**FORM 4**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI YA PILI**

(Sarufi na Matumizi ya lugha)

**MTIHANI WA KABLA YA MWIGO**

**SAA: 2 ½**

**JINA: ………………………………………………...NAMBA YAKO:………………………...**

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

**MAAGIZO:**

**Jibu maswali yote.**

**Majibu yako yaandikwe katika nafasi ulizoachiwa.**

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| **SWALI** | **UPEO** | **ALAMA** |
| **UFAHAMU** | **15** |  |
| **UFUPISHO** | **15** |  |
| **SARUFI** | **40** |  |
| **ISIMU JAMII** | **10** |  |
| **JUMLA** | **80** |  |

**UFAHAMU**

**Soma makala yafuatayo kasha ujibu maswali**

Kati ya viumbe wote waishio ulimwenguni, hakuna kiumbe aliyepevuka mawazo kama binadamu. Kiumbe huyu amewapiku wale wengine kwa njia nyingi, hata kuweza kuwatawala na kuwapangia maisha yao. Binadamu amekirimiwa uwezo wa kuyatawala mazingira na kukabidhiwa hekima ya kuweza *kusana* ala mbalimbali ili kuyakabili mazingira hayo. Hekima hii humwezesha kusitiri kizazi chake.

Aidha, ametunukia uwezo wa kuivinjari sayari hii yetu katika ilhamu yake ya kutaka kuvumbua ‘siri’ za maumbile, amejasiri hata kuzitalii sayari nyingine nje ya uso wa ulimwengu huu. Si ajabu kwamba iwapo wanyama wengine wangepewa urazini wa kuongea kama yeye, wangalimwandikia tumbi la vitabu kusifu busara yake. Sifa za ujarisi wake kamwe hazingewatoka vinywani mwao!

Hata hivyo, kuna tofauti nyingine kubwa kati ya binadamu na hayawani. Tofauti hii inaweza kumvua binadamu sifa zake zote na kuuona ukwasi wa maarifa yake kama ishara ya maangamizi ya ulimwengu. Hii ni kutokana na hasara anayosababisha katika mazingira tulivu walivyoumbiwa viumbe wote.

Uzuri wa ulimwengu tunamoishi humpendeza kila kiumbe hata yule anayememchukia binadamu kama nzi. Wote hufurahia mazingira yao; hewa safi itokayo milimani, chemichemi, mito na vijito mnamotititika maji safu, vilelel vya milima vilivyokumbatiawa na theluji daima dahari, yakiwemo mabonde na tambarare zinzohimili uhai wa viumbe wengi.

Urembo huo wa kiasili hauwezi kukamilika bila vichaka na misitu inayoipamba sayari hii huku ikileta mvua. Mapambo yote haya huendeshwa na nguvu za maumbile; nguvu ambazo hazisababishwi na kuwa hatari kwa uhai wake na ule wa viumbe wenzake kwa sababu anayaharibu maumbile kwa kiasi kikubwa kinachomtisha yeye mwenyewe. Hii ni kwa sababu gani? Sababu zipo nyingi.

Sababu mojawapo ni uchafuzi wa majo kama rasimali muhimu ya kiasili. Uchafuzi huu umewaletea viumbe na mimea maafa mengi, yakiwemo maradhi mbalimbali. Kwa kweli bila maji, uhai utatoweka duniani. Uharibifu mklubwa wa maji machafu yenye sumu hasa kutoka viwandani na kuingia kwenye mito na bahari, huwadhuru viumbe wengine ambao makao yao ni majini. Maji hayo kulete madhara situ kwa mimea bali hata kwa binadamu kupitia kwa ulaji wa vyakula.

Misitu ni rasilimali nyingine inayokimu viumbe, lakini binadamu anaiponza. Ukataji wa miti kiholela hasa kwenye sehemu ya chemichemi husababisha uhaba wa mvua. Uhaba huo nao huleta kiangazi kinachousha mimea na visima vya maji. *Mchapuko* wa ujenzi wa viwanda hasa katika nchi zlizostawi wanasayansi wanaohusika na hali za anga umesababisha taharuki na wasiwasi mwingi. Hii ni kw asababu umenyosha kuwa ule tandu unaozuia miale ya jua kupenya moja kwa moja kwenye sayari hii ma kuhatarisha uhai , sasa unaenza kutoweka taratibu. Hii ni kutokana na hewa chafu itokayo viwandani. Kwa kadri binadamu anavyozidi kujiimarisha kiviwanda ndivyo ambavyo mabaki ya viwanda yanavyozidi hatua hii, binadamu atakuwa amechangia pakubwa katika kutowesha uhai wa viumbe wote ulimwenguni.

