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Preface

With increasing globalization, facilitated by the widespread use of Information Communication and Technology and the internet, languages and cultures which were hitherto of little concern to the global community are now becoming important. The increased international trade and investments as a result of globalization has necessitated the learning of major languages of the world such as Japanese and Chinese. Chinese, for example, is one of these major languages and more and more people are learning the language globally especially through the establishment of Confucius Institutes. In Kenya, for example, Chinese is being taught in a number of schools and colleges especially those offering courses in tourism. This important trend is informed by the great role that China plays in the various sectors of Kenya's economic development including education, medical research, cultural activities, trade diplomacy and tourism. Tourism is of great importance in Kenya as it is one of the greatest sources of foreign exchange. Further, China is an important source of tourists who visit Kenya annually and most of these tourists do not speak much English and many Kenyans, on the other hand, do not speak much Chinese. Thus language and cultural barriers are challenges when the Chinese and Kenyans meet. A book that may enhance bridging of the language and cultural gap is timely hence the publication of this book on tourism Chinese.

Based on the authors' real experience in Kenya and with the help of local people, the book *Tourism Chinese* offers invaluable content that will facilitate communication between the Chinese and the Kenyan people, the book specifically will help the Chinese tourists in navigating various tourist attractions in Kenya. The book covers topics such as self-introduction, money exchange, booking and staying in a hotel, various places of tourist interests in Kenya, the priceless souvenirs found in Kenya, handling emergencies while abroad, bidding farewell, among other interesting topics. This content aims at meeting the various needs of both the Chinese tourists and the Kenyan hosts. It is our hope that you will find this book useful and comprehensive.

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第一单元 Unit 1 认识您很高兴!
Rènshi nín hěn gāoxìng !

1.0 Introduction of Chinese phonetics

1.1 Formation of Chinese syllables

Most Chinese syllables are formed by a combination of the initials(consonants), finals (vowels) and tones. E.g. bà, mā, hǎo. The consonant at the head of a syllable (b, m, h) is called the initial; the rest of the syllable is the final (à, ā, ǎo). The contemporary Mandarin Chinese has over 400 syllables.

1.2 Initials

There are 23 initials in Mandarin Chinese. These are:
b,p,m,f,d,t,n,l,g,k,h,j,q,x,zh,ch,sh,r,z,c,s ,y,w.

1.3 Finals

There are 35 finals in Mandarin Chinese, 6 of which are single finals: a, o, e, i, u, ü. 29 of which are compound finals: ai, ei, ui, ao, ou, iu, ie, üe, er, an, en, in, un, ün, ang, eng, ing, ong, iong, ia, ian, iang, iao, ua, uo, uai, uan, uang, üan.

1.4 Tones

Mandarin Chinese has 4 basic tones; they are shown by the tone marks (ˉ 5-5, ˊ 3-5, ˋ 2-1-4 , ˋ 5-1). Different tones may express different meanings. For example: bā (八 eight), bá (拔 pull), bǎ (靶 target), bà (爸 father).

1.5 Tone marks

Tone marks should be placed on the main vowels. When the vowel *i* carries a tone-indicator, the dot (·) is removed, e.g. nǐ(你 you). If there are two or more vowels in a syllable, the tone mark is placed on the one which requires a bigger opening of the mouth, e.g. hǎo(好 good), mèi(妹 younger sister), lóu(楼 building).

1.6 Chinese syllables and Chinese characters

The Chinese characters are the written symbols of the Chinese language. Every syllable can represent one or several characters E.g.

bā 八(eight), bá 拔(pull), bǎ 靶(target), bà 爸 (father).

2.0 Text

2.1 生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

认识	rèn shi	动	to meet, to know
您	nín	代	you (polite)
很	hěn	副	very, quite
高兴	gāo xìng	形	happy
好	hǎo	形	well, good

是 吗	shì ma	动 语气	to be a particle used at the end of a question
对	duì	形	right, correct
我	wǒ	代	I
请问	qǐng wèn		May I ask?
叫	jiào	动	to be called
什么	shén me	代	what
名字	míng zi	名	name
哪	nǎ	代	which
几个	jǐ gè	代	how many
欢迎	huān yíng	动	welcome
大家	dà jiā	代	everybody
来	lái	动	come
到	dào	动	to arrive at
你们	nǐ men	代	you (plural)
问题	wèn tí	名	question
要	yào	动	will, to want

Proper names

导游	dǎo yóu		tour guide
先生	xiān sheng		Sir, Mr.
小朋友	xiǎo péng you		little kid
中国	zhōng guó		China
肯尼亚	kěn ní yà		Kenya
景点	jǐng diǎn		tourist attractions
马赛马拉	mǎ sài mǎ la		Masai mara
蒙巴萨	méng bā sà		Mombasa
纳库鲁	nà kù lǚ		Nakuru
东非大裂谷	dōng fēi dà liè gǔ		The Great Rift Valley
等等	děng děng		extra, and so on

2.2 第一课 Dialogue One

(Mr. Kariuki meets the Chinese tourists at the airport.)

Gāo Shān : Nín hǎo ! Nín shì Kariuki xiānsheng ma ?

高山: 您好! 您是 Kariuki 先生吗?

Gao Shan: Hello! Are you Mr. Kariuki?

Kariuki: Duì, wǒ shì kěn ní yà dǎo yóu Kariuki, qǐng wèn, nín jiào shén me míng zi?

Kariuki: 对, 我是肯尼亚导游 Kariuki。请问, 您叫什么名字?

Kariuki: Yes, I am the Kenyan tour guide Kariuki. Excuse me, what is your name?

Gāo Shān: Wǒ jiào Gāo Shān. Rènshí nín hěn gāoxìng 。

高山： 我叫高山。认识您很高兴。

Gao Shan: My name is Gao Shan. Nice to meet you.

Kariuki: Rènshí nín wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng 。

Kariuki: 认识您我也很高兴。

Kariuki: Nice to meet you, too.

2.3 第二课 Dialogue Two

(Mr. Kariuki gives a warm welcome.)

Kariuki: Huānyíng dàjiā lái dào Kěnníyà, wǒ shì nǐmen de dǎoyóu. Qǐngwèn, yǒu shénme wèntí?

Kariuki: 欢迎大家来到肯尼亚，我是你们的导游。请问，有什么问题？

Kariuki: Welcome to Kenya, I am your tour guide. Excuse me, do you have any questions?

Liú Jié: Kariuki xiānsheng, wǒmen yào dào nǎjǐgè jǐngdiǎn?

刘杰： Kariuki 先生，我们要到哪几个景点？

Liu Jie: Mr. Kariuki, which tourist attractions shall we go to?

Kariuki: Wǒmen yào qù mǎsài mǎlā, méngbāsà, nàkùlǔ, dōngfēidàliègǔ dēngdēng.

Kariuki: 我们要去马赛马拉、蒙巴萨、那库鲁、东非大裂谷等等。

Kariuki: We shall go to Massai Mara, Mombasa, Nakuru, the Great Rift Valley and so on.

3.0 语法 Grammar

3.1 你好!(Nǐ hǎo) /您好!(Nín hǎo)

That is the Chinese way to say hello; the response is also 你好/您好。(Nǐ hǎo / Nín hǎo)

您好(Nín hǎo) is a more polite way to say hello.

3.2 您是 Kariuki 先生吗? (Nín shì Kariuki xiānsheng ma ?)

