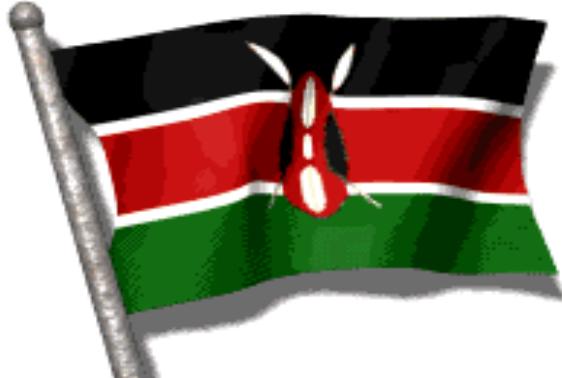


Introduction to Kenya



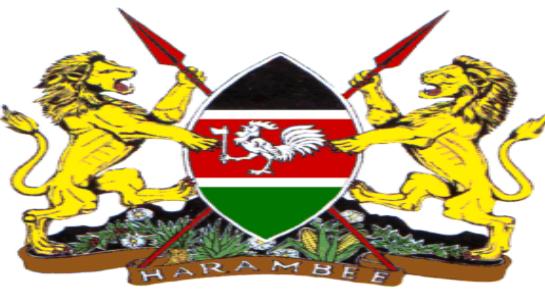
History

Kenya is a country weaved together by threads of ethnicity, law, culture and colonial influence. Prior to the great partition of 1885, various ethnic groups inhabited the area presently known as Kenya. The great partition of Africa resulted in the drawing of borders that did not take into account the various ethnic groups of Africa. Further, the Europeans drew the borders with an emphasis on economic enterprises.

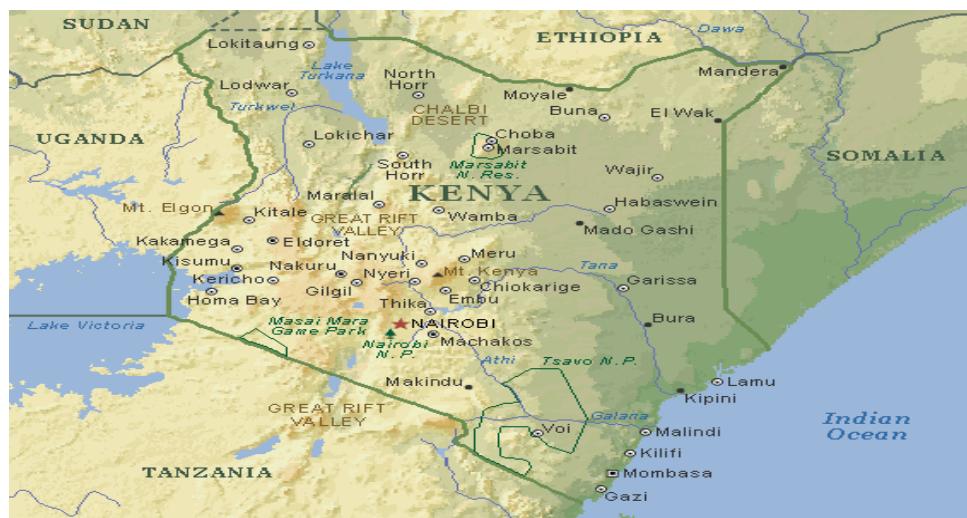
The British were “ceded” the area around the headwaters of the Nile in present day Uganda. In negotiating power with the *Kabaka* (King) of Uganda, the British gave Uganda protectorate status and therefore could they could not colonize Uganda without renegeing on their agreement. To compensate for some of the loss in income from the fertile lands of Uganda, the British created a larger territory that they named British East Africa. It is this territory that came to be known as Kenya.

By the 1920’s, Kenya was a British colony and many Kenyans’ lands were confiscated and the people were forcibly shepherded to small compounds popularly known as “reserves”. Moreover, their confiscated lands were given to European settlers to farm. The Africans were disgruntled by the loss of their land and began to organize resistance movements. By the 1950’s, Kenya was declared in a state of emergency as the war for independence became increasingly violent.

On June 1, 1963, Kenya attained internal self-rule. This day is celebrated annually and is known as Madaraka Day. On December 12, 1963, Kenya attained full independence. That day is known as Jamhuri Day.



Geography



Kenya is located on the eastern part of Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania and the Indian Ocean. Mount Kenya is second only to Mount Kilimanjaro in height in Africa. It is 5,199 meters high (approximately 17,070 feet). The total area of Kenya is 582,650 square kilometers. It is just over twice the size of Nevada.

As a result of terrain that goes from sea level to the heights of Mount Kenya in the near center of the country, the climate ranges from tropical to arid. The Great Rift Valley runs through Kenya from north to south. At the bed of the valley are several lakes. Lake Nakuru is home to millions of flamingo. The view is spectacular. There are also several mountains and a long escarpment.

The mountains have glaciers and the highlands have rich soils that provide for robust agricultural output. Kenya is made up of eight provinces. They are: Nairobi, Nyanza, Central, Eastern, North Eastern, Coast, Rift Valley and Western.

Ethnic Groups/Language

Kenya is comprised of over 40 major ethnic groups. The largest of these groups are: Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1%. Each of these ethnic groups belong to one of three major classifications: Nilote, Bantu and Cushite. Nilotes have historically been pastoralists while Bantus have been agricultural people. Cushites have historically been nomadic pastoralists. For example, Kalenjins are classified as Nilotes and Kikuyu are classified as Bantu, while Somalis are classified as Cushite. Within each group, the different ethnic groups share a similarity of language. The official languages are Kiswahili and English.

Wildlife

Kenya is best known for its magnificent wildlife. There are major game reserves all over the country. Kenya is home to deer, elephants, giraffes, zebras, leopards, cheetahs, African buffalo, lions and a variety of snakes and birds.



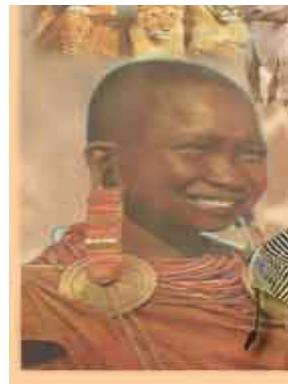
Food



Food in Kenya is superb and ranges from very spicy to bland. The most common meal is cornmeal bread, collard greens and sometimes meat or eggs. In Kiswahili it is known as *Ugali, Sukuma Wiki na Nyama/Mayai*.

Religion

Kenya prides itself in upholding freedom of religion. Numerically, Christians comprise over 60% of the population. Muslims comprise 33% while the rest are Hindu, Jewish, and others.



Politics/Government

Kenya has a unicameral system of government - Parliament. The parliament is comprised of 224 representatives. 210 members are elected by popular vote. The president is elected by popular vote and he chooses his vice-president. There are twelve nominated members of parliament and two ex-officio representatives.

Kenya's parliament has a five-year term with elections occurring every five years. The president is the head of government and also the commander in chief of the armed forces.

There are three branches of the military: the army, navy and air force. Kenya spends less than 2% of its GDP on its military. Also, there are a police force and Special Forces units. The military is patterned after the British military.



This is the State House

Economy

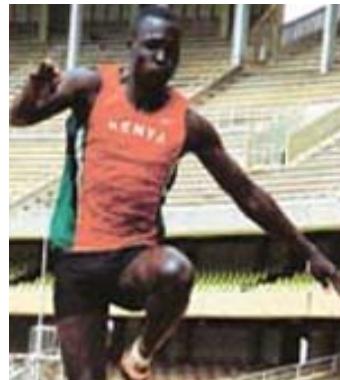
Kenya's economy is largely based on agriculture. However, in recent years, many other industries have developed. The most income is generated by the exportation of tea and coffee. The once thriving cotton industry is now defunct due to challenges in the international market. Technology is beginning to take root.

The primary challenge facing Kenya today is that its infrastructure is not developing commensurate with its population. While Nairobi, the capital city, was built for 800,000 people, it now houses over 4,000,000. As a result, there are often shortages of water and electricity. Additionally, there are severe challenges in education and employment.

Kenya boasts some of the best hotels in the world. The most famous is the treetops hotel. It is literally built atop trees. It is a major tourist attraction.

Recreation/Leisure

Kenya may be best known for its athletes. Kenyan long distance runners have historically done very well in international meets. Originally, women did not participate due to cultural obstacles, however, in recent years, Kenyan women have won some of the world's major marathons.



Kenyans pride themselves on hospitality. Visitors are considered a blessing. Most urban Kenyans spend their leisure time at church, clubs, movies or with family. Concerts are a big draw as is theatre. In the rural areas, leisure is often a day of rest spent at church or visiting with relatives.

Elders are highly regarded and respected. It is imperative that one show deference to elders. It is also their imperative to nurture children.

Conclusion

Kenya is country of varying moods and challenges. It is a country built on a firm foundation of its motto: Love, Peace and Unity or *Upendo, Amani na Umoja*.

Karibu Kenya! Welcome to Kenya.



Lesson 1

People and Geography

Watu wake na Nchi zake

This lesson will introduce you to:

- simple greetings and basic introductions in Kiswahili Language
- how to greet people in formal and informal situations in Kenya
- personal pronouns
- possessive pronouns
- how to use the verbs “to be” and “to live” in the present tense
- basic geographical names of Kenya.

PEOPLE



1. Listen to these simple greetings and phrases in Kiswahili and repeat them after the speaker.

Note: Jambo is the root word and is modified by pronouns

Hello/Hi	Hujambo (most common between two persons)
Good Morning	Habari za Asubuhi
Good Afternoon	Habari za Mchana
Good Evening	Habari za Jioni
Good Night/Sleep well	Usiku njema/lala salama
Morning Sir	Jambo bwana (for a male)
Morning Madam	Jambo Mama (for a female)
Hi	Jambo Kijana (from an elderly to a youth)
Hi	Jambo mtoto (for a child)

2. Exchange greetings with your teacher and your partner. What would you say at 7 a.m., at 10 a.m., at 2 p.m., at 5 p.m., and at 10 p.m.?

Student (Kiswahili)	Teacher (Kiswahili)	English Translation (Student)	English Translation (Teacher)
Habari za Asubuhi, Mwalimu? (7.am)	Nzuri sana, wewe je?	Good Morning?	Good Morning! And how are you?
Jambo	Salama sana, Asante	How are you?	Fine, thank you
Mwalimu(10am)			
Habari za Mchana (2pm)	Salama sana, Wewe je?	Good afternoon?	Good afternoon and how are you?
Habari za Jioni? (5pm)	Nzuri Sana!	Good evening?	Good evening
Usiku Njema (10pm)	Usiku Njema, lala Salama	Good Night	Good night, and sleep well



3. Familiarize yourself with personal pronouns. Listen to the audio and repeat after the speaker.

I	Mimi
you	Wewe
he	Yeye
she	Yeye
you (plural)	Wao
we	Sisi
they	Nyinyi

Please note that when referring to a girl or boy it is not gender specific especially when using pronouns. This will only change when you are using reported speech where you have to be specific as to whom you are referring.



4. Listen to the following dialogues and repeat after the speaker. Read the dialogues in pairs.

In the morning

Achieng: Good morning!
Anyango: Good morning.

Habari ya Asubuhi?
Nzuri

During the day

Achieng: Good afternoon!
Anyango: Good afternoon.
Achieng: How are you?
Anyango: Fine, thank you. And you?
Achieng: Very well.

Habari ya Mchana?
Nzuri !
Hujambo Anyango?
Sijambo sana, Asante, Na wewe je?
Mimi sijambo, Asante

In the Evening

Achieng: Good evening, Anyango.
Anyango: Good evening.
Achieng: How are you, Anyango?
Anyango: Fine, thank you. And you?
Achieng: Fine. Good night.

Habari ya Jioni Anyango
Nzuri Sana
Unaendelea Aje, Anyango?
Nzuri, Asante, Na wewe je?
Salama Sana, Lala Salama

5. Using the dialogues above as a model, compose your own similar dialogues. Work in pairs or in small groups.

GEOGRAPHY



I am from Kenya
 You are from Kenya
 He is from Kenya
 She is from Kenya
 It is from Kenya
 We are from Kenya
 They are from Kenya

Mimi ninatoka Kenya
 Wewe unatoka Kenya
 Yeye anatoka Kenya
 Yeye anatoka Kenya
 Inatoka Kenya
 Sisi tunatoka Kenya
 Wale wanatoka Kenya



6. Listen to the following sentences and repeat after the speaker.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I am Kenyan | Mimi ni Mkenya |
| I am from Kisumu. | Mimi natoka Kisumu |
| 2. He is Kenyan. | Yeye ni Mkenya |
| He is from Nakuru. | Yeye anatoka Nakuru |
| 3. She is Kenyan. | Yeye ni Mkenya |
| She is from Naivasha. | Yeye anatoka Naivasha |
| 4. We are Kenyans. | Sisi ni wa Kenya |
| We are from Eldoret. | Sisi tunatoka Eldoret |
| 5. You are Kenya. | Wewe ni Mkenya |
| You are from Mandera. | Wewe unatoka Mandera |
| 6. They are Kenyans. | Hawa ni Wakenya |
| They are from Lodwar. | Wale wanatoka Lodwar. |

7. Pretend you and your classmates are from Kenya. Introduce yourself and your classmates to your friend in Kiswahili Language. Use the model below and the map.

Model:

I am Kenyan. I am from Nairobi. Otieno is Kenyan. He is from Nairobi. Anyango and Achieng are Kenyans. They are from Nairobi.

Which country are you from? I am from Kenya
Wewe unatoka nchi gani? Mimi natoka Kenya

Where are you from? I am coming from Nakuru
Wewe unatoka wapi? Mimi natoka Nairobi

Where is Achieng from? Achieng is coming from Kisumu
Achieng anatoka wapi? Achieng anatoka Nairobi

Which country is Achieng from? Achieng is Kenyan
Achieng anatoka nchi gani? Achieng ni Mkenya

Where are you going? I am going to Naivasha
Wewe unaenda wapi? Mimi Naenda Naivasha

Grammar note: When speaking Kiswahili you have to be very specific because one statement could have very different meanings depending on the context. In the case above, when you ask, where are you from, direct translation in Kiswahili means where are you coming from. In this case when speaking Kiswahili you have to be specific as in do you mean where “I am coming from right now or which country I am from?”



8. Listen to the following dialogues in Kiswahili language. Repeat after the speaker. Follow along in your workbook.

1. A. I am from Nairobi.
Where are you from?
B. I am from Nairobi.

Mimi natoka Nairobi
Wewe unatoka wapi?
Natoka Nairobi
2. A. Njeri is from Kisumu.
Where is Kamau from?
B. He is from Eldoret.

Ann anatoka Kisumu
Kamau anatoka wapi?
Anatoka Eldoret
3. A. I am from Mandera.
Where are you and Achieng from?
B. We are from Mombasa.

Mimi natoka Mandera
Achieng na wewe wanatoka wapi?
Sisi tunatoka Mombasa
4. A. Kamau is from Nakuru
Where are Njeri and Mungai from?
B. They are from Nanyuki.

Kamau anatoka Nakuru
Njeri na Mungai wanatoka wapi
Wanatoka Nanyuki

9. Role-play the dialogues above using the map of Kenya.

Am I from Kenya? Mimi natoka Kenya?	Yes, I am. Ndiyo	No, I am not Hapana, Sitoki Kenya
Are you from Kenya? Unatoka Kenya?	Yes, you are. Ndiyo	No, you are not Hapana, hutoki Kenya
Is he from Kenya? Anatoka Kenya?	Yes, he is. Ndiyo	No, he is not Hapana, hatoki Kenya
Is she from Kenya? Anatoka Kenya?	Yes, she is. Ndiyo	No, she is not Hapana, hatoki Kenya
Is it from Kenya...? Inatoka Kenya?	Yes, it is. Ndiyo	No, it is not Hapana haitoki Kenya
Are we from Kenya? Tunatoka Kenya?	Yes, we are. Ndiyo	No, we are not Hapana hatutoki Kenya
Are they from Kenya? Wanatoka Kenya?	Yes, they are. Ndiyo	No, they are not Hapana, hawatoki Kenya

10. Read the following dialogues and role-play them.

1. A. Are you from Nairobi?
B. Yes, I am.

Wewe, unatoka Nairobi?
Ndiyo, natoka Nairobi
2. A. Are you from Eldoret?
B. No, I am not. I am from Nakuru.

Wewe unatoka Eldoret?
Hapana, mimi natoka Nakuru
3. A. Is Kamau from Kenya?
B. Yes, he is.

Kamau anatoka Kenya?
Ndiyo, anatoka Kenya
4. A. Are Njeri and Wangai from Nakuru?
B. Yes, they are.

Njeri na Wangai wanatoka Nakuru?
Ndiyo, wanatoka Nairobi



What is your name?	Tafadhali, Jina lako ni nani?	What is your name?	Tafadhali, Jina lako ni nani?
My name is Steve.	Jina langu ni Steve	My name is Peter Brown.	Jina langu ni Peter Brown

Cultural note:

Kiswahili is a language that embraces politeness. When asking about a person's name, one would say, "Tafadhali, jina lako nani?" Tafadhali means please and when it precedes a question or statement, it implies respect and politeness. This is especially important when speaking to Elders or people holding important offices.

I	Mimi	My	Yangu
You	Wewe	Your	Yako
He	Yeye	His	Yake
She	Yeye	Her	Yake
It	Ile	Its	Zile
We	Sisi	Our	Yetu
They	Wale	Their	Yao



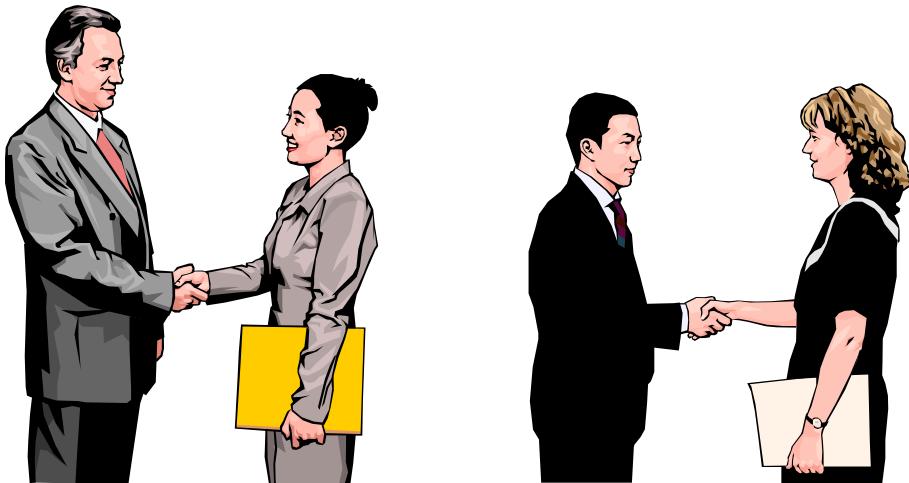
What is her name? Jina lake ni nani?
Her name is Achieng. Jina lake ni Achieng

What is his name? Jina lake ni nani?
His name is Ochieng. Jina lake ni Ochieng



11. Listen to the following dialogue and repeat after the speaker.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Good morning! | Habari ya Asubuhi |
| B. Good morning! | Habari ya Asubuhi |
| A. My name is Achieng.
What is your name? | Jina langu ni Achieng,
Tafadhalii, na wewe jina lako ni
nani? |
| B. My name is Anyango. | Jina langu ni Anyango |
| A. Nice to meet you, Anyango. | Asante, kwa kujuwana Anyango |
| B. Nice to meet you, Achieng. | Asante, kwa kujuwana Achieng |



12. Work in pairs or in small groups. Look at the pictures and make up similar dialogues.

I am leaving for Nairobi

I live in Nakuru

I have arrived in Mombasa

I stay in Kisumu

Mimi Naenda Nairobi

Mimi naishi Nakuru

Mimi nimefika Mombasa

Mimi nakaa Kisumu



13. Listen to the following statements and repeat after the speaker.



My name is Ochieng.

Jina langu ni Ochieng.

I live in Nairobi.

Mimi naishi Nairobi.

His name is Onyango.

Jina lake ni Onyango.

He lives in Kisumu.

Yeye anaishi Kisumu.



Her name is Achieng.

Jina lake ni Achieng.

She lives in Mombasa.

Yeye anaishi Mombasa.



We live in Mandera.

Sisi tunaishi Mandera.



They live in Lamu.

Wanaishi Lamu.

14. Read the following sentences. Translate them into English.

1. Ochieng lives in Nairobi.
2. Do you live in Nairobi? Yes, I do.
3. Achieng does not live in Kisumu.
4. Where do you live? I live in Naivasha.
5. Where does Achieng and Ochieng live?
They live in Nairobi.

Ochieng Anaishi Nairobi
Je, unaishi Nairobi, Ndiyo, naishi Nairobi
Achieng haishi Kisumu
Unaishi wapi? Mimi naishi Naivasha
Achieng na Ochieng wanaishi wapi?
Wanaishi Nairobi



15. Listen to the following dialogue and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in your workbook. Make up a similar dialogue. Work in pairs or in small groups.

- A. Good afternoon.
- B. Good afternoon.
- A. My name is Achieng. What is your name?
- B. My name is Ochieng
- A. I live in Nairobi. Where do you live?
- B. I live in Nairobi.

Habari ya Mchana
Habari ya Mchana.
Jina langu ni Achieng. Tafadhali, wewe jina lako nani?
Jina langu ni Ochieng
Mimi naishi Nairobi. Wewe unaishi wapi?
Mimi naishi Nairobi

16. Imagine that you are new to the class. Ask your partner about the rest of the students (their names and where they live). Use the model below. Work in pairs or in small groups.

Model:

- Achieng: Tafadhali, jina lake ni nani?
Anyango: Jina lake ni Ochieng
Achieng: Anaishi wapi
Anyango: Anaishi Nairobi

Achieng: What is his name?
Anyango: His name is Ochieng
Achieng: Where does he live?
Anyango: He lives in Nairobi

17. What is the question? Read the answers below and reproduce the questions in Kiswahili.

1. Hapana, Mimi natoka Nairobi
2. Ndiyo, mimi naishi Thika
3. Ndiyo, ye ye anatoka Murang'a
4. Ndiyo, ye ye anaishi Naivasha.
5. Hapana, ye ye anatoka Nakuru.
6. Ndiyo, jina yangu ni Achieng.
7. Hapana, ye ye sio Mr. Ochieng
8. Ndio, mimi natoka Eldoret



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Read the following sentences and translate them from English into Kiswahili.

- A. My name is Anyango. I am from Kenya.
- B. Do you live in Nairobi? Yes.
- C. His name is Ochieng. He lives in Mombasa.
- D. We are from Malindi.
- E. My name is Kamau. I am from Nairobi
- F. His name is Kinyanjui. He lives in Thika.
- G. Her name is Njeri. She lives in Naivasha.
- H. What is your name? My name is Tony.



2. Pretend that you are at a party. Introduce yourself to other people and ask them their names, where they are from, and where they live. Work in pairs or in small groups. Use the model below.

Model:

Jambo, Jina langu ni Achieng. Je, wewe unaitwa nani?
Jambo, jina langu ni Anyango
Mimi natoka Kenya. Je, wewe unatoka wapi?
Mimi natoka Kenya
Mimi naishi Nairobi. Je, were unaishi wapi?
Mimi naishi Nairobi

3. Introduce your friend to your classmates. Use the model below.

Model:

Jina lake ni Ochieng
Yeye anatoka Kenya
Yeye ni Mkenya
Yeye anaishi Nairobi

Vocabulary List

Hello	Jambo
Hi	Jambo
Good morning	Habari ya asubuhi
Good afternoon	Habari ya mchana
Good evening	Habari ya jioni
Good night	Usiku Njema
Good-bye	Kwaheri
How are you?	Habari yako
Fine/ very well	Nzuri sana
Thank you	Asante
You are welcome	Karibu
Nice to meet you.	Asante kwa kujuwana
My name is ...	Jina langu ni ...
I	Mimi
He	Yeye
She	Yeye
You	Wewe
We	Sisi
They	Wale
To live in	Kuishi
No	Hapana
Yes	Ndiyo
To be	Itakuwa
To be from	Yatoka wapi?
Where are you from?	Wewe unatoka wapi?
What is your name?	Tafadhali, jina lako nani?
Where do you live?	Unaishi Wapi?
My	Yangu
Your	Yako
His	Yake (not gender specific)
Her	Yake (not gender specific)
Our	Yetu
Their	Yao

Answer Key

14.

1. Ochieng lives in Nairobi.
2. Do you live in Nairobi? Yes, I do.
3. Achieng does not live in Kisumu.
4. Where do you live? I live in Naivasha.
5. Where does Achieng and Ochieng live? They live in Nairobi.

17.

1. Do you come from Kisumu?

Je, unatoka Kisumu?

No, I am not. I am from Nairobi.

Hapana, Mimi natoka Nairobi

2. Do you live in Thika?

Je, wewe unaishi Thika?

Yes, I live in Thika.

Ndiyo, mimi naishi Thika

3. Does he come from Murang'a?

Je, yeye anatoka Murang'a?

Yes, he is from Murang'a.

Ndiyo, yeye anatoka Murang'a

4. Does he live in Naivasha?

Je, yeye anaishi Naivasha?

Yes, she lives in Naivasha.

Ndiyo, yeye anaishi Naivasha.

5. Does he come from Maralal?

Je, yeye anatoka Maralal?

No, he is not. He is from Nakuru.

Hapana, yeye anatoka Nakuru?

6. Is your name Achieng?

Je, jina yako ni Achieng

Yes, my name is Achieng

Ndiyo, jina yangu ni Achieng.

7. Is he's name Mr. Ochieng?

Je, jina yake ni Mr. Ochieng?

No, he is not Mr. Ochieng

Hapana, yeye sio Mr. Ochieng

8. Do you come from Eldoret?

Je, were unatoka Eldoret?

Yes, I am from Eldoret

Ndio, mimi natoka Eldoret

End-of-Lesson Tasks

1.

- A. My name is Anyango. I am from Kenya.
- B. Do you live in Nairobi? Yes.
- C. His name is Ochieng. He lives in Mombasa.
- D. We are from Malindi.
- E. My name is Kamau. I am from Nairobi
- F. His name is Kinyanjui. He lives in Thika.
- G. Her name is Njeri. She lives in Naivasha.
- H. What is your name? My name is Tony.

Jina langu ni Anyango. Mimi natoka Kenya
Je, unaishi Nairobi? Ndiyo

Jina lake ni Ochieng. Anaishi Mombasa
Sisi tunatoka Malindi

Jina langu ni Kamau. Mimi natoka Nairobi

Jina lake ni Kinyanjui. Anaishi Thika

Jina lake ni Njeri. Anaishi Naivasha

Tafadhali, jina lako ni nani? Jina langu ni Tony

Lesson 2 **Living and Working** **Uchumi na Kazi**

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Typical housing arrangements of most people living in Kenya
- Using “or” in questions about living arrangements and professions
- The verb “to have” in the present tense
- Names of professions (singular and plural forms).



Middle Class Apartment Complex



Upper/Middle Class Apartment complex



Upper Class Single Family Homes



The slums



Traditional dwelling, commonly found in rural areas



1. Look at the pictures below and listen to the words. Repeat the words after the speaker.



apartment
Fleti



apartment building
Ujengo



room
Chumba



house
Nyumba



military camp
Kambi ya Jeshi



tent
Hema



barracks
Kambi ya muundo



hotel
Hoteli

2. Match the Kiswahili words on the left with their English equivalents on the right. Replay the audio from the previous section if necessary.

Hema Hotel

Chumba Tent

Nyumba Barracks

Fleti Room

Hoteli Military camp

Ujengo House

Kambi ya muundo Apartment

Kambi ya Jeshi Apartment building

3. Read the following sentences and translate into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Achieng anaishi kambi ya jeshi kwenye hema
2. Mama Anyango anaishi kwenye fleti ndogo
3. Ochieng na Achieng wanaishi katika nyumba kubwa Nairobi
4. Onyango anaishi kwenye hoteli.
5. Ochieng na Onyango wanaishi katika kambi ya muundo.
6. Mimi na Onyango tunaishi katika nyumba yetu



4. Listen to the following dialogues and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in your workbook. Then, make up similar dialogues. Work in pairs or in small groups.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. I live in a big house.
Where do you live? | Mimi Naishi kwenye nyumba kubwa.
Wewe unaishi wapi? |
| B. I live in a tent in a military camp. | Mimi naishi kwenye hema katika kambi ya jeshi |
| 2. A. Onyango lives in the hotel.
Where does Anyango live? | Onyango anaisho hotelini.
Je, Anyango anaishi wapi? |
| B. Achieng lives in an
apartment building. | Achieng huishi kwenye ujengo ya fleti |
| 3. A. We live in the barracks. Where do
Onyango and Achieng live?
B. They live in the military camp. | Sisi tunaishi kwenye kambi ya muundo. Je,
Onyango na Achieng wanaishi wapi?
Wao Wanaishi katika kambi ya jeshi. |

There are two ways of using the “or” in Kiswahili and that is “au” and “ama”
This is an adverb meaning (1) either (2) or (3) but

Example 1

“Do you live in the barracks or in the military camp?”
Je, unaishi kwenye kambi ya muundo au kambi ya jeshi?
Or
Je, unaishi kwenye kambi ya muundo ama kambi ya jeshi?

Example 2

Does Achieng live in an apartment building or the barracks?
Je, Achieng anaishi kwenye ujengo ya fleti ama kambi ya muundo?
Or
Je, Achieng anaishi kwenye ujengo ya fleti au kambi ya muundo?

5. Read the following dialogues and translate them into English. Make up similar dialogues using the words below. Work in pairs or in small groups.

Je, unaishi kwenye nyumba ama fleti
Naishi kwenye nyumba

Wao wanaishi hotelini au kwenye ujengo
Wao wanaishi kwenye ujengo za fleti

6. Compose choice questions using the model and the words below. Check your work with the answer key.

Sampuli: Je, unaishi kwenye hema au kwenye kambi ya muundo

Wewe	Hema/kambi ya muundo
Wale	Hoteli/nyumba
Yeye	Ujengo/kambi ya Jeshi
Yeye	Chumba/nyumba
Sisi	Fleti/hotelii



7. Listen to the speaker and circle the words you hear. Check your work with the answer key.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. barracks | tent |
| 2. house | apartment building |
| 3. military camp | room |
| 4. apartment | hotel |

Study the verbs below.

I have arrived	<u>Nimefika</u>
You have arrived	<u>Umefika</u>
He/she has arrived	<u>Amefika</u>
We have arrived	<u>Tumefika</u>
You (plural) have arrived	<u>Umefika</u>
They have arrived	<u>Wamefika</u>

Grammar note: The ME tense expresses the completion of an action and/or the resultant state. Though it corresponds to many tense forms in English the underlying concept is constant.



8. Listen to the following sentences and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in your workbook.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I have a house in Nairobi. | Mimi nina nyumba Nairobi |
| 2. We live in a room in an apartment building. | Sis tuna chumba kwenye ujengo |
| 3. Onyango has an apartment in Kisumu. | Onyango ana fleti Kisumu |
| 4. Onyango and Achieng have their house in Kisumu. | Onyango na Achieng wana nyumba Kisumu |

9. Make up sentences using the correct form of the verb “to have.”

Note: There is no actual verb for “to have” in Kiswahili, so instead one has to say “to be with” which is “kuwa na”

Model: I have an apartment.

Mimi	Nina/ina	
Wewe		nyumba
Yeye		
Yeye		fleti
Ile/Kile		
Sisi		chuma
Wale		

I have a house	Mimi nina nyumba
You have a house	Wewe una nyumba
He has a tent	Yeye ana hema
She has a house	Yeye ana nyumba
It has an apartment	Ina fleti
We have an apartment	Tuna Fleti
They have a room	Wana chumba

Grammar note: the word hema has two meanings

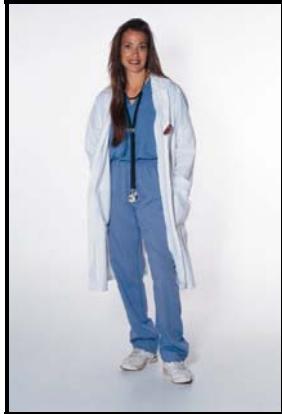
- (a) Tent
- (b) To breath



10. Listen to the new vocabulary related to professions and repeat after the speaker.

Profession	Weledi
Doctor	Daktari
Nurse	Muuguzi
勞工	Mfanyakazi
Teacher	Mwalimu
Student	Mwanafunzi
Soldier	Mwanajeshi
Mechanic	Makanika
Farmer	Mkulima
Police Officer	Askari polisi
Waitress	Mhudumu
Interpreter	Mkalimani

11. Circle the more likely profession of the two choices under the photo.



Muuguzi au Mwalimu



Polisi au mkulima



Mhadimu au Daktari



Mwanajeshi au mkalimani

12. Match the Kiswahili words on the right with their English equivalents on the left. Check your work with the answer key.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Profession | A. Mhadimu |
| 2. Doctor | B. Mkulima |
| 3. Nurse | C. Mkalimani |
| 4. Laborer | D. Weledi |
| 5. Teacher | E. Muuguzi |
| 6. Student | F. Askari polisi |
| 7. Soldier | G. Daktari |
| 8. Mechanic | H. Mfanyakazi |
| 9. Farmer | I. Mwanafunzi |
| 10. Police Officer | J. Askari Jeshi |
| 11. Waitress | K. Makanika |
| 12. Interpreter | L. Mwalimu |



13. Listen to the plural form of nouns related to the names of professions, and repeat after the speaker.

Profession	- professions
Weledi	Weledi
Doctor	- doctors
Daktari	Madaktari
Nurse	- nurses
Muuguzi	Muuguzi
Laborer	- laborers
Mfanyakazi	Wafanyakazi
Teacher	- teachers
Mwalimu	Walimu
Student	- students
Mwanafunzi	Wanafunzi
Soldier	- soldiers
Askari ya jeshi	Waskari wa jeshi
Mechanic	- mechanics
Makanika	wakanika
Farmer	- farmers
Mkulima	Wakulima
Police officer	- police officers
Askari polisi	Waskari polisi
Waitress	- waitresses
Mhadimu	Wahadimu
Interpreter	- interpreters
Mkalimani	Wakalimani



14. Listen to the speaker and put a circle around each word you hear. Replay the audio as many times as you need. Check the answer key.

- A. He is a mechanic / farmer.
- B. They are teachers / doctors.
- C. She is an interpreter / student.
- D. They are police officers / soldiers.



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Give a brief introduction of yourself, listing your name, where you are from, where you live, and what your occupation is in Kiswahili Language.

Model:

Jina langu ni Anyango. Mimi ni Mkenya kutoka Kenya. Mimi naishi Kisumu. Mimi ni Mwalimu na naishi kwenye nyumba.



2. Listen to the recording and circle all the professions you hear. Check the answer key.

- A. 1. waitress
 2. police officer
 3. interpreter

- B. 1. nurse
 2. teacher
 3. farmer

- C. 1. doctor
 2. nurse
 3. student

3. Reproduce the questions to the following answers.

Jina langu ni Onyango

Mimi ni Mkenya.

Ndio, naishi Kisumu

Hapana, nina fleti kwenye ujengo

Ndio, mimi ni makanika

Vocabulary List

Apartment	Fleti
Apartment building	Ujengo
Barracks	Kambi ya muundo
Military camp	Kambi ya jeshi
House	Nyumba
Tent	Hema
Room	Chumba
Big	Kubwa
Small	Ndogo
Profession/professions	Weledi
Farmer/farmers	Mkulima/Wakulima
Doctor/doctors	Daktari/Madaktari
Nurse/nurses	Muuguzi
Laborer/laborers	Mfanyakazi/Wafanyikazi
Teacher/teachers	Mwalimu/Walimu
Student/students	Mwanafunzi/Wanafunzi
Soldier/soldiers	Mwanajeshi/Wanajeshi
Mechanic/mechanics	Makanika
Waitress/waitresses	Mhadimu/Wadimu
Interpreter/interpreters	Mkalimani/Wakalimani
Police officer/ police officers	Askari polisi/Waskari plisi

Answer Key

3.

