**102/2**
**KISWAHILI**
**Karatasi ya 2**
**LUGHA**
**Julai 2014**
**Saa: 2 ½**

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**SHULE YA UPILI YA WASICHANA YA ALLIANCE**
**MTIHANI WA MWIGO - 2014**
**Jumatatu 07 Julai, 2014**

Jina: ______________________________

Nambari: ______________

Darasa: __________

Maagizo

1. Andika jina lako na nambari yako katika nafasi ulizoaduwa hapo juu.
2. Jibu Maswali yote.
3. Majibu yako yaandikwe kwenye nafasi katika kijitabu hiki.
4. Hakikisha kuwa karatasi hii ina kurasa..........zilizopigwa chapa.

Kwa matumizi ya mtahiniwa pekee

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

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*MTIHANI WA MWIGO – IDARA YA KISWAHILI*
*KARATASI YA 2 – LUGHA*

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**UFAHAMU**

Soma kifungu kifuatacho na ujibu maswali yanayofuatia:

**UFAHAMU( ALAMA 15)**

***Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswlai***

Katika Sanaa zote, kwa mfano uchongaji, uchoraji, ngoma za muziki, uimbaji na kadhalika, hakuna Sanaa ambayo Waswahili wengi wanaipenda na kuwa wenyewe wengi ni wasanii wake kuliko sanaa ya tungo. Sidhani kuwa kuna mahali pengi duniani ambapo wasemaji wa lugha Fulani wanatumia Sanaa ya tungo kwa kadiri zaidi ya waitumiavyo. Kwa Waswahili wengi, tungo zimekuwa ni moja katika sauti yao muhimu yenye kutumiwa katika kueleza kila aina ya mambo yanayomhusu binadamu.

Tungo za Kiswahili, kama za Waafrika wengi, zimefungwa sana na maisha ya watu wenyewe. Ni <u>nadra</u> sana kuona Mswahili akijitungia bila ya kuwa na sababu iliyompelekea kutunga na sababu hiyo kuwa imefungamana na maisha ya mwanadamu. Mtindo wa kizungu uitwao "Arts of Arts sake," yaani, uumbaji wa Sanaa kwa madhumuni ya Sanaa yenyewe, " bila ya kuwa na sababu iliyooana na maisha ya watu ni jambo geni kwa Waswahili. Hali kadhalika, kabla ya kuanzishwa shule za muundo na utaratibu wa kizungu, watoto wa Kiswahili hawakuwa wakisomea kutunga na wala hawakuzipata habari za kutunga kutoka kwenye vitabu mbali walikuwa wakishuhudia wenyewe vile wazee walivyokuwa wakitunga papo kwa papo na pia wakijionea wenyewe sababu mbalimbali zilizowafanya wazee kutunga na pia tofauti za tungo hizo. Walishuhudia jinsi aina mbalimbali za tungo zilivyotumiwa. Kwa hivyo, vijana walijifunza kutunga kutokana na maisha yenyewe kwa kujionea wenyewe mifano mingi na sababu zake zilizowafanya wazee kutunga na pia tofauti kati ya tungo hizo. Leo tunaweza kusema kuwa watoto wengi hupelekwa shule kusoma masomo mbalimbali kutokana na vitabu wakielekezwa na walimu. Wanafunzi pia hufundishwa kutunga na habari za kutunga hutokana na vitabu.

Vitabu vingi kuhusu tungo za Kiswahili vinaweza kugawika katika mafungu matatu. Fungu la kwanza ni la vile vitabu vya wahariri ambao maelezo yao ni juu ya habari walizozinakili kutoka kwenye miswada ya zamani. Pili kuna vitabu vya tungo za watu maalum ambavyo hujulikana hasa kwa jina la diwani. <u>Hususan</u>, diwani hizi huwa ni tungo bila ya maelezo yaliyopelekea kutungwa tungo hizo; na iwapo pana maelezo, basi habari hizo huwa fupi tu na aghalabu huwa ni utangulizi wa kitabu. Tatu, kuna vitabu <u>vinavyozungumzia</u> tungo kwa urefu zaidi kabla ya kufikia sehemu ya tungo za waandishi au diwani yao, lakini maelezo hayo aghalabu huwa hayahusiani na tungo zilizomo katika kitabu bali huwa juu ya mjadala au mgogoro juu ya maswala fulani yanayohusu tungo kwa ujumla. Kwa hivyo, utaona kuwa pana upungufu mkubwa sana katika masomo yetu juu ya tungo za Kiswahili, kwani hatuna vitabu vinavyo zungumzia matumizi mbalimbali ya tungo za

Kiswahili. Hata hivyo, matumizi ya tungo za Kiswahili ni mengi sana na hayaelekezi katika kitabu kimoja wala mtu mmoja hata akiwa bingwa vipi.

