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

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

**SAHIHI YA MTAHINIWA ....................................................**

**102/2**

**KARATASI YA PILI**

**(LUGHA)**

**MUDA :SAA 2 ½**

**NZAUI SUB COUNTY FORM 4 ENTRANCE EXAM 2015**

***Hati ya kuhitimu kisomo cha sekondari Kenya (K.C.S.E)***

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**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI YA PILI**

**(LUGHA)**

**MAAGIZO:**

* *Andika* ***namba yako*** *na* ***jina lako*** *katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu*
* *Weka* ***sahih****i yako na****tarehe*** *ya mtihani katika nafasi zilizoachwa hapo juu.*
* *Jibu maswali* ***yote****.*
* *Andika Majibu yako katika nafasi zilizoachwa katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali*
* *Karatasi hii ina kurasa* ***9*** *zilizopigwa chapa.Watahiniwa ni lazima waangalie kama kurasa zote za karatasi hii zimepigwa chapa*
* *Watahiniwa ni lazima wahakikishe kwamba kurasa* ***zote*** *za karatasi hii zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote yamo.*

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI PEKEE:-**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SWALI** | **UPEO** | **ALAMA** |
| 1 | 15 |  |
| 2 | 15 |  |
| 3 | 40 |  |
| 4 | 10 |  |
| **JUMLA** | **80** |  |

**UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)**

 Mafuta yanayopatikana kwenye fukwe za bahari , moshi wa magari , takataka na bidhaa nyinginezo zinazotupwa hapa na hapa ni vichafuzi vya mazingira. Vichafuzi huadhiri afya zetu na kuathiri wanyama na mimea. Wanadamu wanayachafua mazingira yao kwa kila aina ya bidhaa mbaya za kikemikali zinazotoka viwandani mwa kawi / nguvu . Bidhaa hizo ni matokea ya maisha ya siku hizi anayoishi binadamu.

 Licha ya ukweli huu , ni muhimu kujua kuwa uchafuzi wa mazingira haukuanza leo. Miaka na miaka iliyopita , viwanda vimekuwa vikitoa mawingu makubwa ya moshi yenye sumu. Hata hivyo uchafuzi wa mazingira umeongeza mara dufu kutokana na kuongezeka kwa viwanda. Uchafuzi umesambaa ardhini , kwenye anga na majini. Msambao huu unapatikana katika pembe zote za ulimwengu wetu. Je , kuna aina zipi za uchafu?

 Kwanza, kuna uchafu wa hali ya anga. Huko juu angani kuna tabaka linalojulikana kama ozoni. Tabaka hili ni aina ya gesi ya oksijeni na linaunda kinga fulani dhidi ya miale ya jua. Miale hiyo ya jua huweza kusababisha saratani ya ngozi inapomfikia binadamu. Hata hivyo , uchafu wa mazingira unaelekea kuliathiri tabaka hili vilevile baadhi ya kemikali zinazotumiwa katika jokofu au kwenye mikebe ya marashi ya kupulizia na upakiaji bidhaa , huuharibifu ukanda huo.

 Uchafu mwingine niuchafuzi wa kiajali , uchafuzi huu hutokea bila binadamu kukusudia. Mfano mzuri ni meli inayovuja mafuta baharini. Mafuta haya huwaathiri na kuwaua wanyama wanaoishi baharini kama samaki na ndege na hata kuyaharibu mazingira yenyewe.

 Miji mikubwa hukubwa na uchafuzi mwingine unaohusiana na kuwako kwa idadi kubwa ya magari . Magari haya hutoa moshi unaochanganya gesi ambazo huungana na nyingine zinazoletwa na viwanda vikubwa . Mchanganyiko huu unapoungana na maji , husababisha mvua ya aside. Mvua hii huweza kuiua mimea , kuathiri majengo na hata kuwaua wanyama wa pori ambayo huenda wakayatumia maji hayo. Magari hayo hutoa moshi uliochanganyika na madini aina ya risasi a,mbayo huweza kuathiri siyo tu mazingira bali pia mfumo wa akili wa binadamu.

