiliano na matumizi ya roboti yakizidi kurahisisha kazi katika sekta nyingi humu nchini.

Kila mwanauchumi atakubaliana nami kwa kuwa teknolojia ni nguzo muhimu katika kuongeza kiwango cha uzalishaji.

Lakini mbona uzalishaji umepungua katika miongo michache iliyopita ,katika kipindi ambapo teknolojia nyingi zilivumbuliwa? Sababu ni nini?

Nikichunguza data katika mataifa mengi ,hasa ya kiafrika,uzalishaji umepungua tangu mwanzo wa karne ishirini ya moja(21). Kumekuwa na sababu nyingi zilizochochea kushuka kwa utengenezaji wa bidhaa viwandani.

Sababu si teknolojia zenyewe bali ukosefu wakueneza teknolojia hizo kufikia kila mwananchi kwa mfano, program ya “my dawa” ni nzuri lakini ni wakenya wangapi wana uwezo wa kumiliki simu ya kisiasa ilikufaidika na huduma zake?

Ili kila mkenya aweze kumudu bei ya simu ya kisasa, basi uchumi wafaa kuimarika kiasi cha kuwa na hela za ziada za kununua vifaa vya kiteknolojia.

Kila mkenya na tambua kuwa ufisadi umelemaza kila sekta ya uchumi wetu,lakini hiki si kikwazo pekee cha teknolojia kukosa kuwafikia wananchi wamatabaka ya chini.

Hali hii pia inasababisha kampuni saba zilizokuwa zimeorodheshwa katika soko la hisa la Nairobi (NSE) kuondolewa kutokana na mapato ya chini kama licha ya kutumia teknolojia kuimarisha uzalishaji.

Kudorora kwa uzalishaji kunahusiana moja kwa moja na kupanuka kwa pengo na mapato baina ya matabaka mbalimbali ya kiuchumi. Kwa mfano ,kampuni ya Safaricom inapata faida kubwa zaidi kwa sababu teknolojia yake ya M-pesa imeenea kote,huku kampuni pinzani zikiumia.

Hivyo ,serikali kupitia mamlaka ya ushindani yafaa kuondoa vikwazo vinavyozua ushindani,nakuweka kanuni zinazozima ukiritimba.

Tukiachia kampuni chache umiliki wa soko husika, tutakuwa tunazuia kufurahia matunda yateknolojia, hakuna haja ya wagonjwa kukwama mashinani eti kwa sababu hawana simu za kupata huduma za kiafya kidijitali.

Teknolojia haitakuwa na maana iwapo mamilioni ya wakulima hawana uwezo wamiliki simu yenye apui na ya waunganishana soko la mazao yao pamoja na kuwaelekeza kwa maduka yenye dawa na mbegu za bei nafuu. Utazidi kuumia iwapo tutaachia Safaricom idhibiti soko la kutuma hela kidijitali.

Sera kuhusu teknolojia nchini zafaa kuboreshwa ilikuvumisha ubunifu na kueneza hadi mashinani.Kuna raha gani kuwa teknolojia nyingi zisizo saidia kukuwa kwa uchumi wetu? Teknolojia isiyoenea itazidi kulemaza uzalishaji tusipochukua hatua.

Maswali

a).Yape makala uliyoyasoma anwani mwafaka. **(alama.1)**

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b). Toa sababu za teknolojia kulemaza uzalishaji wa mali. **(alama. 4)**

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c) . Kwa mujibu wa makala haya ni nini umuhimu wa teknolojia.? **(alama.2)**

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(i) Idhibati………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

(ii) Ukiritimba…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. UFUPISHO **(alama 15)**