1. Achieng lives in a tent at the military camp.
2. Mrs. Anyango lives in a small apartment.
3. Ochien na Achieng live in a big house in Nairobi.
4. Onyango lives in a hotel.
5. Ochieng na Onyango live in the barracks.
6. Mimi and Onango live in our house.

5.

1. A. Do you live in a house or in an apartment?
B. I live in a house.
2. A. Do they live in a hotel or in an apartment building?
B. They live in an apartment building.

6. Your answers may vary.

Model: Do you live in a tent or in the barracks?

English Question	English Answer	Kiswahili Question	Kiswahili Answer
Do you live in a tent or in the barracks?	I live in a tent	Je, unaishi kwenye hema au kambi ya muundo?	Naishi kwenya hema
Do they live a house or hotel?	They live in a house	Hao wanaishi kwenye nyumba ama hoteli	Wanaishi kwenye nyumba
Does he/she live in an apartment building or military camp	He lives in the military camp	Je, anaishi kwenye ujengo au kambi ya jeshi?	Anaishi kwenye kambi ya jeshi
Does he/she live in a room or a house?	She lives in a room	Je, anaishi kwenye chumba au nyumba?	Anaishi kwenye chumba
Do we live in an apartment or hotel?	We live in a hotel	Je, tunaishi kwenye fleti ama hoteli?	Tunaishi hotelini

7.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tent | Hema |
| 2. House | Nyumba |
| 3. Military camp | Kambi ya jeshi |
| 4. Hotel | Hoteli |

12.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Profession | D. Weledi |
| 2. Doctor | G. Daktari |
| 3. Nurse | E. Muuguzi |
| 4. Laborer | H. Mfanyakazi |
| 5. Teacher | L. Mwalimu |
| 6. Student | I. Mwanafunzi |
| 7. Soldier | J. Askari Jeshi |
| 8. Mechanic | K. Makanika |
| 9. Farmer | B. Mkulima |
| 10. Police Office | F. Askari polisi |
| 11. Waitress | A. Mhadimu |
| 12. Interpreter | C. Mkalimani |

14.

- A. He is a farmer.
- A. Yeye ni mkulima
- B. They are teachers.
- B. Wale ni Walimu
- C. She is an interpreter.
- C. Yeye ni Mkalimani
- D. They are soldiers.
- D. Wale ni waskari ya jeshi

End of Lesson Tasks

2.

- A. 2. police officer Askari polisi
- B. 1. nurse Muuguzi
- C. 3. student Mwanafunzi

3.

Je, jina lako ni nani?
Jina langu ni Onyango

Je, unatoka nchi gani?
Mimi ni Mkenya.

Je, unaishi Kisumu?
Ndio, naishi Kisumu

Je, unaishi katika kambi ya jeshi?
Hapana, nina fleti kwenye ujengo

Je, wewe ni makanika?
Ndio, mimi ni makanika

Lesson 3

Days of the Week, Numbers, Ages of People

Wakati ya Wiki, Nambari na umri za watu

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Days of the week
- Numbers from 0 to 100
- How to understand and respond to questions about what day it is
- How to find out somebody's age and tell how old you are.



1. Listen to the days of the week and repeat them after the speaker.

Monday	Jumatatu
Tuesday	Jumanne
Wednesday	Jumatano
Thursday	Alhamisi
Friday	Ijumaa
Saturday	Jumamosi
Sunday	Jumapili



Read the days of the week several times, practicing pronunciation. Replay the audio if necessary.



2. Listen to the following dialogues and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in the workbook. Role-play the dialogues using the names of the other days of the week. Work in pairs or in small groups.

1. What day is it today? Leo ni Siku gain?
Today is Monday. Leo ni Jumatatu
2. Is today Monday? Je, leo ni Jumatatu?
Yes, today is Monday. Ndiyo, leo ni Jumatatu
3. Is today Monday? Je, leo ni Jumatatu?
No, today is Tuesday. La, leo ni Jumanne



3. Listen to the pronunciations and read the numbers from 0 to 10.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sufuri	Moja	Mbili	Tatu	Nne	Tano	Sita	Saba	Nane	Tisa	Kumi

4. Read the following dialogue.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. What is your telephone number? | Je, nambari yako ya simu ni nini? |
| B. My telephone number is (360) 984 – 0217. | Nambari yangu ni
Tatu sita sufuri tisa nane nne sufuri mbili moja saba |
| A. What is your house (apartment) number? | Je, nambari yako ya fleti ni nini? |
| B. My house (apartment) number is 10456. | Nambari la fleti yangu ni
Moja sufuri nne tano sita |

5. Using the numbers above, tell in Kiswahili your telephone number, house number, and apartment number according to the model below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| My telephone number is... | Nambari yangu ya simu ni... |
| My house number is... | Nambari ya nyumba yangu ni... |
| My apartment number is... | Nambari ya fleti yangu ni... |

6. Pretend that you are in the hospital. Your classmate is a medical receptionist who wants to know your name, your telephone number, and your house number. Role-play the dialogue using exercise 4 as a model.



7. Listen to the sentences and write down the missing numbers you hear. Check the answer key.

Model: My telephone number is 567_8_4.

1. Nambari yangu ya simu ni sita saba _____ sita tano tatu
2. Nambari yangu ya simu ni nne tatu mbili _____ sufuri moja
3. Nambari yangu ya simu ni nane tisa sita nne tano _____
4. Nambari yangu ya simu ni nne _____ sufuri sita tisa mbili
5. Nambari yangu ya simu ni tisa saba nane _____ sita nne tano

The process for numbers above ten is quite simple, as in English. For example, the number 11 is literally “ten and one” or in Swahili **kumi na moja** – kumi (10) na (and) moja (one). All you need to add is “na” which means “and”. The number 12 is kumi na mbili (10 and 2), etc.



8. Listen as the speaker says the numbers 11 to 19. Repeat after the speaker. They are recorded at a slower rate and at a normal rate of speech.

- 11 Kumi na moja
- 12 Kumi na mbili
- 13 Kumi na tatu
- 14 Kumi na nne
- 15 Kumi na tano
- 16 Kumi na sita
- 17 Kumi na saba
- 18 Kumi na nane
- 19 Kumi na tisa

9. Read the following numbers in the Kiswahili:

11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 12, 14, 16, 18

20 in Swahili is **ishirini**. Again, the process is the same to create numbers over 20. 21 is **ishirini na moja** (20 and 1) and 25 is **ishirini na tano** (20 and 5).

20	twenty	20	Ishirini
21	twenty-one	21	Ishirini na moja
22	twenty-two	22	Ishirini na mbili
23	twenty-three	23	Ishirini na tatu
24	twenty-four	24	Ishirini na nne
25	twenty-five	25	Ishirini na tano
26	twenty-six	27	Ishirini na sita
27	twenty-seven	27	Ishirini na saba
28	twenty-eight	28	Ishirini na nane
29	twenty-nine	30	Ishirini na tisa

10. Read the texts and translate into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Jina yangu ni Achieng. Mimi naishi Eldoret. Mimi ni Mhadimu. Nina nyumba. Nambari ya nyumba yangu ni Ishirini na moja
2. Kamau ni Askari ya jeshi. Yeye anaishi kwenya ujengo. Nambari ya fleti yake ni Ishirini na tano
3. Jina yake ni Akinyi. Yeye ni mwalimu. Yeye anaishi kwenye nyumba. Nambari ya nyumba yake ni kumi na sita
4. Otieno na Atieno wana nyumba Kisumu. Nambari ya nyumba yao ni kumi na nne.



11. Listen to the speaker and circle the number you hear in each row.

- A. 1 - 10 - 21
- B. 2 - 12 - 22
- C. 3 - 13 - 23
- D. 4 - 14 - 24
- E. 5 - 15 - 25
- F. 6 - 16 - 26
- G. 7 - 17 - 27
- H. 8 - 18 - 28
- I. 9 - 19 - 29



12. Listen to the next set of numbers, spoken both slowly and at a normal rate of speech. Repeat after the speaker.

30	thirty	Thelathini
40	forty	Arubaini
50	fifty	Hamsini
60	sixty	Sitini
70	seventy	Sabini
80	eighty	Themanini
90	ninety	Tisini
100	one hundred	Mia Moja

Follow the same formula for other numbers up to 99.

When you get to 100 it becomes **mia moja**. **Mia** means hundred(s). Follow **mia** with the number of hundreds you are talking about. Thus 200 becomes “hundreds two” or **mia mbili**. Now just add **na** (and) and any other numbers from 1 to 99 for all numbers in between.

- e.g. 101 – mia moja na moja
102 – mia moja na mbili
201 – mia mbili na moja
202 – mia mbili na mbili

13. Read the following numbers in the Kiswahili.

30, 31, 40, 42, 50, 53, 60, 64, 70, 75, 80, 86, 90, 97, 100.

- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 30 | Thelathini |
| 31 | Thelathini na moja |
| 40 | Arubaini |
| 42 | Arubaini na mbili |
| 50 | Hamsini |
| 53 | Hamsini na tatu |
| 60 | Sitini |
| 64 | Sitini na nne |
| 70 | Sabini |
| 75 | Sabini na tano |
| 80 | Themanini |
| 86 | Themanini na sita |
| 90 | Tisini |
| 97 | Tisini na saba |
| 100 | Mia moja |

Asking Ages in Swahili

As in most cultures, it is generally very impolite to ask someone their age in Kiswahili.

But just in case you have to, here are a few tips:

For older people be sure to use the formal model:

FORMAL

Mr. Otieno, may I ask how old you are?

Je Bwana Otieno, tafadhali ninge penda kujuua una umri gani?

When talking to your peers and friends or referring to siblings you may use the less formal model:

LESS FORMAL

How old are you?

Je, una umri gani



14. Listen to several short exchanges asking about ages. Repeat after the speaker.

1. A. How old are you?
B. I am 32 years old.
2. A. How old is he?
B. He is 11.
3. A. How old is she?
B. She is 86 years old.
4. A. Is she 34 years old?
B. No, she is 35.
5. A. Are you 21?
B. Yes, I am 21.
6. A. What is your age?
B. I am 47.

Je, una umri gani?

Mimi umri yangu ni thelathini na mbili

Yeye ana umri ngapi?

Umri wake ni kumi na moja

Yeye ana umri ngapi?

Umri wake ni Themanini na sita

Je, yeye ana umri wa thelathini na nne?

Hapana, umri wake ni thelathini na tano

Je, Umri wako ni Ishirini na moja?

Ndiyo, Umri yangu ni Ishirini na moja

Je, una umri gani?

Mimi umri yangu ni Arubaini na saba

15. Read the above dialogues again. Work in pairs and role-play the dialogues with a classmate.

16. Tell your classmates in the Kiswahili how old you are and ask them about their age.



17. Listen and match the age with the name.

Atieno	11
Anyango	72
Onyango	52
Otieno	29
Kamau	43



End-of-Lesson Tasks



1. Listen to the following statements in Kiswahili. Answer the questions. Pause or replay the audio as necessary until you understand the relevant information.

- A. Habari, jina yangu ni Kinyanjui. Nina umri Ishirini na Sita. Mimi ni Askari polisi.**
- B. Jina yake ni Otieno. Ana umri wa Arubaini. Yeye ni askari ya jeshi**
- C. Jina yake ni Njeri. Ana umri wa Arubaini na nne. Yeye ni Mwalimu**

1. Je, jina yake ni nani?
2. Je, ana umri ngapi?
3. Je, weledi yake ni nini?

2. Recite the following in Kiswahili.

Ask what day it is.

Say what day it is today.

Ask someone's age.

Say how old you are.

Vocabulary List

Day	Siku
Today	Leo
Year	Mwaka
Monday	Jumatatu
Tuesday	Jumanne
Wednesday	Jumatano
Thursday	Alhamisi
Friday	Ijumaa
Saturday	Jumamosi
Sunday	Jumapili
Telephone	Simu
Number	Nambari
Age	Umri
Old	Mzee/uzee
How old are you?	Una umri ngapi?
What day is it today?	Leo ni siku gain?
Today is Monday.	Leo ni jumatatu
I am 25 years old.	Umri yangu ni Ishirini na tano
0 zero	Sufuri
1 one	Moja
2 two	Mibili
3 three	Tatu
4 four	Nne
5 five	Tano
6 six	Sita
7 seven	Saba
8 eight	Nane
9 nine	Tisa
10 ten	Kumi
11 eleven	Kumi na moja
12 twelve	Kumi na mbili
13 thirteen	Kumi na tatu
14 fourteen	Kumi na nne
15 fifteen	Kumi na tano
16 sixteen	Kumi na sita
17 seventeen	Kumi na saba
18 eighteen	Kumi na nane
19 nineteen	Kumi na tisa
20 twenty	Ishirini
21 twenty-one	Ishirini na moja
22 twenty-two	Ishirini na mbili
23 twenty-three	Ishirini na tatu
24 twenty-four	Ishirini na nne
25 twenty-five	Ishirini na tano
26 twenty-six	Ishirini na sita
27 twenty-seven	Ishirini na saba
28 twenty-eight	Ishirini na nane

29	twenty-nine	Ishirini na tisa
30	thirty	Thelathini
40	forty	Arubaini
50	fifty	Hamsini
60	sixty	Sitini
70	seventy	Sabini
80	eighty	Themanini
90	ninety	Tisini
100	one hundred	Mia Moja

Answer Key

7.

1. Nambari yangu ya simu ni sita saba nne sita tano tatu My telephone number is 67_4_653.
2. Nambari yangu ya simu ni nne tatu mbili tano sufuri moja My telephone number is 432_5_01
3. Nambari yangu ya simu ni nane tisa sita nne tano sufuri My telephone number is 89645_0_.
4. Nambari yangu ya simu ni nne tatu sufuri sita tisa mbili My telephone number is 4_3_0692.
5. Nambari yangu ya simu ni tisa saba nane mbili sita nne tano My telephone number is 978_2_645.

10.

1. My name is Achieng. I live in Eldoret. I am a waitress. I have a house. My house number is 21.
2. Kamau is a soldier. He lives in an apartment building. His apartment number is 25.
3. Her name is Akinyi. She is a teacher. She lives in a house. Her house number is 16.
4. Otieno and Atieno have a house in Kisumu. Their house number is 14.

11.

A. 10 Kumi
B. 12 Kumi na mbili
C. 13 Kumi na tatu
D. 24 Ishirini na nne
E. 5 Tano
F. 16 Kumi na sita
G. 27 Ishirini na saba
H. 18 Kumi na nane
I. 29 Ishirini na tisa

17.

Atieno is 52 years old.
Anyango is 11 on Friday.

Is Onyango 30 years old? No, he is 29.

Otieno is 72 years old.
How old is Kamau? He is 43.

Atieno ana umri Hamsini na mbili
Anyango atakua na umri wa kumi na moja
siku ya Ijumaa
Je, Onyango ana umri wa thelathini?
Hapana, umri wake ni Ishirini na tisa
Umri wa Asha ni Sabini na mbili
Je, Kamau ana Umri ngapi? Umri wake ni
Arubaini na tatu

End-of-Lesson Tasks

1.

1. Je, jina lake ni nani? What is his/her name?
2. Je, ana umri ngapi? How old is he/she?
3. Je, weledi yake ni nini? What is his/her profession?
 - A. Hi, my name is Kinyanui I am 26 years old. I am a police officer.
 - B. His name is Otieno. He's 40. He is a soldier.
 - C. Her name is Njeri. She is 44. She is a teacher.

Lesson 4

Daily Activities

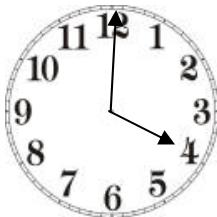
Shuguli za kilasiku

This lesson will introduce you to:

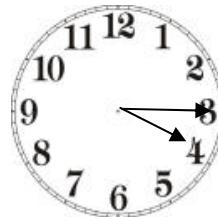
- How to ask for and tell time
- Typical daily activities in Kenya
- The verbs “to go,” “to study,” “to play,” “to work,” “to watch,” “to read,” “to eat,” and “to get up”
- The past tense of the verbs.



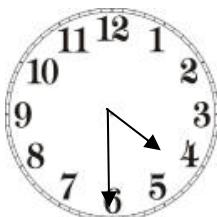
1. Listen as the speaker tells time in Kiswahili. Repeat after the speaker.



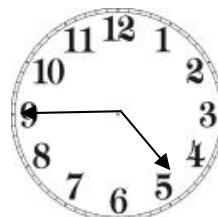
What time is it? It is four o'clock.
Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa kumi jioni



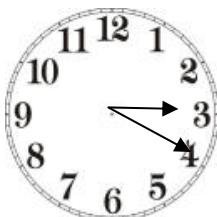
What time is it? It is four fifteen.
Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa kumi u robo



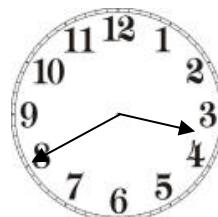
What time is it? It is four thirty.
Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa kumi u nusu



What time is it? It is four forty-five.
Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa kumi na moja kasa robo



What time is it? It is three twenty.
**Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa tisa na dakika
ishirini**



What time is it? It is three forty.
Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa tisa na dakika arubaini.

The difference between a.m. and p.m. is often indicated by adding words such as alfajiri (dawn), asubuhi (morning), alasiri (early afternoon), and jioni (evening).

Intervening time between the hours is expressed as follows:

Saa nane kasa robo	-	a quarter to two
Saa nane u robo	-	quarter past two
Saa nane u nusu	-	half-past two
Saa nane na dakika kumi	-	10 minutes past two
Saa nane bado dakika kumi	-	10 minutes to two
<i>Saa nane na dakika arubaini</i>	-	<i>40 minutes past two (please see explanation below)</i>

It is rare that minutes are added beyond the half hour, but it is occasionally heard. Usually the minutes “to the hour” are subtracted from the following hour. Therefore 40 minutes past two is usually rendered as 20 minutes before three in Swahili.

Throughout East Africa, there is very little variation during the year in the time of sunrise and sunset. To all intents and purposes, there are twelve hours of daylight, and twelve of darkness. It is therefore logical that time, in Swahili, is measured from daybreak and sunset, as was the custom in Biblical days. Since the sun usually rises at about 6.am, 7 a.m. is the first hour of daylight. Similarly, the sun generally sets between 6pm and 7pm so that 7pm is the first hour of darkness. This means that Swahili time and ‘Western time’ are just 6 hours different. Thus, to arrive at one, 6 hours are either added or subtracted from the other.

2. What time is it? Fill in the clock faces with the correct times according to how they are listed in Kiswahili Language below.

- A. Saa tisa u nusu
B. Saa tatu kasa robo asubuhi
C. Saa kumi na mbili na dakika kumi jioni
D. Saa tano u nusu jioni
E. saa sita usiku
F. Saa kumi u robo

A.



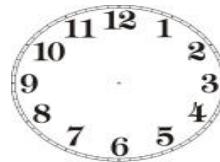
B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



- 3. Listen to the following exchanges and identify the clock time mentioned in each.**

- A. 8:15 - 9:00
B. 9:50 - 9:15
C. 5:10 - 8:50
D. 4:13 - 4:30
E. 7:50 - 7:10

4. Compose dialogues according to the model below. Work in pairs or in small groups. Use the times listed below.

Model: A. - Ni saa ngapi?

B.- Ni saa nane

saa mbili asubuhi
saa moja u robo asubuhi
saa nna u nusu jioni
saa mbili na dakika kumi mchana
saa kumi na moja kasa robo jioni
saa moja kasa dakika kumi jioni
saa sita
saa tano na dakika tano

Verb tenses in Swahili are expressed by attaching prefixes to the verb stem. Like other affixes, each expresses a certain idea. Except for a few time tenses it is a mistake to equate any one Swahili tense with any one particular tense in English for several reasons:

Some tenses do not refer specifically to time, but merely to some aspect of the action or state - whether the action is completed or going on, or whether it takes place before another action or after another action. For tenses such as these there is no counterpart in English verb tense forms.

Frequently two or more tenses in Swahili are covered by one tense in English, or conversely one Swahili tense may be represented by several tenses in English. After the prefixes **li-**, **ta-** and **na-**

The prefix –ta- indicates future tense
The prefix – na- indicates present tense
The prefix –li- indicates

I go - **Naenda** - meaning going now (today)

Example: mimi naenda sokoni (I am going to the market)

I shall go - **Nitaenda** - meaning going later on (*specific date TBA –future tense*)

Example: mimi nitaenda sokoni (I will be going to the market)

I am going - **Ninaenda** - meaning already on the way going

Example: mimi ninaenda sokoni (I am on my way to the market)

I went - **Nilienda** - meaning already went

Example: mimi nilienda sokoni (I went to the market)

The Infinitive prefix **ku-** is retained with monosyllabic verbs but not after the prefix –a- for example:

The Infinitive prefix –ku-

Ni-li-kuwa	Nilikuwa	I was, I became
U-li-kuwa	ulikuwa	you were, you became
A-li-kuwa	alikuwa	He/she was, he/she became
Tu-li-kuwa	tulikuwa	We were, we became
M-li-kuwa	mlikuwa	You were, you became
Wa-li-kuwa	walikuwa	they were, they became

I go	Naenda	I study	Nasoma
you go	Unaenda	you study	Unasoma
he goes	Anaenda	he studies	Anasoma
we go	Tunaenda	we study	Tunasoma
they go	Wanaenda	they study	Wanasoma
I work	Nafanya kazi	I watch	Naangalia
you work	Unafanya kazi	you watch	Unaangalia
he works	Anafanya kazi	he watches	Anaangalia
we work	Tunafanya kazi	we watch	Tunaangalia
they work	Wanafanya kazi	they watch	Wanaangalia
I eat	Nakula	I read	Nasoma
you eat	Unakula	you read	Unasoma
he eats	Anakula	he reads	Anasoma
we eat	tunakula	we read	Tunasoma
they eat	Wanakula	they read	Wanasoma
I play	Nacheza	I get up	Naamka
you play	Unacheza	you get up	unaamka

he plays
they play
we play

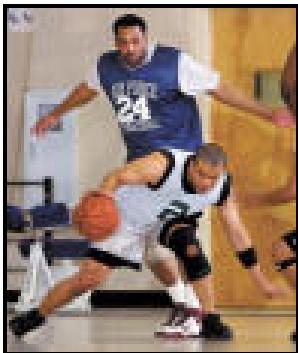
Anacheza
Wanacheza
tunacheza

he gets up
they get up
we get up

Anaamka
Wanamka
tunamka



5. Listen to the short statements that describe each activity in the pictures below. Repeat after the speaker. Pay attention to new verbs and other new vocabulary.



They play basketball.

Wanacheza mpira



She goes to the market.

Anaenda sokoni



They study at school.

Wanasoma shuleni



She works in the hospital.

Anafanya kazi hospitalini



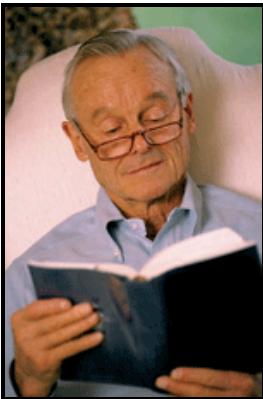
He plays soccer.

Anacheza soka



The girl eats lunch.

Mschana anakula chakula cha mchana



The man reads a book.
Mzee anasoma kitabu



The woman watches television.
Mwanamuka anatazama televisheni/tivi



6. Listen to the following statements in Kiswahili and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in the workbook. Replay the audio if necessary.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. The boy goes to school at 7:30. | Mvulana huenda shule saa moja u nusu |
| B. The man eats breakfast at seven o'clock. | Mzee anakula kustaftahi saa moja asubuhi |
| C. The woman watches television in the evening. | Mwanamke utizama televisheni jioni |
| D. The girl studies at home in the afternoon. | Mschanu husoma nyumbani mchana |
| E. Achieng goes to the market in the morning. | Achieng huenda sokoni asubuhi |
| F. Kamau plays soccer on Friday. | Kamau hucheza soka kila Ijumaa |
| G. I get up at 7:00. | Mimi huamuka saa moja ashubuhi |

Grammar note: The preposition “to” is used to augment verbs. For instance, to walk is **ku- tembea**. However, prepositions may also be used at the end of a word to indicate activity location. For example,

I am going *to* the store
Mimi ninaenda dukani.
Lit: I+am going+store+in.

7. Match the following sentences with the pictures below. Check the answer key.

1. Mimi huenda shule saa tatu u nusu
2. Wanakula kustaftahi saa moja asubuhi
3. Sisi husoma asubuhi
4. Yeye husoma kitabu jioni









8. Read the following text and answer the questions. Check your work with the answer key.

Kamau ni mwanafunzi. Yeye husoma shulemi. Kilasiku anaamka saa moja u robo. Yeye hula **kustaftahi/kinywa** saa moja u nusu asubuhi. Yeye huenda shule saa mbili. Baada ya shule anacheza mpira wa kikapu. Anasoka vitabu na anatizama televisheni/tivi join. Kamau hasomi Jumamosi na jumapili.

1. Is Kamau a teacher?
2. Where does he study?
3. When does he get up?
4. When does he have breakfast?
5. When does he go to school?
6. When does he play basketball?
7. What does he do in the evening?
8. Does he study on Saturday and Sunday?

9. Rearrange the following statements into a logical order for a daily schedule. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Mimi naenda kula chakula cha mchana na marafiki zangu.
2. Mimi hutizama televisheni
3. Mimi huenda shule
4. Mimi nakula chakula cha jioni na rafiki yangu
5. Mimi nacheza mpira ya kikapu
6. Mimi nala **kustaftahi/Kinywa**
7. Mimi husoma nyumbasa.

10. Tell your partner about your daily schedule. Use the words and word combinations given below.

Kilasiku

amka

kula kinywa/kustaftahi

kuenda kazini

kula chakula cha mchana

kucheza mpira ya kikapu

kuenda sokoni

kusoma kitabu

kutizama televisheni jioni



11. Listen to the five short statements. Circle the English statement that is the equivalent of each Kiswahili statement you hear. Replay the audio as many times as you need.

1. A. I play soccer after school.
B. I play soccer after dinner.
C. I play soccer after work.

2. A. She goes to the market in the evening.
B. She goes to the market in the afternoon.
C. She goes to the market in the morning.

3. A. I go to work in the morning.
B. I go to school in the morning.
C. I go to the market in the morning.

4. A. I study at home on Saturday.
B. I play soccer at home on Saturday.
C. I eat breakfast at home on Saturday.

5. A. He watches television in the afternoon.
B. He watches television in the evening.
C. He watches television in the morning.

To indicate activity in the past, use the verb tense indicator **li**. The tense indicator is used between the pronoun and the verb. For example:

English	Pronoun (I) + Tense Indicator (past tense) + Verb (to study)	=	I studied
I studied	ni + li + soma	=	nilisoma

English	Kiswahili	Pronoun	Tense
I/Me	Nili	ni	li
You	Uli	u	li
Him/Her	Ali	a	li
Us/We	Tuli	tu	li
Them/They	Wali	wa	li

I ate	-	Nilikula
I went	-	Nilienda
I played	-	nilicheza
I watched	-	nili tizama
I studied	-	nilisoma
I worked	-	nilifanya kazi
I had	-	nilikuwa nayo

I went	Nilienda	I studied	Nilisoma
you went	Ulienda	you studied	Ulisoma
he went	Alienda	he studied	Alisoma
we went	Tulienda	we studied	Tulisoma
you went	Ulienda	you studied	Ulisoma
they went	Walienda	they studied	Walismoma
I worked	Nilifanya kazi	I watched	Nilitizama
you worked	Ulfanya kazi	you watched	Ulitizama
he worked	Alifanya kazi	he watched	Alitizama
we worked	Tulifanya kazi	we watched	Tulitizama
you worked	Ulfanya kazi	you watched	Ulitizama
they worked	Walifanya kazi	they watched	Walitizama
I ate	Nilikula	I read	Nilisoma
you ate	Ulikula	you read	Ulisoma
he ate	Alikula	he read	Alisoma
we ate	Tulikula	we read	Tulisoma
you ate	Ulikula	you read	Ulisoma
they ate	Walikula	they read	Walismoma
I played	Nilicheza	I got up	Niliamka
you played	Ulicheza	you got up	Uliamka
he played	Alicheza	he got up	Aliamka
we played	Tulicheza	we got up	Tuliamka
you played	Ulicheza	you got up	Uliamka
they played	Walicheza	they got up	Waliamka

12. Read the following sentences and translate them into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Jana nilienda shule
2. Mimi na marariki zangu tulicheza mpira ya kikapu mwaka uliopita
3. Walienda ununuwi wiki uliopita
4. Jana nilikuwa nyumbani saa tatu
5. Tulikula mlo mkuu saa kumi na mbili jana/Jana tulikula mlo mkuu sa kumi na mbili
6. Kijana alisoma hesabu na muziki shulenii mwaka uliopita
7. Msichana alitizama televisheni jana
8. Nilisoma kitabu jumapili uliopita
9. Nilikuwa Paris mwaka uliopita
10. Tulikuwa na nyumba Kisumu miaka mbili uliopita

yesterday	-	Jana
last year	-	mwaka uliopita/mwaka jana
last week	-	wiki uliopita
Sunday	-	Jumapili
a year ago	-	Mwaka uliopita

13. Complete the following sentences using the verbs located in the box below. Check your answers with the answer key.

nilisoma nilicheza nili nilitizama niliamka nienda nilifanya kazi nilikula

1. Nili _____ saa moja jana
2. Nili _____ kustaftahi na wazazi wangu
3. Nili _____ ununuji jumapili uliopita
4. Nili _____ mpira ya kikapu jumatatu uliopita
5. Nili _____ televisheni jana
6. Nili _____ hotelini mwaka uliopita
7. Nili _____ shule miaka tatu uliopita
8. Nili _____ Naivasha wiki uliopita



14. Listen to the following dialogue and repeat after the speaker. Make up similar dialogues using the words and word combinations given below. Work in pairs or in small groups.

- A. ulifanya nini jana?
- B. Jana nilitizama televisheni
- A. Ulitizama televisheni muda gain?
- B. Saa moja

15. Make up similar dialogues using the words and word combinations given below. Work in pairs or in small groups.

1. yesterday - watch television – one hour
2. yesterday – go shopping – two hours
3. last year – work at the hotel – 4 weeks
4. last year – study at school – 8 weeks
5. last Sunday – read a book – one hour
6. a year ago – play basketball – 6 weeks
7. a year ago – be in Kenya – 2 weeks

1. Jana –tizama televisheni – saa moja
2. Jana –enda ununuji --masaa miwili
3. Mwaka uliopita –fanya kazi hotelini --- wiki nne
4. Mwaka uliopita –soma shule – wiki nane
5. Jumamosi uliopita –soma kitabu – saa moja
6. Mwaka uliopita –cheza mpira ya kikapu – wiki sita
- Mwaka uliopita –kuwa Kenya – wiki mbili



End-of-Lesson Tasks



1. Listen to the following statements read in Kiswahili. Circle the times you hear. Check the answer key.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|----------------|
| 1. | 6:30 | - | 5:30 |
| 2. | 6:00 | - | 7:00 |
| 3. | 9:30 | - | 8:30 |
| 4. | 5:30 | - | 5:45 |
| 5. | in the morning | - | in the evening |
| 6. | 6:00 | - | 8:00 |



2. Read the following text in Kiswahili. Put T (True) or F (False) next to the statements that are written below the text. Check your work with the answer key.

Habari. Jina langu ni Onyango. Mimi ninaishi Kisumu. Mimi nina nyumba ndogo. Mimi ni mwalimu katika hii shule. Nafundisha hesabu na muziki. Kilasiku mimi huamka saa kuma na mbili. Nakula kustaftahi alifu naenda shule. Nafika shule saa mbili asubuhi. Jumanne na Alhamisi mimi hucheba soca masaa miwili. Baada ya shule, naenda ununuzi. Nafika nyumbani saa kumi na moja. Jioni natizama televisheni kwa saa moja alifu nasoma vitabu masaa miwili.

1. _____ The man lives in Kisumu.
2. _____ He lives in small house.
3. _____ He is a student.
4. _____ He studies math and music.
5. _____ Everyday he gets up at 6:00 am.
6. _____ He does not have breakfast.
7. _____ He is at school at 8:00.
8. _____ Onyango plays soccer on Saturday and Monday for 3 hours.
9. _____ He goes shopping after work.
10. _____ In the evening he works for 2 hours.

3. Describe your daily schedule of activities, including the times in Kiswahili. For example, start with what time you get up, then eat breakfast, etc. “I get up at 6:00 and eat breakfast at 6:30. I go to school at...”

4. Find out what your partner did yesterday at 7:00 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m., and how long each activity lasted. Work in pairs or in small groups.

Vocabulary List

After	Baada
In the morning	Asubuhi
In the afternoon	Mchana
In the evening	Jioni
Everyday	Kilasiku
Last week	Wiki uliopita
A year ago	Mwaka uliopita
Last Sunday	Jumapili uliopita (Jumatatu uliopita, Jumanne uliopita etc)
(Monday, Tuesday, etc.)	Shulenii
At school	Hesabu
Math	Muziki
Music	Kitabu
Book	Kustaftahi/Kinywa
Breakfast	Chakula cha mchana
Lunch	Mlo mkuu
Dinner	Nyumbani
Home	Nyumbani
At home	Sokoni
Market	Jumapili (Jumatatu, Jumanne...)
On Sunday	Kuenda
(Monday, Tuesday...)	Kuenda ununuzi
To go (to)	Kuchenza soka/mpira ya kikapu
To go shopping	Kutizama televisheni
To play soccer/basketball	Kula kustaftahi/kinya/chakula ya mchana/mlo mkuu
To watch television	Kuamka
To eat breakfast	Kusoma
(lunch, dinner)	Kusoma
To get up/wake up	Kufanya kazi
To read	Ni saa ngapi?
To study	Ni saa tisa
To work	Lini
What time is it?	Mwanamme
It is three o'clock.	Mwanamke
When	Mvulana
Man/male	Msichana
Woman	Kijana/Vijana
Boy	Binadamu
Girl	
Youth(s)	
People	

Answer Key

3.

- A. What time is it? It is 8:15 a.m.
- A. Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa mbili kasa robo *asubuhi*
- B. What time is it? It's 9:50.
- B. Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa nne kasa dakika kumi
- C. What time is it? It is 5:10.
- C. Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa kumi na moja na dakika kumi
- D. What time is it? It is 4:30 p.m.
- D. Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa kumi u nusu *jioni*
- E. What time is it? It is 7:10.
- E. Ni saa ngapi? Ni saa moja na dakika kumi

7.

- #3. We study in the morning #1. I go to school at 9:30
- #2. They eat breakfast at 7:00. #4 Yeye husoma kitabu jioni

8.

- 1. Is Kamau a teacher? No, Kamau is a student.
- 2. Where does he study? He studies at school.
- 3. When does he get up? He gets up at 7:15.
- 4. When does he have breakfast? He has breakfast at 7:30.
- 5. When does he go to school? He goes to school at 8:00.
- 6. When does he play basketball? He plays basketball after school.
- 7. What does he do in the evening? He reads books and watches TV in the evening.
- 8. Does he study on Saturday and Sunday? No, he does not study on Saturday or Sunday.

Kamau is a student. He studies at school. Everyday he gets up at 7:15. He has breakfast at 7:30. He goes to school at 8:00. After school he plays basketball. He reads books and watches TV in the evening. Kamau does not study on Saturday and Sunday.

9. Your answers may vary. However, did you understand the statements?

- 6. I eat breakfast.
- 3. I go to school.
- 1. I go to lunch with my friends.
- 5. I play basketball.
- 4. I eat dinner with my friend.
- 7. I study at home.
- 2. I watch television.

11.

1. B I play soccer after dinner.

Mimi hucheza soca baada ya mlo mkuu

2. C She goes to the market in the morning.

Yeye huenda sokoni asubuhi

3. A I go to work in the morning.

Mimi huenda kazini asubuhi

4. B I play soccer at home on Saturday.

Mimi hucheza soca nyumbani jumamosi

5. A He watches television in the afternoon.

Yeye hutizama televisheni mchana

12.