This is a kind of yes-or-no questions. In Chinese, a yes-or-no question is formed by

adding a 吗(ma) at the end of the sentence plus a question mark. The sentence pattern of this kind of yes-or-no question is: Subject+是(shì)+.....吗(ma)? The affirmative answer is 是(shì) or 对(duì) while the negative answer is 不是 or 不对。(Bú shì or Bú duì)

E.g. ---你是中国游客吗? (Nǐ shì zhōng guó yóu kè ma?)

---是/对。(Shì /Dui) Or 不是/不对。(Bú shì / Bú duì)

---你是高山吗?

---是/对。(Shì /Dui) Or ---不是/不对。(Bú shì / Bú duì)

3.3 您/你叫什么名字? (Nín jiào shénme míngzi ?)/你叫什么?

This is the way to ask someone's name, the reply is 我叫(Wǒ jiào)... (your name) .

4.0 练习 Exercises.

4.1 Read the following Chinese syllables.

bā pà dà tā hé fó gē kè bǐ pí dé tè nǚ lǜ kǔ hú

4.2 Transform the sentences into the general question.

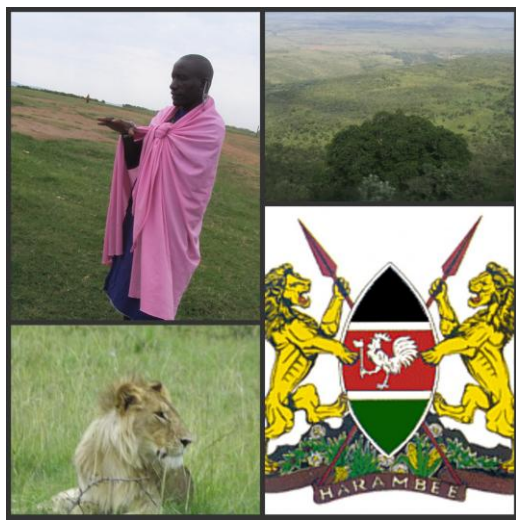
- 1) 我是中国人。(Wǒ shì zhōngguó rén.)
- 2) 高山认识 Kariuki 先生。(Gāoshān rènshi Kariuki xiānsheng.)
- 3) 我是导游。(Wǒ shì dǎoyóu.)
- 4) 刘杰要去马塞马拉。(Liújié yào qù mǎsàimǎlā.)
- 5) 我是中国游客。(Wǒ shì zhōngguó yóukè .)

4.3 Communicative skills.

Greet your friends with the phrases and sentence patterns you have learnt

5.0 旅游小贴士 Travel Tips

肯尼亚概况(A Brief Introduction of Kenya)



肯尼亚共和国(The Republic of Kenya)面积 582650 平方公里， 人口 3861 万(2010 年)。全国共有 42 个部族，主要有吉库尤族、卢希亚族、卢奥族、康巴族、凯西族等部族，其中基库尤族为最大部族，约占

总人口的 25%。斯瓦希里语为国语，和英语同为官方语言。肯尼亚位于东非高原，横跨赤道，东南濒临印度洋，同坦桑尼亚、乌干达、苏丹、埃塞俄比亚、索马里接壤。境内多高原，东非大裂谷纵贯南北，裂谷带多湖泊和火山，中部的肯尼亚山海拔 5199 米，为非洲第二高峰。肯尼亚大部分地区属热带草原气候，气候温和。3-6 月、10-12 月为雨季，其余为旱季。首都内罗毕气候温和，年平均气温 17.7 度。肯尼亚时间比北京时间晚 5 个小时。

The Republic of Kenya, the land area is 582650 square kilometers, with the population of 38.61 million (in 2010). There are 42 tribes: Kikuyu, Luyia, Luo, Kamba, Gusii and so on. Kikuyu, the largest tribe, takes up about 25 percent of the population. The official languages of Kenya are Kiswahili and English. Kenya lies in the East-African plateau, and the Equator passes through the country. Kenya borders Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, the Indian Ocean to the east and finally Sudan, Ethiopia and Somali to the north.

There are a lot of plateaus in Kenya. The famous Great Rift Valley within which there are many lakes and volcanos passing from the north to the south passes through Kenya. Mount Kenya, which is in central Kenya, is the second highest mountain in Africa with a peak that is 5199 metres high. Most areas of Kenya have the tropical steppe climate which is very mild. Kenya has two rainy seasons and dry seasons. The rainy seasons last from March to June and from October to December. The dry seasons occupy the other months. The weather in Nairobi, the capital city, is very comfortable. The average temperature throughout the year is 17.7 degree centigrade, and the Kenya time is 5 hours behind Beijing time.

第二单元 Unit 2 我想换钱。

Wǒ xiǎng huànqián.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

想	xiǎng	动	to want
换钱	huàn qián	动	to change the money
可以	kě yǐ	动	OK.
我们	wǒ men	代	we/ us
看	kàn	动	to look/see
兑换	duì huàn	动	to exchange (the money)
多少	duō shǎo	代	how much
银行	yín háng	名	bank
哪儿	nǎr	代	where
那儿	nà r	代	there
谢谢	xiè xie	动	Thanks.
不客气	bú kè qi		You are welcome.

Proper names

换汇处	huàn huì chù	bureau de change/money exchange
先令	xiān lìng	Shilling
美元	měi yuán	US dollar
营业员	yíng yè yuán	bank clerk

第一课 Dialogue One

(In the airport)

Chén Qiàn: Kariuki xiānsheng, wǒ xiǎng huànqián , zài jīchǎng néng huàn ma?

陈倩: Kariuki 先生, 我想换钱, 在机场能换吗?

Chen Qian: Mr. Kariuki, I want to exchange some money, could I exchange at the airport?

Kariuki: Kěyǐa, wǒmen qù huànhuìchù kànkàn.

Kariuki: 可以啊, 我们去换汇处看看。

Kariuki: Yes, let us go to the bureau de change.

(In the bureau de change)

Kariuki: Qǐngwèn, yìměiyuán duìhuàn duōshǎo xiānlìng?

Kariuki: 请问, 一美元 兑换 多少 先令?

Kariuki: Excuse me, how many Kenyan Shillings could I exchange for one U.S. dollar?

Yíng Yè Yuán: Bāshíèr xiānlìng.

营业员: 八十二先令。

Bank Clerk: 82 Kenyan shillings.

Chén Qiàn: Wǒ yào duìhuàn bābǎi měiyuán.

陈倩: 我要兑换八百美元。

Chen Qian: I want to exchange 800 U.S. dollars.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(In the street)

Yáng Yáng: Kariuki xiānsheng, yínháng zài nǎr? Wǒ xiǎng huànrqián.

杨扬: Kariuki 先生, 银行在哪儿? 我想换钱。

Yang Yang: Mr. Kariuki, where is the bank? I want to exchange some money.

Kariuki: Yínháng zài nàr, wǒmen qù ba.

Kariuki: 银行在那儿, 我们去吧。

Kariuki: The bank is over there, let us go.

(In the bank)

Yáng Yáng: Qǐngwèn, yì měiyuán duìhuàn duōshǎo xiānlìng?

杨扬: 请问, 一美元兑换多少先令?

Yang Yang: Excuse me, how many Kenyan Shillings could I exchange for one U.S. dollar?

Yíng Yè Yuán: Bāshíwǔ xiānlìng.

