SEKONDARI MSINGI

G8

 2024

 UTATHMINI WA

 MWISHO WA MUHULA WA 1

 Kiswahili

MUDA

SAA 2

 **SHULE:** ……….……………………………………………………..……

 **JINA:** ……………….…………………..………………………...………..

 **NAMBARI YA MTIHANI……………………………. SAINI: …………………….**

 ***(YA MTATHMINI PEKEE)***

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| **ALAMA** | ***Below 40*** | ***40-59*** | ***60-79*** | ***80-100*** |
| ***KIWANGO*** | *CHINI YA MATARAJIO* | *KUKARIBIA MATARAJIO*  | *KUFIKISHA MATARAJIO*  | *KUZIDISHA MATARAJIO* |

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| --- | --- |
|  | **100%** |
| **ALAMA YA MWANAFUNZI** |  |
| **ASILIMIA** |  |
| **KIWANGO** |  |

 **YA MTAHINI PEKEE**

**Maagizo**

a.Andika jina lako na nambari yako ya mtihani katika nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu.

b. Tia sahihi yako kisha uandike tarehe ya mtihani katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu

c. Jibu maswali yote.

d. Majibu yote yaandikwe katika nafasi ulizoachiwa katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali

e. Majibu yote lazima yaandikwe kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.

f. Usitoe ukurasa wowote kutoka kwenye kijitabu hiki.

h. Watahiniwa ni lazima wahakikishe kwamba kurasa zote za karatasi hii zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yamo.

 **KWA MTAHINI PEKEE**

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| SWALI  | UPEO | ALAMA |
| 1 | UFAHAMU | 15 |   |
| 2 | UFUPISHO | 15 |   |
| 3 | LUGHA | 40 |   |
| 4 | ISIMUJAMII | 10 |   |
| 5 | INSHA | 20 |  |
| JUMLA | 100 |

**1. UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)**

**Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.**

Alipokuwa akiukemea utamaduni na dhana za kikabila katika nyimbo zake, marehemu Bob Marley aliufananisha ubepari na “wanyama wala watu.” Katika wimbo “Babylon System” (yaani mfumo wa kibepari), Marley alisema kuwa utamaduni huo ndio mzawa wa matatizo yote ya kiutawala ambayo yalikuwa yakiyakumba mataifa ya Weusi katika karne ya 20, wakati nchi zao zilikuwa zikitawaliwa na nchi za mataifa ya Ulaya.

Kwa mantiki hiyo, pengine Marley alikuwa na maono kuwa Afrika haingejikomboa kutoka kwa utumwa wa Kizungu, ikiwa ingeendelea kuziabudu na kuzishadidia tamaduni za Kimagharibi.

 Utabiri huo nauoanisha na yanayoendelea nchini, ambapo serikali ya Jubilee imeonekana kushindwa kabisa kuikabili saratani ya ufisadi, ambayo inahatarisha kuliangamiza taifa hili lenye uchumi dhalili.

Donda hili linazidi kuyatandaza mabawa yake kutoka, tisho kuu likiwa ni uvamizi wa taasisi “takatifu” ambazo tunazitegemea kulikabili donda hilo.

Ni nani tutategemea kukabiliana na rushwa ikiwa taasisi kama Bunge, Tume ya Maadili na Kukabiliana na Ufisadi (EACC) kati ya zingine muhimu zimepakwa tope na saratani hiyo?

Kimsingi yote tunayopitia ni matunda ya uasi wa tamaduni za Kiafrika na uegemezi wa mifumo ya Kizungu kama mihimili ya jamii na nchi zetu.

Ndoto za watetezi wa Uafrika na nafasi ya Weusi kama marehemu Malcom X na Martin Luther King, zilikuwa ni kuona kuwa wameungana kabisa kukabiliana na matatizo yaliyowakabili bila kuzingatia mazingara waliyokuwemo.

Pindi tu baada ya mataifa mengi ya Kiafrika kujinyakulia uhuru wao katika miaka ya hamsini na sitini, viongozi wakuu walioziongoza nchi hizo kama Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Mwalimu Julius Kibarage Nyerere kati ya wengine walianza harakati za kuliunganisha bara hili na kubuni Muungano wa Nchi za Kiafrika (OAU) japo ndoto hiyo haikufikia.