1. Yesterday I went to school.

2. Last year my friends and I played basketball.

3. They went shopping last week.

4. I was at home at 9:00 yesterday.

5. We ate dinner at 6:00 yesterday.

6. The boy studied music and math at school last year.

7. The girl watched television yesterday.

8. Last Sunday I read a book.

9. I was in Paris a year ago.

10. We had a house in Kisumu two years ago.

13.

1. I _got up__ at 7:00 yesterday.

1. Nili_niliamka_saa moja jana

2. I __ate__ breakfast with my parents.

2. Nili_nilikula_kustaftahi na wazazi wangu

3. I __went____ shopping last Sunday.

3. Nili_nilienda_ununuizi jumapili uliopita

4. I __played__ basketball last Monday.

4. Nili_nilicheza_mpira ya kikapu jumatatu uliopita

5. I __watched__ television yesterday.

5. Nili_nilitizama_televisheni jana

6. I __worked__ at the hotel last year.

6. Nili_nilifanya kazi_hotelini mwaka uliopita

7. I __studied____ at school three years ago.

7. Nili_nilisoma_shule miaka tatu uliopita

8. I __was__ in Naivasha last week.

8. Nili_nili_Naivasha wiki uliopita

End-of-Lesson Tasks

1.

1. We eat breakfast at 6:30.
2. I go to school at 7:00.
3. You go to work at 9:30
4. He plays soccer at 5:45.
5. They went to the market in the morning.
6. They watched television at 8:00.

1. Sisi hula kustaftahi saa kumi na mbili u nusu
2. Mimi huenda shule saa moja
3. Wewe huenda kazini saa tatu u nusu
4. Yeye hucheza soca saa kuma na mbili kasa robo
5. Walienda sokoni asubuhi
6. Walitizama televisheni saa mbili

2.

1. T The man lives in Kisumu.
2. T He lives in small house.
3. F He is a student.
4. F He studies math and music.
5. T Everyday he gets up at 6:00 a.m.
6. F He does not have breakfast.
7. T He is at school at 8:00.
8. F Onyango plays soccer on Saturday and Monday for 3 hours.
9. T He goes shopping after school.
10. F In the evening he works for 2 hours.

Hello. My name is Onyango. I live in Kisumu. I have a small house. I am a teacher at this school. I teach math and music. Everyday I get up at 6:00 a.m. I eat breakfast and go to school. I am at school at 8:00 a.m. On Tuesday and Thursday I play soccer for 2 hours. After school, I go shopping. I am home at 5:00. In the evening I watch TV for an hour and read books for 2 hours.

Lesson 5

Meeting the Family

Kutana na Familia

This lesson will introduce you to:

- The kinship terms used for immediate and extended family
- How to ask and answer simple questions about family members
- The pronouns “who,” “this,” “that,” “these,” and “those”

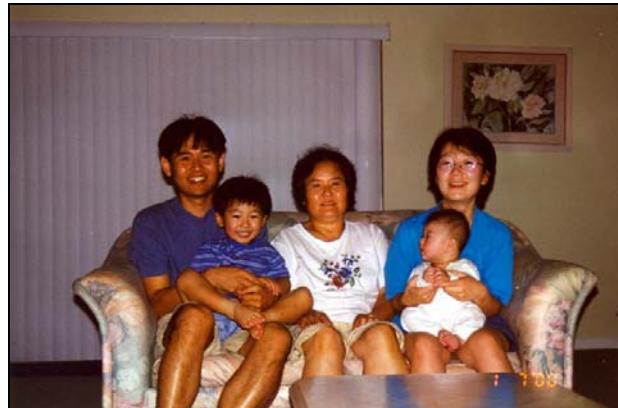
Family in Kenya is still very patriarchal. The male is regarded as the head of the household and the family depends on him in many ways. Often several generations of family live together, if not in the same house then at least in the same compound or in Swahili - “boma”. The family head inherits a piece of land which is then divided into equal shares for each son in the household.

On average, you will find at least 4 children per household and there are cases where you will find up to 14 children in one household. In most cases like these, polygamy is still practiced and the head of household could have married at two to three wives.

However, please note that many customs vary from culture to culture even within one country. There are more than 50 dialects spoken in Kenya and most of the people that speak these dialects have different cultural practices.



1. Look at these photos of families. Listen to the kinship terms and repeat after the speaker.



Family	Familia
Parents	Wazazi
Mother	Mama
Father	Baba
Children	Watoto
Daughter/daughters	Binti/binti
Son/sons	Mtoto wa kiume/watoto wa kiume
Grandparents	Babu
Grandfather	Babu
Grandmother	Nyanya
Sister/sisters	Dada
Brother/brothers	Ndugu

Study the following pronouns as they will appear in the next exercise.

Who	-	Nani, Huyu
This/That	-	Huyu, hii
These	-	Hawa, Hizi
That	-	-le- e.g. Kile, hile, ...
Those	-	Wale, Zile



2. Listen to the following dialogues and repeat them after the speaker. Role-play the dialogues using the pictures above.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A. Who is this?
B. This is my mother. | Huyu ni nani?
Huyu ni mama yangu |
| 2. A. Who is that?
B. That is my sister. | Yule ni nani?
Yule ni dada yangu |
| 3. A. Who are these?
B. These are my parents. | Hawa ni kina nani?
Hawa ni wazazi wangu |
| 4. A. Who are those?
B. Those are my grandparents. | Wale ni wakina nani?
Wale ni Babu zangu? |



3. Listen to and translate the following sentences into English. Check your work with the answer key.

Wazazi wangu wana mtoto wa kiume mmjoja na binti wawili
Mimi naishi na Babu zangu kwenye nyumba kubwa
Wazazi wake wanaishi Mombasa. Ni wafanyakazi
Mimi nina ndugu wawili. Wote ni askari ya jeshi. Wanaishi kwenya kambi ya jeshi
Yeye ana dada. Jina lake ni Aisha
Ndugu yangu ana miaka thelathini. Yeye ana mtoto wa kiume na binti

4. Tell about your mother/father/grandfather/grandmother/sister/brother according to the scheme below:

1. name
2. age
3. occupation
4. where they live (city and type of residence).

Model: This is my father. His name is *Otieno*. He is 48 years old. He is a teacher. He lives in *Kisumu*. He has a small house.

Sampuli: Huyu ni baba yangu. Jina lake ni Otiento. Yeye ana miaka arubaini na nane. Yeye ni Mwalimu. Yeye anaishi Kisumu. Yeye ana nyumba ndogo.



5. Reproduce the questions to the following answers. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Ndiyo, huyu ni ndugu yangu
2. Jina lake ni Kamau
3. Yeye anaishi Thika
4. Yeye ni daktari
5. Yeye huenda kazini jumatatu
6. Hapania, yeye hucheza mpira ya kikapu jumanne



6. Listen to the audio. Circle the word you hear. Check your work with the answer key.

1. mother - father
2. daughter - son
3. family - parents
4. children - grandparents
5. sister - brother
6. grandmother - grandfather



7. Listen and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in the workbook.

Husband	Bwana
Wife	Bibi
Married	Kuoa/kuoana
Unmarried/single	Hajaoleta/peke yake

8. Fill in the blanks using the words written in the boxes below. Check your answers with the answer key.

Mtoto wa kiume	Miaka tano	Miaka thelathini	yeye	Kuolewa/Ameolewa	Daktari
----------------	------------	------------------	------	------------------	---------

1. Ndugu yangu ni _____, Bibi yake ana _____. _____ ni Atieno. Yeye _____.
Wana _____. Yeye ana _____. _____ ni Ochieng.

2. **kuolewa yeye miaka nane binti yeye dada miaka kumi askari ya jeshi, zao/wao**

Ochieng ana _____. ____ ni Akinyi. Yeye _____. Mume wake ni _____. _____ ni Otieno. Wana _____ wawili. _____ ni Asha na Maria. Asha ana _____. Maria ana _____.

9. Make up short stories in Kiswahili about the people listed below. Check the answer key for some suggestions.

1. Asha - ameolewa, miaka thelathini na moja, mume wake, mfanyakazi, mtoto wa kiume na binti
2. Otieno – ameolewa, miaka Ishirini na nane, bibi yake, mwalimu, hana watoto
3. Maria – peke yake, Miaka ishirini, na wazazi wake, mwanafunzi, ndugu



10. Listen to several short dialogues as people answer questions about their family members.
Circle the correct answer for each question. Check your work with the answer key.

1. A. Who is she?
B. She is my mother / sister / grandmother.
2. A. Is she married?
B. No, she is single / a doctor / 25 years old.
3. A. Who is he?
B. He is my wife / my husband / my father.
4. A. Is he married?
B. Yes, he is married / single / a soldier.
5. A. Who are they?
B. They are my parents / my children / my grandparents.
6. A. Where do they live?
B. They live in the barracks / in the tent / in the apartment.
7. A. Do you have any brothers?
B. Yes, I have two brothers / two sisters / two sons.
8. A. Who is that?
B. That is my wife / mother / husband.
9. A. Does she have any children?
B. Yes, she has two brothers / two sisters / two sons.

11. Read and translate the text. Put T (True) or F (False) next to the statements below. Check your answers with the answer key.

Omollo ana babu na nyanya. Wanaishi na Omollo na familia yake. Omollo hana ndugu. Yeye ana dada wawili. Wao ni wanafunzi. Omollo ameowa. Bibi yake ni daktari. Omollo na bibi yake wana binti na mtoto wa kiume.

- Omollo ana wazazi
- Omollo ameoa
- Yeye ana dada wawili
- Omollo na bibi yake ni wanafunzi
- Omollo ni daktari
- Omollo ana watoto wawili



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Give a brief description in Kiswahili of your immediate family. Include the age, name, and profession of each person, and tell whether each person is married or single, and where he/she lives.
2. Ask your classmate in Kiswahili about their mother and father, and if they have a sister, and a brother. What are their names, how old are they, where do they live, and what are their professions, etc.?
3. Work in small groups. Describe the pictures below. Use new vocabulary.



Vocabulary List

Parents	Wazazi
Father	Baba
Mother	Mama
Children	Watoto
Son/sons	Mtoto wa kiume/watoto wa kiume
Daughter/daughters	Binti/binti
Brother/brothers	Ndugu/ndugu
Sister/sisters	Dada/dada
Grandparents	Babu
Grandmother	Nyanya/bibi
Grandfather	Babu
Husband	Mume
Wife	Bibi
Married	Kuolewa
Unmarried/single	Hajaolewa/peke yake
Who is this/that?	Yule ni nani?/Hile ni nini?
Who are these/those?	Hawa ni kina nani?
This/that is...	Hii ni... / Kile ni...
These/those are...	Hizi ni... Zile ni...

Answer Key

3.

1. My mother and father have one son and two daughters.
2. I live with my grandparents in a big house.
3. His parents live in *Mombasa*. They are laborers.
4. I have two brothers. They are soldiers. They live in a military camp.
5. She has a sister. Her name is *Aisha*.
6. My brother is 30 years old. He has a son and a daughter

5.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Je, huyu ni ndugu yako? | 1. Ndiyo, huyu ni ndugu yangu |
| 2. Je, jina lake ni nani | 2. Jina lake ni Kamau |
| 3. Je, anaishi wapi? | 3. Yeye anaishi Thika |
| 4. Je, weledi yaki ni nini? | 4. Yeye ni daktari |
| 5. Je, yeye anafanya nini jumatatu? | 5. Yeye huenda kazini jumatatu |
| 6. Je, atacheza soka jumanne | 6. Hapana, yeye huchenza mpira ya kikapu jumanne |

1. Is this your brother?

Yes, this is my brother.

2. What is his name?

His name is Kamau.

3. Where does he like?

He lives in Thika.

4. What is his profession?

He is a doctor.

5. What is he doing on Monday?

On Monday he goes to work.

6. Will he play soccer on Tuesday?

No, he plays basketball on Tuesday.

6.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|
| 1. Father | - | Baba |
| 2. Daughter | - | Binti |
| 3. Family | - | Familia |
| 4. Grandparents | - | Babu |
| 5. Sister | - | dada |
| 6. Grandfather | - | babu |

8.

My brother is a doctor. His wife is thirty years old. Her name is Atieno. She is married. They have a son. He is 5 years old. His name is Ochieng.

Ndugu yangu ni daktari, Bibi yake ana miaka thelathini. Jina lake ni Atieno. Yeye amelolewa. Wana mtoto wa kiume. Yeye ana miaka tano. Jina lake ni Ochieng.

Ochieng has a sister. Her name is Akinyi. She is married. Her husband is a Soldier. His name is Otieno. They have two daughters. Their names are Asha and Maria. Asha is 10 years old. Maria is 8 years old.

Ochieng ana dada. Jina lake ni Akinyi. Yeye ameolewa. Mume wake ni askari ya jeshi. Jina lake ni Otieno. Wana binti wawili. Jina zao ni Asha na Maria. Asha ana miake kumi. Maria ana miaka nane.

9.

Asha is married. She is 31 years old. Her husband is a laborer. They have a son and a daughter

Otieno is married. He is 28 years old. His wife is a teacher. They have no children.

Maria is single. She is 20 years old. She lives with her parents. She is a student. She has a brother

Asha ameolewa. Umri wake ni thelathini na moja, Mume wake ni mfanyakazi. Wana mtoto wa kiume na binti

Otieno ameolewa. Umri wake ni Ishirini na nane. Bibi yake ni mwalmu. Hawana watoto. Maria hajaolewa. Umri wake ni Ishirini. Yeye anaishi na wazazi wake. Yeye ni mwanafunzi. Yeye ana ndugu.

10.

1. Who is she? She is my sister.

Je, yeye ni nani? Yeye ni dada

yangu

2. Is she married? No, she is single.

Je, yeye ameolewa? Hapana,

hajaolewa

3. Who is he? He is my husband.

Je, yeye ni nani? Yeye ni mume

wangu

4. Is he married? Yes.

Je, yeye ameolewa? Ndiyo

5. Who are they? They are my children.

Wale ni kina nani? Wale ni

watoto wangu

6. Where do they live? They live in the apartment.

Je, wanaishi wapi? Wao wanaishi

kwenye fleti.

7. Do you have any brothers? Yes, I have 2 brothers.

Je, una ndugu? Ndiyo, nina ndugu

wawili.

8. Who is that? That is my wife.

Je, yule ni nani? Yule ni bibi

yangu

9. Does she have any children? Yes, she has two sons.

Je, yeye ana watoto? Ndiyo, yeye

ana watoto wa kiume wawili.

11.

Omollo has a grandfather and a grandmother. They live with Omollo and his family. Omollo has no brothers. He has two sisters. They are students. Omollo is married. His wife is a doctor. Omollo and his wife have a daughter and a son.

1. F Omollo has parents.
2. T Omollo is married.
3. T He has two sisters.
4. F Omollo and his wife are students.
5. F Omollo is a doctor.
6. T Omollo has two children.

Lesson 6

Around Town

Mjini

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Cardinal directions
- Names of urban buildings and landmarks
- How to ask and answer questions about locations of places and buildings.



1. Listen to and repeat the cardinal directions.

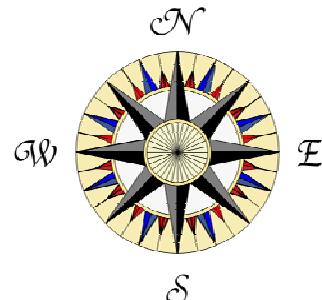
Kaskazini

Kaskazini Magharibi

Kaskazini Mashariki

Magharibi

Mashariki



Kusini Magharibi

Kusini Mashariki

Kusini



2. Listen to the following sentences and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in your workbook.



Thika is north of Nairobi.
Nakuru is west of Nyeri.
Eldoret is south of Kitale.
Meru is east of Nanyuki.

Thika ni Kaskazini ya Nairobi
Nakuru ni Magharibi ya Nyeri
Eldoret ni Kusini ya Kitale
Meru ni Mashariki ya Nanyuki

3. a) Compose sentences according to the model.

Model: Eldoret is south of Kitale.

Sampuli: Eldoret ni Kusini ya Kitale

Eldoret ni Kusini ya Lodwar

Wambaa ni Kaskazini ya Meru

Nakuru ni Mashariki ya Kisumu

Homabay ni Magharibi ya Thika

b) Work with a partner. Tell each other where your home is located.



4. Topographical features and urban buildings and landmarks are useful reference points when getting to know a new area or for getting or giving directions. Listen to a list of common sites and features. Repeat after the speaker while following along in the workbook.

Airport	Uwanja wa Ndege
Bank	Benki
Building	Ujenzi
House	Nyumba
Bus station	Kituo cha Basi
Train station	Kituo cha gari la moshi
Police station	Kituo cha polisi
Café/Restaurant	Mkahawa
Church/mosque/temple	Kanisa/msikiti/hekalu
Movie theater	Sinema
Hospital	Hospitali
Market	Soko
Pharmacy	Duka la dawa/famasia
Post office	Posta
Store/shop	Duka
Park	Bustani
Factory	Kiwanda
Bridge	Daraja
Farm	Shamba
Field	Uwanja
Forest	Msitu
Lake	Ziwa
Mountain	Mlima
River	Mto

5. Match the English word in the left column with the Kiswahili equivalent in the right column. Check the answer key.

1. Airport
 2. Bank
 3. Bus Station
 4. Café
 5. Church
 6. Movie Theater
 7. Factory
 8. Hospital
 9. Park
 10. Pharmacy
 11. Post Office
 12. Restaurant
- A. Kiwanda
 - B. Hospitali
 - C. Uwanja wa Ndege
 - D. Duka la dawa/famasia
 - E. Mkahawa
 - F. Bustani
 - G. Posta
 - H. Kituo cha Basi
 - I. Benki
 - J. Mkahawa
 - K. Sinema
 - L. Kanisa

6. Read and translate the following sentences from Kiswahili into English. Check your work with the answer key.

Soko iko Kusini ya benki
Mto iko mashariki ya mlima
Uwanja wa ndege iko magharibi ya hoteli
Milima na ziwa ziko mashariki ya msitu
Mto iko Kusini ya shamba
Sinema iko mashariki ya hospitali
Ziwa iko Kaskazini ya bustani

7. Compose sentences according to the model. Use the words below. Check the answer key for some examples.

Model: The park is east of the post office.

Sampuli: Butani iko mashariki ya posta.

1. Uwanja wa ndege	- mashariki	-ziwa
2. Benki	- kusini	- hospitali
3. Duka la dawa	-magharibi	- posta
4. Daraja	- kaskazini	- mto
5. Kituo cha basi	- mashariki	- kituo cha polisi
6. Kiwanda	- kusini	- mlima
7. Shamba	- magharibi	- uwanja
8. Bustani	- kaskazini	- ziwa



8. Listen to the speaker and circle the term you hear. Check your answers with the answer key.

1. north	west	south
2. bank	park	bridge
3. train station	bus station	airport
4. restaurant	café	factory
5. post office	pharmacy	hospital
6. church	movie theater	factory
7. lake	river	farm
8. building	bridge	mountain



9. Listen to the following words and word combinations and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in your workbook.

In front of	Mbele ya
Next to	Karibu na
Between and	Kati ya ... na ...
Around the corner from	Pembeni ya....
Across from	Ng'ambo ya...

1. Where is the bank?
1. **Benki kiko wapi?**
2. Where is the market
2. **Soko iko wapi?**
3. Where is the train station?
3. **Kituo cha gari la moshi kiko wapi?**

1. The bank is in front of the restaurant.
1. **Benki kiko mbele ya Mkahawa**
2. The market is between the factory and the restaurant.
2. **Soko iko kati ya Kiwanda na Mkahawa**
3. The train station is across from the factory.
3. **Kituo cha gari la moshi kiko ng'ambo ya kiwanda**

Grammar Notes:

Where is - --kiko/iko-- (noun class - indefinite)

Kiko/iko/viko/ziko - used typically in reference to non-living things

Examples:

Benki kiko wapi?	-	Where is the bank?	-	singular
Mlango iko wapi?	-	Where is the door?	-	singular
Samaki ziko wapi?	-	Where are the fish?	-	plural
Vyoo viko wapi?	-	Where are the toilets?	-	plural

Niko/yuko/tuko/wako – used typically in reference to living things (human beings/animals)

Examples:

I am here	-	Mimi niko hapa	-	singular
He/she is here	-	Yeye yuko hapa	-	singular
We are here	-	Sisi tuko hapa	-	plural
They are here	-	Wale wako hapa	-	plural



10. Listen and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in your workbook. Translate into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Ziwa kiko wapi? Ziwa kiko karibu na msitu
2. Soko iko wapi? Soko iko kati ya kituo cha polisi na kanisa
3. Posta kiko wapi? Posta kiko pembedi ya hospitali.
4. Kituo cha gari la moshi kiko wapi? Kituo cha gari la moshi kiko ng'ambo ya bustani.
5. Mkahawa kiko wapi? Kiko mbele ya hoteli.

11. Work with a partner. Compose similar dialogues using the words below. Role-play your dialogues. Check the answer key for some examples.

- Model:**
- A. Samahani bwana. Bustani iko wapi?
 - B. Bustani iko mbele ya hospitali
 - A. Asante
 - B. Karibu.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bustani | - mbele ya | - hospitali |
| 2. Uwanja wa ndege | - ng'ambo ya | - kituo cha basi |
| 3. Msitu | - karibu na | - mlima |
| 4. Kituo cha polisi | - pembeni ya | - sinema |
| 5. Kanisa | - kati ya | - kiwanda na bustani |



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Translate each phrase into Kiswahili. Check your work with the answer key.

- A. The restaurant is next to the hotel.
- B. The park is north of the lake.
- C. The bank is between the church and the bus station.
- D. The market is south of the bridge.
- E. The café is across from the bookstore.

2. Work with a partner or in small groups. In Kiswahili, come up with a list of the facilities on your base. Then draw a schematic map of the base. Now describe the locations of each facility. Use the following vocabulary: *a store, a hospital, a police station, a movie theater, a park, a hotel, a church, an airfield, a restaurant, a forest, and your language training facility.* Use the prepositions: *between, next to, across from, in front of.*

Vocabulary List

Where	Wapi
North	Kaskazini
South	Kusini
East	Mashariki
West	Magharibi
Mountain	Mlima
Lake	Ziwa
River	Mto
Forest	Msitu
Bridge	Daraja
Store	Duka
Market	Soko
Church/mosque/temple	Kanisa/Msikiti/hekalu
Restaurant/Café	Mkahawa
Park	Bustani
Bank	Benki
Airport	Uwanja wa ndege
Train station	Kituo cha gari la moshi
Bus station	Kituo cha basi
Pharmacy	Duka la dawa
Hospital	Hospitali
Movie Theater	Sinema
Factory	Kiwanda
Farm	Shamba
Post office	Posta
Field	Uwanja
Police station	Kituo cha polisi
In front of	Mbele ya...
Next to	Karibu na...
Between	Kati ya...
Around the corner from	Pembeni ya...
Across from	Ng'ambo ya...

Answer Key

5.

1. C
2. I
3. H
4. J
5. L
6. K
7. A
8. B
9. F
10. D
11. G
12. E

6.

1. The market is south of the bank
2. The river is east of the mountains.
3. The airport is west of the hotel.
4. The mountains and lakes are east of the forest.
5. The river is south of the farm.
6. The movie theater is east of the hospital.
7. The lake is north of the park.

7.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The airport is east of the lake | Uwanja wa ndege iko mashariki ya ziwa |
| 2. The bank is south of the hospital | Benki iko kusini ya hospitali |
| 3. The pharmacy is west of the post office | Duka la dawa iko magharibi ya posta |
| 4. The bridge is north of the river | Daraja iko kaskazini ya mto |
| 5. The bus station is east of the police station | Kituo cha basi iko mashariki ya kituo cha polisi |
| 6. The factory is south of the mountain | Kiwanda iko kusini ya mlima |
| 7. The farm is west of the field | Shamba iko magharibi ya uwanja |
| 8. The park is north of the lake | Bustani iko kaskazini ya ziwa |

8.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. north | Kaskazini |
| 2. bridge | Daraja |
| 3. bus station | Kituo cha basi |
| 4. café | Mkahawa |
| 5. post office | Posta |
| 6. church | Kanisa |
| 7. farm | Shamba |
| 8. mountain | Mlima |

10.

1. Where is the lake? The lake is next to the forest.
2. Where is the market? The market is between the police station and the church.
3. Where is the post office? The post office is around the corner from the hospital.
4. Where is the train station? The train station is across from the park.
5. Where is the café? It is in front of the hotel.

11.

- Model:**
- A. Excuse me, Sir. Where is the park?
 - A. Samahani bwana. Bustani iko wapi?
 - C. The park is in front of the hospital.
 - B. Bustani iko mbele ya hospitali
 - B. Thank you.
 - C. Asante
 - D. You are welcome
 - D. Karibu.

English

The park is in front of the hospital
The airport is across from the bus station
The forest is next to the mountain
The police station is around the corner from the movie theatre
The church is between the factory and the park.

Kiswahili

Bustani iko mbele ya hospitali
Uwanja wa ndege iko ng'ambo ya kituo cha basi
Msitu iko karibu na Mlima
Kituo cha polisi kiko pembedi ya sinema
Kanisa iko kati ya kiwanda na bustani

End-of-Lesson Tasks**1.**

- A. Mkahawa iko karibu na hoteli
- B. Bustani iko kaskazini ya ziwa
- C. Benki iko kati ya kanisa na kituo cha basi
- D. Soko iko kusini ya daraja
- E. Mkahawa iko ng'ambo ya duka la vitabu

Lesson 7

Shopping

Ununuzi

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Customs and practices accepted in the Kenya marketplaces
- Names of foods and stores
- How to make purchases in Kenya shops
- The verbs “to want,” “to buy,” “to pay,” and “to take”
- The modal verb “can”

The Kenyan economy has had several growth cycles followed by downturns and stagnation. After independence between 1964 and 1971 the economy had a GDP growth of 6.5%. The oil shocks of the early 1970s, the collapse of East African Community and other external factors caused a slowdown in growth. The economy stabilized in the 1980s with GDP growth around 5%, except during the 1984 drought. However, in 1989 growth declined as a result of poor weather, regional conflict and an influx of refugees. However, a combination of improved weather, the impact of economic liberalization and spurring by the global economy led to improved GDP of 3% in 1994 and 4.9% in 1995. The Kenyan economy is at a turning point and that the steps taken over the past several years will now bear fruit in terms of economic growth.



The local currency in Kenya is the Shilling.

1 US Dollar = 76.00 Kenya shillings (this varies from day to day depending on the economy)



The coins you will commonly see in circulation are:

5 cents – copper

10 cents – copper

50 cents – silver

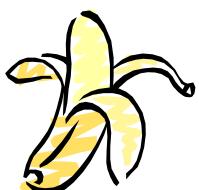
1 Shilling – silver

5 shillings – silver

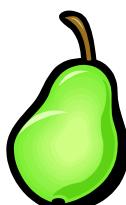
20 shillings – silver and gold



1. Listen to the following vocabulary and repeat after the speaker.



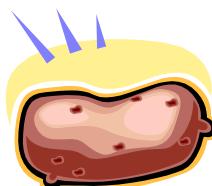
Banana



Pear



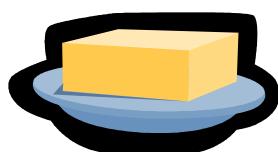
Tomato



Potato
nyama ya
ng'ombe



Milk
maziwa



Butter
siagi



Egg
yai



Cheese
jibini



Cereal
nafaka



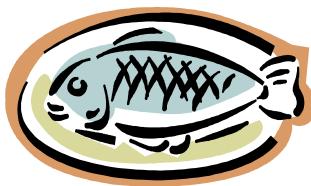
Bread
mkate



Sugar
sukari



Ice Cream
aiskrimu



Fish
samaki



Chicken
kuku

2. Work in pairs or in small groups. Ask your partner what foods he/she has at home. Use the model below.

Model: A. What do you have at home?

- A. Je, una nini nyumbani?
- B. I have bananas, tomatoes, and potatoes.
- B. Ninayo ndizi, nyanya na viazi



3. Familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary. Listen to the speaker and follow along in the workbook. Look at the pictures and try to guess the meaning of unknown words. Check the answer key for a translation.



Hii ni duka ya vyakula



Njeri hufanya kazi kwenye
duka ya vyakula. Yeye ni
Keshia.



Kamau hufanya kazi
kwenye duka. Yeye ni
mwuzaji



Atieno huyanya kazi kwenye duka la nguo.
Yeye ni mwuzaji.



Otieno pia hufanya kazi kwenye duka la
nguo. Yeye ni Keshia.

Cultural note: For the most part, the set up of stores and malls is the same in Kenya as in the U.S. The only difference is in rural areas where you will find kiosks. They are very similar to what you will find in a mall except you will find almost anything in whatever size and weight of your choice. In most cases they sell your typical everyday items such as groceries and sometimes even clothing and office supplies. These are mostly found within the neighborhoods saving you time from traveling to downtown to the bigger department stores.

4. Work in pairs or in small groups. Make up dialogues using the model below. Check your work with the answer key.

- Model:** A. Njeri hufanya kazi wapi?
B. Njeri hufanya kazi kwenya duka ya vyakula.

Want verb = -taka-

I want to buy	-	mimi Nataka kununua...
You want to buy	-	Wewe unataka kununua...
He/she wants to buy	-	Yeye anataka kununua...
We want to buy	-	Sisi tunataka kununua...
They want to buy	-	Wao Wanataka kununua...



5. Familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary. Listen to the speaker and follow along in the workbook. Look at the pictures and try to guess the meaning of unknown words. Check the answer key for an English translation.



Akinyi anataka kununua kitabu. Yeye yuko kwenye duka la vitabu.



Otieno anataka kununua saa. Yeye yuko kwenya duka la zawadi.

6. Match each Swahili sentence in the left column with the English equivalent in the right column. Check your answers with the answer key.

1. Mimi nataka kununua mkate na siagi.
2. Odhiambo anataka kununua kitabu
3. Atieno anataka kununua samaki.
4. Njeri anataka kununua saa.

- A. Atieno wants to buy fish.
- B. They want to buy cheese.
- C. I want to buy bread and butter.
- D. My sister wants to buy the clothes.
- E. Njeri wants to buy a clock.

5. Sisi tunataka kununua zawadi.
 6. Wao wanataka kununua jibini
 7. Dada yangu anataka kununua nguo
- F. Odhiambo wants to buy a book.
 G. We want to buy a gift.

Cultural note: Kenya uses the metric system for measurements. Weights are measured in kilograms instead of pounds.

Kilo of pears	Kilo moja ya pea
A box of cereal	Kasha ya nafaka
A bag of potatoes	Mfuko moja ya viazi
A loaf of bread	Mkate moja
A bottle of water	Chupa moja ya maji
A carton of milk	Katoni moja ya maziwa
A dozen eggs	Dazeni moja ya mayai

7. Work with a partner or in small groups. Pretend that you are planning to have a surprise birthday party for one of your classmates. You need to buy some food and gifts. Make a shopping list and tell your partner in Kiswahili what you want to buy.

Grammar note: Africans are very sensitive to tonation. Be very polite and show respect especially to your elders.

Here are some examples:

How much does sugar cost? – Sukari unaiza bei gani?

How much is sugar? – Sukari ni bei gani?

The above examples are correct but the more polite ways are:

1. Je, sukari unaiza bei gani? – If I may ask, how much does sugar cost?
2. Je, sukari ni pesa ngapi? - How much is sugar/What's the price of sugar?
3. Je, sukari ni bei gani? – If I may ask, how much is the sugar?
4. Tafadhali mzee/mama, sukari unaiza bei gani? – Excuse me Sir/Madam, how much is the sugar?



8. Listen to the following dialogue and repeat after the speaker.

- A. Excuse me. I want to buy cheese. How much is it?
A. Tafadhali. Ningependa kununua jibini. Ni bei gani?
 B. A kilogram of cheese is \$5.40.
B. Kilo moja ya jabini ni Shillingi tano na senti arubaini.
 A. Thank you.
A. Asante.
 B. You are welcome.
B. Karibu.

9. Pretend you want to buy the items listed below. One of your classmates is a salesperson. Role-play an “In the Shop” dialogue using the dialogue above as a model. Work in pairs or in small groups.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Kilo moja ya pea | - | Shillingi tatu na senti arubaini na tano |
| 2. Kilo moja ya samaki | - | Shillingi nane na senti kumi na tano |
| 3. mfuko ya viazi | - | Shillingi moja na senti hamsini na tisa |
| 4. Chupa ya maji | - | Shillingi moja na senti kumi na tisa |
| 5. Katoni ya maziwa | - | Shillingi nne na nusu/shillingi nne na centi hamsini |
| 6. Mkate moja | - | Shillingi mbili na senti sitini na tano |
| 7. Dazeni ya mayai | - | Shillingi mbili na senti arubaini na nane |

10. Complete the sentences using the words in the box. Check your work with the answer key.

clothing store duka la nguo	grocery store duka ya vyakula	bookstore duka ya vitabu	gift store duka la zawadi	department store duka kuu
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

1. Wazazi wangu hununua zawadi katika _____
2. Wanunua tomato na viazi katika _____
3. Ndugu yangu hununua vitabu katika _____
4. Mimi na dada yangu tunanunua nguo katika _____
5. Tunaweza kununua nguo, vitabu na zawadi katika _____



11. Listen to and translate the following sentences into English. Check your work with the answer key.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Study the modal verb “can”:

Can/could/be able - -weza-

- naweza
- unaweza
- anaweza
- tunaweza
- wanaweza

I can	Mimi naweza
You can	Wewe unaweza
He/she can	Yeye anaweza
We can	Sisi tunaweza
They can	Wao wanaweza



12. a) Listen to the following dialogue and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in the workbook.

To take – ku-chukuwa

I take	-	Mimi nachukuwa
You take	-	Wewe unachukuwa
He/she takes	-	Yeye anachukuwa
They take	-	Wale wanachukuwa
We take	-	Sisi tunachukuwa

A. Hello. I want to buy a loaf of bread. How much is it?

A Jambo. Ningependa kununua mkate. Ni pesa ngapi?

B. It is \$2.65.

B. Ni Shillingi mbili na senti sitini na tano.

A. Can I pay with a credit card?

A. je, naweza kulipa na kadi ya kukopa.

B. I'm sorry, but we take cash.

B. Pole sana lakini kulipa ni fedha peke yake.

b) Role-play the dialogue. Make up similar dialogues using the words below.

1. vyupa viwili za maji
2. kitabu
3. Katoni ya maziwa
4. Kilo ya jibini
5. Dazeni ya mayai

13. Read the dialogue and answer the follow-up questions. Check your work with the answer key.

Otieno: Jambo Atieno

Atieno: Jambo, Otieno!

Otieno: Je, unaenda wapi?

Atieno: Mimi naenda kwenye dula ya vyakula

Otieno: Unataka kununua nini?

Atieno: Nataka kununua mkate, chupa viwili vya maji na kilo moja ya pea. Je, na wewe huenda wapi?

Otieno: Mimi huenda kwenya duka kuu

Atieno: Unataka kununua nini?

Otieno: Mimi nataka kumnunulia babu wangu zawadi. Nataka kununua kitau au saa.

Atieno: Mimi hununua zawadi kwenya dula la zawadi

Otieno: Kwenye duka ya vitau siwezi kulipa na kadi ya kukopa. Wanachukuwa fedha tuu.

Questions:

1. Where is Otieno going?
2. What does he/she want to buy?
3. Where is Atieno going?
4. What does he/she want to buy?
5. Can he/she pay with a credit card at the bookstore?



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Translate the following into Kiswahili. Check your work with the answer key.

- A. Where do you buy tomatoes and potatoes?
- B. Do you take credit cards? No, we take cash.
- C. I buy the gift for my sister in the clothing store.
- D. How much is a loaf of bread? - \$2.35

2. In Kiswahili, tell where you buy groceries/ gifts/ books/ clothes.

3. What would you tell a salesperson in Kenya if you want to buy a carton of milk/ a watch/ a dozen eggs? How would you ask the price of it? Role-play the dialogue.