营业员: 八十五先令。

Bank Clerk: 85 Kenyan Shillings.

Yáng Yáng: Wǒ xiǎng duì huàn liùbǎi měiyuán. Xièxiè.

杨扬: 我想兑换六百美元。谢谢。

Yang Yang: I want to exchange 600 U.S. dollars. Thank you.

Yíng Yè Yuán: Búkèqì.

营业员：不客气。

Bank Clerk: You are welcome.

语法 **Grammar**

1. 我想换钱。(Wǒ xiǎng huànqián.)

If you want to do something, you could use this sentence pattern to express your intention.

Subject+想(xiǎng) + verb phrase.

E.g. 我想看狮子。

杨扬想换钱。

Kariuki 先生想认识高山。

2. 我们去换汇处看看。(Wǒmen qù huànhuìchù kànkàn.)

看看 (kànkàn) here is the reduplication of the verb which is used to show that the action is very brief or to soften the tone.

E.g. 我看看你的照片 (Wǒ kànkàn nǐ de zhàopiàn.)。Let me have a quick look at your picture.

我想再回答你的问题(Wǒ xiǎngxiǎng zài huídá nǐde wèntí.)。Let me think for a while , then I will give you the answer.

We could also say 我看一看你的照片 (Wǒ kànyikàn nǐde zhàopiàn.)，我想一想再回答你的问题 (Wǒ xiǎngyixiǎng zài huídá nǐde wèntí.)。

When the verbs are composed by two characters, in most cases, the reduplication will be **ABAB**.

E.g. 认识---认识认识 (rèn shí --- rèn shí rèn shí)

3. The numerals in Chinese.

The numerals in Chinese are pronounced as :

0 líng 1 yī 2 èr 3 sān 4 sì 5 wǔ 6 liù 7 qī 8 bā 9 jiǔ 10 shí 11 shí yī 12 shí èr
13 shí sān 20 èr shí 21 èr shí yī 25 èr shí wǔ 36 sān shí liù 65 liù shí wǔ 86
bā shí liù 99jiǔ shí jiǔ

4. 一美元兑换多少先令? (Yì měiyuán duìhuàn duōshǎo xiānlǐng?)

This is the phrase to ask how many or how much.

E.g. 你认识多少个中国人? (Nǐ rènshí duōshǎogè zhōngguó rén?)

你有多少个肯尼亚朋友? (Nǐ yǒu duōshǎogè kěnníyà péngyou?)

一美元可以换多少先令? (Yì měiyuán kěyǐ huàn duōshǎo xiānlǐng?)

5. 银行在哪儿? (Yínháng zài nǎr?)

This is the way to ask where some place/someone/something is. The sentence pattern is Subject + 在哪儿 (Zài nǎr) ?

E.g. 刘贝贝在哪儿? (Liú bèibèi zài nǎr?)

钱在哪儿? (Qián zài nǎr?)

换汇处在哪儿? (Huàn huì chù zài nǎr?)

6. 谢谢。---不客气。(Xièxiè. ---Búkèqi.)

If you want to thank someone, you can use 谢谢 (Xièxiè.) and the reply should be 不客气 (Búkèqi.)

练习 Exercises.

1. Read the following Chinese syllables.

mǎ lù--mù lù, fú wù--fù mǔ, lì yì-- yì yì, lǐ wù-- wù lǐ, dà lóu-- tǎ lóu, dì tú--tú dì, tóu fǎ--dài fu, dào lǐ-- dào lù, lǐ tou--mù tou, lái dào--tóu nǎo, jī qì--jǔ qǐ, xiū xi--xiū lǐ, jǔ xíng--jù qíng, xū yào--xī yào, nǚ lì--lǚ lì, qǔ qián--tí qián, jīn nián --míng nián, dōng bian--xī bian, quán xiàn--quán miàn, xīn xiān--xīn nián, zì diǎn--cí diǎn, sì diǎn--sì tiān, zài jiàn--cǎi diàn, xiàn zài--bǐ sài, cǎi sè--cāi cè, zá jì--zá zhì, cūn zi--sūn zi, sòng xíng--sòng xìn, zuó tiān--cuò wù, suó yǐ--zuò yè, cān jiā-- zēng jiā, sǎn bù--yú sǎn, zuì hòu--suí hòu, dá sǎo--bá cǎo.

2. Read the following numerals in Chinese.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 36, 49, 51, 62, 75, 82, 98.

3. Determine whether the sentences are correct or not, then correct the wrong ones.

1) 我想认认识杨扬。(Wǒ xiǎng rènrenshíshí yángyáng.)

2) 一美元可以换几个先令? (Yì měiyuán kěyǐ huàn jǐgè xiānlǐng?)

3) 哪儿在大象? (Nǎr zài dàxiàng?)

4) 我们去看看换汇处。(Wǒ men qù kàn kan huàn huì chù.)

5) ----谢谢。(Xiè xie.)

----- 没关系。(Méi guān xi.)

4. Translate the following sentences.

1) 马赛马拉在哪儿? (Mǎsàimǎlā zài nǎr ?)

2) 那儿有多少河马? (Nàr yǒu duōshǎo hé mǎ ?)

3) 机场在哪儿? (Jīchǎng zài nǎr ?)

4) I want to exchange 600 US dollars.

5) Let us take a look at the lion.

5. Play two games with your partners.

A. Tell your partner a number, then ask him/ her to add the number with 2 and give you the answer. For example,--- A: 3.

---- B:5.

B. Sit around the table, count the number from 1 to 99, when it comes to 3 or the multiples of 3, knock the table without saying the numbers.

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



肯尼亚先令 (KSh)是肯尼亚的流通货币,有纸币和硬币之分。现行流通的纸币面值有 50、100、200、500、1000, 硬币面值有 1、5、10、20、40 。肯尼亚先令与外币的兑换: 在肯尼亚, 肯尼亚先令可以与人民币直接兑换, 不过汇率很低, 多数情况下需要通过第三方货币 (多为美元) 与人民币兑换。

Kenya Shilling is the Kenyan currency, which has two categories: notes and coins. The denomination of the currency of notes is 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, while the coins 1, 5, 10, 20, 40. Kenya Shilling can be exchanged with Chinese RMB directly but in most cases people exchange Kenya Shilling through the third currency (mostly U.S. Dollars).

第三单元 Unit3 我们住在哪个酒店?

Wǒmen zhùzài nǎgè jiǔdiàn ?

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

住	zhù	动	to live
哪个	nǎ gè	代	which one
酒店	jiǔ diàn	名	hotel
太	tài	副	superb,super,very
优美	yōu měi	形	fine, graceful
吃	chī	动	to eat
多	duō	形	many, much
美食	měi shí	名	delicacy
当然	dāng rán	副	certainly
购买	gòu mǎi	动	to buy
帮	bāng	动	to help
住宿	zhù sù	动	to get accommodation
国	guó	名	country
房间	fáng jiān	名	room
护照	hù zhào	名	passport
给	gěi	动	to give

Proper names

景色	jǐng sè	scenery, view, scene
四季如春	sì jì rú chūn	each season is like spring
野生动物	yě shēng dòng wù	wild animals
希尔顿酒店	xī ěr dùn jiǔ diàn	Hilton Hotel
茶	chá	tea
咖啡	kā fēi	coffee
单人间	dānrénjiān	single room
双人间	shuāngrénjiān	double room

第一课 Dialogue One

(On the way to the hotel)

Gāo Shān: Kariuki xiānsheng, wǒmen zhùzài nǎgè jiǔdiàn?

