**2020 FORM 4 TERM 1 END TERM EXAMS**

KISWAHILI

102/2

MUDA:SAA 2 ½

MAAGIZO

1. Jibu maswali yote
2. Majibu yote yaandikwe kwenye nafasi zilizoachwa kwenye karatasi ya maswali

Kwa matumizi ya mtahini

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sehemu | Upeo | Alama |
| ufahamu | 15 |  |
| Ufupisho | 15 |  |
| Matumii ya lugha | 0 |  |
| Isimu jamii | 10 |  |
| Jumla | 80 |  |

**1.UFAHAMU: (Alama 15)**

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

Gari lake kuukuu lilikuwa linapambana na barabara yenye mashimo yaliyoshiba na kutapika maji ya mvua ambayo sasa ilikuwa inaanza kupusa.Japo daima alipambana na usukani kunako mashimo haya yaliyotosha kuitwa magenge, alishukuru kwa hali hii.Vipi angeweza kulidhibiti gari lake hili kwenye barabara iliyosakafishwa nayo ikahitimu? Magurudumu haya yaliyong’ara kama upara wa shaibu aliyekula chumvi hadi ikamwogopa yangetii uelekezi wake? Mara ngapi gari hili limetaka kumwasi barabarani?Haya yalikuwa baadhi ya maswali yaliyompitikia akilini. Hakujitakilifu kutaka **kuyapa mji** maana mara ile mawazo yake yalitekwa na kubwagwa katika nchi ya mbali – nchi ambayo sasa aliiona kama sinema akilini mwake.

Alipofika nyumbani aliliegesha gari lake na kufululiza ndani. Siku mbili zilikuwa zimepita akiwa pale kazini. Madaktari kama yeye hawakuwa wengi. Alikuwa miongoni mwa madaktari wenye ujuzi katika hospitali hii ya kitaifa.Wenzake wengi walikuwa wamehamia ughaibuni walikokwenda kutafuta maisha. Mshahara wao wa mkia wa mbuzi uliwasukuma na kuwatema nje ya nchi yao. Wengi wa waliohamia ng’ambo waliona vigumu kubaki katika ajira ambayo kivuno chake kilishindwa kumvusha mtu hata nusu ya kwanza ya mwezi. Malalamishi ya kulilia ujira wa heshima yaligonga kwenye masikio yaliyotiwa zege. Na kweli wanavyosema, mwenye macho haambiwi tazama.Basi walitazama hapana pale wakaona penye mianya ya matumaini, nao wakaiandama.

Hadi leo hii hamna la mno lililofanyika. Ndiyo maana Daktari Tabibu anarudi nyumbani tangu kuingia kazini hiyo juzi alfajiri. Hafanyi kwa kuwa katosheka, maana pia yeye ana dukuduku. Ana shaka ya mustakabali wake ikiwa mazingira ni haya kumsoza, maana umri nao unazidi kumla. Japo anatia na kutoa, mizani ya hesabu yake imeasi ulinganifu.

Daktari Tabibu ni mfungwa. Ametekwa na kuzuiwa kwenye kipenda na kuchukia mambo. Ni kama mti uliodumaa. Anatamani barabara nzuri za lami. Anatamani mshahara wa kumwezesha kukidhi mahitaji yake na kutimiza majukumu yake ya kimsingi. Jana amesema na rafiki yake aliye ng’ambo kwa simu ambayo sasa imetulia mkabala naye. Ingawa mwenzake huyu alikuwa mchangamfu na kumdokolea hali ya maisha ya kuridhisha kule ugenini kama vile wanataaluma kuenziwa,yapo vilevile yaliyomtia unyonge mwoyoni. Upweke ndio ulimtia **fukuto** kuu. Licha ya hela zote hizo za kupigiwa mfano, watu hawana muda wa kutembeleana na kujuliana hali au hata kukutana tu mkahawani wakashiriki mlo. Eti ni kila mtu na hamsini zake. Halafu ipo changamoto ya hali ya hewa.Baridi ya ng’ambo haifanyi mzaha katika kumtafuna mtu. Ni hali tofauti na ile aliyoizoea.

