

2017

# English for Swahili Speakers



2017 Bikobiko Mto

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## ABOUT THIS BOOK

Written by an experienced ESL Instructor, this handy guidebook is designed for people who already have a basic grasp of English but want to improve as well as those who are learning English for the first time. The chapters of this book cover topics of the real English environment for the learner: making friends, basic skills, driving, dining out, dealing with money, home life, emergency situations, doctor visit, handling a job interview and more. Hundreds of phrases and bilingual vocabulary terms used in real-life ways build your understanding of every day English.

The book includes grammar notes that help you to learn grammar in a quick and easy way.

Thank you so much for making time to go through this book. I hope you will enjoy reading it.

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# Chapter 1

## People: watu

### 1. INTRODUCTION: UTAMBULISHO

#### Name [Neim]: Jina

Hello, my name is BIKOBIKO, Mto: *Hujambo* , naitwa BIKOBIKO, Mto

What is your name? *Jina lako nani?*

My name is ELIAS, Choma: *Jina langu ni ELIAS, Choma*



#### Age [ej]: Umri

How old are you? *Una Umri gani?*

I am 28 years old. *Nina miaka 28*

I'm 28. *Nina miaka 28*

#### From [from]: Unakotokea

Where are you from? *Unatokea wapi?*

I am from DRC, I am from Tanzania: *Natokea DRC, Natokea Tanzania*

#### Language [langweji]: Lugha

What languages do you speak? *Unaongea Lugha gani?*

I speak Swahili, Ebembe, French, English and I am learning Spanish: *Naongea Kiswahili, Kibembe, Kifaransa, Kingereza na najifunza Kihispania*

#### Family [family]: Familia

How many people are in your family? *Kuna watu wangapi katika familia yako?*

There are four people in my family: *Kuna watu wane katika familia yangu*

#### Likes:

What do you like? *Unapenda kitugani?*

I like football, music, cinema, reading books and traveling. *Napendelea mpira wa miguu, muziki, sinema, kusoma vitabu na kusafiri*

I like dancing and jogging. *Napendelea kucheza na kukimbia*

What is your favorite (food, subject, car, etc.)? *Ni kitu gani unakipendelea sana? Chakula, somo, gari, n.k*

My favorite food is pasta and fish. *Chakula nikipendeleo sana ni tambi na samaki*

My favorite subject is Biology *Somo nilipendalo sana ni Baiolojia*

My favorite artists are Mike Kalambay and Christina Shusho. *Wasanii niwapendao sana ni Mike Kalambay na Christina Shusho*

## Jobs: **Kazi**

What do you do? *Unafnya kazi gani?*

Which job do you do? *Unafnya kazi gani?*

- I am an ESL Instructor : *Mimi ni Mwalimu wa Kingereza kama lugha ya pili*
- I am a Mechanic : *Mimi ni fundi mekaniki*
- I am an Accountant : *mimi ni mhasibu*
- I am a Hotel Housekeeper : *mimi ni mfanya usafi wa hotelini*
- I am a Nursing Aid : *mimi ni nesi*
- I am an Electrician: *mimi ni fundi umeme*

## Monologue: **Maongezi ya mtu mmoja**

(Practice this monologue alone to introduce yourself. The bolded sections are replaceable: *Jaribu maongezi binafsi haya kwa namna yako. Maneno yaliyo kote yanaweza kubadilishwa*)

Hello, my name is **Bikobiko Mto.** : *Hujambo. Naitwa Bikobiko Mto*

I am from **DRC** in Central Africa. : *Nimetokea DRC katika Africa ya kati*

I am **27** years old. I will turn 28 in two weeks: *Nina Umri wa miaka 27: Nitaeneza miaka 28 ndani ya wiki mbili.*

I speak **Kibembe, Swahili, French, English** and I am learning **Spanish**: *Naongea Kibembe, Kiswahili, Kifaransa, Kingereza na najifunza Kihispania.*

I live in a single parent family. My father died when I was 2 years old: *Ninaishi katika familia ya mzazi mmoja. Baba yangu alifariki nilipokuwa na mri wa miaka 2.*

My young sister, Bahati, lives with my mother: *Dada yangu mdogo Bahati anaishi na mama yangu.*

## 2. GREETINGS: **SALAMU**

### Dialogue

**Person1:** Hello. *Hujambo*

**Person 2:** Hi .*Sijambo*

**Person1:** How are you? *Habari yako?*

**Person 2:** I'm good, thanks. How are you? *Nzuri, asante.Habri yako?*

**Person1:** I 'm not too bad. *Si mbaya*

**Person 2:** My name is Bikobiko. What's your name? *Naitwa Bikobiko. Unaitwa nani?*

**Person 1:** My name is Eugenie. Nice to meet you. *Naitwa Eugenie.Nafurahi kukutana nawe*

**Person 2:** Nice to meet you, too. Where do you live? *Nafurahi kukutana nawe pia. Unaishi wapi?*

**Person 1:** I live in Fizi. Where are you from? *Niashi Fizi. Unatokea wapi?*

**Person 2:** I'm from USA. *Natokea Marekani*

**Person 1:** Goodbye Bikobiko. It's been nice meeting you. *Kwa heri Bikobiko.Ilipendeza kukutana nawe*



Greeting

**Person 2:** You too. Bye Eugenie. *Nami pia. Kwa heri Eugeni*

**Some common greeting: Salamu za kawaida**

Good morning [gud moning]: *Habari za asubui*

Good afternoon [gud aftenun] : *habari za mchana*

Good evening [gud ivning]: *habari za jioni*

Hello: *Hujambo*

Hi: *Hujambo*

Hey: *Hujambo*

How are you? : *Habari yako?*

*Fine, Thanks or Fine Thank you: Nzuri, Asante*

How are you doing? : *Unaendeleaje?*

*Well, thanks: Vizuri, Asante*

How is it going? *Mambo yanaendaje?*

*Not bad: Si mbaya*

What's up? : *Mambo vipi?*

*Nothing much: .Kawaida*

**Note:** In the US, “Hi” is a formal way of greeting people. In Great Britain, “How do you do?” means, “I am happy to meet you” while in the US, this often means, “How are you doing?”

**3. FAREWELLS: MISEMO YA KUAGANA/KUTAKA KUONDOKA**

I'm glad to see you again. *Nafurahi kukuona tena*

I'm happy to see you. *Nafurahi kukutana nawe*

It has been nice meeting you. *Ilikuwa Vizuri kukutana nawe*

It's great to see you again. *Ni Vizuri sana kukuona mara tena*

Nice to see you. *Ni Vizuri kukuona*

Nice to meet you. *Ni Vizuri kukutana nawe*

I'm so glad we ran into each other. *Nimefurahi sana tumekutana*

Long time no see. *Siku nyingi bila kuonana*

It's been ages. *Umekuwa mda mrefu*

It's been a while. *Umevipita mda*

It's been so long. *Umekuwa mda mrefu*

It's been such a long time. *Umekuwa mda mrefu kiasi hichi*





## GRAMMAR NOTES

### THE BASIC WORD ORDER OF AN ENGLISH SENTENCE

The meaning of an English sentence depends on the word order.

1. We put the subject before the verb and the object after the verb: The cook | burnt | the dinner.
2. Adverbials (How? Where? When?) Usually come after the verb or after the object: He read the note quickly. (How?) I waited at the corner (Where?) until 11:30. (When?)
3. The basic word order of a sentence that is not a question or a command is usually: subject + verb + object + adverbials How? Where? When? For example: I bought a hat yesterday. The children have gone home. We ate our meal in silence.
4. You can also put the time reference at the beginning: Yesterday I bought a hat.

### WISHES: KUTAKIANA HERI

Have a good time! *Uwe na wakati mzuri*

Good luck. *Uwe mwenye bahati*

Break a leg! *Jivinjari*

I wish you well. *Nakutakia mema*

I wish you luck. *Kuwa mwenye bahati*

Have fun. *Jivinjari*

I wish you all the best *Nakutakia mafanikio*

Congratulations. *Hongera*

Best wishes. *Mafanikio mema*

Many happy returns. *Furaha tele zikurudilie*

### During a trip (Wakati wa Safari)

Have a good trip! *Uwe na safari njema*

Bon voyage! *Safari njema*

Safe journey! *Safari njema*

**Best wishes for your birthday! Heri ya siku ya kuzaliwa**

Happy birthday! *Heri ya siku ya kuzaliwa*

**Merry Christmas!/ Happy Easter! Krismas njema/Pasaka njema**

Merry Christmas. *Krismas njema*

Happy Easter. *Pasaka njema*

**Happy holidays: Sikukuu njema**

Season's greetings. *Salaam za majira*

**Best wishes for a Happy New Year! Heri ya Mwaka mpya**

Happy New Year! *Heri ya mwaka mpya*

**I hope you get better soon. Natumahi utakuwa Vizuri upesi**

I hope you'll get better soon. *Natumai utakuwa Vizuri upesi*

I wish you a quick recovery. *Nakutakia kupona haraka*

I hope you'll be on your feet soon. *Natumai utakuwa Vizuri upesi*

Get well soon. *Uwe mwenye afya upesi*

**Cheers! Hongera**

Bottoms up! *Hongera*

Your health! *Kwa afya yako*

To...: To the bride and groom! *Heri ya kuoa na kuolewa*

## GRAMMAR NOTES THE FORMS OF A SENTENCE

A sentence can take any one of four forms: 1. A statement: The shops close/don't close at 7 tonight. 2. A question: Do the shops close at 7 tonight? 3. A command: Shut the door. /Don't shut the door. 4. An exclamation: What a slow train this is!

When we write a sentence, we must begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation mark (!).

### 4. PERSONAL DATA: *TAHARIFA BINAFSI*

Single: *Asiyeowa au kuolewa*

Couple: *Wawili (mme na mke)*

Married: *aliyeowa au kuolewa*

Divorced: *walioachana*

Widow: *mjane (mwanamke)*

Widower: *mjane (mwanaume)*

Baby: *mwana*

Child: *mtoto*

Man: *mwanaume*

Woman: *mwanamke*

Teenager: *Kijana*

Adult: Mtu *mzima*

Senior citizen: INSERT SOMETHING HERE

### Some common phrases and questions: *Misemwa na Maswali ya Kawaida*

What is (what's) your marital status? *Una hali gani ya ndoa?*

I 'm married/I' am a widow. *Nimeolewa/Mimi ni mjane*

How many children do you have? *Una watoto wangapi?*

I have four children. Two girls and two boys. *Nina watoto wane. Wawili wa kike na wawili wa kiume*

My parents are divorced. *Wazazi wangu wameachana*

I live in a single parent family: *katika familia ya mzazi mmoja*

How many people are in your family? *Kuna watu wangapi katika familia yako*

There are four people in my family. My parents, me and my young sister: *Familia yangu ina watu wane. Wazazi wangu, mimi na dada yangu mdogo*

How old is your young sister? *Dada yako mdogo ana Umri gani?*

She is 13 years old: *Ana Umri wa miaka 13*

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### SENTENCES WITH LINKING VERBS LIKE 'BE' AND 'SEEM'

1. Verbs like 'be' and 'seem' are called 'linking verbs'. They cannot have an object. The word we use after be, etc. tells us something about the subject. In grammar, we call this a complement because it 'completes' the sentence by telling us about the subject. For example in the sentences "He is ill" and "She seems tired" etc. the words ill and tired tell us about he and she.

2 A complement may be: 1. an adjective: Frank is clever. 2. a noun: Frank is an architect. 3. an adjective + noun: Frank is a clever architect. 4. a pronoun: This book is mine. 5. an adverb of place or time: The meeting is here. The meeting is at 2.30. 6. a prepositional phrase: Alice is like her father.

## 5. THE FAMILY: **FAMILIA**

### A. Married Couple: **Waliooana**

Husband: **mme**

Wife: **mke**

Ex-husband: **mme wa zamani**

Ex-wife: **mke wa zamani**



*Married Couple*

### B. Parents and Children: **Wazazi na Watoto**

Father: **baba**

Mother: **mama**

Daughter: **binti**

Son: **mwana**

### C. Grandparents and Grandchildren: **Wazakuu, Wajukuu wa kike na wa kiume**

Grandfather: **babu**

Grandmother: **bibi**

Granddaughter: **mjukuu wa kike**

Grandson: **mjukuu wa kiume**

### D. Siblings: **Ndugu wa Damu**

Sister: **dada**

Brother: **kaka**

### E. Other relatives: **Ndugu wengine**

Aunt: **shangazi/mama mdogo/mke wa mjomba/ma mkubwa**

Uncle: **mjomba/bamdogo/bamkubwa**



*Family*

Niece: *mwipwa wa kike*

Nephew: *mwipwa*

Cousins: *binahamu/mtoto wa bamdogo/motto wa mkubwa*

#### F. In-laws: *Wakwe*

Father-in-law: *Baba mkwe*

Mother-in-law: *Mama mkwe*

Daughter-in-law: *Mkwe wa kike*

Son-in-law: *Mkwe wa kiume*

Sister-in-law: *Shemeji wa kike*

Brother-in-law: *Shemeji wa kiume*

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Greetings

- **How's tricks?** How are things  
I haven't seen you in a while. **What's the haps?**
- **Where have you been hiding?** Where have you been?  
Wow, Suzan, I haven't seen you in two months? **Where have been you hiding?**
- **Welcome with open arms:** be very happy to see someone.  
When his sister came home from college, his parents **welcomed her with open arms.**
- **Tied up:** busy  
Hey, Sara, I'm glad you called! I'd love to join you for coffee, but I'm **tied up** until lunchtime.
- **What's happening?** What's new?  
It's good to see you, Marcus. **What's happening?**

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### THE SIMPLE SENTENCE: DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

##### SUBJECT + VERB + INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT: 'SHOW ME THAT PHOTO'

1. We can use two objects after verbs like give and buy. Instead of: Give the book to me, we can say: Give me the book. Instead of: Buy the book for me, we can say: Buy me the book.
2. Some verbs combine with TO: bring, give, lend, pay, post, sell, send, show, tell, and write: Bring that book to me. Bring me that book.
3. Other verbs combine with FOR: buy, choose, cook, cut, do, fetch, find, get, and make, order: Please order a meal for me. Please order me a meal.
4. We can put it and them after the verb: Give it to me. Buy them for me. Do it for me. With e.g. give and buy, we can say: Give me it. Buy me them. (But not 'Do me it') We say: Give it to John. Buy them for John. (Not Give John it. Buy John them.)

## Introducing family members: *Kuwatambulisha wanamemba wa familia*

### Some common phrases: *Misemwa ya Kawaida*

- I would like you to meet...*Ningependa ukutane na..*
- Would you like to meet... ?*Je ungependa kukutana na...?*
- This is my...*Huyu ni...*
- Meet my...*Kutana na...*

### Dialogue: *Mazungumzo*

Person 1: Hello Esta, I would like you to meet my daughter Bahati. *Hujambo Esta. Ningependa ukutana na binti yangu Bahti.*

Bahati, this is Madam Esta. *Bahiti huyu ni Esta*

Person 2: Nice to meet you. *Nafurahi kukutana nawe*

Person 3: Nice to meet you, too. *Nafurahi kukutana nawe pia*

### DAILY ROUTINES: *RATIBA YA KILA SIKU*

- Wake up: *Amka*
- Get up: *Simama*
- Wash your face: *kunawa uso*
- Rinse your face: *Kusafisha uso kwa maji safi*
- Dry your face/yourself: *kukausha uso/mwili*
- Brush your teeth: *Kupiga mswaki*
- Take a shower: *Kuoga*
- Shave: *kunyoa*
- Get dressed: *kuvaa*
- Comb your hair: *kuchanua nywele*
- Put on make-up: *kujipodaa*
- Eat breakfast: *kula kiamsha kinwa*
- Have a cup of coffee: *Kunywa kikombe cha chai*
- Got to work: *kwenda kazini*
- Watch TV: *Kutazama televisheni*
- Read (the paper): *kusoma gazeti*
- Listen to the radio: *kusikiliza radio*
- Take a bath: *kuoga*
- Brush your hair: *kuchana nywele*
- Go to bed: *kupanda kitandani*
- Sleep: *kulala*



Wake up



Take a shower



Eat breakfast

### Some common questions and Answers: **Maswali na majiba ya kawaida**

What do you do in the morning/afternoon/evening? **Unafanya nini asubui/mchana/jioni**

- I wake, brush my teeth, wash my face every day: **naamka, napiga mswaki, naosha uso wangu**
- My wife used to put on make up every day: **mke wangu huwa anazoea kujipodoa kila siku**
- I always eat breakfast at 7:00 A.M and go to work at 7:15: **Kwa kawaida huwa nakula chakula cha asubui saa 7:00 asubui na kwenda kazini saa 7:15 asubui**
- Sometimes I take a cup of coffee and samosa for my breakfast: **wakati mwingine nakunywa kikombe cha kahawa na sambusa kama chakula cha asubui.**
- I eat lunch at 1:30 at my work place: **Ninakulaga chakula cha mchana saa 1:30 mchana eneo langu la kazi**
- I like reading newspaper or watch TV after lunch: **Napenda kusoma magazeti au kutazama TV baada ya chakula cha mchana.**
- I always go to bed at 9:30 PM: **Mara kwa mara huwa naenda kulala saa 9:30 usiku.**

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### VERB + OBJECT + 'TO' + NOUN OR PRONOUN: 'EXPLAIN IT TO ME'

1. There are some verbs like 'explain' which do not behave in exactly the same way as 'give'. For example, we can say: Give the book to me, or explain the situation to me. Give me the book. (But not 'Explain me the situation.')
2. We cannot use an indirect object (me) immediately after explain. We can only have: verb + object + 'to'. He explained the situation to me. He confessed his crime to the court.
3. Other verbs like explain and confess are: admit, announce, declare, demonstrate, describe, entrust, introduce, mention, propose, prove, repeat, report, say, suggest.

#### THE TWO MEANINGS OF 'FOR'

1. We can use for after all verbs which have two objects
2. When we use for after verbs normally followed by to (give, post, read, sell, show, tell, etc.) it can mean 'instead of': I'll post it for you. (= to save you the trouble)
3. When we use for after verbs normally followed by for (buy, choose, do, find, keep, order, etc.) the meaning depends on the context. It can mean 'for someone's benefit'. Mother cooked a lovely meal for me. (= for my benefit, for me to enjoy) It can mean 'on someone's behalf or instead of': I'll cook the dinner for you. (On your behalf or instead of you -to save you the trouble)

### EXPRESSIONS OF ABILITY: **MISEMO YA KUONYESHA UWEZO**

#### 1. Standard:

Do you **know how to** work this machine? **Je unajua jinsi ya kuendesha mashine hii?**

I'll **be able to** do it? **Nitaweza**

I **can** drive: **Naweza kuendesha gari**

I **managed to** work the machine: **nilifanikiwa kuendesha ile mashine**

I **succeeded in** working it **Nilifaniliwa kuiendesha**

He's (very) **good** in maths: *Yuko vizuri sana katika hisabati*

## 2. Formal:

I **am able to** drive: *Naweza kuendesha gari*

I'm (perfectly) **capable of** driving: *Nina uwezo wa kuendesha gari*

I **was able to** say it: *Ningetaka kusema hivo*

It's **possible to** see the sea from here: *Inawezekana kuona bahari kutoka hapa*

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### NOUN

A noun is a word used to name a person, place or thing.

#### 1. Kinds of nouns: There are:

**Proper noun:** name of some particular person or place. E.g. Bikobiko, Fizi, Kinshasa, Washington

**Common noun:** name of kind or class of people or things. E.g.: Man, woman, bird

**Collective noun:** name of a number or collection of people or things.

E.g.: Fleet (ships), Army (Soldiers), Crowd (people), Flock (birds).

**Abstract noun:** name of a quality, action or state

Quality: Goodness, kindness, witness, hardness, brightness, honesty, wisdom, bravery

Action: Laughter, theft, movement, judgment

State: Childhood, boyhood, youth, slavery, death, poverty

Countable: names of things or people we can count: E.g.: Book, apple, boy, doctor, pastor, musician

Uncountable: names of things we cannot count: E.g.: Milk, oil, gold, money, sugar

# Chapter 2

## Housing: makazi

Dialog: Talking about places to live ( *kuzungumzia mahali pa kuishi*)

Person 1: I am lost. I speak a little English *Nimepotea.Naongea Kingereza kidogo*

Person 2: What is your native language? *Ni ipi lugha yako ya asili?*

Person 1: I speak kibembe *Naongea kibembe*

Person 2: Where do you live? *Unaishi wapi?*

Person 1: I live at 432 Main Street, Chicago IL *Naishi 432 Main Street, Chicago IL*

Person 2: Do you live in an apartment building *Je Unaishi kwenye nyumba gorofa*

Person 1: Absolutely, I live in apartment C on the third floor *Bila shaka naishi kwenye nyumba ya gorofa namba C. Kwenye gorofa la tatu*

### GRAMMAR NOTES:

#### NOUN

#### 2. Gender

1. **Masculine gender:** noun that denotes a male person or animal.

E.g.: man, Horse, sun, summer, death, Time, King, Cock, Gander, Nephew, Wizard

2. **Feminine gender:** noun that denotes a female person or animal.

E.g.: Woman, mare, moon, spring, Queen, hen, goose, niece, witch

3. **Common gender:** a noun that denotes either a male or female person

E.g.: Parent, child, friend, pupil, servant, thief, relation, enemy, cousin, person, orphan, student, baby, neighbor

4. **Neutral gender:** a noun that is neither male nor female (things without life)

E.g.: Book, room, tree, laptop

#### PLACE TO LIVE: APARTMENT AND HOUSES: **ENEO LA KUISHI NA MAJUMBA**

##### 1. HOUSE **NYUMBA**

Window: *dirisha*

Shutter: *Mlango wa dirisha*

(Front) door: *mlango wa mbele*

##### 2. DUPLEX **DUPLEKSI**

(Front) yard: *uwanja wa mbele ya nyumba*

Walkway: *sehemu ya kupitia*

Screen door: *Mlango*



*Places to live*



### 3. RANCH HOUSE : RENCHI

Gutter: mfereji wa kupitisha maji wa paa  
Drainpipe: Bomba la kupiisha maji la paa  
Fence: Fensi  
Driveway: Njia ya kuendeshea gari  
Roof: Paa  
Mailbox: sanduku la barua  
Garage: gereji  
Chimney: Bomba la kutokea moshi  
Satellite dish: antenna ya setelaiti  
TV antenna: antena ya elevisheni

### 4. FRONT DOOR: MLANGO WA MBELE

Knocker: kifaa cha kugongea mlango  
Doorbell: Kengele ya malngoni  
Intercom: Swichi ya kugonga mlango  
Doorknob: Kitasa

### 5. TOWNHOUSE: NYUMBA ZA MJINI

### 6. APARTMENT BUILDING: GOROFA

Fire escape: Pandangazi ya kupitia wakati wa hathari ya moti  
Balcony: Roshani

### Dialogue: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Welcome to our home. Please come in: *Karibu nyumbani kwetu. Tafadhali ingia*

Person 2: Thank you. It's nice to meet you again: *Asante.Ni vizuri kukutana nawe tena.*

Person 1: Nice to meet you too. Please have a seat: *Ni vizuri kukutana nawe pia. Tafadhali keti*

Person 2: Thank you. This is for you: *Asante. Hii hapa ni kwa ajili yako*

Person 1: Wow! It looks delicious. Thanks a lot: *Vizuri sana. Inaonekana kuwa tamu. Asante sana*

Person 2: You are welcome: *Usijali*

### GRAMMAR NOTES:

#### NOUN

#### Feminine of nouns

There are three ways of forming the feminine of nouns

##### 1. By using an entirely different word:

Bachelor:spinster/Boy:girl/brother:sister/Buck:doe/Bull(ox):cow/Bullock:helter/Hart:roe/Horse:mare/  
Husband:wife/King:queen/Lord:lady/Man:woman/Monk:nun/Cock:hen/Daddy:mommy/Drake:duck/  
Gander:goose/Gentleman:lady/Nephew:neice/Sir:madam/Son:daughter/Uncle:aunt/Wizard:witch

##### 2. By adding a syllable (-ess, -ine, -trix, -a, etc.)

Baron:baroness/Giant:giantess/Heir:heiress/Host:hostess/Jew:jewess/Lion:lioness/Manager:manageress/Mayor:mayoress/Patron:patroness/Peer:peeress/poet:poetess/priest:priestess/prophet:prophetess/Shepherd:shepherdess/Steward:stewardess/

In the following –ess is added after dropping the vowel of the masculine.

Actor: actress/Founder: foundress/Duke: duchess/Emperor: empress/Sorcerer: sorceress

### 3. By placing a word before or after the masculine

Grandfather: grandmother/great-uncle great aunt/Manservant: maidservant/Landlord: landlady/milkman: milk woman/peacock: peahen/Salesman: saleswoman/washerman: washerwoman

### Dialogue: **Mazungumzo**

Person 1: Welcome to your new home: *karibu kwenye nyumba yako mpya*

Person 2: Thank you so much: *asante sana*

Person 1: This house has two bedrooms, one kitchen, one dining room, one living room, two bathrooms, and one store: *Nyumba hii ina vyumba viwili vya kulalia, jiko moja, chumba kimoja cha kulia chakula, sebule moja, vyoo na bafu mbili na gala moja.*

Person 2: Oh yeah, this bed is too big. I like it but the heating and lights are not working: *Ndio, chumba hiki ni kikubwa lakini mtambo wa kubadili hali joto na taa havifanyi kazi.*

Person 1: Worry not. We will call the electrician to fix everything by tomorrow: *Usihofu. Tutamuita fundi umeme kuja kuvirekebisha hapo kesho.*

Person 2: That will be ok. Thank you: *Itakuwa vizuri. Asante*

Person 1: Good bye, see you tomorrow: *Kwa heri, tutaonana kesho*

Person 2: Bye. It has been nice meeting you: *Kwa heri ilikuwa vizuri kukutana nawe*

### THE KITCHEN: **JIKO**

#### Dialog:

Person 1: Hello Bahati, what are you doing in the kitchen? *Bahati, Unafanya nini jikoni?*

Person 2: I am cooking mom! Napika mama

Person 1: You should do in a hurry. Won't you go to school today? *Unatakiwa kufanya haraka. Kwani Hutoenda shule leo?*

Person 2: I will. Just in a few minutes I'll be done: *Nitaenda. Ndani ya dakika chache nitamaliza*

Person 1: Great, we are waiting for the meal: *Vizuri, tunasubiria chakula*

Person 2: Good, soon it will be ready for you: *Vizuri, kitakuwa tayari kwa ajili yenu upesi*

#### Vocabulary

Freezer: *Friza*

Refrigerator: *Friji*

Faucet: *Bomba*

Counter/counter top: ADD SOMETHING HERE

Sink: *Sinki*

Cupboard/cabinet: *Kabati*

Stove: *Jiko*

Oven: *Oveni*



Burner: [Jiko](#)  
 Dishwasher: [Mashine ya kuosha vyombo](#)  
 Microwave (oven): chombo cha kupikia kupitia mawimbi ya umeme  
 Cookbook: [Kitabu cha upishi](#)  
 Storage jar: Glasi ya kuhifazia vitu  
 Spices: [Viungo](#)  
 Spice rack: chombo cha kuhifadhia viungo  
 Dishwashing liquid: [Sabuni ya kuoshea vyombo](#)  
 Trash can/garbage can: [Ndoo ya kuwekea uchafu](#)

## KITCHEN EQUIPMENT: [VIFAA VYA JIKONI](#)

Wok: [Pano kubwa](#)  
 Ladle: [upawa/mkamusi](#)  
 Pot: [Sufuria](#)  
 Pot holder: [kitambaa cha kushikia sufuria](#)  
 Cookie sheet: [vitumbua](#)  
 Tea kettle: [Jagi ya kuchemsha chai](#)  
 Knife: [kisu](#)  
 Cutting board: [ubao wa kukatia](#)  
 Food processor: [Mashine ya kuchanganyia chakula](#)  
 Roasting pan: [kikaango](#)  
 Blender: [Blenda](#)  
 Peeler: [kisu cha kumenyea](#)  
 Garlic press: [kifaa cha kusagia kitunguu swahumu](#)  
 Can opener: [kifaa cha kufungulia kopo](#)  
 Rolling pin: [Mti wa kuoka chapati](#)  
 Siev: [kajungio](#)  
 Steamer: [stima](#)  
 Measuring spoons: [vijiko vya kupimia](#)  
 Grater: [kikwaruzio](#)  
 (Mixing) bowl: [Sahani ya kuchanganyia](#)  
 Measuring cup: [kikombe cha kupimia](#)  
 (Electric) mixer: [Miksa ya umeme](#)  
 Bottle opener: [opena](#)  
 Coffee maker: [Mashine ya kutengeneza kahawa](#)  
 Handle: [mkono wa sufuria](#)  
 Saucepan: [sufuria za kupikia](#)  
 Lid: [mfuniko wa sufuria](#)  
 Frying pan: [kikaango](#)



## THE BATHROOM: [BAFU](#)

Shower: [bomba ya manyunyu](#)  
 Shower curtain: [pazia ya bafuni](#)  
 Mirror: [kioo](#)  
 Shelf: [rafu/kichanja](#)



Bathtub: **bafu**  
Tile: **taili**  
Toilet: **choo**  
Bath mat: **taulo ya bafuni**  
Laundry basket/hamper: **kitunga cha kuwekea nguo chafu**  
Cup: **kikombe**  
Toothpaste: **dawa ya meno**  
Toothbrush: **mswaki**  
Toothbrush holder: **kibebela mswaki**  
Shaving cream: **krimu ya kushevia**  
Shaving brush: **brushi ya kushevia**  
Razor: **wembe**  
Soap: **sabuni**  
Soap dish: **kibebela sabuni**  
Medicine cabinet: **sanduku la dawa**  
Towel rack: **kichanja cha kuwekea taulo**  
Wash cloth: **kitambaa cha kupangusia**  
Hand towel: **taulo ya mkononi**  
Bath towel: **taulo ya bafuni**  
Faucet: **bomba**  
Sink: **sinki**  
Toilet paper: **karatasi ya chooni**  
Box of tissues: **boksi ya tishu**

## EXPRESSIONS OF ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION: **MISEMO ISIYOKUWA YA MKAZO**

We won't have to show our passports: *hatutohitajika kuonyesha pasi zetu za kusafiria*  
Don't feel obliged to accept: *Usihisi kulazimika kukubali*  
You are not obliged to learn to drive: *Hujalazimishwa kujifunza kuendesha*  
You needn't / You don't have to come if you don't want to: *Huhitaji kuja kama hutaki*  
It's not necessary (for you) to speak Kibemba: *Si muhimu kwako kuongea Kibemba*  
We didn't have to / it wasn't necessary for us to wear smart clothes: *Hatukuhitajika kuvaa nguo nzuri*

## THE BEDROOM: **CHUMBA CHA KULALIA**

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: What time do you go to bed? **Unalala mda gani?**  
Person 2: I always go to bed at 10:15 p.m. What about you? **Mara kwa mara nalala saa nne na robo usiku. Vipi kuhusu wewe?**  
Person 1: I normally go to bed at 9:30 p.m: **Kwa kawaida huwa naenda kulala saa tatu na nusu usiku**  
Person 2: Do you have your own bed room or you share with your brother? **Je una chumba chako cha kulala mwenyewe au unachangia na Ndugu yako?**  
Person 1: I have my own bedroom: **Nina chumba cha kulala changu mwenyewe.**  
Person 2: You are very lucky. I share with my young brother: **Una bahati wewe. Mimi nachangia na mdogo wangu.**

Person 1: Good.I'll see you tomorrow. Have a good night: [Vizuri.Nitakuona kesho. Uwe na usiku mwema](#)

Person 2: The same your way: [Na kwako pia](#)

Curtains: [pazia](#)

Lamp: [taa](#)

Nightstand/night table: [Meza dogo ya chumbani](#)

Double bed: [vitanda viwil](#)

Bedsread: [shuka la kufunika kitanda](#)

Carpet: [zuhuria](#)

Pillowcase: [mto](#)

Pillow: [mto](#)

Headboard: [ubao wa upande wa kuwekea kichwa](#)

Twin bed: [Vitanda pacha](#)

Wallpaper: [picha ya ukutani](#)

Closet: [sehem ya kuhifadhia nguo](#)

Drawer: [droo](#)

(Flat) sheet: [shuka](#)

(Fitted) sheet: [shuka](#)

Mirror: [kioo](#)

Dressing table: [meza ya vipodozi](#)

Alarm clock: [saa yenye kengele](#)

Mattress: [godoro](#)



*The bedroom*

## THE LIVING ROOM [SEBULE](#)

Picture: [picha](#)

Picture frame: [fremu ya picha](#)

Fireplace: [tanuru la moto](#)

Planter: [Chombo cha kuwekea mmea](#)

Plant: [mmea](#)

Lamp: [taa](#)

Lampshade: [kipunguza mwanga](#)

Drape: [pazia](#)

Window: [dirisha](#)

Coffee table: [meza ya kunywa kahawa](#)

Throw pillow: [mto wa sofa](#)

Cushion: [mto/takia la sofa](#)

Sofa/couch: [kochi](#)

Armchair: [kiti](#)

Furniture: [Fanicha](#)

Desk: [Meza](#)

Bookcase: [Maktaba](#)

Books: [Vitabu](#)



*The living room*

## THE DINING ROOM CHUMBA CHA KULIA CHAKULIA

Mirror: **Kioo**

Chandelier: **Taa yenye mapambo**

(Dining room) table: **meza ya kulia chakula**

Chair: **kiti**

Teapot: **Birika ya chai**

Paper shaker: **Chombo cha kuwekea pilipili**

Salt shaker: **Chombo cha kuwekea chunvi**

Napkin: **leso**

Napkin ring: **pete ya leso**

Place mat: **Msala wa kuwekea chakula**

Glass: **glasi**



*The dining room*

### A. Dishes

Wine glass: **glasi ya divai**

Bowl: **bakuli**

Plate: **saani**

Cup: **kikombe**

Saucer: **sufuria**

Serving dish: **sahani ya kuhudumia**



*Dishes*

### B. Silverware/ Cutlery

Fork: **uma**

Knife: **kisu**

Tablespoon: **kijiko cha mezani**

Teaspoon: **kijiko cha chai**

## EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION: MISEMO YA KUSTAHAJABU

Cool: **INSERT SOMETHING**

Wow: **vizuri**

She **really knocks me out!** *Kwa kweli amenishangaza kabisa*

He's **the greatest!** *Yeye ni wa ajabu*

### Standard

Bikobiko is **so wonderful/marvelous!** *Bikobiko ni wa ajabu*

This is **really lovely/nice:** *Kwa kweli hii ni nzuri*

It's **unbelievable/amazing!** *Huwezi amini/ hii ni ajabu*

It's **terrific/smashing** *Inatisha/Ni ya kishindo*

It's **great** *Ni nzuri sana*

How **fantastic/beautiful** *Ni nzuri sana kiasi gani*

**Super** *Inapendeza sana*



*Silverware/Cutlery*



## Formal

I really admire him *Namkubali sana*

This is absolutely superb! *Hii ni nzuri sana*

I'm filled with admiration for his honesty *Nimejawa na kuhusudu kuhusiana na uaminifu wake*

I have great admiration for teachers *Ninawahusudu sana waalimu*

## MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Baseball

Lots of idioms are based on sports. Here are a few common ones from baseball:

- **Hit a home run; knock it out of the park:** excel at some task  
Suzan was nervous about performing the song front of an audience, but she **knocked it out of the park!**
- **The home stretch:** coming to the end of a project  
After spending all summer on the business proposal, the team was in **the home stretch** by the time the deadline got close.
- **A ballpark figure:** an estimate  
When they started to plan the party, they didn't know exactly how many people would come, but they had **a ballpark figure.**
- **Throw a curveball:** face an unexpected complication  
Just when Irina thought she had all the expenses for the trip planned, the airline **threw her curveball** by charging a fee for her extra suitcase.
- **Cover all the bases:** make sure there are no problems at any part of a project  
Although she saved her project document on the hard drive of her computer, she decided to **cover all the bases** and save the project to a flash drive too.