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***Maswali***

1. Ipe taarifa hii anwani mwafaka (alama1)

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2. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa, Waswahili wanapenda Sanaa ipi na kwa nini? (alama 2)

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3. Eleza tofauti kati ya njia mbili za utunzi zilozorejelewa kwenye habari. (alama 2)

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4. Taja kisha ufafanue aina tatu za tungo Kiswahili. (alama 6)

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5. Kwa maoni yako, kwa nini tungo za Kiswahili huongozwa na dhamira. (alama 1)

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6. Eleza maana ya maneno yalivyotumiwa kwenye taarifa
   (a) Vinavyozungumzia.................................................................(alama 1)

(b) Nadra........................................................................................ (alama1)

(c) Hususan..................................................................................... (alama 1)

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**SEHEMU YA B: UFUPISHO – (Alama 15)**

***Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuatia***

Sisi vijana wa Kenya inatupasa tuwajibike kufanya kazi kwa bidii, na kwa dhati ya mioyo yetu tuweze kupata ufanisi, na uwezekano wa kuinua nchi yetu changa katika kiwango cha juu. Tukumbuke, "Ajizi ni nyumba ya njaa." Kwa hivyo basi haifai kulaza damu ikiwa matatizo nchini mwetu yametuzonga. Lazima tufanye kazi kwa busara, adabu njema na jitihada kwa moyo mmoja. Sharti tutilie maanai zaidi elimu ya vijana na watu wazima, kilimo, uchumi na amani katika nchi yetu. Tunahitaji taifa lenye watu walioelimika, kwani bila elimu itakuwa vigumu sana kuweza kutekeleza mipango mbalimbali ya maendeleo. Tupende tusipende lazima tuzidishe mazao mashambani, kwani kila kukicha idadi ya watu inaongezeka. Ni sharti tuweze kujitosheleza katika vyakula. Zaidi ya hayo pia lazima tujishughulishe na biashara ambapo kwa sasa ni Wakenya wachache sana ambao wanatambua umuhimu wa biashara. Wengi ni wale wenye mawazo ya kwamba, lazima kila mmoja aajiriwe maishani. Yatupasa tujitahidi kuleta uchumi katika; mikono ya wananchi wa Kenya badala ya kuwaachia wengine ambao hawahusiki.

Mafunzo tunayopata majumbani, shuleni na hata katika jamii, lazima yatuwezeshe kutambua mbinu za kupitia. Tunahitaji elimu tambuzi ambayo itamfanya Mwanakenya kujua wajibu wake katika jamii. Tumesinywa na elimu pumbao; inayotupumbaza na kufanya tusione mbele. Sisi vijana tukiwa viongozi wa siku sijazo, "Utengano ni uvundo" Lugha ya taifa ndicho chombo cha pekee ambacho kinatuunganisha na kuweza kutuwasilishia mapendekezo, mawaidha na hisia zetu. Kukosa ndiko kibinadamu, wakati tunapokosea, lazima tukubali tumekosa na kufanya masahihisho mara moja kwani, "Usipoziba ufa, utajenga ukuta." Tusikasirike kwa sababu tumesahihishwa makosa yetu na wenzetu. Lazima tujitoe mhanga na kupigania nchi yetu tukiwa wazalendo halisi.

Sisi tukiwa vijana sharti tujishughulishe na kuyaangalia matatizo ya nchi, pia kutafuta njia za kutatua matatizo hayo. Siku zote tutekeleze nidhamu. Ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba sisi vijana twashutumiwa mara kwa mara kwa kutokuwa na nidhamu shuleni na majumbani mwetu. Utamaduni wa asili unakariri kuwa tuwe na nidhamu shuleni na majumbani mwetu. Ili watu waweze kuishi maisha bora na kuwa na maendeleo, amani na upendo, lazima tuwe na bidii, ushirikiano mwema na kuchagua viongozi wenye mioyo ya maendeleo. Tukiwa viongozi ambao hawajishughulishi na maendeleo, basi tutabaki nyuma kama mkia siku zote. Bahati mbaya ni kwamba wananchi wengi siku hizi huchagua viongozi wao kwa kufuata ukoo ama kama kwa utajiri wake. Kwa hivyo basi ni vyema kuwachagua viongozi kutokana na ufanisi wanaoweza kuleta bali si kwa kutegemea utajiri au ukoo.

**Maswali**

(a) Katika aya ya kwanza mwandishi anawahimiza vijana kufanya nini ili kuleta maendeleo? (Maneno 50)
(alama 8, ya mtiririko 1)

**Matayarisho**

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**Jibu**

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(b) Kwa mujibu wa taarifa ni mambo gani yalichangia kuzorota kwa maendeleo nchini Kenya? (Maneno 60) (alama 7, ya mtiririko 1)

**Matayarisho**

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**Jibu**

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA – (ALAMA 40)**

1. (i) Fafanua dhana ya mofimu. (alama 1)

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(ii) Ainisha mofimu katika neno lifuatalo. Sikumkaribisha (alama 3)

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2. (i) Toa mfano wa konsonanti ambayo ni kipasuo-kwamizo. (alama 1)

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(ii) Taja konsonanti ghuna ya kaakaa laini.