高山: Kariuki 先生, 我们住在哪个酒店?

Gao Shan: Mr. Kariuki, which hotel shall we stay in?

Kariuki: Wǒmen zhùzài xīěrdùn jiǔdiàn .

Kariuki: 我们住在希尔顿酒店。

Kariuki: We will live in the Hilton Hotel.

Wáng Yù: Tài hǎo le !

王玉: 太好了!

Wang Yu: Great!

Kariuki : Kěnníyà jǐngsèyōuměi , sìjìrúchūn , zài zhèlǐkěyǐ kàndào hěnduō yěshēngdòngwù , yě kěyǐ chīdào hěnduō měishí .

Kariuki: 肯尼亚景色优美, 四季如春, 在这里可以看到很多野生动物, 也可以吃到很多美食。

Kariuki: Kenya has beautiful scenary, every season is like spring, here you can see many wild animals and taste a lot of delicacies as well.

Wáng Yù: Wǒmen kěyǐmǎidōngxi ma?

王玉: 我们可以买东西吗?

Wang Yu: Could we go shopping?

Kariuki: Dāngrán kěyǐ, kěnníyà yǒu chá hé kāfēi , dàjiā kěyǐ qù chāoshì gòumǎi .

Kariuki: 当然可以, 肯尼亚有茶和咖啡, 大家可以去超市购买。

Kariuki: Certainly, here in Kenya we have tea and coffee, you could go to the supermarket to buy.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(In the Hilton Hotel)

Fú Wù Yuán: Xiānsheng, nínhǎo ! Huānyíng láidào xīěrdùn jiǔdiàn, yǒu shénme kěyǐbāngnín de ma?

服务员: 先生, 您好! 欢迎来到希尔顿酒店, 有什么可以帮您的吗?

Waiter: Hello, sir! Welcome to Hilton Hotel, is there anything I can do for you?

Gāo Shān: Nínhǎo, wǒmen xiǎng zhùsù.

高山: 您好, 我们想住宿。

Gao Shan: Hello, we want to check in.

Fú Wù Yuán: Nínshì nǎguó rén?

服务员: 您是哪国人?

Waiter: Which country are you from?

Gāo Shān: Wǒmen dōushì zhōngguó rén.

高山: 我们都是中国人。

Gao Shan: We are all Chinese.

Fú Wù Yuán: Nǐmen yí gòng yào jǐ gè fángjiān? Yào zhù jǐ tiān?

服务员: 你们一共要几个房间? 要住几天?

Waiter: How many rooms do you want altogether? For how many days?

Gāo Shān: Wǒmen yào sān gè dān rén jiān hé liǎng gè shuāng rén jiān, zhù qī tiān.

高山: 我们要三个单人间和两个双人间, 住七天。

Gao Shan: We want 3 single rooms and 2 double rooms, for 7 days.

Fú Wù Yuán: Wǒ kě yǐ kàn yí xià nǐmen de hùzhào ma?

服务员: 我可以看一下你们的护照吗?

Waiter: Could I have a look at your passports?

Gāo Shān: Gěi nín.

高山: 给您。

Gao Shan: Here they are.

语法 Grammar

1. 我们住在哪个酒店? (Wǒmen zhù zài nǎ gè jiǔ diàn?)

哪个 Here is an interrogative pronoun, followed by a classifier or numeral-classifier combination. It means which one.

E.g. 哪个人是高山? (Nǎ gè rén shì gāo shān ?)

哪个酒店服务很好？(Nǎ gè jiǔ diàn fú wù hěn hǎo ?)

2. 太好了！(Tài hǎo le!)

太...了 (tài ...le) is an adverb of degree. In this sentence 太好了！(Tài hǎo le!) it means superb, super or very. 太 is used together with 了。

The pattern is 太+adjective/adverb+了。

E.g. 希尔顿酒店太漂亮了！(Xīěrdùn jiǔdiàn tài piàoliang le!)

景色太优美了！(Jǐngsè tài yōuměi le!)

肯尼亚四季如春，太好了！(Kěnníyà sìjìrúchūn, tài hǎo le!)

3. 您是哪国人？(Nín shì nǎguó rén?)

This is the proper way to ask a person's nationality, while he /she should reply “我是肯尼亚人/中国人(Wǒ shì kěnníyà rén / zhōngguó rén)”. Subject+是 country +人。

Other nationalities are 美国人 (American ,měiguó rén) , 英国人 (British, yīngguó rén), 法国人 (French, fǎguó rén), 德国人 (German, déguó rén), 韩国人 (Korean, hánguó rén), 日本人 (Japanese, rìběn rén) etc.

4. 在这里可以看到很多野生动物。(Zài zhèlǐ kěyǐ kàndào hěnduō yěshēng dòngwù.)

很 (hěn) is another adverb of degree which means very. The pattern is 很 (hěn)+adjective.

E.g. 希尔顿酒店很漂亮。(Xīěrdùn jiǔdiàn hěn piàoliang .)

肯尼亚景色很优美。(Kěnníyà jǐngsè hěn yōuměi .)

肯尼亚四季如春，很好。(Kěnníyà sìjìrúchūn, hěn hǎo .)

5. 你们一共要几个房间？(Nǐmen yìgòng yào jǐ gè fángjiān?)

一共 (yìgòng) means altogether, in all.

E.g. 我们一共七个人。(Wǒmen yìgòng qī gè rén .)

我一共要七个房间。(Wǒ yìgòng yào qī gè fángjiān .)

练习 Exercises.

1. Read the following Chinese sentences.

1). Yìnián zhījì zài yú chūn , yìtiān zhījì zài yú chén .

2). Dú wàn juàn shū bù rú xíng wàn lǐ lù .

- 3). Yǎnjiàn wéi shí, ǎrtīng wéi xū.
- 4). Lùyáo zhī mǎli, rìjiǔ jiàn rénxīn.
- 5). Yǒuzhìzhě shì jìngchéng.

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

哪个(nǎ gè) 太...了(tài ... le) 一共(yí gòng) 很 (hěn) 可以(kěyǐ)

- 1). 肯尼亚的风景____漂亮____了!
- 2). 这里_____十个中国人。
- 3). 我们____去超市买牙膏。
- 4). _____护照是您的?
- 5). 肯尼亚的动物_____多。

3. Rearrange the words to form a correct sentence.

- 1). 哪 nǎ 人 rén 你 nǐ 国 guó 人 rén 是 shì ?
- 2). 太 tài 她 tā 漂亮 piàoliang 了 le!
- 3). 高山 Gāoshān 中国 zhōngguó 人 rén 是 shì。
- 4). 肯尼亚 kěnniyà 优美 yōuměi 景色 jǐngsè 很 hěn。
- 5). 七 qī 人 rén 个 gè 一共 yí gòng 我们 wǒmen。

4. Communicative skills.

Make a dialogue with your partner , one acts as a tourist, the other one acts as the waiter of a hotel. The tourist wants to book a room in the hotel.

Supplementary words: 哪国人, 几个, 一共.