## NURSERY AND BABY ACCESSORIES VIFAA VYA MTOTO

Potty chair: *poti ya kujisaidia*

Crib: *Kitanda cha mtoto*

Stuffed animal: *Midoli*

Teddy bear: *Mdoli*

Baby clothes: *nguo za mtoto*

High chair: *Kiti cha mtoto*

Bib: *nguo ya shingoni wakati wa kula*

Pacifier: *kifaa cha kumfanya mtoto asipige kelele*

Baby wipes: *tishu za mtoto*

Spill-proof cup: *Kikombe cha maziwa cha mtoto*

Nipple: *chuchu ya kikombe cha maziwa cha mtoto*

(Baby) bottle: *Kikombe cha maziwa cha mtoto*

Sterilizer: *kifaa cha kuuwa vimelea*

Baby carriage: *Gari ya mtoto*

Stroller: *Gari ya mtoto*

Baby carrier: **kibebela mtoto**  
Car seat: **siti ya gari ya mtoto**

## THE UTILITY ROOM: **CHUMBA CHA VIFAA**

Clothesline: **kamba ya kuanikia nguo**  
Clothespin: **pini za kushikilia nguo**  
Socket: **swichi**  
(Electric) outlet: **swichi**  
Iron: **pasi**  
Washing machine: **mashine ya kuoshea nguo**  
(Tumble) dryer: **mashine ya kukausha nguo**  
Dustcloth: **msala wa kupanguza vumbi**  
Vacuum cleaner: **kivuta vumbi**  
Ironing board: **meza ya kunyoohea nguo**  
Sponge mop: **mopu yenye sponji**  
Broom: **fajio**  
Hanger: **henga**  
Laundry detergent: **sabuni za usafi**  
Mop: **mopu**  
Bucket: **ndoo**  
Laundry Basket: **kitunga cha kuwekea nguo**  
Dustpan: **kifaa cha kuzolea uchafu**  
Brush: **Brashi**  
Scrub brush: **brushi ya kusafishia**  
Clothes rack: **kichanja cha kuanikia nguo**



*The Utility room*



*Broom*



*Vacuum cleaner*



*Iron*

## EXPRESSIONS OF ADVICE, HELP: **MISEMO YA KUSHAURI, MSAADA**

### I. Asking for advice: **kuomba ushauri**

#### 1. Standard

What do you think? *Unafikirije?*

What should I do? *Nifanyeje?*

Do you think I ought to drive? *Je unafikiri kama nilitakiwa kuendesha?*

Would it be/is it a good idea to tell him? *Ni wazo zuri kumwambia*

Tell me what to say *Niambie kipi niseme*

Tell me what I should do *Niambie ni kipi nifanye*

#### 2. Formal

What would you advise me to do? *Ungenishauri nifanye nini?*

### II. Giving advice: **kutoa ushauri**

#### 1. Standard

Why not tell the truth? *Kwa nini usiseme ukweli*

Why don't you phone Salama? *Kwa nini humpigii simu Salama*



*Mop*



**How/what about** calling your sister? *Vipi kuhusu kumpigia dada yako?*

You **should** invite Elias *Ungemualika Elias*

You **shouldn't** work so hard *Usingefanya kazi kwa bidii*

You **ought to** help Msafiri *Ulitakiwa kumsaidia Msafiri*

You **could** ask Faraja *Ungemuuliza Faraja*

**It would be a good idea to** go *Lingekuwa wazo zuri kuondoka*

## 2. Formal

I **suggest** you take a taxi Napendekeza uchukue taxi

I **advise** you **to** leave early *Nakusahuri kuondoka mapema*

I **advise** you **not to** phone her Nakushauri usimpigie simu

**If I were** you, I'd go to the USA, I **wouldn't** go to DRC *Ningekuwa wewe ningienda Marekani, nisingeenda DRC*

You **might** say thank you *Ulitakiwa kusema asante*

**It might be a good idea to** call Msemakweli *Lingekuwa wazo zuri kumpigia simu Msemakweli*

## THE YARD AND GARDEN: UWANJA NA BUSTANI

Umbrella: *mwamvuli*

Patio: *sehemu ya kupumzikia*

(Patio) table: *meza ya eneo la kupumzikia*

(Patio) chair: *kiti cha kupumzikia*

Flowers: *mauwa*

Lawn: *majani ya bustani*

Barbecue: *jiko la kuchomea nayama*

Yard: *uwanja / eneo linalo zunguka nyumba*

Hedge: *Fensi ya mauwa/majani*

Bush: *pori*

Tree: *mti*

Vegetable garden: *bustani ya mbogamboga*

Lounge chair: *kiti cha kulalia*



Garden

## GARDENING: SHUGULI ZA BUSTANINI

Seeds: *mbegu*

Seedling tray: *trei ya kupandia mbegu*

Shed: *Nyumba ndogo ya ndani ya bustani*

Compost: *mbolea*

Rake: *reki*

Fork: *uma*

Shovel/spade: *sepeto*

Hose: *kifaa cha kuzungushia kamba ndefu*

Wheelbarrow: *toroli*

Watering can: *Chombo cha kumwagilia*

Garden shears: *mkasi wa bustanini*

Sprinkler: *mashine cha kumwagilia*

Clippers: **mkasi wa kukata matawi madogomadogo**

Gardening gloves: **glovu za bustanini**

Trowels: **mwiko**

Lawn mower: **mashine ya kukata majani**

Mow the lawn: **kukata majani ya bustanini**

Plant flowers: **kupanda mauwa**

Rake (the) leaves: **kufajia majani yaliyoanguka**

Water the plants: **kumwagilizia mimea**

Dig the soil: **kuchimba udongo**

## GRAMMAR NOTES:

### NOUN

#### Number

There is **singular number**: a noun denoting one person or thing and **plural number**: a noun denoting more than one person or thing.

#### How Plural nouns are formed

The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding –s to the singular

Boy: boys/Girl: girls/Book: books/Pen: pens/cow: cows/desk: desks

Nouns ending in –s, –ch, –sh, or –x take –es in plural

Class: classes/Brush: brushes/branch: branches/kiss: kisses/match: matches/tax: taxes/dish: dishes/watch: watches/box: boxes

Most nouns ending in –o take –es in plural

Buffalo: buffaloes/Potato: potatoes/mango: mangos/cargo: cargoes/volcano: volcanoes/

hero: heroes/echo: echoes

A few nouns ending in –o take –s

Piano: pianos/kilo: kilos/solo: solos/memento: mementos/photo: photos/logo logos/ratio: ratios/stereo: stereos

Nouns ending in –y, preceded by a consonant change the –y turns into –i take –es in plural

Baby: babies/army: armies/lady: ladies/story: stories/city: cities/pony: ponies

The following nouns ending in –f or –fe change –f or –fe into v and adding –es

Thief: thieves/life: lives/loaf: loaves/half: halves/sheaf: sheaves/wife: wives/calf: calves/knife: knives/elf: elves/wolf: wolves/leaf: leaves/shelf: shelves/self: selves

Other nouns ending in –f or –fe add –s

Chief: chiefs/gulf: gulfs/safe: safes/cliff: cliffs/proof: proofs/handkerchief: handkerchiefs

A few nouns change the inside vowel in plural

Man: men/woman: women/goose: geese/mouse: mice/foot: feet/louse: lice/tooth: teeth

A few nouns take –en in plural

Ox: oxen/child: children

Some nouns are used only in the plural

Bellows, scissors, tongs, pincers, trousers, jeans, shorts, pyjamas, annals, thanks, proceeds(of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels

# Chapter 3

## Work/occupations: kazi/shughuli

### Dialog:

Person 1: Hey, my name is Bikobiko. I am an ESL Instructor at CWS/RSC Africa: Mambo, Naitwa Bikobiko, Mimi ni Mwalimu wa ESL katika shirika la CWS/RSC Africa

Person 2: Hi, my name is Elias Choma. Nice to meet you Bikobiko: Poa, Naitwa Elias Choma. Ni Vizuri Kukutana nawe.

Person 1: Nice to meet you, too. What do you do for a living?: Ni Vizuri kukutana nawe pia. Unajishughulisha na nini?

Person 2: I am an Electrician: Mimi ni fundi umeme

Person 1: That's nice. You know I need an electrician. My stove stopped working since this morning: Vizuri. Unajua nahitaji fundi umeme. Jiko langu limeacha kufanya kazi tangu asubui ya leo.

Person 2: Would it be ok to see it before: Je, ingekuwa Vizuri tulione kwanza?

Person 1: Yes, of course. Let's go: Bila shaka. Ebu twende

Person 2: Wait for a while. I am getting ready with my equipment: Subiri kidogo. Naanda vifaa vyangu

Person 1: No problem with that. I'm waiting. Hamna shida kwa hilo. Nasubiri.

### AT HOME/HOUSEWORK: NYUMBANI/KAZI ZA NYUMBANI

Make the bed: Kutandika kitanda

Make breakfast/lunch/dinner: Kuandaa chakula cha asubui/cha usiku

Take the children to school: Kuwapeleka watoto shule

Walk the dog: kumtembeza mbwa

Take the bus to school: kupanda basi kwenda shule

Make a sandwich: kutengeneza sandwich

Load the dishwasher: kuijaza mashine ya kuosha vyombo

Dust: kupanguza vumbi

Mop the floor: Kudeki sakafu

Wash the dishes: kuosha vyombo

Feed the baby: kumlisha mtoto

Sweep the floor: Kufajia sakafu

Vacuum the house: kusafisha sakafu kwa kutumia vacuum

Feed the dog: Kulisha mbwa

Do homework: kufanya kazi ya nyumbani

Pick up the children: Kuwachukua watoto shule

Do the laundry: kuosha nguo

Study: kusoma

Iron the clothes: kupasi nguo

Go shopping: kwenda kufanya manunuzi

## EXPRESSIONS OF AGREEMENT: MISEMO YA UKUBALIFU

### I.TOTAL AGREEMENT: UKUBALIFU ZAIDI

#### 1.Cool

You're dead right: *upo sahihi kabisa*

#### 2.Standard

Exactly: *Ndivyo*

Quite right/true: *Sahihi kabisa/kweli*

#### 3.Formal

I quite agree: *Nakubaliana kabisa*

Absolutely: *Bila shaka*

I couldn't agree more: *Sina linguine la kukubaliana Zaidi*

### II.AGREEMENT: UKUBALIFU

#### 1.Cool

Yeah: *Ndio*

Sure: *Kwa kweli*

That's right: *Hiyo ni kweli*

I agree with you, Bilali: *Nakubaliana nawe Bilali*

#### 2.Standard

Yes: *Ndio*

Of course: *Ndio*

### III.PARTIAL AGREEMENT: UKUBALIFU USIOKAMILIKA

#### 1.Standard

I'm not sure about that: *Sina uhakika na hilo*

Yes, up to a point: *Ndio kwa sehemu fulani*

#### 2.Formal

Yes, to a certain extent: *Ndio kwa sehemu fulani*

### RELUCTANT AGREEMENT: UKUBALIFU WENYE MASHAKA

#### 1.Cool

Well, all right but...: *Vizuri, lakini..*

I'm not sure: *sina uhakika*

#### 2.Standard

I suppose so: *nadhani hivo*

I suppose you're right: *Nadhani upo sahihi*

I can't really disagree with you on that: *Kwa kweli siwezi kukataa uyasemayo*

#### 3.Formal

Well, if you put it like that, I suppose you are right : *Vizuri, kama unaichukulia hivo,nadhani upo sahihi*

## GETTING A JOB: KUPATA KAZI

### Dialog:

Person 1: Hey, Jerome, would you mind looking this over for me?: *Hujambo Jerome. Je utajihisi vibaya Kuniangalizia hapa?*

Person 2: Sure. What is it? *Hamna shida. Ni nini?*

Person 1: My resume. I've decided to apply to be a supervisor at my work place: *Ni wasifu wangu. Nimeamua kuomba nafasi ya Usimamizi katika sehemu ninakofanyia kazi*

Person 2: You spent a lot of time preparing it? *Ulitumia mda mwingi kuiandaa?*

Person 1: Yeah, I just have to give it a shot: *Ndio, nilijaribu.*

Person 2: What about the reference?: *Vipi kuhusu wadhamini?*

Person 1: My supervisor promised to give me a great reference: *Msimamizi wangu ameniahidi kunipa wadhamini.*

Person 2: That's great. Wishing you all the best: *Vizuri. Nakutakia mema*

Person 1: Thanks a bunch: *Asante sana*

Person 2: You are welcome: *Usijali*

### Vocabularies

Application form: *maombi ya kazi*

Resume (CV): *Wasifu*

Cover letter: *Barua ya maombi ya kazi*

Job interview: *maojiano ya kazi*

Job candidate: *mtafuta ajira*

Interviewer: *Mhojaji*

Interviewee: *Mhojiwa*

Job announcement board: *Bango la kutangazia ajira*

Classified: *Tangazo fupi fupi za nafasi za ajira*

Employee: *mwajiriwa*

Employer: *Mwajiri*

Employment: *ajira*

Part-time job: *Kazi ya mda*

Full-time job: *kazi ya mda wote*

Salary: *mshahara*

Volunteer: *mfanyakazi wa kujitolea*



### JOBS 1. AJIRA

Farmer: *Mkulima*

Baker: *Mhoka mikate*

Mechanic: *Fundi mekaniki*

Electrician: *Fundi Umeme*

Painter: *Mchoraji*

Truck driver: *Dereva wa lori*

Gardener: *Mtunza bustani*  
Florist: *Mtunza mauwa*  
Window cleaner: *Muosha madirisha*  
Fisherman: *Mvivu*  
Sanitation worker/garbage collector: *mfanya usafi mkusanya taka*  
Waiter/waitress/server: *mhudumu*  
Carpenter: *Fundi seremala*  
Chef/cook: *Mpishi*  
Butcher: *Mchinja nyama*  
Plumber: *Bwana maji*  
Grocery clerk: *Karani wa duka la mbogamboga*  
Taxi driver/cab driver: *Dereva taksi*  
Bricklayer: *Mtengeneza tofari*

## **JOBS 2**

Veterinarian/vet: *Tabibu wa mifugo*  
Nurse: *mhuguzi*  
Doctor: *Dokta*  
Pharmacist: *Mwana famasia*  
Scientist: *Mwan sayansi*  
Dentist: *Dokta wa meno*  
Police officer: *Afisa wa polisi*  
Teacher: *Mwalimu*  
Judge: *Akimu*  
Lawyer: *Mwana sheria*  
Mail carrier: *Mbeba vifurushi vya posta*  
Firefighter: *Zima moto*  
Professor, lecturer: *Mhadhiri*

## **Dialog: Mazungumzo**

Person 1: Hello my name is Lubula, welcome to Lesa's paper company: *Hujambo, naitwa Lubula, karibu kwenye kampuni ya karatasi ya Lesa.*  
Person 2: Pleasde to meet you, my name is Bruno: *Nafurahi kukutana na wewe. Nitwa Bruno*  
Person 1: Please to meet you too, please sit down: *Nafurahi kukutana nawe pia, tafadhali keti*  
Person 2: Thank you very much: *Asante Sana*  
Person 1: How is you English?: *Vipi kuhusu Kingereza chako?*  
Person 2: I can speak, understand, read and write English very well: *naweza kuongea, kuolewa, kusoma, na kuandika Kingereza Vizuri sana*  
Person 1: When time can you work?: *Unaweza kufanya kazi mda gani?*  
Person 2: I can work Monday through Friday: *Naweaa kufanya kazi kuanzia jumatatu hadi ijuma*  
Person 1: Can you work weekends?: *Je unaweza kufanya kazi siki za wikendi?*  
Person 2: I can work Saturday but I can't work Sunday: *naweza kufaya kazi jumamosi ila siwezi kufanya kazi jumapili.*  
Person 1: What time will you be available for work?: *Mida gani utakuwa tayari kwa ajili ya kazi?*

Person 2: I can work any time: [naweza kufanya kazi mda wowote](#)

Person 1: Well, thank you. We will call you: [Vizuri, asante.Tutakupigia simu](#)

Person 2: Thank you for your time: [Asante kwa mda wako](#)

## GRAMMAR NOTES: NOUN: CASE

There are:

1. **Nominative case:** Noun or pronoun used as subject of a verb
2. **Objective or Accusative case:** Noun or pronoun used as object of a verb
3. **Possessive case:** Shows possession or ownership

### Formation of the possessive case

The possessive case is formed by adding 's to the singular noun

The boy's book, the king's crown

'S is omitted in a few words with many hissing sounds

For conscience' sake/for goodness' sake/for justice' sake/for Jesus' sake /Moses' laws

With plural nouns ending in –s the possessive case takes only an apostrophe

Boys' school/Girls' dormitory/horses' tails

Plural nouns not ending in –s take an –s in possessive case

Men's club/children's books

With nouns or title of several words, the possessive is attached to the last word

The king of Kongo's visit/The Prime Minister of DRC's speech

The possessive sign is put to the latter word of two nouns in opposition or two nouns closely connected

This is Tagore the poet's house/Mureille and Biko's bakery/Bahati and Mary's reign

Each of two more connected nouns implying separate possession must take the possessive sign

Mudimbe's and L.S. Senghor's novels/Godsmith's and Cowper's poems

### Use of possessive case

- 1.The possessive case is chiefly used with living things:

Governor's bodyguard/the lion's mane

- 2.Say: the leg of the table [not the table's leg] The cover of the book [not the book's cover]

- 3.Possessive is used with the names of "personified" objects:

A day's march/a week's holiday/in a year's time/a stone's throw/a foot's length/a pound's weight

## JOBS 3

Computer technician: [Mtahalamu wa Kompyuta](#)

Architect: [Mchora ramani](#)

Accountant: [Mwasibu](#)

Reporter/journalist: [Mtangazaji](#)

Newscaster/anchor: [Mtayarishaji wa habari](#)

Receptionist: [Mpokea wageni](#)  
Factory worker: [Mfanya kazi wa kiwandani](#)  
Travel agent: [Ajenti wa usafiri](#)  
Bank teller: [Mfanyakazi benki](#)  
Real estate agent: [wakala wa kuuza na kununua mali](#)  
Telemarketer: [Mwandaaji wa vipindi vya televisheni](#)  
Photographer: [Mpiga picha](#)  
Model: [mwanamitindo](#)  
Hairdresser: [Msusi](#)  
Artist: [Msanii](#)  
Secretary: [Katibu](#)  
Designer: [Mwan mitindo](#)  
Salesperson: [Mhuzaji](#)



*Office*

## EXPRESSION OF AMUSEMENT: [MISEMO KUJIFURAHISHA](#)

### 1. What you can say when you're laughing: [usemeje pindi unapocheka?](#)

#### Cool

That **really cracks** me **up**! [Hii kweli imenikuna](#)

This is **too much**: [Hii sasa kali](#)

#### Standard

That's **so funny**: [Inachekesha?](#)

That's **really hilarious**! [Hiyo kweli ni kichekesho](#)

#### Formal

How (terrible) **amusing**! [Ona ilivo ya ajabu](#)

### 2. Talking about funny experiences: [Kuongelea kuhusu vichekesho ulivyo wahi kuviishi](#)

#### Cool

I **killed/was killing** myself (laughing): [Nilikufa na cheko](#)

#### Standard

I **nearly died** (laughing)!: [Karibu nife na cheko!](#)

We **were rolling about** (laughing)!: [tulikuwa tunacheko bila kikomo](#)

I **laughed till I cried**: [nilicheka hadi nikalia!](#)

I **was in stitches**!: [Nilicheka sana!](#)

We **had such a good laugh**!: [tulicheka sana!](#)

#### Formal

How (terribly) **funny** it was: [ilikuwa kichekesho](#)

## THE OFFICE: [OFISI](#)

Personal computer/PC: [Kompyuta binafsi](#)

(Desk) lamp: [Taa ya mezani](#)



Desk calendar: **Kalenda ya mezani**  
 Pencil holder: **kishikilia kalamu**  
 Telephone: **simu**  
 Desk: **meza**  
 In box: **barua zinaoingia**  
 Out box: **barua za kwenda nje**  
 Tape/Scotch tape: **soltepu**  
 White out: **wino wa kufutia**  
 Eraser: **kifutio**  
 (Ballpoint) pen: **kalamu**  
 Hole puncher: **kitoboa karatasi**  
 Stapler: **stepla**  
 Rubber band: **Manati ya kubania**  
 Paper clip: **vibanio vya karatasi**  
 Notepad: **kijidaftari**  
 Wastepaper basket: **Ndoo ya kutupia karatsi zisizo na kazi**  
 Datebook: **Dayari**  
 Pencil: **Penseli**  
 Filing cabinet: **Kabati ya faili**  
 Fax machine: **Nukushi**  
 Photocopier: **Mashune ya kopi**



*Office tools*



## **OFFICE ACTIVITIES: KAZI ZA OFISINI**

Greet visitors: **kusalimia wageni**  
 Print a copy: **piga chapa**  
 Work on a computer: **kufanya kazi kwa kompyuta**  
 Answer the phone: **Kupokea simu**  
 Conduct a meeting: **kuendesha kikao**  
 Participate in/attend a meeting: **kuhudhuria kikao**  
 File papers: **Faili**  
 Send a fax/fax a document: **Kutuma kwa nukushi**  
 Send an e-mail: **kutuma barua pepe**  
 Photocopy a letter: **kutoa kopi ya barua**  
 Staple documents together: **kubana kwa stepla**  
 Sign a letter: **Kusaini barua**



*Conduct a meeting*

## **EXPRESSIONS OF APOLOGIE: MISEMO YA KUOMBA MSAMAHA**

### **1. Making apologies: **kuomba msamaha****

#### **Standard**

Sorry! : **Samahani**  
 I'm sorry (so/terribly) sorry. **Nimesikitishwa sana**  
 Sorry! It wasn't my fault! **Samahani halikuwa kosa lako**



*Greeting visitors*

I do apologize: Naomba radhi

I regret what I did: Najutia kile nilicho kifanya

I didn't realize it was so dangerous: Sikujua kama ilikuwa hatari hivo

I had no idea I could hurt him: Sikufikiri kwamba ingelimhumiza

#### Formal

Please excuse me: Tafadhali nisamehe

Please accept my apologies: Tafadhali kubali msamaha wangu

Can you ever forgive me?: Je unaweza kunisamehe?

I do beg your pardon: Naomba unisamehe

How can I make up for this? : INSERT SOMETHING HERE

#### 2. Accepting apologies: kukubali msamaha

That's all right: Ni vizuri

Don't worry: Usihofu

#### Formal

Of course, I forgive you: Bila shaka, nimekusamehe

I accept your apology: nimekubali kukusamehe

### EXPRESSIONS OF ANGER: MISEMO YA HASIRA

#### Cool:

I don't believe it! : Siamini hili

For goodness's sake, stop crying: kwa usalama wako acha kulia

Oh, dam this! : Oh kitu gani hiki?

I'll kill you: nitakuuwa

Just you wait: Sasa subiri

I'll wring/break your neck! : Nitakuvunja shingo

#### Standard

How could you? Umeanzaje?

How dare you! Umethubutuje?

What on earth are you doing? Kitu gani hicho unafanya?

You've gone too far! Umezidisha/Umepita mipaka!

How ridiculous! Upuuzi gani/kichekesho gani?

What a stupid thing to do? Ujinga gani huu kufanya?

This is too much! Hii imepita mipaka!

This is the end /the (absolute) limit! Huu ni mwisho kabisa!

That stupid man! Huo ni ujinga Bwana!

#### Formal

What the devil you think you're doing? Ubaya gani huu unaofanya?

This is the last straw! Hii ni pigo la mwisho

This is going a little too far! Hii sasa imeenda mbali

## IN A WORKSHOP: NDANI YA KARAKANA

### TOOLS: VIFAA

Box cutter: kisu cha kukatia maboksi

Toolbox: boksi ya vifaa

Tape measure: tepu

Saw: msumeno

Hammer: hama/nyundo

Nail: msumari

Power saw: msumeno wa umeme

Plane: Randa mbao

Workbench: meza ya kurandia mbao

Power/ electric drill: kekee ya umeme

(Drill) bit: sindano ya kekee

Screwdriver: bisibisi

Screw: skurubu

Hook: ndoano

Vise: kifaa cha kubana ubao

Sandpaper: kartasi ya kulainisha ubao

Pliers: kifaa cha kukunja/koleo

Wrench: kifaa cha kubania

Ax/axe: shoka

Paintbrush: brashi ya kupakia rangi

(Paint) can: kopo ya rangi

(Paint) rollerpaint: kifaa cha kupakia rangi

(Paint) tray: toroli ya kuwekea kifaa cha kupakia rangi

## IN FACTORY: NDANI YA KIWANDA

Time clock: saa ya kuripoti kuingia na kutoka kazini

Time cards: kadi ya kuripoti kuingia na kutoka kazini

Machine: mashine

Warehouse: gala

Loading dock: Mashine ya kupakia mizigo

Freight elevator: lifti ya kupandisha na kushusha mizigo

Conveyor belt: mkanda wa kusafirisha mizigo

Safety glasses/safety goggles: miwani ya usalama kazini

Fire extinguisher: kifaa cha kuzima moto

First-aid kit: boksi ya huduma ya kwanza

Pallet: kichanja cha kuwekea mizigo

Forklift: lifti aina ya uma

Foreman: Msimamizi

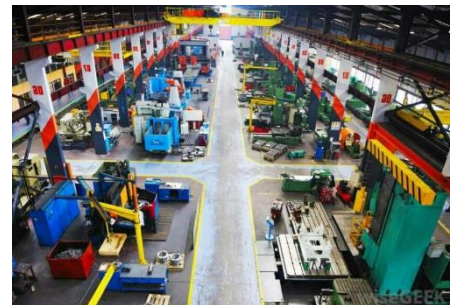
Worker: mfanyakazi

Work station: eneo la kazi

Dolly: Toroli ya kubebea mizigo



*In a workshop*



*Factory*



*Conveyer belt*

## ON A CONSTEUCTION SITE: KWENYE ENEO LA UJENZI

Construction site: Eneo la ujenzi  
Crane: winchi  
Scaffolding: jukwaa la kupandia  
Ladder: panda ngazi  
Construction worker: fundi mwashi  
Hard hat: kofia ya fundi  
Walkie-talkie: simu ya mawasiliano kazini  
Wheelbarrow: toroli  
Tool belt: mkanda wa fundi wa kushikilia vifaa  
Girder: Mhimili  
Hook: kingoe/ndoano  
Excavation site: eneo linalochimbwa  
Dump truck: roli ya kubebea kifusi/uchafu  
Ear protector: kifaa cha kulinda sikio  
Jack hammer: nyundo ya umeme ya kutobolea  
Cement mixer: Mashine ya kuchanganya simenti  
Cement: saruji  
Backhoe: Greada ya kuzolea kifusi  
Front-end loader: trekta ya kupakia kifusi  
Sledge hammer: nyundo  
Brick: tofari  
Trowel: mwiko  
Level: pimamaji  
Pickaxe: sururu  
Shovel: pauro/sepetu

## HOTEL: HOTELI

Hotel: hoteli  
Check-in: eneo la mapokezi  
Front desk: meza ya mapokezi  
Checking out: kuondoka  
Receptionist/desk clerk: Mhudumu anyehusika na mapokezi  
Guest: mgeni  
Bellhop: mbeba/sukuma mizigo  
Suitcase: mizigo  
Restaurant: mgahawa  
Conference room: ukumbi wa mikutano  
Elevator: lifti  
Maid/housekeeper: Mfanya usafi  
Bar: kilabu ya pombe  
Bathroom: bafu  
Room key: Funguo za chumba  
Single (room): Chumba chenye kitanda kimoja  
Double (room): chumba chenye vitanda viwili



Construction Site



Construction tools



Hotel



Hotel Housekeeper



Room servicev: **Huduma ya chakula chumbani**

## Reservation: **Uwekwaji**

I'd like a room, please: **Ningehitaji chumba tafadhali**

Do you have any rooms available?: **Je kuna chumba kilicho tayari?**

I want a room for one person: **Nataka chumba kwa ajili ya mtu mmoja**

I would like a single: **Nahitaji chumba cha kitanda kimoja**

I'd like a twin room: **Nahitaji chumba chenye kitanda pacha**

I would like a twin bed: **Nahitaji vitanda pacha**

I'd like a sea view room: **Nahitaji chumba kinachoangaliana na bahari**

Do you have a sea view room?: **Je una chumba mkabala na bahari**

How much for one night? **Inagarimu ngapi kwa usiku mmoja?**

What is the price per night?: **Inagarimu ngapi kwa usiku mmoja?**

Is breakfast included? **Je kiamsha kinwa kinatolewa?**

Does the price include breakfast?: **Je bei inahusisha na kiamsha kinwa?**

How much for a room including breakfast? : **Ni ngapi chumba pamoja na kiamsha kinwa?**

Is there anything cheaper? : **Je kuna kitu kingine cha bei nafuu?**

Is the service charge included? **Je huduma ya chakula inahusishwa?**

Do you need a deposit? **Unahitaji malipo ya kabla?**

Should I pay a deposit?: **je nilipe malipo ya kabla?**

Do you need my credit card number? **Je unahitaji namba za kadi ya Malipo?**

Should I tell you my credit card number? **Je nikuambie namba ya kadi yangu yamalipo?**

I'll take this room for a week: **Nitakaa chumbani hapa kwa wiki**

I'd like to have this room for a week: **Ningependelea kukaa chumbani hapa kwa wiki moja**

Can you recommend another hotel?: **Je unaweza kupendekeza hoteli nyingine**

Could you please suggest another hotel?: **Je unaweza kupendekeza hoteli nyingine**

## EXPRESSIONS OF APPROVAL: **MISEMO YA UKUBALIFU**

### 1. Entire approval: **Ukubalifu kamili**

#### Cool

Great! **Vizuri sana**

Fantastic **Nzuri sana**

#### Standard

Very good! **Vizuri sana**

Excellent! **Vizuri kabisa**

Well done/Said: **Umefanya vizuri**



Front desk



Bar

That's **wonderful**: **hiyo ni nzuri sana**

How **marvelous**!: **Unajua ilivo ya ajabu**

#### Formal

**What** a marvelous idea!: **wazo gani la ajabu hili?**

I **entirely approve of** your decision: **Nakubaliana kikamilifu na wazo lako**

#### 2. Approval: **ukubalifu**

##### Cool

Yeah!: **ndio**

Fine!: **vizuri**

##### Standard

I **think this is fine**: **Nafikiri hii ni nzuri**

I **approve of** this decision: **Nakubaliana na mahamuzi haya**

#### 3. Mixed feeling: **hisia zilizochangamana**

##### Cool

It's **not bad**: **si mbaya**

It's **all right**: **nin nzuri pia**

I **don't mind**: **sina kinyongo**

##### Standard

This **will do**: **Hii itafaa**

It's **all right**: **Ni nzuri**

I **don't mind** people smoking: **Sina kinyongo watu wakivuta sigara**

I'm **not sure** it's **right**: **Sina uhakika kama ni sahihi**

##### Formal

This is **satisfactory**: **Hii inaridhisha**

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: The house

- **On the house**: something given for free by a restaurant  
When the waiter realized it was my birthday, he said dessert was **on the house**
- **Hit the roof**: get really angry  
Lauren **hit the roof** when she found out her brother borrowed the car without asking her.
- **Drive someone up the wall**: drive someone nuts / crazy  
The Smiths make noise late at night. Their parties **drive the neighbors** up the wall.
- **Bring down the house**: have an audience become very excited  
It was a good concert from the beginning, but when the band played its biggest hit, they **brought down the house**.
- **Go through the roof**: become very high in value  
When the new mall was built in town, prices of homes **went through the roof**.

## DEALING WITH CRIME: KUKABILIANA NA UHALIFU

Suspect: Mshukiwa

Police officer: afisa polisi

Handcuffs: pingu

Jail/prison: jela

Prison officer: afisa wa jela

Inmate: mkazi mwenza

Courtroom: Chumba cha Mahakama

Prosecuting attorney/prosecutor: Mtesaji/mshitaki

Jury: Baraza la waamuzi

Defense attorney: Mshtakiwa

Court reporter: Mwansishi wa mahakama

Witness: shahidi

Judge: akimu

Evidence: ushahidi

Defendant: Mteteaji

### GRAMMAR NOTES:

#### ADJECTIVE

We may define an Adjective as a word used with a noun to add something for its meaning. [Adjective means 'added to.']

**Example:** 1. Eugenie is a clever girl. (Girl of what kind?) 2. I don't like that boy, (Which boy?) 3. He gave me five mangoes. (How many mangoes?) 4. There is little time for preparation. (How much time?)

