**Jina………………………………………………… Namba yako …………………….**

**Sahihi:………………………………………………... Tarehe…………………………..**

102/2

**KISWAHILI**

Karatasi ya 102/2

LUGHA

Julai / Agosti - 2015

**Muda: Saa 2½**

MAAGIZO

* JIBU MASWALI YOTE

KWA MATUMIZI YA MTAHINI PEKEE

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

Fungua ukurasa

# (1) UFAHAMU

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

Janga la matumizi ya dawa za kulevya limetanda kila pembe ya janibu. Watu wengi wamepoteza maisha yao, uchumi wa nchi ukadhoofika misingi ya serikali ikatetemeka na maisha ya wanadamu wengi yamo hatarini.

Dawa za kulevya hutumiwa na watu wa hali mbalimbali kama vile wazee, vijana, matajiri, maskini, wanawake na wanaume. Zaidi ya hayo, ndoa nyingi zimevunjika na kusababisha kuongezeka na kusambaa kwa ugonjwa wa ukimwi miongoni mwa maafa mengine.

Nchi ya Kenya haijaepukana na mkasa huu. Visa vya watu wanaotumia dawa za kulevya vinaongezeka kila uchao. Wale ambao wameathirika zaidi ni vijana. Kwa sasa, la muhimu ni kukabiliana na mkasa huu ambao unatisha kuangamiza vizazi vya sasa na vijavyo.

Hivi karibuni kumekuwa na visa vingi vya ukosefu wa nidhamu katika shule nyingi humu nchini. Utovu wa nidhamu ambao umesababisha vifo , kuharibiwa kwa mali ya mabilioni ya pesa miongoni mwa maafa mengine yametokana na ongezeko la matumizi ya dawa za kulenya miongoni mwa wanafunzi. Baadhi ya dawa za kulevya ambazo hutumiwa sana na wanafunzi ni kama vile tembe za aina mbalimbali, sigara, bangi, miraa, kubere na zingine mbazo zinaingia nchini kutoka nchi za nje kama heroini, kokeini na madra.

Kenya imeshuhudia kwa hofu kubwa kuongezeka kwa watoto wa mitaani ambao wanatumia gundi na petroli. Kuenea kwa matumizi ya dawa za kulevya miongoni mwa watu wa Kenya ni jambo ambalo linatisha nchi nzima. Kati ya miaka ya 1980-1990 idadi ya shule ambazo zilikumbwa na ukosefu wa nidhamu iliyotokana na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya iliongezeka kutoka shule 22 hadi 187.

Tunakumbuka kuwa katika mwaka wa 1981 shule ya mseto ya Mtakatifu Kizito ilishuhudia maafa ambayo wengi wetu tungali tukifikiria ni jinamizi. Wanafunzi wa kiume waliwavamia wasichana wenzao na kuwanajisi na kuua wasichana 19. Katika mwaka wa 1991 wanafunzi wa shule ya wavulana ya Nyeri waliwashambulia vinara wao na kuwachoma kwa moto na wanne wao wakafa katika mkasa huo. Mwaka wa 2001 nao wavulana wa shule ya Kyanguli walishuhudia vurugu ambayo ilisababisha vifo vya wanafunzi 68.

Visa hivi vyote vimetokana na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya miongoni mwa wanafunzi. Dawa za kulevya mbali na kuathiri wale wanaohusiana na wahasiriwa wale wanaotumia pia huathirika vibaya sana kwa upande wa afya. Baadhi yao hupoteza macho yao, wengine wanapata maradhi ya akili, mapafu, maini na hata viungo vya uzazi.

Janga hili lahitaji mipango madhubuti ya kuliangamiza. Baadhi ya mikakati ambayo yaweza kuchukuliwa ni kuelimisha vijana juu ya maafa ambayo husababishwa na matumizi ya dawa za kulevya kwa maisha yao na maisha ya wanajamii wengine. Isitoshe, serikali yapaswa kuwa na sera ambayo itaangamiza matumizi ya dawa za kulevya katika maisha ya wanajamii na hasa vijana. Zaidi ya hayo, wanajamii wote wapaswa kujitundika mzigo wa kukabiliana na dawa hizi kibinafsi na kijamii kwani kilio kinachotokana na maafa ya dawa za kulevya huwafikia watu wote.

