**Jina ……………………………………………………………………………………………sahihi…………**

**Tarehe…………………………………**

**KIDATO CHA KWANZA MUHULA WA TATU 2015**

**102/2**

**KISWAHILI**

**Karatasi ya pili**

**(LUGHA)**

**Julai/Agosti 2015**

**SEHEMU YA A: UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)**

***Soma makala yafuatayo kisha ujibu maswali*.**

Ulimwengu unapaswa kuzuka na mbinu za kulitadarukia tatizo ambalo linakwamiza juhudi za maendeleo. Umaskini unaoyakabili mataifa yanayoendelea, unayatosa kwenye dhiki kubwa huku mataifa ya kimagharibi yakipiga hatua kubwa kimaendeleo. Ufa uliopo baina ya mataifa yanayoendelea na yale yaliyoendelea kama vile Marekani, nchi za Ulaya na Ujapani unapanuka kila uchao.

Vyanzo vya umasikini 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 amali za kuwakwamua raia kutoka lindi la umaskini. Ukosefu wa elimu na nafasi adimu za ajira huchangia pia katika tatizo hili.

Jamii ya ulimwengu inapaswa kuelewa 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 kihalifu 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 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 umasikini. 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 uhalisi 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 tatizola

umaskini?

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

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(e) Ukirejelea kifungu, eleza maana ya: (alama 3)

(i) Kulitadarukia……………………………………………………………………………

1. Kuatika………………………………………………………………………………
2. Kuyaburia madeni……………………………………………………………………..

**SEHEMU YA B: FASIHI SIMULIZI**

a.Jadili sifa nne za methali za Kiswahili.Alama 8

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b.jadili dhima nne za methali .alama 7

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

1. Andika sifa za **kutambulisha** sauti zifuatazo. (alama 2)
   1. /d/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. /th/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) **Fafanua** dhana ya **kiambishi**. Bainisha **viambishi** katika maneno yafuatayo. (alama 2)

1. anasoma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. amekimbia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Alijipelekea

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1. Maneno **yaliyopigiwa** mstari yametumikaje? (alama 2)

Pahali pema pako si pema pa mwenzako

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(e) Andika sentensi **mbili** kutofantisha **vitate** hii. (alama 2)

1. Apisha …………………………………………………………………….
2. Apiza ……………………………………………………………………..

(f) Andika sentensi ifuatayo **upya** ukibadilisha neno **lililopigiwa** mstari kuwa kivumishi. (alama 2)

Mgeni alipewa dawati mpya.

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(g) Unda nomino m**bilimbili** kutokana na vitenzi hivi. (alama 2)

(i) Kagua \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Hini\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Kosoa** sentensi ifuatayo kisarufi. (alama 3)

Mahali kule pana siafu wengi.

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(i) Tambua matumizi ya **‘a’** katika sentensi ifuatayo. (alama 1)

Mwanafunzi acheza uwanjani.

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(j) **Yakinisha** sentensi hii: (alama 2)

Usipofanya bidii hutapita mtihani.

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1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya **kuamrisha**. (alama 2)

Tafadhali acheni kucheka ovyo.

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1. Andika kwa msemo wa **taarifa**: (alama 3)

“Sitakwenda sokoni leo ila nitakwenda kesho”, Nikamjibu.

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1. Eleza matumizi **matatu** ya **kinyota**. (alama 3)

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(n) onyesha KN na KT katika sentensi hii. (alama 2)

Mlango umevunjwa na fundi aliyeujenga.

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

Alitembea kitausi kupokea zawadi.

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(p) Andika sentensi ifuatayo kwa **udogo/wingi**. (alama 2)

Mtoto mkaidi aliiba kitabu cha mwenzake.

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(q) Tunga sentensi kuonyesha **matumizi** ya kiambishi **‘ji’**. (alama 4)

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4. **ISIMU JAMII**:

**Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.**

“Ndugu na madada, sote tumealikwa katika karamu hii ya Bwana kabla ya kujongea mezani pake, Bwana. Pana haja ya kutakasa nyoyo zetu na kujutia madhambi yetu. Sisi sote ni watenda dhambi na inastahili kumwendea ili aweze kutuondolea madhambi yetu.”

Maswali

1. Weka maneno haya katika sajili yake. (alama 2)

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1. Nini kimekufanya uchague sajili uliochagua katika swali (i). (alama 1)

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1. Eleza sifa za matumizi lugha katika sajili hii. (alama 7)

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