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



希尔顿酒店 Hilton Nairobi Hotel

Mama Ngina Street, Nairobi, Kenya

内罗毕希尔顿酒店坐落在内罗毕的市中心，地理位置极佳，与任何其他希尔顿酒店一样，为客户提供最高标准的服务，包括一套完善的休闲设施，整个酒店有 4 个餐厅和一个有现场娱乐表演的综合酒吧。内罗毕希尔顿酒店拥有别致的餐厅，

从中您可以选择非洲菜肴和其他各国菜肴。内罗毕希尔顿酒店有 301 个装饰优雅、舒适的酒店房间，来满足现代客户的需求，酒店还可以为您安排各种旅游项目。附近的娱乐场所所有内罗毕国家公园和高尔夫球场（为酒店客人免费提供）。从希尔顿酒店到 Jomo Kenyatta 国际机场开车只需 20 分钟。

Nairobi Hilton Hotel is located in the downtown Nairobi, the geographical position is admirable, like any other Hilton Hotels, Nairobi Hilton Hotel provides the highest standard of guest services, dedicated amenities for the clients, and a full set of enjoyable recreational facilities, including a set of perfect leisure facilities, besides, the hotel has four restaurants and a bar which could serve live entertainment. Nairobi Hilton Hotel boasts a reputed and chic restaurant, serving a selection of popular African as well as international mouth-watering dishes. The 301 elegantly decorated and comfortably furnished hotel rooms could meet the various needs of the clients. Different kinds of tour programmes can be arranged at Nairobi Hilton Hotel as well. The nearby entertainment includes Nairobi National Park and a golf course (free for the clients). It takes only 20 minutes to drive from Nairobi Hilton hotel to Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

第四单元 Unit 4 酒店服务很好。

Jiǔdiàn fúwù hěn hǎo.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

客厅	kè tīng	名	sitting room
真	zhēn	副	really
大	dà	形	big
漂亮	piào liang	形	beautiful, pretty
没有	méi yǒu		do not have, be without
都	dōu	副	all, both
尝	cháng	动	taste
先	xiān	副	at first
再	zài	副	indicating one action taking place after the completion of another
面包	miàn bāo	名	bread
喝	hē	动	to drink
有名	yǒu míng	形	well-known, famous
以后	yǐ hòu	名	later, after

Proper names

电视	diàn shì		TV set
保险柜	bǎo xiǎn guì		strong box, safe
书桌	shū zhuō		writing desk
上网	shàng wǎng		surf the internet
牙刷	yá shuā		tooth brush
牙膏	yá gāo		tooth paste
超市	chāo shì		supermarket
服务	fú wù		service
自助餐	zì zhù cān		buffet

南瓜汤	nán guā tāng	pumpkin soup
烤肉	kǎo ròu	roast meat
洗衣	xǐ yī	wash clothes
行李	xíng li	luggage, baggage,
寄存	jì cún	deposit, check, leave with
外汇	wài huì	foreign currency

第一课 Dialogue One

(In the room of the hotel)

Wáng yù: Kètīng zhēn dà, zhēn piàoliang!

王玉: 客厅真大, 真漂亮!

Wang Yu: The living room is really big and beautiful!

Fú Wù Yuán: Kètīng lǐ yǒu diànshì, bǎoxiǎnguì, shūzhuō, hái néng shàngwǎng.

服务员: 客厅里有电视、保险柜、书桌, 还能上网。

Waiter: There are TV, safe, writing desk in the living room. You can surf the internet as well.

Wáng Yù: Zhèlǐ méiyǒu yáshuā hé yágāo ma?

王玉: 这里没有牙刷和牙膏吗?

Wang Yu: There is no tooth brush and toothpaste, is there?

Fú Wù Yuán: Kěnníyà de jiǔdiàn dōu méiyǒu yáshuā hé yágāo, nǐmen kě yǐ qù chāoshì mǎi .

服务员: 肯尼亚的酒店都没有牙刷和牙膏, 你们可以去超市买。

Waiter: All the Kenyan hotels do not provide tooth brush and toothpaste. You could go to the supermarket to buy.

Wáng Yù: Zhèlǐ dōu yǒu shénme fúwù?

王玉: 这里都有什么服务?

Wang Yu: What services does the hotel provide?

Fú Wù Yuán: Zhèlǐ yǒu xǐyī, xíngli jìcún, wàihuì duìhuàn děng fúwù .

服务员: 这里有洗衣、行李寄存、外汇兑换等服务。

Waiter: Here we provide the services like laundry, left luggage, foreign currency exchange and so on.

Wáng Yù: Zhèlǐ de jiǔdiàn fúwù hěn hǎo .

王玉：这里的酒店服务很好。

Wang Yu: The hotel service here is very good.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(In the dining hall)

Kariuki: Zhè shì zìzhùcān, dàjiā kěyǐ chángcháng Kěnníyà měishí.

Kariuki: 这是自助餐，大家可以尝尝肯尼亚美食。

Kariuki: This is the buffet, everybody could have a taste of Kenyan delicacies.

Yáng Yáng: Tài hǎo le! Wǒ yào hǎohǎo chángchang.

杨扬：太好了！我要好好尝尝。

Yang Yang: Great! I will taste everything.

Kariuki: Xiān chī miànbāo, zài hē nánguātāng .

Kariuki: 先吃面包，再喝南瓜汤。

Kariuki: Firstly, eat some bread and then drink some pumpkin soup.

Chén Qiàn: Wǒ tīngshuō kěnníyà de kǎoròu hěn yǒumíng.

陈倩：我听说肯尼亚的烤肉很有名。

Chen Qian: I heard that the roast meat is very famous here.

Kariuki: duì, wǒmen yǐhòu kěyǐ dào Safari Park Hotel chī kǎoròu.

Kariuki: 对，我们以后可以到 Safari Park Hotel 吃烤肉。

Kariuki: Yes, we can go to Safari Park Hotel and eat some roast meat in a few days.

Liú jiàn guó: Zhè shì shénme?

刘建国：这是什么？

Liu Jianguo: What is this?

Kariuki: Zhè shìChapatti, hěn hǎochī.

Kariuki: 这是 Chapatti, 很好吃。

Kariuki: This is Chapatti, very sweet.

Liú bèi bèi: Nà gè ne?

刘贝贝：那个呢？

Liu Beibei: How about that one?

Kariuki: Nàshì Mukimo, kěnníyà yǒu hěnduō měishí, dàjiā yǐhòu kěyǐ chángchang.

Kariuki: 那是 Mukimo,肯尼亚有很多美食, 大家以后可以尝尝。

Kariuki: That is Mukimo. There are a lot of delicacies in Kenya, we can taste some later.

语法 Grammar

1. 客厅真大, 真漂亮! (Kètīng zhēn dà, zhēn piàoliang!)

真(zhēn) is an adverb of degree which means really, the pattern is subject+真(zhēn)+adjective!

E.g. 肯尼亚的美食真多! (Kěn ní yà de měi shí zhēn duō!)

她真漂亮! (Tā zhēn piào liang!)

烤肉真好吃! (Kǎo ròu zhēn hǎo chī !)

2. 你们可以去超市买。(Nǐmen kěyǐ qù chāoshì mǎi .)

可以(kě yǐ)here means can, may, it shows the possibility or ability to do something.

E.g. 我们可以去超市买牙刷。(Wǒmen kěyǐ qù chāoshì mǎi yáshuā.)

你可以尝尝 mukimo. (Nǐ kěyǐ chángchang mukimu.)

我可以去 safari park hotel 吗? (Wǒ kěyǐ qù safari park hotel ma?)