#### 1. KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

They may be divided into the following classes: **Adjectives of Quality** (or Descriptive Adjectives) show the kind or quality of a person or thing: Kinshasa is a large city. / He is an honest man *Adjectives of Quality answer the question: Of what kind?*

Adjectives formed from Proper Nouns (e.g., French wines, Turkish tobacco, Congolese music etc.) are sometimes called **Proper Adjectives**

**Adjectives of Quantity** show how much of a thing there is:

I ate some rice/He showed much patience/He has little intelligence

**Adjectives of Number** (or Numeral Adjectives) are of three kinds: -

**Definite Numeral Adjectives**, which denote an exact number:

One, two, three, etc. -- These are called **Cardinals**. First, second, third, etc. - These are called **Ordinals**.

Adjectives of Quantity answer the question: How much?

**Indefinite Numeral Adjectives**, which do not denote an exact number:

All, no, many, few, some, any, certain, several.

**Distributive Numeral Adjectives**, which refer to each one of a number:

Each boy must take his turn/Tanzania expects every man to do his duty/every word of it is false.

## 2. Formation of Adjectives

Many Adjectives are formed from Nouns.

(i) Noun: Adjective Boy: boyish/ Fool: foolish /Care: careful

(ii) Some Adjectives are formed from Verbs.

### Verb/Adjective

Tire: tireless / Cease: ceaseless Talk: talkative / Move: moveable

(iii) Some Adjectives are formed from other Adjectives.

### Adjective/Adjective

Tragic: tragical /Black: blackish /Whole: wholesome/ White: whitish Three: threefold /Sick: sickly.

# Chapter 4

## The body: mwili

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Hey Lesa, what is the matter? *Hujambo Lesa, tatizo nini?*

Person 2: I have a headache since this morning. *Naumwa kichwa tangu leo asubui.*

Person 1: Did you call your doctor for help? *Je umempigia Dokta wako kwa ajili ya msaada?*

Person 2: No I went to the pharmacy and bought some pain killers. *Apana nilienda famasi nikanunua vidonge vya kutibu maumivu.*

Person 1: That means you took some pills already? *Unamaanisha umemeza vidonge tayari?*

Person 2: Absolutely yes, hope they will work. *Bila shaka ndio, Natumai vitasaidia*

Person 1: Incase they don't work please call you doctor for more assistance. *Ikiwa havitasaidia tafadhali mpigie dokta wako kwa msaada Zaidi.*

Person 2: Thanks a bunch. *Asante sana*

Person 1: You are welcome. *Karibu*

### PARTS OF THE BODY 1: SEHEMU ZA MWILI

Head: *kichwa*

Arm: *mkono*

Back: *mgongo*

Waist: *kiuno*

Buttocks/backside: *matako*

Leg: *mguu*

Face: *paji la uso*

Chest: *kifua*

Stomach: *tumbo*

Hip: *nyonga*

Hand: *mkono*

Foot: *mguu*

Eye: *Jicho*



Eyebrow: INSERT SOMETHING HERE

Nose: [pua](#)

Mouth: [kinwa](#)

Chin: [kidevu](#)

Hair: [nywele](#)

Ear: [sikio](#)

Lips: [midomo](#)

Neck: [shingo](#)

Nail: [kucha](#)

Thumb: [kidole gumba](#)

Finger: [kidole](#)

Wrist: [kifundo cha mkono](#)

Knee: [goti](#)

Thigh: [paja](#)

Shin: [muundi](#)

Calf: [msuli wa mguu](#)

Ankle: [kifundo cha mguu](#)

Heel: [kisigino](#)

Toe: [kidole cha mguu](#)

## EXPRESSION OF CAUSE: [MISEMO YA SABABU](#)

**Cool:** We came 'cause/cos we knew you were here: [Tumekuja kwa sababu tulijua uko hapa](#)

**Standard:** -**As** I was sick, I didn't go to school: [Kwa vile nilikuwa nahumwa, sikwenda shule](#)

-**Because** he was tired, he went to bed: [Kwa sababu alikuwa amechoka, alipanda kitandani](#)

-**Because of** the rain, he stayed at home: [Kwa sababu ya nvua, alibaki nyumbani](#)

-**Thanks to** her help, he survived: [Kwa sababu ya msaada wake, aliishi](#)

**Formal:** -**Due to** the rain, we stayed at home: [Kwa sababu ya nvua, tulibaki nyumbani](#)

-**Owing to/On account of/Given** the weather, the match was cancelled: [Kutokana na hali ya hewa, mechi ilisitishwa](#)

-**Since** it was raining, they couldn't play tennis: [Kwa vile kulikuwa kunanyesha, hawakucheza tenisi.](#)

-He didn't speak **for** he was afraid: [Hakuongea, kwa sababu alikuwa mwoga](#)

-**For that reason**, he left the room: [Kwa sababu hiyo, aliondoka chumbani](#)

-**Considering that/Given that** he's depressed, we should help him: [kwa vile alikuwa amekata tamaa hatukuweza kumsaidia](#)

Notes: 1. Cause is used in spoken English not in written

2. Because of: Introduces a bad thing while, "Thank to" introduces something good

## Dialog: [Mazungumzo](#)

Person 1: Look over there. Alphonsina and Bahati are heading to the Gym : [Angalia kule. Alphonsina na Bahati wanaelekea kwenye mazoezi](#)

Person 2: Would you like to join them?: [Ungependelea kujumuika pamoja nao?](#)

Person 1: No I won't exercise today?: [apana sitofanya mazoezi leo](#)

Person 2: Why don't you want to?: [kwa nini hupendi kufanya mazoezi?](#)

Person 1: I am very tired. You know at the gym you have to be strong enough: **Nimechoka sana. Siunajua kwenye Jim Unatakiwa kuwa na nguvu kiasi cha kutosha**

Person 2: But there are some exercises that you can do. Let go: **lakini kuna baadhi ya mazoezi unayoweza kufanya**

Person 1: Ok. Let's go: **Vizuri, twende**

## **PARTS OF THE BODY 2: SEHEMU ZA MWILI**

Forehead: **Paji la uso**

Temple: **Paji la uso**

Eyebrow: **nyusi**

Pupil: **mboni ya jicho**

Cheek: **shavu**

Tooth: **jino**

Teeth: **meno**

Tongue: **ulimi**

Brain: **ubongo**

Neck: **shingo**

Throat: **koo**

Vein: **mshipa**

Artery: **arteri**

Lung: **pumu**

Liver: **maini**

Stomach: **tumbo**

Large intestine: **utumbo mkubwa**

Small intestine: **utumbo mdogo**

Muscle: **misuli**

Heart: **moyo**

Kidney: **Figo**

Skeleton: **kiunzi cha mifupi**

Skull: **Fuvu la kichwa**

Ribs: **mbavu**

Breastbone/sternum: **kidari**

Spine/backbone: **uti wa mgongo**

Hip-bone: **mfupa wa nyonga**

Kneecap: **mfupa wa goti**

## **GRAMAAR NOTES QUANTITY**

**Quantifiers + countable and uncountable nouns**

Quantifiers are words like few, little, plenty of. They show how many things or how much of something we are talking about. Some quantifiers combine with countable nouns; some with uncountable and some with both kinds:

A + plural countable + uncountable + plural countable + singular countable + uncountable:

Both books /a bit of bread/ some books/ each book /some ink / both a (small) amount of /some (of the) all (of) the (a) few/ a bit of /any (of the) any/some (of the) fewer /a great deal of /enough /each /the fewest /a good deal of /a lot of/lots of /either a/the majority of/ (a) little hardly any /every / (not) many less /more/most (of the) most of /the minority of /the least plenty of /neither / a number of/several /not much /no/no one of /no/none of the.

### **'Of' after quantifiers ('a lot of', 'some of', etc.)**

1 We always use of with these quantifiers when we put them in front of a noun or pronoun, and the reference is general: a bit of, a couple of, a lot of, lots of, the majority of, a number of, plenty of. A lot of people don't eat meat. (= a lot of people in general)

2 If we use words like the or my after of, the reference is specific: A lot of the people I know don't eat meat. (= the ones I know)

3 We use quantifiers like some, any, much and many without of in general references: Some people don't eat meat. (= some people in general)

4 If we use of + the, my etc., after some etc., the reference is specific: Some of the people I know don't eat meat. (= the ones I know) Note that None of is always specific: None of my friends is here. I want none of it.

### **Uses of 'some', 'any', 'no' and 'none': some/any or zero in relation to quantity**

Countable nouns the plural of a/an is normally any or some when we are referring to quantity: Is there a present for the children? -, Are there any presents for the children? Here's a present for the children. -, Here are some presents for the children. Sometimes we don't use any and some, even if we are referring to quantity. The meaning is exactly the same, though we generally prefer to use any and some: Are there any presents for the children? -, Are there presents for the children? Here are some presents for the children. -, Here are presents for the children.

Uncountable nouns in the same way, we sometimes don't use any and some when referring to quantity: Is there any milk in the fridge? Is the same as is there milk in the fridge? There's some milk in the fridge. is the same as There's milk in the fridge.

General statements: we always use zero in general statements: Beans are good for you. Oil is produced in Alaska. Life is short.

### **'Much', 'many', 'a lot of', '(a) few', '(a) little', 'fewer', 'less'**

The basic uses are:

1 much (+ uncountable, always singular) and many (+ plural countable) [ $> 5.1A$ ]: - in negative statements: We haven't got much time. There aren't many pandas in China. - In questions: Is there much milk? Have you had many inquiries?

2. A lot of or the formal lots of (+plural countable or singular uncountable)

-In the affirmative: I've got a lot of time/lots of time. I've got a lot of /lots of books

## EXPRESSIONS OF CERTAINTY: MISEMO YA UHAKIKA

**Cool:** -Sure!: *kwa kweli!*

**Standard:** - I'm **sure/certain** you're right: *Nina uhakika, utakuwa sahihi*

-It's **obvious/clear** that she's mad: *Ni kweli kwamba amechizika*

-**Obviously**, she's angry: *Kwa kweli amekasirika*

-He's **sure to** know the answer: *Ana uhakika kujua jibu*

-He's **bound to** come: *Una uhakika wa kuja*

-My book **must** be here somewhere: *Naamini kitabu change kipo mahali Fulani hapa*

-I **should think** he's Congolese: *Naamini yeye ni Mkongomani*

-He's **most probably** right: *Bila shaka yuko sahihi*

-He **can't have** left so early!: *Naamini hatoondoka mapema*

**Formal:** -I am **convinced that** he's ill: *Nimekubali kwamba anaumwa*

-**The is no doubt that** she's Italian: *Hakuna shaka kwamba yeye ni mitaliano*

-I am **quite/absolutely certain that** this is what happened: *Ni uhakika kwamba hili ndilo lililotokea*

-**Doubtless**, she's very rich: *Bila shaka yeye ni tajiri*

-**Undoubtedly**, he's very clever: *Bila shaka, yeye ni mwenye akili nyingi*

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

Blond/high hair: *nywele zenye rangi ya shaba*

Red hair: *nywele nyekundu*

Brown/dark hair: *nywele za rangi ya kahawia*

Black hair: *nywele nyeusi*

Long hair: *nywele ndefu*

Shoulder-length hair: *nywele za urefu wa mabega*

Short hair: *nywele fupi*

Part: *upande*

Bangs: *lala kwa mbele*

Braid: *zilizosukwa*

Pony tail: *nywele aina ya mkia wa farasi mdogo*

Curly hair: *Nywele zilizokunjamana*

Straight hair: *nywele zilizonyooka*

Wavy hair: *nywele nyingi*

Bald: *upara*

Stubble: *kidevu*

Mustache: *sharubu*

Beard: *ndevu*

Sideburns: *ndevu za pembezoni mwa sikio*

Goatee: *kidevu kilichochongwa*

Short: *mfupi*

Tall: *mrefu*

Slim/thin: *mwembamba*

Heavy: *mzito*

## EXPRESSIONS OF CHRONOLOGY: MISEMO YA KUFUATANISHA

### 1. Beginning: kuanza

**Standard:** To start with....: *kwa kuanza*

-First/firstly/first of all, we'll go to Washington DC: *Awali ya yote tutaenda Washington DC*

-At the beginning she was afraid: *Mwanzoni alikuwa mwoga*

**Formal:** - Let's begin by saying that I'm pleased: *wacha nianze kwa kusema kwamba nina furaha*

### 2.Continuing: Muendelezo

**Standard:** - Then, Next/After that/Afterwards we'll go to Fizi : *Bahada ya hapo tutaenda Fizi*

**Formal:** -Subsequently/Following this, he wrote a letter: *Bahada ya hapo aliandika barua*

### 3.Ending: hitimisho

**Standard:** It ended up in disaster: *lilimaliza kwa madhara*

**Formal:** -In conclusion/to conclude, it was horrible: *kwa kuhitimisha ilikuwa mbaya*

Note: -At first suggest that things have changed: At first, she found him fantastic, but soon she realized that she was horrible.

-At last is not an expression of chronology but an expression which according to the context, expresses a reproach or relief: Ah, here you are at last! Do you what time is it?

## VERBS OF MOVEMENT 1

Fall: *anguka*

Talk/speak: *Sema/ongea*

Carry: *beba*

Stand: *simama*

Touch: *Gusa*

Point: *nyooshea kidole*

Shake hands: *kueana mikono*

Sit: *kukaa*

Push: *sukuma*

Pull: *vuta*

Laugh: *cheka*

Hug: *kumbatia*

Wave: *pepea*

Lie down: *lala chini*

Cry: *kulia*

Sing: *kuimba*

Clap: *piga makofi*

Smile: *kutabasamu*

Kiss: *kubusu*

Dance: *kucheza*

## EXPRESSIONS OF CONCEDED: MISEMO YA KUTOJALI

**Standard:** -In a way that's right, but I still don't like it: *Kwa upande mmoja hiyo ni kweli bali sijaitaka*

-She's so bossy; all the same/still/however/nevertheless/yet, but/having said that, she's good Friend: *Ana hali ya kibosi sana bali ni rafiki mzuri*

-In spite of her faults, I like her : [Nampenda licha ya makosa yake](#)

-In spite of the fact that she's Congolese, she speaks perfect English: [Hata kama yeye ni Mkongomani, anaongea Kingereza vizuri](#)

**Formal:** -Despite her faults, I like: [Nampenda licha ya makosa yake](#)

-Despite the fact that I came early, I could not get a seat: [Hata kama nilifika mapema, sikuweza kupata kiti](#)

-Even though/though/although she says she loves me, I feel she's lying: [Hata kama anasema ananipenda, nahisi ana danganya](#)

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### 'Few', 'a few', 'little', 'a little'

1 We use few and a few with plural countable nouns: few friends, a few friends. We use little and a little with uncountable nouns: little time, a little time.

2 Few and little are negative (= hardly any): I've got few friends. I've got little time. (Hardly any) We sometimes use very with few and little: I've got very few friends. I've got very little time. (Hardly any at all)

3 A few and a little are positive (= some): I've got a few friends. I've got a little time. (Some) We sometimes use only with a few and a little:

-I've got only a few friends. (not many). I've got only a little time. (not much)

### 'Fewer' and 'less'

1. Fewer is the comparative of few (few, fewer, the fewest). Less is the comparative of little (little, less, the least)

2. Fewer goes with plural countables: Fewer videos have been imported this year than last.

3. Less goes with uncountables: Less oil has been produced this year than last.

4. Informally, we often use less with uncountables. Some native speakers think it is wrong:

-People are buying less newspapers than they used to

## EXPRESSION OF CONDITION: MISEMO YA MASHARTI

**Standard:** - If he comes, I'll tell him: [Akija nitamwambia](#)

-If you were nicer, I'd take you to the pictures: [Kama ungekuwa Vizuri, ningekupeleka kupiga picha](#)

-As long as/So long as you keep quiet, no one will hurt you: [Kwa vile umekaa kimya, hakuna atakaye kuumiza](#)

**Formal:** -On condition(that)/provided(that) Providing (that) you don't do anything silly. It will be all right: [Ikiwa hutofanya kitu chochote cha ujinga, mambo yatakuwa sawa](#)

## VERBS OF MOVEMENT 2

Read: [kusoma](#)

Pick up: [kuchukua/kuokota](#)

Put down: [weka chini](#)

Write: **andika**  
Give: **kupeana kitu**  
Take: **chukua**  
Draw: **chora**  
Cut: **kata**  
Glue: **unganisha kwa gundi**  
Press: **bonyeza**  
Tear: **kata**  
Fold: **kunja**  
Paint: **paka rangi**  
Open: **fungua**  
Hold: **shikilia**  
Fill: **jaza**  
Pour: **mwaga**  
Stir: **koroga**  
Break: **vunja**

## AT THE AIRDRESSER'S AND THE BEAUTY SALON: **KWA MSUSI/SALUNI YA UREMBO**

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Hey Amosi.What's up?: **Mambo Amosi.Nambie.**

Person 2: Not much. Where have you been?: **Hamna cha ajabu.Ulikuwa wapi?**

Person 1: I was at a salon. I've just got a new haircut: **Nilikuwa saluni. Nimenyolewa mtindo mpya**

Person 2: Yeah my man. I noticed you're looking good with your short hair: **Ndio mtu wangu. Nimegundua kwamba unaonekana umependeza na mtindo wako wa nywele fupi**

Person 1: You know I had my last haircut three months ago: **Unajua nilinyolewa mwisho miezi mitatu iliyopiata**

Person 2: You look cool. This haircut is nice, Girls ar gonna love it: **Umpependeza, Mtindo huu ni mzuri.Mabinti wataupenda.**

Wash/shampoo: **Osha /osha kwa Shampu**

Shampoo: **shampu**

Rinse: **kusafisha nywele**

Hairdresser: **Msusi/mtengeneza nywele**

Towel dry: **Taulo ya kukausha**

Cape: **kitambaa cha kumfunika mteja**

Cut: **kukata**

Blow-dry: **kukausha nywele kwa kutumia draya ya kupulizia**

Mirror: **kioo**

Style: **mtindo**

Roller/curler: **rola**

Comb: **chanuo**

(Hair) brush: **Brashi ya nywele**

Styling brush: **brashi ya mitindo**

Hairdryer: **draya ya nywele**  
Scissors: **Mkasi**  
Hand mirror: **kioo cha mkononi**  
Hairdresser's chair: **Kiti cha msusi**  
Footrest: **sehemu ya kuwekea miguu**  
Massage: **uchuaji**  
Beautician: **Bwana urembo**  
Facial: **ya usoni**  
Towel: **taulo**

## EXPRESSION OF INDIFERENCE: **MISEMO YA KUTOJALI**

### Cool

-I'm not Interested: **sijavutiwa**  
-I'm neither for no against: **sikubaliani wala kukataa**  
-I couldn't care less: **Ningejali kidogo**  
-I don't give a damn: **sitowi adhabu**  
-So what?: **Ni sasa?**  
-No big deal, is it?: **si la maana sana?**

### Standard

-Who cares?: **nani anajali?**  
-It doesn't make any difference one way or the other: **haina tofauti kwa njia moja au nyingine**  
-Could die!: **Angekufa tu**  
-I have better things to do: **nina mambo mengine mazuri ya kufanya**  
-I have other fish to try: **nina mabo mengine ya kujaribu kufanya**  
-I don't mind: **hakuna shida**  
-It's all the same to me: **Yote ni sawa kwangu**  
-It doesn't matter: **Sijali**

### Formal

-I'm quite indifferent to this news: **sijali kabisa habari hii**  
-This news leaves me cold: **taharifa hii inanifanya kuwa mwenye ubaridi**

## HAIRSTYLING, MAKE-UP, AND MANICURE: **AINA MABLIMBALI ZA KUTENGENEZA NYWELE**

### A. Cosmetics/make-up: **bidhaa za urembo**

Moisturizer: **losheni ya kuondoa unyevunyevu**  
Brush: **brashi**  
Eye shadow: **rangi ya kupaka kwenye kope**  
Mascara: **Maskara**  
Lipstick: **lipstiki**  
Eyeliner: **Kalamu ya kupamba macho**  
Eyebrow pencil: **Kalamu ya kuchora kope**

### B. Manicure Items

Nail clipper : **Kikata kucha**



Nail scissors : Mkasi wa kuchonga kucha  
Nail file : Kifaa cha kulainisha kucha  
Emery board: Kifaa cha kuchongea kucha  
Nail polish: dawa ya kucha

### C. Toiletries

Perfume: manukato  
Shaving cream: Krimu ya kushevia  
Aftershave: Losheni ya kupaka baada ya kunyoa  
Razor: Mashine ya kunyoa ndevu  
Razor blade: wembe  
Electric shaver: mashine ya umeme ya kunyoa ndevu  
Tweezers: kibanio  
Comb: chanuo  
Hairdryer: draya

### EXPRESSION OF INTENTIONS: MISEMO YA MATAKWA

#### Cool

-I'm gonna look for a girl friend: nitatafuta rafiki wa kike  
-I'm going to: nita...

#### Standard

-I want to be very successful: nataka niwe mwenye mafanikio  
-I'm going to see Lesa: Nitakwenda kuonana na Lesa  
-I'm (definitely) spending my holidays in Miami: Nitakwenda kupumzika miami  
-I'm thinking of training to be a vet: Nafikiria kujifunza kuwa dokta wa wanyama  
-I'm planning to come by bus: napangilia kuja kwa basi

#### Formal

-He intends to leave school next year: anafikiria kuondoka shuleni mwakani  
-I have no intention of wasting my time: sina nia ya kupoteza mda wangu  
-I have every intention of passing my exam: Nina kila nia ya kufanya mtiani wangu

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Vacations

- **A happy camper:** content with a situation  
When Michael heard that he could leave work early, he was **a happy camper**.
- **The boonies:** a very rural (country) location, far away from everything  
They loved city, so they were not happy campers when they had to move **the boonies**.
- **Travel light:** pack very few things when you travel  
Because they knew they'd need space in the car for gifts, they decided to **travel light** and bring only one suitcase.
- **On vocation:** away from work  
She couldn't get an answer about her application because the boss was on vacation.
- **A last resort:** a last choice

He tried to contact the company by letter, phone and e – mail. **As a last resort**, he went to the office in person.

### **GRAMMAR NOTES: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.**

#### **Common comparative and superlative forms: 'cold - colder - coldest'**

1 We add -er and -est to form the comparative and superlative of most one-syllable adjectives: clean - cleaner - the cleanest, cold - colder - the coldest. 2 Adjectives like hot (big, fat, sad, wet) double the consonant: hot - hotter - the hottest. 3 Adjectives like nice (fine, large, late, safe) add -r, -st nice - nicer - the nicest. 4 With adjectives like busy we use -i in place of -y: busy - busier - the busiest. 5 We use the comparative when comparing one person or thing with another. 7 6 We use the superlative when comparing one person or thing with more than one other.

#### **Adjectives with two or more syllables: 'clever', 'expensive'**

1 Some two-syllable adjectives like happy (clever, common, narrow, pleasant, quiet, simple, stupid) have two comparative or superlative forms: - either with -er/-est She's cleverer than you. She's the cleverest person I know.

-Or with more/the most: She's more clever than you. She's the most clever person I know.

2. We use only more/the most with most two syllable adjectives: careless, correct, and famous

3. We use, more/the most with three-syllable adjectives: more beautiful, the most beautiful

#### **Comparative and superlative forms often confused: 'older/elder'**

1 Further and farther refer to distance: London is five miles further/farther. Further (Not \*farther') can mean 'in addition': There's no further information.

2 We use elder/eldest before a noun only with reference to people in a family: my elder brother/son, the eldest child, he's the eldest (but not \*He is elder than me. ') We use older/oldest for people and things: He is older than I am. This book is older.

3 Irregular comparisons: good/well, better, the best; bad, worse, the worst; much/many, more, the most; little, less, the least. Good is an adjective; well is adjective or adverb

4 Lesser is formed from less but is not a true comparative. We cannot use than after it. Lesser means 'not so great' and we use it in fixed phrases like the lesser of two evils.

5 Latest/Vlast I bought the latest (i.e. most recent) edition of today's paper. I bought the last (i.e. final) edition of today's paper.

6 The comparative and superlative of little is smaller/smallest: a small/little boy, a smaller/the smallest boy. Very young children often use littler and littlest.

# Chapter 5

## Health: afya

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Paramedics 128. What's the address of your emergency?: Watoa huduma ya kwanza 128. Ni ipi anwani yako ilipo zadhura?

Person 2: 2345 Main street Apt. B I need an ambulance. My son unconscious: 2345 Main street Apt B. Nahitaji embulensi. Mwangu amepoteza fahamu

Person 1: Sir we'll get help right away. What's the phone number you're calling from? : Mweshimiwa msaada utakufikia mda si mrefu. Ni ipi namba ya simu unayopigia?

Person 2: Um, it my cell phone. It's 615-555-1006. Please hurry: Mmm ni simu yangu ya mkononi. Ni 615-555-1006

Person 1: Ok. An ambulance is on the way. But I need you to start CPR right now: Vizri. Embulansi ipo njiani lakini unahitajika kuanza kumfanya kifuani sasahivi

Person 2: Thank you so much: asante sana

He has a toothache: Ana maumivu ya jino

She has a stomachache: ana maumivu ya tumbo

He has a headache: ana maumivu ya kichwa

Pills/tablets: vidonge

Painkiller/pain reliever: vidonge vya kupanguza maumivu

She has a cold: ana homa

Cold medicine: dawa za kukabiliana na baridi

Tissues: tishu

He has a sore throat: ana maumivu/mwashu wa koo

Throat lozenges: dawa za koo

She has a cough: ana kikoozi

Cough syrup: shira ya kikoozi

He has a temperature/fever: ana homa

Thermometer: pimajoto

She has a nosebleed: anatokwa na damu puani

He has backache: anaumwa mgongo

She has a broken leg: amevunjika mguu

He falls down: amedondoka chini

She hurts her hand: ameumia mkono

He sprained his ankle: kifundo cha mguu wake kimevimba

Bruise: mchubuko

Sunburn: kuungua kwa jua

Cut: kujikata

Scratch: mkuno

Bump: **uvimbe**  
Blood: **damu**  
Scar: **mchirizi kwenye ngozi**  
Insect/bug bite: **kuumwa na mdudu**  
Insect repellent: **dawa ya kufukuza wadudu**  
Cream: **krimu**  
Rash: **upele/ukurutu**

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### ADVERBS

#### ADVERBS OF MANNER

#### Adverbs with and without '-ly': 'carefully', 'fast'

1 An adverb adds to the meaning of a verb. Adverbs of manner tells us how something happens: How did John behave? - (He behaved) badly.

2 We form adverbs of manner by adding -ly to an adjective: slow/slowly. After a consonant, -y changes to -i: heavy/heavily. It was a slow train. /The train went slowly. It was heavy rain. /It rained heavily.

3 We can use some words as adjectives or adverbs without adding -ly or -ily It was a fast train. -r The train went fast.

Other examples are: better, best, early, hard, high, last, late, monthly, near, wide, worse

#### Two forms and different meanings: 'hard/hardly'

Some adverbs have two forms, one without -ly and one with -ly.

These forms have different meaning and uses: hard/hardly, last/lastly, late/lately

He played hard. He hardly played at all

#### Adjectives which end in -ly

Some adjectives end in -ly: cowardly, friendly, lively, lovely, motherly, sickly, silly.

Biko's friendly boy. Beatrice gave me a friendly handshake.

If we want to use these words as adjectives say in a friendly way/manner/fashion:

Biko always greets me in a friendly way. (Not greets me friendly/friendlily)

## MEDICAL CARE **USIMAMIZI WA AFYA**

### THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE **OFISI YA DOKTA**

Height chart: **kifaa cha kupima kimo**  
Patient: **mgonjwa**  
Doctor /physician: **daktari**  
Examination table: **meza ya maojiano**  
X-ray mashine: **mashine ya X-ray**

Blood pressure gauge: [kifaa cha kupima presha ya damu](#)

Prescription: [agizo la dakatari](#)

Medical records: [rekodi /kumbukumbu](#)

Stethoscope: [stetoskopu](#)

## **MEDICAL SPECIALISTS: WATAHALAMU WA TIBA**

Cardiologist: [mtahalamu wa moyo](#)

Ear, nose, and throat (ENT) Specialist: [mtahalamu wa pua, koo na sikio](#)

Pediatrician: [mtahalamu wa watoto](#)

Obstetrician/gynecologist: [mtahalamu wa wamama wajawazito](#)

Ophthalmologist: [mtahalamu wa macho](#)

Physiotherapist/physical therapist: [mtahalamu wa mwili](#)

Counselor/Therapist: [msahuri](#)

## **MEDICAL WARD: VYUMBA VYA HOSPITALI**

Doctor: [daktari](#)

Nurse: [mhuguzi](#)

Patient: [mgonjwa](#)

Gurney: [gari la kubeba wagonjwa](#)

Stitches: [mshono](#)

Operation/surgery: [operesheni ya upasuaji](#)

Mask: [kinyago wanachovaa madaktari](#)

Surgeon: [daktari mpasuaji](#)

Surgical gloves: [glavu za operesheni ya upasuaji](#)

Anesthetist: [mpiga anestezia](#)

Give a shot: [kudunga sindano](#)

Syringe: [sirinji](#)

Needle: [sindano](#)

Cast: [simenti anayowekewa mtu aliyevunjika](#)

Wheelchair: [kiti chenye magurudumu](#)

Crutches: [mikongojo](#)

Waiting room: [chumba cha kusubiria](#)

Surgical collar: [kola ya upasuaji](#)

Sling: [kitambaa chakuzuilia mkono wenye matatizo/kuvunjika](#)

## **GRAMMAR NOTES ADVERBS OF TIME**

### **Points of time: 'monday', 'this morning'**

Adverbs of time tell us when something happens. 'Points of time' tell us 'exactly when': e.g. today, yesterday, this/next/last week, on Monday, at 5 o'clock.

2 We can refer to days of the week without this, last, next or on: I'm seeing him Monday. (= this/next/lon Monday). (Not \*I'm seeing him the Monday. 3 I saw him Monday. (= last/lon Monday). (Not \*I saw him the Monday. 3

3 This morning, etc. (Not \*today morning\* \*today afternoon\* etc.) can refer to: - now: I feel terrible this morning. - earlier: I spoke to him this morning. - later on today: I'll speak to him this morning. 1 4 Note: tonight, tomorrow night and last night (Not \*yesterday night'). / 5 Note: the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow (in the evening), etc. / 6 We do not use the in phrases like next Monday, last Monday: I'll see him next Monday. 7 We normally put time references at the end of a sentence or clause, but we can also put them: at the beginning (This morning) I went to the dentist (this morning)

### 'Still' and 'yet'

Still and yet mean 'until now' and we often use them with the present perfect

2 We use still to emphasize continuity, mainly in affirmatives and sometimes in questions: I'm still waiting for my new passport. Is Martha still in hospital? We can also use still in the negative for special emphasis: John still hasn't written to me. Still has the same position in a sentence as adverbs of frequency

3 We use yet mainly in questions and negatives and often put it at the end of a sentence: Has your new passport arrived yet? - No, not yet. It hasn't arrived yet.

### 'Already' and other adverbs of time

1. Already means "before now" or "so soon". We use it in questions and affirmatives, but not in negatives. We can put it in middle of a sentence or at the end: Have you already finished lunch? Have you finished lunch already? This machine is already out of date. It out of date already.

2. Other common adverbs of time are: afterwards, at last, lately, now, once, recently, soon, suddenly, then, these days. We often use these adverbs in story-telling.

## EXPRESSIONS OF LIKE: MISEMO YA KUPENDEZWA

-Mixed feelings/Likes/Strong like: **hisia zilizochangamana/mapendezi/mapendezi makubwa**

### Cool

-Was the film good?: **Je filamu ilikuwa nzuri?**

-Um... so so: **mmm hivo hivo**

-Terrific!: **ya kuogofya**

-Great!: **nzuri sana**

-Splendid!: **nzuri kabisa**

-Super!: **Nzuri sana**

-I'm mad about classical music/ playing the piano: **sipendezwi na mziki wa zamani/kupiga piano**

-I'm crazy about Bikobiko /rock/skiing: **Napenda sana Bikobiko/mziki wa rock/kuteleza kwenye barafu**

### Standard

-I quite like books: **Napenda vitabu kiasi**

-This video game isn't bad: **mchezo huu wa video sio mbaya**

-She's ok: **yuko vizuri**

-Lesana's all right (I suppose): **Lesana yuko sahihi (nadhani)**

-I like reading/ to read: **napenda kusoma**

-I enjoy swimming: **nafurahiya kuogelea**

- I enjoy Congolese food: **nafurahishwa na chakula cha kikongo**
- I'm fond of cycling/ football/ Jolie: **napenda kuendesha baskeli/mpira wa miguu/jolie**
- I'm keen on walking/sport: **Napendezwa na kutembea/michezo**
- Golf is enjoyable /pleasant: **mchezo wa gofu unafurahisha**
- I love singing / to sing: **napenda kuimba**
- I adore dancing/ to dance: **napenda sana kucheza**
- I love /I adore Murielle: **Nampenda sana mureille**
- I'm very /terribly fond of you: **nakupenda sana wewe**

### Formal

- I have mixed feelings about Mauwa: **nina hisia zilizochangamana kuhusu Mauwa**
- I have mixed emotion about going back to Denver: **Nina hisia zilizochangamana kuhusu kurudi Denver**
- Opera is absolutely superb!: **Mziki wa opera ni mzuri sana**

## GRAMMAR NOTES ADVERBIAL PHRASES OF DURATION

### 'Since', 'for' and 'ago'

1. Since + a point of time answers since when? We use since with the present perfect to mark a period lasting till now: I haven't seen him since January.
- 2 'For' + period of time answers How long? We use for to refer to periods of time: - in the past: My wife and I worked in America for five months. - In the future: John will be staying in New York for two weeks. - in the present perfect: I've known Susan for five years. Period of time + 'ago' answers How long ago? and marks the start of a period going back from now. We use ago with the simple past  
I arrived here two months ago.

