**MTIHANI WA PAMOJA WA KASSU**

**KISWAHILI – KARATASI YA 2**

**JANUARI 2021 – Muda : Saa 21/2**

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

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

**Hati ya Kuhitimu Elimu ya Sekondari Kenya. (K.C.S.E)**

**MAAGIZO**

Jibu maswali 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 |
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**UFAHAMU - ALAMA 15**

Ulimwengu mzima ulisimama ghafla na shughuli za kawaida zikakwama katika mataifa yote duniani. Walimwengu walipata kibarua kigumu mno huku shughuli za uchukuzi wa kimataifa zikitatizika kwa njia zisizomithilika. Ikumbukwe pia kuwa masomo yalitatizika pakubwa huku viwango vyote vya shule vikifungwa.

Vituo vya afya navyo vilifurika kwa msongamano mkubwa wa watu huku wahudumu wa afya wakilemewa na idadi kubwa ya wagonjwa. Wahudumu hao walijipata kwenye wadi na vyumba wa wagonjwa mahututi na wengine wengi walifariki . Wengineo walikosa nafasi ya matibabu au ya kulazwa katika hospitali wanazohudumu.

Uchumi uliathirika pakubwa. Watu wengi walipoteza kazi zao. Wengine walitumwa nyumbani kwa likizo bila malipo nao wengine wakikatwa mishahara kwa asilimia kubwa. Biashara nazo hazikusazwa na gonjwa hili kwani nyingi zilifungwa wengine wakipata hasara chungu nzima. Benki zilijipata kwa njia panda kwa wateja kushindwa kulipa mikopo.

Usisahau kuwa maelfu ya watu walipoteza maisha yao huku wengine wengi wakiendelea kukabiliana na makali ya ugonjwa wa Covid-19 ambayo kwa sasa ni uhakika kuwa umejua kuwa ndio ninaozungumzia. Kenya, kama mataifa mengine ulimwenguni inaendelea kukabiliana na janga hili.

Miongoni mwa dalili za mapema za maambukizi ya gonjwa hili ni kukohoa, kushindwa kupumua au ugumu wa kupumua, joto jingi au baridi kali mwilini ,maumivu ya misuli au mwili, kutapika au kuendesha, kupoteza hisia za kuonja na kunusa miongoni mwa mengine. Yeyote anayeonyesha dalili hizi anashauriwa kujitenga na kwenda hospitalini mara moja.

Ni muhimu kujilinda dhidi ya virusi hivi. Vaa barakoa kila wakati unapoenda kwenye watu. Kumbuka kuosha mikono yako kwa maji yanayotiririka na sabuni au kuitakasa. Epuka mikusanyiko ya watu na uzingatie umbali wa mita moja unapokumbana na watu. Kaa nyumbani kama inawezekana. Wenye magonjwa mengine kama shinikizo ya damu, ukimwi, saratani,kisukari miongoni na pia watu umri wa juu wanashauriwa na wataalamu wa afya wawe makini zaidi kwani wamo hatarini zaidi.

Hebu tugeukie mikakati mbali mbali iliyowekwa na serikali ya Kenya tangu kuliporipotiwa kisa cha kwanza nchini. Serikali ilitangaza kufungwa kwa shule. Kando na kufungwa huko, kafyu ya saa moja usiku hadi saa kumi na moja asubuhi iliwekwa hapo awali, hatua iliyolegezwa baadaye. Kufungwa kwa uchukuzi wa kimataifa ulitangazwa huku uchukuzi nchini ukidhibitiwa kwa kupunguzwa kwa idadi ya watu kwenye uchukuzi wa uma. Mikusanyiko ya watu ulipigwa marufuku nazo kanisa zikifungwa japo kwa muda. Idadi ya watu katika arusi na mazishi ulipunguzwa mno. Maeneo ya burudani pia yalifungwa kwa muda nayo maeneo ya maabadini yalifungwa miongoni mwa mikakati mingine.

Baada ya miezi kadhaa, makali ya janga hili tandavu yalizidi kuwakumba wakenya huku kufungwa wa nchi kukiendelea kuathiri shughuli ya kawaida za kujikimu. Serikali iliweka mikakati ya kuinua uchumi. Wakenya wa viwango vya chini walitumiwa pesa za kujikimu huku wafanyibiashara wadogo wakiinuliwa kwa mikopo. Serikali pia ilizirai benki kuzungumza na wadeni wao na kuwasogezea nyakati za kulipa. Ikumbukwe pia serikali ilipunguza au ushuru kwa Wakenya wenye kipato cha chini. Serikali pia ililazimika kulegeza mikakati kadhaa ili kuwapa Wakenya nafasi ya kujichumia. Saa za Kafyu zilipunguzwa huku uchukuzi wa kitaifa na kimataifa ukifunguliwa upya. Shule pia zilianza kufunguliwa japo kwa watahiniwa. Wamiliki wa maeneo ya burudani walinufaika na kufunguliwa kwa maeneo hayo. Viongozi wa kidini na wafuasi wao walikuwa na kila sababu ya kutabasamu baada ya serikali kuwafungulia maeneo ya kuabudu.