3. 肯尼亚的酒店都没有牙刷和牙膏。(Kěnníyà de jiǔdiàn dōu méiyǒu yáshuā hé yágāo .)

都(dōu) in this sentence means all, whole extent or quantity of.

E.g. 我们都是中国人。(Wǒmen dōu shì zhōngguó rén.)

他们都是游客。(Tā men dōu shì yóu kè.)

Mukimo, chapatti 和烤肉都很好吃。(Mukimo, chapatti hé kǎo ròu dōu hěn hǎo chī .)

4. 先吃面包, 再喝南瓜汤。(Xiān chī miànbāo, zài hē nánguātāng.)

先..., 再...(xiān ... zài ...)

The phrase means that do sth first , then do another, which indicates one action taking place after the completion of another.

E.g. 我们先吃饭, 再去超市。(Wǒmen xiān chīfàn, zài qù chāoshì .)

高山先寄存行李，再去换钱。(Gāoshān xiān jìcún xínglǐ, zài qù huàncián.)

练习 Exercises.

1. Read the following Chinese tongue twisters:

1). bái shí tǎ bái shí bái yòu huá , bān lái bái shí dā bái tǎ .
bái shí tǎ , bái shí tǎ , bái shí dā shí tǎ , bái tǎ bái shí dā .
dā hǎo bái shí tǎ , bái tǎ bái yòu huá .

2). sì hé shí

sì hé shí, shí hé sì ,
shí sì hé sì shí , sì shí hé shí sì .
shuō hǎo sì hé shí děi kào shé tou hé yá chǐ.
shuí shuō sì shí shì “ xī xī ” ,
tā de shé tou méi yòng lì ;
shuí shuō shí sì shì “ shì shí ” ,
tā de shé tou méi shēn zhí .
rèn zhēn xué, cháng liàn xí ,
shí sì , sì shí, sì shí sì .

2. Put the given word or expression in the right place.

- 1). 认识 Rèn shí ___ 你 nǐ ___ 我 wǒ ___ 很 hěn ___ 高兴 gāo xìng。 (也 yě)
- 2). 你 Nǐ ___ 什么 shén me ___ 名 míng ___ 字 zì? (叫 jiào)
- 3). ___ 蒙巴萨 méng bā sà ___ 哪 nǎ ___ 儿 ér? (在 zài)
- 4). 游客们 Yóu kè men ___ 在 zài ___ 希尔顿 xī ěr dùn ___ 酒店 jiǔ diàn。(住 zhù)
- 5). 我们 Wǒ men ___ 要 yào ___ 五个 wǔ gè ___ 房间 fáng jiān ___。(一共 yí gòng)

3. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

想 xiǎng 叫 jiào 请问 qǐng wèn 能 néng 哪儿 nǎr 太 tài

- 1). 请问, 您 ___ 什么名字? Qǐng wèn , nín ___ shén me míng zì?
- 2). 希尔顿酒店 ___ 上网吗? Xī ěr dùn jiǔ diàn ___ shàng wǎng ma?
- 3). 肯尼亚四季如春, ___ 好了! Kěn ní yà sì jì rú chūn , ___ hǎo le!
- 4). 我 ___ 去超市, 超市在 ___ ? wǒ ___ qù chāo shì , chāo shì zài ___ ?
- 5). ____, 我可以去哪儿换钱? ____, wǒ ké yǐ qù nǎr huàn qián?

4. Communicative skills.

1). Make a dialogue with your partner, one acts as a tourist, the other one acts as a waiter in the hotel, the waiter introduces the hotel to the tourist.

Supplementary words :客厅， 电视， 电脑， 上网， 服务

2). Make a dialogue with your partner, one acts as a tourist, the other one acts as a local guide, the guide introduces Kenyan food to the tourist.

Supplementary words: 餐厅， 自助餐， 美食， 好吃

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



希尔顿酒店客房标准设施有：卫星电视；电子保险柜；电子门锁和吹风机；所有客房都有宽敞的客厅，可观看内罗毕全景。套房的装饰精美，是理想的私人招待及会议场所。商务和政务楼层客房配有一个保险柜、一张写字桌、数据端口、沙发、专用浴室、浴衣、拖鞋、茶和咖啡器具、熨斗以及水果篮。酒店服务包括：洗衣、

贴身管家、机票预订、行李寄存、理发美容、汽车租赁、外币兑换、交通和运输、旅游安排、客房服务、会议设备租用、收发快件传真、复印、打印等服务。

Hilton Hotel standard guest rooms are facilitated with DSTV, electronic safe, electronic lock and hair dryer. All rooms have spacious living room where the guests could have a full view of Nairobi. The suite of rooms is beautifully decorated, providing the ideal place for private entertainment and meeting. Business rooms and government affairs guest rooms are equipped with a safe, a writing desk, data port, sofa, special bathroom, bathrobe and slippers, tea and coffee utensils, iron and fruit basket. The hotel service includes: laundry and personal servant service, airline service, left luggage, barber shops, beauty, car rental, foreign currency exchange, traffic and transportation services, tourism service, room service, conference equipment rental, express, fax, copying, printing .

第五单元 Unit 5 这几天我们要去哪些地方?

Zhèjǐtiān wǒmen yàoqù nǎxiē dìfang?

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

早上	zǎo shàng	名	morning
哪些	nǎxiē	代	which
地方	dìfang	名	place
安排	ānpái	名	arrangement
回	huí	动	to return
住	zhù	动	to stay
附近	fùjìn	形	nearby
行李	xíngli	名	luggage
带	dài	动	to carry
差不多	chàbùduō	副	almost
冷	lěng	形	cold
热	rè	形	hot
厚	hòu	形	heavy
手机	shǒujī	名	cellphone
掉队	diàoduì	动词短语	fall behind
联系	liánxì	动	to contact
号码	hàomǎ	名	number
左右	zuǒyòu	名	around

Proper names

马赛马拉国家公园	mǎsàimǎlā guójiāgōngyuán	masaimara national park
马拉河	mǎlāhé	mara river
日程	rì chéng	schedule
安排	ān pái	arrangement
注意事项	zhùyìshìxiàng	the do's and don'ts

第一课 Lesson one

(In the hall of the hotel)

Gāoshān, YángYáng: kariuki xiānsheng, zǎoshanghǎo!

高山、杨扬: kariuki先生, 早上好!

GaoShan, YangYang: Mr.kariuki, good morning!

Kariuki: Zǎoshanghǎo! Gāoshān, dàjiādōudàolema?

Kariuki: 早上好! 高山, 大家都到了吗?

kariuki: Good morning! Gao Shan, is everyone here?

Gāoshān: Wǒkànkàn.Tāmendōudàole.Duile, xiānshengzhèjǐtiānwǒmenyàoqù

高山: 我看看。他们都到了。对了, 先生 这几天 我们要去

nǎxiēdìfang?

哪些 地方?

GaoShan: Let me see. They are all here. Where will we go these days?

Kariuki: Wǒxiānshuōyīxiàjīntiānde ānpái. Shàngwǔ, wǒmenjiāngxiānqù mǎsàimǎ

Kariuki: 我先说一下 今天的 安排。上午, 我们将先去马赛马
lāguójiāgōngyuán, zàiqù mǎlāhé.

拉国家公 园， 再 去马拉河。

Kariuki: I will talk about today's arrangement. We will go to Maasa Mara National Park in the morning, then go to Mala River.