**Soma taarifaifuatayokishaujibumaswali.**

Ajira ya watoto ni tatizo sugu linalo kumba ulimwengu wa sasa, hasa katika nchi zinazoendelea. Jambo la kusikitisha ni kwamba hivi ndivyo ilivyo katika nchi nyingi za ulimwengu huu. Kuna idadi kubwa ya watoto wanaoajiriwa katika nyanja mbalimbali za jamii. Zipo sababu nyingi zinazo wasukuma watoto kutafuta ajira barani Afrika kwa mfano, familia nyingi huishi maisha ya ufukara hivi kwamba hushindwa kuyatimiza mahitaji muhimu hususan kwa watoto. Kupanda kwa gharama ya maisha kuna zidisha viwango vya umasikini. Ukosefu wa lishe pia huwafanya watoto kutoroka nyumbani kutafuta ajira. Janga la UKIMWI limesababisha kuwepo kwa idadi kubwa ya mayatima wanaoishia kutafuta ajira ili kuyakimu maisha. UKIMWI umezifanya familia nyingi kuwaondoa watoto shule iliwaweze kuajiriwa kwa lengo la kuanzisha pato la familia hizo. Watoto wengine hutoroka makwao kwa sababu ya maonevu. Maonevu haya ni kama vile kupigwa, kutukanwa kila wakati, kunyanyaswa kijinsia na kadhalika. Huko nje hutaabishwa kimwili na kiakili. Hufanyizwa kazi za sulubu zenye malipo duni au wasilipwe kabisa. Hili huwasononesha na kuathiri afya yao.

Uundaji wa umoja wa Afrika hivi majuzi ni hatua muhimu ya kushughulikia matatizo ya Afrika kama vile ajira ya watoto, kuzorota kwa miundo misingi, magonjwa, njaa, umaskini, ufisadi na ukabila. Katika kushughulikia haki za watoto, nchi za Afrika hazina budi kuzingatia masharti yalivyowekwa na umoja wa mataifa kuhusu haki za watoto. Nchi nyingi za Afrika ziliidhinisha mkataba wa masharti hayo ikiwemo nchi ya Kenya.

Nchi hizi basi lazima zishughulikie haki za watoto kupitia sheria za nchi. Watoto ni rasilmali muhimu na ndio tumaini la kuwepo kwa kizazi cha binadamu.

Maswali.

1. Eleza mambo yote muhimu anayozungumzia mwandishi katika aya ya kwanza.

**(maneno 6, 1 mtiririko)**

**Nakalachafu**

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**Nakala safi**

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(b) Bila kubadilisha maana aliyokusudia mwandishi, fupisha aya mbili za mwisho. (**maneno50 - 55**)

**(alama 7, 1 mtiririko)**

**Nakala chafu**

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**Nakala safi**

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)**

1. Andika maneno yenye miundo ifuatayo**(alama 2)**
2. Kikwamizo hafifu cha ufizi,irabu ya mbele kati,nazali ya midomoni,irabu ya chin ikati

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Nazali ya ufizi,Irabu ya juu mbele, kipasuo hafifu cha midomo,irabu ya nyuma kati

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1. Ainisha mofimu katika maneno yafuaatayo: **(alama 2)**

Asemavyo

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Mwangwi

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1. Tunga sentensi mbili kuonyesha matumizi mawili ya kiambishi `ni` **(alama 2)**

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1. Ainisha vitenzi katika sentensi: **(alama 3)**

Ndege yu taabani, hata hivyo anajaribu kujinasua.

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1. Tunga sentensi ukitumia kirai kihusishi kama kielezi. **(alama 1)**

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1. Unapo adhirika na jambo unasema hewala! Unaposhangilia timu yako kwa kupata ushindi unasema……………………………………..na unapotaka kitu kinusurike unasema………………. **(alama 2)**
2. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya kinyume: **(alama 2)**

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Wakimbizi walihama na wakavunja kambi.

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Nomino ya jamii, kirai kihusishi ,kitenzi kishirikishi, kielezo cha mahali.

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9.Bainisha kiima na chagizo katika sentensi ifuatayo: **(alama 2)**

Mtoto huyo mzuri alifika shuleni asubuhi na mapema.

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Wachezaji walishinda mechi wakatuzwa.

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11 Tunga sentensi na ubainishe shamrisho kitondo, kipozi na ala . **(alama 3)**

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12.Onyesha miundo miwili ya nomino katika ngeli ya A-WA **(alama 2)**

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13.Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo katika nafsi ya pili umoja. **(alama 2)**

Hataenda shuleni kesho.

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14.Eleza dhima ya tatu za viambishi tamati mbali na kauli ya kutenda/kiishio. **(alama 3)**

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i) Huyu wake alikuwa amefika lakini hatukumjua. **(alama 2)**

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ii) Mtoto wa Shangazi hucheka sana. **(alama 1)**

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17.Eleza maana tatu zinazojitokeza katika sentensi. **(alama 3)**

Niliona mamba.

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Madebe hayo yatasafirishwa pamoja na nyundo hizi.

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**ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10)**

Wewe ni mfanyibiashara katika Soko la Kongomawe. Fafanua sifa **kumi** za lugha utakayotumia ilikuwavutia wateja wako.

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