# JINA……………………………………………….NAMBARI YA MTAHINIWA…………..

# SHULE…………………………………………..SAHIHI………………TAREHE…………..

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**KARATASI YA 2**

**DESEMBA 2021**

**MUDA;SAA 2 ½**

**TATHMINI YA PAMOJA YA LANJET-2021**

**Hati ya kuhitimu kisomo cha sekondari.**

**MAAGIZO:**

1. *Andika jina lako, nambari yako ya usajili na darasa katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.*
2. *Tia sahihi yako kisha uandike tarehe ya mtihani katika nafasi ulizoachiwa hapo juu.*
3. *Jibu maswali yote.*
4. *Majibu yote yaandikwe katika nafasi ulizoachiwa katika kijitabu hiki cha maswali.*
5. *Majibu yote lazima yaandikwe kwa lugha ya Kiswahili*
6. *Hakikisha kuwa kurasa zote 11 zimepigwa chapa.*

*Kwa matumizi ya mtahini pekee.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Swali* | *Upeo* | *Tuzo* |
| *A* | *Ufahamu* | *15* |  |
| *B* | *Ufupisho* | *15* |  |
| *C* | *Matumizi ya lugha* | *40* |  |
| *D* | *Isimu jamii* | *10* |  |
|  | *JUMLA* | *80* |  |

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**SEHEMU A.(Alama 15)**

**Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali**

Ulimwengu unapaswa kuzuka na mbinu za kulitandarukia tatizo ambalo linakwamiza juhudi za maendeleo. Umaskini unaokabili mataifa yanayoendelea, unayatosa kwenye dhiki kubwa huku mataifa ya kimagharibi yakipiga hatua kubwa kimaendeleo. Ufa uliopo baina ya mataifa yanayoendelea na yale kama vile marekani, nchi za ulaya na ujapani unapanuka kila uchao.

Vyanzo vya umaskini huu ni anuwai mathalan, ufisadi uongozi mbaya, turathi za kikoloni, uchumi kuegemezwa kwenye kilimo kinachotegemea mvua isiyotabirika, idadi ya watu inayoupiku uwezo wa uchumi wa taifa linalohusika na ukosefu wa nyenzo na mali za kuwakwamua raia kutoka lindi la umaskini, ukosefu wa elimu na nafasi adimu za ajira huchangia pia katika tatizo hili.

Jamii ya ulimwengu inapaswa kuelea kuwa umaskini unaothiri nchi fulani una athari pana sana. Uvunjifu unaotokana na umaskini unaweza kuwa mboji ambako matendo mabaya huchipuka. Raia maskini huweza kushawishiwa haraka kujitosa kwenye matendo ya kihalifo ili kujinasua kutoka dhiki ile. Hii inaweza kuwa mbegu ya kuatika maovu kama ugaidi na uhalifu wa kila aina.

Mataifa ya magharibi yanapaswa kuyaburia madeni ya mataifa yanayoendelea kama kama njia mojawapo ya kupambana na umaskini. Asilimia kubwa ya pato la kitaifa katika mataifa mengi hutumika kuyalipa madeni hayo. Katika hali hii inakuwa muhali kwa mataifa hayo kujikwamua kutokana na pingu za umaskini. Njia nyingine ni kustahabu kutoa ruzuku za kimaendeleo badala ya mikopo kwa nchi zinazoendelea.

Kwa upande wake, mataifa yanayoendelea yanapaswa kuibuka na mikakati bora ya kupambana na umaskini. Ni muhimu pawepo na sera zinazotambua ukweli kuwa asilimia kubwa ya raia wa mataifa hayo ni maskini. Pana dharura ya kuzalisha nafasi za ajira, kupanua viwanda hususan vinavyohusiana na zaraa ambayo ni tagemeo kuu la mataifa mengi, kuendeleza elimu na kuimarisha miundo msingi. Ipo haja pia ya mataifa haya kuhakikisha kuwa mfumo wa soko huru unaotawala ulimwengu sasa hauishii kuwa chanzo cha kufa kwa viwanda asilia na kuendeleza umaskini zaidi. Kwa ufupi ,maamuzi yote ya sera za kiuchumi lazima yauzingatie uhalisia wa maisha ya raia wa mataifa hayo.