### 'Till' (or 'until') and 'by'

- 1 Some verbs naturally refer to 'periods of time' or 'continuity' [> 9.5Bl: e.g. learn, lie, live, rain, sit, sleep, stand, stay, wait and work.
- 2 Till (or until) and by mean 'any time before and not later than'. We cannot use by at all with these 'continuity' verbs. (Not \*I'll wait here by 5 o'clock.) We can only use till (or until) with these verbs: I'll wait here till (or until) 5 o'clock. I won't wait here till (or until) 5 o'clock.
- 3 We use by with verbs which do not refer to periods of time. We can think of these as 'point of time verbs': e.g. arrive, come, finish, go, and leave: She will arrive by 5. (= any time before and not later than 5.) She won't arrive by 5. She'll arrive at 6.
4. We use till or until with "point of time verbs" only in the negative  
She won't arrive till (or until) 5. (But not she will arrive till 5)

### 'During', 'in' and 'for'

- 1 During means: - either: 'from the beginning to the end': We had a lot of fun during the holidays. -or: 'at some point during a period of time': I mended the gate during the weekend. We watched a very nice film during the flight to New York.
- 2 We use in like during to refer to time: ... We had a lot of fun in the holidays. (Or: during the holidays) But we cannot use in to refer to an activity or event: We watched a film during the flight. (Not \*in the flight')
- 3 For tells us 'how long': We stayed in Recife for a week/for three weeks. (Not \*during three weeks')

## DENTAL AND EYE CARE: AFYA YA MENO NA MACHO

### DENTAL CARE: AFYA YA MENO

Dentist: **dakatari wameno**

Drill: **dreli**

Dental assistant: **msaidizi wa dakatari wa meno**

Patient: **mgonjwa**

(Dental) hygienist: **Bwana afya wa meno**

Dental floss: **taa**

Back teeth: **gego**

Front teeth: **chonge**

Filling: **ute ulozunguuka jino**

Gums: **fizi**

Tooth: **jino**

Denture: **meno bandia**

Mirror: **kioo**

### EYE CARE: AFYA YA MACHO

Optometrist: **mtahalamu wa macho**

Eye chart: **chati kwa ajili ya macho**

Eyeglass case: **sanduku dogo la kuhifadha miwani**

Glasses: **miwani**

Lens: **lenzi**

Frames: **kiunzi**

Cleaning solution: **dawa ya kusafisha jicho**

## GRAMMAR NOTES ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

### Position of adverbs of frequency ('often') in affirmatives and questions

1. Adverbs of frequency generally answer the question how often? The most common are: always, almost always, generally, usually, normally, frequently, often, sometimes, hardly ever, seldom, ever, not ever, never.

2 Adverbs of frequency have three basic positions in affirmative sentences: - after be when it is the only verb in a sentence: I am always late. - After the first auxiliary when there is more than one: I would always have been late.

-before the main verb when there is only one verb: You never tried hard enough

### The position of adverbs of frequency in negative statements

These usually come after not: always, generally, normally, often, regularly, usually: Public transport isn't always (etc.) very reliable.



2 Generally, normally, and often and usually can come after the subject for special emphasis: We normally don't worry if the children are late.

3 We use sometimes and frequently before not or before isn't, doesn't, don't, didn't, etc.: Debbie is sometimes not responsible for what she does. He is frequently not at home. She sometimes isn't reliable. He frequently doesn't get home till 10.

4 We can't use not to form negatives with hardly ever, etc. : He hardly ever writes. (Not 'He almost always doesn't write. 'Or \*He doesn't hardly ever write. ")

### Adverbs of frequency at the beginning of a sentence

For special emphasis, we can begin a sentence with frequently, generally, normally, I\*\*I (very) often, sometimes and usually. We can say: We normally don't worry if the children are late home from school. Normally, we don't worry if the children are late home from school

## EXPRESSIONS USED AS LINKING WORDS: MISEMO INAYOTUMIKA KAMA VIUNGANISHO

Present /past /Future: **Leo/ wakati uliopita/wakati ujao**

### Cool

-I gotta go now: **Natakiwa kuondoka sasa**

-I've to go to now: **Natakiwa kuondoka sasa**

### Standard

-I must go: **Ni lazma niondoka**

-I have to work hard: **natakiwa kufanya kazi kwa bidii**

-I'm obliged to work hard: **ninalzimaka kufanya kazi kwa bidii**

-I'm compelled to make my bed: **nimelazimika Kutandika kitanda changu**

-Mum always makes me walk the dog: **Mara nyingi mama hunifanya nitemtembeze mbwa**

-Math is a compulsory subject: **hisabati ni somo la lazma kwa wote**

-I had to go: **nilitakiwa kuondoka**

-I was forced to leave: **nililazimishwa kuondoka**

-I was obliged to help them: **nililazimishwa kuwasaidia**

-I was compelled to run: **nilishurtiswa/lazimishwa kukimbia**

-Mum made me help: **mama alinifanya nisaidie**

-I'll have to hurry: **natakiwa kuharakisha**

-I'll be obliged to do it: **nitatakiwa kulifanya**

-I'll be compelled to leave: **Nitatakiwa kuondoka**

-Mum will make me stay in: **mama atanifanya nibaki ndani**

### Formal

-I'm always made to clear the table: **Mara nyingi nalazimika kusafisha meza hii**

-I was made to sing in public: **nililzimika kuimba mbele ya uma**

## MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Money

- **Have money to burn:** have a lot of extra money  
Since she got her new job, she spends like she **has money to burn!**
- **Break the bank:** be so expensive that it costs almost all you have  
Karen searched the Internet to find a vacation that wouldn't **break the bank.**

- **Feel / look a millions bucks:** feel / look great  
When Lily's boss loved her project, she **felt like a million bucks**.  
So she bought a new dress, and she **looked like a million bucks**.
- **Make a mint:** make a lot of money  
The kids **made a mint** selling lemonade on a hot day.

## GRAMMAR NOTES: THE VERB

### Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing. Verb comes from the Latin verbum, a word. It is so called because it is the most important word in a sentence. A Verb may tell us-

- (1) What a person or thing does: Biko laughs /the clock strikes.
- (2) What is done to a person or thing: Biko is scolded /the window is broken.
- (3) What a person or thing is: The cat is dead. Glass is brittle/ I feel sorry.

A **Transitive Verb** is a Verb that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or Subject to an object.

An **Intransitive Verb** is a Verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object, or which expresses a state or being; as, He ran a long distance. (Action) The baby sleeps. (State) There is a flaw in this diamond. (Being)

Most verbs can be used both as Transitive and as Intransitive verbs. It is, therefore, better to say that a verb is used transitively or intransitively rather than that it is Transitive or Intransitive.

**Used Transitively:** 1. The ants fought the wasps. 2. The shot sank the ship. 3. Ring the bell, Rama. 4. The driver stopped the train. 5. He spoke the truth. 6. The horse kicked the man. 7. I feel a severe pain in my head.

**Used Intransitively** 1. Some ants fight very fiercely. 2. The ship sank rapidly. 3. The bell rang loudly. 4. The train stopped suddenly 5. He spoke haughtily. 6. This horse never kicks. 7. How do you feel?

Note: Some Verbs, e.g., come, go, fall, die, sleep, lie, denote actions which cannot be done to anything; they can, therefore, never be used transitively.

In such a sentence: the man killed himself ' where the Subject and the Object both refer to the same person, the verb is said to be used reflexively.

# Chapter 6

## Clothes and fashion: Nguo na mitindo

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Hey, how do you like my new shoes?: Hujambo, vipi umevipenda viatu vyangu?

Person 2: They're awesome! Where did you get them? ni Vizuri sana. Ulivinunulia wapi?

Person 1: I got them at Shoe City. They're having a great sale. It's Bogo: Nilivinunua Shoe City. Wana mauzo makubwa. Ni Bogo

Person 2: Who's Bogo: Bogo ndo nani?

Person 1: Ha! Bogo isn't a person! It's really cool sale. You Buy One Get One. In other words if you buy one pair of shoes, you get one pair for free: Ha! Bogo si mtu. Ni mauzo mazuri too. Unanunua kitu kimoja unapewa kingine cha bure. Kwa maana nyingine ukinunua peya moja ya kiatu unapewa peya nyingine bure.

Person 2: Wow, that's a steal! I think shoe City is at the Strip mall in Town, and I have a 15% off coupon for pizza store there: Vizuri! Nafikiri Shoes City ipo kwenye Jengo kubwa la biashara la Strip mjini. Nina kuponi yenye punguzo la asilimia 15 kwenye duka la piza hapo.

Person 1: Let's go shopping!: basi twende tukafanye manunuzi

Person 2: And let's eat: na tukale

### MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR 1: MAVAZI YA WANAUME NA WANAWAKE

Rain hat: suruali

Baseball cap: Kofia ya mpira wa mpia

Hat: kofia

Umbrella: mwanvuli

Raincoat: koti ya nvua

Jacket: jaketi

Coat: koti

Gloves: glavu

### SWEATERS: SWETA

Turtleneck: mpira wenye kubana shingoni

V-neck sweater: mpiara wenye shingo ya umbo la V

Cardigan: sweta yenye kofia

Crewneck sweater: mpira wenye shingo la mduara

## FOOTWEAR: VIATU

Shoes: **viatu**

Running shoes: **viatu vya kukimbia**

Boots: **buti**

Sandals: **malapa**

Pumps: **viatu vya wazi**

## NIGHTCLOTHES: NGUO ZA USIKU

Pajamas: **pijama**

Slippers: **ndala**

Nightgown/nightie: **gauni la usiku/kulala**

Bathrobe: **gauni ya kwenda nayo bafuni**

### GRAMMAR NOTES MODAL AUXILIARIES AND RELATED VERBS THE TWO USES OF MODAL VERBS

#### The first use of modal verbs

1 Verbs like can and may are modal auxiliaries. We often refer to them as modal verbs or just modals. We use them with other verbs, for example, to ask for permission: Can I use your phone, please? May I borrow your car, please? There are ten modals: ought to and three 'semi-modals': need, dare and used to.

2 In their first use, modal verbs have basic meanings which are given in dictionaries: - can/could (= ability): I can type. - may/might (= permission): You may leave early. - will/would (= prediction): It will rain soon. - shall after /We (= prediction): Will we find our way? - I'm sure we shall. - should/ought to (= duty): You should do as you're told.

-Must (=total obligation): You must be quiet

-Needn't (=no obligation): You needn't wait

3. Modal verbs are not 'complete verbs'. For example, we use verbs like must and can to refer only to the present or the future: I must go to the bank now. I must go to the bank tomorrow. This means we have to make up the 'missing parts' of must with have to. So if we want to express the past of must, we say: I had to go to the bank yesterday. In the same way, we use be able to to make up the 'missing parts' of can.

4 Other important points about modal verbs: We can't use them as to-infinitives: I want to be able to type very fast. (Not 'to can') We do not use the to-infinitive after modals: You must/mustn't phone. (Not 'to phone') There's no - (e) s in the 3rd person singular: The boss can see you now. (No -s on can)

#### The second use of modal verbs

The second way we use modals is to express degrees of certainty or uncertainty. We use nine of the modals for this purpose (not shall), but we don't use them in a fixed order. We express the greatest uncertainty with might; the greatest certainty with must/can't: He might be right. He might know the answer. (very uncertain)

He could be right. He would know the answer. (Fairly certain) He must be right, He must know the answer. (almost certain) He can't be right. He can't know the answer. (almost certain)

We use be or an ordinary verb, not a modal, for 'absolute certainty': You are right. You know the answer. (certain)

2 In their second use, modals have only two forms

-present form: He must be right. He must know the answer. (now)

-perfect or past form: He must have been right. He must have known the answer. (then)

## EXPRESSIONS OF ORDER: **MISEMO YA AMRI/SHURTI**

**Giving order/Obeying orders without hesitation/ Accepting orders reluctantly/ Refusing to carry out orders: kutoa amri/kutii amri bila kusita//kukataa kutii amri.**

### Standard

-Come here! **njoo hapa!**

-Open the door! **fungua mlango!**

-Don't call her now! **usimwite sasa**

-Of course! **bila shaka**

-Fine! **vizuri**

-Ok! **Vizuri**

-No problem! **hamna shida**

-Certainly! **Kwa kweli**

-All right **Sahihi/vizuri**

-Well, if have to **vizuri ikiwa ndivyo**

-Well, I suppose I must **Vizuri, nadhani nalazimika**

-Well, if you insist **Vizuri ikiwa unakazania**

-No way! : **hakuna namna**

-You must be joking /crazy! **utakuwa unatania**

-Who do you think you are? **unafikiri wewe ni nani?**

-What /who do you take me for? **Hivi unanichukulia kama nani?**

### Formal

-I order you to come here at once **nakuamuru uje hapa mara moja**

-You will do exactly as I say **utafanya kile ninachokisema**

-He is to return immediately **anatakiwa kurudi sasa hivi**

-Any damage to my car shall be paid for **ukiharibu gari langu basi utalipa kila utakachaharibu**

-Your wish is my command **Matakwa yako ni amri kwangu**

-I won't do that (whether you like it or not) **sitofanya hivo upende wala usipende**

-I'm not going to stay here! **sitobaki hapa**

-I refuse (to do that) **nakataa kufanya hivo**

-I will not apologize **sitoomba msamaha**

## MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR 2

### CASUAL WEAR **NGUO ZA MARA KWA MARA**

Pants/slacks **suruali**

Sweatshirt **mpira mwepesi**

T-shirt **mpira**

Shorts **kaputulu**  
Jeans **jinsi**  
Blazer **blauz**  
Overalls **nguo ya kuvaa juu ya zote**

## **UNDERWEAR NGUO ZA NDANI**

Panties/underwear **chupi**  
Ankle socks **soksi fupi**  
Slip/petticoat **aina ya taiti**  
Panty hose/stockings/nylons **anda**  
Tights **taiti**  
Bra **sidiria**  
Socks **soksi**

## **FORMAL WEAR MAVAZI YA HESHIMA**

Suit **suti**  
Jacket **jaketi**  
Blouse **blauzi**  
Skirt **sketi**  
Dress **gauni**  
Evening gown **gauni ya kuvaa jioni/usiku**

## **MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR 3 MAVAZI YA KUIME NA YA KIKE**

### **FORMAL WEAR MAVAZI YA HESHIMA**

Suit **suti**  
Tie **tai**  
Bow tie **tai aina ya kipepeo**  
Vest **kizibao**  
Shirt **shati**

### **CASUAL WEAR MAVAZI YA KILA SIKU**

Sweatshirt **sweta**  
Jacket **jaketi**  
Shirt **shati**  
Pants/slacks **suruali**  
T-shirt **mpira**  
Baseball cap **kofia ya kuchezea bezeboli**  
Jeans **jinsi**

### **UNDERWEAR : MAVAZI YA NDANI**

Undershirt **singlendi**

Socks **soksi**

Boxer shorts/boxers **boksa**

Briefs/jockey shorts **chupi**

## SPORTWEAR **NGUO ZA MICHEZO**

Warm-up suit **nguo za kuleta joto**

Bathing suit/swimsuit **nguo ya kuogelea nayo**

Running shoes **nguo za kukimbia nazo**

Bathing suits/swimming trunks **nguo za kuoga nazo**

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### EXPRESSING PREFERENCES: 'WOULD RATHER' AND 'WOULD SOONER'

We use would rather and would sooner in exactly the same way to express preference. We can refer to the present or the future: I'd rather/I'd sooner be a builder than an architect. Or we can refer to the past: If I could choose again, I'd rather/have been a builder than an architect.

2 We can omit the verb in negative short answers: Are you coming with us? - No, I'd rather/sooner not. Would you rather have been a builder? - No, I'd rather/have not (have been).

## EXPRESSIONS OF PERMISSION: **MISEMO YA RUHUSA**

Asking for permission/Giving permission/Refusing permission: **Kuomba /kutoa/kukataa ruhusa**

### Cool

-Mum, is it bad I go to the disco tonight?: **Mama je ni mbaya ikiwa nitaenda sinema leo usiku?**

-Yes, sure **Ndio, bila shaka**

-No way **hamna namna**

- (please) can I go out now? **naweza kwenda nje saivi tafadhali?**

-Is it all right if I stop now? **ni Vizuri tu ikiwa nitaacha sasa**

-Do you mind my smoking? **je nakusumbua ninapovuta sigara?**

-You can go now **unaweza kuondoka sasa**

-In England, we're allowed to sit on the grass **uingereza tunaruhusiwa kukaa kwenye majani**

-Dad lets me drive his car **Baba wacha niendeshe gari hili**

-Sorry, you can't **Samahani, huwezi**

-No, you can't eat that cake **Apana huwezi kula keki hiyo**

-No, it's just not possible **Apana, haiwezekani**

-You're not allowed to smoke in here **huruhiwi kuvuta sigara hapa**

-I won't let you insult me **sitokuacha unitukane**

### Formal

- (Please) may I go out?: **Tafadhali,naweza kwenda nje?**

-Do you think I could possibly join your party during the town Visit?: **Unafikiri ningeungana nanyi kwenye pati kipindi cha kutembelea mji?**

-You may leave the table now: **unaweza kuondoka kwenye meza sasa**

-You may not smoke: **huwezi kuvuta sigara**

## DESCRIBING CLOTHES: **KUELEZA KUHUSU MAVAZI**



## PARTS OF CLOTHES AND SHOES: SEHEMU ZA MAVAZI NA VIATU

Collar: kola  
Label: kola ya suti  
Sleeve: mkono wa nguo  
Buckle: kifungo  
Shoelace: kamba za viatu  
Heel: kisigino cha kiatu  
Buttonhole: tundu la nguo  
Button: kifungo  
Hood: kofia ya sweta  
Sole: soli  
Hemline: pindo la nguo  
Pocket: mfuko  
Seam: mshono wa nguo  
Zipper: zipu  
Cuff: sehemu ya chini ya mkono wa nguo  
Waistband: shingo sketi/suruali

## ADJECTIVES

Short-sleeved: mikono mifupi  
Long-sleeved: mikoni mirefu  
Wide: pana  
Narrow: nyembamba  
Baggy: enye kudebweda  
Loose: enye kukaa Vizuri kwenye mwili  
Tight: enye kubana

## COLORS AND PATTERN: RANGI NA SAMPULI

White : nyeupe  
Sky blue: blu bahari  
Yellow: kijani  
Navy blue: blu ilokolea  
Gold: dhahabu  
Pink: waridi  
Brown: rangi kama majani makavu ilokolea  
Dark green: kijani ilokolea  
Purple: rangi ya zambarau  
Beige: rangi kama ya majani makavu  
Cream: rangi kama ya maziwa  
Dark blue: blue ilokolea sana  
Red: nyekundi  
Gray: rangi kama ya chokoleti  
Orange: rangi ya chungwa

Black: nyeusi

Turquoise: rangi kama kijani-blu kisichokolea

## PATTERNS

Striped: enye mistari midogomidogo

Polka-dotted: enye matone matone

Patterned: enye rangi mbalimbali

Solid: enye rangi moja tu

Plaid: enye miraba

Checked: enye miraba midogo midogo

## GRAMMAR NOTES QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, NEGATIVES

### Yes/ No questions, negative statements, Yes/No answers

1 We make Yes/No questions from statements. In the case of be, have (auxiliary) and modal verbs like can and must we do this by inversion, that is by putting be, have or can, etc. in front of the subject: He is leaving. -, Is he leaving? She can drive a bus. -, Can she drive a bus?

2 With all other verbs, we form Yes/No questions with Do and Does in the simple present and Did in the simple past. The form of the verb is always the bare infinitive: We turn left here. -, Do we turn left here? He works well. -, Does he work well? They arrived late. -, Did they arrive late?

### Negative statements

1. When a sentence contains be, have, or a modal verb like can, we form the negative by putting not after the auxiliary: He is leaving – He is not (He isn't or He's not) leaving

He can leave – He cannot (can't) leave

2 With all other verbs we use do not (don't) and does not (doesn't) after the subject in the simple present and did not (didn't) after the subject in the past. The verb is always a bare infinitive: We turn left here. -, We do not (don't) turn left here.

He works well – He does not (doesn't) work well

They arrived late- They did not (didn't) arrive late

### Yes/No short answers

When answering with Yes or No, we usually repeat the first word in the question: Was James late? - Yes, he was. /No, he wasn't. Can he play chess? - Yes, he can. /No, he can't. Note: Are you...? - Yes, I am. /No, I'm not. Were you...? - Yes, I was. /No, I wasn't. Where we repeat the verb, but in a different form.

2 We do not usually answer a Yes/No question in full: Did James go out last night? - Yes, he did. /No, he didn't. Rather than 'Yes, he went out last night.' 'No, he didn't go out last night.' We do not usually answer a Yes/No question with just Yes or No: Do you like dancing? - Yes, I do. /No, I don't. Not 'Yes. /No.' which can sound rude.

3 We can put a lot of expression into short answers and use them to give information, agree, disagree, confirm, etc. e.g.

Did you lock the back door? - Yes, I did. /No I didn't. It's hot -Yes, it is. /No it isn't

### **Alternative negative forms and negative questions: Negative statements with 'negative adverbs': 'never', etc**

We can make negative or near-negative statements with adverbs like never, hardly, hardly ever, seldom and rarely. Never is more emphatic than not. Compare: I don't drink coffee. (negative) with: I never drink coffee. (emphatic negative)

2 We can't use a negative adverb with a negative verb to make a 'double negative': I can hardly recognize him. (Not \*I can't hardly recognize him. ') Nobody phoned. (Not \*Nobody didn't phone. ')

This is especially true for no, any and their compounds I've got no time. -, I haven't got any time. I've seen no one/nobody. -, I haven't seen anyone/anybody. I've bought none of them. -, I haven't bought any of them. I've done nothing today. -, I haven't done anything today. I've been nowhere today. -, I haven't been anywhere today.

### **Additions and responses: Additions and contrasts: 'John can ... and I can, too, but I can't'**

We can add to statements or make contrasts in the following ways: statement parallel addition contrast John can speak French and I can, too. But I can't, John can't speak French and I can't, either. But I can. John speaks French and I do, too. But I don't. John doesn't speak French and I don't, either. But I do.

John can speak French and so can I. but I can't. John can't speak French and neither/nor can I. but I can. John speaks French and so do I. but I don't. John doesn't speak kibembe and neither/nor do I. but I do.

## **EXPRESSIONS OF PERSUADING: MISEMO YA KUSHAWISHI**

### **Cool**

-Oh, go on!: **oh endelea**

-Have a go!: **endelea**

-Come on!: **endelea**

### **Standard**

-I'll talk her into staying with us: **nitamwambia abaki nasi**

-I'll talk her out of going home: **nitamwambia kuhusu kwenda nyumbani**

-I think you ought to go bed: **nafikiri Unatakiwa kwenda kitandani**

-You should go to sleep now: **Unatakiwa kwenda kulala sasa**

-You shouldn't work so hard: **hukutakiwa kufanya kazi kwa bidii kihivo**

-She persuaded me to leave: **alinishawishi kuondoka**

-He persuaded me not to stay: **alinishawishi nisibaki**

### **Formal**

-Can't I persuade you to have another cake?: **hujashawishika kuchukia keki nyingine?**

-Do have some more cake, please: **Tafadhali chukua keki nyingine**

-Do let me help you carry this: **wacha nikusaidie kubeba mzigo huu**

## FABRICS, SEWING AND KNITTING: VITAMBAA, USHONAJI NA UFUMAJI

Knitting niddle: [sindano ya kushonea](#)  
Pattern: [sampuli](#)  
Sewing busket: [kitunga cha kufumia](#)  
Hoot and Eye: [vibanio/vifungo](#)  
Fastener/Snap: [vibanio/vifungo](#)  
Thread: [kidonge cha uzi wa kushonea](#)  
Pincushion: [tufe la kuwekea sindano ispokuwa na kazi](#)  
Thimble: [kidonge cha uzi wa kufumia](#)  
Neddle: [sindano](#)  
Safety pin: [pini](#)  
Pin: [sindano](#)  
Tape measure: [tepu/chenezo](#)  
Scissors: [maks](#)  
Yarn: [nyuzi zilizosokotwa kitani](#)  
Iron-on tape: [utepe wa kuambatanisha kwenye kitambaa kwa kuupasi](#)  
Sewing machine: [mashine ya kushona](#)  
Dressmaker/seamstress: [mshona gauni](#)  
Tailor: [fundi chereani](#)  
Stain: [doa/alama](#)  
Rip/tear: [mpasuko/mpasuo](#)  
Missing Button: [kifungo kisichokuwepo](#)  
Broken Zipper: [zipu iliyoharibika](#)  
Wool: [sufi](#)  
Leather: [ngozi iliyotengenezwa kuwa laini na isioze](#)  
Linen: [kitani/nguo za kitani hasa shati nguo za meza na kitanda](#)  
Polyester: [poliesta](#)  
Silk: [Hariri/vazi la hariri](#)  
Cotton: [pamba](#)

## EXPRESSIONS OF POSSIBILITY: MISEMO YA UWEZEKANO

### Standard

- Perhaps/ possibly/maybe he found the message: [Yawezekana ameona ujumbe](#)
- He may /might come, but I don't know: [anaweza kuja ila sijui](#)
- He could be on his way: [atakuwa yupo njiani](#)
- He may have /might have missed the bus last night: [atakuwa ameachwa na basi](#)

### Formal

- It's (quite) possible that he found the message: [inawezekana amepata ujumbe](#)
- Is there any chance of finding a map in that shop?: [je kuna uwezekana wa kupata ramani dukani pale?](#)
- There's a chance of finding him there: [je kuna uwekano wa kumpata pale?](#)

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

#### Type 1 conditionals

We can use all present tenses after if, not just the simple present, for example: If she finishes work early, she will go home. (If + simple present + will) If she has finished work by 4 o'clock, she will go home. (if + present perfect + will)

2 We can use all future tenses in the main clauses, not just the will-future: If he doesn't hurry, the plane will have left by the time he gets to the airport.

3. We use type one conditionals to describe what will or won't (probably) happen  
If the weather clears, we'll go for a walk. (Not if the weather will clear\*)

#### 'If' + present + modal: 'If it's fine tomorrow, we may go for a swim'

When we use will in the main clause, we are expressing certainty or near-certainty: If the weather clears, we'll go for a walk. (Certain, or nearly certain) [ > 11.4A] If we do not feel 'certain' enough to use will, we can use another modal to say what is possible, necessary or desirable, for example: If it's fine tomorrow, we may go for a swim. (It's possible) If it's fine tomorrow, we must go for a swim. (It's necessary or desirable to do this)

#### Imperative + 'and/or' + clause: 'Fail to pay and...

We can use the imperative in place of an if-clause to comment, threaten, request, etc.

1 we follow the imperative with and in place of an if-clause in the affirmative: If you fail to pay, they'll cut off the electricity. -+ Fail to pay and they'll cut off the electricity.

2 We follow the imperative with or in place of an if-clause in the negative:

If you don't stop borrowing money, you'll be in trouble - Stop borrowing money, or you'll be in trouble

#### Type 2 conditionals

We form Type 2 conditionals with if + past (or if + could) + would.

1 We can use Type 2 conditionals in place of Type 1 to describe something that is reasonably possible. The past tense form does not refer to past time: If you go by train, you will (you'll) get there earlier. (Type 1: reasonably possible) If you went by train, you would (you'd) get there earlier. (Type 2, 'more tentative')

2. We often use type 2 conditionals to describe what is totally impossible:

-If you had longer legs, you would be able to run faster. (Not if you would have)

-If you could run fast, you'd be an Olympic champion

#### If + were/was + would: If I were you, I would

We can use were in place of was after if in all persons: 'the subjunctive'. Were is formal. We also prefer were when expressing doubt or imagining something: If I was better qualified, I'd apply for the job. (If I was: less formal) If I were better qualified, I'd apply for the job. (If I were: more formal) How would she be managing, if she were running a large company? (progressive forms) If I were the Queen of Sheba, you would be King Solomon. (were is preferable here)

1. We use if I were you and if I were in your position to give advice. (Not If I was\*)

2. We can also refer to somebody else: If I were in Biko's position, I'd look for a new job.

### Type 3 conditionals

We form Type 3 conditionals with if+ past perfect (or if+ could have) + would have.

We often use Type 3 conditionals to express regret, etc. about things that can now never happen. We can use simple or progressive forms of the past perfect in the if-clause: If I'd (= I had) been taller, I'd (= I would) have joined the police force. If I had had any sense, I wouldn't have bought a second-hand car. If we had gone by car, we would have saved time. If I had been trying harder, I would have succeeded. If I could have stopped, there wouldn't have been an accident.

## ACCESSORIES AND JEWELRY: VITU VUA ZIADA NA MAPAMBO

### JEWELRY: MAPAMBO

Watch: [saa](#)

Chain: [cheni](#)

Brooch/pi: [kifungo cha kujipambia](#)

Necklace: [mkufu](#)

Earring: [hereni](#)

Cuff link: [vifungo vya shati vya chuma](#)

Tie clip: [chuma kidogo cha kubania tai](#)

Bracelet: [bangili](#)

Barrette: [kifaa cha kufungia/kupamba nywele](#)

Pearls: [lulu](#)

Ring: [pete](#)

### ACCESSORIES: VITU VYA ZIADA

Daily planner: [kitabu cha ratiba ya kila siku](#)

Handkerchief: [leso](#)

Wallet: [pochi](#)

Change purse: [pochi ya kuwekea pesa/sarafu](#)

Scarf: [mtandio/shela/skafu](#)

Make-up bag: [begi ya vitu vya mapambo](#)

Clutch (bag): [begi ya kubeba begani](#)

Purse/handbag: [begi ya mkononi](#)

Suspender: [ukanda wa kuzuia suruali isivuke](#)

Briefcase: [begi ya mkononi](#)

Belt: [mkanda](#)

Buckle: [kifungo/bizimu](#)

Key ring: [kipete cha funguo](#)

### EXPRESSIONS OF PREFERENCE: MISEMO YA UPENDELEO

Real preference/Hypothetical preference: [upendeleo halisi/upendeleo usiokamilika](#)

-I like chocolate more than /better than spinach: [napenda sana chokoleti kuliko spinachi](#)

- I prefer books to films: **Napendelea vitabu kuliko filamu**
- I prefer playing the guitar to the drum: **Napendelea kupiga gita kuliko ngoma**
- Who's your favorite film star?: **nani ni mwigizaji wako unayempenda sana?**
- This is the car I like best (of all): **hi ndio gari ninayopenda sana kuliko zote**
- These are the sweets I prefer: **hizi ndizo pipi nipendazo sana**
- I'd sooner be happy than rich: **upesi nitakuwa mwenye furaha sana kuliko kuwa tajiri**
- I'd rather have tea than coffee: **ningependa kupata chai kuliko kahawa**
- I'd rather stay here than go out: **afadhali nikae hapa kuliko kwenda nje**
- I'd prefer to have tea rather than milk: **ningependelea kupata chai kuliko maziwa**
- Would you rather go out?: **je ungependa kutoka?**
- Would you prefer to stay here?: **je ungependelea kukaa hapa?**

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION: Fire

- **You're fired!:** bad – news words for when you lose your job  
You've been late every day for the last two weeks, and you haven't finished one project. **You're fired!**
- **Holy smoke!:** Wow  
**Holy smokes,** my neighbor just won a thousand dollars
- **Old flame:** a former boyfriend or girlfriend  
Susan was not happy when her boyfriend kept taking about his **old flame**
- **Out of the frying pan and into the fire:** going from a bad situation to worse one  
She thought it was a bad day when the bus splashed her new skirt, but it **was out of the frying pan and into the fire** when she spilled hot coffee and burned herself
- **Fire off:** write something quickly and send it off immediately  
When she read the article in the newspaper about the animal shelter she wanted to **fire off** an e – mail to her friends to ask them to help.

### GRAMMAR NOTES: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A verb is in the Active Voice when its form shows (as in sentence 1) that the person or thing denoted by the Subject does something; or, in other words, is the doer of the action.

Active Voice is so called because the person denoted by the Subject acts.

A Verb is in the Passive Voice when its form shows (as in sentence 2) that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the Subject.

**The Passive Voice** is so called because the person or thing denoted by the Subject is not active but passive, that is, suffers or receives some action.

**Voice is that form** of a Verb which shows whether what is denoted by the Subject does something or has something done to it.

#### Active Voice

1. Biko loves Eugenie. 2. The mason is building the wall. 3. The peon opened the gate. 4. Some boys were helping the wounded man.



## Passive Voice

1. Eugenie is loved by Biko. 2. The wall is being built by the mason. 3. The gate was opened by the peon.  
4. The wounded man was being helped by some boys.

## Active Voice

5. He will finish the work in a fortnight. 6. Who did this? 7. Why did your brother write such a letter?

## Passive Voice

5. The work will be finished by him in a fortnight. 6. By whom was this done? 7. Why was such a letter written by your brother?

It will be noticed that when the Verb is changed from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice, the Object of the Transitive Verb in the Active Voice becomes the Subject of the Verb in the Passive Voice.

[Thus in sentence 1, Eugenie which is the object of loves in the Active Voice, becomes the Subject of is loved in the Passive Voice.]

Since the Object of a verb in the active voice becomes the Subject of the passive form, it follows that only Transitive Verbs can be used in the Passive Voice, because an Intransitive Verb has no Object.

The passive voice is formed with the suitable tense of the verb be followed by the past participle. Study this table:

## Tense (or Modal + base) -- Active Voice -- Passive Voice

**Simple present:** take, takes / am taken, is taken, are taken.

**Present continuous:** am taking, is taking, are taking / am being taken, is being taken, are being taken

**Present perfect:** has taken, have taken / has been taken, have been taken

**Simple past:** took / was taken, were taken

**Past continuous:** was taking, were taking / was being taken, were being taken

**Past perfect:** had taken / had been taken Simple future / will take, shall take / will be taken, shall be taken

Can / may / must, etc. + base / can take, must take / can be taken must be taken

When we do not know the agent or when it is clear enough who the agent is:

My pen has been stolen. (Somebody has stolen my pen.)

I was asked my name. (They asked me my name.);

English is spoken all over the world. (People speak English all over the world.)

I have been invited to the party. (Someone has invited me to the party.)

We will execute all orders promptly. (All orders will be executed promptly.)

# Chapter 7

## School: shule

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Faraja, did you do your home of mathematics?: Faraja, vipi umefanya kazi ya nyumbani ya hisabati?

Person 2: Yeah, but it was very tough. My father helped me: Ndio, Ila ilikuwa ngumu. Baba yangu alinisaidia

Person 1: We did it in a group and it was very simple: Sisi tuliifanya ndani ya kundi na ilikuwa rahisi sana

Person 2: Hey, do you remember that we have project to be submitted this week?: Vipii unakumbuka kwamba tuna mradi wa kuwasilisha wiki hii?