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(iii) Bainisha virai katika sentensi ifuatayo.
Mzee kijana aliyenunua gari juzi alitembelewa na wageni. (alama 1)

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3. (i) Onyesha vielezi na utaje ni vya aina gani.
Kila siku, Maimuna hutembea kwenda kazini. (2 mks)

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(ii) Tunga sentensi ukitumia kielezi cha idadi jumla. (alama 1)

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4. (i) Unda kivumishi kutokana na nomino **kunena** katika muktadha wa sentensi. (alama 1)

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(ii) Unda nomino moja kutokana na mzizi wa kitenzi cha 4(i) (alama 1)

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5. Tunga sentensi ambayo ina mundo ufuatao (alama 2)

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6. Tofautisha matumizi ya **ngali** katika sentensi zifuatazo. (alama 2)
(i) Mtoto angali analia.

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(ii) Kamau angalilipiwa karo angalisoma.

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7. Andika katika usemi wa taarifa.
"Asha! Asha! Njoo hapa. Kesho nitakutuma sokoni ukanunue mboga," mama aliita. (alama 2)

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8. Tumia kihusishi katika sentensi ili kuonyesha uhusiano wa (alama 2)

(i) Wakati

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(ii) Kiwango

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9. Tumia kiambishi **na** katika sentensi kuleta dhana ya (alama 2)

(i) Umilikaji

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(ii) Ufupisho

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10. Tumia kivumishi cha pekee katika sentensi kuonyesha umilikaji. (alama 1)

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11. Eleza tofauti baina ya kitenzi kishirikishi kipungufu na kitenzi kishirikishi kikamilifu, kisha utoe mfano katika sentensi. (alama 3)

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12. Onyesha yambwa tendwa na tendewa katika sentensi hii. (alama 2)

Alioshewa nguo zote na Faiza.

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13. Andika sentensi upya kwa kubadilisha maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari kuwa kinyume. (alama 2)

Chombo kikiwa <u>kizito</u> <u>huzama</u>.

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14. Onyesha matumizi mawili ya kibainishi. (alama 1)

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15. Yakinisha katika umoja. (alama 2)
Maharagwe yalipopandwa, hayakurutubisha maeneo hayo.

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16. Nyambua vitenzi katika kauli iliyo mabanoni. (alama 2)

(i) Koma (tendesheka) ..................................................

(ii) Shuku (tenda) ..................................................

(iii) Toboa (tendea) ..................................................

(iv) Pa (tendeka) ..................................................

17. Taja ngeli mbili ambazo kwazo maneno hayabadiliki katika umoja na wingi, kisha utoe mfano wa neno katika kila ngeli. (alama 2)

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18. Tunga sentensi kudhihirisha matumizi ya hali isiyodhihirika. (alama 1)

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19. Kwa kutumia mfano, onyesha muundo wa silabi za irabu pekee. (alama 1)

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20. Eleza maana mbili za neno rai. (alama 2)

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**ISIMU JAMII** (alama 10)

"Bwana mdogo," alisema kwa sauti ya kite.

'Naam Doctor,' Nikajibu.

'Leo wasikiaje ?'

'Nafeel poa'

'Unafanya kazi gani?'

'Nasukuma rukwama'

'Eeh! Bwana, kama wataka kuishi, acha hiyo kazi ya sulubu, unasikia?'

'Ndiyo Doctor" (kisha akanipimapima kwa kifaa alichokuwa nacho.........)

'Leo!' Aliniambia huku akisimama wima na kuchezeshachezesha stetheskopu yake mkononi,

"N'takuruhusu kwenda nyumbani. Wapaswa kupumzika kwa mwezi mzima pasi kufanya lolote zito."

'N'takupa vidonge vya kumeza.'

'Asante Doctor,' Nikamshukuru.

Maswali

a) Tambua sajili hii

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Thibitisha:..........................................................................................

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b) Wazungumzaji wametumia lugha nyingi tofauti Zitaje (alama 1)

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Mbinu hii yaitwaje?...................................................................................................(alama 1)

c) Kwa kutolea mifano mwafaka, fafanua sifa zozote tatu za sajili hii (alama 3)

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d) Taja na kueleza changamoto mbili zinazokabili lugha ya Kiswahili katika nchi yako. (alama 2)

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e) Fafanua mikakati miwili ambayo inaweza kutumiwa kuimarisha lugha ya Kiswahili katika nchi yako. (alama 2)

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