Mikutano mingi ya kimataifa imefanywa na bado inaendelea kufanywa kila uchao ili kutahadharisha umma wa ulimwengu dhidi ya uharibifu wa mazingira na mali asili. ‘Ajenda’ za mikutano hiyo hasa zinalenga nchi zilizostawi kwani hizi ndizo zinazochafua mazingira kwa kasi zaidi kuliko zile zinazostawi. Mapendekezo mengi yaletolewa katika vikao hivyo ili kusuluhisha tatizo hili lakini ni hatua chache mno zinazochulukiwa kurejkebisha mambo.

Inatupasa sisi wenyewe kuchukua jukumu la kusafisha mazingira yetu. Tuwafunze pia watoto wetu kuhifadhi mazinigira yao na kuyaweka safi. Tukumbuke kuwa *Mwana hufuata kisogo cha nina.* Mazingira yanapochafuliwa au kuharibiwa, afya zetu zimo hatarini, na hali hii pia ni tisho kwa viumber wengine, hata vimatu! Kila mmoja wetu anawajibika kutunza mazingira anamoishi kwa manufaa yetu sote na kwa vizazi vijavyo.

(a) Ipe taarifa hii anwani mwafaka. (al 1)

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 (b) Kulingana na taarifa hii, kwa nini binadamu anahesabiwa kuwa na uharibifu mkubwa kushinda wanyama wengine? (al 3)

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(c) Onyesha uhusiano uliopo baina ya maendeleo ya binadamu na uharibifu wa mazingira. (al 3)

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(d) Ni kwa nini mwandishi anahofia zaidi athari za miale ya jua? (al 1)

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(e) Eleza kwa ufupi hasara zinazoweza kusababishwa na uharibifu wa mazingira. (al 3)

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(f) Taja hatua mbili ambazo mwandamu angeweza kuchukua ili kupunguza madhara ya viwada. (al 2)

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(g) Kulingana na makala haya ni nini maana ya methali “mwana hufuata kisogo cha nina”? (al 1)

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(h) Eleza maana ya: (al 1)

 (i) kusana

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 (ii) mchapuko

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**SEHEMU B: UFUPISHO**

Tunapinga na kulaani vikali visa vya ugaidi vinavyoendelea kutetemesha usalama wa wananchi.Hivi ni vitendo vya kinyama vinavovyotekelezwa na watu waliokosa ubinadamu na utu kabisa.Inakera mno kwa vitendo vya kigaidi .Inagadhabisha kuona Wakenya wasio na makosa wakiteswa na kuuwawa kinyama bila huruma na watu wasio na utu. Hatuogopi wala hatuna fedheha kuamba magaidi hawa wameelaaniwa na siku zao zimehesabiwa hapa duniani, damu ya mwananchi asiye na makosa katu watailipia. Napinga vikali pale magaidi hawa wanapohusisha vitendo hivi kuwa vita vya kidini, vita hivi si vya kidini kwani hakuna dini yoyote iliyo na imani ya kumwua kinyama binadamu asiye na makosa.

Kando na tishio la ugaidi, Wakenya pia wanakabiliwa na hatari za ujambazi, mauaji, unajisi, ubakaji na maovu mengine. Katika juhudi za kudumisha usalama, polisi wana jukumu la kutumia kila mbinu kuhakikisha kuwa haki ya kikatiba ya Wakenya kuhusu kulindwa kwa maisha na mali yao. Lakini cha kusikitisha ni kuwa, mbinu ambazo polisi wamekuwa wakitumia hasa ile ya kufanya misako inayoishia kuwanasa mamia ya raia wasio na habari kinachoendelea, inawaongezea Wakenya mateso. Hali hii inawaacha kwenye hatari ya kunaswa na majambazi ama polisi.