Maswali:

1. Kwa nini umaskini umetamalaki katika mataifa yanayoendelea? (alama 4)

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1. Madeni yana athari gani kwa mataifa yanayoendelea. (alama 2)

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1. Ni mapendekezo yapi ambayo mwandishi anatoa kwa mataifa machanga kuhusu utatuzi wa tatizo la umaskini? (alama 4)

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1. Mfumo wa soko huru una madhara gani kwa mataifa machanga (alama 2)

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1. Ukirejelea kifungu, eleza maana ya: (alama 3)
2. Kulitandarukia…………………………………………………………………………………………
3. Kuatika……………………………………………………………………………………………….
4. Kuyaburia madeni ----------------------------------------------------------------------------……………………………………………………………………………………

**SEHEMU YA B :UFUPISHO.(alama 15).**

**Soma taarifa ifuatayo kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata**

Kadiri jamii mbalimbali zinavyotagusana, ndivyo lugha zinazozungumzwa na jamii hizi nazo zinavyoingiliana na kuathiriana . Mojawapo ya athari hizi ni ukopaji wa msamiati kutoka kwa lugha jirani na kuutumia kuelezea dhana mpya zinazoingia katika utamaduni wao kupitia kwa mitagusano ya kijamii.

Lugha ya Kiingereza kwa mfano, imekopa kutoka lugha nyingine kama vile Kifaransa na Kilatini. Mathalani, istilahi nyingi za kisheria zimekopwa kutoka lugha ya kifaransa. Aidha,Kiingereza kimekopa kutoka lugha ya Kiswahili. Maneno ya Kiswahili kama vile mwalimu, jiko, mandazi, panga , buibui, ngoma na hata wananchi, sasa yameingia katika kamusi za Kiingereza, kumaanisha kuwa yamekubaliwa kama msamiati rasmi wa lugha ya Kiingereza.

Kiswahili nacho kimeathiriwa na lugha nyingine. Kimekopa msamiati wa Kiingereza na hata Kiarabu. Katika tungo nyingi za kishairi, kwa mfano, utenzi wa Mwanakupona utapata msamiati wa Kiarabu uliotoholewa. Lugha nyingine ambazo zimeathiri Kiswahili ni pamoja na Kijerumani ambako msamiati kama vile ‘shule’ ulikopwa na kutoholewa kutokana na neno schule. msamiati kama vile ‘leso’, ‘karata’ na ‘mvinyo’ yamekopwa kutoka lugha ya Kireno, huku majina ‘balozi’ na ‘bahasha’ yakikopwa kutoka Kituruki.

Pamoja na ukopaji wa vipengele vya lugha, mtagusano wa lugha una athari nyingine. Lugha zinapokuja pamoja, mazingira ya wingi-lugha hazuka. Baadhi ya watu hujifunza zaidi ya lugha moja. Mtu anayeweza kuzungumza zaidi ya lugha moja anaweza kujieleza kwa urahisi kwa kuchanganya msamiati wa lugha tofauti. Aidha, anaweza kubadilisha msimbo kulingaa na matilaba yake. Ikiwa anataka kukubalika na jamii-lugha anayotagusana nayo,anatumia lugha ya jamii hiyo ili kujinasibisha nayo. Wazungumzaji hupata visawe vya maneno kuelezea dhana zile zile, hivyo kuboresha mitindio yao ya mawasiliano

Kadhalika, kutagusana kwa lugha kunaweza kusababisha kubuniwa kwa lugha ngeni ambayo inarahisisha mawasiliano. Wakati mwingine, watu wanaozungumza lugha tofauti wanapokutana, hubuni mfumo sahili wa lugha ili kufanikisha mawasiliano. Pijini ni mfano wa lugha iliyobuniwa kwa njia hii. Pijini huchota msamiati kutoka lugha zilizotagusana. Sheng ni mfano mwingine wa lugha ambayo ilibuniwa kutokana na kutagusana kwa lugha ya Kiswahili, lugha za kiasili na kiingereza.

Japokuwa kuna faida nyingi za wingi-lugha, hasara pia zipo. Mazingira ya wingi-lugha huwapa wazungumzaji fursa ya kuchagua lugha wanayotaka kuwasiliana kwayo. Katika hali hii, lugha yenye ushawishi mkubwa kijamii, kiuchumi na kisiasa ndiyo inayopendelewa zaidi. Wingi-lugha unaweza kusababisha kukweza kwa lugha moja na kudunishwa kwa lugha nyingine, mathalini. Kuwepo kwa lugha nyingi nchini kulizua haja ya kukwezwa kwa lugha ya Kiswahili huku lugha nyingine za kiasili zikipuuzwa.