Person 1: Oh my God! I was too busy with the evening classes I'm taking: Oh Mungu wangu! Nilikuwa nimebanywa sana na masomo ya jioni ninayosoma.

Person 2: My father's job is really hectic this time of year that can't daily assist me: Baba yangu yupo bize sana kazini hata hawezi kunisaidia mara kwa mara.

Person 1: You should learn to do everything by your own: Unatakiwa ujifunze kufanya mambo wewe mwenyewe.

Person 2: Yes, I know: ndio najua

Person 1: Maybe I'll see you at school tomorrow. I gotta run: Labda tutaonana shuleni kesho. Natakiwa kuondoka

Person 2: Later dude: badaye mshikaji

Person 1: Catch you later: baadaye

### SCHOOL AND THE CLASSROOM: SHULE NA DARASA

#### A. SCHOOLS: SHULE

- Nursery school / pre – school: shule ya awali
- Kindergarten: shule ya awali
- Elementary school: praimari
- Junior high / middle school: shule ya kati
- High school: sekondary
- College / University: chuo kikuu
- Graduates: waitimu
- Technical / vocational school: shule ya ufundi
- Adult education classes: darasa la watu wazima

#### B. THE CLASSROOM: DARASA

- Teacher: mwalimu
- Blackboard / chalkboard: ubao mweusi
- Desk: meza
- Textbook: daftari ya mazoezi
- Television: Televisheni
- Video cassette recorder: deki ya kurikodi
- Cassette / CD player: deki
- Chalk: chaki
- Bulletin board: ubao wa kubandika matangazo
- Poster: tangazo

- Computer: kompyuta
- Whiteboard: ubao mweupe
- Whiteboard marker: kalamu ya kuandika kwenye ubao mweupe

## PLAYGROUND AND PRE – SCHOOL: UWANJA WA MICHEZO NA SHULE YA AWALI

- Scooter: kibaskeli kidogo cha kuteleze
- Swings: bembea
- Bench : benchi
- Seesaw / teeter – totter: pembea/bembea la kupanda na kushuka
- Slide: mchozo wa kuteleza kwenye kifaa maalum
- Sand box: mijenga mbalimbali ya mchanga
- Sand: mchanga
- Kite: tiara
- Skateboard: kigari chenye matairi madogo cha kutelezea
- Tricycle: baskeli yenye matairi matatu
- Rollerblades: viatu vyenye matairi
- Roller skates: viatu vyenye matari
- Easel: ubao wa watoto
- Toys: midoli
- Doll: mdoli aina ya mtu
- Book: kitabu cha watoto
- Building blocks: bloc za kujengea nyumba za kuchezea
- Coloring book: kitabu chenye michoro ya rangi
- Crayon: kalamu za rangi
- Paints: rangi
- Paints brush: brusha ya kupaka rangi
- Jigsaw puzzle: mchezo wa fumbuzi kwa vitu vilivyovurugwa
- Glue: gundi

## EXPRESSIONS OF PREVENTING: MISEMO YA KUZUIA

### Standard

- Stop that!: acha kufanya hivo
- This will stop /keep the rain (from) getting in: hii itazuia mvua isiingie ndani
- I won't let you see Bahati: sitokuacha umuone bahati
- They stopped/prevented him from giving up school: walimzuia asiache shule

### Formal

- This must be stopped right now: hii inatakiwa kuzuiwa tangu sasa
- We must prevent them (from) coming in: tunatakiwa kuwazuia wasiingie

## EXPRESSION OF PROBABILITY: MISEMO YA UWEZEKANO

### Standard

- You're probably right: yawezekana upo sahihi
- He should be at home now: atakuwepo nyumbani sasa
- That will be Juliana: yule atakuwa Juliana

### Formal

- You're most likely right: unaonekana kuwa sahihi kabisa

## EXPRESSION OF CONSEQUENCE: MISEMO YA MATOKEO

### Standard

- The bus didn't come: that's why I had to walk. So / therefore, I was late: *basi halikuja ndio mana nimelazimika kutembea*
- Consequently / for that reason / as a result, I missed the concert: *matokeo yake nimeikosa tamasha*

### Formal

- My car broke down. Thus, I missed the film: *gari langu liliharibika hivo nikaikosa filamu*

## THE SCHOOL: SHULE

### A. CLASSROOM OBJECTS: VIFAA VYA DARASANI

- Triangle: *pembe tatu*
- Ruler: *rula*
- Protector: *kipimapembe*
- Compass: *dira/mzingo*
- Eraser: *kifutio*
- Notebook: *daftari*
- (ballpoint) pen: *kalamu*
- Pencil: *penseli*
- Pencil sharpener: *kichonga penseli*
- Calculator: *ala ya elektroniki ya kupigia hesabu*

### B. THE SCIENCE LAB: MAHABARA

- Tongs: *mkasi*
- Bunsen burner: *kifaa cha kuunguzia*
- Beaker: *bilahuri ya kupimia*
- Graduated cylinder: *silenda iliypimwa*
- Goggles: *miwani*
- Test tube: *tyubu ya kufanyia majaribio*

### C. THE GYM: SEHEMU YA KUFANYIA MAZOEZI

- Mat: *mrango*

### D. THE COMPUTER LAB: CHUMBA CHA KOMPYUTA

- Screen: *skrini*
- Keyboard: *kibodi*

### E. THE LANGUAGE LAB: CHUMBA CHA LUGHA

- Headphones: *hedifoni*

### F. THE CAFETERIA: CHUMBA CHA KULIA CHAKULA

- Tray: *trei*

## SCHOOL SUBJECTS: MASOMO

- Math: *hisabati*
- Science: *sayansi*
- Business studies: *elimu za biashara*

- Gym/P.E. (physical education): [elimu ya mazoezi](#)
- Social studies: [elimu ya jamii](#)
- Art: [sanaa](#)
- Languages: [lugha](#)
- Biology: [baiolojia](#)
- Chemistry: [kemia](#)
- Physics: [fizikia](#)
- Shop/shop class: [darasa la utengenezaji wa vitu vya mbao](#)
- Music: [muziki](#)
- Sociology: [elimu ya jamii](#)
- Home economics: [uchumi wa nyumbani](#)
- Geometry: [jiometria](#)
- Algebra: [algebra](#)
- Performing arts / drama: [drama](#)
- English literature: [fasihi ya kingereza](#)

### THE LIBRARY: [MAKTABA](#)

- Librarian: [mhusika wa maktaba](#)
- Checkout desk: [meza ya ukaguzi](#)
- Library card: [kadi ya maktaba](#)
- Reference section: [sehemu ya kuangalizia kumbukumbu ya vitabu](#)
- Books: [vitabu](#)
- Shelf: [rafu](#)
- Terminal / computer: [kompyuta](#)
- Cart: [gari ta kubebwa vitabu](#)
- Periodicals section: [sehemu ya vipeperushi](#)
- Magazines: [jarida](#)
- Newspapers: [magazeti](#)
- Information desk: [sehemu ya maulizo](#)
- Storytelling: [hadithi](#)
- Photocopier: [mashine ya kupiga chapa](#)
- Author: [mwandishi](#)
- Call number: [namba za simu](#)
- Dictionary: [kamusi](#)
- Children's section: [sehemu ya watoto](#)
- Atlas: [atlas](#)
- Encyclopedia: [ensaiklopedia](#)

### EXPRESSION OF CONTRAST: [MISEMO YA UTOFAUTI](#)

#### Standard

- I like the sea, but my parents prefer the mountains. Unlike my parents, I like the sea: [mimi Napendelea bahari lakini Wazazi wangu wanapendelea milima](#)
- This is different from / not the same as English tea: [hii ni tofauti na chai ya wangereza](#)
- It's not hot. Quite the reverse! / On the contrary! It's cold!: [hii sio baridi kinyume chake sio baridi](#)
- On the one hand, it's difficult but on the other hand, it's fascinating: [kwa upande moja ni ngumu lakini kwa upande mwingine ni nzuri sana](#)
- Instead of / rather than feeling lonely, you should phone me: [badala ya kujisikia mpweke ungenipigia simu](#)

- Compared with / compared to John, you're lucky!: **ukilinganisha na John ,wewe ni mwenye bahati**
- By comparison, you're lucky!: **kwa kulinganisha wewe ni mwenye bahati**

### Formal

- Whereas / while Tom is tall, Ann is small. Contrary to Tom, Ann is small: **Huklu/Tom ni mrefu ila Ana ni mfupi**

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Health

- **Be / feel under the weather:** feel a little sick  
He woke up with a sneeze and **felt under the weather.**
- **Take a turn for the worse:** have an illness that gets more serious  
Later that day, he **took a turn for the worse**, so he called the doctor.
- **In bad shape:** in very bad health  
The doctor said that he was **in such bad shape** that he should go straight to bed
- **Clean bill of health:** information that one's health is excellent  
He took some medicine and got lots of rest. After a few days, the doctor gave him a **clean bill of health.**
- **The picture of health:** in excellent health  
Now he looks well rested and the **picture of health.**

### GRAMMAR NOTES: MOOD

Mood is the mode or manner in which the action denoted by the Verb is represented.  
There are three Moods in English: - Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive.

#### Indicative Mood.

The Indicative Mood is used:

1. To make a statement of fact: Rama goes to school daily.
2. To ask a question: Have you found your book?

#### Imperative Mood.

The Imperative Mood is used to express-

**A Command:** Wait there. Come here.

**An exhortation:** Be steady. Take care of your health.

**An entreaty or prayer:** Have mercy upon us / Give us this day our daily bread.

But in the First and Third Persons a like sense is expressed by the use of the Auxiliary Verb let; as,  
Let me go /Let us go/ Let him go / Let them go.

#### Subjunctive Mood

The following are the forms of the Subjunctive:

**Present Subjunctive:** the verb 'be' other verbs      I be /I speak   We be /We speak / You be /You speak   He be /He speak   They be /They speak

**Past Subjunctive** the verb 'be' /other verbs      I were /I spoke we were / We spoke You were / You spoke He were /He spoke They were -- They spoke  
The Subjunctive Mood scarcely exists in present-day English.

## Chapter 8

# Food: Vyakula

### Dialogue: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Do you see that restaurant over there?: **Je unaona ule mgaawa kule?**

Person 2: Oh yes. Don't you know that's where I normally have lunch with my family? : **Ndiyo. Hujuwi Kama pale ndiko tunakokulaga chakula cha mchana pamoja na familia yangu?**

Person 1: I like the place. They are well organized: **Nalipenda sana eneo lile. Wame jipanga Vizuri.**

Person 2: What will you have today?: **utakula nini leo?**

Person 1: My favorite food. Do you know it? Guess what it might be: **Chakula change nikipendecho. Unakijua? Ebu bashiri**

Person 2: Rice and fish?: **Wali samaki?**

Person 1: Absolutely. How did you know it: **Bila shaka. Umejuaje?**

Person 2: I just guessed. I think you should have some organic vegetables too: **Nilibahatisha tu. Nafikiri ungehitaji pia mbogamboga asilia**

Person 1: Certainly. I will: **Bila shaka nitatumia**

Person 2: Let's enjoy our lunch: **Wacha tufuraie chakula chetu cha mchana.**

Person 1 oh yeah!: **oh ndio**

### VEGETABLES: **MBOGAMBOGA**

- Carrots: **karoti**
- Cabbage: **kabechi**
- Cauliflower: **aina ya mboga kama kabechi**
- Onions: **vitunguu**
- Cucumbers: **matango**
- Leeks: **aina ya kitunguu kidogo**
- Pumpkin: **boga**
- Spinach: **spinachi**
- Mushrooms: **uyoga**
- Green onions: **vitunguu vya kijani**
- Lettuce: **saladi**
- Green beans: **maharage ya kijani**
- Peas: **njegere**
- Corn (on the cob): **maindi**
- Potatoes: **viazi**
- Tomatoes: **nyanya**
- Garlic: **kitunguu swahumu**
- Green pepper: **pilpili hoo**
- Red pepper: **pilipili nyekundu**

## EXPRESSION OF CRITICISM, REPROACH: **MISEMO YA LAWAMA**

### Cool

- You're an idiot / a fool: **wewe ni mpumbavu**
- You make me sick: **unanifanya niumwe**

### Formal

- You might have told me!: **utakuwa uliniambia**
- Look what you've done!: **ona ulichokifanya!**
- Why can't you (say / do this)?: **kwa nini usiseme/fanya hivi?**
- Don't you realize it's dangerous?: **hujagundua kwamba ni yenye hatari?**
- Couldn't you be more considerate?: **usingekuwa mwenye kuchukulia?**
- You should know better!: **ulitakiwa kujua Zaidi!**
- You shouldn't go to bed so late?: **usingeenda kulala chelewa**
- You shouldn't have done that!: **usingefanya hivo!**
- Why (on earth) did you tell him that?: **kwa nini ulimwambia hivo?**

## FRUITS: **MATUNDA**

- Tangerine: **chenza**
- Grapefruit: **balungi**
- Lemon: **limau**
- Lime: **ndimu**
- Orange: **chungwa**
- Grape: **zabibu**
- Pineapple: **nanasi**
- Banana: **ndizi**
- Avocado: **parachichi**
- Papaya: **papai**
- Mango: **embe**
- Fig: **mtini**
- Prune: **plamu kavu**
- Date: **tende**
- Plum: **plamu/tende kama zambarau**
- Apple: **tufaa**
- Pea: **pea/peasi**
- Watermelon: **tikiti**
- 
- Coconut: **nazi**
- Peanut: **karanga**
- Cashew: **korosho**

## AT THE SUPERMARKET 1: **KWENYE DUKA KUBWA**

### A. CHECK – OUT AREA: **ENEO LA UKAGUZI**

- Aisle: **upande**
- Groceries: **bizaa za vyakula**
- Check out – counter: **ukaguzi/kaunta**
- Customer / shopper: **mteja**
- (Check – out) cashier: **ukaguzi/keshia**
- Conveyor belt: **mkanda wa kusafirisha bizaa**



- (Shopping) cart: gari la kufanyia manunuzi
- Shopping bag: begi La kubebea bizaa

## **B. FROZEN FOOD: VYAKULA KWENYE FRIJI**

### **C. DAIRY PRODUCTS: BIZAA ZA KILA SIKU**

- Eggs: mayai
- Yogurt: mtindi
- Margarine: blubendi
- Cheese: chizi/chakula kutoka maziwa yaliyogandishwa
- Milk: maziwa
- Butter: siagi

### **D. JARS / CANNED FOOD: VYAKULA KWENYE MAKOPO**

- Baked beans: maharage
- Tuna fish: samaki
- Soup: mchuzi/supu
- Tomatoes: nyanya
- Honey: asali
- Corn: mahindi
- Peanut butter: siagi ya karanga
- Jelly: ute/jeli

## **AT THE SUPARMARKET 2: KWENYE DUKA KUBWA**

### **DRY GOODS: VYAKULA VYA KUKAUSHWA**

- Coffee: kahawa
- Tea: chai
- Cocoa: kokoa
- Cereal: nafaka
- Rice: mchele
- Pasta: tambi
- Oatmeal: unga wa shayiri
- Flour: unga
- Cookies: biscuit ya mduara
- Sugar: sukari

### **CONDIMENTS: VIUONGO**

- Spices / herbs: viungo vilivyosagwa
- Salt: chunvi
- Pepper: pilipili
- Oil: mafuta
- Vinegar: vinega
- Salad dressing: sosi ya kuweka kwenye saladi
- Ketchup / catsup: tomato sosi
- Mustard: aradani

### **DRINKS: VINYWAJI**

- Red wine: mvinyo mwekundi
- White wine: mvinyo mweupe
- Beer: bia

- Mineral water: maji yenye madini
- Soft drink / soda: kinywaji baridi
- Juice: jwisi

## HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS: VIFAA VYA NDANI YA NYUMBA

- Trash bags / garbage bags: kapu la kuwekea uchafu
- Plastic wrap: plastiki ya kufunikia chakula cha kufungashia
- Aluminum: aliminiamu ya kufungashia chakula
- Window cleaner: dawa ya kusafishia madirisha

## SUPERMARKET COUNTERS: SEHEMU YA KULIPIA KWENYE MADUKA MAKUBWA

### A. MEAT: NYAMA

#### - BEEF: NYAMA YA N'GOMBE

- ✓ Stea: minofu
- ✓ Liver: ini

#### - PORK: NYAMA YA NGURUE

- Pork chops: minofu ya nyama ya ngurue
- sausage: soseji

#### -LAMB: NYAMA YA KONDOO

- ✓ Leg of lamb: mguu wa kondoo
- ✓ Lamb chops: minofu ya nyama ya kondoo
- ✓

#### -CHICKEN: NYAMA YA KUKU

- Chicken: yama ya kuku

### B. FISH AND SEAFOOD: SAMAKI NA VYAKULA VITOKANAVYO NA BAHARI

- Whole trout: aina ya samaki wa mtoni wa ulaya
- Oyster: chaza/kombe
- Crab: kaa wa pwani
- Fish fillet: minofu wa samaki
- Salmon steaks: minofu wa samaki aina ya salmon
- Octopus: pweza

## BAKERY: UOKAJI MIKATE/KEKI

- Whole wheat bread: mkate wa ngano isiyokobolewa
- Bagels: mikate wa duara ulio na tundu katikati
- Pita bread: mkate ulofinnyangwa kama chapati
- French bread: mkate wa Kifaransa
- Cupcakes: keki ndogondogo zenye umbo la kikombe
- White bread: mkate mweupe

## AT THE RESTAURANT: KWENYE MGAHAWA

- Waiter: mhudumu
- Menu: menyu/ratiba ya chakula
- Wine list: orodha ya mvinyo
- Dessert cart: gari la kubebea chakula

## **APPETIZERS / HORS D'OEUVRES: CHAKULA CHA KULETA HAMU YA KULA**

- Salad: [saladi](#)
- Soup: [supu](#)

## **MAIN COURSES: AINA MBALIMBALI YA VYAKULA**

- Roast beef: [nyama iliyokangwa](#)
- Baked potato: [kiazzi kilichookwa](#)
- Pizza: [piza](#)
- Lasagna: [aina ya piza](#)
- Spaghetti: [tambi](#)
- Fish fillet: [mnofu wa smaki](#)
- Vegetables: [mbogamboga](#)
- Rice: [wali](#)
- Noodles: [stiki za kulia tambi](#)

## **DESSERTS: VYAKULA VYA KUSHUSHIA**

- Whipped cream: [crem nyeupe](#)
- Ice cream: [aisi crimu](#)
- Cheesecake: [keki ya chizi](#)
- Pie: [pai/sambusa](#)
- (chocolate) cake: [keki ya chokoleti](#)

## **DRINKS: VINYWAJI**

- White wine: [divai nyeupe](#)
- Red wine: [divai ntekundu](#)
- Champagne: shampeni: [aina ya divai ya Kifaransa](#)
- Bottled water: [maji kwenye chupa](#)
- Coffee: [kahawa](#)
- Tea: [chai](#)
- Milk: [maziwa](#)

## **FAST FOOD AND SNACKS: VYAKULA VYA KUFUNGASHA NA VITAFUNWA**

- Straw: [mrija](#)
- Soft drink / soda: [kinywaji baridi](#)
- Hamburger: [hambaga](#)
- French chicken: [chipsi za kifaransa](#)
- Fried chicken: [kuku aliyekaangwa](#)
- Sandwich: [sandwichi](#)
- Potato chips: [kripsi](#)
- Ice cream: [aisi krim](#)
- Ice cream cone: [mkono wa aisi krim](#)
- Doughnut / donut: [donati](#)
- Muffin: [keki ndogo](#)

## **CONTAINERS AND QUANTITIES: MAKONTENA NA KIASI**

- Bag: [mfuko](#)
- Can: [kopo](#)
- Jar: [chupa ya plastiki](#)
- Bottle: [chupa](#)
- Carton: [boksi](#)

- Loaf: mkate
- Tub / container: kontena yenye kifuniko/kama ya kuwekea maziwa/jwisi
- Box: boksi
- Roll: rola
- Tube: tubu
- Six – pack: seti ya sita
- A cup: kikombe
- A tablespoon: kijiko cha mezani
- A gallon: galuni
- A quart: kopo la boksi kama la maziwa/juice
- A pint: kopo ndogo la boksi
- A pound: ratili/pauni
- An ounce: wakia/aunsi
- Empty: isiyokuwa na kitu
- A quarter full: robo
- A third full: moja ya tatu
- Half full: nusu
- Three quarter full: robo tatu
- Full: kamili/iliyojaa

#### COOKING: UPISHI

- Wash: kuosha
- Peel: kumenya
- Grate: kukuna
- Chop: kukatakata
- Crush: kusaga
- Beat: kuchanganya kama yai
- Slice: kukata vipandevipande
- Grease: paka mafuta mfano kwenye kikaangio
- Break: vunja
- Stir: koroga
- Mix: changanya
- Knead: kanda
- Steam: toa nvuke
- Sauté: kukaanga mfano sambusa/andazi
- Pour: mwaga
- Weigh: pima
- Boil: chemsha
- Add: ongeza
- Bake: oka
- Stir – fry: kukaanga kwa kukoroga
- Grill: kukaanga
- Roast: kukaanga
- Barbecue: jiko la kuchomea
- Measure: kipimo
- Fry: kukaanga

#### BREAKFAST: KIAMSHA KINWA

- Grapefruit: balungi
- Hot cereal: nafaka zilizochemshwa

- Milk: **maziwa**
- Orange juice: **jwisi ya chungwa**
- Butter: **mtindi wa maziwa/siagi**
- Toast: **chombo cha kuchomea tosi**
- Coffee: **kahawa**
- Tea: **chai**
- Jam: **jamu**
- Cream cheese: **krim ya chizi**
- Soft – boiled egg: **yai lililochemshwa**
- Scrambled eggs: **yai lililokaangwa na kuachanishwa**
- Omelet: **yai la kukaangwa**
- Fried egg: **yai la kukaangwa**

## EXPRESSION OF DEBATING: **MISEMO YA MJADALA**

- In my opinion / as far as I'm concerned / from my point of view, the homeless should be helped: **kwa mtazamo wangu, watu wasio na makazi wangesaidiwa**
- I have the feeling that it is our duty to help them: **nina hisi kwamba ni jukumu letu kuwasaidia**
- Aren't you forgetting how cold it is in winter?: **Unasahau jinsi gani kuna baridi kali kipindi cha baridi?**
- Don't forget that other things must be considered: **usisahau kwamba mambo mengine yanatakiwa kuwekwa maanani**
- Yes, but what about their children?: **ndio, vipi kuhusu watoto wao?**
- If that's the case, then why don't you give them some money?: **kwa maana hiyo, kwa nini usiwape pesa kiasi?**
- On the other hand, people should be encouraged to help themselves: **kwa upande mengine watu wangehamasishwa kujisaidia wenyewe**
- That may be true, but how?: **Inaweza kuwa kweli ila kivipi?**
- That's all very well but they're suffering now: **hiyo ni nzuri kabisa lakini wanasumbuka sasa**
- Don't you realize how difficult it is for them?: **hujagundua ni jinsi gani ilivyo ngumu kwangu?**

## MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: **Dogs**

- **As a sick as a dog:** very sick  
I missed the party because I was as **sick as a dog**; just stayed in bed
- **Fight like cats and dogs:** fight or argue a lot  
They're best friends now, but when they were young kids, it seemed that they always **fought like cats and dogs**.
- **Raining cats and dogs:** raining very hard  
The hurricane left the area but it was still **raining cats and dogs**.
- **You can't teach an old dog new tricks:** it's very hard for someone to change the way they do things  
Margaret tried to teach her grandmother how to use e – mail, but her grandmother just couldn't figure out the computer. Grandma just said "I'd rather just write a letter on paper. **You can't teach an old dog new tricks.**"
- Going to the dogs: getting bad  
His lunch business started going to the dogs when stores next to him closed.

## **GRAMMAR NOTES: TENSES: INTRODUCTION**

Thus there are three main Tenses - The **Present**, The **Past**, and The **Future**.

The Tense of a Verb shows the time of an action or event.

Note: Sometimes a past tense may refer to present time, and a present tense may express future time, as:  
I wish I knew the answer. (= I'm sorry I don't know the answer. Past tense - Present time) let's wait till he comes. (Present tense - future tense)

Below we give the chief Tenses (Active Voice, Indicative Mood) of the verb to love.

### **Present Tense**

Singular Number: Plural Number 1st Person: I love: We love 2nd person: You love: You love 3<sup>rd</sup> Person: He loves: They love

### **Short cut rules of tenses:**

**Present simple:** S+ Verb without "to": I speak

**Present Continuous:** S+V-ing: I am speaking

**Present perfect:** S+have/has+past Part: I have spoken

**Present Perfect Continuous:** S+have+ been+Verb-ing: I have been speaking

**Past Simple:** S+Verb in the past: I spoke

**Past Continuous:** S+was/were+V-ing: I was speaking

**Past Perfect:** S+had+Past Part: I had spoken

**Past Perfect Continuous:** S+had+been+Past Part: I had been speaking

**Future Simple:** S+Shall/will+Verb without "to": I will speak

**Future Continuous:** S+shall/Will+be+Verb-ing: I will be speaking

**Future Perfect:** S+Shall/Will+have+Past Part: I will have spoken

**Future Perfect Continous:** S+shall/Will+have+been+Verb-ing: I will have been speaking

**Present Conditional:** S+Should/Would+Verb without "to": I would speak

**Conditional Continuous:** S+ Should/Would+be+Verb-ing: I would be speaking

# Chapter 9

## Transportation: usafiri

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Little Apple Car Service. This is Ilungu speaking: *Little Apple Car Service* Ilungu anaongea

Person 2: Hi. I need a car to take me to the airport at 5:30 p.m tomorrow: *Hujambo. Nahitaji gari la kuniepeleka uwanja wa ndege kesho saa 5:30 alfajiri*

Person 1: Do you need to be there at 5:30 or is that when you want us to pick you up? *Je unahitaji Kuwepo saa 5:30 alfajiri au ndo mda ambao tuje kukuchukua?*

Person 2: I need to be at the airport at 5:30 or I'll miss my flight: *nahitaji kuwa uwanja wa ndege saa 5:30 vinginevyo nitachelewa ndege yangu*

Person 1: That's right in the middle of rush hour. Traffic will be a nightmare at that time. I'll have a car get you at 4 p.m. What's your address?: *Huu ni mda wa foleni kubwa. nitakutumia gari like kukuchukua sa 4 alfajiri. Ni ipi anwani yako?*

### PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: USAFIRI WA UMA

- Arrivals and departures board: *ubao wenye taharifa za safari*
- Train / rail road station: *stesheni ya treni*
- Turnstile: *mashini ya kuskani tiketi za basi*
- Ticket: *tiketi*
- Train: *treni*
- Passenger: *abioria*
- Subway station: *stesheni ya chini ya ardhi*
- Engine: *injini*
- Track: *gari*
- Timetable: *ratiba*
- Escalator: *panda ngazi inayotembea*
- Platform: *jukwaa*
- (Tax) driver / cab driver: *dereva taksi*
- Bus: *basi*
- Luggage compartment: *buti/sehemu ya kuwekea mizigo*
- Bus stop: *kituo cha basi*
- Bus driver: *dereva wa basi*

### PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION: USAFIRI BINAFSI

#### A. CARS: MAGARI

B.

- Sedan: *gari aina ya taxi*
- Station wagon: *gari lenye umbo kama la behewa*
- Four – wheel driver / SUV: *teknolojia ya FWD*
- Convertible: *gari linaloweza kubadilishwa umbo*
- Sports car: *gari la mbiu*

#### C. TWO – WHEELED VEHICLE: GARI LA TAHIRI MBILI

- Bicycle: *baiskeli*

- Wheel: [tahiri](#)
- Pedal: [pedali](#)
- Motorcycle: [pikipiki](#)
- Motor scooter: [pikipiki ya kike](#)
- Moped: [pikipiki ndogo](#)

#### **D. OTHER VEHICLES: MAGARI MENGINE**

- Truck: [lori](#)
- Van: [vani](#)
- Trailer: [trela](#)
- Minivan: [vani ndogo](#)
- Motor home: [gari lenye umbo na mahitaji kama ya nyumba](#)

#### **E. GAS STATION: KITUO CHA GESI**

- Gas pump: [pampu ya gesi](#)
- Hose: [mpira wa kupakia gesi](#)
- Nozzle: [nozeli/kizibo cha chuma kinachounganishwa kwenye mpira wa kupakia gesi au mafuta](#)

#### **PRIVATE TRANSPORT: USAFIRI BINAFSI**

- Roof rack: [keria ndogo ya juu ya gari](#)
- Windshield: [kioo cha mbele](#)
- Hood: [kifuniko cha mbele](#)
- Headlight: [mataa](#)
- Headrest: [sehemu ya kiti ya kugegemeza kichwa](#)
- Seat belt: [mkanda wa kiti](#)
- Door: [mlango](#)
- Gas cap: [sehemu ya kuwekea mafuta](#)
- Rear window: [kioo cha nyuma](#)
- Trunk: [sehemu ya nyuma ya kuwekea mizigo](#)
- Brake light: [taa za kuashiria simama](#)
- Bumper: [bamba linalosaidia gari isiumie wakati inagonga kitu](#)
- Exhaust pipe: [paipu ya kutoa moshi](#)
- License plate: [kibao cha leseni](#)
- Windshield wiper: [kifaa cha kusafishia kioo cha mbele](#)
- Side mirror: [vioo vya pembeni](#)
- Fender: [sehemu ya juu ya tahiri](#)
- Hubcap: [chuma cha tahiri](#)
- Tire: [tahiri](#)
- Clutch: [sehemu iunganishayo na kutenga magurudumu](#)
- Brake: [breki](#)
- Accelerator: [chombo cha kuzidisha mwendo](#)
- Rearview mirror: [kioo cha ndani hya gari](#)
- Dashboard: [sehemu ya mbele kwa dereva](#)
- Steering wheel: [usukani](#)
- Turn signal: [ishara ya kugeuka](#)
- Radio / cassette /CD player: [radio](#)
- Gear shift: [gia](#)
- Emergency brake: [breki ya dharura](#)



## EXPRESSIONS OF DESPAIR/UNHAPPINESS: MISEMO YA KUKATA TAMAA/KUKOSA FURAHA

### Cool

- Blow this!: **nini hii**
- Oh, heck!: **oh,nini hiki**

### Standard

- I give up!: **nimekata tamaa**
- It's just hopeless!: **inaondoa imani**
- It's no use carrying on: **hakuna uhitaji wa kuendelea**
- It's useless to try / trying: **hakuna maana kujaribu**
- I'll never manage to do it: **sitoweza kulifanya**
- How am I going to manage?: **Nitaliwezaje?**
- This is the end (of everything)!: **huu ndo mwisho**
- This is it!: **hii ndiyo**
- I don't know what we're going to do!: **sijuwi nini tufanye**

### Formal

- This is driving me to despair: **hii inanipelekea kwenye kukata tamaa**
- I just despair of ever seeing her again: **nakata tamaa kutomuona tena**

## THE ROAD / ROAD SIGNS 1: BARABARA/ISHARA ZA BARABARANI 1 HIGHWAY

- Overpass: **barabara ipitayo juu**
- Street light: **taa za mtaani**
- Lane: **upana wa barabara**
- Shoulder: **barabara ya pembeni**
- Divider: **kizingiti kinachogawa barabara**
- Reflector: **kifaa cha kurudisha nuru**

### INTERSECTION: MAPISHANO

- Traffic light: **taa za barabarani**
- Red light: **taa nyekundu**
- Yellow light: **taa ya njano**
- Green light: **taa ya kijani**
- Street: **mtaa**
- Crosswalk: **sehemu ya wapiti njia**

## THE ROAD / ROAD SIGNS 2: BARABARA/ALAMA ZA BARABARANI 2

- Bridge: **daraja**
- Railroad crossing: **mapishano na reli**
- Barrier: **beria**
- Cone: **koni/kitu cha mviringo chini kilichochongoka juu**
- One – way sign: **ishara ya moja kwa moja**
- Yield sign: **simama**
- Railroad crossing sign: **ishara ya mapishano na reli**
- Roadwork sign: **ishara ya kazi za barabarani**

- Slippery – when – wet sign: *ishara ya utelezi*
- Steep hill sign: *ishara ya kilima*
- No – U – turn sign: *hamna kugeuka*
- School crossing sign: *ishara ya eneo ilipo shule*
- Do not enter sign: *ishara ya usiingie*
- Interstate highway sign: *ishara ya barabara kuu ya ndani ya mkoa*
- Pedestrian crossing: *sehemu ya kuvuka waenda kwa miguu*
- Speed limit sign: *ishara ya kikomo cha mwendo*

## AT THE AIRPORT: KWENYE UWANJA WA NDEGE

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Excuse me, can you help me?: *Samahani, waweza kunisaidia?*

Person 2: Yes, of course. *Ndio bila shaka*

Person 1: Where is gate D12?: *Geti D12 iko wapi?*

Person 2: Gate G12?: *Geti G12?*

Person 1: No gate D12: *apana D12*

Person 2: Oh gate D12, It's over there. Uptaires second floor, on you left: *Oh geti D12, ipo kule juu kwenye gorofa ya pili mkono wako wa kushoto.*

Person 1: Thank you so much: *Asante sana*

Person 1: You are welcome: *Karibu*

- Airline desk: *ofisi ya ka mpuni ya ndege*
- Ticket: *tiketi*
- Boarding pass: *pasi ya kusafiria*
- Immigration and naturalization: *uhamiaji*
- Passport: *hati ya kusafiria*
- Security checkpoint: *sehemu ya ukaguzi*
- Metal detector: *kifaa cha kugundua vyuma*
- X-ray machine: *mashine ya x-ray*
- Carry-on bag: *mzigo unaoweza kuigia nao ndani ya ndege*
- Baggage/ luggage: *mzigo*
- Porter: *msukuma mizigo*
- Baggage / luggage cart: *gari la kubeba mizigo*
- Suitcase: *begi*
- Flight information: *taharifa za safari ya ndege*
- Departure lounge: *chumba cha kusubiria safari*
- Duty – free shop: *maduka ya kujiudumia*
- Customs: *sehemu ya ukaguzi*
- Customs officer: *afisa wa ukaguzi*
- Baggage claim area: *sehemu ya kusubiri mizigo*
- Baggage / luggage carousel: *mashine ya kusafirisha mizigo*
- Cabin: *ndani ya ndege*
- Window seat: *siti ya dirishani*
- Middle seat: *siti ya katikati*
- Aisle seat: *siti ya karibu na njia*
- Flight attendant: *mhudumu wa ndani ya ndege*
- Tray: *trei ya kubebea chakula*
- Window: *dirisha*