 Uchafuzi mkubwa ni utupwaji ovyo wa takataka. Fauka ya hayo watu hufukia ardhini takataka ambazo huweza kuwa na matokeo mabaya kwa sababu ya kupenyeza kwenye udongo na maji yanayotumiwa na watu na mimea. Kila siku tunatupa takataka bila kujali wala kukubali. Takataka hizi ni kama makopo , mifuko ya plastiki , mabaki ya sigara au maganda ya matunda . Baadhi ya takataka ni hatari kwa wanyama na nyingine huweza pia kusababisha majanga kama moto. Aidha , hufanya mazingira yaonekane machafu.

 Sote tunajukumu kubwa la kuchangia kupunguza uchafu wamazingira. Kwanza kuelimisha na kutambua umuhimu wa usafi wa mazingira yetu . Tunapaswa kutia takataka zetu kwenye vijalala maalum au mahali tunapoweza kuzichoma na kuzitekeleza. Tuhakikishe tunatunza vitu kama mifuko , chupa na kadhalika ambavyo huweza kuundwa upya na kutumika tena. Hali kadhalika , katika miaka ya hivi karibuni, kumekuwepo na juhudi za kuwahimiza wenye magari kutumia mafuta ya gari ambayo hayana madini ya risasi kwa njia hii tutasaidia kuyaboresha mazingira yetu. Vilevile pana umuhimu wa kutilia mkazo utumiaji wa bidhaa ambazo zinaweza kuoza na kuvunjikavunjika au kusagika na kuwa sehemu ya udongo. Hatua ya kwanz\a ya kupambanma na uchafuzi wa mazingira ni kujielimisha na kuwajibika. Kila mmoja akitoa mchango wake tutafanikiwa. Kumbuka: kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo.

a) Ongezeko la viwanda limechangiaje uchafuzi wa mazingira ? (alama 3)

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b) Tabaka la ozone huathiriwaje na uchafuzi? (alama 2)

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c) Eleza athari zozote tatu za kutotunza mazingira. (alama 3)

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d) Kwa nini miji mikubwa hukumbwa na uchafuzi kuliko sehemu nyingine? (alama 2)

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e) Eleza nui mbili za uchafuzi wa mazingira zilizotajwa katika kufungu hiki. (alama 2)

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f) Eleza maana ya msamiati ufuatao kama ulivyotumiwa katika kifungu. (alama 3)

 i) Msambao -........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ii) Makopo - ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

 iii) Kinga –

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**UFUPISHO: ALAMA 15**

**SOMA TAARIFA IFUATAYO KISHA UJIBU MASWALI:**

 Biashara ya kimataifa ni muhimu sana katika ukuaji wa uchumi wa nchi yoyote ile.Nchi mbalimbali zimekuwa zikitegemeana kwa namna moja na nyingine. Kwa mfano , nchi ya Kenya imekuwa ikiuza maua na mboga katika nchi za ng’ambo na kupata Fedha za kigeni ambazo hutumiwa humu nchini kuendeleza miradi mbalimbali ya maendeleo

 Biashara ya kimataifa huziwezesha nchi ambazo hazizalishi bidhaa na hata huduma mbalimbali kupata bidhaa hizo kutoka nchi nyingine zinazohusiana nayo kibiashara . Mathalan , Kenya ni nchi ambayo imekuwa ikitegemea kilimo lakini haijaendelea katika sekta ya viwanda. Kenya huagiza bidhaa kama vile vipuri vya magari na hata magari yenyewe kutoka nchi kama vile Japan. Nayo Kenya huuza mazao ya shambani kama vile pareto , chai na kahawa ng’ambo.

 Kupitia kwa biashara ya kimataifa , nchi hupata masoko kwa bidhaa zake. Kwa vile biashara ya kimataifa huziwezesha nchi husika kuzalisha bidhaa mahususi ambazo hazitahigharimu pesa nyingi kuzalisha , nchi hizo aghalabu huzalisha kiwango kikubwa cha bidhaa kuliko mahitaji yake ya nyumbani. Nchi basi hulazimika kutafuta masoko nje ya mipaka yake. Kwa njia hii uchumi wa nchi huendelea kuimarika.

