**102/2**

**KISWAHILI – KARATASI YA 2**

**LUGHA**

**MUDA : SAA 2 ½**

**JINA …………………………………………………………………………………NAMBARI YA MTAHINIWA…………….**

**SAHIHI YA MTAHINIWA …………………………………………. TAREHE ………………………………………**

**MAAGIZO**

a)Andika jina yako na nambari yako katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.

b)Tia sahihi yako kasha uandike tarehe ya mtihani katika nafasi ulizoachiwa.

c)Jibu maswali yote.

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

e)Majibu yote lazima yaandikwe kwa Kiswahili.

f)Usitoe ukurasa wowote kutoka kwenye kijitabu hiki.

**KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI PEKEE**

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| **SWALI** | **UPEO** | **ALAMA** |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |
| **JUMLA** | **80** |  |

***1.UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)***

**Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali**:

 Mwanamke wa kisasa anazaliwa na kukulia katika mazingira yaliyobadilika mno. Matazamio yake maishani ni tofauti na yale ya wanawake waliosihi mapote mawili yaliyopita; wanawake makamu ya nyanyake na mamake –kuu.

Yeye hatarajii kuzaliwa, kukua, kuolewa, kuwa mke wa bwana, kumzalia watoto, na daima dawamu kuwa **“mwandani wa jikoni”** akawapikia watoto na bwanake chakula; na akitoka jikoni aelekee shambani kulima, kichakani, kuchanja kuni,, mtoni kufua nguo na kuteka maji ya kutumia nyumbani. Mwanamke wa kisasa huandamana na mwanamume. **Akanyagapo mume naye papo huutia wayo wake.**

 Mwanamke wa kisasa huenda shule na kujifunza yote yafunzwayo huko. Hushindana na wanawake kwa wanaume na kuibuka mshindi si mara haba. Huibuka mshindi katika masomo yake ya lugha, historia, jiografia, hesabu, sayansi na mengineyo, sawa na mwanamume.

 Mwanamke wa kisasa hutaka kufanya kazi za kibega, akazifanya. Akitaka kuwa mwalimu, akawa. Akataka kuwa daktari, akafanikiwa. Almuradi, siku hizi mwanamke hufanya kazi yoyote ile afanyayo mwanamume. Kuna wanawake marubani wa ndege, masonara, waashi wahandishi, madereva wa magari, mawakili, mahakimu, mawaziri wakuu na hata marais wananchi. Hakuna kazi isiyofanywa na mwanamke siku hizi.

 Mwanamke wa kisasa **hateswi akafyata ulimi**. Anapohiniwa yeye hupigania haki kwa dhati na hamasa. Katu hakubali’mahali pake’ katika jamii alipotengwa na wanaume wenye mawazo ya kihaidhina yaliyopitwa na wakati.

 Siku hizi mwanamke huolewa tu wakati amepata kazi ya kumwezesha kujikimu maishani au pale anapokuwa na hakika kwamba biashara yake, iwapo ni mfanyi biashara, imepiga hatua ya kutomrudisha **ukutani**.

 Mwanamke wa kisasa haamuliwi katika jambo lolote, bali hufanya maamuzi yake mwenyewe. Kwa upande mwingine, mwanaume wa ‘kisasa’, ambaye bado amefungwa pingu na taasubi za kiume, hapendezwi na mwanamke huyu. Huuma kidole akatamani yale ya akale, lakini wapi! Analazimika kukubali mwanamke huyu kama mshirika sawa maishani, na kuishi naye, apende asipende. Shingo upande analazimika kukubali kwamba mabadiliko haya sio mithili ya kiwingu kipitacho, bali ni ya **aushi**.

 **MASWALI**

a)Msemo ‘**mwendani wa vijungu jiko’** unadhihirisha hali gani ya mwanamke katika jamii? (al.2)

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b)Jamii imefanya mwanamke kuwa hayawani wa mizigo. Fafanua. (al.2)

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c)Eleza maana ya **‘akanyagapo mume papo huutia wayo wake’** (al.2)

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d)Mlinganishe mwanamke wa kiasili na wa kisasa katika maswala ya ndoa na elimu. (al.4)

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e)Mwanamume wa kisasa anamwonaje mwanamke wa kisasa? (al.2)

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f)Eleza maana ya:

(i)Akafyata ulimi (al.1)

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(ii)Ukatani (al.1)

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(iii)Taasubi za kiume (al.1)

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***2.MUHTASARI / UFUPISHO***

**Soma kifungu kisha ujibu maswali.**

 Imesemekana na kurudiwa tena na tena kwamba, iwapo tuna maono ya kujiondoa katika umaskini wa kupindukia, ni lazima tukipe kilimo umuhimu. Zaidi ya Wakenya milioni kumi wamo katika hatari ya kufa katika maeneo mbali mbali kwa sasa kufuatia uhaba wa chakula nchini.

 Kiini kikubwa cha njaa hiyo ni mapuuza ya muda mrefu katika sekta ya kilimo.Imesahaulika kuwa karibu asilimia sabini na tano ya Wakenya wanategemea kilimo kwa chakula na mapato ya kifedha kila siku. Kilimo hutoa karibu robo tatu ya nafasi za kazi kwa wananchi na pia kuletea serikali karibu robo ya mapato yake kutokana na mauzo ya mazao katika mataifa ya nje.