Kwa msingi huo, mhimili mkuu wa kiutawala ungekuwa ni mfumo wa kisosholisti, ambao ungekuwa nguzo kuu ya kuyaunganisha mataifa hayo.

Hata hivyo, migawanyiko mikubwa ilianza kushuhudiwa, huku baadhi ya mataifa yakianza kukabiliwa na mapigano ya wenyewe kwa wenyewe. Huo ndio ulikuwa mwanzo wa kutaasisika kwa maovu yote tunayoshuhudia sasa: ufisadi na tamaa ya kuogofya kutoka kwa viongozi wetu.

**Maswali**

**a.** Ipe taarifa hii anwani mwafaka. (alama 1)

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**b.** Onyesha mambo mawili makuu ambayo msanii aliyapinga.(alama 2)

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**c.** Kwa nini ubepari umelinganishwa na “wanyama wala watu”? (alama 2)

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**d.** Kwa mujibu wa taarifa eleza sifa za Bob Marley.(alama 2)

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**e.** Swala linalozungumziwa limerejelewa kama “Donda”.

i) Eleza mbinu ya lugha iliyotumika.. (alama 2)

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ii) Ni kweli kuwa donda hili laelekea kuwa gumu? Thibitisha.(alama 2)

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f. Tatizo hili la “donda” ni kama kujipalia makaa. Fafanua.(alama 2)

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g. Eleza maana ya maneno yafuatayo kwa mujibu wa taarifa. (alama 2)

i) Mhimili …………………………………………………………………………………………

ii.Taasisi

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**2. MUHTASARI**

***Soma taarifa ifatayo kwa makini kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata***.

Nchi nyingi duniani zimetia saini mkataba wa umoja wa mataifa kuhusu haki za watoto.

Haki ni mambo mema ambayo watoto wanastahili kutendewa. Kwa kutia saini, nchi hizi

zimetangaza kujitolea kwao kuzilinda na kuhahakikisha kuwa hakuna ukiukaji wake na

kuwa watoto wote katika himaya zao wananufaika kutokana na haki hizi.

 Miongoni mwa haki hizi ni kuwa kila mtoto ana haki ya kuishi na kupata chakula cha kutosha na chenye viinilishe bora. Pili, kila mtoto ana haki ya kupata elimu. Elimu hii inafaa kutolewa bila ada na iwe inayofaa na inayopatikana kwa urahisi.Kisha kila mtoto ana haki ya kutopigwa na kutodunishwa kwa namna yoyote, iwe kitabaka, kirangi, kijinsia na vinginevyo. Mtoto ana haki pia kutolazimishwa kufanya kazi za kiutumwa, nzito na za kushurutishwa. Hali kadhalika, ana haki ya kuishi katika nyumba au makazi bora na salama, kutunzwa na kulindwa dhidi ya hali yoyote inayoweza kumhatarisha. Anatakiwa ashirikishwe katika kufanya maamuzi. Fauka ya haya, ana haki ya kupata huduma za afya,mahitaji maalum,michezo, upendo na habari. Isitoshe,anastahili kuheshimiwa kimawazo na kihisia. Haki hizi zinatakiwa kulindwa na kila mwanajamii, hivyo serikali za mataifa mengi zimeshirikisha haki hizi katika katiba za nchi zao na sheria zao.

Walakini haki hizi bado zinakiukwa. Watoto wengi kote duniani bado wananyimwa haki zao. La kusikitisha 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 chenye lishe bora. Kwao kutarajiwa mlo awamu tatu kwa siku ni njozi kwani hata awamu moja ni adimu kupata.

Watoto wengi katika mataifa yenye fujo na ghasia hutekwa na kutumikishwa vitani. Viongozi katika mataifa haya hawafanyi kitu ila kutazama tu wakati watoto wanaotakiwa kuwalinda wanageuzwa kuwa mibaba ya kuua na 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 wanatakiwa kuwa wamelindwa majumbani, na shuleni na wazazi wao na serikali.