Vocabulary List

How much ...?	Pesa ngapi?
It's	Nii
I want to buy...	Nataka kununua
Banana	Ndizi
Butter	Siagi
Chicken	Kuku
Fish	Samaki
Ice cream	Aiskrimu
Milk	Maziwa
Tomato	Nyanya
Pear	Pea
Potato	Viazi
Sugar	Sukari
Cereal	Nafaka
Cheese	Jibini
Eggs	Mayai
A pound/kilo of cheese	Kilo moja ya jabini
A bag of potatoes	Mfuko ya viazi
A loaf of bread	Mkate
A bottle of water	Chupa la maji
A dozen eggs	Dazeni ya mayai
A box of cereal	Kasha ya nafaka
A carton of milk	Katoni ya maziwa
Department Store	Duka kuu
Clothing Store	Duka la nguo
Grocery Store	Duka ya vyakula
Bookstore	Duka ya vitabu
Bread	Mkate
Credit card	Kadi ya kukopa
Cash	Fedha
Cashier	Keshia
Salesperson	Mwuzaji
To buy	Kununua
To take	Kuchukuwa
To pay/pay for	Kulipa
Too	Pia
Can I pay with a credit card?	Naweza kulipa na kadi ya kukopa?
I'm sorry, but we take cash.	Pole sana, lakini tunachukuwa fedha tuu.

Answer Key

3.



This is a grocery store.



Njeri works at the grocery store. She is a cashier.



Kamau works at the grocery store. He is a salesperson.



Atieno works at the clothing store. She is a salesperson.



Otieno works at the clothing store too. He is a cashier.

5.



Akinyi wants to buy a book. She is at a bookstore.



Otieno wants to buy a clock. He is at a gift store.

6.

1. C I want to buy bread and butter.
2. F Odhiambo wants to buy a book.
3. A Atieno wants to buy fish.
4. E Njeri wants to buy a clock.
5. G We want to buy a gift.
6. B They want to buy cheese
7. D My sister wants to buy the clothes.

10.

1. My parents buy gifts at the gift store.
1. Wazazi wangu hununua zawadi katika duka la zawadi
2. They buy tomatoes and potatoes at the grocery store.
2. Wanunua tomato na viazi katika duka ya vyakula
3. My brother buys books at the bookstore.
3. Ndugu yangu hununua vitabu katika duka ya vitabu
4. My sister and I buy clothes at the clothing store.
4. Mimi na dada yangu tunanunua nguo katika duka ya nguo
5. We can buy clothes, books and gifts at the department store.
5. Tunaweza kununua nguo, vitabu na zawadi katika duka kuu.

11.

1. I buy books in the bookstore.
1. Mimi nanunua vitabu katika duka ya vitabu
2. My sister buys gifts at the gift store.
2. Dada yangu hununua zawadi katika duka la zawadi
3. My mother buys sugar at the grocery store across the bank.
3. Mama yangu hununua sukari katika duka ya vyakula ng'ambo ya benki.
4. My grandparents buy milk and butter at the grocery store.
4. Babu zangu hununua maziwa na siagi katika duka ya vyakula
5. We buy clothes, books, and gifts at the department store.
5. Sisi tunanunua nguo, vitabu na zawadi katiki duka kuu.

13.

Otieno: Hello, Atieno

Atieno: Hello, Otieno!

Otieno: Where are you going?

Atieno: I am going to the grocery store.

Otieno: What do you want to buy?

Atieno: I want to buy bread, two bottles of water, and a pound of pears. Where are you going?

Otieno: I am going to the department store.

Atieno: What do you want to buy?

Otieno: I want to buy a gift for my grandfather. I want to buy a book or a clock.

Atieno: I buy gifts at the gift store.

Otieno: At a bookstore I can't pay with a credit card. They take cash.

Questions:

6. Where does Otieno go? To the Department store
Je, Otieno anaenda wapi? Otieno anaenda kwenya duka kuu
7. What does he want to buy? He want to buy a book or a clock as a gift for his grandfather
Anataka kununua nini? Anataka kumnunulia babu wake zawadi ya kitabu au saa.
3. Can he pay with a credit card at the bookstore? No he cannot. They only take take
Je, anaweza kutumia kadi ya kukopia kwenya duka ya vitabu? Hapana, wanachukuwa fedha tuu
8. Where does Atieno go? To the grocery store
Atieno anaenda wapi? Atieno anaenda kwenye duka ya vyakula
9. What does she want to buy? She wants to buy bread, two bottles of water and a pound of pears
Je, anataka kununua nini? Yeye anataka kununua makati, chupa viwili ya maji na pauni moja ya pea

End-of-Lesson Tasks

3.

- E. Where do you buy tomatoes and potatoes?
A. Je, wewe hununua tomato na viazi wapi?
- F. Do you take credit cards? No, we take cash.
B. Je, unachukuwa kadi ya kukopa? Hapana, tunachukuwa fedha tuu.
- G. I buy the gift for my sister in the clothing store.
C. Mimi nimemnunulia dada yangu zawadi kwenye duka la nguo
- H. How much is a loaf of bread? - \$2.35
D. Je, mkate ni pesa ngapi? Shillingi mbili na Senti thelathini na tano

Lesson 8

Eating Out

Kula Nje

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Eating out in a restaurant in Kenya
- Various menu items
- How to order menu items
- Different table service items

Traditional Kenyan foods include *Kenyeji* (*also called mukimu or irio*) which is maize and beans inside mashed potatoes then fried in onions. A common staple seen all over Kenya is *Ugali*, a pasty substance made from corn meal. Kenyans eat it with *mboga* (boiled greens), fish or *nyama choma*. *Nyama choma* (roasted meat), Kenya's favorite dish, is goat, sheep or cow meat barbequed over charcoal. Food from the Kenya's coast is quite different from that of up-country. Swahili food is loaded with spices and flavors from Asia and the Middle East. Common foods include *Chapati* (fried bread), *samosa* (mince meat in a triangle pastry), kebabs, and *rice pilau*. Although originally from the Coast, these treats are also common in up-country Kenya. As far as foreign foods go, excellent Indian food is available in most cities. Other ethnic foods are found only in Nairobi, Mombasa and other big cities.





1. Look at the restaurant menu below. Repeat the words after the speaker, and follow along in the workbook.

Small World Restaurant

Item	Price	Menyu	Bei
Soup	\$3.00	supu	dola tatu
Salad	\$4.00	saladi/kachumbari	dola nne
Maize Meal	\$5.00	Ugali	dola tano
Chips/French Fries	\$3.50	viazi karanga/chips	dola tatu na nusu
Beef Roasted	\$8.00	nyama ya ng'ombe choma	dola nane
Fried beef	\$9.25	nyama ya ng'ombe karanga	dola tisa senti ishirini na tao
Fried Chicken	\$7.00	kuku karanga	dola saba
Fried fish	\$6.50	Samaki karanga	dola sita na nusu
Roasted chicken	\$5.50	Kuku choma	dola tano na senti hamsini
Collard Greens	\$0.50	Mboga (sukuma wiki)	nusu dola
Fried Bread	\$2.50	Chapati	dola mbili na nusu
Ice Cream	\$2.50	Aiskrimu	dola mbili na nusu
Cake (a piece)	\$3.99	Keki (kipande)	dola tatu senti tisini na tisa
Orange juice (a glass)	\$2.33	Maji ya machungwa (gilasi)	dola mbili senti thelathini na tatu
Apple juice (a glass)	\$2.65	Maji ya tufaha (gilasi)	dola mbili senti sitini na tano
Coffee (a cup)	\$2.25	Kahawa (kikombe)	dola mbili senti ishirini na tano
Milk (a glass)	\$2.05	Gilasi ya maziwa	dola mbili senti tano
Tea	\$1.25	Chai (kikombe)	dola moja senti ishirini na tano
Beer (a glass)	\$4.30	Pombe (gilasi)	dola nne senti thelathini
Wine (a bottle)	\$15.10	Mvinyo (chupa)	dola kumi na tano na senti kumi
White wine (glass)	\$2.50	Mvinyo mweupe	dola mbili na senti hamsini
Red wine (glass)	\$2.50	Mvinyo mwekundu	dola mbili na senti hamsini
Sparkling wine (glass)	\$3.25	Mvinyo wa chemchem	dola tatu na senti ishirini na tao

2. Imagine that you have \$35.00. What would you order at the “Small World Restaurant”?

3. Read the following dialogue between a waiter and a patron. Make up similar dialogues using the words and word combinations that are in the box.

- A. Tafadhali, mhudumu
- A. Excuse me, waiter.
- B. Ndiyo, tafadhali
- B. Yes, please.
- A. Nataka kikomba kimoja ya kahawa
- A. I want a cup of coffee.
- B. Pole sana Mzee. Hatuna kahawa, lakini tunayo chai.
- B. Sorry, sir. We do not have coffee, but we have tea.

1. Kikombe cha kahawa/chai
2. Glasi ya maziwa/chai/cofee
3. Glasi ya maji ya machungwa/maji ya tufaha.....
4. Samaki na pasta - kuku na viazi karanga



4. Listen to the following dialogue that takes place at a restaurant. Follow along in your workbook. Pay attention to the new words. Role-play the dialogue. You can substitute words with any food from the “Small World Restaurant” menu.

A. Hello, sir. What do you want to eat?

A. Jambo bwana. Ungependa kula nini?

B. What do you recommend?

B. Je, wewe una pendekeza yipi?

A. We have wonderful fried chicken and pasta. They are delicious.

A. Sisi tunayo kuku karanga na pasta tamu kweli.

B. Very well. Fried chicken and pasta, please.

B. Vizuri sana. Basi nipe kuku karanga na pasta tafadhali.

A. What do you want to drink?

A. Na ungependa kinywaji gani?

B. A cup of tea with sugar and lemon.

B. Kikomba cha chai na sukari na limau

A. Any dessert?

A. Je, saladi ya matunda yoyote?

B. Yes, I want a piece of cheesecake.

B. Ndiyo, Ningependa kipande cha keki ya jibini

A. Here is your bill, sir.

A. Hati yako ndiyo hili, mzee.

B. Can I pay with a credit card?

B. Nawez kulipa na kadi ya kukopa?

A. Yes, you can.

A. Ndiyo, unaweza.

Grammar note: drink - nywa-

Present Tense

I drink	Mimi nanywa
You drink	Wewe unakunywa
He drinks	Yeye ana kunywa
We drink	Sisi tunakunywa
They drink	Wale wanakunywa

Past tense

I drank	Mimi nilikunywa
You drank	Wewe ulikunywa
He drank	Yeye alikunywa
We drank	Sisi tulikunywa
They drank	Wale walikunywa

5. Using the restaurant menu above, tell your classmates in Kiswahili what you ate and drank at a restaurant the last time you were there.

Sampuli: Jumapili iliopita nilienda kwenye mkahawa. Nilikula viazi karanga, kuku na kachumbari. Nilikunywa chai.

6. Translate the sentences below. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Jumapili iliopita nilikuwa kwenye mkahawa
2. Nilikula kuku na viazi karanga
3. Nilikunywa kahawa.



7. Below are some table service items. Listen and repeat after the speaker.

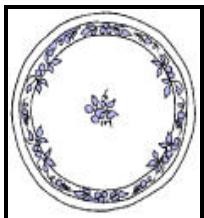


Plate
Sahani



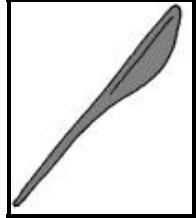
Bowl
Bakuli



Cup
Kikombe



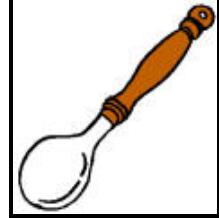
Glass
Gilasi



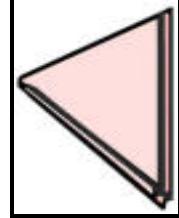
Knife
Kisu



Fork
Uma



Spoon
Kijiko



Napkin
Kitambaa

8. Match the English words in the left column with the Kiswahili equivalents in the right column. Check the answer key.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Plate | A. Kijiko |
| 2. Bowl | B. Gilasi |
| 3. Cup | C. Kisu |
| 4. Glass | D. Uma |
| 5. Knife | E. Bakuli |
| 6. Fork | F. Sahani |
| 7. Spoon | G. Kitambaa |
| 8. Napkin | H. Kikombe |



9. Listen to the following model. Repeat after the speaker. Compose similar sentences using the words below.

Model:

- A. Mimi sina kijiko. Naomba kijiko tafadhali?**
- B. Hakuna neno. Ndiyo hili.**

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| 1. napkin | - | kitambaa |
| 2. cup | - | kikombe |
| 3. fork | - | uma |
| 4. knife | - | kisu |
| 5. glass | - | gilasi |



10. Listen to the speaker and circle the words you hear. Check your answers with the Answer Key.

1. I want a glass of **milk / juice**.
2. We drank **orange juice / apple juice** at a restaurant.
3. Did you eat **salad / pasta**?
4. They ate fried potatoes and **chicken / fish**.
5. Can I have a **knife / fork**?
6. He does not have a **glass / plate**.



End-of-Lesson Tasks

- 1. Tell in Kiswahili what you usually eat and drink for breakfast / lunch / dinner.**
- 2. Tell in Kiswahili what you ate and drank at a restaurant the last time you were there.**
- 3. Pretend that you are at a restaurant now. What would you say in Kiswahili if you want to eat salad and fried potatoes? You also want a cup of coffee, and you need a fork and a napkin. What would you say in Kiswahili if you do not know what to choose? Your classmate is a waiter. Role-play the dialogue. Work in pairs or in small groups.**
- 4. Read and translate the following text in Kiswahili. Answer the following questions. Check your answers with the answer key.**

Ijumaa iliopita baada ya kazi, mimi, ndugu yangu na wazazi wetu tulienda kwenya mkahawa “Small World”. Ni mkahawa ndogo pembedi ya benki. Mhudumu ali pendekeza kuku karanga, kachumbari na pasta. Ndugu yangu akala nyama ya ng’ombe na viazi; akanywa chai ya sukari na limau. Mama yangu akala supu na hambaga na akanywa maji ya tufaha. Wakati ya saladi ya matunda akala kipande cha keki ya stroberi. Baba yangu akala nyama ya ng’ombe, viazi karanga na nyanya kisha wakati ya saladi ya matunda akala kipanda cha keki ya jibini alafu akanywa kahawa. Mimi nilikula kuku na kachumbari. Ilipendeza sana. Nilitaka kulipa na kadi ya kukopa lakini baba yangu akalipa na fedha. Jioni hio tulikuwa na furaha ajabu.

1. Familia walienda lini kwenye mkahawa?
2. Mkahawa iko wapi?
3. Mhudumu ali pendekeza nini?
4. Ndugu yangu alikula nini?
5. Alikunywa nini?
6. Je, mama yangu alikula supu na hambaga?
7. Je, alikunya maji ya machungwa au maji ya tufaha?
8. Je, wakati ya saladi ya matunda, alikula kipanda cha keki ya jibini?
9. Je, baba yangu alikula nini?
10. Je, alikunywa mvinyo?
11. Hapana, baba yangu alilipa na kadi ya kukopa?
12. Je, ilikuwa jioni ya ajabu?

Vocabulary List

Apple juice	Maji ya tufaha
Bowl	Bakuli
Cheesecake	Keki ya jibini
Coffee	Kahawa
Cup	Kikombe
Fork	Uma
Fried	Karanga
Glass	Gilasi
Knife	Kisu
Napkin	Kitambaa
Orange juice	Maji ya machungwa
Piece	Kipande
Plate	Sahani
Please	Tafadhalii
Fruit Salad	Saladi ya matunda
Vegetable salad/salsa	Kachumbari
Soup	Supu
Spoon	Kijiko
Tea	Chai
Beef	Nyama ya ng'ombe
Hamburger	Hambaga
Here you are	Ndiyo hili
To Drink / drank	Kunywa/ -nywa
To eat /ate	Kula/ -la-
Recommend	Pendekeza
Wonderful	Ajabu
Delicious	Tamu
Very well	-Zima sana
Lemon	Limau
Dessert	Saladi ya matunda
Bill	Hati
Wine	Mvinyo
Beer	Pombe

Answer Key

6.

1. I was at a restaurant last Sunday.
2. I ate chicken and fried potatoes.
3. I drank coffee.

8.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Plate | F. Sahani |
| 2. Bowl | E. Bakuli |
| 3. Cup | H. Kikombe |
| 4. Glass | B. Gilasi |
| 5. Knife | C. Kisu |
| 6. Fork | D. Uma |
| 7. Spoon | A. Kijiko |
| 8. Napkin | G. Kitambaa |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. milk | - | maziwa |
| 2. apple juice | - | maji ya tufaha |
| 3. pasta | - | pasta |
| 4. fish | - | samaki |
| 5. salad and beef | - | kachumbari/nyama ya ng'ombe |
| 6. knife | - | kisu |
| 7. glass | - | gilasi |

10.

1. Mimi nataka gilasi ya maziwa - milk
2. Sisi tulikunywa maji ya tufaha kwenye mkahawa - apple juice
3. Ulikula pasta? - pasta
4. Wale walikula viazi karanga na samaki - fish
5. Naomba Kisu - knife
6. Yeye hana gilasi. - glass

End of Lesson Tasks

4.

Last Friday after work, my brother, our parents and I went to the restaurant “Small World.” It’s a small restaurant across from the bank. A waiter recommended us to have fried chicken, salad, and pasta. My brother ate beef and potatoes; he drank tea with sugar and lemon. My mother ate soup and a hamburger. She drank apple juice. For dessert she had a piece of strawberry cake. My father ate beef, fried potatoes, and tomatoes. He ate a piece of cheesecake for dessert and drank coffee. I ate chicken and salad. It was delicious! I wanted to pay with a credit card, but my father paid cash. We had a wonderful evening.

1. When did the family go to the restaurant?	1. Familia walienda lini kwenye mkahawa?
1. They went last Friday.	1. Walienda Ijumaa iliopita
2. Where is the restaurant?	2. Mkahawa iko wapi?
2. The restaurant is across from the bank	2. Makahawa iko pembeni ya benki
3. What did the waiter recommend?	3. Mhudumu ali pendekeza nini?
3. The waiter recommended fried chicken, salad and pasta	3. Mhudumu alipendekeza kuku karanga, kachumbari na pasta
4. What did my brother eat?	4. Ndugu yangu alikula nini?
4. He ate beef and potatoes	4. Alikula nyama ya ng'ombe na viazi
5. What did he drink?	5. Alikunywa nini?
5. He drank tea with sugar and lemon	5. Alikunywa chai ya sukari na limau
6. Did my mother eat soup and hamburgers?	6. Je, mama yangu alikula supu na hambaga?
6. Yes she did.	6. Ndiyo
7. Did she drink orange or apple juice?	7. Je, alikunya maji ya machungwa au maji ya tufaha?
7. She drank apple juice	7. Alikunywa maji ya tufaha
8. Did she eat a piece of cheesecake for dessert?	8. Je, wakati ya saladi ya matunda, alikula kipanda cha keki ya jibini?
8. No. She ate a piece of strawberry cake.	8. Hapana. Alikula kipanda cha keki ya stroberi.
9. What did my father eat?	9. Je, baba yangu alikula nini?
9. He ate beef, fried potatoes and tomatoes.	9. Alikula nyama ya ng'omba, viazi karanga na nyanya
10. Did he drink wine?	10. Je, alikunywa mvinyo?
10. No he did not, he drank coffee	10. Hapana, alikunywa kahawa.
11. Did my father pay with a credit card?	11. Hapana, baba yangu alilipa na kadi ya kukopa?
11. No, he paid cash.	11. Hapana, alilipa na fedha.
12. Was it a wonderful evening?	12. Je, ilikuwa jioni ya ajabu
12. Yes it was.	12. Ndiyo.

Lesson 9

Holidays, Customs, and Cultural Traditions

Likizo, Desturi na utamaduni

This lesson will introduce you to:

- How to read dates
- How to use ordinal numbers
- Names of the months
- Holidays, customs, and cultural traditions of Kenya

January 1 st	New Year's Day
March 27 th	Easter
May 1 st	Labor Day
June 1 st	Madaraka Day
October 20 th	Kenyatta Day
December 12 th	Jamhuri/Independence Day
December 25 th	Christmas Day

Ordinal numbers are expressed with an -A- phrase plus the cardinal number. "First" and "second" take special forms:

jambo la kwanza	the first thing (matter)
mwezi wa pili	the second month
siku ya tatu	the third day
mstari wa sita	the sixth line
ukurasa wa thelathini	the thirtieth page i.e. page 30.



1. Listen and repeat after the speaker. Follow along in the workbook.

1 one	Moja
first	wa kwanza
2 two	Mbili
second	wa pili
3 three	Tatu
third	wa tatu
4 four	Nne
fourth	wa nne
5 five	Tano
fifth	wa tano
6 six	Sita
sixth	wa sita
7 seven	Saba
seventh	wa saba
8 eight	Nane
eighth	wa nane
9 nine	Tisa
ninth	wa tisa
10 ten	Kumi
tenth	wa kumi

2. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences. Use the words located in the box. Check your answers with the answer key.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The names are based on the Moslem week beginning after Friday, the holy day:

Jumamosi	the first day	Saturday
Jumapili	the second day	Sunday
Jumatatu	the third day	Monday
Jumanne	the fourth day	Tuesday
Jumatano	the fifth day	Wednesday
Alhamisi	the fifth day	Thursday
Ijumaa	the day of assembly	Friday

fifth	second	first	sixth	third	seventh	fourth
wa tano	ya pili	ya kwanza	wa sita	wa tatu	wa saba	wa nne

1. Jumatatu ni _____ ya wiki
2. Jumanne ni _____ ya wiki
3. Jumatao ni _____ ya wiki
3. Alhamisi ni _____ ya wiki
4. Ijumaa ni _____ ya wiki
6. Jumamosi ni _____ ya wiki
7. Jumapili ni _____ ya wiki.



3. Listen and repeat after the speaker the ordinal numbers 11 through 20. Follow along in the workbook.

11 eleven	Kumi na moja
eleventh	Wa kumi na moja
12 twelve	Kumi na mbili
twelfth	wa kumi na mbili
13 thirteen	Kumi na tatu
thirteenth	wa kumi na tatu
14 fourteen	Kumi na nne
fourteenth	wa kumi na nne
15 fifteen	Kumi na tano
fifteenth	Wa kumi na tano
16 sixteen	Kumi na sita
sixteenth	Wa kumi na sita
17 seventeen	Kumi na saba
seventeenth	Wa kumi na saba
18 eighteen	Kumi na nane
eighteenth	Wa kumi na nane
19 nineteen	Kumi na tisa
nineteenth	Wa kumi na tisa
20 twenty	Ishirini
twentieth	Wa ishirini

4. Read the following ordinal numbers in Kiswahili.

11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th.



5. Listen and repeat after the speaker the ordinal numbers 21-30.

21 twenty-one	Ishirini na moja
twenty-first	Wa ishirini na moja
22 twenty-two	Ishirini na mbili
twenty-second	Wa Ishirini na mbili
23 twenty-three	Ishirini na tatu
twenty-third	Wa Ishirini na tatu
24 twenty-four	Ishirini na nne
twenty-fourth	Wa Ishirini na nne
25 twenty-five	Ishirini na tano
twenty-fifth	Wa Ishirini na tano
26 twenty-six	Ishirini na sita
twenty-sixth	Wa Ishirini na sita
27 twenty-seven	Ishirini na saba
twenty-seventh	Wa Ishirini na saba

28 twenty-eight	Ishirini na nane
twenty-eighth	Wa Ishirini na nane
29 twenty-nine	Ishirini na tisa
twenty-ninth	Wa Ishirini na tisa
30 thirty	Thelathini
thirtieth	Wa Thelathini



6. Listen to the names of the months and repeat after the speaker.

January	Januari
February	Februari
March	Machi
April	Aprili
May	Mei
June	Juni
July	Julai
August	Agosti
September	Septemba
October	Oktoba
November	Novemba
December	Desember



7. Look at the picture and say the dates and days of the week in Kiswahili.

Model: Today is the 23rd of May, 2001. It is Tuesday.

Sampuli: Leo ni jumanne tarehe ishirini na tatu mwezi wa tano.





8. Listen and repeat after the speaker the names of Kenyan holidays. Follow along in the workbook.

NOTE: CALENDAR DATES

When telling dates, the word **tarehe**, date, is always included:

Tarehe gani? What date is it?

The answer is: **Tarehe kumi na mbili mwezi wa pili.** February 12th. Note that the ordinal numbers are *not* used:

August First: **tarehe moja mwezi wa nane** or **tarehe mosi mwezi wa nane**

2nd of February: **tarehe mbili mwezi wa pili**

1. Christmas – the 25th of December

1. Krismasi – tarehe Ishirini na tano mwezi wa kumi na mbili

2. Independence Day – the 12th of December

2. Uhuru – tarehe nne mwezi wa saba.

3. Madaraka day – the 1st of June.

3. Siku ya madaraka – tarehe mosi mwezi wa sita.



9. Listen as the speaker reads the following years. Repeat after the speaker.

WHEN TELLING THE YEAR

Thousand – elfu

There is no short way of telling the year:

1984 - **Mwaka elfu moja mia tisa themanini na nne**

or - **Mwaka elfu moja tisa mia themanini na nne**

It is sometimes possible (when the century is not in doubt) simply to say: **mwaka themanini na nne**

1925-nineteen twenty-five Mwaka elfu moja mia tisa ishirini na tano

1900-nineteen hundred Mwaka elfu moja mia tisa

2004-two thousand four Mwaka elfu mbili na nne

10. Read the following years in Kiswahili.

2001, 1987, 1960, 1945, 2000, 1700, 1516



11. Listen to the speakers tell about their dates of birth. Follow along in the workbook.



1. When were you born?

Je, wewe ulizaliwa lini?

I was born on the
11th of June, 1936.

**Mimi nilizaliwa mwaka elfu
moja mia tisa thelathini na
sita tarehe kumi na moja
mwezi wa sita.**

2. When were you born?

Je, wewe ulizaliwa lini?

I was born on the
31st of July, 1960.

**Mimi nilizaliwa mwaka elfu
moja mia tisa sitini tarehe
thelathini na moja mwezi wa
saba.**

3. When were you born?

Je, wewe ulizaliwa lini?

I was born on the
23rd of January, 1987.

**Mimi nilizaliwa mwaka elfu
moja mia tisa themanini na
saba tarehe ishirini na tau
mwezi wa kwanza.**

12. Work in pairs or in small groups. Ask your partner when he/she was born. Use the model below.

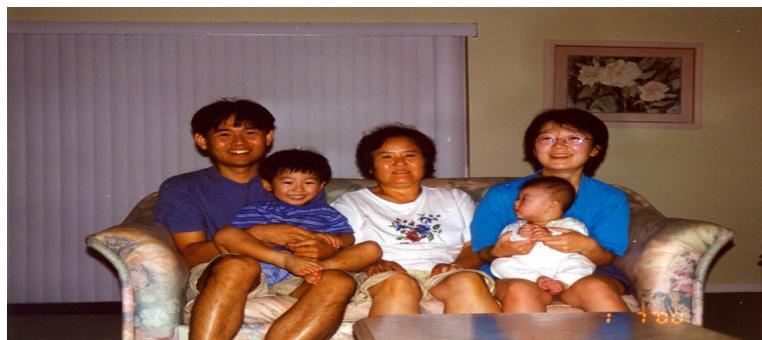
Model: A. I was born on the 15th of February, 1982. When were you born?

- A. Mimi nilizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa themanini na mbili tarehe kumi na tano mwezi wa pili. Je wewe ulizaliwa lini?
- B. I was born on the 4th of September, 1979.
- B. Mimi nilizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa sabini na tisa tarehe nne mwezi wa tisa.

13. Look at the picture below and imagine that this is your family. Describe each member. Use the model below. You can use real pictures of your family.

Model: This is my brother. His name is... He is ...years old. He was born on the ...of..., 19...

Huyu ni ndugu yangu. Jina lake ni Yeye ana umri wa miaka Yeye alizaliwa mwaka elfu
moja mia tisatarehe



14. Read and translate the following text into English. Answer the questions below.

Jina langu ni Onyango. Mimi ni Mkenya. Mimi naishi Kisumu. Mimi nina familia kubwa: bibi, watoto wawili na wazazi wangu. Sisi tunayo nyumba kubwa. Bibi yangu ana umri wa thelathini. Yeye alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa na sabini tarehe ishirini na tatu mwezi wa kumi na moja. Yeye ni daktari na anafanya kazi hospitali. Watoto wangu ni wanafunzi. Wao wanasona shulenii. Binti wangu alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa tisini na mbili tarehe ishirini na sita mwezi wa nne. Mtoto wangu wa kiume ana umri wa miaka nane. Yeye alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa tisini na sita tarehe moja mwezi wa tano. Mama wangu ni mzee sana. Yeye ana umri wa miako sabini na nane. Alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa ishirini na sita tarehe ishirini na mbili mwezi wa kumi na moja. Baba wangu ana umri wa miaka sabini na tisa. Yeye alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa ishirini na tano tarehe ishirini na mbili mwezi wa nne. Wote hawafanyi kazi. Wao husoma vitabu, hutizama televisheni ama hucheza na watoto wetu. Mimi ninayo familia ajabu sana.

1. Je, familia wanaishi wapi?
2. Bibi yake ana umri ngapi?
3. Alizaliwa lini?
4. Weledi wake ni nini?
5. Anafanya kazi wapi?
6. Onyango ana watoto wangapi?
7. Umri wa Mtoto wake wa kiume ni ngapi? Alizaliwa lini??
8. Binti wake ana umri ngapi?
9. Alizaliwa lini?
10. Umri wa nyanya ni ngapi?
11. Alizaliwa lini?
12. Babu ana umri ngapi?
13. Alizaliwa lini?
14. Je, babu na nyanya hufanya nini?

Cultural note:

Kenyan culture comes from numerous old and new sources and influences. First and foremost is respect for elders and the elderly. The culture in Kenya has become truly and purely Kenyan. It is a completely unique culture where it is possible to see a Maasai walking across the plains using his distended earlobes to support walkman headphones, a group of urban Kikuyu joining in a traditional wedding ritual in which a bride is sung out of her house by the grooms family, or a Samburu business man with a traditionally beaded mobile phone cover. The ease with which Kenyans adopt and adapt to new cultural influences has a long history. Kenyan culture comes from acceptance and adoption of new and varied cultures, whether it was migrant nomads or sea borne traders. The result is a culture of endless influence and yet one that is completely and uniquely Kenyan in character. If any one thing of Kenya speaks of this unique character, it is the modern melding of traditional societies and culture. In Kenya, business people, friends, siblings of the same sex who are well acquainted may greet each other with hugs (wait for your Kenyan counterpart to initiate this action) or hold hands while walking in the streets without eyebrows being raised. The Kenyan culture is very diverse considering the fact that there are approximately 50 different dialects spoken in the country.



15. Listen to the following conversation between two people. Repeat after the speakers. Follow along in the workbook.

- A. Hi, Otieno. There is Kenyatta day on the 20th day of October.
I invite you to come over and visit my family.
- A. Jambo Otieno. Sherehe ya Kenyatta ni tarehe Ishirini mwezi wa kumi. Mimi nakualika kutembelea familia yangu.**
- B. Thank you, Kamau. What time?
- B. Asante Kamau. Saa Ngapi?**
- A. Five or five thirty.
- A. Saa kumi na moja au kumi na moja u nusu?**
- B. What is your address?
- B. Je, anwani yako ni nini?**
- A. It is 10459 Mama Ngina Street.
- A. Anwani ni moja sufuri nne tano tisa mama ngina street**
- B. How can I get there?
- B. Nitafika huko kivipi?**
- A. Drive north on the main road to Kimathi Street and turn left.
Drive along Kenyatta Avenue two blocks and turn right.
My house is the third house on the right.
- A. Peleka gari kaskazini katika barabara kuu kuelekea kimathi street alafu utapinduka mkono wa kushoto.**
- Nyumba langu ni la tatu kwa mkono wa kulia
- B. What can I bring?
- B. Nilet nini?**
- A. Nothing, thanks.
- A. Usilete chocote. Asante.**
- B. Thank you for the invitation.
- B. Asante kwa kunialika.**

16. Work with a partner. Invite him/her to your house to celebrate a holiday. Give him/her directions how to get to your house. Use the dialogue above as a model.



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Tell in Kiswahili the date when:

- you were born
- you graduated from high school
- your wedding was
- your child was born
- you enrolled in the service

2. Give the names of Kenya holidays and tell when they are celebrated (in Kiswahili).

3. Invite your roommate to a Christmas party and give him/her directions how to get there.

Vocabulary List

The first	Wa kwanza
The second	Wa pili
The third	Wa tatu
The fourth	Wa nne
The fifth	Wa tano
The sixth	Wa sita
The seventh	Wa saba
The eighth	Wa nane
The ninth	Wa tisa
The tenth	Wa kumi
The eleventh	Wa kumi na moja
The twelfth	Wa kumi na mbili
The thirteenth	Wa kumi na tatu
The fourteenth	Wa kumi na nne
The fifteenth	Wa kumi na tano
The sixteenth	Wa kumi na sita
The seventeenth	Wa kumi na saba
The eighteenth	Wa kumi na nane
The nineteenth	Wa kumi na tisa
The twentieth	Wa ishirini
The twenty-first	Wa ishirini na moja
The twenty-second	Wa ishirini na mbili
The twenty-third	Wa ishirini na tatu
The twenty-fourth	Wa ishirini na nne
The twenty-fifth	Wa ishirini na tano
The twenty-sixth	Wa ishirini na sita
The twenty-seventh	Wa ishirini na saba
The twenty-eighth	Wa ishirini na nane
The twenty-ninth	Wa ishirini na tisa
January	Januari
February	Februari
March	Machi
April	Aprili
May	Mei
June	Juni
July	Julai
August	Agosti
September	Septemba
October	Oktoba
November	Novemba
December	Desemba
Was born	Alizaliwa
To invite	Kualika
Invitation	Kualikwa

Address	Anwani
Drive	Peleka
Along	Kandokando
Two blocks	Gogo viwili
Turn right/left	Pinduka kulia/kushoto
Come over	Njoo
To visit	Kutembelea
Birthday	Siku ya kuzaliwa
Birthday party	Sherehe ya siku ya kuzaliwa
Wedding	Arusi
Funeral	Mazishi
To bring	Kuleta
I want to invite you ...	Ningependa kukualika
January 1 st New Year's Day	Januari mosi – Mwaka mpya
March 27th Easter	Machi ishirini na saba - pasaka
May 2nd Labor Day	Mei wa pili – siku ya wafanyijazu
June 1st Madaraka Day	Juni Mosi – siku ya madaraka
October 20th Kenyatta Day	Oktoba Ishirini – Siku ya kenyataa
December 12th Jamhuri/Independence Day	Desemba kumi na mbili – siku ya jamhuri
December 25th Christmas Day	Desemba ishirini na tano – siku ya sikukuu

Answer Key

2.

4. Monday is the second day of the week.
Jumatatu ni siku ya pili ya wiki
5. Tuesday is the third day of the week.
Jumanne ni siku ya tatu ya wiki
3. Wednesday is the fourth day of the week.
Jumatao ni siku ya nne ya wiki
6. Thursday is the fifth day of the week.
Alhamisi ni siku ya tano ya wiki
5. Friday is the sixth day of the week.
Ijumaa ni siku ya sita ya wiki
6. Saturday is the seventh day of the week.
Jumamosi ni siku ya saba ya wiki
7. Sunday is the first day of the week.
Jumapili ni siku wa kwanza ya wiki.

14.

My name is Onyango. I am from Kenya. I live in Kisumu. I have a big family: a wife, two children, and my parents. We live in a big house. My wife is 30. She was born on 11/23/1970. She is a doctor and works at the hospital. My children are students. They study at school. My daughter was born on the 26th of April, 1992. My son is 8 years old. He was born on the 1st of May, 1996. My mother is very old. She is 78. She was born on the 22nd of November, 1926. My father is 79. He was born on the 25th of August, 1925. They do not work. They read books, watch television, or play with our children. I have a wonderful family.