Wakenya wanaendelea kuhimizwa kufuata kanuni za wizara ya Afya dhidi ya Covid -19. Hii inaendelea huku Wakenya wakilaumiwa kwa kutovaa barakoa, kuendelea kutangamana katika mikutano ya kisiasa, kutoosha wala kutakasa mikono,kutozingatia saa za kafyu miongoni mwa mengine.

Ulimwengu unaendeleza mchakato wa kutafiti na kutafuta chanjo ya korona huku baadhi ya mataifa wakitangaza kupiga hatua kubwa na kwamba tutakwamuliwa hivi karibuni. Kujilinda kunabaki kuwa chanjo kuu.

**Maswali**

a. Thibitisha kwamba Covid-19 umezia utangamano wa kimataifa. (Alama 1)

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b. Eleza kinaya inayojitokeza kwa Covid-19 na wahudumu wa afya. (Alama 1)

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c. Covid -19 umesababisha madhara mengi ya kiuchumi. Thibitisha ukweli wa kauli hii kwa hoja tatu. (Alama 3)

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d. Taja dalili zozote mbili za maambukizi ya virusi vya korona. (Alama 1)

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e. Eleza matendo matatu kulingana na kifungu hiki ambayo yanamweka mtu kwenye hatari ya maambukizi ya ugonjwa huu (Alama 3)

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f. Taja mikakati miwili iliyowekwa na serikali ya Kenya kukabiliana na virusi hivi. (Alama 2)

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g. Serikali ya Kenya ililegeza mikakati yake vipi? (Alama 1)

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h. Eleza maana ya maneno yafutayo jinsi yalivyotumika kifunguni (Alama 2)

i) Kafyu

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ii) Mchakato

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**UFUPISHO - Alama 15.**

Katika ulimwengu wa utandawazi, mitandao ya kijamii imekuwa na umuhimu sana. Dunia imekua kwa miaka mingi na kuendelea huko kumechangiwa pakubwa na mitandano ya kijamii. Miongoni mwa mitambao ya kijamii ni kama vile Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Skype, Instagram, Whatsapp, zoom miongoni mwa mengine.

Mitandao ya kijamii imerahisisha mawasiliano. Imekuwa rahisi kwa kuwasiliana bila kukutana uso kwa uso. Fauka ya hayo, biashara kitaifa na kimataifa imemarishwa na mitandao ya kijamii. Wafanyabiashara wanaweza kufanya mauzo ya bidhaa zao kupitia mitandao hii na kukutana na wateja mitandaoni. Ni muhimu pia kutambua kuwa, mitandandao ya kijamii hukuza umoja na ushirikiano wa watu na vile uzalendo. Watu wanatangamana mitandaoni na hata kuwa marafiki. Huko kunaondoa hisia za kikabila ambazo ndizo zimebababisha uhasama mkubwa.

Mitandao ya kijamii imezidi kukuza na kuendeleza demokrasia. Katika michakato ya kisiasa, wapiga kura wanaweza kujadili na kudadisi sera za wawaniaji wa viti mbali mbali na kufanya maamuzi mazuri. Wanasia pia wanaweza kuuza sera zao mitandaoni. Isitoshe, elimu imeimarishwa pakubwa na mitandao ya kijamii. Walimu wanaweza kuwafundisha wanafunzi moja kwa moja kwa mitandao ya Kijamii. Zoom kwa mfano hutumika kuwa na mikutano na hata kufundisha. Wanafunzi pia hupata ufafanuzi wa mada mbali mbali kwa kutembelea tofuti na mitandao mbali mbali.

Ikumbukwe mitandao ya Kijamii ni nyenzo muhimu ya kueneza habari. Kando na utangazaji magazetini, runingani au redioni, habari nyingi tu hupitishwa katika mitandao kama vile facebook, Twitter, YouTube na kadhalika. Habari za kimataifa pia hueneza zaidi mitandaoni. Wasanii wengi wamenufaika kwa mitandao hii kama nyenzo ya kipato cha kila siku,hivyo basi imeunda nafasi za ajira. Mitandao ya kijamii pia imetoa nafasi pana ya burudani kwani watu wengi hupata kufurahishwa na kuchekeshwa na wasanii mitandaoni humo.

Ingawa mitandao ya Kijamii ina faida chungu nzima, kuna hasara zake vile vile. Vijana, hata wenye umri wa miaka chini ya kumi na nane wamejiingiza kwa mapenzi. Hii imetokana na shinikizo mitandaoni ikiwemo mitandao ya video za ngono. Kanda na hayo, mitandao hii imesababisha utovu wa maadili. Vijana kwa wazee wanaiingia kwenye mitandao hii na hata kutazama filamu, nyimbo na video mbali mbali zisizofaa. Watu wanaweza kuvalia vibaya ama hata kuzungumza lugha chafu. Matukio ni kuiga tabia hizo.