ChénQiàn: Xiānsheng, wǒmenhuìqùdōngfēidàliègǔma?

陈倩: 先 生, 我 们 会 去 东 非 大 裂 谷 吗?

ChenQian: Will we go to the Great Rift Valley?

Kariuki: Duì, zhèshìrìchéngānpái, dàjiākànyíxià.

Kariuki: 对, 这 是 日 程 安 排, 大 家 看 一 下 。

Kariuki: Yeah. You can take a look at the daily activity arrangement for these days.

LiúJiànguó: Jīntiānzánmenháihuìjǐǔdiànma?

刘建国: 今 天 咱 们 还 回 酒 店 吗?

Liu Jian guo: Will we go back to the hotel today?

Kariuki: Jīntiānbùhuíqùle. zánmenzhùzài mǎlāhéfùjìn de jiǔdiàn.

Kariuki: 今 天 不 回 去 了。咱 们 住 在 马 拉 河 附 近 的 酒 店 。

Kariuki: No, we will not. We will stay in the hotel near Mara River.

第二课 Lesson two

YángYáng: GāoShān, nǐde xíngli dōu dài le ma?

杨扬: 高 山, 你 的 行 李 都 带 了 吗?

YangYang: Are your luggages all here, GaoShan?

GāoShān: Chābùduōle. nǐde ne?

高山: 差 不 多 了。你 的 呢?

GaoShan: They are almost here. What about yours?

YángYáng: Kàn, dōuzài zhèlǐ.

杨扬: 看, 都 在 这 里。

YangYang: Look, they are all here.

Kariuki: Dàjiāhǎo! xiànzài, wǒshuōyíxiàzhùyìshìxiàng. Kěnníyàzǎowǎnlěng,

Kariuki: 大 家 好! 现 在, 我 说 一 下 注 意 事 项。肯 尼 亚 早 晚 冷,

zhōngwǔrè, dàjiādàishàng hòuyīfu, háiyǒuhùzhào, qiánbāohéshǒujī.

中 午 热, 大 家 带 上 厚 衣 服, 还 有 护 照、钱 包 和 手 机。

Búyào diào duì, yǒu shì ér hé wǒ lián xì.

不 要 掉 队, 有 事 儿 和 我 联 系。

Kariuki: Hello, everybody! Here are the do's and the don't's. It is cold in the morning and evening but hot at noon in Kenya. So you should bring the heavy clothes, the passport, wallet and cell phone. Do not fall behind. If you need any help, just call me.

GāoShān: Qǐngwèn, nín de shǒujī hǎo mǎ shì duō shǎo?

高山: 请 问, 您 的 手 机 号 码 是 多 少?

GāoShān: Excuse me, what is your cell phone number?

Kariuki: Wǒ de shǒujī hǎo mǎ shì 2540732058596.

Kariuki: 我 的 手 机 号 码 是 2540732058596。

Kariuki: My cellphone number is 2540732058596.

LiúJié: Xiānsheng wǒmen shénmeshíhòu dào mǎsǎ mǎ lā?

刘杰: 先 生 我 们 什 么 时 候 到 马 赛 马 拉?

LiúJié: Mr. kariuki, when can we get to Maasa Mara?

Kariuki: Xiàwǔsāndiǎnbànzǒuyòunéngdào.

Kariuki: 下午三点半左右能到。

Kariuki: We will reach there around three thirty in the afternoon.

语法 Grammar

1. 早上好! (zǎoshanghǎo)

This is the way to say hello in the morning. You can respond with “早上好”。You can say “你好”at any time, but “早上好” is limited to the morning hours. If it is in the afternoon, you can say “下午好” or in the evening “晚上好”。

2. 一下 (yíxià)

“一下”is used after the verb to show the short time of duration. It takes a little while to do sth. And it can soften the tone of an expression. For example: 认识一下, 介绍一下, 看一下, 问一下, 说一下, 读一下。

3. 了 (le)

“了”is used after the verbs to show the completion of the action. However, when it is at the end of the sentence, it usually means the action lasting up till the present. For example, 我兑换了800美元。(wǒduìhuànleměiyuán)

春天花开了。(chūntiānhuākāile)

4. 呢 (ne)

An abbreviated question with“呢”is made by adding “呢”directly after the pronoun or a noun. The meaning of the question, however, must be clearly indicated in the previous sentence.

PR/NP+呢

我很好, 你呢?

(你呢? =你好吗?)

你不忙, 你男朋友呢? (你男朋友呢? =你男朋友忙吗?)

我的行李都带了, 你的呢? (你的呢? =你的行李都带了吗?)

6. 多少 (duōshǎo)

“多少”means how many. It can be used under any circumstances and the measure word after it is optional. For example: A: 教室有多少(个)男学生? ----教室有三个男学生。B: 孔子学院有多少学生? 孔子学院有三百个学生。

7. 时间表达 (shíjiānbiǎodá)

Usually, the expression of the time in Chinese is the same as the one in English, the minute after the hour. E.g. 9:37(jiǔdiǎnsānshíqī) However, the ways are varied in other cases. For example,

9:00----(jiǔdiǎnzhěng)

9:08----(jiǔdiǎnlíngbā)

9:15----- (jiǔdiǎnshíwǔfēn or jiǔdiǎnyíké)

9:30----- (jiǔdiǎnbàn)

9:55---- (jiǔdiǎnwǔshíwǔfēn or chāwǔfēndàoshídiǎn)

练习 Exercise

1. Read the following phrases.

看一下 说一下 问一下 认识一下 试一下 做一下 读一下

2. Fill the blanks with “吗”or “呢”.

1. 你好_____?
2. 你妈妈好_____?
3. 他很好，你_____?
4. 我爸爸、妈妈很好，你爸爸、妈妈_____?
5. 高山是导游_____?

3. Replace the underlined words with the given words.

1 A: 你们多少人?

B: 我们6个人。

3 6 12

2 A: 你做什么工作?

B: 我是老师。

医生 学生 导游

3 A: 现在几点?

10:08 8:30

B: 现在 7:40。

9:58 5:45

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



马赛马拉

马赛马拉位于肯尼亚西南部，平均海拔 1500-1800 米。由于马赛马拉平均年降水量在 1000 毫米左右，水资源和食物充足，所以这里的野生动物即使在旱季也能存活。每年都有大量的动物在此迁徙。这里野生动物种类繁多，不仅有狮子、斑马、长颈鹿和猎豹，也有大象、河马和犀牛。马赛马拉是世界上有名的野生动物保护区。电视里播放的《动物世界》很多场景都是在马赛马拉拍摄的。

Maasai Mara lies in southeast Kenya, with the average height of 1500—1800 meters above sea level.

With an average annual precipitation of some 1000 millimeters there is usually enough food and water to see the wildlife through the dry seasons. So there are massive migrations here each year. Various animals can be seen here, such as lions, zebras, giraffes, cheetahs, elephants, rhinos and hippos. Maasai Mara is the famous wildlife protection reserve. The *Animal World* from the television are shot in Masai Mara.

第六单元 Unit 6 马赛马拉漂亮不漂亮?

Mǎsàimǎlā piàoliang búpiàoliang?

