**Jina………………………………………………………Nambari yako………………/………**

**Tarehe ….…………………………………………….Sahihi yako…….………………………**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**Karatasi ya 2**

**MUDA: SAA 2 ½**

**FORM 4**

**MAAGIZO**

1. Andika **jina lako** na **namba yako** katika nafasi ulioachiwa hapo juu.

2. Weka **sahihi yako** na **tarehe** ya mtihani katika nafasi ulizoachiwa.

3. Jibu maswali yote.

4. Majibu yaandikwe katika nafasi zilizoachwa wazi katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.

**Kwa matumizi ya mtihani pekee.**

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| **swali** | **upeo** | **alama** |  |
| 1234 | 15154010 |  |  |
| Jumla | 80 |  |  |

***Karatasi hii ina kurasa 11 zilizopigwa chapa. Watahiniwa ni lazima waangalie kama kurasa zote za karatasi hii zimepigwa chapa sawasawa na kuwa maswali yote******yamo.***

**1. UFAHAMU (Alama 15)**

**Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali.**

Katika karne hii, juhudi zetu za kushughulikia changamoto za usalama zimeimarishwa zaidi kwa matumizi ya teknolojia. Kuimarika kwa ufungaji milango, matumizi ya vifaa vya kamsa, njia za kisasa za utambuzi, utafiti na uchunguzi wa kiuhalifu ni baadhi tu ya maendeleo yaliyoafikiwa na jamii ili kujihami. Sasa hivi huduma zinazotolewa na polisi kwa umma zimewafikia watu kwa njia rahisi. Hata hivyo, maendeleo haya ya kiteknolojia yamehusishwa na hatari fulani. Baadhi ya mifumo inaweza kutumiwa vibaya au ikawa na athari zisizotarajiwa kama vile kumdhuru mtu asiyekusudiwa.

Matumizi ya sayansi na teknolojia katika kuukabili uhalifu wa jinai si suala geni. Tangu kuvumbuliwa kwa kikosi cha askari polisi katika karne ya kumi na tisa, utendakazi na maendeleo yake yamepimwa kwa kigezo cha kuimarisha matumizi ya teknolojia ya kisasa katika harakati za utoaji huduma kwa raia. Tumeshuhudia maafisa wetu wakitumia vifaa vya utambuzi kwa alama za vidole na matumizi ya vifaa visivyotumia nyaya katika mawasiliano. Lakini kutokana na kuimarika kwa ubunifu wa wahalifu, pana haja ya vikosi vyetu kujipiga msasa zaidi ili kuzuia au kuzima kabisa njama za kihalifu. Matumizi ya teknolojia katika kuzuia visa vya uhalifu yameanza kukubalika na wanajamii kama sehemu ya maisha yao. Leo hii kuna vifaa vya kuchunguza iwapo mtu ana kifaa chochote cha chuma hususan silaha ndogondogo wakati aingiapo kwenye kumbi za umma au anapoabiri magari ya uchukuzi wa umma. Kifaa hiki kimezuia pakubwa uhalifu wa utekaji nyara uliokuwepo awali hasa miongoni mwa magari ya umma mijini.Aidha vifaa vya kudhibiti kasi ya magari vimeimarisha usalama barabarani. Uwekaji wa taa za umeme kwenye viunga vya miji huuhakikishia umma usalama wao na vilevile kuchangia kuwafichua wavamizi

Kamera za siri kwenye ofisi za kibinafsi, majengo ya umma na kwenye baadhi ya barabara za miji mikuu huwa hifadhi ya matukio anuwai na hivyo kuwa muhimu wakati wa kesi zinazohusisha uvamizi au uhalifu mwingine wowote. Vifaa vidogo vinavyotumia mawimbi ya kielektroniki na ambavyo hutiwa mifukoni ni muhimu wakati wa mawasiliano ya dharura. Huwasaidia sana watu wenye umri mpevu ambao huwa ni windo jepesi la wahalifu. Aidha huwapa hakikisho la kuwa huru kuyaendesha maisha yao kinyume na awali ambapo maisha yao yalitawaliwa na unyanyapaa baada ya kusikia au kuhusika katika visa vya uhalifu. Kwa sasa teknolojia inayotumia miale kufichua silaha haramu zilizofichwa au kumtambua mtu anayenuia kupenyeza mihandarati kwa kumeza vidonge inagonga ndipo. Njia hii hufanya hivi bila kumkaribia mshukiwa na kuepuka hali ya kuhatarisha maisha ya afisa wa ukaguzi. Aidha huwezesha mshukiwa kutambulika mara moja na hatari husika kutandarukiwa bila ajizi.