Daktari Tabibu alizitia kauli za rafiki yake kwenye mizani ya moyo wake. Akawaza ikiwa kweli si bora kulemazwa na mzizimo ugenini badala ya kuishi katika kinamasi cha kuumbuliwa nyumbani. Kisha punde lilimjia wazo la marehemu nyanyake na wengine kama yeye waliofadhili masomo yake kupitia kwa serikali na njia ya kodi. Je si usaliti huu?Vipi aikimbie nchi kabla ya kuihudumia ilhali imemjenga hadi kuwa daktari? Na je wafanyakazi wake wa nyumbani watakwenda wapi? Atawaambiaje kuwa sasa hahitaji huduma zao kwa kuwa anakimbia nchi yake?

Mawazo yake yalikatizwa na simu iliyolia na kumshtua. Alipoitazama aliiona imeng’ara kwa mwangaza ulioweka wazi jina la mpigaji. Alifahamu kuwa leo hii tena dharura nyingine ilikuwa inamwalika hospitalini. Hapo ndipo alipoiinua ile simu tayari kusema na mwenzake upande wa pili.

“Haloo!” sauti nyororo kutoka upande wa pili iliita.

“haloo!”

“Naam!Dharura nyingine tena daktari.Unaombwa kuokoa maisha mengine tena!”

“Haya. Ila mwanzo nitahitaji kujimwagia maji,”na pale pale akaikata ile simu.

Daktari Tabibu aliingia hamamuni huku kajifunga taulo kiunoni tayari kuoga.Aliyafungulia maji lakini ule mfereji uligoma kutapika maji.Ulikuwa umekauka kabisa.Dakrari Tabibu aliduwaa pale.Aliufunga ule mfereji kabla ya kuiaga bafu.

1. Eleza sababu **nne** zinazowafanya wataalamu kuhamia nchi za nje. (alama 4) ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. “Hakuna masika yasiyokuwa na mbu.” Thibitisha kauli hii kwa kurejelea hali ya waliohamia nga’ambo. (alama 3)……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. Fafanua athari **tatu** zinazoikumba nchi ya msimulizi kutokana na uhamiaji ng’ambo wa wataalamu. (alama 3)……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. Eleza mchango wa teknolojia kwa kurejelea kifungu. (alama 3)……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
5. Eleza maana za msamiati ufuatao kulingana na taarifa. (alama2)
6. Kuyapa mji ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
7. Fukuto ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**2 UFUPISHO (Alama 15)**

*Soma kifungu kifuatacho kisha ujibu maswali.*

Wakenya walipoipata katiba mpya waliidhinisha mfumo wa ugatuzi. Katika mfumo huu, mamlaka ya serikali kuu katika uongozi, usimamizi na utumiaji wa rasilimali za nchi hupunguzwa. Kiasi Fulani cha mamlaka hutwaliwa na maeneo ya ugatuzi. Suala hili halikuzingatiwa katika katiba ya awali ambapo mamlaka yote yalikuwa mikononi mwa serikali kuu. Kutokana na upana na wingi wa maeneo, iliiwia vigumu serikali kuu kuhakikisha kwamba kulikuwa na usawa wa kimaendeleo katika sehemu nchini.

Kwa mujibu wa katiba mpya, serikali kuu haina budi kuyasaidia maeneo yote ya ugatuzi ili yaweze kujinyanyua kiuchumi na kuboresha hali za maisha za wakazi wake. Vilevile ni jukumu la kila eneo la ugatuzi kuweka mikakati madhubuti ili kuchunguza na kubainisha rasirimali zote katika maeneo husika. Hili litasaidia kufumba rasilimali ambazo zinaweza kuchangia katika ustawishaji wa maeneo haya. Maeneo haya pia yanatakiwa kutafuta mbinu zitakazofanikisha uzalishaji na utumiaji wa rasilimali hizi kwa njia endelevu. Mojawapo ya mbinu hizi ni uongezaji thamani katika rasilimali yoyote inayozalisha kwenye eneo mahususi.