- Armrest: **sehemu ya kiti ya kupumzisha mkono**
- Cockpit: **chumba cha marubani**
- Pilot / captain: **rubani**
- Instrument panel: **paneli ya vifaa**
- Copilot: **msaidizi wa rubani**
- Oxygen mask: **maski ya hewa**
- Overhead compartment / bin: **sehemu ya juu ya kuwekea mizigo**
- Life jacket: **jaketi ya wakati wa hathari**
- Takeoff: **kupaa**
- Wing: **bawa**
- Runway: **barabara ya kupitia**
- Landing: **kutua**
- Airplane / jet: **ndege**
- Tail: **mkia wa ndege**
- Air traffic controller: **wakaguzi wa safari za ndege**
- Baggage cart: **kijigari cha kubeba mizigo**
- Control tower: **mnara wa ukaguzi**
- Hangar: **karakana**
- Rotor blade: **bapa ya helikopta**
- Helicopter: **helikopta**

### Dialog 1: Mazungumzo 1

Passenger: Excuse me, can I get through? I am looking for my seat: **Samahani naweza kupita? Natafuta siti yangu**

Attendant: What is your seat number?: **Siti yako ni namba ngapi?**

Passenger: It's 18B: **18B**

Attendant: Oh it is in the back. It's a window seat: **Oh ipo nyuma. Ni siti ya dirishani**

Passenger: Oh thank you so much. I really like window seat so as to watch through windows: **Oh Asante sana.**

**Napenda sana siti ya dirishani ili kutazama kupitia dirisha**

Attendant: You're lucky: **una bahati**

### Dialog 2: Mazungumzo 2

Attendant: Hello, Would you like something to eat: **Hujambo, ungependelea kula kitu chochote?**

Passenger: Oh yeah, I would: **Ndio**

Attendant: Chicken or sandwich?: **Kuku au sandwichi?**

Passenger: Chicken please!: **Kuku tafadhali**

Attendant: Here you go: **hii hapa**

Passenger: Thanks: **Asante**

Attendant: Anything else?: **Kitu kingine?**

Passenger: I would like something to drink: **Ningependele kinywaji**

Attendant: What do you want to drink?: **Unapenda kunywa nini?**

Passenger: Water please: **maji tafadhali**

Attendant: Here you are: **haya hapa**

Passenger: Thanks a lot: **Asante sana**

Attendant: No problem: **usijali**

## WATER TRANSPORTATION

- Coast Guard boat: **boti ya ulinzi wa fukwe**
- Life jacket: **jaketi ya uokozi**
- Cruiser: **meli ya kisasa**
- Oil tanker: **meli ya mafuta**
- Ferry: **feri**
- Sailing ship: **jahazi**
- Anchor: **nanga**
- Lighthouse: **nyumba iwakayo /ishara ya bandari**
- Sailboat: **jahazi**
- Marina: **viboti vidogo**
- Motorboat / speedboat: **motaboti**
- Cabin cruiser: **boti aina ya kruza**
- Rowboat: **boti ya kusoza**
- Oar: **kasia**
- Cargo ship: **meli ya mizigo**
- Crane: **jeki**
- Dock: **gati ya bandari**
- Yacht: **boti dogo jepesi la mashindani**
- Deck: **deki ya meli**

## Dialog : Mazungumzo

Receptionist: Hi welcome to Bikey Sea Cruise Services.What can I help you?: **Hujambo karibu kwenye Bikye Cruise Services. Nikusaidie nini?**

Doreen: I need a ticket to Zanzibar for tomorrow morning: **Nahitaji tiketi ya kwenda Zanzibar kesho asubui**

Receptionist: Oh I am sorry. No more place for tomorrow morning but we have enough for tomorrow afternoon: **Oh pole. Hakuna nafasi kwa kesho asubui ila zipo za kutosha kwa kesho mchana.**

Doreen: Can I get two tickets for tomorrow afternoon? : **Naweza kupata ticketi mbili za kesho mchana?**

Receptionist: On eway or round-trip: **za moja kwa moja au kwenda na kurudi?**

Doreen: On way: **moja kwa moja**

Receptionist: Yes, of course: **Ndio ,bila shaka**

Doreen: How much for two tickets?: **Bei gani kwa ticketi mbili**

Receptionist: 40\$: **Dola 40 za kimarekani**

Doreen: Here you go: **Hizi hapa**

Receptionist: Thank you and here are your tickets: **Asante na hizi hapa ticketi zako**

## EXPRESSIONS OF DETERMINATION: **MISEMO YA KUCHUKUA MAAMUZI**

### Cool.

- I'm going to work harder: **nitakwenda kufanya kazi kwa bidii**
- I'm not going to help you: **sitokwenda kukusaidia**
- I'm leaving right away!: **ninaondoka sasa hivi**
- I'm not answering any question: **sijibu swali lolote**
- We shall resist: **tutapambana**

### Standard

- I will do well: **nitafanya vizuri**
- I won't give up!: **sitokata tamaa**
- I'll keep on trying: **nitaendelea kujaribu**

- I'm definitely leaving tomorrow: *kwa vyovyote nitaondoka kesho*
- I'm definitely not staying here: *kwa vyovyote sitokaa hapa*

### Formal

- I'm determined to get there first: *nimepania kufika pale kwanza*
- He's determined not to cry: *amepania kutokulia*
- I've made up my mind to succeed: *nimeifanya akili yangu ikae kimafanikio Zaidi*

## MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Preposition of place

**Up in the air:** uncertain; not sure

Her plans to go to the movies were **up in the air** until she knew if she had to work late.

**Under the weather:** feeling sick

Doctors say you should stay home from work if you're feeling **under the weather**. Don't make others sick!

**Over my head:** too complicated to understand

I couldn't understand their conversation about the mathematics of space and the planets; it was **over my head**.

**Around the corner:** happening soon

Wow, the summer was just ending, but decorations in the store made her feel that Halloween was just around **the corner**.

**Out of the loop:** not knowing what's going on

Mary Ellen's entire family was planning a vacation, but Mary Ellen was so busy with her work project that she felt completely **out of the loop**.

### GRAMMAR NOTES: THE PREPOSITION

Def.- A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.

The Noun or Pronoun which is used with a Preposition is called its Object. It is in the Accusative case and is said to be governed by the Preposition.

1-There is a cow **in** the field. / 2. He is **fond of** tea. / 3. The cat jumped **off** the chair.

A Preposition is usually placed before its object, but sometimes it follows it; as,

-Here is the watch that you **asked for**. 2. That is the boy (whom) I was **speaking of**. 3. What are you **looking at**?

## GRAMMAR NOTES: KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions may be arranged in the following classes: -

(1) At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with.

(2) **Compound Prepositions** which are generally formed by prefixing a Preposition (usually a = no or be = by) to a Noun, an Adjective or an Adverb.) About, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.

(3) **Phrase Prepositions** (Groups of words used with the force of a single preposition.) according to -- in accordance with -- in place of agreeably to -- in addition to -- in reference to along with -- in (on) behalf of -- in regard to away from -- in case of -- in spite of because of -- in comparison to -- instead of by dint of -- in compliance with -- in the event of by means of -- in consequence of -- on account of by reason of -- in course of -- owing to by virtue of -- in favor of -- with a view to by way of -- in front of -- with an eye to conformably to -- in lieu of -- with reference to for the sake of -- in order to -- with regard to

### Examples:

He succeeded by dint of perseverance and sheer hard work. In case of need 'phone to No. 32567. By virtue of the power vested in me, I hereby order, etc. In consequence of his illness he could not finish the work in time. Owing to his ill health, he retired from business. With reference to your letter of date, we regret we cannot allow any further rebate.

Barring, concerning, considering, during, notwithstanding, pending, regarding, respecting, touching, and a few similar words which are present participles of verbs, are used absolutely without any noun or pronoun being attached to them. For all practical purposes, they have become Prepositions, and are sometimes distinguished as Participial Prepositions.

**Barring** (= excepting apart from) accident, the mail will arrive tomorrow. **Concerning** (= about) yesterday's fire, there are many rumors in the bazar. **Considering** (= taking into account the quality, the price is not high. Ulysses is said to have invented the game of chess during the siege of Troy. **Notwithstanding** (= in spite of) the resistance offered by him, he was arrested by the police. Pending further orders. Mr. Desai will act as Headmaster. Regarding your inquiries regret to say that at present we are not interested in imitation silk. Respecting the plan you mention, I shall write to you hereafter. **Touching** (= with regard to) this matter, I have not as yet made up my mind.

# Chapter 10

## Community: jamii

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Look outside. Very good weather. Very good mall day!: Angalia nje.Hali ya hewa ni nzuri.Siku nzuri ya kwenda kwenye jumba kubwa lenye maduka

Person 2: Yes.very good mall day: Ndio.siku nzuri ya kwenda kwenye jumba kubwa lenye maduka

Person 1: I just want to do some window shopping. Besides the sporting goods store is having a great sale on sport equipment: Nahitaji kuangalia angalia bidhaa bila kununua. Zaidi ya hayo duka la vifaa vya michezo litakuwa na mauzo makubwa ya vifaa vya michezo.

Person 2: Ok. I'm looikin for a tennis racket. How much time will we have to spend there?: Vizuri .Natafuta raketi ya tensi.Tutakaa mda gani hapo?

Person 1: We don't have to stay very long: hatutokaa mda mrefu

Person 2: Good.If we make a day of it we could have a lunch at the food court: Vizuri.Ikiwa itakuwa siku nzuri basi tutaweza kula chakula cha mchana kwenye migahawa kwenye jumaba kubwa lenye maduka

Person 1: I'd rather stop at the strip mall in town and get fried chicken takeout: Ningependa kusimama kwenye strip mall mjini ili ninunue kuku wa kukaangwa wa kufungasha

Person 2: No problem. We can have anything you want for lunch: Hamna shida.Tunaweza kuchukia kila unachohitaji Kwa ajili ya mlo wa mchana.

### MONEY

- Bank: benki
- Bank officer: ofisa wa benki
- ATM: mashine ya kutolea pesa
- Credit card: kadi ya malipo
- ATM / debit card: Kadi ya ATM
- Bank teller: mhudumu wa benki
- Customer: mteja
- Cash drawer: droo ya pesa
- Travelers' check: cheki ya wasafiri
- Foreign currency: pesa za kigeni
- Checkbook: kitabu cha cheki
- Bank statement: statimenti ya benki
- Withdrawal slip: fomu ya kuto pesa
- (Personal) check: cheki binafsi
- Cash: taslim
- Dollar coin: sarafu ya dola
- Fifty – cent piece / fifty cents: senti hamsini
- Quarter / twenty – five cents: robo/senti ishirini na tano
- Dime / ten cents: senti kumi
- Nickel /five cents: senti tano
- Penny / one cents: senti moja
- One / one dollar (bill) one dollar: noti ya dola moja
- Five (dollar bill) twenty dollars: noti ya dola tano/ishirini
- Fifty (dollar bill) fifty dollars: noti ya dola hamsini

- One hundred (dollar bill) one hundred dollars: *noti ya dola mia*

## EXPRESSIONS OF DIFFERENCE/ DISAGREEMENT: *MISEMO YA UTOFAUTI/KUTOKUBALIANA*

### 1. Mid disagreement.

#### Cool

- Well..... : *vizuri*

#### Standard

- Are you sure?: *una uhakika?*
- Well, I don't know about that: *Vizuri sijuwi kuhusu hilo*

#### Formal

- I don't think I'd put it exactly like that: *sifikiri kama ningeliweka hivo*
- I'm not sure if I agree: *sina uhakika kama nimekubaliana*

### 2. Disagreement.

#### Cool

- No: *apana*
- Oh, come on!: *haa apana!*
- Come off it: *achana nayo*
- Don't be silly!: *usiwe mjinga!*

#### Standard

- Not at all: *hata kidogo*
- That's wrong / not true: *hiyo si kweli*
- I don't agree (with her): *sikubaliani*

#### Formal

- I can't agree with that: *siwezi kukubaliana na hilo*
- I disagree (with you): *sikubaliani na wewe*
- I wouldn't say that: *sikusema hivo*
- 

### 3. Total disagreement

#### Cool

- You must be mad to think that!: *utakuwa haupo sawa kufikiri hivo*
- You must be out of your mind!: *utakuwa umechanganikiwa*
- Rubbish!: *mbaya!*
- What a load of rubbish!: *mbaya kiasi gani?*

#### Standard

- I don't agree at all: *sikubaliani hata kidogo*
- Nonsense!: *haina maana*
- Nothing of the sort!: *hamna kitu kama hichi*

#### Formal

- I totally disagree (with them on that): *kwa kweli sikubaliani*
- Do you really expect me to believe that your cat is a genius?: *unataka niamini kwamba paka wako ana akili sana?*



## THE CITY / CITY LIFE 1: **MJI/MAISHA YA MJINI**

- Walk sign: **ishara za watembea kwa miguu**
- Don't walk sign: **ishara ya usitembee**
- Pedestrian: **waenda kwa miguu**
- Bus: **basi**
- Crosswalk: **barabara ya waenda kwa miguu**
- No parking sign: **ishara ya usipaki gari**
- Security camera: **kamera za usalama**
- Department store: **duka la bidhaa**
- Double yellow line: **mistari miwili ya kijani**
- Bus stop: **kituo cha basi**
- Bus shelter: **mahali pa kujikinga kwenye kituo cha basi**
- Road sign: **ishara za barabarani**
- Parking meter: **kifaa cha kukagua magari yaliyopaki**
- Traffic: **trafiki**
- Traffic light: **taa za barabarani**
- Street: **mtaa**
- Bus lane: **barabari ya basi**
- Gutter: **ukuta wa pembeni wa barabara**
- Curb: **ukuta wa pembeni wa barabara**
- Sidewalk: **barabara ya waenda kwa miguu**
- Handrail: **sehemu ya kushikilia uanposhuka ngazi**

## THE CITY / CITY LIFE 2: **Jiji/MAISHA YA MJINI**

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Hey Biangwa have you found the apartment you were looking for? **Mambo Biangwa ulipata nyumba ulokuwa unatafuta?**

Person 2: I found one in the burbs. I don't want to live there: **Nilipata moja nje kidogo ya jiji. Sitaki kuishi huko**

Person 1: Do you mean you want to leave in the city center?: **Unamaanisha unataka kuisha ndani ya jiji?**

Person 1: I think so. No good services in the bubs: **Nafikiri hivo. Hakuna huduma nzuri nje ya jiji**

Person 2: Oh yeah. Have you tried to find another in the city center?: **Oh ndiyo.Umejaribu kutafuta nyumba nyingine ndani ya jiji**

Person 1: I'll be there tomorrow. I'll have time to go through classified this evening and find a good apartment: **Nitaenda kesho. Leo jioni nitajipa mda wa kupitia magazeti na kutafuta numba nzuri**

Person 2: Sounds good. I think It will be easy for you to get one in the city but don't forget that they are expensive: **Inasikika Vizuri.Nafikiri itakuwa rahisi wewe kupata nyumba ndani ya jiji lakini usisahau kwamba ni ghali**

Person 1: I know. I want to live near by my work place: **Najua.Nataka kuishi karinu na eneo langu la kazi**

- Billboard: **Ubao mkubwa wa matangazo**
- Skyscraper: **gorofa ndefu**
- High – rise building: **gorofa ndefu kuliko mengine**
- Skyline: **mwonekano wa juu jiji unaochorwa na majengo yake**
- Sky: **anga**
- Manhole: **tundu kubwa la barabarani**

- Manhole cover: kifuniko cha tundu kubwa la barabarani
- Bridge: daraja
- Fire hydrant: bomba ya kuzima moto
- Trash / garbage can: kikapu cha kuwekea uchafu
- Subway entrance: lango la kuiendea stesheni ya sub-way/ya chini ya ardhi
- Store / shop: duka
- Vendor: muuzaji
- Magazine stand: duka la jarida

## EXPRESSIONS OF INABILITY: MISEMO YA KUTOWEZA KUFANYA JAMBO

### Standard

- Mary didn't manage to climb to the top: marry hakuweza kupanda hadi kilelelani
- Faida can't swim: Faida hawezi kuogelea
- It's impossible to understand: ni vigumu kuelewa
- It's impossible for me to do this: ni vigumu kwangu kufanya hili
- You're (just) incapable of understanding: huwezi tu kuelewa
- She's useless at cooking: hafai kwenye upishi
- He doesn't know how to drive: hajuwi jinsi ya kuendesha gari
- Alphonsina won't be able to climb the stairs: Alphonsina hatoweza kupanda ngazi
- I fail to understand them: nashindwa kuwaelewa

### Formal

- He's unable to swim: hawezi kuogelea
- She was unable to answer my questions: hakuweza kujibu Maswali yangu
- Fred can't manage to carry his case: Fred hawezi kubeba sanduku hili
- Faibe couldn't manage to drive the limousine: Faibe hakuweza kuendesha limousine

## AT THE POST OFFICE

- Mailbox: sanduku la barua
- Book of stamps: kitabu cha stempu
- Envelope: bahasha
- Postmark: mhuri wa posta
- Airmail letter: barua
- Postcard: kadi ya posta
- Address: anwani
- Zip code: namba ya eneo
- Stamp: stempu
- (Birthday) card: kadi ya sherehe ya kuzaliwa
- Scale / meter: mzani wa mizigo
- Counter: sehemu ya kufanyia malipo
- Postal clerk: karani wa posta
- Customer: mteja
- Deliver: usambazaji
- Mail / letter carrier: mbeba barua
- Mail: barua
- Mail truck / van: gari la kusambaza barua

- Mailbag: begi ya kubebea barua
- Collection: ukusanyaji
- Scissors: mkasi
- String: kamba
- Package: mzigo

## **AT THE DRUGSTORE: KWENYE DUKA LA VIFAA VYA SHULE**

### **STATIONERY: DUKA LA VIFAA VYA**

- White out: wino wa kufutia
- Scotch tape: tepu yenye gundi
- Thumbtacks: vitufe vya kubania vitu ubaoni/ukutani
- Pencil: penseli
- Eraser: kifutio
- String: nyuzi/kamba
- Ballpoint pen: kalamu yenye chongo mviringo
- Colored pen: kalamu za rangi tofauti
- (pad of) paper: bunda la karatasi
- (pack of) envelopes: bunda la bahasha
- Glue stick: mche wa gundi

### **PERIODICALS, BOOK, ETC: JARIDA, VITABU, N.K**

- Ribbon: Riboni/utepe
- Bow: uwa lililotengenezwa kwa riboni
- Matches: mishale ya kibiriti
- Wrapping paper: karatasi ya kufungia zawadi
- (roll of) film: mkanda wa kamera
- Street map: ramani ya mtaa
- Newspaper: gazeti
- Coloring book: kitabu chenye picha za kujazia rangi
- Paperback / book: jarada/kitabu
- Magazine: jarida
- 

### **CONFECTIONERY: AINA YA VYAKULA VITAMU**

- (Box of) chocolates: boksi ya chokoleti
- (bag of) candy: bunda la jojo mviringo
- (bar of) chocolate / candy bar: mche wa chokoleti
- (bag of) potato chips: pakti ya kripsi
- (stick of) chewing gum: mche wa jojo
- Mints: jojo ndogondogo za mduara
- Lollipops: pipi kwenye stiki
- Fudge: jojo zenye umbo la skweya

## **AT THE MALL: KWENYE JUMBA KUBWA LENYE MADUKA**

- Music store: duka la vifaa vya mziki
- Video store: duka kanda za video
- Pharmacy / drugstore: duka la dawa
- Optician: duka la miwani
- Sporting goods store: duka la bidhaa za michezo
- Candy store: duka la jojo na vyakula vitamu
- Toy store: duka la midoli

- Mall: jumba kubwa lenye maduka
- Book store: duka la vitabu
- Card store: duka la kadi za harusi, sherehe ya kuzaliwa n.k
- Escalator: panda ngazi inayotembea
- Shore store: duka la viatu
- Fabric store: duka la vitambaa
- Electronics store: duka la vifaa vya kielektroniki
- Clothing store: duka la nguo

## EMERGENCIES: DHARURA

- Police officer: afisa polisi
- Police station: kituo cha polisi
- Police car: gari la polisi
- Fire station: kituo cha zima moto
- Fire extinguisher: kifaa cha kuzima moto
- Fire hydrant: bomba la barabarani la kuzima moto
- Fire engine: gari la zima moto
- Hose: mpira wa kupitisha maji
- Smoke: moshi
- Fire: moto
- Ladder: panda ngazi
- Firefighter: askari wa kuzima moto
- Ambulance: embilensi/gari la kubeba wagonjwa
- Accident: ajali
- Intravenous drip / IV: dripu
- Oxygen mask: maski ya oksijeni
- Stretcher: kitanda cha kushusha na kupandisha
- Accident victim: mhangwa wa ajali
- Paramedic: watoa huduma ya kwanza
- Roadside help: msaada wa pembezoni mwa barabara
- Tow truck: gari lenye kamba ya kuvuta magari mengine
- Calling card: kadi ya kupigia simu
- Emergency number: namba ya dharura
- Pay phone: simu ya kulipia
- Coin slot: sehemu ya kuingizia sarafu kwenye si u ya kulipia
- Receiver: mpokeaji
- Number pad: sehemu yenye namba za kubonyeza kwenye simu ya kulipia

## EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPOINTMENT, UNHAPPINESS: MISEMO YA KUKATA TAMAA/KUKOSA FURAHA

### Cool

- Oh, no!: oh apana
- Oh heck!: oh nini hiki

### Standard

- Oh, I'm sorry: oh, nimesikitishwa
- How disappointing!: inakatishaje tamaa!
- What a shame!: aibu gani hii
- What a pity!: huruma gani hii

### Formal

- I am very disappointed with / in you: **umenimekatisha tamaa**
- It's such a disappointment!: **ni jambo la kukatisha tamaa**
- What a nuisance!: **ni usumbufu gani huu!**
- This is driving me to despair: **hii inanipelekea kukata tamaa**
- I just despair of ever seeing her again: **nimekata tamaa kutomwona tena**

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Music

- **Music to one's ears:** something great  
She really missed her family a lot, so it was **music to her ears** when she heard her sister's voice
- **For a song:** for a very low price  
The shop at the beach was closing for the winter, so she was able to buy a swimsuit **for a song**
- **Face the music:** handle consequences of an action  
She was unprepared for the meeting, so she had to **face the music** when her boss asked for a report.
- **Ring a bell:** sound familiar  
He didn't recognize the professor face, but her name **rang a bell**.
- **Sing someone's praises:** say very good things about someone  
When he finally handed in an excellent report, the boss **sang his praises** to the whole department.

### GRAMMAR NOTES: RELATIONS EXPRESSED BY PREPOSITIONS

The following are some of the most common relations indicated by Prepositions:

(1) **Place;** as, Went about the world; ran across the road; leaned against a wall; fell among thieves; quarreled among themselves; at death's door; athwart the deck; stood before the door; stood behind the curtain; lies below the surface; sat beside me; plies between Mumbai and Alibag; stand by me rain comes from the clouds; in the sky; fell into a ditch; lies near his heart; Kolkata is on the Hooghly; the cliff hangs over the sea; tour round the world; marched through the town; came to the end of the road; put pen to paper; travelled towards Nasik; lay under the table; climbed up the ladder; lies upon the table; within the house; stood without the gate.

(2) **Time;** as, After his death; at an early date.; arrived before me; behind time; by three o'clock; during the whole day; for many years; from 1st April; in the afternoon; sat watching far on into the night; lived under the 'Moghuls; on Monday; pending his return; since yesterday; lasted through the night; throughout the year; wait till to-morrow; ten minutes to twelve; towards evening; until his arrival; rise with the sun; within a month.

(3) **Agency, instrumentality;** as, sell goods at auction; sent the parcel by post; was stunned by a blow; was destroyed by fire; heard this through a friend; cut it with a knife.

(4) **Manner;** as, dying by inches; fought with courage; worked with earnestness, won with ease.

(5) **Cause, reason, purpose;** as, Laboured for the good of humanity; died of fever; the very place for a picnic; did it/or our good; suffers from gout; died from fatigue; does it from perversity; retreated through fear of an ambush; concealed it through shame; lost his purse through negligence; shivers with fever; took medicine for cold.

(6) Possession; as, there was no money on him; the mosque of Omar; a man of means; the boy with red hair.

(7) **Measure, standard, rate, value;** as,

He charges interest at nine per cent. Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth. Cloth is sold by the yard. I am taller than you by two inches. It was one by the tower-clock.

(8) **Contrast, concession;** as, after (in spite of, notwithstanding) every effort, one may fail. For one enemy he has a hundred friends. For (in spite of) all his wealth he is not content. With (in spite of) all his faults I admire him.

(9) **Inference, motive, source, or origin;** as, from what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him. The knights were brave

## Chapter 11

### Sport: michezo

#### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Hey, do you guys feel like going to watch the match tomorrow. TP Mazembe is playing one of his biggest match: Mambo, vipi wenzangu mnaonaje twende kuangalia mpira kesho. TP Mazembe wanacheza moja ya mechi yao kali.

Person 2: You know me, I'm up for anything: Unajua mimi nipo tayari kwa kila kitu.

Person 1: Cool. I bought three tickets. We can go and have lunch there in the super restaurants at the stadium: Vizuri. Nilinunua tiketi tatu. Tunaweza kwenda na kupata mlo wa mchana kwenye migahawa mizuri sana ya pale uwanjani.

Person 3: Lunch? Count me out. I don't like eating at those restaurants. Chakula cha mchana? Usinihesabu. Sipendi kula kwenye migahawa ile.

Person 2: Oh, don't be such a chicken. You won't pay for anything: Oh, usiwe mwoga kiasi hicho. Hutolipia chochote.

Person 1: I will pay everything for you: Nitawalipieni kila kitu:

Person 3: That's cool: Vizuri

Person 2: When will the match start?: mechi itaanza saa ngapi? :

Person 1: At 7:30 p.m: saa 7:30 usiku

#### TEAM AND SPECTORS SPORTS: MICHEZO YA TIMU NA WATAZAMAJI

##### A. FOOTBALL: MPIRA WA MIGUU

- Football ground: uwanja wa mpira
- Goalpost: kizingiti cha magoli
- Goalkeeper: mlinda mlango
- Referee: refari
- Goal box: boksi ya mlinda mlango
- Center circle: mduara wa katikati ya uwanja
- Halfway line: mstari unaogawa uwanja mara mbili
- Center sport: baka la katikati ya uwanja panapoanzishwa mchezo
- Penalty spot: baka inapotengwa penalti
- Penalty box: boksi ya penalti
- Goal line: mstari wa upana wa uwanja
- Touch line: stari wa urefu wa uwanja
- Center forward: mshambuliaji
- Center midfield: kiungo wa kati
- Left midfield: kiungo wa kushoto
- Right midfield: kiungo wa kulia
- Left back: mlinzi wa kushoto
- Center back: mlinzi wa katikati
- Right back: mlinzi wa kulia
- Linesman: refari wapembeni
- Ball: mpira
- Throw in: mpira wa kurushwa
- Goal kick: golkiki
- Free kick: frikiki
- Stadium: uwanja wa mpira
- Manager: kocha
- Assistant manager: kocha msaidizi

## EXPRESSION OF DISAPPROVAL: MISEMO YA KUTOHIZINISHA

### Cool

- Useless!: Haina maana
- Gross!: mbaya sana
- Pathetic!: enye kutia huruma

### Standard

- I don't think much of that: silifikirii sana hilo
- This is awful / atrocious: hii ni ni ya kutisha
- I resent being treated like a child: nachukia kufanyiwa kama mtoto mdogo
- I think it's wrong to smoke: nafikiri ni vibaya kuvuta sigara
- I think it's wrong of them to say that: nafikiri ni vibaya kwao kusema hivo
- I don't think watching TV seven hours a day is clever: sifikiri kama kutazama Televisheni masaa Saba kwa siku ni kitu cha utashi.

### Formal

- I'm very displeased about your school report: sijafurahishwa na ripoti yako Ya shule

- I totally disapprove of his attitude: *sijakubaliana kabisa na tabia yake*
- This is utterly unacceptable: *hii haikubaliki kabisa*
- This is dreadful / appalling: *hi inaogofya*

## TEAM AND SPECTATORS SPORTS 2: MICHEZO YA TIMU NA TIMU NA WATAZAMAJI

### A. BASKETBALL: MPIRA WA VIKAPU

- Backboard: *ubao wa juu kinaponinginia kikapu*
- Basket / hoop: *ringi ya kikapu*
- Net: *neti*
- Basketball: *mpira wa vikapu*
- (basketball) court: *uwanja wa mpira wa vikapu*
- (basketball) player: *mcheza mpira wa vikapu*

### B. VOLLEYBALL: VOLIBOLI

- Volleyball: *mpira wa voliboli*
- Net: *neti*
- (volleyball) player: *mcheza mpira wa voliboli*

### C. BOXING: MASUMBWI

- Boxing glove: *glavu za kupignia*
- Boxer: *mpiganaji*
- Boxing trunks: *kaputula wavaazo masumbwi*
- Referee: *refari*
- Ropes: *kamba zizunguukao uwanja*
- Boxing ring: *uwanja wa kupigania*

### D. HORSE RACING: MCHEZO WA KUKIMBIA NA FARASI

- Gate: *geti*
- Racehorse: *farasi wa kukimbia*
- Jockey: *mpanda farasi wa kukimbia*

## INDIVIDUAL SPORTS 1: MICHEZO YA MTU MMOJA MMOJA

### A. TENNIS: TENISI

- (tennis) racket: *raketi ya kupigia mpira wa tenisi*
- (tennis) ball: *mpira wa tenisi*
- (tennis) player: *mcheza tenisi*
- Baseline: *mstari wa mwisho kwa mcheza tenisi*
- Court: *uwanja*
- Net: *neti*

### B. PING PONG / TABLE TENNIS: TENISI YA MEZANI

- (ping pong) ball: *mpira wa tenisi ya mezani*
- Paddle: *raketi ya kuchezea mpira wa tenisi ya mezani*
- (ping pong) player: *mcheza mpira wa tenisi ya mezani*
- Net: *neti*
- (ping pong) table: *meza ya mpira wa mezani*



**C. MARTIAL ARTS: SANAA YA UPAMBANAJI**

- Karate: karate
- Blackbelt: mkanda mweusi
- Judo: judo

**D. WRESTLING: MIELEKA**

- Wrestler: mcheza mieleka
- Mat: janzi

**INDIVIDUAL SPORTS 2: MICHEZO YA MTU MMOJA MMOJA**

**A. RUNNING: KUKIMBIA**

- Runner: mwanariadha
- Jogger: mkimbiaji

**B. CYCLING: KUENDESHA BASKELI**

- Helmet: kofia ngumu
- Cyclist: mwendesha baskeli
- Bicycle /bike: baskeli
- 

**C. HORSEBACK RIDING: MCHEZO WA KUPANDA FARASI**

- Rider: mpanda farasi
- Horse: farasi
- Saddle: kamba ya kumwongoza farasi
- Stirrup: kamba ya kubania miguu
- Reins: sehemu ya kukalia juu ya farasi

**D. GOLF : GOFU**

- Golfer : mcheza gofu
- (golf) club : gongo la kuchezea gofu
- (golf) ball : mpira wa gofu
- Hole : shimo
- Green : uwanja

**E. ROLLERBLADING : MCHEZO WA KUKIMBIA KWA VIATU VYENYE MATAIRI**

- Helmet : kofia ngumu
- Rollerblader : mkimbiaji kwa viatu vya matairi
- Elbow pads : kilinda kiwiko
- In – line skate / Rollerblades : viatu vya matairi

**F. GYMNASTICS : MAZOEZI YA VIUNGO**

- Gymnast : mwanamichezo stadi wa michezo ya viungo
- Balance beam : boriti ya kukupa usawaziko

**G. ROCK CLIMBING : MCHEZO WA KUPANDA MILILMA**

- Climber : mpanda milima
- Harness : kamba ya kujifunga kiunoni
- Rope : kamba ya kupandia

**WATER SPORTS : MICHEZO YA KWENYA MAJI**

**A. SWIMMING : KUOGELEA**

- Goggles : miwani
- Swimming / bathing cap : kofia ya kuvaa wakati wa kuogelea
- Swimmer : mwogeleaji
- Swimming pool : bwawa la kuogelea

**B. SCUBA DIVING : MCHEZO WA KUPIGA MBIZI**

- (air) tank : tenki la hewa
- Scuba diver : mpiga mbizi
- Mask : maski

**C. DIVING : KUZAMA NDANI YA MAJI**

- Diver : Mpiga mbizi
- Diving board : ubao anakojiirushia mzamaji

**D. SURFING AND WINDSURFING : KUTELEZA JUU YA MAWIMBI**

- Surfer : kuteleza juu ya mawimbi
- Surfboard : kibotiboti cha kutelezea
- Windsurfer : mteleza juu ya mawimbi kwa kusukumwa na upepo
- Sailboard : boti ya kutelezea

**E. ROWING : KUPIGA KASIA**

- Oar : kasia
- Boat : boti
- Rower : mpiga kasia

**F. FISHING : KUVUA SAMAKI**

- Fisherman : mvua samaki
- Fishing rod : mti wa kuvulia samaki
- (fishing) line : mshipi

**G. SAILING : KUSAFIRI KWA JHAZI**

- Sail : tanga
- Mast : mti wa kushikilia tanga
- Sailboat : jahazi

**H. WATER – SKIING : KUTELEZA JUU YA MAJI**

- Water – skier : mtelezajuu ya maji
- Water ski : kifaa cha kutelzea juu ya maji
- Motorboat : mptaboti
- Towrope : kamba ya kunvuta mtu kwa motaboti

**WINTER SPORTS: MICHEZO YA KIPINDI CHA BARIDI**

**A. SLEDDING : KUTELEZA JUU YA BARAFU**

- Sled : kuteleza
- Snow : theluji

## **B. SKIING : KUTELEZA JUU YA BARAFU**

- Downhill skiing : kuteleza kuelekea chini ya mlima
- Pole : mti wa kujitegemezea
- (ski) boot : viatu vya kutelezea
- Skier : mtelezaji
- Ski: chombo cha kutelelea
- Cross – county skiing :kuteleza kwenye msitu
- Trail : mti wa kujitegemeza
- Snowboard : kifaa cha kutelezea
- Chair lift : lifti ya milimani

## **C. SNOWMOBILING : KUTEMBEA JUU YA BARAFU**

- Snowmobiler : mtu anayeendesha gari juu ya barafu
- Snowmobile : gari la kutembea juu ya barafu

## **AT THE GYM: KWENYE CHUMBA CHA MAZOEZI**

- Rowing machine : mashine inayoendeshwa kama kupiga kasia
- (free) weights : vyuma vya uzito
- Mat : jani,kirago
- Treadmill : mashine ya mazoezi ya kukimbia
- Exercise bike : baskeli ya mazoezi
- Aerobics class : darasa la mazoezi ya pumzi

## **ACTIONS: VITENDO**

- Walk : tembea
- Kick : piga
- Bounce : dundisha
- Throw : tupa
- Catch : shika
- Run : kimbia
- Reach : kuta
- Hop : kuruka kwa mguu mmoja
- Lift : inua
- Kneel : kupiga magoti
- Bend over : kuinama kichwa kikiangalia miguu
- Stretch : kujinyoosha kwa kutegemea mguu mmoja na kunyoosha mwingine
- Do sit – ups : kujinyoosha kwa kuinua na kushusha mgongo
- Do push – ups : kushuka na kupanda kwa kujitegemeza kwenye miguu na mikono
- Jump : kuruka
- Jump rope : kuruka kamba

## **EXPRESSIONS OF DISLIKES: MISEMO YA KUTOPENDEZWA**

1. Mild dislikes (= mixed feelings) : hisia zilizochangamana

**Cool**

- It's no big deal : *si swala la ajabu*
- She's all right, I suppose : *yuko sahihi,nadhani*

#### Standard

- I don't care much for cakes : *sipendezwi sana na keki*
- I don't like him very much : *simpendi sana*
- I'm not that keen on him : *simpendi sana*

#### Formal

- It's not really my cup of tea : *kwa kweli si kikombe changu cha chai*

### 2. Dislikes.

#### Cool.

#### Standard

- I'm not very / that fond of meat: *sipendi sana nyama*
- I'm not very / that fond of skiing : *sipendi sana kuteleza kwenye barafu*
- I'm not very / that keen on cats : *sipendi sana paka*
- I don't like singing : *sipendi kuimba*
- I dislike getting up : *nachukia kuamka*

#### Formal

- This doesn't appeal to me (at all) : *hii anivutii kabisa*

### 3. Strong dislikes.

#### Cool

#### Standard

- I hate you: *nakuchukia*
- I hate to waiting / hate waiting : *nachukia kusubiri*
- I can't bear wait / I can't stand him : *siwezivumilia kusubiri*
- I can't stand cold weather : *siwezi kukabili hali ya hewa baridi*
- I can't bear / I can't stand washing : *siwezivumilia kuosha*
- I have horror of spiders : *ninaogopa buibui*

#### Formal

- That film was unbearable : *filamu hile ilikuwa haivumiliki*

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Love

- **A match made on heaven:** a perfect relationship  
Tony and Jane's marriage was **a match made in heaven**. They were perfect for each other
- **The love of one's life:** the one person you'll love forever  
Peggy and Russ celebrated their 60<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary; they both said, "You're still **the love of my life!**"
- **Head over heels:** absolutely and completely in love  
Tina is **head over heels in love** with Jorge; she can't stop talking about him.
- **Love at first sight:** falling in love with someone the very first time  
I knew Tom was the man I'd marry. It was **love at first sight** when we met in college.
- **On the rocks:** when a relationship starts to have problems  
I think our neighbors' marriage is on the rocks. All I do is hear them fighting.