Licha ya ufaafu wa teknolojia ya kisasa katika kuzuia au kuzima kabisa visa vya uhalifu, athari zake hasi zimeweza kushuhudiwa. Kwa mfano matumizi ya vifaa vya kwenda kwa kasi kuwafuata wahalifu yanaweza kuwa hatari kwa mtumiaji, mshukiwa au hata raia asiyehusika.

Kifaa cha kuzima kasi ya magari kwa mbali kinaweza kulisimamisha gari ghafla na kusababisha maafa makubwa. Matumizi ya mwangaza mkali au gesi kama njia ya kumdhibiti mhalifu yanaweza kusababisha ulemavu wa kuona au hata kupumua. Baadhi ya vifaa ambavyo hutumia miale vinaweza kuwa na athari ya kudumu na hata kusababisha maradhi ya kansa.Inapendekezwa kuwa matumizi ya teknolojia kuangamiza uhalifu yazingatie haki za binadamu. Aidha njia husika iwe nafuu , pawe na uwazi na uwajibikaji katika matumizi yake na vilevile matumizi yake yazingatie maadili.

**Maswali**

1. Kwa mujibu wa kifungu wahalifu bado wanazizidi nguvu asasi za kiusalama katika jamii. Eleza. **(alama 1)**

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1. Onyesha jinsi teknolojia imeimarisha usalama katika sekta ya usafiri. **(alama1)**

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1. Ni kwa njia gani teknolojia imesaidia kupatikana kwa haki? **(alama 2)**

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1. Eleza manufaa ya kutumia miale kama njia ya kuzuia uhalifu. **(alama 3)**

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1. Taja mambo mawili ambayo yanafaa kuiongoza jamii wakati wa kuteua mbinu ya kuukabili uhalifu. **(alama 2)**

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1. Teknolojia ya kisasa katika kuukabili uhalifu imeelezwa kuleta changamoto zipi? **(alama 3)**

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1. Eleza maana ya msamiati huu kama ulivyotumiwa kwenye kifungu.  **(alama 3)**
2. Viunga………………………………………………………………………………
3. Zinazolanguliwa…………………………………………………………………….
4. Unyanyapaa…………………………………………………………………………

**2. UFUPISHO (ALAMA 15)**

Vipindi mbalimbali vya historia vimeshuhudia kuibuka kwa magonjwa ya ajabu.

Magonja hayo yamewahangaisha watu na kuzishughulisha bongo za wanasayansi na madaktari katika kutafuta tiba. Magonjwa kama vile tauni, kifua kikuu, homa ya matumbo na ndui ni baadhi ya yale yaliyotisha saria nyakati fulani za histori ya binadamu. Magonjwa haya yaliwauwa maelfu ya watu na kutibua mifumo na taratibu za maisha ya watu.

Hata hivyo magonjwa hayo yaliweza kuchunguzwa na kutafutiwa tiba kabla ya kumaliza kabisa kizazi cha binadamu. Lakini hii baada ya kuwasukuma maelfu ya watu kaburini. Ulimwengu wa sasa unashuhudia janga jingine la maradhi sugu ya Ukimwi. Neno “UKIMWI” lilitolewa kutokana na athari za ugonjwa huo mwilini. Neno “UKIMWI” humanisha Ukosefu wa kinga mwilini, ambapo herufi za kwanza za maneno matatu ziliunganishwa pamoja na kuunda neno hilo. Ugonjwa huu ambao tayari umewaua mamilioni ya watu kote ulimwenguni unazidi kuenea kwa kasi, mfano wa moto katika kichaka. Kutokana na kasi yake ya kuua watu, ugonjwa wa UKIMWI umepewa majina kama vile ‘umeme’ na pie ‘ugonjwa wa vijana’. Watu wengi wanaoambukizwa virusi vya UKIMWI ni wale walio na miaka kati ya 15 hadi 49. Kundi hili kwa kweli ndilo linalohesabiwa kuwa na nguvu za kutunza jamii kwa njia nyingi. Iwapo wengi katika kundi hili watakumbwa na maradhi haya, watasalia wakongwe na watoto wasioweza kujimudu.

Nchini Kenya, UKIMWI uligunduliwa kwa mara ya kwanza mnamo mwaka wa 1984. Kufika mwezi wa Juni 1996, inakisiwa kuwa ugonjwa huu ulikuwa umewaua watu wapatao 65,647 nchini. Hivi sasa, inasemekana kuwa takriban watu zaidi ya 500 hufa kila siku nchini Kenya kutokana na janga hili. Aidha, imethibitishwa kwamba takriban watu milioni mbili u nusu tayari watapoteza maisha yao kutkana na kuambukiza virusi vya ugonjwa huu humu nchini. Maradhi haya sasa yamekuwa janga la kitaifa.