 Aidha , biashara ya kimataifa huwezesha nchi kupata huduma za kitaaluma ambazo hazipatikani katika nchi husika. Kuna nyanja za kiuchumi ambazo huhitaji wataalamu mahususi. Kwa mfano , katika sekta ya matibabu nchini humu tumepata kwamba kuna baadhi ya magonjwa ambayo yanahitaji matibabu maalumu. Wanaougua magonjwa haya huagiziwa madaktari kutoka ngambo au hata kupelekwa ng’ambo kwa uchunguzi na matibabu zaidi.

 Biashara ya kimataifa hukuza ushirikiano wa kimataifa . Nyakati za majanga ya kimaumbile na hata mengine yanayosababishwa na kutowajibika kwa binadamu, nchi hupata husaidiza kutoka nchi za ng’ambo . Kwa mfano, wakati wa mkasa wa bomu wa 1998 , Kenya ilipata msaada wa kukabiliana na janga hili kutoka Israeli , Marekani , na hata Ujerumani ambako baadhi ya waathiriwa wa mkasa huo walipelekwa kwa matibabu zaidi. Ushirikiano huo wa kimataifa huwezesha wananchi kutoka nchi fulani kuenda kusomea na hata kufanya kazi katika nchi nyingine. Katika miaka ya hivi karibuni Wakenya wengi wamekuwa wakienda kusomea vyuo vikuu vya ng’ambo. Wengine wamediriki kupata kazi katika mashirika ya kimataifa katika nchi mbalimbali kama vile Afrika Kusini , Rwanda , Msumbiji na kadhalika.

 Biashara ya kimataifa husaidia kukuza ushindani kati ya nchi husika. Ushindani huu ni hakikisho la uzalishaji wa bidhaa za thamani bora . Kila nchi itafanya juu chini kuzalisha bidhaa ambazo zinaweza kukubalika katika soko la kimataifa. Pia wananchi wa nchi husika hupata aina tofauti za bidhaa badala ya kutegemea ainamoja tu ya bidhaa zinazozalishwa nchini mwao.

 Biashara ya kimataifa huleta ushirikiano wa kisiasa na uelewano zaidi kati ya madola mbalimbali. Mathalan muungano wa nchi za Afrika Mashariki – Kenya , Uganda na Tanzania , hauchangii tu kuleta manufaa ya kiuchumi bali huleta ushirikiano zaidi wa kisiasa.

 Ingawa biashara ya kimataifa ina natija , biashara hii huandamana na hasara mbalimbali. Biashara hii imesababisha kuwapo kwa masoko huru ambayo yameleta ushindani mkubwa kwa wafanyibiashara wadogo wa humu nchini. Baadhi ya wafanyibiashara wamelazimika kufunga biashara baada ya kufilisika. Ushuru mkubwa unaotozwa baadhi ya bidhaa zinazoingia huwafanya wananchi wengi kutofaidika kwa bidhaa na huduma kutoka nje. Aidha, kuna ucheleweshaji wa bidhaa zilizoagizwa. Bidhaa hizi mara nyingi huchukua muda kabla ya kutoka nchini , kwa hivyo wafanyibiashara wengi hulazimika kungojea kupata bidhaa hizi na kuwauzia wateja wao.

 Vilevile , kutokana na biashara ya kimataifa , bidhaa duni huweza kupenyezwa katika mataifa yanayoendelea. Pia baadhi ya wafanyibiashara wa kimataifa huchukua fursa hii kulangua dawa mbalimbali za kulevya ambazo huwaathiri vijana wa nchi husika. Wengine huhusika katika vitendo vya kigaidi kama vile ulipuaji wa majengo mbalimbali kwa bomu na mauaji ya wananchi wasio na hatia.