Maeneo mengi ya ugatuzi nchini humu yanategemea kilimo cha ufugaji kama mhimili wa uchumi. Licha ya kuwa nguzo, kilimo hiki hakijawahi kupigiwa darubini vizuri kwa lengo la kukiimarisha ili kiwanufaishe wenyeji kikamilifu. Aghalabu wafugaji wengi huandama mbinu za jadi za ufugaji ambazo haziwahakikishii ongezeko la mapato.Isitoshe, wafugaji hawa wanakabiliwa na tatizo katika soko la mifugo ambapo wengi hupunjwa na matapeli. Pamoja na haya, baadhi ya wakazi huuza mifugo nje ya nchi wakiwa wazimawazima bila kuwazia matokeo ya kitendo hiki. Si ajabu kuwaona ng’ombe, ngamia, mbuzi na kondoo wakipakiwa kwenye malori na kusafirishwa nje ya nchi. Ukweli ni kwamba jambo hili ni hatari sana, si kwa uchumi wa maeneo husika tu, bali pia kwa Kenya kwa jumla. Hii ni kwa kuwa walionunua mifugo wazimawazima wanaweza kuhiari kutowachinja na badala yake kuwatumia kama mbegu kwani baada ya muda huenda wanaonunua mifugo wakijitosheleza na kukosa kununua mifugo wengine. Hali ikiwa hivyo, maeneo yaliyotegemea soko hili huenda yakalipoteza taratibu, na bila shaka kupoteza natija inayotokana na soko lenyewe.

Ili kudhibitisha hali hii, itakuwa bora ikiwa viwanda vya kuchinjia mifugo na kupakia nyama vitajengwa katika maeneo haya ya ugatuzi. Hili litawawezesha wakazi kuuza nyama badala ya kuuza mifugo wazimawazima. Fauka ya hayo maeneo haya yatajikinga dhidi ya kupoteza bidhaa zinazotokana na mifugo. Hizi ni kama vile ngozi, kwato na pembe ambazo bila shaka zina natija kuu. Ngozi kwa mfano, ni bidhaa muhimu sana katikasekta ya utengenezaji wa mavazi na mifuko. Viwanda vinavyotumia ngozi kama malighafi vikijengwa katika maeneo haya, wakazi wake watanufaika si haba. Madhalani, viwanda vya kutengenezea viatu, mishipi, mifuko na nguo vikianzishwa,wawekezaji watalazimika kuanzisha viwanda vingine tegemezi. Kathalika, ni dhahiri kwamba bidhaa zinazotokana na ngozi huhitaji kutiwa nakshi. Kuanzishwa kwa viwanda hivi basi kutazua haja ya kuanzishwa kwa viwanda vingine vya kutengeneza rangi, pamoja na maduka ya kuuza bidhaa zenyewe. Isitoshe, gundi ya kugandisha bidhaa hizi itahitajika, hivyo kusababisha haja ya kuanzishwa kwa kiwanda cha gundi. Matokeo ya shughuli hizi zote ni kuzalishwa kwa nafasi anuwaiza kazi kwa wakazi. Hili litakuwa na matokeo zaidi chanya, hususan kwa vijana. Badala ya kushiriki ulevi na burudani zinazowahatarisha, wataweza kujitafutia riziki katika viwanda hivi.

Juu ya hayo, mfumo wa ugatuzi utayaweza maeneo husika kuongeza thamani, utoaji wa huduma za kijamii na kuitawala kulingana na mahitaji ya maeneo haya. Ni muhimu hata hivyo kuzingatia kwamba kila eneo la ugatuzi lina upekee wake, navyo vipaumbele hutofautianakulingana na maeneo. Kuna yale ambayo yatasisitiza usalama, mengine ujezi na uimirishaji wa miundomusingi kama vile barabara, vituo vya afya na hata taasisi za elimu. La muhimu ni wakazi wa maeneo husika kubainisha ni lipi litatekelezwa kwanza.