Utapeli ni mwingi mitandaoni. Waja huhadaiwa na kutapeli maelfu kwa mamilioni ya pesa humo. Hii inasabababisha hasara kubwa. Watu wanaweza pia kueneza habari za uwongo mitandaoni na kusababisha mizozo. Watu binafsi wanaweza kupatwa na usumbufu wa kiakili na wengine hata kujitoa uhai. Ni muhimu pia kutambua uzembe na uvivu kama hasara inayosababishwa na mitandao ya Kijamii. Vijana wengi huwa tu kwa simu na vipakatalishi siku kutwa na hata usiku kucha bila kufanya kazi ama hata kusoma. Uchochezi wa kisiasa huenezwa humo pia. Watu ambao wangeishi kwa amani huanza vita kutokana na uchochezi mitandaoni. Hii inatinga amani ya Kijamii.

Mitandao ya Kijamii hukumbwa na changamoto nyingi. Moja ni ukosefu wa nguvu za umeme. Si watu wote wanaweza kupata nguvu hizi ili simu na vipakatilishi vipate kutumika. Upungufu wa fedha kutokana na ufukara husababishwa watu kukosa kununua simu au vipakatilisha au hata kukosa pesa za mjazo. Zaidi ya hayo ni kutoenea vya kutosha kwa mitandao mbali mbali na hivyo kutowafikia watu wote. Sera za kudhibiti matumizi matumizi ya mitandao ya Kijamii zingali ni finyu na changamamoto za kisheria. Ni muhimu kutumia mitandao hii kwa manufaa yetu wala si kutudhuru.

Maswali

a. Fafanua faida za mitandao ya Kijamii kwa maneno 100 ( Alama 9,utiririko 1)

Matayarisho

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b. Fupisha aya tatu za mwisho kwa maneno 90-100 (Alama 6,utiririko 1)

Matayarisho

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**SARUFI**

a)( 1) Tofautisha kati ya ala tuli na ala sogezi kwa kutolea mifano moja moja (Al. 2)

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 (2) Tambua sauti zenye sifa zifuatazo : (Al. 2)

 i) irabu ya chini wastani

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 ii) Sauti ambayo ni irabu na konsonanti vile vile

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 iii) Kizuiwa-Kikwamizwa

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 iv) Sauti tandaze ya mbele ,kati ya ulimi

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b). Eleza tofauti iliyopo kati ya silabi wazi na silabi funge ( Al.1)

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c) Tunga sentensi yenye kiunganishi cha masharti (Al. 1)

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 Wanafunzi ambao wanasoma kwa bidii watatuzwa

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e) Eleza maana mbili zinazojitokeza katika sentensi ifuatayo : (Al. 1)

 Pika chakula kingine

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 i) Alifanya kazi yake barabara

 ii) Mwimbaji alijinunulia ala za muziki.

i) Yakinisha kwa wastani (Al. 2)

 Janajike lile halijanunua majitabu mazuri

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 Nafsi ya pili wingi,mzizi, kauli ya kutendesha, kauli ya kutenda , 'o'rejeshi tamati

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k) Fafanua miundo mitatu ya ngeli ya A-WA kwa kutolea mifano mahususi (Al. 3)

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l) Ainisha viambishi awali na tamati ; (Al. 2)

 Waliwao

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 Msioabudu

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m) Tambua aina za shamirisho; (Al. 3)

 Mama mzee alijengewa nyumba ya kifahari na mjukuwe kwa mawe

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n) Ainisha virai katika sentensi ifuatayo (Al. 3)

 Mwalimu huyo alikuwa akiandika kitabu kikubwa mno jana jioni.

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o) Tunga sentensi moja kuonyesha maana mbili za neno "kaa" (Al. 2)

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p) Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa njia ya jedwali (Al. 4)

 Wakulima wakipata pesa wataanza kazi

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q) Tunga sentensi moja kuonyesha matumizi mawili ya kiambishi "-ji" (Al. 2)

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r) Eleza matumizi ya kibainishi kwa kutolea mifano katika sentensi (Al. 2)

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s) Tambua kijalizo. (Al. 1)

Mtoto huyu ni mdogo.

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s) Andika kwa usemi halisi (Al. 3)

Mwalimu alishangaa na kutaka kujua kwa nini wanafunzi hawakuwa wameelewa mada hiyo siku hiyo.

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**ISIMUJAMII**

a. Eleza maana za istilahi zifuatazo : (Alama 2)

 i) sajili

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 ii) lahaja

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b. Taja nadharia tatu za chimbuko la Kiswahili (Alama 3)

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c.(i) Eleza maana ya dhana usanifishaji (Alama 1)

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 (ii) Fafanua sababu mbili za usanifishaji wa Kiswahili. (Alama 2)

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d. Eleza dhima mbili za lugha lugha rasmi. (Alama 2)

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