1. Where does the family live?
They live in Kisumu.
Wao wanaishi Kisumu
2. How old is the wife?
His wife is 30 years old
Bibi yake ana umri wa miaka thelathini
3. When was she born?
She was born on 11/23/1970
Yeye alizaliwa miake elfu moja mia tisa sabini tarehe ishirini na tatu mwezi wa kumi na moja
4. What is her occupation?
She is a doctor.
Yeye ni daktari
5. Where does she work?
She works at the hospital
Yeye anafanya kazi katika hospitali.
6. How many children does Onyango have?
Onyango has two children
Onyango ana watoto wawili.

7. How old is the son? When was he born?

His son is 8 years old and he was born on 1st May 1996

Mtoto wake wa kiume ana umri wa miaka nane na alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa tisini na sita tarehe mosi/moja mwezi wa tano.

8. How old is the daughter?

She is 13 years old

Yeye ana umri wa miaka kumi na tatu.

9. When was she born?

She was born on 26th April 1992

Yeye alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa tisini na mbili

10. How old is the grandmother?

She is 78 years old

Yeye ana umri wa miake sabini na nane.

11. When was she born?

She was born on 22nd November 1926

Yeye alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa ishirini na sita tarehe ishirini na mbili mwezi wa kumi na moja.

12. How old is the grandfather?

He is 79 years old.

Yeye ana umri wa miaka sabini na tisa.

13. When was he born?

He was born on 25th August 1925

Yeye alizaliwa mwaka elfu moja mia tisa ishirini na tano tarehe ishirini na tano mwezi wa nane.

14. What do the grandparents do?

They read books, watch television or play with the children.

Wao husoma vitabu, hutizama televisheni au hucheza na watoto.

Lesson 10

Around the House

Nyumbani

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Basic vocabulary related to the home
- Rooms around the house
- Furniture items you may see.

In Kenya, especially in the big cities, you will find homes, apartments (flats), condos from the smallest to the largest. When you travel to the villages (rural areas), you will find a cross culture of different types of structured homes depending on the culture and traditions practiced in the area. For example, grass thatched roofs with cement-based walls to grass thatched roofs with mud-based walls and doors. Furnishings are basically the same.



1. Listen to the vocabulary below and repeat after the speaker.

Bathroom	Chumba cha bafu/choo
Bedroom	Chumba cha kulala
Dining room	Chumba cha kulia
Door	Mlango
Floor	Sakafu
Window	Dirisha
Garage	Gereji
Roof	Paa
Antenna	Antenna
Office	Ofisi
Basement	Nyumba ya chini kwa chini
Yard	Yadi/foromali
Kitchen	Jikoni
Living room	Sebule
One-story	Orofa moja
Two-story	Orofa mbili
First floor	ghorofa ya kwanza
Second floor	ghorofa ya pili

2. Match the Kiswahili words in the left column with their English equivalents in the right column. Check the answer key.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Chumba cha bafu/choo | A. Basement |
| 2. Chumba cha kulala | B. Yard |
| 3. Chumba cha kulia | C. Garage |
| 4. Mlango | D. Living room |
| 5. Sakafu | E. Bathroom |
| 6. Dirisha | F. Kitchen |
| 7. Gereji | G. Bedroom |
| 8. Sebule | H. Door |
| 9. Ofisi | I. Dining room |
| 10. Nyumba ya chini kwa chini | J. Floor |
| 11. Yadi/foromali | K. Office |
| 12. Jikoni | L. Window |

3. Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks from the list of words written in the box below. Check your work with the answer key.

There is/there are - kuna

Garage	gereji
Bedroom	chumba cha kulala
Antenna	Antena
Yard	yadi/foromali
Kitchen	Jikoni
Living room and dining room	chumba cha kulia na sebuleni

1. Kuna _____ juu ya paa
2. Kuna _____ kati ya ofisi na choo
3. Kuna _____ mbele ya nyumba
4. Kuna jikoni kati ya _____

4. Draw a plan of your house and tell your partner in Kiswahili the types of rooms you have and where they are located. Work in pairs or in small groups.

5. Match the following questions with the correct answers. Check your work with the answer key.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. Choo iko wapi? | 1. Ndiyo, tunayo gereji ndogo. |
| B. Jikoni iko wapi? | 2. Chumba cha kulala iko karibu na sebuleni |
| C. Chumba cha kulala kiko wapi? | 3. Ndiyo, tunayo nyumba ya chini kwa china kubwa |
| D. Je, unayo chumba cha kulia? | 4. Tunayo vyumba tatu vyakulala |
| E. Je, unayo gereji? | 5. Jikoni kiko kwenye ghorofa la kwanza |
| F. Je, vyumba nya kulala unayo ngapi? | 6. Choo iko baada ya chumba cha kulala |
| G. Je, una nyumba ya chini kwa chini | 7. Hapana, sisi hatuna chumba cha kulia. |

6. Pretend that you want to buy a house. Your classmate is a real estate agent. Make up a dialogue using the model below. Work in pairs or in small groups. Check the answer key for an English translation of the dialogue.

Model:

Nataka kununua nyumba yenye orofa mbili.
 Kuna nyumba ndogo mzuri karibu na sokoni.
 Je, hilo nyumba na vyumba ngapi nya kulala?
 Inayo chumba moja ya kulala.
 Vyumba nya kulala ni ngapi kwenye hiyo nyumba.
 Kunayo chumba cha bafu kubwa na ajabu sana ndani ya nyumba.
 Je, kuna jikoni kwenye nyumba?
 Ndiyo, kunayo, na kadhalika.



7. Familiarize yourself with these terms for furniture and furnishings. Listen and repeat after the speaker.



Bathtub
bafu



Bed
kitanda



Bookcase
kabati ya vitabu



Closet
kabati



Table
meza



Refrigerator
friji



Dresser
kabati ya kioo



Lamp
taa



Microwave oven
tanduri la wimbi mikro



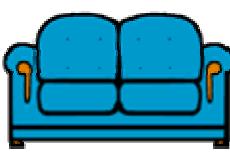
Radio
radio



Carpet
zulia



Sink
sinki



Sofa
sofa



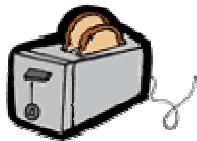
Stove/electric stove/charcoal stove
stovu/jiko la gasi/makaa
gasi (gas)
makaa (charcoal)



Telephone
simu



Television
televisheni



Toaster
tosta



Toilet
choo

8. Below is a chart with rooms you would find in a typical home. Under each room, list the furniture and furnishings (from the list above) that you would expect to find there. Some items will be used more than once.

Jikoni	Chumba cha kulia	Sebule	Chumba cha kulala	Chumba cha bafu/choo

9. Using the chart above, ask each other questions about the furniture in your rooms.

1. Je, una nini kwenye jikoni? Mimi nina stovu/jiko, kwenye jikoni yangu.
2. Je, una nini kwenya chumba cha kulia? Mimi nina meza,kwenya chumba changu cha kulia.



10. Listen and read along as a speaker talks about his home and then answer questions about the passage.

Jina langu ni kamau. Mimi naishi na bibi yangu na watoto wawili runda. Tuna nyumba ndogo ya orofa mbili. Baba yangu anaishi na sisi. Nyumba ina vyumba vitatu vya kulala, moja ya mimi na bibi yangu, moja ya watoto wetu wawili wa kiumi na moja ya baba yangu. Vyumba viwili vya kulala ziko kwenye ghorofa ya pili na chumba moja cha kulala kiko kwenya ghorofa ya kwanza. Tunayo chumba viwili vya bafu. Tunayo jikoni kubwa na ina stovu/jiko, joko, sinki na friji. Ndani ya jikoni kunya meza kubwa ya kula. Sisi hatuna chumba cha kula. Sebule yetu ina sofa, meza, viti viwili na televisheni ndogo. Baada ya chakula cha jioni, mimi na familia yangu hutizama televisheni.

- A. Familia wanaishi wapi?
- B. Je, watu wangapi wanaishi kwenye nyumba?
- C. Je, nyumba ni orofa moja au mbili?
- D. Je, vyumba vya kulala ni ngapi na yupi analala kwenye chumba kipi?
- E. Je, vyumba vya kulala ni vingapi kwenya ghorofa ya kwanza?
- F. Je, chumba cha bafu ni vingapi kwenye nyumba?
- G. Wanakula vyakula vyao wapi?
- H. Je, familia hufanya nini baada ya chakula cha jioni?



End-of-Lesson Tasks



1. Listen to the speaker and circle the terms that you hear.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. bedroom | bathroom | living room |
| 2. lamp | oven | stove |
| 3. toilet | bathtub | sink |
| 4. sofa | chair | bed |
| 5. carpet | floor | window |
| 6. chair | dresser | radio |
| 7. first floor | second floor | one-story |
| 8. garage | basement | roof |

2. You have a guest in your home. Give him/her answers, in Kiswahili, to the following questions.

Where is the bathroom?

Babu iko wapi?

Where is the kitchen?

Jikoni iko wapi?

How many bedrooms do you have?

Je, vyumba vya kulala unayo ngapi?

Where is the telephone?

Je, simu iko wapi?

Can I watch television?

Naweza kutizama televisheni?

When do you eat dinner?

Je, wewe hula chakula cha jioni saa ngapi?

When do you get up in the morning?

Je, wewe uamka saa ngapi asubuhi?

What time do you go to work?

Je wewe huenda kazini saa ngapi?

Vocabulary List

Basement	Nyumba ya chini kwa chini
Bathroom	Bafu
Bathtub	Bafu
Bed	Kitanda
Bedroom	Chumba cha kulala
Bookcase	Kabati ya vitabu
Chair	Kiti
Closet	Kabati ya nguo
Table	Meza
Dining room	Chuma cha kulia
Door	Mlango
Dresser	Kabati ya kioo
Floor	Sakafu
Garage	Gereji
Kitchen	Jikoni
Lamp	Taa
Living room	Sebule
Microwave oven	Tanduri la wimbi mikro
One-story	Orofa moja
Oven	joko
Radio	Redio
Carpet	Zulia
Second floor	Ghorofa la kwanza
Sink	Sinki
Sofa/couch	Sofa
Stove	Stovu/jiko
Television	Televisheni
Toaster	Tosta
Toilet	Choo
Two-story	Orofa mbili
Window	Dirisha

Answer Key

2.

1. E
2. G
3. I
4. H
5. J
6. L
7. C
8. D
9. K
10. A
11. B
12. F

3.

1. There is an antenna on the roof.
Kuna antena juu ya paa
2. There is a kitchen between the office and the bathroom.
Kuna jikoni kati ya ofisi na choo
3. There is a yard in front of the house.
Kuna yadi mbele ya nyumba
4. There is a kitchen between the living room and the dining room.
Kuna jikoni kati ya sebuleni na chumba cha kulia.

5.

- A Where is the bathroom?
A. Choo iko wapi?
6. The bathroom is next to the bedroom.
6. Choo iko baada ya chumba cha kulala

- B. Where is the kitchen?
B. Jikoni iko wapi?
5. The kitchen is on the first floor.
5. Jikoni kiko kwenye ghorofa la kwanza

- C. Where is the bedroom?
C. Chumba cha kulala kiko wapi?
2. The bedroom is next to the living room.
2. Chumba cha kulala iko karibu na sebuleni

- D. Do you have a dining room?
- D. Je, unayo chumba cha kulia?
- 7. No, we don't have a dining room.
- 7. Hapana, sisi hatuna chumba cha kulia.

- E. Do you have a garage?
- E. Je, unayo gereji?
- 1. Yes, we have a small garage.
- 1. Ndiyo, tunayo gereji ndogo.

- F. How many bedrooms do you have?
- F. Je, vyumba nya kulala unayo ngapi?
- 4. We have three bedrooms.
- 4. Tunayo vyumba tatu vyakulala

- G. Do you have a basement?
- G. Je, una nyumba ya chini kwa chini
- 3. Yes, we have a big basement.
- 3. Ndiyo, tunayo nyumba ya chini kwa china kubwa

6.

Model: A. I want to buy a two-storey house.

Nataka kununua nyumba yenyeye orofa mbili

- B. There is a nice small house next to the market.
Kuna nyumba ndogo mzuri karibu na sokoni.
- A. How many bedrooms does the house have?
Je, hilo nyumba na vyumba ngapi nya kulala?
- B. It has one bedroom.
Inayo chumba moja ya kulala.
- A. How many bathrooms are there in the house?
Vyumba nya kulala ni ngapi kwenye hiyo nyumba.
- B. There is a big wonderful bathroom in the house.
Kunayo chumba cha bafu kubwa na ajabu sana ndani ya nyumba.
- A. Is there a kitchen in the house?
Je, kuna jikoni kwenye nyumba?
- B. Yes, there is. (etc.)
Ndiyo, kunayo, na kadhalika.

10.

My name is Kamau. I live with my wife and two children in Runda. We have a small two-story house. My father lives with us. The house has 3 bedrooms: one for my wife and I, one for our two sons, and one for my father. Two bedrooms are on the second floor, and one bedroom is on the first floor. We have two bathrooms. We have a large kitchen with a stove, oven, sink and refrigerator. In the kitchen there is a large table where we eat. We do not have a dining room. Our living room has a sofa, a table, two chairs, and a small television. In the evening after dinner, my family and I watch TV.

- A. Where does the family live? - Runda
- B. How many people live in the house? - five
- C. Is the house one story or two story? – two story
- D. How many bedrooms are there, and who sleeps in which bedroom? - three
- E. How many bedrooms are on the first floor? - one
- F. How many bathrooms are there in the house? - two
- G. Where do they eat their meals? – in the kitchen
- H. What does the family do in the evening after dinner? – watch television

End-of-Lesson Tasks

1.

- 1. bathroom Bafu
- 2. lamp Taa
- 3. sink Sinki
- 4. bed Kitanda
- 5. window Dirisha
- 6. radio Redio
- 7. first floor Ghorofa ya kwanza
- 8. roof Paa

Lesson 11

Weather and Seasons

Hewa Majira

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Vocabulary related to weather, seasons, and climate
- How to ask for and give temperatures
- How to understand the weather report
- How to discuss the weather and climate in Kiswahili.



1. Listen to the weather terms as they are read aloud. Repeat the weather terms after the speaker.



Rain
Mvua



Sun
Jua



Wind
Upepo



Snow
Theliji



Fog
Ukungu



Clouds
Mawingu

2. Match the pictures with the correct weather term. Check your answers with the answer key.



Upopo
Jua
Mvua
Theluji



3. What do you hear? Circle the terms you hear spoken by the native speaker.

- A. sun clouds wind fog snow rain
- B. sun clouds wind fog snow rain
- C. sun clouds wind fog snow rain



4. Familiarize yourself with the following terms related to the weather. Pause the recording as many times as you need to. Repeat after the speaker.

Temperature	Harara
Fahrenheit/Celsius	Fahrenheit/ Celsius
Weather	Hali ya hewa
Weather forecast	Utabiri wa hali ya hewa
Weather report	Ripoti ya hali ya hewa
Rainy season	Majira ya mvua
Cold season	Majira ya Baridi
Dry season	Majira ya kame
Cloudy	Enye mawingu
Overcast	Mavunde
Windy	Upopo
Cold	Baridi
Low temperature	Harara kidogo
Freezing	Kuganda
Below freezing	Kuganda zaidi
High temperature	Harara ya juu
Hot	Hali ya joto
Dry	Kame
Sunny	Jua
Rainy	Mvua

Note that in Kiswahili, verbs and adjectives are modified by the tense and pronoun. E.g., “windy” retains the root word for “wind,” *upepo*. The present tense is *kuna upепо* (*it is windy*). The future tense is *kuta kuwa upепо* (*it will be windy*).



5. Listen to the following typical questions and responses about the weather. Repeat them after the speaker.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| - How is the weather in December? | Hali ya hewa iko aje mwezi wa Desemba? |
| - It is hot and sunny. | Kuna joto na juu. |
| - It's cold and rainy. | Kuna baridi na mvua. |
-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| - How is the weather in July? | Hali ya hewa iko aje mwezi wa Julai? |
| - It's very cold. | Kuna baridi sana |
-
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - How is the weather in October? | Hali ya hewa iko aje mwezi wa Oktoba? |
| - It's sunny. | Kuna joto |

6. Read the following short dialogues on the weather and match each one to a picture below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. - Hali ya hewa leo iko aje?
- Kumetanda na mvua ina nyeshya. | 2. - Harara ya leo ni ngapi?
Harara ni digree ishirini na mbili selsias na juu inawaka. |
| 3. - Hali ya hewa kule iko aje?
- Kuna theluji na kuganda. | 4. - Je, juu inawaka?
- Hapana, kuna ukungu na baridi. |



A#_____



B#_____



C#_____



D#_____

7. Translate the following sentences into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Hali ya hewa iko aje mwezi wa Januari?
Kuna jua.
2. Hali ya hewa iko aje mwezi wa Mei?
Kuna mvua na baridi.
3. Hali ya hewa Iko aje mwezi wa Agosti?
Kuna juu na ukame
4. Hali ya hewa iko aje mwezi wa Novemba?
Kuna baridi na mawingu.

8. Translate the following sentences into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Je, Kisumu kuna joto mwezi wa Juni?
Hapana, Nairobi kuna baridi mwezi wa Juni.
2. Je, Mombasa kuna baridi na mvua mwezi wa Novemba?
Ndiyo, Mombasa kuna baridi na mvua mwezi wa Novemba.
3. Je, Nairobi kuna nyesha mvua mwezi wa Januari?
Hapana, Nairobi hakunyeshi mvua mwezi wa Januari.



9. Listen to the speaker. Mark the statement that you hear.

1. A. The weather in September is clear and sunny.
B. The weather in September is rainy and warm.
C. The weather in September is foggy and cold.
2. A. What is the temperature today? It is 22 degrees Celsius.
B. What is the temperature today? It is 22 degrees Fahrenheit.
C. What is the temperature today? It is 22 degrees.
3. A. Is it cold in spring? No, it's warm and sunny.
B. Is it raining in spring? No, it's warm and sunny.
C. Is it windy in spring? No, it's warm and sunny.
4. A. The hot season is hot. The cold season is cold and snowy.
B. The hot season is sunny and rainy. The cold season is rainy and overcast.
C. The hot season is cloudy and rainy. The cold season is sunny and cold.

10. Familiarize yourself with the following terms related to weather and natural disasters.



Lightning
Radi



Thunderstorm
Mvua ya radi



Tornado
Kimbunga



Hurricane
Tufani



Flood
Mafuriko



11. What do you hear? Circle the term you hear spoken by the native speaker. Check your answers with the answer key.

- A. thunderstorm flood hurricane tornado lightning
- B. thunderstorm flood hurricane tornado lightning
- C. thunderstorm flood hurricane tornado lightning
- D. thunderstorm flood hurricane tornado lightning



End-of-Lesson Tasks



1. Listen to the following weather report for different cities in Kenya. In English, fill in the chart below with the weather and temperature for each city. Pause or replay the audio if needed. Check your work with the answer key.

[Play Audio](#)



	City	Weather	Temperature
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

2. Read the following weather report and answer the questions below. Check your work with the answer key.

Leo, tarehe kumi na tano Januari, utabiri wa hali ya hewa Kisumu ni ifuatavyo. Kuta kuwa na joto zaidi. Harara ita fika digri tisini na tisa Fahrenheit. Usiku harara ita rudi chini mpaka digri arubaini na saba. Usiku, kutanyesha mvua kidogo.

For what city is this weather report?

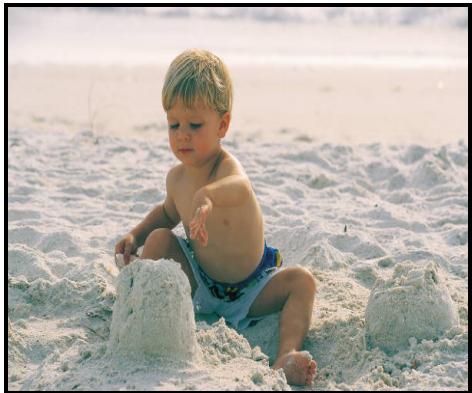
For what date is this weather report?

What will the high and low temperatures be for the day?

Is rain expected?

Is wind mentioned?

3. Working in pairs or small groups, describe the pictures. Using the vocabulary you've learned in this lesson, compose a story to match the pictures. Include the season of the year, the name of the month, and the type of weather it seems to be.



Vocabulary List

Weather	Hali ya hewa
Weather forecast	Utabiri wa hali ya hewa
Weather report	Ripoti ya hali ya hewa
Rain	Mvua
Sun	Jua
Wind	Upopo
Snow	Theluji
Fog	Ukungu
Lightning	Radi
Thunderstorm	Mvua ya Radi
Tornado	Kimbunga/Chamchela
Hurricane clouds	Mawingu ya Tufani
Rainy	Mvua
Sunny	Jua
Cloudy	Mawingu
Freezing	Kuganda
Temperature:	Harara
Fahrenheit/Celsius	Fahrenheit/Celsius
Hot	Moto
Cold	Baridi
Warm	Moto kidogo
Dry	kavu
Overcast	Mavunde
Windy	Upopo
Rainy Season:	Majira ya Mvua:
March	Machi
April	Aprili
May	Mei
November	November
Dry season:	Majira ya Kame:
January	Januari
February	Februari
August	Agosti
September	Septemba
October	Oktoba
December	Desemba
March	Machi
April	Aprili
May	Mei
Cold season	Majira ya baridi
June	Juni
July	Julai
High	Juu
Low	Chini

Answer Key

2.

Wind	Upopo
Sun	Jua
Rain	Mvua
Snow	Theluji

3.

- A. rain – mvua
- B. wind – upopo
- C. cloud - mawingu

6.

- A 4 It's foggy and cold.
- B 1 It is overcast and raining.
- C 2 It is 28 degrees Celsius! It is very warm and clear.
- D 3 It's snowing and below freezing.

7.

- 1. What is the weather forecast for January?

It's sunny.

- 2. How is the weather in May?

It's rainy and cold

- 3. How is the weather in August?

It's sunny and dry.

- 4. How is the weather in November?

It's cold and cloudy.

8.

- 1. Is it hot in Kisumu in June? No, it is cold in June in Nairobi.
- 2. Is it rainy and cold in Mombasa in November?
Yes, it is rainy and cold in Mombasa in November.
- 3. Is it rainy in Nairobi in January? No, it is not rainy in Nairobi in January.

9.

- 1. Mwezi wa Septemba, jua ina waka.
 - A. The weather in September is clear and sunny.
 - 2. Harara ya leo ni ngapi? Ni digri ishirini na mbili Fahrenheit.
B. What is the temperature today? It is 22 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - 3. Utabiri wa hali ya hewa ya kesho ni nini? Jua na baridi
C. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow? Sunny and cold.
 - 4. Siku za majira za joto, kuna jua. Siku za majira ya baridi, kuna mvua na mavunde.
B. The hot season is sunny and rainy. The cold season is rainy and overcast.

11.

- A. Thunderstorm - Mvua ya radi
- B. Lightning - Radi
- C. Hurricane - Tufani
- D. Flood - Mafuriko

End-of-Lesson Tasks**1.**

	City	Weather	Temperature
1.	Nairobi	Sunny	77 degrees Fahrenheit
2.	Kisumu	Very Hot	99 degrees Farenheit
3.	Mombasa	Hot and Cloudy with scattered showers	98 degrees Fahrenheit
4.	Kericho	Cold and Rainy	65 degrees Fahrenheit

The weather forecast for Nairobi is: sunny with temperatures up to 77 degrees Fahrenheit. In the city of Kisumu it will be very hot with temperatures of 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Over in Mombasa, temperatures will rise to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. It will be hot and cloudy with scattered showers. Finally, in Kericho, it will be cold and rainy with temperatures of 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

Utabiri wa hali ya hewa mjini Nairobi ni Jua na harara ya digri sabini na saba Fahrenheit. Mjini Kisumu, kuta kuwa joto zaidi na harara ya digri tisini na tisa Fahrenheit. Na kule Mombasa, harara itapanda mpaka digri tisini na nane. Kuta kuwa joto, mawingu na manyunu ya hapa na pale. Mwisho, mjini Kericho, kuta kuwa na baridi na mvua na harara itafika digri sitini na tano Fahrenheit.

2.

Today, January 15, the weather forecast for Kisumu calls for very hot temperatures during the day; up to 99 degrees Fahrenheit. At night, temperatures will drop to 47 degrees Fahrenheit. There will be mild rain during the night.

For what city is this weather report?

-Kisumu

For what date is this weather report?

-January 15

What will be the high and low temperatures for the day?

-99 & 47

Is rain expected?

-Yes

Is wind mentioned?

-No

Lesson 12

Personal Appearance

Mavazi

This lesson will introduce you to:

- One's physical features (hair color, weight, height, etc.)
- Articles of clothing
- Colors
- Description of a person's physical appearance, including the clothing
- Appropriate ways to ask about someone's appearance.



1. Look at the pictures below and familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary.
Listen to the descriptions of people's appearances.



Tall
Mrefu



Heavy
Mnene



Young
Mchanga



Short
Fupi



Long
Ndefu



Blond
**Nywele ya
manjano**



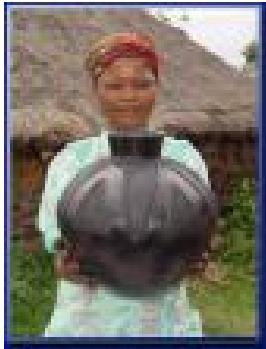
Red
Nyekundu



Gray
Weupe



2. Look at the pictures below and listen to the descriptions of people's appearances.



This woman is young
Huyu mwanamke ni mchanga.
She is tall and thin.
Yeye ni mrefu na mwembamba



This man is also young.
Huyu mwanamme pia ni mchanga.
He has an average height and medium frame.
Yeye ana urefu na mwili wastani.

Grammar note: The subject determines the gender. Generally, pronouns are not gender specific.



3. Look at the pictures below and familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary.
Listen to the speaker and repeat as you follow along in the workbook.

Blond hair (lit. yellow)	Nywele ya manjano
Brown eyes	Macho ya hudhurungi
Red hair	Nywele nyekundu
Gray hair	Nywele kijivu



This young woman has short brown hair.
Huyu mwanamke ana nywele hudhurungi na fupi



This young man also has short brown hair.
**Huyu mwanamme pia ana nywele ya
hudhurungi na fupi.rangi**



The young girl has long braided hair
Huyu msichana ana nywele ndefu na imesukwa.



The old man has gray hair.
Huyu mzee ana nywele kijivu.

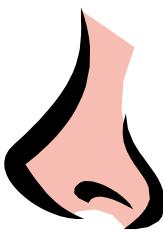
4. Look at the pictures and write descriptions of the people. Use the appropriate grammar and vocabulary.

Model: Ochieng is tall, but Anyango is short.
Ochieng ni mrefu, lakini Anyango ni mfupi.

5. Look at the pictures below and familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary.



Ear
Sikio



Nose
Pua



Eye
Jicho



Mouth
Mdomo



Glasses
Miwani



Beard
Kidevu



Light Skin
European
Mzungu



Medium Skin
Indian
Muhindi



Dark Skin
African
Muafrika

Cultural note: Please note that in Kenya, racial categorization is broadly constructed. There are four primary categories used when describing people. They are 1) European 2) Indian (excludes East Asians) 3) Arabs 4) African. These descriptive titles may often be interchanged with nationality/citizenship and are derived purely from phenotypic manifestation. Legal descriptions of race are not employed.

6. From the list above, choose the characteristics and adjectives used to describe each feature.

Eyes Hair Skin Height Frame Facial Features

7. In each line of text below, cross out the term that does not logically belong. Check your work with the answer key.

samawati majani embamba hudhrungi

fupi miwani refu wastani

pua kidevu nene macho

nywele ya manjano kijivu urefu muafrika



8. Listen to the descriptions of different people's appearances while reading the following dialogues. Answer the questions. Check your work with the answer key.

1. -

**Nywele ya Kamene ni rangi gani?
Nywele yake ni hudhurungi.
Je, Kamene ana nywele ndefu au fupi?
Ni fupi.**

2. -

**Je, Musau ana vaa miwani?
Hapana, ha vai miwani.
Macho ya Musau ni rangi gani?
Macho yake ni samawati.**

3. -

**Je, Musau ni mrefu?
Hapana, urefu wa Musau ni wastani.
Je, ni mnene?
Hapana, ni mwembamba.**

Questions:

1. How many people were described?
2. What were their names?
3. What kind of hair does Kamene have?
4. Does Musua wear glasses?
5. Does Musua have brown eyes?
6. Is Musua short and heavy?



9. Familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary on clothing and colors. Listen and repeat after the speaker.

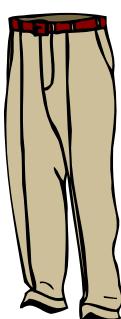
Black	Nyeusi
Gray	Kijivu
Green	Kijani
Red	Nyekundu
Blue	Samawati
Yellow	Manjano
White	Nyeupe



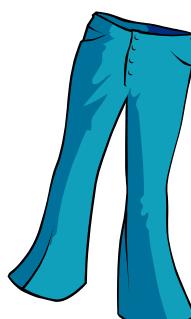
Red Coat
Koti Nyekundu



Gray Suit
Suti kijivu



Tan Pants
Suruali hudhurungi



Blue Jeans
Suruali Samawati



Green Jacket
Koti majani



Brown Sweater
Sweta hudhurungi



Orange Shirt
Shati ya rangi ya
machungwa



Blue T-Shirt
Shati ya samawati



Green Skirt
Skati Majani



Purple Dress
Kanzu zambarau



White Sweat Suit
Mavazi nyeupe



Yellow Shorts
Kaputula manjano



Brown Boots
Viatu hudhurungi



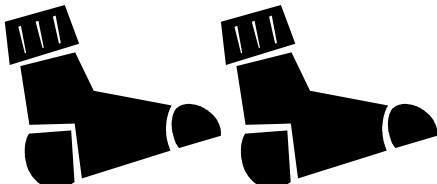
Blue Shoes
Viatu Samawati



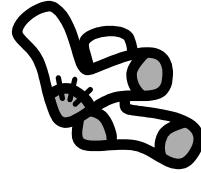
Black Hat
Kofia Nyeusi



Gray Uniform
Nguo za Rasmi jivu



Black Socks
Soksi nyeusi



White Socks
Soksi nyeupe

10. Match each description with the corresponding picture. Fill in the blank with the correct letter. Note that there could be more than one match. Check your work with the answer key.



A



B



C



D



E

Example: D is an elderly woman.

Mfano: D ni mwanamke mzee

1. ni mwanamke mzee.
2. ana nywele rangi ya manjano
3. ana nywele refu na rangi hudhudurungi.
4. ana vaa suti ya kijivujivu.
5. ana vaa suruali rangi samawati.
6. ni binti
7. ni mrefu na mwembamba
8. ana vaa nguo rangi kimanjano.
9. ana vaa shati rangi samawati.
10. ni mnene.

11. Translate the following descriptions into English. Check your work with the answer key.

- A. Anyango ni mrefu na mwembamba. Yeye ana miaka thelathini. Nywele yake ni nyeusi, macho yake pia ni nyeusi.
- B. Ochieng ni mrefu na mnene. Ochieng is tall and heavy. Yeye ana miaka arubaini na tano. Yeye ana nywele nyeupe na macho ya samawati
- C. Mwanajeshi ana nywele fupi na nyeusi. Yeye ni mfupi na mwembamba.
- D. Msichana mdogo an miaka kumi. Yeye ni mrefu na mwembamba. Nywele yake ni defu na macho yake ni hadharani.



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Describe the people you see in the pictures. For each person, include the approximate age, skin tone, color and length of hair, and what he/she is wearing. Use the model:

Mfano: Huyu ni msichana mrembo. Ameavaa shati nyekundu. Ana miaka Ishirini

Example: This is a beautiful girl. She is wearing a red shirt. She is twenty years old.



1



2



3



4



5



6

2. Come up with a simple description for each of the people listed below. (You may substitute any individual you wish for those listed.) Be sure to include hair color and length, approximate height and age, eye color, and skin tone.

Example:

My mother is 63 years old. She is tall and has a medium frame. She has short, gray hair and brown eyes. She has light skin. She wears glasses.

- A. Mother
- B. Father
- C. Co-worker
- D. President of the United States
- E. Your next-door neighbor

3. Work in pairs. Pretend that you and your partner are roommates. When you went to the store, someone came to visit you. Now you are back. Ask your roommate questions about that person's appearance. Your partner will describe the visitor. In Kiswahili say how he/she looks (Is he/she tall or short? Heavy or thin? What kind of hair does he/she have? What was he wearing? What colors were the clothes?).

Example:

1. Huyo mtu alikuwa na miaka ngapi?
 2. Alikuwa mwanamme au mwanamke?
 3. Alikuwa amevaa nini?
 4. Alikuwa mrefu au mfupi?
 5. Alikuwa na nywele rangi gani?
-
1. Alikuwa na miaka ishirini na nane.
 2. Alikuwa mwanamke
 3. Alivaa shati nyekundu na suti nyeusi. Alivaa pete ya dhahabu na almasi.
 4. Alikuwa mrefu kidogo.
 5. Nywele yake ilikuwa refu na nyeusi.
-
1. How old was the person?
 2. Was it a man or a woman?
 3. What was she wearing?
 4. Was she tall or short?
 5. What color was her hair?
-
1. The person was 28.
 2. She was a woman.
 3. She was wearing a red shirt and black suit. She had a gold and diamond ring.
 4. She was a little tall.
 5. She had long, black hair.

Vocabulary List

Average	Wastani
Beard	Kidevu
Black	Nyeusi
Blond	Rangi ya manjano
Blue	Samawati
Blue jeans	Suruali Samawati
Boots	Buti
Brown	Hudhurungi
Color	Rangi
Curly	N/A
Dark	Hadharani
Dress	Nguo
Ears	Masikio
Eyes	Macho
Face	Uso
Frame	Kiunzi
Glasses	Miwani
Gray	Kijivu
Green	Rangi ya majani
Hair	Nywele
Hat	Kofia
Jacket	Koti
Large	Kubwa
Light	-epesi
Man	Mwanamme
Medium	Wastani
Mouth	Mdomo
Nose	Mapua
Old	Mzee
Pants	Suruali
Red	Nyekundu
Shirt	Shati
Shoes	Viatu
Short	Fupi
Skin	Ngozi
Skirt	Skati
Small	Ndogo
Straight	ku nyoka
Suit	Suti
Sweater	Sweta
Tall	-refu
Thin	-konda
To wear	Ku-vaa
T-shirt	Shati
White	Nyeupe
Woman	Mwanamke

Yellow
Young

Manjano
-changa

Answer Key

7.

blue	green	thin	brown
samawati	majani	embamba	hudhrungi
short	glasses	tall	average
fupi	miwani	refu	wastani
nose	beard	heavy	eyes
pua	kidevu	nene	macho
blond	gray	height	dark
nywele ya manjano	kijivu	urefu	muafrika



8. Listen to the descriptions of different people's appearances while reading the following dialogues. Answer the questions. Check your answers with the answer key.

1. - What color is Kamene's hair?

Her hair is brown.

Is Kamene's hair long or short?

It's short.

2. Does Musau wear glasses?

No, he doesn't wear glasses.

What color are Musau's eyes?

His eyes are blue.

3. Is Musau tall?

He is of average height.

Is he heavy?

No, he is thin.

1. How many people were described? Two

2. What were their names? Kamene, Musau

3. What kind of hair does Kamene have? Short, brown hair

4. Does Musau wear glasses? No

5. Does Musau have brown eyes? No, blue

6. Is Musau short and heavy? No, he is of average height and thin

10.

1. D is an old woman.

2. E has blond hair.

3. C. has long brown hair.

4. A is wearing a gray suit.

5. E is wearing blue pants.

6. C is a young woman.

7. C is tall and thin.

8. C is wearing a yellow dress.
9. B is wearing a blue t-shirt.
- 10 A is heavy.

11.