Matumizi ya mbinu hii ya misako imeishia kunasa raia wengi wasio na makosa.Wanaponaswa, hurundikwa kwenye seli usiku mzima ama siku kadha na hata kama wanaaachiliwa huwa tayari wameteseka. Huu ni ukiukaji wa haki za raia. Kadhalika, mbinu hii yanaonekana kama hila ya polisi kutaka kuonyesha wanafanya kazi lakini sio mwafaka kwani wanapokuwa wakiwanasa raia mijini na mitaani, magaidi na majambazi wanaendelea na shughuli zao.

Badala ya kusaka wakora kwa kubahatisha kwenye umati, polisi wanapaswa kubuni njia ambazo zitawapa mwelekeo mwafaka zaidi kuhusu wahalifu ili waweze kuwafuatilia. Ushirikiano baina yao na majasusi uwepo. Hii itawezesha polisi kupata habari muhimu kuhusu vitisho vya uhalifu. Maafisa wa usalama pia wanaweza kupata habari muhimu kutoka kwa raia.

**Maswali**

1. Ni nini maoni wa mwandishi kuhusu suala la ugaidi. (maneno 60-70) (alama 7, 1 utiririko)

Nakala chafu

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Nakala safi

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1. Kwa kutumia maneno yasiyozidi 50 fupisha aya mbili za mwisho. (alama 6, 1 utiririko)

Nakala chafu

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Nakala safi

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**MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMAM 40)**

1. Tofaulisha kati ya /i/ na /o/ (al 2)

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1. Onyesha muundo wa silabi ya kwanza katika maneno yafuatayo: (al 2)

(i) nyakua

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(ii) ndama

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1. Tunga sentensi kwa kutunia kibadala cha kiasi jumla. (al 2)

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1. Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa kutumia jedwali. (al 4)

Mkongojo mrefu sana ulioletewa babu utauzwa na fundi mcheshi.

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1. Andika kinyume cha sentensi ifutayo. (al 2)

Mtoto msichana anatema dawa

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1. Kanusha: (al 1)

Nikimpiku masomoni nitatuzwa zawadi

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1. Andika katika usemi halisi. (al 3)

Chifu wetu alitwambia kuwa watu wanaopenda kukaa bwerere huishi kuwa wezi wa mabavu.

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1. Nyambua vitenzi vifuatavyo katika kauli zilizo mabanoni. (al 2)
2. [-la] (lauli tendeshea)
3. Toa (tendeka)

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1. Eleza matumizi ya alama zifuatazo za uakifishaji. (al 2)

I. kihisishi

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II. kiulizi

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1. Bainsha mofimu-LI-katika tungo hili. (al 3)

Alivyokimbilia

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1. Tunga sentensi moja yenye muundo ufuatao. (al 3)

Kipozi, kiarifa, kitondo, ala

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1. Ainisha vishazi (al 2)

Mhamiaji haramu aliyeshikwa amefikishwa mahakamani

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1. Andika katika wingi karibu. (al 2)

Mtu yuyo huyo aliubeba mzigo uo huo licha ya kukanywa

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1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika wakati ujao timilifu. (al 2)

Mbunge alitawazwa kabla ya mpinzani wake kufika

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1. Andika kwa wastani. (al 1)

Magoma haya yatachezwa wanjani

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1. Taja na utoe mifano, matumizi mawili ya kiimbo. (al 2)

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1. Eleza maana mbili za sentensi. (al 2)

Nenda ukaniletee mbuzi

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1. Bainisha virai katika sentensi zifuatazo, (al 3)

Mtoto msichana anaenda sokoni asubuhi mapema

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**ISIMU JAMII**

1. Fafanua dhana zifuatazo za isimu jamii (al.4)

(a) Usanifishaji

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(b) Lahaja

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(c) Lafudhi

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(d) Uwili lugha

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1. Eleza changamoto tatu zinazokumba ukuaji na uendelezwaji wa lugha ya Kiswahili nchini Kenya. (al 3)

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1. Eleza vyanzo vitatu vya makosa katika matumizi ya lugha Kiswahili. (al 3)

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