Kutokana na kuongezeka kwa visa vya UKIMWI, hospitali na zahanati nyingi kote nchini zinashindwa kukidhi mahitaji ya wagonjwa. Kwa hivyo makundi ya kujitolea na mashirika mbalimbali yameundwa ili kuwahudumia wagonjwa wa UKIMWI. Baadhi ya makundi hayo hutoa tiba ya kisaikolojia pamoja na kuwapa ushauri wa hima yakuishi, badala ya kukata tamaa. Wagonjwa wengi pia huishia kutibiwa nyumbani kwao.

Lakini jambo la kuzingatia ni hili, tujifunze kutokana na historia. Tuwe na matumaini kwamba siku moja tiba ya ugonjwa hu itapatikana. Hii ni kwa sababu tumethibitishiwa haya kutoka katika historia yetu wenyewe. Ikiwa magonjwa yaliyosababisha vifo vya wengi kutokana na ukosefu wa tiba yalitokomezwa kupitia juhudi za kimatibabu, sembuse huu ugonjwa tulio nao sasa? Huku tukijikinga kutokana na maradhi haya tusife moyo bali tuwe na matumaini kwani subira huvuta heri.

1. Kwa kutumia maneno yako mwenyewe na bila kupoteza maana, fupisha aya nne

za mwanzo (maneno 60 – 70) **(alama 11)**

**Nakala Chafu**

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**(b)** Eleza mambo yanayoleta matumaini kwa wagonjwa wa UKIMWI kulingana na

aya mbili za mwisho (maneno 20 – 30) **(alama 4)**

 **Nakala Chafu**

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**3.** **MATUMIZI YA LUGHA**

1. Tofautisha irabu/a/ na /o/ **(alama 2)**

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1. Bainisha miundo ya silabi katika neon, **(alama 2)**

i)Amshika

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1. Bainisha viwakilishi nafsi katika sentensi zifuatazo **(alama 2)**

Walionivamia wamekulaumu sana.

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1. Eleza maana mbili zinazopatikana katika sentensi ifuatayo. **(alama 2)**

Tafadhali nipe pia nichezee.

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1. Tunga sentensi ya neno moja yenye viambishi awali vifuatavyo. **(alama 2)**
2. Nafsi ya tatu wingi
3. Wakati uliopita
4. Kirejeshi
5. Kitendwa

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 **f)** Tumia neno chungu katika sentensi moja kuonyesha matumizi manne tofauti. **(alama 2)**

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 **g)** Onyesha silabi katika maneno haya. **(alama 2)**

 Ua

 Daftari

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 **h)** Eleza kwa kutolea mifano, miundo yeyote miwili ya kikundi tenzi. **(alama 2)**

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1. Eleza tofauti ya kimuundo baina ya sentensi ambatano na changamano **(alama 2)** ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**j)** Unda nomino kutokana na vivumishi vifuatavyo **(alama 2)**

Tukutu…………………………………………………………………………………………

Janja…………………………………………………………………………………………..

**m)** Sahihisha kuonyesha kutowezekana. **(alama 2)**

Wangejiandikisha wangalimchagua Juma kama Rais.

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**n)** Unda kitenzi kutokana na nomino mfu na kisha uonyeshe mzizi wake. **(alama 2)**

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**o)** Tumia kihusishi cha kulinganisha kutunga sentensi **(alama 2)**

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**p)** Ainisha uamilifu wa mofimu katika neno lifuatayo **(alama 2)**

 Aliyemlishia

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**q)** Kanusha

Kuchelewa kwake kufika shuleni kulimfanya afeli mtihani. **(alama 2)**

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**r)** Eleza maana ya sentensi agizi na kisha utoe mfano wake. **(alama 2)**

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**s)** Tumia neno mwanawe katika sentensi **(alama 2)**

 Kama yambwa

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**t)** Andika kwa ukubwa **(alama 2)**

Paka anakula mkia wa panya

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**u)** Tunga sentensi yenye muundo ufuatao. **(alama 4)**

 KN(W+V+S-)+KT(Ts+Ts+T+KN(N+V)

**4.** **ISIMUJAMII (Alama 10)**

Eleza , kwa hoja tano namna ya kukabiliana na matatizo mbalimbali yanayokumba maendeleo ya lugha ya Kiwahili.

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