- A. Anyango is tall and thin. She is 30 years old. She has blond hair, green eyes.
- B. Ochieng is short and heavy. He is 45 years old. He has short gray hair and blue eyes.
- C. The soldier has dark short hair. He is short and thin.
- D. A young girl is 10 years old. She is tall and thin. She has long brown hair and brown eyes.

Lesson 13

Transportation

Usafirishaji

This lesson will introduce you to:

- The verbs of motion
- The ways of asking questions regarding the different modes of transportation
- The different types of transportation available in Kenya.

The most common form of transportation in Kenya is the mini van. These are 12-18 seaters and are locally known as Matatu (pronounced Mah-tah-too). In rural areas, bicycles are very popular because there is no fuel required to keep them operational. Trains are available that transport people to the major towns in each province. They are not the most reliable when it comes to punctuality. Along the coast, there are ferry systems. These are often overcrowded, but in recent years the government has tried to discourage overcrowding. Dhows are commonly used on the Island of Lamu. Taxis are available and in the major cities, many people own private vehicles. There is an extensive network of buses similar to Greyhound buses that travel to virtually every part of the country.



1. Listen and repeat the following words as you read along.



Airplane
Ndege



Bicycle
Baisikeli



Ship
Meli



Bus
Basi



Car
Motokaa



Ferry Boat
Chombo



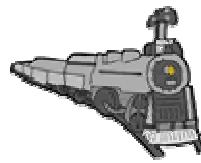
Helicopter
Helikopta



Motorcycle
Pikipiki



Taxi
Teksi



Train
Garimoshi



Truck
Lori

Grammar note: In Kiswahili, verbs do not change form. Verbs are modified by tenses and pronouns. Often there is a descriptive suffix added: to swim-*ku-ogelea*, to walk-*ku-tembea*, to run- *ku kimbia*.

The basic sentence verb model is Pronoun+Tense+Verb

I am swimming.....Mimi nina ogalea.

I am walking.....Mimi nina tembea.

I am running.....Mimi nina kimbia.

Mimi nita enda kuogelea.....I will go swimming

Note: Two verbs are used: *ku enda*-to go and *ku-ogelea*- to swim.



2. Listen to the questions and answers about using different forms of transportation.
Repeat after the speaker as you read along.

How do you go to work?

I go Mimi huenda	by car/ na motokaa	I take the Mimi husafiri kwa	Car/ motokaa	I walk Mimi hutembea
	by bus/ na basi		Bus/ Basi	
	by train/ na garimoshi		Train/ Gari ya Moshi	
	by bicycle/ na baisikeli		Bicycle/ Baisikeli	
	by boat/ na meli		Boat/ Meli	
	by motorcycle/ na pikipiki		Motorcycle/ Pikipiki	
	by truck/ na lori		Truck/ Lori	

Model: who + the verb of motion + mode of transportation + destination

Example: I ride a bus to school.

Kiswahili Model: Nani+ kitenzi+namna ya kusafiri+ mwisho wa Safari

Mfano: Mimi nasafiri kwa basi nikienda shule.

Lit. Me, I travel, by, bus, as I go, to school.



3. Read and listen to each statement below and match it with the correct picture.
Check your work with the answer key.



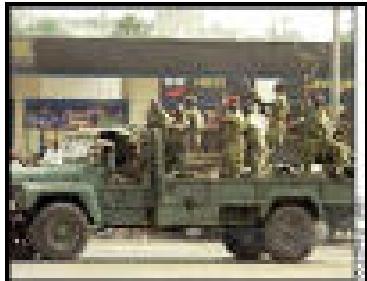
1



2



3



4



5



6

- A. Mimi hupanda basi kila asubuhi.**
- B. Wanajeshi wana safiri kwenye Lori ya majeshi.**
- C. Kama mvua inanyesha, tuna panda teksi.**
- D. Mimi nina endesha motokaa yangu kila siku nikienda kazini.**
- E. Rafiki wangu huendesha baisikeli yake akienda kazini.**
- F. Ndugu wangu hupeleka pikipiki.**

**4. Make complete sentences out of the words below. Use the following Model
When you have finished, check your work with the answer key.**

I, motorcycle, my brother, to ride, to, school, bicycle, our parents, car, airport, train, concert, library, my friend, to drive, taxi, bus, to walk

Mfano: Nani+ kitenzi+namna ya kusafiri+mwisho wa safari

Mfano: Mimi ninasafiri kwa basi nikienda shule.

Mimi, pikipiki, ndugu, endesha, panda, tembea, baisikeli, wazazi wetu, garimoshi, motokaa, mktaba.

I walk to school.

I take the train to the library.

I drive a car to go and visit my brother.

I take a taxi to go and meet my friend at the airport.



5. Now read the following exchanges. Listen to them and repeat after the speaker.

- Excuse me. I want to go to the library. How do I get there?

Nisamehe, ningependa kuenda kwa mktaba. Je, ninawezaje kufika kule?

- Take bus number 14.

Unaweza kupanda basi nambari kumi na nne.

- Thanks.

Asante.

- You are welcome.

Karibu.

- How do I get to the hospital?

Ninawezaje kufika hospitalini?

- Take a taxi.

Panda teksi.

- Thank you very much.

Asante Sana.

- You are welcome.

Karibu.

- Please tell me how to get to the hotel from the airport?

Tafadhalie nieleze njia ya kuenda hoteli nikitoka kiwanja ya ndege?

- On the train.

Kwa garimoshi?

- What number?

Nambari ngapi?

- Train number 22.

Nambari Ishirini na mbili.

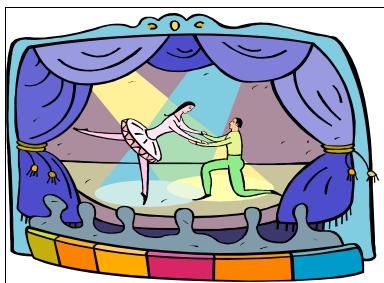
- Thank you.

Asante.

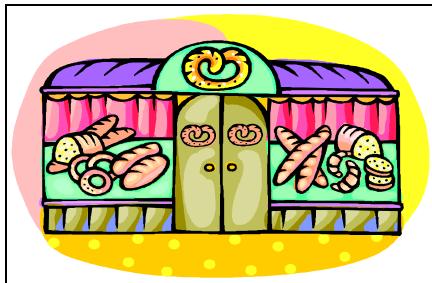
- You are welcome.

Karibu.

- 6. Working with a partner, make up similar exchanges. Use the words from Exercise 5 and the pictures below to choose the destination.**



Maonyesho
Concert



Duka
Market



Stesheni ya garimoshi
Train Station



- 7. Now listen to the dialogues and mark the statement that you hear. Check your answers with the answer key.**

1.
 - A. What bus should I take to the post office? Bus number 18.
 - B. What street should I take to the post office? 18th Street.
 - C. What exit should I take to the post office? Exit 18.

2.
 - A. My parents drive their cars to work, but we ride our bicycles.
 - B. My parents drive their cars to work, but we walk.
 - C. My parents drive their cars to work, but we take the train.

At a service station



8. Familiarize yourself with the following vocabulary. Listen to the speaker and follow along in your book.

Gas	Petrol
Gas station	Stesheni ya petroli
Diesel	Diesel
Oil	Mafuta ya gari
Tire/tires	Gurudumu
Air	Hewa
Water	Maji
Flat tire	Gurudumu bila hewa

1 gallon = 3.785 liters

1 quart = .946 liters

1 liter = 2.1 pints

10 liters = 2.63 gallons

In Kenya, the metric system is the primary system applied. Liters are used instead of gallons.



9. Listen to the people at a service station and find out what each needs. Circle the English equivalents of the terms you hear. Check your answers with the answer key.

- A. Air Gas Diesel Tires Oil Car Wash
- B. Air Gas Diesel Tires Oil Car Wash
- C. Air Gas Diesel Tires Oil Car Wash



10. Familiarize yourself with these terms identifying infrastructure.

Road

Barabara

Highway

Barabara kuu

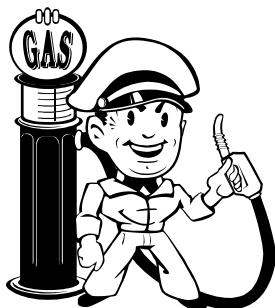
Railroad

Njia ya reli



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Tell how you would get to the following places using various modes of transportation. Try to make your story interesting and include as many details as you can.



2. Listen and write down the responses to the questions below. Translate both into English. Check your work with the answer key.

- A. Mimi sina petroli. Tafadhali, stesheni ya petroli iko wapi?
- B. Gurudumu yangu haina hewa. Je, muna hewa?
- C. Galoni tano ya petroli ni bei gani?
- D. Unataka galoni ngapi?

Vocabulary List

Air	Hewa
Airplane	Ndege
Bicycle	Baisikeli
Boat	Mashua
Bus	Basi
Car	Motokaa
Concert	Maonyesho
Diesel	Dizeli
Ferry boat	Kivuko
Highway	Barabara kuu
Gallon	Galoni
Gas	Petroli
Helicopter	Helikopta
Highway	Barabara kuu
Library	Mktaba
Liter	Lita
Local road	Barabara
Motorcycle	Pikipiki
Oil	Mafuta
Railroad	Reli
School	Shule
Ship	Meli
Taxi	Teksi
Tire/tires	Gurudumu
Train	Garimoshi
Truck	Lori
Water	Maji
Work	Kazi
How do you go to work?	Unaendaje kazini?
I drive my car.	Mimi ninaendesa gari yangu.
I take a bus to go to school.	Mimi ninapanda basi nikienda shule.
How do I get to the hospital?	Tafadhali, nina wezaje kufika hospitalini?

Answer Key

3.

- A. 6 I take the bus to school every morning.
- B. 4 Soldiers ride in an army truck.
- C. 5 When it's raining, we take a taxi.
- D. 2 I drive my car to go to work.
- E. 3 My friend rides his bike to work.
- F. 1 My brother rides a motorcycle.

4.

Mimi hutembea nikienda shule.

Mimi husafiri kwa garimoshi nikienda kwa mktaba.

Mimi huendesha motokaa nikienda kumuona ndugu wangu.

Mimi hupanda teksi nikienda kumulaki rafiki wangu kwenye kiwanja cha ndege.

7.

- 1. B. What street should I take to the post office? 18th Street.
- 1. B. Je, ni barabara gani nitachukua nikienda ofisi ya Posta? Barabara ya kumi na nane.
- 2. C. My parents drive their cars to work, but we take the train
- 2. C. Wazazi wangu wanaendesha motokaa zao wakienda kazini, lakini sisi tunapanda garimoshi.

9.

- A. Ningependa galoni kumi za petroli na kwati moja ya mafuta.
A. - I need 10 gallons of gas and 1 quart of oil.
- B. Ningependa kuosha motokaa yangu.
B. - I need a car wash.
- C. Nina hitaji dizeli kwa motokaa yangu.
C. - I need diesel for my car

End of Lesson Tasks

2.

- A. - I have no gas. Where is the gas station?
- Two miles this way.
- B. - I have a flat tire. Do you have air?
- Yes, we do.
- C. - How much is the gas per liter/gallon?
- \$2.35 a gallon.
- D. - How much gas do you want?
- 5 liters/gallons please.

Lesson 14

Travel

Kusafiri

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Vocabulary related to travel
- How to buy a train, bus, or airplane ticket
- How to understand schedules
- Border crossing and roadblock procedures.



Airplane tickets may be purchased via travel agents. There are numerous ones in Nairobi and other major cities. It is best to find out from friends, which are the most reputable agents. Train tickets may be purchased at the train station. First class travel, of course, offers more amenities. However, despite the extra expense, trains are older and do not often run on schedule. Air travel is much preferred if one can afford it.



1. Listen to the following dialogue about buying a ticket at a train station, and read along in the workbook.

Mwanajeshi: Samahani, tafadhali.

Soldier: Excuse me, ma'am.

Muuzaji tikiti: Je, nawezaje ku kusaidia?

Ticket Seller: Can I help you?

Mwanajeshi: Asante. Ningependa kununua tikiti ya kuenda Kisumu.

Soldier: I need to buy a ticket to Kisumu.

Muuzaji tikiti: Je, utaondoka siku gani?

Ticket Seller: Departing on what day?

Mwanajeshi: Leo.

Soldier: Today.

Muuzaji tikiti: Njia moja au kuenda na kurudi?

Ticket Seller: One-way or roundtrip?

Mwanajeshi: Kuenda na kurudi.

Soldier: Roundtrip.

Muuzaji tikiti: Cheo cha kwanza au cha pili?

Ticket Seller: First class or second class?

Mwanajeshi: Cheo cha pili, tafadhali.

Soldier: Second class, please.

Muuzaji tikiti: Utarudi siku gani?

Ticket Seller: Returning on what day?

Mwanajeshi: Ijumaa.

Soldier: Friday

Muuzaji tikiti: Asubuhi, alasiri au usiku?

Ticket Seller: Morning, afternoon, or evening?

Mwanajeshi: Alasiri.

Soldier: Afternoon

Muuzaji tikiti: Dola ishirini na mbili, tafadhali. Garimoshi ijayo inaondoka saa moja kutoka sasa kwenye bao la tano.

Ticket Seller: Twenty-two dollars, please. The next train leaves in one hour from platform number 5.

Mwanajeshi: Asante sana. Je, garimoshi ijayo ni nambari ngapi?

Soldier: Thank you. What is the train number?

Muuzaji tikiti: Nambari sabini na sita.

Ticket Seller: 76

Mwanajeshi: Je hii garimoshi, insafiri bila kusimama njiani?

Soldier: Is this an express train?

Muuzaji tikiti: Ndiyo. Hii garimoshi haita simama njiani.

Ticket Seller: Yes, it is an express train.

Verbs do not change form to indicate tense. As previously demonstrated, verbs are modified by words that indicate the tense and by pronouns. For instance,

English Kiswahili

To board----ku panda

To depart----ku toka

To arrive----ku fika

To return---ku rudi

I am boarding the bus.

Mimi nina panda basi.

P+Tense+verb

She boarded the bus.

Yeye ali panda basi.

We will board the bus.

Sisi tuta panda basi.

2. Read the dialogue with a partner. Take turns being the Ticket Seller and Soldier.

3. Role-play the dialogue. You can substitute the name of a city where you need to buy a ticket to, the time and day of arriving and departing, and the price of the ticket.

To indicate future tense, one must use the tense form –ata. This tense format is modified by the pronoun used. For example:

English	Kiswahili	Tense prefix	Tense
I/Me	Mimi	ni	ta
You	Wewe	u	ta
Him/Her	Yeye	a	ta
You(Plural)	Ninyi	mu	ta
Us/We	Sisi	tu	ta
Them/They	Wao	wa	ta



4. Listen to the following statements and read along in the workbook.

Attention, passengers! The next express train to Mombasa will depart from platform 10 in 15 minutes.

Samahani abiria! Garimoshi ambalo halisimami itaondoka kwenye bao la kumi dakika kumi na tano kutoka sasa ikielekea Mombasa.

Attention, passengers! The next local train will arrive at platform 10 in 5 minutes.

Samahani abiria! Garimoshi ijayo ita fika desturi yake kwenye bao la kumi baada ya dakika tano.

Attention, passengers! Flight number 92 from Sydney will be one hour late. Please check the schedule for updates.

Samahani abiria! Ndege nambari tisini na mbili kutoka Sidni itachelewa na saa moja. Tafadhali angalia ratiba mpya.

Attention, passengers! The bus from Eldoret will arrive at terminal 3 in 10 minutes.
Samahani abiria! Basi kutoka Eldoret itafika bao la tatu baada ya dakika kumi.

5. Study the pictures and the terminology below each picture.



Ratiba - Schedule



Mlango – Gate



Bao – Platform



Tikiti – Ticket



Abiria – Passengers



Mizigo – Baggage



Dirisha ya wateja - Check-in counter



Pahali pa kungoja - Waiting area

Grammar note: To express an obligation, where you “must” or “have to” do something, use the term **lazima**.

For instance:

I *must* go to school.

Lazima mimi niende shule.

Also, if there is urgency in the situation, one may further emphasize the statement with **sasa hivi** which means “right now.” For instance:

I must go to school *right now*.

Lazima mimi niende shule *sasa hivi*.



6. Listen to the following statements and read along in the workbook.

-You must have a ticket to board the train.

Lazima uwe na tikiti ili upande garimoshi.

-You must have a ticket to board the airplane.

Lazima uwe na kiti ili upande ndege.

-Passengers for flight number 25 must go to gate 14.

Abiria kwa ndege nambari ishirini na tano elekea kwenye mlango wa kumi na nne



7. Listen to and translate the following statements into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1.

2.

3.

8. For each question below, there is a corresponding answer. Match them by writing the letter of each question on the blank line in front of the appropriate answer. Check your answers with the answer key.

A. Tafadhali, naweza kununua tikiti ya garimoshi wapi?

B. Basi ya kuenda Kisumu, Nyanza ita fika saa ngapi?

C. Tikiti kwenye cheo cha kwanza nikienda Mombasa ni pesa ngapi?

D. Je, ungependa ku keti upande wa dirisha.

E. Garimoshi ya kutoka Mombasa bila kusimama njiani itasimama kwenye bao gani?

1. _____ Tafadhali, ndiyo.

2. _____ Basi ya kuenda Kisumu itatoka dakika ishirini kutoka sasa.

3. _____ Kutoka dirisha ya kununua tikiti kando ya bao ya kwanza.

4. _____ Hiyo garimoshi itafika hapa kwenye bao nambari kumi na sita baada ya dakika kumi.

5. _____ Ni dola sitini na nne.

9. Role-play the short dialogues from Exercise 8. Change the cities and numbers.



10. What do you hear? Listen to the speaker and determine which statement is spoken. Check your work with the answer key.

1. A You must have a ticket to board the bus.

B You must have a ticket to board the ferry.

2. A I need a first-class roundtrip ticket to Frankfurt.

B I need a first-class one-way ticket to Frankfurt.

3. A. The next express train will depart from platform 15 in 10 minutes.

B The next local train will depart from platform 15 in 10 minutes.

At border crossings and roadblocks



11. Listen to these new words and phrases.

Border	Mpaka
Customs	Ushuru
Checkpoint	Kituo cha ukaguzi
Roadblock	Kizuizi barabarani
Passport	Kitabu cha pasi
Driver's license	Lisensi ya kuendesha gari
Documents	Hati
Papers	Makaratasi
ID card	Kitambulisho
Show me	Nionyeshe
Give me	Nipatie
Search	Tafuta
Inspect/inspection	Kagua
Proceed	Endelea
Rental (car)	Motokaa ya kodi
Citizen	Mwananchi

12. At roadblocks and border crossings, officials usually ask questions about driver identification and vehicle documents. Try to match up the Kiswahili border crossing requests and questions with their English equivalents.

Tafadhali, nionyeshe makaratasi zako.

- Give me your driver's license.

Nipatie pasi yako

- Do you have an ID card?

Unatoka wapi?

- Why do you need to go there?

Kwa nini unataka kuenda kule?

- Show me your car papers.

Nipatie lisensi yako ya kuendesha gari.

- Give me your passport.

Je, unayo kitambulisho?

- Where are you from?



13. Listen to and read the following dialogue at a border crossing, and then answer the questions below. Try to guess the meaning of unknown words from the context. Check your work with the answer key.

Afisa wa Forodha	Nipatie pasi yako na lisensi yako ya kuendesha gari.
Dereva:	Sawa
AF:	Wewe ni mwananchi wa Marekani?
D:	Ndiyo.
AF:	Je, una makaratasi za hii gari?
D:	Ndiyo. Hii ni gari ya kodi.
AF:	Je, unaenda wapi?
D:	Mimi ninaenda Naivasha.

- A. Where is the driver from?
- B. Does the driver own the vehicle he is driving?
- C. Where is the driver going?
- D. Why is he going there?
- E. How long will he be there?
- F. What does the guard ask the driver to do at the end?
- G. Why?

14. Work with a partner. Take turns role-playing the Customs Official and the Car Driver.



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Translate the following sentences into English. Check your work with the answer key.

- A. Tafadhali, ningependa kununua tikiti ya kuenda na kurudi Mombasa.
Nitaondoka novemba tarehe kumi na mbili na nitarudi Desemba tarehe 3.
Ningependa kitu upande wa dirisha.
- B. Je, hii garimoshi inasafiri bila kusimama njiani?
- C. Basi ya kuenda Lokichogio ina ondoka kwenye bao gani?
- D. Garimoshi nambari thelathini na nne inaondoka kwenye bao nambari tatu baada ya dakika tano.

2. Complete the dialogues. Check the answer key for a translation and some suggested responses.

- A. Dirisha ya kununua tikiti iko huko?
- B. Eneo ya mizigo iko hapa?.
- C. Je, unajuwa pahali mahali ya kungoja iko?
- D. Mlango nambari kumi na tano iko wapi?

3. Work with a partner or in a small group. Look at the pictures and come up with the story. Do you think these people are arriving or departing? Do you think they are on time? Is their flight late? Mention their names, age, profession, what they are wearing, and where and why they need to fly or where they are arriving from. Also, tell how they got to the airport (by car, by bus, by train).



Vocabulary List

Arriving/Arrivals	Kufika
Attention	Samahani
Baggage	Mizigo
Border	Mpaka
Bus station	Stesheni ya basi
Checked	Kukaguza
Checkpoint	Kituo cha ukaguzi
Citizen	Mwananchi
Customs	Forodha
Delay/ed	Kuchelewa/chelewesha
Departing/Departures	Kuondoka
Documents	Hati
Driver's license	Lisensi ya kuendesha gari
Express	Bila kusimama
First class	Cheo cha kwanza
Flight	Safari ya ndege
Fly	Safiri kwa ndege
Give me ...	Nipatie
ID card	Kitambulisho
Inspect	Kukagua
Inspection	Kukagua
Inspector	Mkaguzi
Late	Chelewa
One-way	Njia moja
On-time	-wahi
Papers	Makaratasi
Passenger	Abiria/pasenja
Passport	Pasi
Platform	Bao
Proceed	Endelea
Rental car	Gari ya kodi
Roadblock	Kizuizi barabara
Roundtrip	Kuenda na kurudi
Schedule	Ratiba
Second class	Cheo cha pili
Show me ...	Nionyeshe
Terminal	Kituo maalum
Ticket	Tikiti
Ticket window	Dirisha ya kununua tikiti
To board	Kupanda
To leave	Kutoka/ondoka
To return/come back	Kurudi
Train station	Stesheni ya garimoshi
Update	Upya
Waiting area	Mahali pa kungoja
Window seat	Upande wa disha

Answer Key

7.

1. You must pay for your ticket.

Lazima ulipe kama hauja pata tikiti yako.

2. Passengers have to wait in the waiting area.

Lazima abiria wangoje kwenye chumba cha wanaosubiri.

3. You have to wait for your luggage at the baggage claim area.

Lazima ungojee mizigo yako kwenye eneo ya mizigo.

8.

- A. Where can I buy a local train ticket?

B. When is the next bus to Kisumu, Nyanza?

C. How much is a first class ticket to city, province.

D. Do you want a window seat?

E. From which platform is the express train from Mombasa arriving?

1. D Yes, please

2. B The next bus to Kisumu departs in 20 minutes.

3. A At the ticket window next to platform one.

4. E That train will arrive at platform 16 in ten minutes.

5. C It is 64 dollars.

10.

1. A. You must have a ticket to board the bus.

Lazima uwe na tikiti ili upande basi.

2. B. I need a first-class one-way ticket to Frankfurt.

Ningependa tikiti ya cheo cha kwanza, njia moja kuenda Frankfurt.

3. A. The next express train will depart from platform 15 in 10 minutes.

Garimoshi ijayo itaondoka kwenye bao nambari kumi na tano baada ya dakika kumi. Hii gari haita simama njiani.

12.

Tafadhali, nionyeshe makaratsi zako.

- Show me your car papers.

Nipatie pasi yako

- Give me your passport.

Unatoka wapi?

- Where are you from?

Kwa nini unataka kuenda kule?

- Why do you need to go there?

Nipatie lisensi yako ya kuendesha gari.

- Give me your driver's license.

Je, unayo kitambulisho?

- Do you have an ID card?

13.

- A. Where is the driver from? U.S.

B. Does the driver own the vehicle he is driving? No, it is a rental car.

C. Where is the driver going? Naivasha

D. Why is he going there? To visit family

E. How long will he be there? Ten days

F. What does the guard ask the driver to do at the end? Open the trunk

G. Why? To do an inspection

Customs Official: Give me your passport and driver's license.
Car Driver: OK.
CO: Are you a U.S. citizen?
CD: Yes.
CO: Do you have papers for this car?
CD: Yes. It is a rental car.
CO: Where are you going?
CD: Naivasha.
CO: How long will you be there?
CD: Ten days.
CO: What will you do there?
CD: I will visit my family.
CO: Please open the trunk. We need to do an inspection.
CD: OK.
CO: OK, thank you. You may proceed.

End of Lesson Tasks

1.

- A. I need to buy a roundtrip ticket to Mombasa, please.
I leave on November 12 and return on December 3.
I want a window seat.
- B. Is this an express train?
- C. What platform does the bus to Lokichogio leave from?
- D. Train 34 is departing from platform three in five minutes.

2.

- A. Dirisha ya kununua tikiti iko huko?
Ndiyo, iko huko.
 - B. Eneo ya mizigo iko hapa?.
Hapana, haiko hapa.
 - C. Je, unajuwa pahali mahali ya kungoja iko?
Pole, sijui pahali iko.
 - D. Mlango nambari kumi na tano iko wapi?
Iko karibu na duka ya vyombo vyanya muziki.
-
- A. - Is the ticket window that way?
- Yes, it is here.
 - B. - Is this the baggage claim area?
- No, it is not here.
 - C. - Do you know where the waiting area is?
- I am sorry, I do not know where it is.
 - D. - Where is gate number 15?
- It is close to the store that sells musical instruments.

Lesson 15

At School

Shuleni

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Vocabulary related to classroom activities
- Vocabulary related to being a student
- The education system in Kenya.



The Kenyan education system is based loosely on the British system of education but the system has experienced significant changes. Prior to primary school, children attend nursery school and then Pre-Unit which is equivalent to kindergarten. Since 1984, there are eight years of primary education. These are called Standards. Standard One is equivalent to first grade. At the end of the eighth grade, the students take a uniform standardized exam and, based on the results, are divided into pre-selected high schools. The better ones' grades, the higher the likelihood that one would get into better schools. Living in urban areas also provides better access to education resources.

High school is four years long. At the end, students sit for another National Exam and those who are fortunate and score well, proceed to the university for four years for non-professional programs or five to seven years for professional programs such as law, medicine and engineering.

Kenyans have a literacy rate of 79% for females and 83% for males.



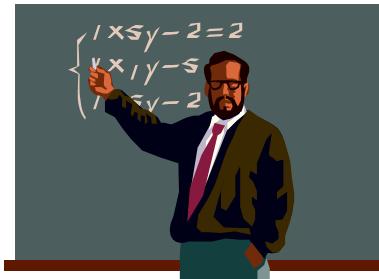
1. Familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary. Listen to the speaker and read the following text under each of the pictures.



A student writes on the blackboard with chalk.
Mwanafunzi anaandika kwa ubao.



A student raises her hand to ask a question.
Mwanafunzi ana inua mkono ili kuuliza swali.



A teacher teaches students math.
Mwalimu ana fundisha wanafunzi hesabu.



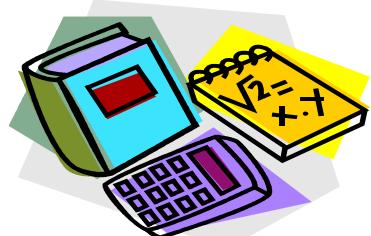
Students study chemistry in middle school.
Wanfunzi wanasoma kemia kwa shule ya msingi.



First grade students read a textbook.
Wanafunzi wa darasa la kwanza wanasome kitabu.



Students will study art in this class.
Wanafunzi wata jifunza kazi ya sanaa.



There is a book, a notebook, and a calculator.
Kuna kitabu, daftari na kikokotoo.



There is a desk and a chair in the classroom.
Kuna dawati na kiti darasani.



Students write with pens and pencils.
Wanafunzi wana andika na kalamu.

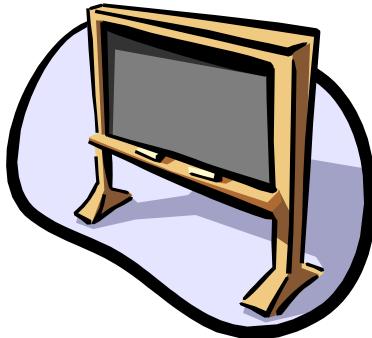
2. Study the new vocabulary that you learned in from the exercise above plus some additional words that you may use in a classroom.

Darasa	class
Dawati	desk
Kiti	chair
Uba	blackboard
Chokaa	chalk
Kalamu ya wino	pen
Kalamu	pencil
Daftari	notebook
Kompyuta	computer
Mwalimu	teacher
Mwanafunzi	student

3. Working with a partner, name the items you bring with you to class and the items found in your classroom. Check your answers with the answer key.



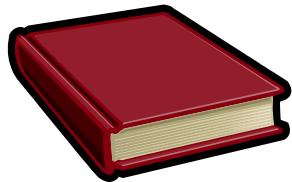
Kompyuta



Uba



Ramani ya dunia



kitabu



Kalkyuleta



Kaseti



4. Listen to the dialogue while you read along in the workbook. Underline the new vocabulary.

What is your name?

Jina lako nani?

How old are you?

Je, una miaka ngapi?

What grade are you in?

Je, uko kwa darasa gani?

What subjects do you study?

Je, unajifunza masomo gani?

What is your favorite subject?

Je, ni msomo gani unayo ipenda zaidi?

Are you a good student?

Je, wewe ni mwanafunzi mwerevu?

What will you do after school?

Je, utafanya nini ukimaliza shule?

What do you like to do after school?

Je, unapenda kufanya nini baada ya shule?

My name is Amina

Jina langu ni Amina.

I am 16 years old.

Nina miaka kumi na sita.

I am in 10th grade.

Niko kwa darasa la kumi.

Math, biology, music, literature, and history.

Hesabu, biolojia, muziki, fasihi na historia.

My favorite subject is biology.

Napenda biolojia sana.

Yes, I'm a good student.

Ndiyo, mimi ni mwanafunzi mwerevu.

I will go to the college; I want to be a doctor.

Nitaendelea na masomo yangu kwa chuo kikuu.

Mimi ninataka kuwa daktari.

After school I like to listen to music.

Baada ya shule napenda kusikia muziki.



5. Read the list of new words you should have underlined in Exercise 4. Check your pronunciation with the answer key.

Grade	Darasa
Subject	Msomo
Favorite subject	Msomo unayoipenda zaidi
Math	Hesabu
Biology	Biolojia
Music	Muziki
Literature	Fasihi
History	Historia
College	Chuo Kikuu
To Like	Kupenda
Listen to	Kusikiza

As previously stated, root verbs stay the same. However, the prefix *-hu* references present tense, *ali* references past tense and *ata* references future tense.

Asha *hu* penda kusoma.

Asha likes to read.

Asha *alipenda* kusoma vitabu.

Asha liked to read books.

Asha *atapenda* kusoma kitabu juu ya ukaguzi.

Asha will enjoy reading a book in healing.

6. Work with a partner. Come up with a dialogue similar to the one in Exercise 4. List your favorite subjects, say how good you think you are at each of them, tell what profession you are going to choose, and say what you like to do after school.



7. Familiarize yourself with the new vocabulary. Listen to the speaker as you go over the dialogue.

- A. Listen to the recording and take notes.
- A. Sikiza rekodi na uandike mazaoezi.**
- B. Put your pencils down.
- B. Wekeni kalamu zenu chini.**
- C. Write your answer on the blackboard.
- C. Andika majibu zako kwa ubao.**
- D. Open your textbooks.
- D. Fungua vitabu zenu.**
- E. Raise your hand if you have a question.
- E. Inueni mikono zenu kama muko na maswali.**
- F. Write down your homework, please.
- F. Tafadhalii, andika masomo ya nyumbani.**

8. Role-play a teacher. Have the students follow your directions. Use the expressions from Exercise 7.



9. Listen to the following questions and mark the answers that you hear. Check your answers with the answer key.

1. What do you do at school?
 - A. I read the textbooks at school.
 - B. I write letters and numbers in Kiswahili.
 - C. I study many subjects.
2. What grade are you in?
 - A. I am in 5th grade.
 - B. I am in 6th grade.
 - C. I am in 8th grade.
3. What subjects are you studying?
 - A. Math, Kiswahili, science, geography, and English.
 - B. Math, history, science, geography, and English.
 - C. Math, chemistry, science, geography, and English.
4. What is your favorite subject?
 - A. English
 - B. Geography
 - C. Science
5. Are you a good student?
 - A. I'm very good at English, but I'm bad at math.
 - B. I'm very good at geography, but I'm bad at math.
 - C. I'm very good at chemistry, but I'm bad at math.

10. Working with a partner, come up with similar dialogues using expressions from Exercise 9.

11. Working in small groups, describe the following pictures. Come up with ages for the students and the teacher, their names, the subjects they study/teach, what they're doing right now, what they are wearing, if they seem to like their class and their teacher, etc.



12. Listen to and read the following text about the student's schedule, and then answer the questions below. The new word "busy" is introduced in the text. Try to guess this and other new words from the context.

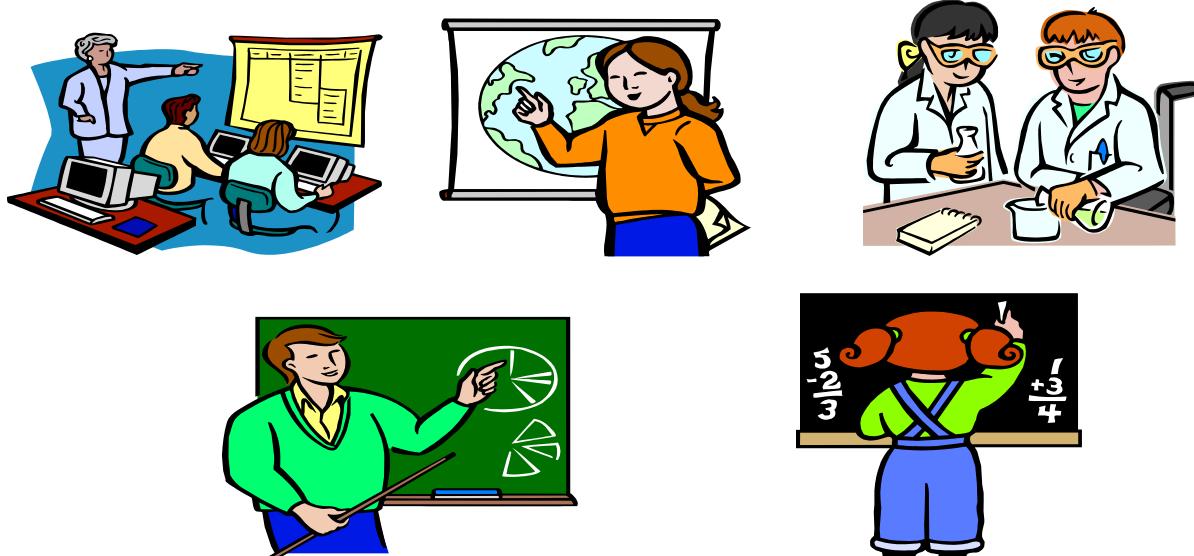
Jina langu ni Maria Kamau. Mimi ni mwanafunzi kwa chuo kikuu cha Nairobi. Mimi ninasoma kiingereza. Ningependa kuwa mkalimani. Nina shughuli nyingi sana. Kila Jumatatu, Jumatano na Ijumaa, ninaenda shule saa mbili za asubuhi. Baada ya shule, saa kumi za jioni, ninaenda kazini. Mimi ni mhudumu kwenye hoteli Saa nne usiku, baada ya kazi, ninaenda nyumbani. Kila Jumanne na Alhamisi, ninaenda darasani saa nne za asubuhi. Saa sita, baada ya shule, ninaenda kwa mkataba. Nina fanya kazi kwenye mkataba masaa tatu za alasiri. Nina fanyi kazi yangu ya nyumbani asubuhi, Jumamosi na Jumapili.