Lugha hukua kwa kutumiwa. Lugha isipozungumziwa kwa muda mrefu, watu hupoteza umilisi ambao huifanya kuwa vigumu kuirithisha kwa vizazi. Lugha inaweza pia kukosa wazungumzaji ikiwa wale wanaozungumza ni wachache au ikaathiriwa na mtagusano na lugha nyingine iliyo na wachache au ikaathirisha na mtagusano na lugha nyingine iliyo na wazungumzaji wengi. Katika hali kama hii, lugha hiyo hukubaliwa na tisho la kudidimia au hata kufa. Ikiwa jamii itakosa kudhibiti sera za matumizi ya lugha yake, baadhi ya lugha zitafifia au zitakufa na kusahaulika kabisa.

a). Bila kupoteza maana,fupisha aya za kwanza tatu(maneno 50)alama 8,2mtiririko)

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b) .Kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii,mtagusano wa lugha una athari gani?(maneno 30) alama 7,1mtiririko)

MATAYARISHO

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MATUMIZI YA LUGHA (ALAMA 40)

1. Andika neno lenye muundo ufuatao wa sauti (alama 2)

**Kipua cha kaakaa laini, irabu ya kati tandazwa, kipasuo sighuna cha ufizi, irabu ya chini.**

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1. Taja aina mbili kuu za ala za sauti kisha utoe mfano mmoja mmoja (alama 2).

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1. Tumia kivumishi kionyeshi cha karibu pamoja na nomino katika ngeli ya I-ZI, Kisha utunge sentensi katika ukubwa –wingi. (alama 2).

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1. Yakinisha sentesi ifuatayo katika wakati ujao hali timilifu wingi. (alama 1)

Msomi hakutuzwa siku hiyo

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1. Tumia mzizi –w- katika sentensi kama (alama 2)

i)kitenzi kisaidizi

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ii)kitenzi kishirikishi

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1. Ainisha viambishi kwa kurejelea majukumu ya kisarufi katika neno hili (alama 3)

**Alijipelekea**

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1. Maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari yametumikaje? (alama 1)

Pahali pema pako si pema pa mwenzako.

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1. Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa kielelezo cha matawi (alama3)

**Mlango umevunjwa na fundi aliyeujenga**.

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1. Onyesha matumizi ya chagizo ya mfanano katika sentensi (alama 2)

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1. Andika katika usemi wa taarifa. ( alama 3)

“Hicho kijicho cha paka cheupe leo marufuku kwangu”alisema mzee Kambumbu.

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1. Ainisha sentensi ifuatayo kwa kuzingatia jukumu lake. (alama 2)

**Pika ugali kwa kuku kila Jumamosi ukitumia gesi.**

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1. Panda ni kuatika mbegu ardhini au kuparaga mti. Andika maana nyingine mbili. (alama 2)

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1. Tunga sentensi moja ukitumia **kihisishi cha bezo** ( alama 1)

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1. Tunga sentensi na ubainishe kijalizo (alama1)

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1. Tunga sentensi yenye muundo wa: (alama 3)

**Kiima, kiarifa, yambwa tendwa, yambwa tendewa na yambwa ala.**

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1. Eleza maana ya msemo ufuatayo (alama1)

**Piga unyende**

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1. Eleza tofauti iliyopo kati ya jozi hii ya sentensi. ( alama 1)

i)Kerubo alinikimbilia.

ii)Kerubo alinikimbia.

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1. Weka nomino ifuatayo katika ngeli yake (alama 1)

**Mbalungi**

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1. Tumia kiungo ‘na’ katika sentensi kuonyesha (alama1)

i)ufupisho wa nafsi ya kwanza umoja fulani

ii)kihusishi kuonyesha aliyetenda jambo fulani.

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1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo upya ukizingatia kinyume cha maneno yaliyopigiwa mstari: (alama2)

Ubora wa kazi zao ulifichika baada ya kuanzishwa kwa mradi ule.

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1. Tunga sentensi yenye muundo ufuatao.(alama 2)

**KN(N) + KT (T+E) + U+KN(N)+KT(T+E)**

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1. Eleza matumizi ya kiambishi ‘ki’katika sentensi hii. (alama2)

**Njia hii haipitiki**

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**ISIMUJAMII(ALAMA 10).**

a)Kwa kutumia hoja sita zilizofafanuliwa vyema, jadili tofauti zipatikanazo kati ya sajili ya maabadini na ile ya mahirimu. (alama 6)

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b)Sajili za lugha huwa na umuhimu anuwai.Thibitisha ukweli wa kauli hii kwa kutumia hoja nne.(alama 4)

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