Jukwaa la vijiji vya mataifa ya ulimwengu wa tatu limesheheni watoto wasioenda shule kwa sababu ya lindi la ufukara uliokithiri. Elimu ya bure inayogusiwa katika haki za watoto haipo. Wanaong’ang’ana iwepo ni kana kwamba ni waota ndoto mchana. Jiulize watoto wangapi sasa hivi wamo majumbani bila kwenda shuleni kutokana na ukosefu wa karo? Wangapi wamo mitaani wakivuta na kunusa gundi huku wakiombaomba vishilingi?

Hali ilivyo sasa hivi inadai kuwa mimi na wewe tufanye hima na kuungana mikono kutafuta suluhisho la kudumu kuhusu haki za watoto. Twapasa kuhimiza serikali zetu kufanya kila ziwezavyo kuhakikisha kuwa watoto wote wamo shuleni. Nasi tushirikiane kutoa huduma kwa watoto na kukomesha dhuluma, mateso na dhiki kwao. Haitoshi kupeleka miswada mbungeni kuhusu haki za watoto na kuipitisha kuwa sheria. Twastahili kubadilisha misimamo yetu kuhusu haki hizi na kuzilinda kwa dhati bali si kwa chati.

**Maswali**

a) Fupisha aya mbili za kwanza. ( maneno 65-70) ( alama 8,utiririko 2 )

Matayarisho

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Nakala safi

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b)Eleza ni vipi ukiukaji wa haki za watoto unaweza kuepukwa . ( maneno 30-35) (alama 4 , utiririko 1 )

Matayarisho

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**3.** **MATUMIZI YA LUGHA / SARUFI**

a)Eleza sifa bainifu za sauti /j/. (alama 2 )

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b) Fafanua maana ya shadda. (alama 2)

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c)Bainisha mofimu **- LI-** katika tungo hii. (alama 3 )

Alivyolikimbilia

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d) Bainisha shamirisho kipozi na kitondo katika sentensi hii. (alama 2)

 Nyanya ametengezewa kitanda kizuri na mjukuu wake. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

e) Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa njia ya matawi.

Bakari, Roda na Hirsi wamefurahi kupita mtihani. (Alama 4)

f) Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo :- (alama 2)

 Kuliko na vita kwahitaji amani.

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g)Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo katika wakati ujao hali timilifu wingi.

Msomi hakutuzwa siku hiyo. (alama 2 )

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h) Tunga sentensi mbili kuonyesha matumizi mawili tofauti ya parandesi. (alama 2)

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i) Toa maana mbili ya sentensi ifuatayo:

Leteni! (alama 2 )

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j. Eleza matumizi matatu ya kiambishi “**ku”** (alama 3)

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K. Tunga sentensi sahihi ukitumia vitenzi vifuatavyo katika hali ya kufanyiza. ( alama 3 )

i)- La

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ii)- Nywa

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iii) -Fa

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L. Andika upya sentensi kwa kutumia ‘O’ rejeshi tamati. ( alama 2)

 Gari lililoanguka si lile unalolizungumzia.

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M. Unda nomino kutokana na kivumishi kifuatacho: ( alama 1 )

Tepetevu

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N. Ainisha vihusishi vilivyopigiwa mstari.

Atieno ndiye mtoto wa mwisho wa Ojwang lakini ni mwerevu kuliko wengine. (alama 2)

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O. Andika sentensi ifuatayo kwa kufuata maagizo .

Nimewaleta askari kituoni ili wawalinde wananchi wote wanaosumbuliwa na majambazi.

 (alama 3 )

Anza:

Wananchi…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

P. Andika sentensi hii katika hali ya ukubwa wingi. (alama 2)

 Ng’ombe mnono atachinjiwa wachezaji.

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Q. Taja uamilifu wa maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari. (alama 2 )

i)Hapa ni pangu.

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ii)Haraka yako itakuponza.

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R) Andika neno lenye muundo huu. (alama 1)

 KKKKI

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 **4. Isimu Jamii**

 i. Eleza maana ya lugha (alama 2)

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ii. Eleza mambo manne yanayopeleka kufifia / kufa kwa lugha. (alama 8 )

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**KUANDIKA**

**INSHA**

Andika insha itakayo mlizia kwa maneno haya

**………………….bila shaka hapo ndipo nilipokiri uhakiki wa methli kwamba mla nawe hafi nawe bali mzaliwa nawe.**

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