 Wataalamu wa maswala ya zaraa wanaeleza kuwa pato la nchi linatokana na kilimo huangamiza njaa mara nne zaidi ya mapato yanayotokana na shughuli nyinginezo za kiuchumi. Hiyo ni kwa sababu shughuli za kilimo hulenga kuzalisha vyakula moja kwa moja.

 Imebainika kuwa, katika mataifa mengi yanayostawi, asilimia sabini na tano ya wananchi huishi katika maeneo ya mashambani na idadi hii hutegemea kilimo kujimudu kimaisha ilhali hapa Kenya ni asilimia nne pekee ya bajeti inayowekezwa katika kilimo.Kwa wakati huo, ushuru unaotozwa bidhaa za kilimo katika maeneo haya umebainika kuwa mkubwa. Hii imepelekea uwekezaji katika kilimo kupungua na hivyo kuchangia kukithiri kwa baa la njaa.

 Wakati umewadia kwa serikali za Afrika na wapangaji wa masuala ya uchumi kuweka juhudi maradufu katika kushabikia ili kumaliza njaa na umaskini. Kuna haja ya kuwajulisha, kuwahimiza na kuwaelimisha wakulima wa mashamba madogo madogo kuhusu mihimili ya zaharaa kama vile uzalishaji wa matunda na mboga, ufugaji wa ndege, samaki na ng’ombe mbali na kuweka mikakati ya kuanzisha nafasi za kazi katika sekta ya kilimo.

 Serikali itafikia lengo hili iwapo itaanza kufadhili kilimo, kupunguza gharama za pembejeo za kilimo, kuweka sera zinazodhibiti uuzaji na ununuzi wa vyakula hasa baina ya mataifa na kuongeza sehemu ya bajeti inayotengewa kilimo. Bila hilo hatutakuwa na linguine bali kukimbilia mataifa yalistawi kuomba misaada ili kuwanusuru raia wetu kutokana na ghadhabu na njaa.

a)Fupisha aya mbili za mwanzo (maneno 50 – 55) (al.6, 1 ½ ya mtiririko)

**Matayarisho**

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**Nakala safi**

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(b)Bila kubadili maana,fupisha aya mbili za mwisho. (maneno 55 – 60) (al.6, 1 ½ utiririko)

**Matayarisho**

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***3.MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)***

a)Taja sauti zenye sifa zifuatazo. (al.2)

i)Irabu ya mbele, juu, tandazwa.

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ii)Kiyeyusho cha midomo.

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b)Tofautisha kati ya silabi funge na silabi wazi na utolee mifano. (al.2)

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c)Eleza dhima ya sentensi ifuatayo. (al.1)

Naomba uniazime kalamu yako.

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d)(i)Eleza maana ya mofimu. (al.1)

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 (ii)Ainisha mofimu katika neon

 alani? (al.2)

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e)Tambua aina za vitenzi katika sentensi ifuatayo: (al.3)

Hawa sio walimu bali wamekuwa wakifunza katika shule hii.

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f)Weka neno hili katika ngeli mbili tofauti : (al.2)

 Maziwa

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g)Eleza tofauti iliyopo kati ya ukanushaji na kinyume. (al.2)Andika kinyume cha

Kibe alikunja nguo zilizoangikwa ukutani alama 1

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Kanusha

Kibe alikunja nguo zilizoangikwa ukutani alama 1

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h)Andika katika wingi: (al.2)

Zigo la kuliwa halilemei.

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i)Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya udogo wingi. (al.2)

 Meza ilianguka ikavunjika tendeguu.

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)Tunga sentensi mojamoja ukitumia vitenzi vifuatavyo katika kauli ulizopewa mabanoni. (al.2)

 Paka (tendata)

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 Choma (tendua)

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k)Tumia nomino mji kama kielezi cha mfanano. (al.1)

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l)Tunga sentensi mbili kuonyesha maana tofauti za neno walakini na uzitaje. (al.2)

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m)(i)Tunga moja sentensi ambatano.(al.2)

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 (ii)Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa njia ya matawi . (al.4)

Mbwa pamoja na paka walikuwa wakiuzwa sokoni.

n)Ainisha virai katika sentensi ifuatayo:

 Wote wanne walijificha nyumba ya mlango.

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o)Onyesha aina za vishazi katika sentensi ifuatayo. (al.2)

Babake alipofika nyumbani alipumzika kitandani.

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p)Andika sentensi **moja** yenye shamirisho zifuatazo. (al.3)

 kipozi, kitondo na ala.

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q)Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika msemo wa taarifa.

“Tutawapa zawadi zenu kesho mkija na wazazi,” mwalimu aliwaambia.

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r)Andika upya sentensi ifuatayo ukitumia kisawe cha neno lililopigiwa mstari. (al.1)

 Babangu hapendi kunywa pombe.

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s)Tofautisha sentensi. (al.2)

 (i)Ungalisoma kwa bidii, ungalipita mtihani.

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ii)Ungelisoma kwa bidii, ungelipita mtihani.

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

“Naona ‘Horse Power’ mwenyewe ndiye atakayepiga,….. atakayecheza foul hiyo. Wachezaji wa …….”

a)Tambua sajili inayorejelewa. (al.2)

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b)Tambua sifa zinazobainisha sajili yenyewe. (al.8)

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