## MASWALI

1. Kwa mujibu wa taarifa hii, fafanua madhara yanayotokana na dawa za kulevya (alama 4)

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1. Dawa za kulevya zimesababisha matatizo gani katika taasisi za elimu nchini Kenya ( alama 5)

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 c) Eleza njia tatu za kuzuia uenezaji wa dawa za kulevya (alama 3)

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(d) Eleza maana ya naneno yafuatayo yalivyotumiwa kulingana na kifungu. (alama 3).

(i) Jaribu

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(ii) Janga

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(iii) Jinamizi

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**2. FASIHI SIMULIZI**

**(a)Jadili sifa tano kuu za mighani.Alama 10**

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**(b)Jadili dhima tano za mighani katika jamii.Alama 5**

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

(a) Toa mfano wa neno lenye muundo wa silabi ya konsonanti tatu mwambatano pamoja na

 irabu **(alama 1)**

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 (b) Toa mfano wa sauti ya nazali (alama 1)

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 (c) **Andika sentenzi hii katika hali ya ukubwa na wingi.**

 Mtoto amefunga mlango wa nyumba yao (alama 1)

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 (d) T**unga sentensi kutofautisha vitate hivi kimaana** (alama 2)

1. Hawala
2. Hawara

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**(e) Kanusha bila kutumia “amba”** (alama 1)

 Nitajenga nyumba ambayo ni thabiti

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**(f) Taja nomino zinazotokana na vitenzi vifuatavyo** (alama 2)

1. saka…………………………………………………………………………………………
2. Zaa ………………………………………………………………………………………

**(g) Ainisha** (alama 4)

 Gofu hushabikiwa na watu wachache sana

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(h) **Akifisha kifungu hiki**  (alama 4)

 nilipowasili tu nilishika tama

 nikashangaa lo moto huo ulianza vipi

 na ulikuwa umesababishwa na nini

 nilishikwa na bumbwazi magoti yangu

 yakaanza kuchezacheza

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(i) Tunga sentensi sahihi ukitumia kitenzi – nywa katika kauli ya kutendesha (alama 2)

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(j) **Eleza maana mbili tofauti za sentensi hii.** (alama 2)

 Watoto walisimamia watu wakubwa

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(k) **Eleza matumizi ya ‘ni’ katika** (alama 2)

1. Amina ameingia darasani.
2. Nyooni hapa

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(l) **Ainisha maneno haya katika ngeli zake** (alama 2)

1. Mvule
2. Ufunguo

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(m) **Yakinisha sentensi hii** (alama 2)

 Mpishi asipokuwa mwangalifu chakula hakitaiva vizuri

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 (n) **Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika usemi halisi**  (alama 4)

 Mama alimwuliza mwanawe alikochelewa na kisha akamtahadharisha kuwa haitakuwa tabia

njema kwa mtoto wa kike kama yeye kuzoea kutembea usiku

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(o) **Ainisha viwakilishi katika sentensi hii** (alama 2)

 Usibanduke papa hapa

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(p) **Katika kila kipashio tunga sentensi moja moja kubainisha matumizi ya** (alama 3) (i) kwa

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 (ii) na

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 (iii) Ku

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(q) **Sahihisha sentensi zifuatazo (alama 4)**

1. Nisingekuja hungaliniadhibu vile

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1. Kiumbe ambacho kilichoumbwa lazima kiwe na umuhimu

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**4. ISIMUJAMII (ALAMA 10)**

**(a)** Eleza juhudi zozote tano za serikali ya Kenya katika kukuza Kiswahili (alama 5)

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(b) Taja na ueleze pingamizi zozote tano zinazokwamiza juhudi za kukuza Kiswahili (alama 5)

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