Kinga na kinga ndipo moto uwakapo. Kufanikiwa kwa mfumo wa ugatuzi kutategemea juhudi za kila mkazi wa eneo husika. Ni muhimu kila mkazi kujiona kuwa mmiliki wa eneo zima la ugatuzi na kuwajibika katika kuliendeleza kwa hali na mali.uwajibikaji huu unajumuisha uteuzi wa viongozi wenye muono mzuri na ambao utawawezesha kuyafikia malengo yao ya kimaendeleo. Hakika, mustakabali na uwepo wa eneo la ugatuzi utakuwa zao la maamuzi ya wanaeneo. Vilevile ufanisi wa maeneo ya ugatuzi utakuwa msingi wa ufanisi wa taifa kwa jumla.

1. Fupisha ujumbe wa aya tatu za mwanzo kwa maneno 85-90 (alama 8, 1 mtiririko)

**Matayarisho:**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Nakala safi:** ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Kwa kutumia maneno 75-80, bainisha masuala ambayo mwandishi anaibua katika aya tatu za mwisho. (alama7, 1 mtiririko)

**Matayarisho:**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Naala safi:**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

1. i) Andika tofauti moja kati ya sauti zifuatazo. (al2)
2. |ng’| na |gh| ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. |v| na |f| ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. |r| na |l| ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
5. |m| na |n| ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
6. Tunga sentensi mbili kuonyesha matumizi mawili ya kiambishi : o ( al 2) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
7. Onyesha miundo miwili ya nomino katika ngeli ya U – ZI (al2)………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
8. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika hali ya ukubwa. (al 2)

Ngoma hizo zao ziliibwa na wezi wale. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Tumia ‘kwa’ katika sentensi kuonyesha :
2. Sehemu ya kitu kizima (al2) ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. Namna tendo lilivyofanyika (al2)……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. Bainisha maana mbili zinazojitokeza katika sentensi ifuatayo (al2)

Bedui

alimrushiatufe. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

 g) Andika visawe vya maneno yafuatayo (al2)

i) Doa ………………………………..

ii)Omba ……………………………

1. Tunga sentensi moja kutofautisha maana ya rithi na ridhi ( al2)……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. Bainisha silabi katika neno:

 Wanyweshavyo (al1)

1. Bainisha kiima na chagizo katika sentensi ifuatayo (al2)

Mwenyewe alikipenda kwa dhati. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Andika sentensi ifuatayo katika umoja. (al2)

Mkihifadhi nafaka hizo vizuri maeneo haya yatakuwa na vyakula vya kutosha. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Andika neno moja lenye mofimu zifuatazo:

 nafsi ya kwanza wingi, wakati uliopita, yambwa, mzizi, kauli ya kutendesha ,kiishio kutenda.(al2) ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Changanua sentensi ifuatayo kwa kielelezo cha matawi (al 4)

Lililimwa vizuri sana.

1. Kanusha sentensi ifuatayo.

Wanafunzi waliingia darasani wakatoa vitabu wakaanza kusoma.(al2) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Nomino zifuatazo zimo katika ngeli gani? (al2)
2. Furaha- ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
3. Nyasi- …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
4. Tunga sentensi mbili kuonyesha matumizi mawili tofauti ya nukta pacha. (al2) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
5. Andika sentensi ifuatayo upya ukianzia kwa yambwa tendwa (al2)

Wafugaji waliwakatia ng’ombe wote majani ya mti huo. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Ainisha vishazi katika sentensi ifuatayo (al2)

Ingawa mshahara wake si mkubwa anaikimu familia yake. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Andika kinyume cha sentensi ifuatayo: (al2)

Watoto wameombwa waanike nguo. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. i) Eleza maana ya shadda (al1) …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

ii)Onyesha panapotokea shadda katika neon:

mteremko. (al1) ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**ISIMU JAMII (ALAMA10)**

…………….watu wakaunti ya Cheneo wamesahaulika kabisa Ningependa kuelezwa kinaga ubaga kama hawa ni wakenya au la. Order! Order! Mheshimiwa Kega.

1. Hii ni sajili gani? (al2) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Eleza sifa nane za sajili iliyotajwa. (al 8) …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………