

The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

KIS 319: KITANGULIZI CHA NADHARIA YA TAFSIRI

TAREHE: 8TH APRIL 2026

MUDA: MASAA MAWILI

JUMLA YA ALAMA: 70

MAAGIZO:

1. Andika nambari yako ya usajili katika kitabu cha majibu ulichopewa.
2. **USIANDIKE CHOCHOTE** kwenye karatasi ya maswali
3. Karatasi hii ya mtihani ina maswali **sita (6)**
4. **SWALI LA KWANZA** ni la lazima
5. Jibu maswali mengine **MATATU** kutoka sehemu zilizobaki.
6. **SWALI LA KWANZA** lina alama **25** ilhali maswali mengine yana **ALAMA 15** kila moja.
7. **Jibu majibu yako yote katika kitabu cha majibu/ mtihani ulichopewa.**

SWALI LA KWANZA

- a) Eleza tofauti kuu zinazobainika kati ya tafsiri na fasiri. **(alama 6)**
- b) Kwa kutolea mifano mahususi, onyesha ni kwa namna gani taaluma ya tafsiri na ukalimani huingiliana na kutofautiana. **(alama 14)**
- c) Pambanua maadili ambayo yanapaswa kuzingatiwa na mkalimani anapoendeleza taaluma ya tafsiri. **(alama 5)**

SWALI LA PILI

- a) Kwa nini muktadha ni muhimu sana katika tafsiri na fasiri? Toa mifano. **(alama 07)**
- b) Fafanua hatua ambazo zinapaswa kufutwa ili kufanikisha mchakato wa tafsiri. **(alama 8)**

SWALI LA TATU

- a) Eleza mbinu ambazo zinaweza kutumika ili kuboresha ustadi wa ukalimani wa lugha mbili. **(alama 07)**
- b) Kwa kutolea mifano mahususi ambanua mbinu ya tafsiri ya kimawasiliano. **(alama 8)**

SWALI LA NNE

- a) Eleza jinsi teknolojia inavyoweza kusaidia au kuathiri mchakato wa tafsiri na ukalimani. **(alama 08)**
- b) Changanua umuhimu wa taaluma ya tafsiri na fasiri kwa mwalimu wa lugha. **(alama 07)**

SWALI LA TANO

- a) Jadili changamoto ambazo hukumba taaluma ya tafsiri na ukalimani. **(alama 07)**
- b) Pambanua sifa ambazo mtafsiri anapaswa kuwa nazo ili kufanikisha majukumu take ya kutafsiri an kufasiri. **(alama 8)**

SWALI LA SITA**Tafsiri makala haya katika lugha ya Kiswahili. (alama 15)****The History of African Union**

The African Union (AU) stands as a pivotal organization in the continent's history, representing a collective effort towards unity, cooperation, and development. Its roots trace back to the early 20th century when African leaders began envisioning a unified continent free from colonial rule and oppression. Through a series of historical events and milestones, the African Union has evolved into the preeminent pan-African institution it is today.

The origins of the African Union can be found in the Pan-African movement, which gained momentum in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Leaders such as Marcus Garvey, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Kwame Nkrumah advocated for African unity and independence from colonial powers. The Pan-African Congresses, held between 1900 and 1945, laid the foundation for the idea of a united Africa, with discussions centering on political, economic, and social liberation.

One of the seminal moments in the history of the AU is the establishment of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on May 25, 1963, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The OAU was formed with the aim of promoting solidarity among African states, coordinating efforts to end colonialism, and fostering economic development and integration. The charter of the OAU emphasized the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, the OAU played a significant role in decolonization efforts across Africa, supporting liberation movements in countries such as Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa. However, the organization faced criticism for its perceived ineffectiveness in addressing internal conflicts and promoting good governance.

In response to these challenges, the African Union was established on July 9, 2002, in Durban, South Africa, as a successor to the OAU. The AU aimed to build on the achievements of its predecessor while addressing its shortcomings. One of the key

objectives of the AU was to promote peace, security, and stability on the continent through the establishment of mechanisms such as the Peace and Security Council.

Over the years, the AU has taken on a broader mandate, expanding its focus to include issues such as human rights, democracy, and sustainable development. The adoption of Agenda 2063, a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of Africa, reflects the AU's commitment to achieving long-term development goals. Despite its achievements, the AU continues to face numerous challenges, including political instability, armed conflict, and economic inequality. However, the organization remains steadfast in its commitment to promoting unity, cooperation, and progress across the African continent.

In conclusion, the history of the African Union is a testament to the continent's resilience and determination to overcome adversity. From its origins in the Pan-African movement to its evolution into a multifaceted organization, the AU represents the aspirations of African peoples for freedom, dignity, and prosperity. As Africa continues to navigate the complexities of the 21st century, the African Union remains a beacon of hope for a brighter future.