- A. What is the student's name?
- B. Where does he/she go to school?
- C. What does he/she study?
- D. What is his/her schedule on Monday, Wednesday and Friday?
- E. What is his/her schedule on Tuesday and Thursday?
- F. Does the student have a job?
- G. When does the student do homework?
- H. What does the student want to do after finishing school?



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Go over the text from Exercise 12 again. Tell the class about your schedule. Use the questions after the text as an outline for your story.
2. Look at the pictures and say what you see. Include the grade the students are in, the subjects they are studying, what the teacher is doing, what the students and teachers are wearing, etc.



3. Read the following texts and find the errors in the English translations. Make corrections so that the translation is accurate. Check your work with the answer key.

1. A. Jina langu ni Maria Kamau. Ninatoka Limuru, lakini sasa ninaishi Nairobi. Niko kwa darasa la sita.

Nina rafiki wengi. Ninapenda lugha ya kiingereza, kusoma na kucheza mpira ya kikapu.

B. My name is Ayana Ruto. I'm from Eldoret, but now I live in Mombasa. I'm in sixth grade. I have many friends. I like English, reading, and basketball.

2. A. Jina langu ni Upendo. Nilizaliwa mwezi wa Aprili, tarehe kumi na tatu, mwaka wa elfu moja mia tisa na themanini na tisa. Niko kwa darasa la nane. Ninapenda somo la muziki na somo la kupiga picha. Ningependa kuwa daktari na mpiga picha.

B. My name is Upendo. I was born on August 13, 1989. I'm in 8th grade.

I like music class and photography. I want to be a doctor or a photographer.

Vocabulary List

Art	Sanaa
Basketball	Mchezo wa mpira ya kikapu
Biology	Biolojia
Blackboard	Ubao
Busy	Shughuli
Chair	Kiti
Chalk	Chokaa
Chemistry	Kemia
Class	Darasa
College/University	Chuo Kikuu
Computer	Kompyuta
Desk	Dawati
Elementary School	Shule ya msingi
English	Kiingereza
Grade	Darasa
High School	Shule ya upili
History	Historia
Homework	Mazoezi za nyumbani
Literature	Fasihi
Math	Hesabu
Middle School	Shule ya msingi
Music	Muziki/Ngoma
Notebook	Daftari
Pen	Kalamu
Pencil	Kalamu
Photography	Kazi ya kupiga picha
Reading	Kusoma
Student	Mwanafunzi
Subject(s)	Msomo/ Masomo
Tape recorder	Rekodi
Teacher	Mwalimu
To like	Kupenda
To read	Kusoma
To study	Kudoea
To write	Kuandika
Listen to the recording and take notes.	Sikiza rekodi na uandike ukumbusho.
Put your pencils down.	Wekeni kalamu zenu chini.
Write your answer on the blackboard.	Andika jibu lako kwa ubao.
Open your textbooks.	Fungueni vitabu zenu
Raise your hand!	Inua mkono wako!
Write down your homework, please	Tafadhalii, andika kazi ya nyumbani.

Answer Key

9.

1. What do you do at school?

Wewe, unfanya nini shulenii kila siku?

C. I study many subjects.

Mimi niajifunza masomo kadhaa.

2. What grade are you in?

Wewe uko kwa darasa gani?

B. I am in 6th grade.

Mimi niko kwa darasa la sita.

3. What subjects are you studying?

Wewe unajifunza masomo gani?

A. Math, Kiswahili, science, geography, and English.

Mimi ninajifunza hesabu, Kiswahili, sayansi, jografia na kiingereza.

4. What is your favorite subject?

Ni somo gani unayoipenda zaidi?

B. Geography

Jografia

5. Are you a good student?

Wewe ni mwanafunzi mwerevu?

C. I'm very good at chemistry, but I'm bad at math.

Mimi ninafanya vizuri na kemia, lakini si fanyi vizuri na hesabu.

12.

A. What is the student's name?

Her name is Maria Kamau.

B. Where does she go to school?

She goes to Nairobi University.

C. What does she study?

She studies English.

D. What is her school schedule on Monday, Wednesday and Friday?

She goes to school from 8:00am until 4:00pm.

E. What is her schedule on Tuesday and Thursday?

She goes to class at 10am then at 12:00 she goes to the library to study for three hours.

F. What job does she have and when does she work?

She works as a waitress in restaurant from 4:00 to 10:00pm on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

G. When does the student do homework?

She does homework on weekends and in the mornings.

H. What does the student want to do after finishing school?

She wants to be an interpreter.

My name is Maria Kamau. I am a student at Nairobi University. I study English. I want to be an interpreter. I have a busy schedule. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, I go to school at 8:00. After school, at 4:00 p.m., I go to work. I work at a restaurant as a waiter/waitress. After work, at 10 p.m., I go home. On Tuesday and Thursday, I go to class at 10 a.m. After school, at 12:00, I go to the library. I work at the library three hours in the afternoon. I do my homework on the weekends and in the mornings.

3.

1. A. Jina langu ni Maria Kamau. Ninatoka Limuru, lakini sasa ninaishi Nairobi. Niko kwa darasa la sita. Nina rafiki wengi. Ninapenda lugha ya kiingereza, kusoma na kucheza mpira ya kikapu.

B. My name is Ayana Ruto. I'm from Eldoret, but now I live in Mombasa. I'm in **fifth** grade. I have many friends. I like **music**, reading, and basketball.

2. A. Jina langu ni Upendo. Nilizaliwa mwezi wa Aprili, tarehe kumi na tatu, mwaka wa elfu moja mia tisa na themanini na tisa. Niko kwa darasa la nane. Ninapenda somo la muziki na somo la kupiga picha. Ningependa kuwa daktari na mpiga picha.

B. My name is Upendo. I was born on **April** 13, 1989. I'm in **9th** grade.

I like music class, **art**, and photography. I want to be an **artist**, a doctor, or a photographer.

Lesson 16

Recreation and Leisure

Burudani

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Vocabulary related to recreational and leisure activities
- Ways to discuss hobbies in Kiswahili.

1. Read the sentences with the new vocabulary and try to guess the meaning of unknown words.



Mwanamme na mwanamke wanacheza densi. Hivyo ndivyo wanaburudika.



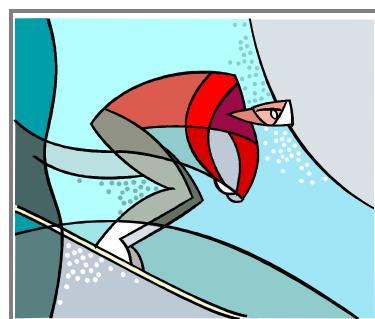
Huyu mwanamuziki. Yeye hucheba piano kwa maonyesho.



.Huyu mwanamme hu pigi picha.



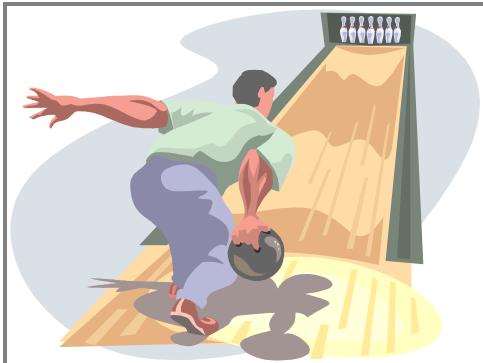
Huyu ni Andrea. Kujiburudisha, anapenda kucheza mpira wa miguu.



Huyu mwanamme anapenda kupitisha muda kwa kuski.



Rafiki wangu Sandy hupenda kukimbia kila alasiri baada ya masomo.



Ndugu wangu anapenda mchezo wa kutupa mpira. Hivyo ndivyo anapenda kuburudika.



Hali ya hewa ikiwa mzuri, watoto huogelea kila siku.



Huyu mwanamme hucheza tenisi kiwanjani.



Dada wangu hupenda kuchora picha za rangi.



Wanajeshi hucheza karata ndani ya hema yao. Wanapenda sana kucheza karata.



Bwana na bibi wake hutembea kila siku.



Wanajeshi wawili wanacheza chesi. Hivyo ndivyo wanajiburudisha.



Huyu mwanamme hucheza gita na huimba wimbo.



 2. Now listen to the speaker. Check to see if you made correct guesses. Repeat the new words as many times as you need to feel comfortable with the pronunciation.

Play	Kucheza
Cards	Karata
To ski	Kuski
Hobby	Kazi ya kupidisha muda
To dance	Kucheza
Tennis	Tenisi
Tennis Court	Kiwanja ya kucheza tenisi
Play piano	Kucheza piano
Musician	Mwana muziki
To take pictures	Kupiga picha
Photographer	Mpigapicha
To play guitar	Kucheza gita
To sing	Kuimba
Songs	Nyimbo
Chess	Chesi/ Sataranji
To walk	Kutembea
To swim	Kuogelea
Swimming pool	Pahali pa kuogelea
To run	Kukimbia
To bowl	Kutupa mpira
Soccer	Kandanda
To paint	Kupaka rangi



3. Listen to the dialogues as you read them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wata fanya nini baada ya shule? | A. Wata ogelea baada ya shule
B. Wata cheza densi baada ya shule.
C. Wata imba baada ya shule. |
| 2. Yeye anacheza michezo gani? | A. Yeye hucheza kandanda.
B. Yeye hucheza kandanda na volibol.
C. Yeye hucheza kandanda na tenisi. |
| 3. Yeye hufanya nini leo? | A. Yeye huimba nyimbo.
B. Yeye atachora sanaa za kupaka rangi.
C. Yeye atapiga picha. |
| 4. Wewe unacheza chesi?
Wewe unacheza gita?
Wewe unacheza piano? | A. Ndiyo, mimi ninacheza chesi.
B. Hapano, mimi ninacheza piano.
C. Ndiyo, mimi ninacheza piano. |
| 5. Je. viburudisho vyako ni nini? | A. Mimi ninapenda kukimbia na kupiga picha.
B. Mimi ninapenda kusoma na kuogelea.
C. Mimi ninapenda kutembea na kucheza kandanda. |

- 4. Work with a partner. Take turns reading the dialogues in Exercise 3.**
- 5. Work with a partner or in a small group. Make up exchanges using the models and phrases from Exercise 3.**
- 6. Reconstruct the questions. Check your work with the answer key.**

- A. – Ndiyo, mimi hucheza chesi.
- B. – Ndiyo, mimi hucheza piano.
- C. – Viburudisho zangu ni kukimbia na kupiga picha.
- D. –Yeye hucheza kandanda na mpira ya kikapu.
- E. – Viburudisho zangu ni kusoma na kuogelea.
- F.--Je, viburudisho zake ni gani?

- 7. Read the following text noting the new vocabulary. Do you understand all the words in bold? Check the grammar note for some explanations.**

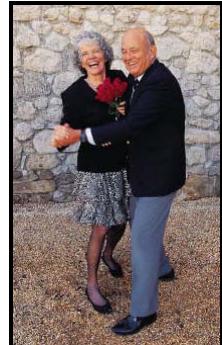
Grammar note: There is no specific translation for the word “to”. It is often implied in a sentence. For example, I am going to school. *Mimi ninaenda shuleni*. The *ni* denotes destination. However, it may also serve as an emphasis for a word. The words “too” and “also” are often interchangeable. In Kiswahili, “*pia*” is the equivalent of “too” and “also”. For example: She is also tall.*Yeye pia ni mrefu*. It is too cold. *Kuna baridi zaidi/sana*.

Jina langu ni Salma Opiyo. Mimi **ninatoka** mji wa Kisumu, mkoa wa Nyanza. Ninaenda shule kwenye chuo kikuu cha Nairobi. Nina shughulika sana na masomo Mimi ninasoma kompyuta sayansi, na nina cheza kwa timu ya kandanda ya chuo kikuu ya Nairobi. Masomo yangu yanaanza saa mbili u nusu kila siku **mpaka** saa tisa alasiri. Baada ya masomo, ninazo **mazoezi** ya kandanda **kutoka** saa kumi za jioni **mpaka** saa kumi na mbili. Ninapenda sana kucheza kandanda. Mimi na rafiki zangu tunapenda kucheza kandanda kila wikendi pia. **Pia**, ninapenda kuogelea na kucheza gita. Sijui kucheza gita vizuri sana. Hii wikendi, mimi na rafiki zangu tutaenda kuona maonyesho kwenye kiwanja kikuu cha Nakuru, Rift Valley. Muimbaji wetu mpendwa ataimba. Baada yamaonyesho, tutaenda hotelini kula chakula.

- 8. Read the text as many times as you want and mark the following statements as either True or False. Check your work with the answer key.**

- A. _____ Salma Opiyo is from Kisumu, Nyanza.
- B. _____ She is a student at Nairobi University in Nairobi.
- C. _____ Salma studies chemistry.
- D. _____ Salma plays on the university soccer team.
- E. _____ She has class every day from 8:00 to 4:00.
- F. _____ Salma likes to swim and play the piano.
- G. _____ After the concert Salma will go home to do her homework.

- 8. Working with a partner or in a small group, come up with the description of a busy schedule. Use the statements from Exercise 8 as an outline for your story. The pictures given below can help you to choose the activities to describe.**



Cultural note: Historically, leisure in Kenya incorporates work and physical activities. For instance, shelling peas or peanuts as you converse with loved ones was commonplace for women in many regions of the country. Men, on the other hand may use the time to work on repairs of equipment or other things. In urban areas however, recreation and leisure comprises going to clubs, eating out, watching movies or shopping. Many people sing in choirs and many more engage in profitable pastimes such as sewing and art of various forms. On the coast, siestas are welcomed in the afternoon due to the heat and humidity. Life resumes in the evening.



10. Listen to the vocabulary as you look at the pictures. Try to match the Kiswahili words with the pictures. Check the answer key.



1



2



3



4

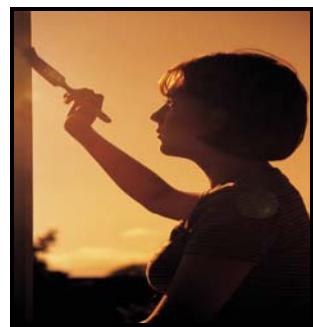
Pahali pa kuogelea
Kiwanja wa kandanda
Pahali pa mchezo wa kutupa mipira.
Kiwanja kikuu



10. Listen to the statements and mark the ones that you hear.

1. A. She will swim after school.
B. She will dance after school.
C. She will sing after school.
2. A. He likes to play soccer and basketball.
B. He likes to play soccer and volleyball.
C. He likes to play soccer and tennis.
3. A. She doesn't sing, but she plays piano.
B. She doesn't paint pictures, but she takes photographs.
C. She doesn't dance, but she sings.
4. A. Do you play chess? No, I play checkers.
B. Do you play guitar? No, I play piano.
C. Do you play piano? Yes, I play piano.
5. A. What are your hobbies? I like to run and sing.
B. What are your hobbies? I like to read and dance.
C. What are your hobbies? I like to walk and play cards.

11. Work with a partner. Look at the pictures and make up dialogues about someone's hobbies. Use the models and phrases from Exercise 11.





End-of-Lesson Tasks.

1. Answer the following questions in Kiswahili.

- A. What is your favorite sport or recreational activity?
- B. How often do you participate in your activity?
- C. What is your favorite hobby?
- D. What did you do last weekend?
- E. What will you do next weekend?

2. Work with a partner or in a small group. In Kiswahili, describe the pictures below, using the vocabulary you have learned in this lesson.



Vocabulary List

Bowling alley	Pahali pa kucheza kutupa mpira
Bowling	Mchezo wa kutupa mpira
Cards	Karata
Chess	Chesi
Computer science	Kompyuta Sayansi
Gymnasium	Not applicable
Hobby	Kiburudisho
Paint pictures	Chora picha za kupaka rangi
Playing field	Kiwanja ya mchezo
To bowl	Kutupa mpira
To dance	Kucheza densi
To play chess, cards; play soccer, volleyball; play a piano, a guitar	Kucheza chesi, karata, kandanda, voliboli, piano, gita
To run	Kukimbia
To sing	Kuimba
To ski	Kuski
To swim	Kuogelea
To take pictures	Kupiga picha
Soccer field	Kiwanja ya kandanda
Songs	Nyimbo
Stadium	Kiwanja kikuu
Swimming pool	Pahali pa kuogelea
Tennis	Tenisi
Tennis court	Kiwanja ya tenisi

Answer Key

6.

- A. Je, unacheza chesi?
A- Yes, I play chess.
- B. Je, unacheza piano?
B- Yes, I play the piano.
- C. Je, viburudisho zako ni gani?
C- My hobbies are running and taking pictures.
- D. Je, yecheza michezo gani?
D- He plays soccer and basketball.
- E Je, viburudisho zako ni gani?
E- My hobbies are reading and swimming.
- F. Je, viburudisho zake ni gani?
F- She likes to walk and play guitar.

8.

- A. T Salma Opiyo is from Kisumu, Nyanza.
- B. T She is a student at Nairobi University in Nairobi.
- C. F Salma studies chemistry.
- D. T Salma plays on the university soccer team.
- E. F She has class every day from 8:00 to 4:00.
- F. F Salma likes to swim and play the piano.
- G. F After the concert Salma will go home to do her homework.

My name is Salma Opiyo. I am from Kisumu, Nyanza. I go to college at college in Nairobi. I am very busy with my classes and my hobbies. I study computer science, and I play on the university soccer **team**. I have class every day **from 8:30 to 3:00** in the afternoon. After school I have soccer **practice** every day **from 4:00 to 6:00**. I like to play soccer. My friends and I play on the weekends **too**. I **also** like to swim and to play the guitar. I'm not very good at the guitar. This weekend my friends and I will go to a concert at the stadium in Nakuru, Rift Valley. Our favorite singer will sing. After the concert we will go to a restaurant and have dinner.

9.

Swimming Pool	Pahali pa kuogelea
Soccer Field	Kiwanja ya kandanda
Bowling Alley	Pahali pa mchezo wa kutupa mipira.
Stadium	Kiwanja kikuu

10.

- 1. A. She will swim after school.
Yeye ataogelea baada ya shule.
- 2. B. He likes to play soccer and volleyball.
Yeye anapenda kucheza kandanda na voliboli.

3. C. She doesn't dance, but she sings.
Yeye hachezi densi, lakini yeze huimba.

4. A. Do you play chess?
Je, wewe hucheza chesi?
5. B. What are your hobbies?
Je, viburudisho zako ni gani?

No, I play checkers.
Hapania, mimi hucheza.
I like to read and dance.
Ninapenda kusoma na kucheza densi.

Lesson 17

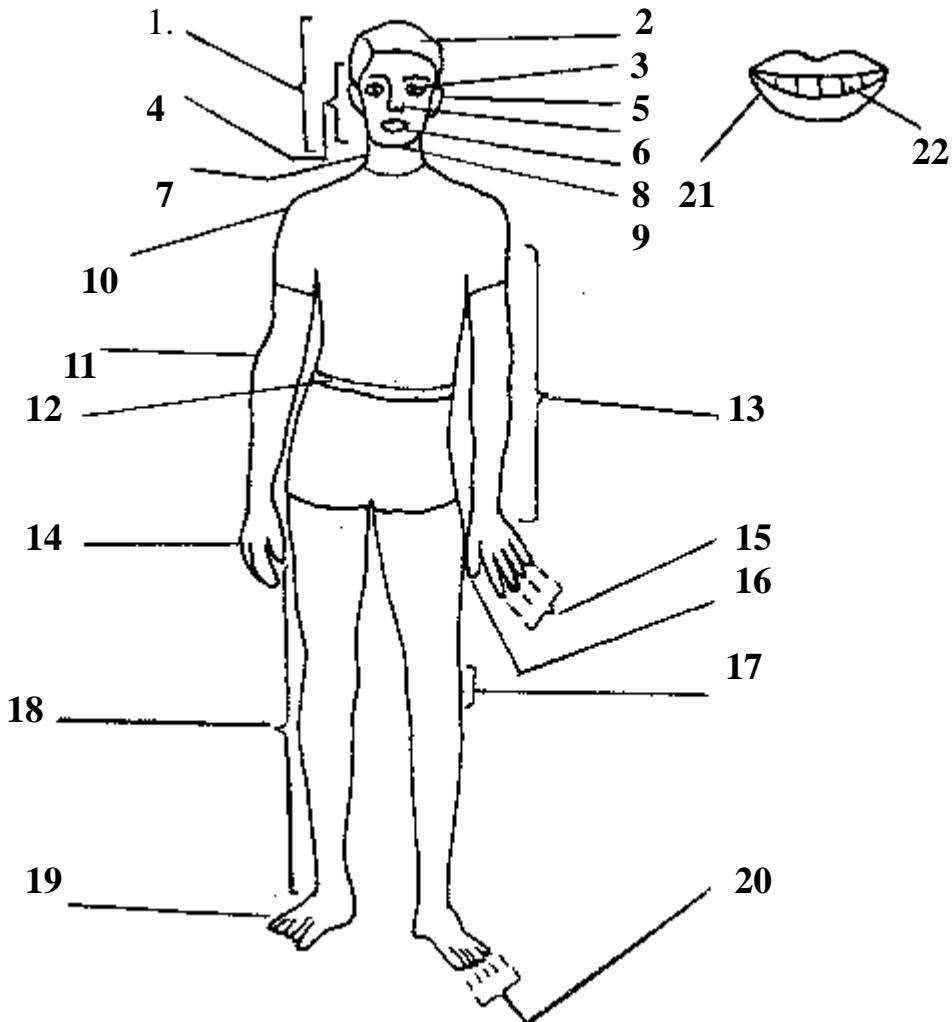
Health and the Human Body/ Afya na Mwili ya Binadamu

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Vocabulary related to the human body
- Asking questions about a person's state of health
- Answering questions about health conditions
- Typical exchanges at the doctor's office.



1. Listen as the speaker recites the vocabulary. Then study the diagram and match the Kiswahili terms for each body part with the diagram.



Abdomen	Fumbatio	Head	Kichwa
Arm	Mkono	Hip	Unyonga
Back	Mgongo	Knee	Goti
Chest	Kifua	Leg	Mguu
Chin	Kidevu	Mouth	Mdomo
Ear	Sikio	Neck	Shingo
Elbow	Kiwiko	Nose	Pua
Eye	Jicho	Pelvis/groin	Fupanyonga
Face	Sura/Uso	Shoulder	Bega
Fingers	Vidole	Stomach	Tumbo
Foot/Feet	Mguu/Miguu	Toes	Vidole vya mguu
Genitals	Viungo vya uzazi	Tooth/Teeth	Jino/Meno
Hair	Nywele	Waist	Kiuno
Hand	Mkono		

2. In Kiswahili, name the body parts that come in pairs. Check the answer key.

3. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate body part in Kiswahili. Check your answers with the answer key.

Macho Masikio Miguu Miguu Kichwa Shingo Mkono Mdomo

- A. I use my _____ to read a book.
- B. I listen to music with my _____.
- C. Walking is good for my _____.
- D. I wear shoes and socks on my _____.
- E. In the winter, I wear a hat on my _____, gloves on my _____, and a scarf around my _____.
- F. I eat and drink with my _____.

4. Read the following dialogues.

How do you feel?

Je, u hali gani?

I feel sick.

Mimi ni mgonjwa.

I feel weak/weakness.

Mimi nina unyonge.

I feel bad.

Mimi ninasikia vibaya.

What symptoms do you have? Je, dalili zako ni nini?	I have a sore throat. Mimi ninaumwa na koo. I have a fever. Mimi nina homa. I have a headache. Kichwa inaniuma.
Where does it hurt? Je, ni wapi unaumwa?	My left ankle hurts. Kifundo changu cha kushoto inaniuma. My back hurts. Mgongo yangu inaniuma. My stomach hurts. Tumbo yangu inaniuma.



5. Listen to the following questions and answers, and read along in the workbook.

- A. How do you feel?
Je, u hali gani? I feel sick.
Mimi ni mgonjwa.
- B. What is the matter with her?
Nini nini ina muuma. Her leg hurts.
Mguu yake inamuumaa.
- C. How do you feel?
Je, unasikia aje? My head hurts.
Kichwa inaniuma.
- D. Are you in pain?
Je, unasikia uchungu? Yes, my arm is broken.
Ndiyo, mkono yangu imevunjika.
- E. Where does it hurt?
Ni nini inakuuma? My stomach hurts.
Tumbo yangu inaniuma.
- F. Are you sick?
Je, wewe ni mgonjwa? No, I'm pregnant.
Hapana, mimi nina mimba.
- G. Are you OK?
Je, u hali gani? I don't feel good. I feel nauseous and have a stomachache.
Sisikii vizuri. Ninasikia kutapika na tumbo ina niuma.
- H. Are you taking any medication?
Je, unameza dawa yoyote? Yes, over-the-counter ones.
Ndiyo, dawa kutoka famasia.

6. Working with a partner, role-play the dialogues from Exercise 5.

7. Match each picture with the corresponding statement.



A



B



C

1. Huyu mwanamke si mgonjwa. Yeye ana mimba.
2. Huyu msichana ana homa na maumivu ya mwili na pia ana koho. Yeye ana homa.
3. Huyu kijana ana sikia kutapika na anaumwa na tumbo.

8. Work with a partner. Role-play the doctor and patient. Use the questions from Exercise 5 as a model. Use the phrases from Exercise 6 to describe your symptoms.



9. Listen to and read the list of the typical symptoms for each ailment.

Flu	Homa	Bleeding	Tokewa damu
Fever	Homa	Sprain	Shtua
Congestion	Mafua	Bruise	Chubuko
Sore throat	Kuumwa na koo	Swelling	Vimba
Body aches	Maumivu ya kimwili	Pain	Maumivu
Sneezing	Chafia		
Coughing	Kukohoa		
Head cold	Homa ya Kichwa		
Congestion	Mafua		
Sore Throat	Kuumwa na koo		
Sneezing	Chafia		
Coughing	Ku kohoa		
Severe Pain	Maumivu zaidi		
Broken Bone	Mfupa kuvunjika		
Swelling	Vimba		
Bruise	Umia		

10. Look at the chart of symptoms in Exercise 9. Work with a partner or in a small group. Develop the questions the doctor can ask about one's symptoms to be able to diagnose the problem. Use the following model to create a dialogue.

Model: - Do you have fever?

- No, I don't.
- Do you have a cough and body aches?
- No, Doctor.
- That's very good. You don't have flu. It's a cold.
- Thank you, doctor.
- You are welcome.

(1 ft = 30 cm, 1 inch = 2.5 cm, 100 cm = 1 meter, 1 lb = 0.454 kg).

- How tall is he, and how much does he weigh?

Je, urefu wake ni ngapi na ana ratili kiasi gani?

- He is 70" tall and weighs 185 pounds.

Yeye ana urefu wa futi saba na uzito wa paundi mia moja, themanini na tano.

- How tall are you? How much do you weigh?

Je, urefu wako ni ngapi? Na, una uzito kiasi gani?

- I am 66 inches tall and weigh 120 pounds.

Mimi nina urefu wa inchi sitini na sita na uzito wa paundi mia moja ishirini.

11. Work with a partner. Take turns asking each other about your height and weight. Do not forget to use the units of measure appropriate for Kenya.



12. Listen to the speaker and read the statements below. You can check the English translation in the answer key.

A. Je, u hali gani?

Nina sikia vibaya. Nina sikia kutapika.

B. Je, u hali gani?

Nina sikia vizuri ingawa nina sikia kutapika.

C. Je u hali gani?

Mimi si sikii vizuri lakini si sikii kutapika.

D. Nina fikira nimelifunja mguu yangu.

Tafadhali, wa pigia simu ambyulansi.

E. Nina fikiri amelivunja mguu yake.

Tafadhali wapigie simu ambyulansi.

F. Je, amelivuja mguu yake?

Ndiyo, nafikiri amelivunja. Tafadhali wapigie ambyulansi.



**13. What do you hear? Listen to the speaker and mark the statement that you hear.
Check your work with the answer key.**

1. A. Where does it hurt? My stomach hurts.
B. Where does it hurt? My back hurts.
C. Where does it hurt? My neck hurts.
2. A. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and a headache.
B. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and a stomachache.
C. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and my body aches.
3. A. How do you feel? I don't feel well. I'm nauseous.
B. How do you feel? I feel fine, but I'm a little nauseous.
C. How do you feel? I don't feel well, but I'm not nauseous.
4. A. I think I broke my leg. Please call an ambulance!
B. I think he broke his leg. Please call an ambulance!
C. Did he break his leg? I think so, please call an ambulance!



End-of-Lesson Tasks

- 1. Ask and answer the following questions in Kiswahili. Check the answer key.**
 - A. When you have flu, what are your symptoms?
 - B. Are you taking any medications?
 - C. Have you ever broken a bone? If yes, which one(s)?
 - D. What is your height and weight?
 - E. How often do you see a doctor? Every month? Every year? Every 3 years?
- 2. Tell the class what you do in order to keep a healthy weight? Do you exercise? What types of exercise do you do? How often and for how long do you exercise? Do you have a special diet? What kind? What do you eat and not eat? Give an example of your menu. What do you order when you eat out, and how does it affect your diet the next day?**
- 3. Work with a partner or in a small group. Describe the picture below.**



Vocabulary List

Allergies	
Ambulance	Ambyulansi/ Motokaa ya ukaguzi
Arm	Mkono
Chest	Kifua
Chin	Kidevu
Are you in pain?	Je, una maumivu?
Are you taking any medication?	Je, una meza dawa yoyote?
Body aches	Maumivu za kimwili.
Broken bone	Mfupa uliovunjika.
Bruise	Chubuko
Call an ambulance!	Pigia ambyulansi simu
Congestion	Mafua
Coughing	Kohozi
Ear	Sikio
Elbow	Kiwiko
Eye	Jicho
Fingers	Vidole
Foot	Mguu
Feel	Kusikia
Fever	Homa
Flu/Influenza	Flu
Hand	Mkono
Head	Kichwa
Hip	Nyonga
Knee	Goti
Help!	Saidia!
How do you feel?	Je, u hali gani?
Hurt	Umia/ Uchungu
Leg	Mguu
Mouth	Mdomo
Nose	Pua
Neck	Shingo
Medicine	Dawa
Nausea	Kichefuchefu
Pain	Maumivu
Pregnant	Uja Uzito/ Mimba
Shoulder	Bega
Toes	Vidole vy a mguu
Waist	Kiuno
Sick	Ugonjwa
Sneezing	Chafia
Sore throat	Kuumwa no koo
Stomach	Tumbo

Stomach cramps	Maumivu ya tumbo
Strain	Popotoa
Swelling	Ku vimba
Symptoms	Dalili
What is the matter?	Je, ni nini mbaya?
Where does it hurt?	Je, ni wapi unazo maumivu.

Answer Key

2.

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1. Ears | Masikio |
| 2. Elbows | Kiwiko |
| 3. Eyes | Macho |
| 4. Feet | Miguu |
| 5. Hands | Mikono |
| 6. Knees | Magoti |
| 7. Eyes | Macho |
| 8. Legs | Miguu |
| 9. Arms | Mikono |
| 10. Shoulders | Mabega |
| 11. Hips | Nyonga |

3.

- A. Macho
- B. Masikio
- C. Miguu
- D. Miguu
- E. Kichwa, Mkono, Shingo
- F. Mdomo

7.

- A. 2 The little girl has a fever, a sore throat, and body aches, and she is sneezing and coughing.
She has the flu.
- B. 1 The young woman is not sick. She is pregnant.
- C. 3 The little boy is nauseous and has a stomachache.

12.

- A. How do you feel?
I don't feel well. I'm nauseous.
- B. How do you feel?
I feel fine, but I'm a little nauseous.
- C. How do you feel?
I don't feel well, but I'm not nauseous.
- D. I think I broke my leg. Please call an ambulance!
- E. I think he broke his leg. Please call an ambulance!
- F. Did he break his leg? I think so. Please call an ambulance!

13.

1. A. Where does it hurt? My stomach hurts.
Je, ni wapi unaumwa? Tumbo yangu inaniuma.
2. B. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and a stomachache.
Je, dalili zako ni nini? Nina homa na tumbo inaniuma.
3. C. How do you feel? I don't feel well, but I'm not nauseous.
Je, u hali gani? Si sikii vizuri, lakini si sikii kutapika.
4. A. I think I broke my leg. Please call an ambulance!
Nina fikiri nimelivunja mguu yangu. Tafadhali, wapigie ambyulansi.

End-of-Lesson Tasks

1.

- A. Wakati unayo homa, dalili zako ni gani?
- B. Je, unameza dawa yoyote?
- C. Je, umewai kuvunja mfupa yoyote? Kama ndiyo, gani?
- D. Je urefu na uzito wako ni ngapi?
- E. Je, una ona daktari kwa muda mgani? Kila mwezi? Kila mwaka? Kila miaka tatu?

Lesson 18

Political and International Events

Siasa za nyumbani na kimataifa

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Vocabulary associated with politics and international issues
- How they are reported in Kenya news
- How to read and understand political events written in Kiswahili newspapers.

The Kenyan government is comprised of several different parties. It is patterned after the British Parliament, but is modified in certain ways to pertain to the local culture. Everybody above the age of 18 can vote as long as he/she has a National Identity Card and a voter registration card. People may only vote for candidates in the region where they are registered. Kenya has been known to have problems with enforcement of Human Rights protections. However, many times such violations are not addressed because they are thought to interfere with cultural values. Freedom of religion is strongly enforced to the extent that it is a required subject in grade schools.



1. Familiarize yourself with the political terms.

Government	Serikali
Prime minister	Waziri mkuu
President	Rais
Leader (ruler)	Kiongozi
Dictator	Dikteta
Parliament	Bunge
Ministry	Wizara
Election	Uchaguzi
Official/Officials	Afisa
Political Party	Chama cha siasa
Vote	Kura
Republic	Jamhuri
State	Nchi
Democracy/democratic	Demokrasia
Term of office	Muhula
Policy	Sera
Human Rights	Haki za kibinadamu
Religious	Dini
Racial	Kitaifa
Radical	Mapinduo
World	Dunia
Conflict	Mapambano
War	Vita
Invade/invasion	Kushambulia
Nuclear bombs/weapons	Silaha ya kiini/nyuklia



2. Listen to and read the following statements. While reading, note the use of the new vocabulary.

The Iraqi leader

Kiongozi wa Iraq

The Russian officials

Afisa wa Urusi

The South African government

Serikali ya Afrika Kusini

Religious differences

Tofauti za kidini

Middle East conflict

Mapambano ya Mashariki ya Kati

The war in Iraq

Vita ya Iraq

The radical political party

Chama cha siasa ya mapinduo

The President of the United States is George Bush.

Rais wa Marekani ni George Bush.

Japan and Great Britain have prime ministers.

Japani na Uingereza zinazo Waziri Wakuu.

This was the first political election in that country.

Hii ilikuwa uchaguzi ya kwanza nchini kule.

Human rights are a very important issue in the world today.

Haki za kibinadamu zina umuhimu sana duniani leo.

Cultural note: In recent years, the press has had more liberty to express itself. However, there are still many challenges the media faces and therefore news may not be presented objectively. Most of the media is privately owned, though the state runs a TV station and several radio stations and a newspaper. In rural areas, radio is often the only media. Most rural radio stations target the specific language dialect of the local inhabitants.



3. Listen to and read the following news report from Kenya, then answer the questions that follow.

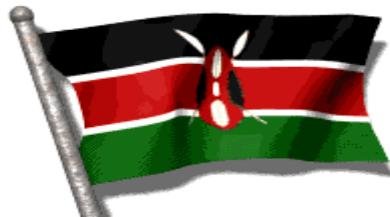
Zaidi ya waandamanaji 40 wanaopinga utandawazi wamekamatwa karibu na eneo la mkutano wa kimataifa unaoendeshwa na shirika la biashara la kimataifa WTO mjini Mombasa. Mkutano ujayo itakuwa nchini Msumbiji. Rais wa Msumbiji atakuweko.