- **Kiss something good – bye:** have no chance of getting or doing something; to know that something is over or gone forever.  
Russ was ready to kiss his **bachelor days good – bye** when he popped the question to Peggy

### GRAMMAR NOTES: WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles are always followed by particular Prepositions.

Read the following sentences, noting appropriate Prepositions:

- Kinshasa is **famous for** its textiles/The goat **subsists on** the coarsest of food /Steve Biko was **fond of** children/DRC is a noble, gorgeous land, **teeming with** natural wealth /Being **apprised of** our approach, the whole neighborhood came out to meet their minister/In the classical age the ideal life of the Brahman was **divided into** four stages or ashrams/ It is natural in every man to **wish for** distinction/He was **endowed with** gifts fitted to win eminence in any field of human activity/The writer is evidently **enamored of** the subject/These computers are cheap enough to be **accessible to** most people/Ambition does not always **conduce to** ultimate happiness/The true gentleman is **courteous** and **affable to** his neighbors/ Newly acquired freedom is sometimes **liable to** abuse/ Little Jack proved quite a **match for** the giant/ The African elephant is now **confined to** Central Africa/ Camels are peculiarly **adapted to** life in the desert/He is a **man of** deep learning, but totally **ignorant of** life and manners/The income **derived from** the **ownership of** land is commonly called rent/The Moors were **famous for** their learning and their skill in all kinds of industries/Alexander **profited by** the dissensions of the Punjab Rajas/Few things are **impossible to** diligence and skill/I am **indebted to** you for your help/Ashoka, although **tolerant of** competing creeds, was personally an ardent Buddhist/ Ivory readily **adapts itself to** the carver's art/Coleridge's poetry is remarkable or the **perfection of** its execution. The holy tree is **associated with** scenes of goodwill and rejoicing/The noise from downstairs **prevented me from** sleeping/ I am already **acquainted with** the latest developments of the situation/ His duties **were of** a kind ill-suited to his ardent and daring character/Man is entirely **different from** other animals in the utter helplessness of his babyhood.

## Chapter 12

# Recreation: burudani

Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Look at that guy. He can really move! : **Angalia yule mtu. Anaweza kukimbia kwelikweli**

Person 2: What's is the big deal? I can do that : **lipi la ajabu ? Naweza kufanya hivo**

Person 1: Ha! You want to believe me that you can run like a football player? : **Ha unataka kuniaminisha kwamba unaweza kukimbia kama wa mcheza mpira wa miguu**

Person 2: You don't think I can. Of course I can. I sure could run when I was in high school. I was a star of the school football team: **Huamini kwamba naweza? Bila shaka naweza. Kwa kweli nilikuwa nakimbia nilipokuwa sekondari. Nilikuwa kinara wa timu ya mpira wa miguu.**

Person 1: Wow, you can remember all the way back to high school? Well let's just watch the pros. Woo hoo!

Touchdown! : **Wao! Unaweza kukumbuka yote uliyoyafanya sekondari? Vizuri wacha tuaangalie wachezaji wa kulipwa. Huhu piga bao!**

## ENTERTAINMENT: **BURUDANI**

- Concert : **tamsha**
- Baton : **fimbo ya muongozi nyimbo**
- Conductor : **muongoza nyimbo**
- (symphony) orchestra : **okestra ya simfoni( muziki wa ala nyingi)**
- Audience : **watazamaji**
- Ballet : **mchezo wa kushika na kurushana hewani**
- Ballerina : **mcheza balee wa kike**
- Ballet dancer : **mcheza balee wa kiume**
- Ballet shoes : **viatu vya kuchezea mchezo huu**
- Opera : **opera/mchezo wa kuigiza**
- Singer : **mwimbaji**
- Orchestra pit : **eneo wanapojificha wapiga vyombo wa okestra**
- Theater : **ukumbi wa maonyesho ya tamthilia/thieta**
- Spotlight : **taa za rangi nyingi za ndani ya ukumbi**
- Aisle : **upande mmoja wa ukumbi**
- Stage : **jukwaa**
- Actor : **mwigizaji**
- Actress : **mwigizaji wa kike**
- Mover, film : **filamu**
- (movie) screen : **skrini**
- Movie theater : **ukumbu wa filamu**
- Band : **bendi**
- Drummer : **mpiga dramu**
- Singer / vocalist : **mwimbaji**
- Guitarist : **mpiga gwita**

## EXPRESSIONS OF HAPPINESS AND WONDER: **MISEMO YA FURAHA NA MAAJABU**

### **Cool.**

- Great! : **Vizuri sana**
- Super! : **Vizuri san**
- Terrific! : **inaogofya/inatisha**
- Wow! : **Wao!**

### **Standard**

- I'm so happy / pleased / glad! : **ninafurahi**
- I'm delighted! : **ninafurahi**

- I'm thrilled! : **nina msisimko**
- This is wonderful news! : **habari hii ni nzuri sana**
- How wonderful! : **nzuri kiasi gani!**
- That's such good news! : **hiyo ni habari nzuri sana**

#### **Formal**

- What a wonderful dress! : **nguo zuri kiasi gani!**
- What beautiful mountains! : **mlima mzuri kiasi gani!**

### **HOBBIES AND GAME 1: VITU TUVIPENDAVYO SANA NA MICHEZO**

#### **HOBBIES:**

- Coin collecting : **kukusanya sarafu**
- Coin : **sarafu**
- Stamp : **stempu**
- Stamp collecting : **kukusanya stempu**
- Magnifying glass : **kioo cha kukuza maandishi**
- (stamp) album : **albamu ya stempu**
- Baking : **kuoka mikate/keki**
- Photography : **upigaji picha**
- Camera : **kamera**
- Astronomy : **elimu ya anga**
- Telescope : **darubini ya kuabgalia angani**
- Bird – watching : **kuangalia ndege**
- Binoculars : **bainokyula**
- Gardening : **shuguli za bustani**

### **EXPRESSION OF DUTY / TELLING SB THE RULES: MISEMO YA MAJUKUMU**

- Children should be polite : **watoto wanatakiwa kuwa wenye adabu**
- You shouldn't smoke in the class : **hutakiwa kuvuta sigara darasani**
- You ought to be punctual : **Unatakiwa kufika kila siku**
- You're supposed to arrive on time : **Unatakiwa kufika kwa wakati**
- You're expected to be helpful : **Unatakiwa kuwa mwenye kusaidia**
- You have to answer the phone : **Unapaswa kupokea simu**
- You must type the letters : **unalazimika kuandika barua**
- You are to open the shop at 9 : **unatakiwa kufungua duka saa 3**
- It is your duty to vote in election : **ni jukumu lako kupiga kura wakati wa uchaguzi**

### **ART AND CRAFTS: SANAA NA UFUNDI**

- Playing music : **kupiga mziki**
- Embroidery : **kushona**
- Sewing : **kushona**
- Knitting : **kufuma**
- Knitting needle : **sindano ya kufumia**
- Sculpting : **kuchonga**
- Sculpture : **kinyago**

- Painting : kuchora
- (paint) brushes : brashi ya kuchorea
- Pottery : ufinyanzi
- Potter's wheel : ubaa ya ufinyanzi
- Woodworking : kazi za kuchonga vitu kutokana na miti

## HOBBIES AND GAMES 2 : MAPENDEZI NA MICHEZO

### GAMES: MICHEZO

- Video / computer games : michezo ya video au Kompyuta
- Chees : mchezo wa chesi
- Chessboard : ubao wa chesi
- Chesspieces : vipande vya mchezo wa chesi
- Checkers : mchezo wa drafti
- Checkerboard : ubao wa mchezo wa drafti
- Dice: dadu
- Backgammon : mchezo wa dadu/ubao wa dadu
- Cards : karata

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENT: ALA ZA MUZIKI

#### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Oh my God.Look at that Guy.He can play guitar: Oh Mungu wangu.Mwangelie yule Kijana.Anaweza kupiga gwita

Person2: Do you want to play guitar, too? : Unapenda pia kupiga gwita?

Person 1: I really want to but I can't: Napenda ila siwezi

Person 2: What musical instrument are you good at? : Ni ala gani ya mziki unapiga Vizuri?

Person 1: I play piano and violin: Napiga piano na fidla

Person 2: You are skilled.You paly violin? I like it very much.Would you like to train me how to play it? : Una ujuzi.Unapiga fidla? Naipenda sana.Ungependelea kunifundisha jinsi ya kuipiga?

Person 1: its very easy.You can make it: Ni rahisi sana.Unaweza

### STRINGS: NYAYA

- Bow : gubeti la kupigia fidla
- Violin : fidla
- Viola :fidla ya kati
- (double) bass : fidla ya besi
- Cello : fidla yenye stiki ya kutegemeza
- Piano : piano
- 

### BRASS: TARUMBETA

- French horn : tarumbeta aina ya pembe ya kifaransa
- Tuba : tarumbeta yenye mdomo mkubwa
- Trumpet : baragumu
- Trombone : tromboni/tarumbeta yenye sauti nzito sana

### WOODWINDS: ALA ZA KUPULIZA

- Flute : filimbi/zumari
- Saxophone : saksafoni



## PERCUSSION :

- Xylophone : marimba
- Drum set : seti ya dramu
- Cymbal : simbali
- Drum : dramu

## ROCK MUSIC: MZIKI WA ROKI

- Mike – microphone : vipaza sauti
- (electric) guitar : gwita ya umeme
- (bass) guitar : gwita ya besi
- Keyboard : kinanda
- Amplifier : amplifaya

## AT THE BEACH: KWENYE FUKWE YA BAHARI

- (beach) umbrella : mwanvuli wa fukweni
- Sandcastle : ngome za mchanga
- Ocean / sea : bahari
- Beach chair : kiti cha fukweni
- Sunglasses : miwani ya kuzuia miali ya jua
- Shovel : sepetu
- Bucket / pail : ndoo
- Sand : mchanga
- Sandbather : mtu anayejikausha kwenye mchanga
- Beach towel : taulo ya fukweni
- Lifeguard : mlinzi wa fukweni
- Promenade / boardwalk : matembezi
- Beach ball : mpira wa fukweni
- Float : kifaa cha kutumia ili kuogelea
- Sunscreen / suntan lotion : losheni ya kuepusha kuungua na jua
- Bikini : sidiria
- Bathing suit / swimming trunks : bukta za kuogelea nazo
- Bathing suit / swimsuit : nguo za kuogelea nazo
- Cooler : sanduka la kuifadhia vinywaji baridi
- Wave : wimbi
- Surfboard : kifaa cha kutelezea kwenye mawimbi
- Surfer : mteleza kwenye mawimbi

## IN THE COUNTRY: SHAMBANI/PORINI

### A. BALLONING : KUPAA NA BALUNI

- Hot – air balloon : Baluni

### B. FISHING : KUVUA SAMAKI

- Lake : ziwa
- Boat : boti
- Fisherman / angler : mvuvi
- Fishing rod : ufito wa kuvulia

- Fishhook : [ndoano ya kuvulia](#)

### C. CAMPING : KUWEKA KAMBI

- Ground cloth : [kitambaa cha kutandika](#)
- Sleeping bag : [kijigodoro la kulalia](#)
- Recreational vehicle / RV : [gari la mapumziko](#)
- Campsite : [eneo la kambi](#)
- Tent : [hema](#)
- Campfire : [moto ndani ya kambi](#)
- Camper : [mpiga kambi](#)
- Picnic table : [meza ya mandarin/pikniki](#)
- Camping stove : [jiko la kambini](#)

### PLACE TO VISIT: MAENEO YA KUTEMBELEA

- Botanical garden : [bustani](#)
- Roller coaster : [kifaa cha mchezo wa kuwazunguusha watu](#)
- Amusement park : [eneo la kujifurahisha](#)
- Zoo : [mahali wafugwapo wanyama pori](#)
- Exhibition: [maonyesho](#)
- Museum : [makumbusho](#)
- Park : [eneo la kupumzikia](#)
- Craft fair : [eneo la kuuza na kununua bidhaa za kiufundi](#)
- Tour guide : [msaidizi wa mtalii](#)
- Tourist : [mtalii](#)
- Historic battlefield : [sehemu yenye historia ya kivita](#)
- National park : [mbuga](#)
- Monument : [jengo au sanamu ya ukumbusho](#)

### EXPRESSION OF ENABLING: MISEMO YA KUWEZESHA

#### Standard

- Thanks to a torch, you can see where you are : [ishukuru tochi,umeweza kuona ulipo](#)
- A torch allows you to see in the dark : [tochi ilikusaidia kuona gizani](#)
- It makes it possible (for you) to read in your tent : [inamefanyika rahisi wewe kusoma ndani ya hema lako.](#)

#### Formal

- This enables you to see more easily: [inakuwezesha kuona Vizuri](#)

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Babies and Parents

- **Sleep like a baby:** sleep very well  
He spent the whole day working in the garden and moving the lawn. After all that hard work, **he slept like a baby** that night
- **Smooth as a baby's bottom:** completely smooth; often used to talk about a man's head

Steven started losing his hair at age 30. By the time he was 50, his head was **smooth as a baby's bottom**.

- **In the family way:** pregnant  
Loretta couldn't wait to tell her friends that she was **in the family way** and would have the baby in December
- **Pregnant pause:** stopping for a short time during a speech before saying something important  
The teacher announced that she would give the result of the big test. After a **pregnant pause**, she said that everyone had passed.
- **A chip off the old block:** just like a parent  
James was **a chip off the old block**; he loved to read about archeology just like his father.

### GRAMMAR NOTES: PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Def. - A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun.

Read the following sentences:

- I am young. **We** are young. **You** are young. **They** are young. **He** (**she, it**) is young. **I, we, you, he, (she, it)**, they are called Personal Pronouns because they stand for the three persons. (i) the person speaking. .  
(ii) The person spoken to, and (iii) the person spoken of.

#### Forms of the Personal Pronouns

The following are the different forms of the Personal Pronouns:-

FIRST PERSON (Masculine or Feminine) SINGULAR -- PLURAL

**Nominative:** I / We Possessive / my, mine / our, ours **Accusative:** me / us

SECOND PERSON (Masculine or Feminine) SINGULAR/PLURAL

**Nominative:** You Possessive /Your, Yours **Accusative:** You

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR -- PLURAL

Masculine / Feminine /Neuter /All Genders **Nominative:** he /she /it /they **Possessive:** his /her, hers/ its /their, theirs **Accusative:** him/ her / it /them

## Chapter 13

# Animals/Pets: wanyama/wanyama vipenzi

## Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Hi.Welcome to Slumberton Township.Can I help you? : Hujambo.Karibu Slumberton Township.Tukusidie nini?

Person 2: Thank, yeah.I think I've got a problem. I can notice a litter or kittens in the corner of the yard under the tree: Asante, ndio. Nafikiri nina tatizo.Ninaona paka mdogo hapa kwenye kona ya uwanja chini ya mti

Person 1: I love kittens.They are so cute.Did you ask your neighbours if anyone is missing a cat? : Napenda paka wadogo.Ni wazuri sana.Je umeuliza ikiwa kuna jirani yako amepoteza paka?

Person 2: I checked with the neighbours, but they don't own the cats.I don't know what to do about them: Nimeongea na jirani lakini wamesema paka hao si wa kwao.Sijuwi nifanye nini nao?

Person 1: Ok.Mr.Esube is our animal officer.His office is right down the hall.His apartment takes care of these things.I'm sure he can help : Vizuri.Ndugu Esube ni ofisa wetu anayehusika na wanyama.Ofisi yake ipo chini ya ukumbi.Jengo lake linahifadhi vitu kama hivyo.

Person 2 : That's a relief.I don't want them to go hungry,but I don't want the responsibility of taking care of them : huo ni ukombozi.Sitaki wafe njaa lakini sitaki kuwa mhusika wa majukumu yao.

## PETS: WANYAMA VIPENZI

- Cat : paka
- Whiskers : sharubu
- Fur : manyoya ya wanyama
- Basket : kitunga cha kumlaza paka
- Kitten : mtoto wa paka
- Rabbit : sungura
- Cage : tundu
- (goldfish) bowl : sahani yenye maji ya kumhifadhi samaki
- Aquarium : tangi la maji la kuwekea samaki wa kufuga au mimea
- Tropical fish : samaki wa tropiki
- Guinea pig : nungubandia
- Doghouse : nyumba ya mbwa
- Paws : unyayo wa mnyama
- dog : mbwa
- Puppy : mbwa mdogo

## FARM ANIMALS

- Donkey : punda
- (nanny) goat : mbuzi
- Kid : mtoto wa mbuzi
- Turkey : batamzinga
- Bull : n'gombe dume
- Cow : n'gombe dike
- Calf : mtoto wa n'gombe
- Goose : bata bukini
- Gosling : mtoto wa bata bukini

- Duck : bata
- Duckling : mtoto wa bata
- Chicken : kuku
- Chick : mtoto wa kuku
- Rooster : kuku dume
- Rabbit : sungura
- Sheep : kondoo
- Lamb: Mtoto wa kondoo
- Ram : kondoo dume
- Foal : mtoto wa farasi
- Horse : farasi
- Pig : nguruwe
- Piglet : mtoto wa nguruwe

## EXPRESSIONS OF ENCOURAGEMENT: MISEMO YA KUTIA MOYO

### Standard

- Come on! : endelea
- Go on! : endelea
- Keep it up! : endelea hivo
- You can do it! : unaweza
- Don't give up! : usikate tamaa
- Keep going! : endelea
- Try again! : Jaribu tena

### Formal

- Don't lose heart! : usivunjike moyo

## WILD ANIMALS

- Elephant : tembo
- Tusk : pembe la ndovu
- Trunk : mkono wa tembo
- Lion : simba
- Tiger : chui mwenye milia
- Bear : dubu
- Rhinoceros : kifaru
- Horn : pembe
- Hippopotamus : kiboko
- Kangaroo : kangaruu
- Pouch : mbeleko wa kangaruu
- Cheetah : familia ya chui
- Water buffalo : mbogo
- Zebra : punda milia
- Stripes : milia
- Giraffe : twiga
- Leopard : chui
- Spots : madoa madoa
- Deer : paa/kulungu

- Antlers : pembe za paa
- Gorilla : sokwe
- Tortoise : kobe
- Polar bear : dubu wa eneo lenye baridi sana
- Camel : ngamia
- Hump : kigongo/kibyongo
- Monkey : nyani
- Lizard : mjusi
- Wolf : mbwa mwitu
- Alligator : aina ya mamba wapatikiano sana marekani
- Crocodile : mamba
- Snake : nyoka

## **FISH AND SEA ANIMALS: SAMAKI NA WANYAMA WA BAHARINI**

### **FISH: SAMAKI**

- Shark : papa
- Tail : mkia
- Gills : sehemu ya kupumlia ya samaki
- Fin : pezi la samaki
- Snout : pua ya papa
- Trout : aina ya samaki wa mtoni huko ulaya
- Scales : magamba
- Eel : nyoka maji

### **SEA ANIMALS: WANYAMA WA BAHARINI**

- Sea lion : aina ya sili aishie baharini
- Killer whale / orca : nyangumi
- Dolphin : pomboo
- Flipper : mbawa za kuogelea za pomboo
- Crab : kaa
- Octopus : pweza
- Sea turtle : kasa
- Starfish : samaki mwenye umbo la nyota
- Seahorse : kiumbe wa baharini mwenye umbo kama farasi

### **BIRDS: NDEGE**

- Flamingo : flamingo
- Pelican : mwari
- Crane : korongo
- Penguin : pengwini
- Crest : upanga wa jogoo
- Owl : bundi
- Swallow : mbiliwili
- Ostrich : mbuni
- Eagle : tai
- Beak : mdomo wa ndege
- Seagull : shakwe
- Pigeon : njiwa
- Nest : kiota
- Egg : yai

- Tail : **mkia**
- Peacock : **tausi**
- Feathers : **manyoya**
- Parrot : **kasuku**
- Swan : **bata maji**
- Bill : **mdomo wa ndege**
- Wings : **bawa**
- Crow : **kunguru**
- Claws : **kucha**

## INSECTS AND SMALL ANIMALS: **WADUDU NA WANYAMA WADOGO**

### INSECTS: **WADUDU**

- Wasp : **zinengo/nyigu/uvi**
- Bee : **nyuki**
- Honeycomb : **sega**
- Mosquito : **mbu**
- Butterfly : **kipepeo**
- Cockroach : **mende**
- Dragonfly : **kereng'ende/kurumbiza**
- Caterpillar : **kiwavi/chamvi**
- Snail : **koa/konokono**
- Grasshopper : **panzi**
- Spider web : **utando wa buibui**
- Spider : **buibui**
- Ant : **mchwa**
- Fly : **nzi**

### SMALL ANIMALS: **WANYAMA WADOGO**

- Rat : **panya wa porini**
- Mole : **fuko**
- Frog : **chura**
- Mouse : **panya**
- Squirrel : **komba**

## EXPRESSION OF EXASPERATION, COMPLAINING: **MISEMO YA KULALAMIKA**

### Cool

- You make me sick : **unanifa ya niugue**
- Oh, heck! : **oh nini hii**
- Come on! : **nini!**

### Standard

- I'm sick of him : **nimechoshwa naye**
- I'm fed up with this : **nimechoshwa na hili**
- This (really) gets on my nerves : **hili kwa kweli linanichukiza**
- This is (so) irritating! : **hii inachukiza sana**
- I've had enough of you! : **nimekuvumilia mengi**
- I've had enough of you(r) complaining all the time! : **nimechoshwa na malalamiko yako kila wakati**
- You're driving me crazy : **unaninifanya kama chizi**

### Formal

- I'm sick and tired of telling you : **ninaugua na kuchoshwa kukuambia**
- This (really) aggravating : **hii imezidi sasa**
- This is just not good enough: **hii sio nzuri kabisa**
- This won't do (at all) : **hii haitosaidia hata kidogo**
- I'm exasperated with Billy! : **nimechoshwa na Billy**

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Dying

Death is one of those taboos: things people don't like to talk about or think about. Of course, it's always serious when someone we love dies. But when talking about death in general, lots of people find that it helps to be casual or funny about it. You may hear some of these expressions, all of which mean to die, if they don't always refer to people

- **Kick the bucket**  
He started shopping around for cars because his old one with the oil leak is about to **kick the bucket**.
- **Buy the farm**  
He could tell by the third chapter of the book that the main character was going to **buy the farm** before the end.
- **Meet one's maker**  
The cowboy in the movie told the bad guy that he was about to **meet his maker**
- **Push up daisies**  
Lots of people who talked about how safe smoking is are now **pushing up daisies**.

### GRAMMAR NOTES: EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

Now look at the following sentences: - I will do it **myself**. I myself saw him do it. We will see to it **ourselves**. You **yourself** can best explain. He **himself** said so. She **herself** says so. It was told so by the teacher himself. We saw the Prime Minister **himself**. The town **itself** is not very large. They **themselves** admitted their guilt. It will be seen that here Compound Personal Pronouns are used for the sake of emphasis, and are therefore called Emphatic Pronouns.

## Chapter 14

# The environment

Dilaog: Mazungumzo



Person 1: Our camping trip was sure surprise: kupiga kambi kwetu kulikuwa kwa kweli kwa kustukiza

Person 2: Uh-oh. What happened? : ah .Nini kilitokea?

Person 1: Well, it started out fine. We planned the trip carefully and found exactly the right snacks. We packed all our stuffs, and we bought brand –new hiking boots. We pitched our tent right beside a small lake: Vizuri, ilianza Vizuri. Tulipanga safari Vizuri na tukapata vitafunwa maalum. Tulipakia mizigo yetu yote na tukanunua viatu vipya vya kutembelea .Tulijenga tenti yetu karibu na ziwa dogo.

Person 2: That sounds good: inasikika Vizuri masikioni

Person 1: It sounds good to us too...until we finished our hike the first day. When we woke up up in the morning, the tent was collapsed around us, and we were lying in a huge puddle: inasikika Vizuri masikioni mwetu pia..Hadi tulipomaliza kutembea siku yetu ya kwanza .Tulipo amka asubui, tenti yetu

## LAND SCAPE FEATURES

- Peak : kilele cha mlima
- Mountain : mlima
- Lake : bahari
- Cactus : jamii ya mimea kama mpungate
- Meadow : shamba la majani
- Hill : kilima
- Valley : bonde
- Palm tree : mchikichi
- Desert : jangwa
- (sand) dune : mchanga
- Reservoir : bwawa
- Dam : bwawa/kuko
- Pond : kisima
- Woods : miti
- Pain tree : msonobari
- Forest : msitu
- Island : kisiwa
- Coastline : fukwe
- River : mto
- Steam / book : mto mdogo
- Waterfall : maporomoko
- Rock : mwamba
- Cliff : jabali
- Beach : fukwe
- Cave : pango
- Grass : majani
- Field : uwanja
- Tree : mti
- Swamp : enye topetope/majimaji

## EXPRESSIONS OF FAVOURS: MISEMO YA KUTAKA KUHUDUMIWA/SAIDIWA

### 1. Asking for favours = request\* : kuomba kusaidiwa jambo fulani

#### Cool

- Give me a hand, will you! : nisaidie. utaweza?

#### Standard

- Please would you / could help me? : Tafadhali uanwea kunisaidia?

- Can / could you do me a favour? : Unaweza kunisaidia jambo Fulani?
- I wonder if / I was wondering if you could help me : nilikuwa najiuliza ikiwa ungenisaidia

#### Formal

- Could you tell me what this says, if it's not too much trouble? : ungeniambia hii inasemaje, ikiwa haina usumbufu mwingi
- I wonder if you'd mind doing me a favour : najiuliza ikiwa utajisikia vibaya kunisaidia jambo fulani
- Would you mind terribly helping me? : je ungechukia sana kunisaidia
- Do you mind / would you mind if I borrowed your car? : Ungechukia ikiwa niaazima gari lako?

### 2. Agreeing to do a favour

#### Cool

- No problem! : hamna shida
- OK! : vizuri
- Sure! : bila shaka

#### Standard

- Yes, of course! Ndio bila shaka
- Of course I don't mind! : ndio sina kinyongo na hilo
- Certainly! : bila shaka

#### Formal

- With pleasure! : kwa furaha
- It's no trouble at all! : haisumbui hata kidogo

### 3. Refusing to do a favour

#### Cool.

- No way! : hakuna namna
- Who do you think I am? : Unafikiri mimi ni nani?
- What do you take me for? : Unanichukuliaje?

#### Standard

- Sorry, I can't : apana siwezi
- It out of the question : ni nje ya swali
- I refuse to help him : nakataa kumsaidia
- What next? Nini kinafuata?
- Certainly not! : apana bila shaka
- I'm not going to help : sitosaidia
- I won't do it! : sitolifanya

#### Formal

- I would have liked to help, but I'm afraid I can't: nilikuwa nimependelea kusaidia lakini naogopa, siwezi.

### SEASONS AND WEATHER

- Summer: kiangazi/majira ya joto
- Autumn / fall : majira ya mauwa kuanguka
- Winter : majira ya baridi
- Spring :majira ya vuli

## WEATHER

- Rainy : enye nvua
- Sunny : enye jua
- Snowy : enye barafu
- Icy : enye baridi sana
- Clear : enye kuonekana vizuri
- Cloudy : enye mawingu
- Foggy : enye ukungu

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

What/when/how/where/why/where

**Who, whose etc + be + noun or personal/distributive pronoun, an interrogative verb is used**

-Who are you? / Whose is this? / What is that noise? With who, whose etc. used as objects of a verb or preposition an interrogative verb is, of course, necessary.

Examples of the use of who, whom, whose, which and what A who, whom, whose who as subject

-Who keeps the keys? (Affirmative verb) Who took my gun? (Affirmative verb) Who are these boys (interrogative verb) English'

Whom did the committee appoint? Who's as subject: Whose car broke down (affirmative verb) Whose (books) are these? (Interrogative verb) who's as object of a verb: Whose umbrella did you borrow?

**Which as subject:** Which pigeon arrived first? (affirmative verb) Which of them is the eldest? (affirmative verb) which as object of a verb:

Which hand do you use? Which of these dates would you prefer? What as subject: What caused the explosion? (Affirmative verb) What kind of tree is that? (Interrogative verb) what as object of a verb: What paper do you read? What did they eat? Who, whom, which and what as objects of prepositions.

**Who, whom in formal English** we use preposition + whom: With whom did you go? / To whom were you speaking? But in ordinary English we usually move the preposition to the end of the sentence. Whom then normally changes to who: Who did you go with? / Who were you speaking to?

**Which, what in formal English** we use preposition + which/what: To which address did you send it? On what do you base your theory? In informal English we move the preposition to the end of the sentence: Which address did you send it to? What do you base your theory on?

**Uses of what:** what is a general interrogative used for things: What bird is that? What makes that noise? What country do you come from? What did he say? B what . . . for? means 'why?' What did you do that for? = Why did you do that?

**What + be ... like?** is a request for a description and can be used for things or people: What was the exam like? ~ It was very difficult. What was the weather like? ~ It was very windy. What's the food like in your hostel? ~ It's quite good.

**Used of people it may concern either appearance or character:** He's short and fat and wears glasses. He's a very talkative, friendly man. What does he/she/it look like? Concerns appearance only, and can also mean 'What does he/she/it resemble?' What does she look like? ~ She is tall and glamorous. She looks like a film star. What does it look like? ~ It's black and shiny. It looks like coal.

**What is he?** means 'what is his profession?' What is his father? ~ He is a tailor.

What (adjective) used for persons is not common: What students are you talking about? is possible, but Which students . . . ? Would be much more usual.

### **Which compared with who and what**

What will you have to drink? There's gin, whisky and sherry: which will you have? What does it cost to get to Scotland? ~ It depends on how you go. ~ Which (way) is the cheapest or which is the cheapest (way)?

### **Interrogative adverbs: why, when, where, how**

Why? means 'for what reason?' Why was he late? ~ He missed the bus.

When? means 'at what time?': When do you get up? ~ 7 a.m

Where? means 'in what place?' Where do you live? ~ In London.

How? means 'in what way?' How did you come? ~ I came by plane. How do you start the engine? ~ You press this button. How can also be used:

With much and many: How much (money) do you want? How many (pictures) did you buy?

With adverbs: How fast does he drive? How often do you go abroad? How badly was he hurt? How soon can you come? Note that how is she?