 Ni kweli kuwa biashara ya kimataifa ina hasara zake. Hata hivyo ni mhimili mkubwa wa uchumi wa mataifa machanga.

a) Kwa maneno yasiyozidi themanini , eleza umuhimu wa biashara ya kimataifa. (alama7)

 **Matayarisho**  (1 mtiririko)

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 **Jibu.**

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b) Kwa maneno maneno yasiyozidi 40 , eleza ujumbe wa aya tatu za mwisho. (alama 6)

 **Matayarisho.**  (1 mtiririko)

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 **Jibu.**

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)**

a) Eleza sifa zozote mbili za sauti j. (alama 2)

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b) Vitaje vipashio vya lugha kwa kuvipanga vinavyofuatana kuanzia cha chini hadi cha juu. (alama 2)

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c) Andika sentensi hii katika hali ya umoja. (alama 2)

 Vilifi vivi hivi ndivyo vimekuwa vikitumiwa na meli zizi kutia nanga bandarini.

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d) Toa maana ya semi zifuatazo: ( Alama 2)

i) Shupaa mwili –

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ii) Kunja jamvi - ........................................................................................................................................................................

e) Eleza maana mbili za sentensi hii (alama 2)

 Wamekuja kutuliza.

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f) Geuza sentensi hizi katika kauli ulizopewa kwenye mabano; (alama2)

 i) Mwalimu aliyakataa maoni ya wanafunzi. (kutendwa)

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 ii) Msamaria mwena alimuokoa mtoto aliyakuwa ametupwa pipani. (kutendata)

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g) Tunga sentensi kutofautisha maana ya vitate hivi; (alama 2)

 tuza

 tunza

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h) Eleza matumizi ya ‘ku’ katika sentensi hii. (alama 1)

 Kucheza kwake kulifurahisha wengi

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

 Mzee aliyemdhulumu msichana yule ametiwa mbaroni tena.

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j) Andika katika ukubwa wingi. (alama 2)

 Ukitaka kumla nguruwe chagua aliyenona.

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k) Tumia neno kitoto kama;

 i) kivumishi (alama 1)

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 ii) kielezi (alama 1)

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l) Taja ngeli za nomino zifuatazo; (alama 2)

 i) Muundo

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 ii) Senti.

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m) Bainisha mofimu katika neno hili; (alama 3)

 Alinizindusha

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n) Tumia amba – rejeshi na nomino ulizopewa katika sentensi kuonyesha upatanisho wa kisarufi.

 (alama4)

1. ukwenzi

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1. sandukuni.

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o) Ainisha nomino zilizopigiwa mstari katika sentensi ifuatayo; (alama 2)

Kikosi cha askari kiliwanasa wezi waliohusika katika wizi wa ng’ombe katika tarafa ya kindondoni.

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p) Jaza viashiria vya uradidi vya mbali kidogo. (alama 2)

 i) Mbuzi –

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 ii) Gazeti –

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q) Tunga sentensi mbili kuonyesha matumiziz mawili ya po – ya wakati. (alama 2)

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r) Kanusha. (alama 2)

 Wanafunzi wale wala wakiongea.

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**ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA 10)**

a) Eleza dhana ya isimu jamii (alama 2)

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b) Eleza dhana ya sajili. (alama 2)

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c) **Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali.**

 Wanafunzi : Shikamoo mwalimu ?

 Mwalimu : Marahaba . Karibuni katika funzo la leo. Mnamo jana , juzi na mwisho wa juma

 tumejifunza kuhusu vitenzi , vivumishi, vielezi na vihisishi. Today........ samahani!

 But kabla hatujaendelea , do you remember all that ?

 Wanafunzi : Samahani mwalimu , hatukushughulikia vihisishi.

 Mwalimu : Really ? Nilidhani tulipiga hatua na kupitia................ anyway , msijali.

 Taja kanuni inayothibiti matumizi ya lugha katika kifungu hiki na kupelekea kuwepo kwa sifa zifuatazo katika mazungumzo haya;-

i) Lugha ya adabu – (alama 2)

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ii) Kuchanganya Ndimi – (alama 2)

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iii) Msamiati maalum – (alama 2)

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