1. How many people were involved?
2. In what city is the meeting taking place?
3. What organization is hosting the event?
4. Where will the next event be held?
5. Which dignitary will be present at the next event?

4. Work in small groups. Pretend that you are a crew working for a news program. Come up with a short description of a political event. Use the questions from Exercise 3 as an outline for your report.

5. Work in a small group or with a partner. Go over the information on the political system in Kenya once again. Recall the information in Kiswahili. Report to your teacher and to the class.

International Geography



Coat of Arms-Kenya

6. Work with a partner and create new statements from the vocabulary in Exercise 1 and 2.



7. Listen to the speaker and follow along in your book.

Afghanistan/Afghani	Afganistan/ Muafgani
Canada/Canadian	Kanada/ Mkanada
China/Chinese	Uchina/ Mchina
Denmark/Danes	Denmak/Mdenmak
Egypt/Egyptian	Misri/ Mmisri
England/English	Uingereza/Muingereza
Finland/Finns	Finland/Mfinlandi
France/French	Ufaransa/Mfaransa
Germany/German	Ujerumani/Mjerumani
Great Britain/British	Uingereza/Muingereza
India/Indian	Bara hindi/ Muhindi
Indonesia/Indonesian	Indonisia/Muindonesia
Iran/Iranian	Uajemi/Muajemi
Iraq/Iraqi	Iraq/Muireqi
Ireland/Irish	Ireland/Muireland
Israel/Israeli	Israeli/Muisraeli
Italy/Italian	Italia/Muitalia
Japan/Japanese	Ujapani/Mujapani
Jordan/Jordanian	Ujodani/Mujodani
Korea/Korean	Korea/Mkorea
Kuwait/Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti/Mkuwaiti
Mexico/Mexican	Meksiko/Mmekzikani
Netherlands/Dutch	Uholanzi/Mholanzi
Norway/Norwegian	Norway/Mnorway
Pakistan/Pakistani	Pakistani/Mpakistani
Philippines/Filipino	Filipini/ Mfilipini
Russia/Russian	Urusi/Muurusi
Saudi Arabia/Saudi	Saudia/ Msaudi
Scotland/Scot	Skotlandi/Mskotlandi
South Africa/South African	Afrika Kusini/ Muafrika Kusini
Spain/Spanish	Espana/Muespana
Sweden/Swede	Uswidi/Mswidi
Syria/Syrian	Siria/Msiria
Thailand/Thai	Tailandi/Mtailandi
Vietnam/Vietnamese	Vietnam/Mvietnam
Wales/Welsh	Wales/Mwales
North America	Marekani ya Kaskazini
Central America	Marekani ya Kati
South America	Marekani ya Kusini
Western Europe	Europa Magharibi
Central Europe	Europa ya Kati
Eastern Europe	Europa Mashariki
Middle East	Mashariki ya Kati
Southwest Asia	Asia Kusini Magharibi

Southeast Asia	Asia Kusini Mashariki
Africa	Afrika
Australia	Australia
Eastern Asia	Asia mashariki
Arctic	Aktik
Antarctic	Anataktika
Pacific Rim	Nchi za Pasifik

Grammar note: Generally, adding an “i” to the end of a English country name will change it to Kiswahili. To get the nationality out of the country, just add an “m” to the beginning of the country name.



8. Listen to and read the dialogues about nationality. Note the ways to determine one's nationality.

Are you from Syria?

Je, wewe unatoka Siria?

No, I'm from Egypt. I'm an Egyptian.

Hapana, mimi natoka Misri. Mimi ni Mmisri.

Are you American?

Je, wewe ni Mmarekani?

No, I'm Canadian.

Hapana, mimi ni mkanada.

What are you?

Je, wewe ni mwananchi wapi?

I'm Vietnamese.

Mimi ni mvietnam.

Where are you from?

Je, wewe unatoka wapi.

I'm from India. I'm Indian.

Mimi natoka barahindi. Mimi ni muhindi.

Are you Indonesian?

Je, wewe ni muindonesia?

Yes, I'm Indonesian. I live in Jakarta.

Ndiyo, mimi ni muindonesia. Nina ishi Jakarta.

Are you from Afghanistan?

Je, wewe unatoka Afganistan?TL

I live in Afghanistan, but I am Pakistani.

Mimi nina ishi Afganistan, lakini mimi ni mpakistani.

9. Translate the following questions into English. Then complete the dialogues. Check your work with the answer key for a translation and some examples.

1. Je, wewe ni mvietnam?

2. Je, wewe ni Mmarekani?

3. Je, wewe ni Mpakistani au muafghani?

4. Je, nyinyi ni wairaqi?



10. What do you hear? The speaker will read one word from each line of text. Mark the word that you hear. Check your answers with the answer key.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. Afghanistan | Pakistan | Iran | India |
| 2. Ireland | Thailand | Netherlands | England |
| 3. Vietnam | Indonesia | Japan | China |
| 4. Saudi Arabia | Syria | Israel | Jordan |
| 5. Kuwait | Iraq | Egypt | Russia |



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Translate the following headlines into English.

1. Kiongozi wa waasi Chechnya auawa.
2. Waandamaji arubaini wakamatwa Kenya.
3. Vyombo vya habari
4. Kituo cha Polisi cha chomwa Nigeria.
5. Majadiliano marefu.

2. Work with a partner or in a small group. From the list of the countries above, choose one and give a briefing on its location and political system. Pretend that you are giving a press conference. Your classmates will role-play the news reporters by asking you questions.

The following questions may help you in your work:

1. Does this country have a president? Who is a current president?
2. How many political parties are there in this country?
3. Is there a war in this country now?
4. Does this country have a parliament?
5. Is there a democracy in this country?
6. Does this country have a prime minister?
7. Is the leader of this country a dictator?
8. Is this country a republic?
9. What is a specific geographical feature of this country?

Vocabulary List

Conflict	Upambano
Democracy/democratic	Demokrasia
Dictator	Dikteta
Dispute	Mapambano
Election	Uchaguzi
Government	Serikali
Human Rights	Haki za kibinadamu
Invade/invasion	Shambulia
Leader/ruler	Kiogozi
Ministry	Wizara
Nuclear bombs/weapons	Silaha za kiini
Official	Rasmi
Parliament	Bunge
Policy	Sera/ Siasa
Political Party	Chama cha siasa
President	Rais
Prime minister	Waziri mkuu
Racial	Kitaifa
Radical	Mapinduo
Religious	Kidini
Republic	Jamhuri
State	Nchi
Term of office	Muda wa Afisi
To kill	Ku ua
To vote	Piga kura
To invade	Kushambulia
War	Vita
World	Dunia

Answer Key

3.

More than forty protestors have been arrested near the site of the international meeting that is organized by the World Trade Organization, WTO in the city of Mombasa. The next upcoming meeting will be in Mozambique. The President of Mozambique will attend.

1. How many people were involved? More than 40
2. In what city is the meeting taking place? Mombasa
3. What organization is hosting the event? WTO
4. Where will the next event be held? Mozambique
5. Which dignitary will be present at the next event? The President of Mozambique

9.

1. - Are you Vietnamese?

Je, wewe ni mvietnam?

- Yes, I'm Vietnamese.

Ndiyo, mimi ni mvietnam.

2. - Are you an American?

Je, wewe ni Mmarekani?

- No, I'm not American. I'm Canadian.

Hapana, mimi si muamerika. Mimi ni mkanada.

3. - Are you a Pakistani or an Afghani?

Je, wewe ni Mpakistani au muafghani?

- I live in Pakistan, but I'm Afghani.

Mimi nina ishi Pakistan, lakini mimi ni muafgani.

4. - Are you Iraqis?

Je, nyinyi ni wairaqi?

- Yes, we are Iraqis.

Ndiyo, sisi ni wairaqi.

10.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. India | Bara hindi |
| 2. Thailand | Tailandi |
| 3. Japan | Ujapani |
| 4. Jordan | Jodani |
| 5. Russia | Urusi |

End-of-Lesson Tasks

1.

1. The leader of the Chechyan rebels dies.
2. Forty combatants arrested in Kenya.
3. Media outlets
4. A police station is burned down in Nigeria.
5. Extended negotiations/discussions.

Lesson 19

The Military

Majeshi

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Basic military vocabulary
- The rank structure of the U.S. Army and Kenyan military forces
- Names of weapons and army vehicles.

- 1. What do soldiers do? What do soldiers use? What do soldiers wear? The pictures will help you to guess the meaning of unknown terms.**



Hawa wanajeshi wana vaa nguo za rasmi. Wanavaa buti kwa miguu na helmeti kwa kichwa. Hizo helmeti zina kinga silaha za vita, risasi, na baruti. Wanajeshi wanazo silaha kwa mikono zao.



Huyu mwанajeshi ana piga bunduki yake.

Huyu mwانajeshi ana ongea kwa radio na kamanda wake.

Huyu mwانajeshi anayo chombo cha kutupa roketi.



2. Now listen to the new words and repeat them after the speaker.

Soldier	Mwanajeshi
Uniform	Nguo za rasmi
Boots	Viatu
Helmet	Helmeti
To protect	Ulinzi/ Ku linda
Artillery	Mizinga Mikubwa
Ammunition	Risasi/Baruti
Explosives	Baruti kali
Weapons	Silaha
Radio	Redio
Commander	Kamanda
To fire	Piga risasi
Rifle	Bunduki
Rocket launcher	Kituo cha kufyetua roketi.

Cultural note: It is quite uncommon to hear people talking about military equipment in Kenya. The country is generally peaceful and the military is not a major part of everyday life for most people. During public holidays, there are often flyovers and the presentation of the colors. Kenya has an army, navy, air force, coastguard, and general service units (GSU). The GSU respond to domestic issues such as riots, etc.

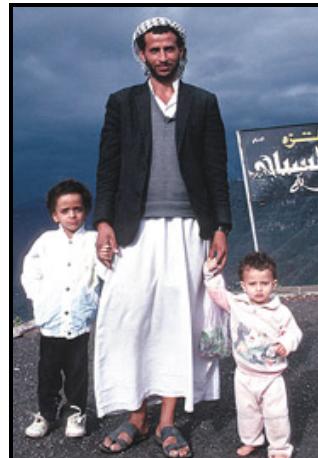
3. Read the statements and match each one with the correct picture. Check your answers with the answer key.



1.



2.



3.

- A. Yeye ni raia. Yeye hana silaha. Hana watoto.
- B. Yeye ni mwanajeshi. Yeye ana silaha.
- C. Mwanajeshi ana mchunguza raia juu ya silaha.



4. Listen to the new words and repeat them after the speaker.



1.

Hizi motokaa ni HUMVEE.



2.



3.

Kombora ya kujisongeza.



4.

Kifaru



5.

Bunduki ya kujipelekeza



6.

Gari la wanajeshi

5. Now cover the names of the vehicles with a sheet of paper and name them. Repeat Exercise 4 as many times as you need to feel comfortable with the new terms.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



6. Listen to the new words and repeat them after the speaker.



1



2



3



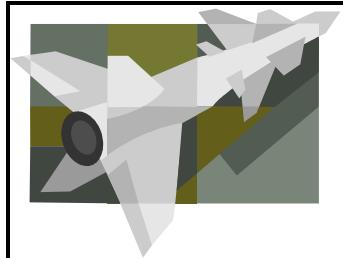
4



5



6



7



8



8

1	Mortar	Kombora	5	Mine	Bomu la kutega
2	Rifle	Bunduki	6	Pistol	Bastola
3	Machine gun	Bombomu	7	Missile	Kombora
4	Grenade	Kombora dogo	8	Weapons cache	Chombo cha silaha

7. Look at the pictures in Exercise 6. Cover the Kiswahili translations and the English words in Exercise 6. Match each term with the correct picture. Replay the sound as many times as you need.

- A. Chombo cha silaha
- B. Bunduki
- C. Kombora Dogo
- D. Bombomu
- E. Kombora
- F. Bastola
- G. Kombora
- H. Bomu la kutega

8. In the following lists of items, three belong to the group, but the fourth does not logically belong. Cross it out. Check your work with the answer key.

1.	Tenki	Kombora	Lori	Hamvi
2.	Bunduki	Kombora	Helmeti	Bombomu
3.	Nguo za rasmi	Mwanajeshi	Raia	Kamanda
4.	Redio	Ramani	Eneo lililozikwa mabomu	Silaha
5.	Helmeti	Bunduki	Nguo za Rasmi	Buti
6.	Afisa	Mwanajeshi	Raia	Kamanda



9. Translate the following sentences into English. Check your work with the answer key.

1. Wanajeshi hucaa heleti kujikinga kwa baruti.
2. Wanajeshi hucaa helmeti kujikinga kwa malipuko na kombora.
3. Tuna wakagua raia wote tukitafuta silaha.
4. Tunawakagua wanajeshi adui tukitafuta silaha.



10. What do you hear? Listen to the speaker and mark the statement that you hear.

1. A. Soldiers wear helmets for protection from explosives.
B. Soldiers wear helmets for protection from ammunition and artillery.
2. A. We are searching all civilians for weapons.
B. We are searching all enemy soldiers for weapons.



11. Listen and repeat the new words after the speaker.

Army base	Kituo cha wanajeshi
Minefield	Eneo lililozikwa mabomu
Patrol	Doria
Be careful!	Jihadhari
Roadblock	Kizuizi barabarani
Base	Kituo
Curfew	Kafyu
Checkpoint	Kituo cha Ukaguzi
Barracks	Kambi ya Muundo/ Nyumba wanapo ishi wanajeshi.
In charge of ...	Mkubwa wa
Identification	Kitambulisho

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the vocabulary list above. Check your answers with the answer key.

- A. Je, hii ni doria?
Ndiyo.
Nani _____?
Kiongozi wa doria.
- B. Je, kunayo_____?
Ndiyo, kutoka saa mbili jioni mpaka saa kumi na mbili asubuhi.
- C. _____! Kuna bomu za kutega.
- D. Wanajeshi na afisa wote lazima waonyeshe vitambulisho zao
na_____.
- E. Ni nani _____ wa makao ya wanajeshi?
Kiongozi wa kikosi, Pius Onyancha ndiyo mkubwa.

13. Working with a partner, take turns reading and role-playing the dialogues from Exercise 12.

14. Working in a small group, come up with similar dialogues, and then role-play them.

15. Study the list of U.S. Army ranks. Compare them with the Kenyan military equivalents.

Enlisted

Private	Askari
Corporal	Koplo
Sergeant	Sajini
Sergeant Major	Sajini Meja

Officer

Lieutenant	Luteni
Captain	Kapteni
Major	Meja
Lt. Colonel	Luteni Kanali
Colonel	Kanali
General	Jenerali



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Work with a partner or in a small group. In Kiswahili, come up with a caption for each picture below. Compare your answer against the answer key.



1.
2.
3.

Please note that there are a myriad of possible answers. Those provided are simply a guideline for the language.

2. a) Translate the following sentences into English. Check your work with the answer key.

- A. Je, eneo ya silaha iko wapi?
- B. Nani kiongozi wa hii doria?
- C. Lazima uonyeshe kitambulisho yako kabla upite eneo ya ukaguzi.
- D. Lazima raia wote wa kaguliwe tukitafuta silaha.
- E. Kafyu inaanza saa tatu jioni. Sasa ni saa nne kasa robo. Rudi nyumbani kwako.
- F. Wanajeshi pekee wanaruhusiwa kuingia kwenye makao ya wanajeshi.

- b) Work with a partner or in a small group. Come up with the situation when you can use sentences C, D, E, and F as a reply. Create the first part of the conversation so that you have short dialogues. Role-play them.

3. a) Translate the following into Kiswahili. Compare your translation against the answer key.

- A. Please step out of the car. We must search the vehicle for weapons.
- B. It is after curfew. You must come with me for questioning.
- C. The weapons cache is on the other side of Checkpoint Delta.
- D. Be careful. There is a minefield east of the railroad.
- E. Every soldier needs to have a radio and a map.
- F. You must know all the checkpoints and roadblocks in this area.

b) Work with a partner or in a small group. Come up with the situation when you can use these sentences as a reply. Create the first part of the conversation so that you have short dialogues. Role-play them.

Vocabulary List

Ammunition	Baruti
Army base	Kituo cha wanajeshi
Artillery	Silaha za vita
Barracks	Makao ya wanajeshi
Base	Makao
Be careful!	Jihadhari
Boots	Buti
Checkpoint	Kituo cha ukaguzi
Civilian	Raia
Commander	Kamanda
Curfew	Kafyu
Enemy	Adui
Explosive	Kilipukaji
Grenade	Kombora
Gun	Bunduki
Helmet	Helmeti
In charge (of a patrol, base)	Kiongozi wa
Machine gun	Bombomu
Map	Ramani
Military	Kijeshi
Mine	Bomu la kutega
Minefield	Eneo lililozikwa mabomu
Missile	Kombora
Mortar	Kombora
Officer	Afisa
Protection	Ulinzi
Radio	Redio
Rank	Cheo
Rifle	Bunduki
Roadblock	Kizuizi barabarani
Rocket	Roketi
Rocket launcher	Kituo cha kutupa roketi
Search	Kukagua
Soldier	Mwanajeshi
Tank	Tenki
Uniform	Nguo za Rasmi
Weapons	Silaha
Weapons cache	Maficho ya silaha
Private	Askari
Corporal	Koplo
Sergeant	Sejeni
Sergeant Major	Sejeni Meja
Lieutenant	Luteni
Captain	Kapteni
Major	Meja
Lt. Colonel	Luteni Kanali

Colonel
General

Kanali
Jemedari

Answer Key

3.

1. C. The soldier searches the civilian for weapons.
2. B. He is a soldier. He has a weapon.
3. A. He is a civilian. He does not have weapons. He has children.

8.

1.	Tank	Grenade	Truck	Humvee
	Tenki	Kombora	Lori	Hamvi
2.	Rifle	Mortar	Helmet	Machine Gun
	Bunduki	Kombora	Helmeti	Bombomu
3.	Uniform	Soldier	Civilian	Commander
	Nguo za rasmi	Mwanajeshi	Raia	Kamanda
4.	Radio	Map	Minefield	Weapon
	Redio	Ramani	Eneo lilirozikwa mabomu	Silaha
5.	Helmet	Artillery	Uniform	Boots
	Helmeti	Bunduki	Nguo za Rasmi	Buti
6.	Officer	Soldier	Civilian	Commander
	Afisa	Mwanajeshi	Raia	Kamanda

9.

1. Soldiers wear helmets for protection from ammunition.
2. Soldiers wear helmets for protection from explosives and artillery.
3. We are searching all civilians for weapons.
4. We are searching all enemy soldiers for weapons.

10.

1. A. Soldiers wear helmets for protection from explosives.
A. Wanajeshi huva helmeti kujikinga kwa baruti.
2. B. We are searching all enemy soldiers for weapons.
B. Tunawakagua wanajeshi adui tukitafuta silaha.

12.

- A. - Is this a patrol?
Je, hii ni doria?
- Yes.
Ndiyo
- Who is in charge?
Nani mkubwa wa ?
- The patrol leader.
Kiongozi wa doria.
- B. - Is there a curfew?
Je, kunayo kayo?

- Yes, from 8:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M.
Ndiyo, kutoka saa mbili jioni mpaka saa kumi na mbili asubuhi.
- C. – Be careful! There are mines!
Jihadhari! Kuna bomu za kutega.
- D. All soldiers and officers must show their ID's at the roadblock and at the checkpoint.
Wanajeshi na afisa wote lazima waonyeshe vitambulisho zao kizuizi barabarani na kituo cha ukaguzi.
- E. - Who is in charge of the barracks?
Ni nani mkubwa wa wa makao ya wanajeshi?
- The unit commander, Pius Onyancha, is in charge.
Kiongozi wa kikosi, Pius Onyancha ndiyo mkubwa.

End of Lesson Tasks

2. a)

- A. Where is the weapons cache?
- B. Who is in charge of this patrol?
- C. You must show your ID when you pass the checkpoint.
- D. All civilians must be searched for weapons.
- E. Curfew starts at 9:00 p.m. It's 9:45 now. Go back to your home.
- F. Only soldiers may enter the military base.

3. a)

- A. Tafadhalii, ondoka kwenye motokaa. Lazima tukague motokaa tukitafuta silaha.
- B. Sasa ni baada ya kafyu. Lazima muje na mimi, nina maswali ningependa kuwa uliza.
- C. Eneo ya silaha iko upande mwengine wa kituo cha ukaguzi.
- D. Ji hadhari! Kuna eneo lililozikwa mabomu mashariki mwa njia ya reli.
- E. Lazima kila mwanajeshi awe na redio na ramani.
- F. Lazima uzijue vituo vyta ukaguzi na vizuizi barabarani kwenye hii eneo.

Lesson 20

In the Hospital

Hospitalini

This lesson will introduce you to:

- Vocabulary related to the medical emergency and life-saving measures
- Terminology related to internal organs
- Ways to ask questions about the vital signs.



In Lesson 17, you already learned the names of human body parts, how to ask questions about a person's state of health, and how to describe health conditions and symptoms of sickness. You also know how to handle the visit to the doctor's office. In this lesson, you will familiarize yourself with the vocabulary used for life threatening health conditions, such as heart attacks, gunshot wounds, severe bleeding, and head injuries.

1. Go over the text with the pictures. Try to understand the meaning of unknown words from the context. Check the answer key if you need help.



1

Huyu mwanamme ameumia mkono.



2

Huyu mwanamke ana jeraha kwa mkono yake.



3

Huyu mwanamme ana jeraha kwamguu



4

Huyu mwanamme ana jeraha kwa shingo.

Did you understand the words wound/wounded and injury/injured? You're right! *Jeraha* is the root word used for both injury and wound.

2. Look at the pictures in Exercise 1 and match the number of the picture with the correct definition. Check your answers with the answer key.

- A. Jeraha ya mguu
- B. Shingo umeumia
- C. Jeraha ya mkono
- D. Kichwa umeumia

3. Tell your classmates in Kiswahili if you ever had an injury or/and wounds.



4. Listen to and read the dialogue between the doctor and the nurse in the emergency room of a military hospital. Note the use of new vocabulary.

Doctor: How does Sergeant Shikuku feel?

Daktari: Je, Sajenti Shikuku aNasikiaje?

Nurse: He feels bad, Doctor Oluoch.

Mkaguzi: ANasikia vibaya, Daktari Oluoch.

Doctor: What is the matter with him?

Daktari: Nini mbaya na yeye?

Nurse: His leg hurts.

Mkaguzi: Ana maumivu ya miguu.

Doctor: Is it injured?

Daktari: Je, ina jeraha?

Nurse: Yes. He has a gunshot wound. He is bleeding.

Mkaguzi: Ndiyo. Ana jeraha kutokana na kupigwa risasi. Anatoka damu.

Doctor: Does he have fever?

Daktari: Je, ana homa?

Nurse: Yes, he does.

Mkaguzi: Ndiyo, anayo.

Doctor: Does he take any medications?

Daktari: Je, anatumia dawa yoyote.

Nurse: Yes, antibiotics and painkillers.

Mkaguzi: Ndiyo,kiuvijasumu na kituliza maumivu.

5. Work with a partner. Role-play the dialogue from Exercise 2.

6. Match each of the pictures with the corresponding statement. Try to guess the meanings of unknown words from the context. Check your answers with the answer key.



A



B



C

1. Huyu mwanajeshi ameumia mguu.
2. Huyu mwanamme hakuva kofia yake. Kulikuwa joto sana leo. Sasa, yeye ana ugonjwa kutokea na joto.
3. Huyu mwanamme ana bendeji ya kubandika kwa mkono yake.



7. Listen to the speaker and read alone with your textbook. Use the answer key to check the meanings of unknown words.



Hizi ni bendeji. Lazima uzitumie kama unatengeneza bendeji ya kubandika ili kutibu jeraha. Lazima ziwe zime taswa.

8. In order to make someone look like the man in the picture below, what will you need? Check your answer with the answer key.



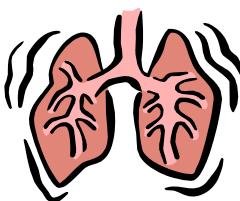
9. Familiarize yourself with some new medical terminology. Listen as the speaker recites the names of internal organs. Repeat after the speaker.



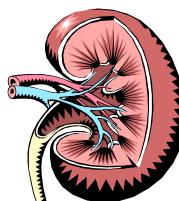
1



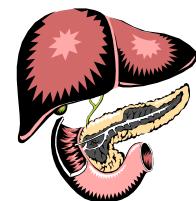
2



3



4



5

1. heart

Moyo

2. brain

Ubongo

3. lung

Pafu

4. kidney

Figo

5. liver

Maini

10. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate name of the organ in Kiswahili. Check your answers with the answer key.

Moyo, Maini, Pafu, Figo, Ubongo

A. The human _____ is in charge of all body system functions.

B. The _____ is a very important organ because it helps our body to get rid of fat.

C. Exercising is very important for my _____.

D. Smoking can cause _____ cancer.

E. Drinking a lot of water is necessary for the _____ .



11. Listen to and read the dialogue between the doctor and a patient in a military hospital emergency room.

In the Military Hospital Emergency Room



Doctor: Hello, Major Kioko.

Daktari: Hujambo Meja Kioko?

Major: Good morning, Doctor Oburu.

Meja: Habari za asubuhi, Daktari Oburu.

Doctor: What happened to you?

Daktari: Nini imekufanyikia?

Major: I don't now. I didn't feel well... I had chest pain, headache, and dizziness.

Meja: Sijui sasa....sikusikia vizuri....Nilikuwa na maumivu kifuani, kuumwa na kichwa na kizunguzungu.

Doctor: For how long did you have your symptoms?

Daktari: Umekuwa na hizi dalili kwa muda mgani?

Major: For about 2 days

Meja: Kwa siku mbili.

Doctor: Did you take any medications?

Daktari: Ulimeza dawa yoyote?

Major: Yes, I took painkillers.

Meja: Ndiyo, dawa ya kukinga uchungu.

Doctor: For how long?

Daktari: Kwa muda mgani?

Major: For about 2 days... What happened to me, doctor?

Meja: Karibu siku mbili...Ni nini ilikuwa mbaya na mimi, daktari?

Doctor: Well, when you got in the ER, you couldn't breathe. We had to do CPR. You had abnormal blood pressure. It was 230 over 180. You had a heart attack. What symptoms do you have now?

Daktari: Ulipofika hospitalini, haukua una pumua na presha ya damu yako haikuwa kawaida. Ilikuwa mia mbili na thelathini juu ya mia moja themanini.

Major: I feel weakness.

Meja: Nasikia udhaifu.

Doctor: Are you allergic to any medications?

Daktari: Je, una mzio ya dawa yoyote?

Major: Yes, I'm allergic to penicillin.

Meja: Ndiyo, nina mzio ya penisilin.

Doctor: Do you have any kidney, liver, lung, or brain diseases? Diabetes? Cancer?

Daktari: Je, una ugonjwa yoyote ya figo, maini, pafu au ubongo? Ugonjwa ya sukari? Kansa?

Major: No, I don't.

Meja: Hapana, sina.

Doctor: Do you smoke?

Daktari: Je, unavuta sigara?

Major: No, I don't.

Meja: Hapana, sivuti sigara.

Doctor: Do any members of your family have heart diseases or had a heart attack?

Daktari: Je, kati ya jamii yako, kuna mtu yoyote ambaye ana ugonjwa wa moyo?

Major: Yes, my father died three years ago from heart disease.

Meja: Ndiyo, baba yangu alikufa miaka tatu ilyopita juu ya ugonjwa ya moyo.

Doctor: Well, I think you must stay in the hospital and rest for a few days.

Daktari: Itabidi ulazwe hospitalini kwa siku chache.

Major: But I need to get back to my unit!

Meja: Lakini ni lazima nirudi kwa kikosi changu.

Doctor: No, you have to stay in the hospital, rest, and take aspirin.

Daktari: Hapana, lazima ukae hospitalini ili upumuzike na umeze vidonge



12. Listen to and read the dialogue between Doctor Oliech and his colleague, Doctor Mutua. Answer the follow-up questions. Check your answers with the answer key.

Daktari Mutua: Ni nini mbaya na Meja Wafula?

Daktari Oliech: Alipata shtuko la moyo.

Daktari Mutua: Je, sasa ana dalili gani?

Daktari Oliech: Hana maumivu ya kifua, kichwa au kusikia kizunguzungu. Ana sikia udhaifu.

Daktari Mutua: Presha ya damu?

Daktari Oliech: Sasa iko sawa. Mia moja arubaini juu ya themanini.

Daktari Mutua: Je, ana mzio ya dawa yoyote?

Daktari Oliech: Ndiyo, ana mzio ya penisilin. Yeye ana meza vidonge vya aspirin sasa.

Daktari Mutua: Je, ana ugonjwa ya sukari au kansa? Ana vuta sigara?

Dakatari Oliech: Hapana.

Daktari Mutua: Kuna mtu yoyote kwa familia yake ambaye ana ugonjwa ya moyo au amepata shtuko ya moyo.

Daktari Oliech: Ndiyo, baba yake alifariki miaka tatu iliyopita kutokana na ugonjwa wa moyo.

Daktari Mutua: Nafikiri anahitaji kulazwa hospitalini kwa sike chache.

Questions:

- 1). What happened to Major Wafula?
- 2). What symptoms did Major Wafula have and for how long?
- 3). How does he feel now? What is his blood pressure? Is that normal or abnormal?
- 4). Is he allergic to any medications? Does he take any medications now?
- 5). Does he have liver, kidney, brain, or lung diseases? Diabetes or cancer?
- 6). Does he smoke?
- 7). Do his family members have heart diseases?
- 8). Did any family members die from heart diseases?
- 9). Will Major Wafula stay in the hospital?

13. Work with a partner. Pretend to be Doctor Oliech and Doctor Mutua from Exercise 12. Discuss Major Mutua health conditions. Role-play the dialogue from Exercise 12.

14. Match the questions and answers. When you have finished, check your answers with the answer key.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. Unasikia aje? | 1. Ndiyo, nimepigwa risasi kwa mkono. |
| B. Ni nini mbaya na wewe? | 2. Nina sikia udhaifu na kizunguzungu. |
| C. Unasikia aje? | 3. Jeraha yangu inatoka damu. |
| D. Je, unasikia maumivu? | 4. Tumbo yangu inaniuma. |
| E. Ni wapi unaumwa? | 5. Ndiyo, nina maumivu kifuani. Siwezi kupumua. |
| F. Umeumia? | 6. Ndiyo, vidonge vyaa kuzuia maumivu. |
| G. Unameza dawa yoyote. | 7. Nasikia vibaya sana. |



15. What do you hear? Listen to the speaker and mark the statement that you hear. Check your answers with the answer key.

1. A. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and a pain in my arm.
B. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and a pain in my leg.
C. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and a pain in my neck.

2. A. How do you feel? I don't feel well. I have a chest pain.
B. How do you feel? I don't feel well. I feel dizziness.
C. How do you feel? I don't feel well. I can't breathe.

3. A. Is there a doctor here? This man just had a heart attack.
B. Are you a doctor? This man just had a heart attack.
C. I am a doctor. This man just had a heart attack.



End-of-Lesson Tasks

1. Please answer the following questions in Kiswahili:

- A. What is your normal pulse?
- B. What is your normal blood pressure?
- C. Are you allergic to any medications?
- D. Have you ever had a head injury?
- E. Have you ever has a heat stroke?

2. Work with a partner or in a small group. Look at the picture and tell in Kiswahili what you think had happened with a patient. You might want to mention the following things: Is the patient a man or a woman? What is his/her age? Is he/she a soldier? Is he/she wounded? Is he/she injured? Is he/she in pain? Does he/she have bleeding? Does he/she have a fever? Will he/she need to stay in the hospital? Does he/she have high blood pressure? Does he/she have chest pain? Is he/she having a heart attack? Can he/she breathe? Will he/she need CPR? Is he/she allergic to the medications? Does he/she take any medications?



Vocabulary list

Aspirin	Asprin
Bandage	Bendeji
Band-aid	Plasta
Bleeding	Toka damu
Brain	Ubongo
Breathing	Kupumua
Cancer	Kansa
CPR	CPR
Cut	Kata/Katwa
Diabetes	Ugonjwa ya sukari
Dressing	Bendeji
ER	Hospaitali
Gunshot wound	Jerahya ya risasi
Head injury	Jerahya ya kichwa
Heart	Moyo
Heart attack	Shtuko ya moyo
Heart disease	Ugonjwa wa moyo
Heat stroke	Ugonjwa ya kuhusiana na joto.
High blood pressure	Presha ya damu iko juu sana
I am allergic to.../	Nina mzio ya...?
Are you allergic to...	Je, una mzio ya....?
Injured	Jeruhiwa
Injury	Jerahya
Kidney	Figo
Liver	Maini
Lungs	Pafu
Organs	Ogani
Painkillers	Vidonge vya kuzuia uchungu
Penicillin	Penisilin
Pulse	Papo
Sterile	Tasa
To die	Ku fariki
To stay	Ku kaa
Wound/	Jerahya
Wounded	Mwenye jeraha

Answer Key

1.



1

This man has an injured arm.

2



This woman has a wound on her arm.

3



4

This man has a wounded leg.



This man has a neck injury.

2.

A – 3, B – 4, C – 1 and 2, D – 1.

6.

1. This soldier has an injured leg.
2. This man didn't wear his hat. It was very hot today. Now he has a heat stroke.
3. This man has a dressing on his wounded arm.

7.

These are bandages and band-aids. You need them to make a dressing for a cut or wound. They have to be sterile.

8.

Nitahitaji bendeji za kubandika na plasta. Pia nitahitaji vidonge vyatukinga maumivu.

10.

- A. Ubongo
- B. Figo
- C. Moyo
- D. Pafu
- E. Maini

12.

Doctor Mutua: What is the matter with Major Wafula?

Doctor Oliech He had a heart attack.

Doctor Mutua: What symptoms does he have now?

Doctor Oliech: He doesn't have chest pain, headache, or dizziness. He feels weakness.

Doctor Mutua: Blood pressure?

Doctor Oliech: It's normal now: 140 over 80.

Doctor Mutua: Is he allergic to any medications?

Doctor Oliech: Yes, he is allergic to penicillin. He is taken aspirin now.

Doctor Mutua: Does he have diabetes or cancer? Does he smoke?

Doctor Oliech: No, he doesn't.

Doctor Mutua: Heart diseases or heart attack in his family?

Doctor Oliech: Yes, his father died three years ago from heart disease.

Doctor Mutua: Well, I think he has to stay in the hospital for a few days.

14.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. How do you feel? | 7. I feel really bad. |
| A. Unasikia aje? | 7. Nasikia vibaya sana. |
| B. What is the matter with you? | 3. My wound is bleeding |
| B. Ni nini mbaya na wewe? | 3. Jeraha yangu inatoka damu. |
| C. What do you feel? | 2. I feel weakness and dizziness. |
| C. Unasikia aje? | 2. Nina sikia udhaifu na kizunguzungu. |
| D. Are you in pain? | 5. Yes, I have a chest pain. I can't breath. |
| D. Je, unasikia maumivu? | 5. Ndiyo, nina maumivu kifuani. Siwezi kupumua. |
| E. Where does it hurt? | 4. My stomach hurts. |
| E. Ni wapi unaumwa? | 4. Tumbo yangu inaniuma. |
| F. Are you injured? | 1. Yes, I have a gunshot injury in my arm. |
| F. Umeumia? | 1. Ndiyo, nimepigwa risasi kwa mkono. |
| G. Are you taking any medication? | 6. Yes, painkillers. |
| G. Unameza dawa yoyote. | 6. Ndiyo, vidonge vyatukinga maumivu. |

15.

1. A. What are your symptoms? I have a fever and a pain in my arm.

Dalili zako ni nini? Nina homa na maumivu ya mkononi.

2. B. How do you feel? I don't feel well. I feel dizziness.

Unasikia aje? Sisikii vizuri. Nasikia kizunguzungu.

3. C. I am a doctor. This man just had a heart attack.

Mimi ni daktari. Huyu mwanamme amepata shtuko ya moyo.