## **THERMOMETERS**

- Hazy : [enye ukungu](#)
- Windy : [enye upepo](#)
- Stormy : [kimbunga](#)
- Lightining : [umweso/radi](#)
- Rainbow : [upinde wa nvua](#)

## **TEMPERATURE**

- Hot : [enye joto](#)
- Warm : [enye unyevunyevu wa joto](#)
- Cool / chilly : [si baridi wala joto](#)
- Cold : [enye baridi](#)
- Freezing : [enye kugandana](#)
- Below freezing : [enye kugandana zaidi](#)

## **EXPRESSIONS OF FEAR: [MISEMO YA WOGA](#)**

### **Cool**

- You frightened the life out of me : [unanitishia maisha](#)

### **Standard**

- Help! : [msaada](#)
- I'm afraid of water : [naogopa maji](#)
- I'm very much afraid of her : [namwogopa sana](#)
- This is terrifying / scary / horrific : [hii inaogopesha](#)
- I'm terrified that something awful will happen : [ninaogopa kwamba jambo baya nilitatokea](#)
- I'm not scared of flying : [siogopi kuruka angani](#)
- I was frightened / scared to death : [niliogopa sana kama nife](#)

### **Formal**

- I have a great of rats : [naogopa sana](#)

- Hitchcock films make my blood go cold : *filamu za hichcok zinanifanya nijihisi mwili baridi sana*
- They also make my hair stand on end: *zinafanya nywele zangu zisimame pia*
- He was scared out of his wits : *aliogopa sana*
- Jim held on tight, for fear of falling : *Jim alishikilia sana kwa hofu asianguke*
- He kept quiet for fear that Mary would hear : *nilikaa kimya kwa kuogopa Mary angesikia*

## EXPRESSIONS OF HOPE: MISEMO YA TUMAINI

### Standard

- I hope you can come : *naamina unaweza kuja*
- I'll never give up hope : *sitoweza kukata imani*
- Keep your fingers crossed! : *tumaini*

### Formal

- I'm optimistic about the future : *nina matarajio na wakati ujao*
- I have every confidence that you will finish : *nina uhakika kwamba utamaliza*

## MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Technology

- **Bells and whistles:** extra features to make something even more special  
Jane bought a new cell phone with all the **bells and whistles**. She can play games, access the Internet, and even make phone calls!
- **Cutting edge:** very new technology  
My computer is **cutting edge**. It can recognize my voice from the next room!
- **Computer geek:** someone knows about computers and spends lots of time with them  
My nephew is a real **computer geek**. He spends hours every day just finding new things to do with his computer.
- **Dead zone:** an area where your cell phone won't work  
I need to find a new company for my cell phone. My house is in a **dead zone** for the one I have.
- **Waste of minutes:** not worth talking to; not using your cell – phone plan minutes  
He never has anything interesting to say. It's yak, yak, yak about nothing. Talking to him is a **waste of minutes**.

## GRAMMAR NOTES:

### DEMONSTRATIVE, INDEFINITE AND DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

**This, that, these, and those** are (Demonstrative) Adjectives when they are used with nouns; as,  
-This book is mine. That pen is yours/ these books are mine. Those pens are yours.

**This** refers to what is close at hand, and nearest to the thought or person of the speaker; that refers to what is 'over there', farther] away, and more remote. **These** and **those** are their respective plural forms **That**, with its plural **those**, is used to avoid the repetition of a preceding Noun; as, The climate of Belgaum is like that of Pune.

## Chapter 15

# Computer, home and office electronics

### Dialog: Mazungumzo

Person 1: Hey, Elias what's the matter? You look down: *Hujambo Elias, tatizo nini? Unaonekana mwenye huzuni*

Person 2: Yeah, I lost my new laptop in the University library: *ndio nimepoteza kompyuta mpakato yangu ndani ya maktaba ya chuo*

Person 1: Oh my God. That's too bad. What happened that you lost your laptop? : *Oh Mungu wangu. Habari mbaya. Imekuwaje hadi upoteze kompyuta mpakato yako?*

Person 2: Do you remember laptops are not allowed in the library? : *Unakumbuka kwamba kompyuta mpakato haziruhusiwi ndani ya maktaba?*

Person 1: Oh yes! : Oh ndiyo

Person 2: I left it at the receptionist. When I had to leave it couldn't be found: *niliacha kwa muhusika wa mapokezi. Nilipotaka kuondoka haikupatikana.*

Person 1: I think it wasn't your fault. They have to pay you a new laptop: *nafikiri halikuwa kosa lako. Wanatakiwa kukunulua kompyuta mpya.*

Person 2: I think so but I will take some time: *nafikiri hivyo lakini itachukua mda*

Person 1: Is there anything else lost along with the laptop? : *Kuna kitu kingine kimepotea pamoja na kompyuta mpakato hiyo?*

Person 2: Yeah, my cell phone was in the same bag: *Ndio. simu yangu ya kiganjani ilikuwa ndani ya begi.*

Person 1: Oh very sorry my friend. You'll get new ones: *oh pole sana rafiki yangu. Utapata vingine vipya.*

### COMPUTERS AND SOFTWARE

#### A. HARDWARE : VIFAA VYA KOMPYUTA VINAVYOONEKANA NA KUGUSWA

- Scanner : *skana*
- Personal computer / PC : *kompyuta binafsi*
- CD – ROM drive : *sidiomu*
- Floppy disk drive / A drive : *kisukumizi cha diski laini*
- Hard drive / C drive : *kisukumizi cha diski ngumu*
- Monitor : *monita*
- Screen : *skrini*
- Keyboard : *kidokezo*
- Speaker : *kipaza sauti*
- Printer : *printa*
- Mouse pad : *janvi la kipanya*

- Mouse : **kipanya**
- Flop (disk) / diskette : **diski laini**
- Laptop : **kompyuta mpakato**
- CD – ROM : **sidiromu**

## **B. SOFTWARE : SEHEMU ZA KOMPYUTA ZISIZOWEZA KUGUSWA**

- Spreadsheet : **warakatamvu**: karatsi ya kazi kwa ajili ya ukokotoaji na uchambuzi wa data
- Document : **waraka**
- Cursor : **kasa**

## **EXPRESSIONS OF FORBIDDING: MISEMO YA KUKATAZA**

### **Standard**

- Certainly not! : **bila shaka hapana**
- No way! : **hakuna namna**
- You must not / mustn't do that! : **hulazimiki kufnya hivyo**
- No, you can't go out : **hapana, huwezi kwenda nje**
- My parents won't let me do that : **Wazazi wangu hawataniacha nifanye jambo hilo**
- I was never / was not allowed to say that : **sikuruhusiwa kamwe kusema jambo hilo**
- Dogs are prohibited in this shop : **mbwa hawaruhusiwi katika duka hili**
- This film was banned in 1963 : **filamu hii ilikatazwa mwaka 1963**

### **Formal**

- No, you may not invite twenty friends : **Hapana huwezi kualika marafiki ishirini**
- You have no right to be here: **huna haki ya kuwepo hapa**
- Jeans are not permitted : **jinzi haziruhuiwi**
- Smoking is forbidden : **uvutaji sigara hauruhusiwi**
- I forbid you to use that word! : **nimekukataza kutumia neon hilo**

## **HOME ELECTRONIC AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS 1: VIFAA VYA KIELEKTRONIKI VYA NYUMBANI NA MAWASILIANO YA SIMU/RADIO/TELEVISION 2**

- DVD player : **deki**
- DVD : **dividi**
- Video (cassette) : **mkanda wa video**
- Remote (control) : **rimoti**
- Video cassette recorder / VCR: **rikoda ya mkanda wa video**
- Television / TV : **televisheni**
- TV screen : **skrini ya televisheni**
- Games console: **eneo la michezo**
- Video games : **mchezo wa video**
- Clock radio : **radio yenye saa**
- Stereo system / hi – fi : **sistimu ya mziki**
- Compact disk / CD player : **kucheza dividi**
- Compact disc / CD : **diski**
- Tape / cassette : **tepu ya radio**
- Radio : **radio**
- Tuner : **kipokea mawimbi katika radio**
- Speaker : **kipaza sauti**

- Computer : kompyuta
- Personal cassette player / Walkman : kucheza tepu cha mtu binafsi
- Headphones : hedifoni
- 

## HOME ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATION 2: VIFAA VYA KIELEKTRONIKI VYA NYUMBANI NA MAWASILIANO YA SIMU/REDIO/TELEVISHENI 2

- Cell phone / cellular phone / mobile (phone) : simu ya kiganjani
- Charger: kifaa cha kuchajia
- Telephone / phone : simu
- Answering machine : mashine ya kujibu
- Cordless phone : simu isiyotumia kadi
- Base : bezi ya simu isiyotumia kadi
- Keypad : safu ya vibonyezo
- Adapter plug : plagi
- (pocket) calculator : ila ya kupigia hesabu ya mfukoni
- Flash : mwako/kifaa cha kamera cha kumulika
- Film : filamu
- Camera : kamera
- Lens : lenzi
- Polaroid camera : aina ya kamera ya kushuti
- Digital camera : kamera ya kidijitali
- Video camera : kamera ya kuchukia vidio
- Slide projector : projekta ya vipande vya picha
- Slide : vipande
- Battery : betri
- Flashlight : mwanga
- Light bulb : taa
- Tripod: kiweko chenye miguu mitatu

## EXPRESSIONS OF GETTING RID OF PEOPLE: MISEMO YA KUEPUKANA NA WATU FULANI

### Cool

- Go away! : ondoka
- Get lost! : Potea!
- Get out of here! : Ondoka hapa!

### Standard

- Please go away! : tafadhali ondoka
- Please leave me alone! : tafadhali niache/ondoka
- Look, I'm very busy : Tazama,nina kazi nyingi

### Formal

- I'd like to be by myself: nataka kuwa mwenyewe
- Would you mind going / leaving me alone now? : Utajisikia vibaya kuniacha mwenyewe/kuondoka?
- I must ask you to leave now: Nitakuomba uondoke sasa

## MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Jobs

- **Dead – job:** a job that offers no chance for improvement



There's no chance of a promotion in the office where I work. It's really a **dead – end job**.

- **Crack the whip:** make people work really hard  
That new boss of mine is really **cracking the whip** in the office. We don't get a minute to chat.
- **Work your fingers to the bone:** work really hard  
I really hope the boss appreciates the work I've done on this project. I've **worked my fingers to the bone** to make it perfect.
- **Call it quits:** end something  
It's no good. I'm fed up with my job. I've decided to **call it quit** and look for something new.
- **Learn the ropes:** learn how to do something; get used to doing a new job  
My new job is a bit stressful, but I'm sure it will be easier once I **learn the ropes**.

## GRAMAAR NOTES

### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

**One** must not praise one's self. None of his poems are well known.

**All** were drowned. Some are born great.

**Somebody** has stolen my watch. Nobody was there to rescue the child.

**Few** escaped unhurt. Many of them were Kuluna.

We did not see **any** of them again

**One** or other of us will be there.

Do good to **others**.

In referring to anybody, everybody, everyone, anyone, each etc., the pronoun he or she is used according to the context; as,

I shall be glad to help **every one** of my boys in his studies.

Note that today it is more usual to use a plural pronoun (they/ them/their) except in very formal English.

**Anybody** can do it if they try.

**Each** of them had their share.

# Chapter 16

## Expressing oneself

### Dialog: Mzungumzo

Person 1: Hi, Hida. What's happening? : [Hujambo Hida. Mambo vipi?](#)

Person 2: Not much. But my cousin Mayani's coming to town this week. So I'm pretty excited: [Hamna jipya. Ila binamu yangu Mayani atakuja mjini wiki hii.](#)

Person 1: Cool.Are you planning to stay home and catch up or get him out? : **Vizuri.Vipi utakaa naye nyumbani ili umfahamu Vizuri au mtatoka naye?**

Person 2: Well, he's not staying very long.But I really want to show him around.So I am looking to see what's happening in the city this week: **Vizuri, hakai mda mrefu. Lakini najaribu kuangalia kitu gani kinaendelea mjini wiki hii. Nataka nimpeleke maeneo ya vivutio.**

Person 1: Are you thinking eating in a restaurent too? : **Je unafikiri kula kwenye mgahawa pia?**

Person 2: Wow, That's pretty nice of you.I wanted to treat him to a nice dinner but I know those restaurents are pricey: **Wao, hilo ni wazo nzuri sana.Nataka nimwandalie chakula kizuri cha jioni lakini najua migahawa hii ina bei ghali**

Person 1: Yeah.You'll have to make reservation berfore you go.Your cousin will have a great time: **ndiyo ila utatakiwa kuundaa nafasi mapema.Binamu yako atakuwa na wakati mzuri.**

Person 2: I'll have a great time, too! I can't wait.**Nami nitakuwa na wakati mzuri pia.Nasubiri kwa shauku kubwa**

## ADJECTIVES

### FEELINGS

- Sad : **enye uzuni**
- Nervous :**enye kuchukia**
- Confused : **enye kuchanganyikiwa**
- Angry / mad : **enye hasira**
- Excited : **enye msisimuko**
- Surprised : **enye kustukiza**
- Bored: **enye kuchoshwa**
- Happy : **enye furaha**
- Scared / afraid: **enye kuogopa**
- Suspicious : **enye shaka/tuhuma/wasiwasi**

### OPPOSITES

- Neat : **iliopangwa vizuri/nadhifu**
- Messy : **iliovurugika**
- Dry : **enye kukauka**
- Wet : **enye kurowa**
- Tight : **enye kufungwa vizuri**
- Loose : **isiyofungwa vizuri**
- Heavy : **nzito**
- Light : **nyepesi**
- Open : **enye kufunguliwa**
- Closed : **enye kufungwa**
- Short : **fupi**
- Long : **ndefu**
- Empty : **isyokuwa na kitu**
- Full : **enye kujaa**
- Rough : **enye mikwaruzo**
- Smooth : **laini**
- Near / close : **karibu**
- Far : **mbali**
- Light : **enye mwanga**
- Dark : **enye giza**
- On : **enye kuwashwa**

- Off : enye kuzimwa
- Thin : nyembamab
- Thick : pana
- Narrow:nyembamba
- Wide : pana
- Deep : enye kuzama
- Shallow : isiyozama
- Cheap : enye bei nafuu
- Expensive : enye bei ghali
- Fast : haraka
- Slow : zembe/taratibu
- Hard: ngumu
- Soft : laini

### EXPRESSIONS OF GIVING ONE'S OPINION, JUDGING: MISEMO YA KUTOA MAONI

- I think this is a good idea : nafikiri hili hapa ni wazo zuri
- I consider Tim to be very sensible : namchukulia Tim kama mwenye hisia sana
- In my opinion, that was a silly thing to do : Kwa maoni yangu hili lilikuwa jambo la kijinga sana kufanya
- To my mind Clara was too slow : kwa mtazamo wangu clara alikuwa mzembe sana
- I feel that you should be more polite: nahisi kwamba ungetakiwa kuwa mwenye adabu

**Note:** Avoid to say: According to me/us which seems to pretending and old fashioned. In contrast use "According to us/him/her/them.

### MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Cars

- **Get a lot of mileage out of something:** be able to use something for a long time.  
Even after five years, the sweater looked great. She was happy she **got a lot of mileage out of it.**
- **Road hog:** a driver who takes up a space in more than one lane on a road  
She knew she would be late when she got stuck driving behind a **road hog** on the way to work.
- **Get the show on the road:** get started with something  
He spent the whole day packing for his trip, and now he just wanted to **get the show on the road**
- **Traffic jam:** many cars stuck on a road without being able to move  
He dint's about being stuck in the **traffic jam**; he was happy to listen to his new CD.
- **Lemon:** a car (or other item) that continues have problem even after it's been repaired many times.  
He was nervous about buying a used car from a stranger "With my luck" he said "I'll get a **lemon**"

### PREPOSITIONS 1

- To : kwa
- From : kutoka
- Over : juu ya
- Under : chini ya
- Above : juu
- Below : chini
- Onto : kwenda kwenye

- Off : **mbali**
- Up : **juu**
- Down : **chini**
- In front of : **mbele ya**
- Behind : **nyuma**
- In : **ndani**
- Out (of) : **nje ya**

## PREPOSITION 2

- Around : **pembezoni**
- Between : **kati ya**
- Against : **kukabili**
- Across : **toka upande huu hadi upande wa pili**
- Away from : **mbali na**
- Toward / towards : **kuelekea**
- Outside : **nje**
- Inside : **ndani**
- Into : **ingia kuelekea**
- Through : **kupitia**
- Out of : **nje ya**
- Along : **kwa mbele/katika**
- Beside / next to : **karibu ya**
- At the top : **juu kabisa**
- In the middle : **katikati**
- At the bottom : **chini kabisa**
- On top (of) : **juu ya**
- Under / underneath : **chini ya**

## EXPRESSIONS OF INCREDULITY: **MISEMO YA KUTOAMINI**

### Standard

- No! Really? : **Apana, kweli?**
- You must be joking! : **utakuwa unatania**
- You don't say! : **Unasemaje?**
- I don't believe it! : **siamini**
- It can't be true! : **si kweli**
- It's incredible / unbelievable! : **haikubaliki/haiaminiki**
- I must be dreaming : **nitakuwa naota**
- I can / could hardly believe my eyes / my ears : **siamini macho/masikio yangu**

### Formal

- I don't know what to make this : **sijuwi niifanyeje hii**
- I don't believe a word of his story: **siamini hata neon moja la hadithi yake**
- My eyes / my ears must be deceiving me : **macho yangu yatakuwa yanidanganya**

## MORE FUN WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: Transportation

- **Off track:** off the subject  
The meeting got **off track** when Kintu talking about his family's vacation.
- **Lose track:** forget or lose

I **lost track** of where I put my glasses. How will I be able to read the paper?

- **One – track mind:** thinking of only one thing  
They couldn't make any progress at the meeting because the boss had a **one – track mind** and could only talk about his golf game that afternoon.
- **Miss the boat:** miss an opportunity  
When the salesman came, he offered all the workers free coffee, but Stephen **missed the boat** because he was chatting on the phone.
- **In the same boat:** in the same situation  
They're both **in the same boat:** neither of them remembered to do the homework.

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

Consider the following sentences:

- • **Each** of the boys gets a prize. / • **each** took it in turn. / • **either** of these roads leads to the railway station. / • **either** of you can go. / • **neither** of the accusations is true.

**Each, either, neither** are called **Distributive Pronouns** because they refer to persons or things one at a time. For this reason they are always singular and as such followed by the verb in the singular.

### COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle	Swahili Translation
Be	was / were	been	Kuwa
Beat	Beat	beat	Kupiga
become	Became	become	Kuwa
begin	Began	begun	Kuanza
Bet	Bet	bet	Cheza Kamari
Bit	Bit	bitten	Kuuma
blow	Blew	blown	Puliza
break	Broke	broken	Vunja
bring	brought	brought	Leta
build	Built	built	Jenga
buy	bought	bought	Nunua
catch	caught	caught	Kuta/kutwa
choose	Chose	chosen	Chagua
come	Came	come	Kuja
cost	Cost	cost	Gharimu
Cut	Cut	cut	Kata
Do	Did	done	Fanya
draw	drew	drawn	Chora
drink	drank	drunk	Kunywa
drive	drove	driven	Endesha
eat	Ate	eaten	Kula

fall	Fell	fallen	Anguka
fight	fought	fought	Pigana
find	found	found	Gundua
Fit	Fit	fit	Enea
Fly	flew	flown	Ruka
forget	forgot	forgotten	Sahau
forgive	forgave	forgiven	Samehe
get	Got	gotten / got	Pata
give	gave	given	Kutoa
Go	went	gone	Enda
grow	grew	grown	Kukua
have	had	had	Kuwa na
hear	heard	heard	Sikia
hide	hid	hidden	Ficha
hurt	hurt	hurt	Umiza
keep	kept	kept	Chunga
know	knew	known	Jua
leave	Left	left	Ondoka
Let	Let	let	Acha
lose	Lost	lost	Poteza
make	made	made	Tengeneza
meet	met	met	Kutana
pay	paid	paid	Lipa
put	Put	put	Weka
quit	quit	quit	Acha/ondoka
read (pronounced "reed")	read (pronounced "red")	read (pronounced "red")	Soma
ride	rode	ridden	Endesha
ring	rang	rung	Piga simu/kengele
Run	Ran	run	Kimbia
say	said	said	Sema
see	Saw	seen	Ona
Sell	sold	sold	Uza
send	sent	sent	Tuma
Set	Set	set	Weka sawa
shake	shook	shaken	Tingisha
show	showed	shown	Onyesha
Sing	sang	sung	Imba
Sit	Sat	sat	Kaa
sleep	slept	slept	Lala
speak	spoke	spoken	Ongea
split	split	split	Gawa
stand	stood	stood	Simama
steal	stole	stolen	Iba
stick	stuck	stuck	Bana kwa gundi
swim	swam	swum	Ogelea
take	took	taken	Chukua
teach	taught	taught	Fundisha
Tell	told	told	Simulia/ambia
think	thought	thought	Fikiri/Waza
throw	threw	thrown	Tupa

understand	understood	understood	Elewa
wake	woke	woken	Amka
Win	won	won	Shinda
Write	wrote	written	Andika

## Mixed Exercises

**Circle the subject in each sentence, and choose the correct verb.**

1. Neither of the cars (is/are) equipped with antilock brakes.
2. The flock of geese (was/were) startled by the shotgun blast.
3. The data on my computer (was/were) completely erased when the power failed.
4. Mathematics and history (is/are) my favorite subjects.
5. None of the roast (was/were) eaten.

**Label each verb in the following sentences with a "V" and each subject with an "S." If any verbs are incorrect, cross them out and write the correct form in the blank.**

1. We were horrified to discover that there was more than three mice living in the attic. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Either the president or one of her aides are going to coordinate the project. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is nearly always two or three guards posted at each entrance. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Every player on both the Falcons and the Rockets were at the party after the game. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There has been a theater and a toy store in the mall ever since it opened. \_\_\_\_\_

**After each interrogative pronoun, write what kind of noun it must represent.**

1. What Thing \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_
3. How \_\_\_\_\_
4. When \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct pronoun in each sentence below.**

1. The climb was much easier for them than it was for Jeff and (I/me/myself).
2. The other contestants did not seem as confident as (he/him).
3. Within a week, George and (me/I) will have completed the project.
4. (Us/We) detectives are always careful to follow every lead.
5. Every student should make (his or her/their) own study plan.
6. They never seem to listen to the opinions of (us/we) students as they should.

**Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb:**

1. We would have \_\_\_\_\_ (to ride) even further if we had had the time.
2. Until now, that issue hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ (to arise).
3. Before we won last week's game, we hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ (to beat) the Cougars in ten years.
4. I would not have \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) the punch if I had known that it had liquor in it.

5. We searched everywhere, but our friends had \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) out for the evening.

**Circle the past participle(s) or past tense verbs in each sentence, and make any necessary corrections.**

1. Elisha could never have went to the state finals if I had not convinced her to join the team in the first place.
2. In retrospect, it seems I might have took too much time on the essay portion of the test.
3. While we played video games, Danny lay on the couch all afternoon.
4. Most people find it amazing that, millions of years ago, life sprung from a primordial swamp.
5. After we had placed our bets, we lay our cards on the table.
6. Carl would have tore his uniform if he had not stopped his slide at the last second.

**Supply pronouns and underline the words they replace.**

- 1 Your parcel has arrived. ....it..... was delivered this morning.
- 2 Jane and I have already eaten. .... had a meal before we left home.
- 3 Who's that? - ..... 's my mother. Would you like to meet her?
- 4 Who's Jane Wilson? - ..... 's the woman who's just started working for our company.
- 5 So you've had a baby! Is..... a boy or a girl?
- 6 Whose cat is that? ..... 's always in our garden.
- 7 When John comes in, please tell..... I phoned.
- 8 If you see Catherine, please give..... my regards

**a. Supply one or ones.**

**b. Put a tick beside the sentences where one/ones could be omitted.**

- 1 Which gloves would you like to see? - The..... W ..... in the window.
- 2 Which shoes fit you best? - The large.....
- 3 Which pullover do you prefer? -The red.....
- 4 Which jeans are you going to buy? - The most expensive.....
- 5 Please pass me that plate. - Which.....?
- 6 Two of those coats suit you very well. - Which.....?
- 7 I'd like to test-drive one of these two cars. -This ..... or that.....
- 8 I'd like to see some rings, please. -These ..... in silver or those ..... in gold?
- 9 I'd like to try one of these shirts. Please pass me that white.....

**Supply my or the.**

- 1 He hit me in ..... eye.
- 2 ..... collar is too tight. I can't bear it.
- 3 Something has got into ..... eye.
- 4 ..... hair is getting too long. I must get it cut.
- 5 You don't have to pull me by ..... collar.
- 6 She looked me in ..... face and said, 'No'.
- 7 It's nice to see you. How's ..... family?
- 8 What's worse than a pain in ..... back? .....
- 9 What's wrong? - I've hurt ..... arm.
- 10 The house is quiet with children away.

**Supply the correct reflexive pronouns in the following.**

- 1 I enjoyed ..... very much at the party.
- 2 I see you've cut..... again. Won't you ever learn how to shave?
- 3 How did Tom dry.....? - He used your towel!
- 4 She has no reason to blame ..... for what has happened.
- 5 I think that poor dog has hurt.....
- 6 'One prides ..... on one's patience,' the boss said, in his usual pompous manner.
- 7 We amused ..... playing football on the beach.
- 8 Our new neighbours knocked at our door and introduced.....



- 9 Sheila prides ..... on her ability to judge people's characters.  
 10 Bill had to absent ..... from work when his baby was born.

**Supply anybody/anyone, nothing, anything, nobody/no one, somebody/someone or something in these sentences.**

- 1 There's ..... in the clothes basket. It's empty.  
 2 Is there ..... in the clothes basket? - No, it's empty.  
 .....  
 3 I've tried phoning, but every time I phone there's in.  
 4 I've prepared ..... for dinner which you'll like very much.  
 5 I've never met ..... who is as obstinate as you are.  
 6 Would you like ..... to start with before you order the main course?  
 7 I know ..... who can help you.  
 8 He sat at the table, but he didn't have..... to eat.  
 9 Is there ..... here who can speak Japanese?  
 10 Does ..... want a second helping?

**A. Supply of where necessary.**

**b. Mark each sentence G (= General) or S (= Specific).**

- 1 There have been a lot.... of.... changes to our plans. **G**  
 2 You only need to use a small amount..... salt in a dish like this\_\_\_  
 3 A lot..... the trouble was caused by a faulty switch\_\_\_  
 4 Have some..... tea\_\_\_  
 5 Would you like any.....? cake? \_\_\_  
 6 Would you like any.....? this cake? \_\_\_  
 7 We need a couple..... people to work in our new warehouse. \_\_\_  
 8 There's plenty..... food for everybody. - 9 There were plenty..... complaints about the service\_\_\_  
 10 There's plenty..... this stew left, so we can have it again tonight. \_\_\_

**Supply some or any.**

- 1 Are there any more potatoes? - Yes, there are..... potatoes in the dish.  
 2 Have we got any sugar? - I expect we have. Yes, there's..... sugar in this bowl.  
 3 May I have.....? More tea? - Yes, of course.  
 4..... people just don't know how to mind their own business. 5 I didn't  
 get..... shoes at the sales. They were too expensive. 6 I think we've run out of sugar. Is  
 there..... sugar in that bowl? - No, there isn't. 7 There are never..... taxis  
 when you want one. 8 There isn't..... point at all in getting upset about it.

**Supply few, a few, little or a little in these sentences.**

1. There are very ..... **few** ..... scholarships for students in this university.  
 2. I'm sorry, but I'm going to have to ask you for ..... more time to pay this bill.  
 3. If you don't hurry we'll miss our train. There's ..... time to spare.  
 4. it's a difficult text. I've had to look up quite ..... words in the dictionary.  
 5. I can't spare any of these catalogues. There are only..... left.  
 6. I can't let you use much of this perfume. There's only..... in the bottle.  
 7. There are ..... who know about this, so keep it to yourself.  
 8. If what you say is true, there is ..... we can do about it.

**Supply each or every in the following sentences. Sometimes both are possible.**

- 1 Nearly ..... home in the country has television.  
 2 Here is something for..... of you.  
 3 Not ..... student is capable of learning English.  
 4 Our motoring organization will give you ..... assistance if you break down.  
 5 The admission ticket cost us \$5.....

- 6 They seem to be repairing ..... road in the country.
- 7 ..... road is clearly signposted.
- 8 There's a fire extinguisher on ..... floor in the building.
- 9 ..... floor in the building has its own fire extinguisher.
- 10 They are ..... fortunate to have such a good start in life.
- 11 They both did well and they will ..... receive prizes
- 12 You've been given ..... opportunity to do well in this company.
- 13 I've phoned him twice, but he's been out on ..... occasion.
- 14 I've been phoning him all week, but he's been out on ..... occasion.

**Circle the right forms in these sentences. In some cases both forms are right.**

1. Is your house much father/farther?
2. Who is the (oldest/eldest) in this class?
- 3 Your driving is (worse/worst) than mine.
- 4 It's the (less/lesser) of two evils.
- 5 Have you heard the (last/latest) news?
- 6 We have no (further/farther) information.
- 7 Jane Somers writes (good/well).
- 8 His (latest/last) words were: 'The end'.
- 9 This is the town's (oldest/eldest) house.
- 10 My flat is (littler/smaller) than yours.
- 11 I've got (less/lesser) than you.
- 12 Jane is (older/elder) than I am.
- 13 This is the (more/most) expensive.
- 14 His English is (best/better) than mine.
- 15 It's the (better/best) in the shop.
- 16 It's the (furthest/farthest) point west.
- 17 It's the (oldest/eldest) tree in the country.
- 18 She's my (elder/older) sister.
- 19 I've got the (least/less)!
- 20 You've got the (more/most)!

**Supply the right adverb. Some adverbs end in -ly and some do not.**

- 1 He's a baddriver. He drives **badly**.....
- 2 She's a hard worker. She works.....
- 3 He's a fast runner. He runs.....
- 4 I'm a better player than you. I play.....
- 5 This is an airmail letter. Send it.....
- 6 He made a sudden move. He moved.....
- 7 She gave a rude reply. She replied.....
- 8 The train is early. It has arrived.....
- 9 Make your best effort. Do your
- 10 She's glad to help. She helps.....
- 11 He's a quick thinker. He thinks.....
- 12 She's an eager helper. She helps
- 13 My name is last. I come.....
- 14 The plane is very high. It's flying.....
- 15 Be careful. Act.....
- 16 The bus was late. It came.....
- 17 She was brave. She acted.....
- 18 The house was near. We went.....
- 19 What a wide window! Open it.....

**Rewrite these sentences supplying still or yet. Sometimes both are possible.**

- 1 The children are at the cinema. **The children are still at the cinema**.....
- 2 I haven't met your brother. ....
- 3 Jim works for the same company. ....
- .....
- 4 Has she phoned you? - No, not
- 5 The new law hasn't come into force. ....

**Write these sentences again using the adverbs in brackets. Make changes where necessary.**

- 1 Public transport isn't reliable. (always)..... **Public transport isn't always reliable**.....
- 2 He wasn't late when he worked here. (often).....
- 3 She doesn't arrive on time. (usually).....
- 4 She doesn't arrive on time. (sometimes).....
- 5 We don't worry if the children are late.  
(normally).....
- 6 You don't phone. (hardly ever)
- 7 We don't complain. (generally).....
- 8 You're not at home when I phone. (sometimes).....

**Supply the present perfect progressive or the past perfect progressive tenses. Show where both are possible.**

1. I was tired. I ..... **I have been digging** ..... all day. (dig)
2. We ..... for your call all evening. (wait)
3. How long ..... there? (you wait)
4. I ..... there since
- 6 o'clock. (stand) She..... English for five years before she visited Canada.  
(study)
7. It started raining last Monday and it ..... ever since. (rain)
8. I..... to the firm regularly for a month before, but they still hadn't answered. (write)
9. They..... me about it every day for the past week. (ring)
10. I knew you..... - How did you know? - Your hair was covered with paint! (paint)
11. You were out of breath when you came in this morning. .... ? (you run)

**Supply will + verb or will be + -ing. Where both are possible, see if you can 'feel' the different effect of the simple future compared with the progressive.**

- 1 Sit down and fasten your seat belt..... **We will take off** .....in a few minutes. (take off)
- 2 When..... to the bank to draw some money? (You go)
- 3 Do you think you.....? Here in five years' time? (Still work)
- 4 They..... from Dover, not Folkestone. (Sail)
- 5 The President..... the Prime Minister before flying back home. (meet)
- 6 So you're stopping off in Dubai on your way to Beijing. How long..... there? (You stay)
- 7 We..... to London next Monday morning. (drive)
- 8 By this time next year, I..... my memoirs. (Write)
- 9 In five years' time a permanent space station..... the moon. (Circle)
- 10 I don't think I..... him tonight. (See)

**Supply suitable forms of verbs other than be in these sentences.**

- 1 When I ..... **grow**..... old, I hope I'll have lots of grandchildren.
- 2 You must be very careful you don't ..... ill when you're travelling.
- 3 I think this milk ..... sour.
4. Food ..... bad very quickly in hot weather.
- 5 It hasn't rained for months and our local river ..... dry.
- 6 It's no good ..... impatient every time I ask you a question.
- 7 She always wanted to retire before the age of 40 and her dream ..... true.
- 8 I had to cut my trip short because I ..... ill.

- 9 I must get these shoes repaired. The soles ..... rather thin.  
10 Don't you ..... bored listening to political broadcasts?  
11 My son is determined to ..... a pilot when he grows up.  
12 Personally, I think he'll..... a very good pilot.

**Supply can, can't, could, couldn't, wadwere able to, managed to. Alternatives are possible.**

- 1 A good 1500-metre runner ..... **can**..... run the race in under four minutes.  
2 Bill is so unfit he ..... run at all!  
3 Our baby is only nine months and he ..... already stand up.  
4 When I was younger, I ..... speak Italian much better than I ..... now.  
5 ..... she speak German very well? - No, she ..... speak German at all.  
6 He ..... draw or paint at all when he was a boy, but now he's a famous artist.  
7 After weeks of training, I ..... swim a length of the baths underwater.  
8 It took a long time, but in the end Tony ..... save enough to buy his own hi-fi.  
9 Did you buy any fresh fish in the market? - No, I ..... get any.  
10 For days the rescuers looked for the lost climbers in the snow. On the fourth day they saw them and ..... reach them without too much trouble.

**Express wishes and regrets about these situations. Refer to yourself where possible.**

- 1 You're not very fit. .... *I wish/if only iwas/were fit/fitter*.....  
2 It's very hot today. ....  
3 It's raining. ....  
4 You were too impatient. ....  
5 You wasted a lot of time watching TV. ....  
6 They don't have a lot of friends. ....  
7 We didn't lock the back door! ....  
8 He is abroad. ....  
9 Jane has read your letter. ....  
10 John didn't take your advice. ....