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

咱们	zánmen	代	we
漂亮	piàoliang	形	beautiful
向	xiàng	介	toward (s)
群	qún	量	herd
壮观	zhuànguān	形	spectacular
近	jìn	形	near
试	shì	动	to try
其他	qítā	代	other (s)
前面	qiánmian	名	ahead
喝	hē	动	to drink
它们	tāmen	代	they
张	zhāng	量	measure word
照片	zhàopiàn	名	photo
拍照片	pāi	动	to take photos
迁徙	qiānxǐ	名	migration
极	jí	副	extremely

第一课 Dialogue one

(In Masai Mara national park)

BèiBèi: Yéye, zán menxiàn zàiqù kàn dòng wù ma?

贝贝: 爷爷, 咱们现在去看动物吗?

Bei Bei: Grandpa, are we going to see the animals now?

LiúJiànguó: Shìā, háizi。nǐkàn, mǎsàimǎlāpiàoliang bù piàoliang?

刘建国: 是啊, 孩子。你看, 马赛马拉漂亮不漂亮?

Liu Jianguo: Yeah, my little girl. You see, is Maasai Mara beautiful or not?

BèiBèi: En, zhēnpiàoliangā! māma, nàshìshén me?

贝贝: 嗯, 真漂亮啊! 妈妈, 那是什么?

Bei Bei: Yes, how beautiful it is. What is that, mom?

WángYù: Bèibèi, nàshìcháng jǐnglù.

王玉: 贝贝, 那是长颈鹿。

Wang Yu: Beibei, that is giraffe.

Kariuki: Xiàngzuǒkàn, nàeryǒuyìqúndàxiàng.

张瑞: 向左看, 那儿有一群大象。

Kariuki: Look at the left side; there is a herd of elephants.

YángYáng: Hǎoduōdàxiàngā! zhēnzhànguān!

杨扬: 好多大象啊! 真壮观!

Yang Yang: There are so many elephants. Spectacular!

ChénQiàn: Kariuki xiānsheng néng bu néngjìn yìdiǎn?

陈倩: kariuki先生, 能不能近一点?

Chen Qian: Mr kariuki, can you drive a bit closer?

Kariuki: Hǎode, wǒshìshì.

张瑞: 好的, 我试试。

Kariuki: Ok, let me have a try.

Chén Qiàn: Wǒmen hái huì kàn dào qí tā dòng wù ma?

陈倩: 我们还会看到其他动物吗?

Chen Qian: Can we see other animals here?

Kariuki: Wǒmen hái huì kàn dào shī zi、liè bào、hé mǎ、bān mǎ děng.

我们还会看到狮子、猎豹、河马、斑马等。

Kariuki: We can see the lions, cheetahs, hippos and zebras, etc.

第二课 Dialogue two

(Beside the Mara river)

Bèi Bèi: Yé ye, nín kàn, qián miàn yǒu yì tiáo hé.

贝贝: 爷爷, 您看, 前面有一条河。

Bei Bei: Grandpa, look, there is a river ahead.

Liú Jiànguó: Xiān shēng zhè tiáo hé jiào shén me míng zì?

刘建国: 先生 这条河叫什么名字?

Liu Jian guo: Mr kariuki, what is the name of this river?

Kariuki: Jià mǎ lā hé.

叫 马拉河。

Kariuki: It is called Mara River.

Gāo Shān: Nǐ men kàn, hěnduō dòng wù zài nà lǐ hē shuǐ.

高山: 你们看, 很多动物在那里喝水。

Gao Shan: Look, a lot of animals are drinking water there.

Yáng Yáng: Gěi tā men pāi zhāng zhào piàn ba.

扬扬: 给它们拍张照片吧。

Yang Yang: I will take photos of them.

Gāo Shān: Zhè lǐ yǒu dòng wù dà qiān xǐ ma?

高山: 这里有动物大迁徙吗?

Gao Shan: Are there any massive migrations here?

Kariuki: Shì de. Měi nián de sān yuè huò shí èr yuè yǒu dòng wù dà qiān xǐ

是的。每年的三月或十二月有动物大迁徙，
zhuànguān jí le.

壮观极了。

Kariuki: Yes. There are massive migrations in March and December each year. It is an extremely grand sight.

语法 Grammar

1. 咱们

“咱们” has the same meaning as “我们”。 However, the former one is often used in oral language, which shortens the distance between the speakers and listeners.

2. 漂亮不漂亮 / 能不能

蒙巴萨漂亮不漂亮? This sentence means whether monbasa is beautiful or not.

能不能近一点? Can you drive a little bit closer or not.

A question can also be formed by juxtaposing the affirmative and negative forms

of the main element of the predicate(verb or adjective)in a sentence. Your answer can be positive or negative. This sentence pattern is like this: verb/ adjective +not+ verb/ adjective. For example:

- (1) A:你喜欢不喜欢肯尼亚? B:我喜欢肯尼亚。
(2) A: 贝贝看不看电视? B:她不看电视。
(3) A: 希尔顿酒店高不高? B: 希尔顿酒店很高。

3. 向

It is the preposition here which means toward (s) . The pattern is like this: 向 +direction+verb . For example: 向左看, 向右走, 向东走。

4. 量词(群, 条, 张)

There are many measure words connecting the numbers and the nouns together. The pattern is like this:number+measure word+noun。E.g. 一群大象, 一条河, 两张照片, 四本书, 五把伞。Furthermore, the measure words are variable according to the different nouns.

5. 拍(一)张照片

“拍张照片”is for short of “拍一张照片”。There is no number but only the measure word in this phrase. However , it means only one photo. Other examples are: 吃个苹果, 买件衣服, 喝杯水等。

练习 Exercise

1. Read the following phrases.

- (1) 认识不认识 (认不认识) 能不能 看不看 是不是 说不说
去不去
喜欢不喜欢(喜不喜欢) 来不来 买不买 要不要 做不做
吃不吃
(2) 漂亮不漂亮 (漂不漂亮) 贵不贵 便宜不便宜 (便不便宜) 对
不对 高兴不高兴 (高不高兴)

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

- 张 群 条 本 把 个
- (1) 三_____书
(2) 一_____大象
(3) 两_____河
(4) 五_____伞
(5) 几_____照片
(6) 一_____苹果

3. Complete the dialogue.

- (1) A: _____?
B: 希尔顿酒店不高。
(2) A: _____?
B: 我认识李老师。
(3) A: 图书馆在哪儿?
B: 从这儿向_____走, 再向_____走。
(4) A: 你有多少汉语书?
B: _____
(5) A: _____?

B:它叫马拉河。

4. Communicative skills.

Writing the names of the animals on the cards. Divide the students into groups. One student in each group will come to the front and select one card, then imitate the animal and let the others guess what the animal it is in Chinese.

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips

马赛族人



肯尼亚的马赛族人生活在维多利亚湖边。马赛族人以放牧为生，他们至今仍保持着传统的生活方式。他们钻木取火，饮用河水或牛奶。他们生活的地方也没有电。他们的房屋是用泥土、牛粪和木头建起来的。马赛族实行一夫多妻制，以牲畜作为聘礼，牲畜多，娶得妻子也就多。牲畜几乎可以说是马赛族人的全部财富。所以，马赛族人会选出一批英勇的马赛族战士来保卫自己的财富。擅长跳跃也是马赛族人的一个特色。

The Maasai tribe in Kenya live nearby the Lake Victoria. The Maasai People live on grazing animals, they are still living in the traditional way. They get the fire by heating the wood. They drink water from or milk. There is no electricity in their houses, which are built by the mixture of soil, sticks and cow dung. The Maasai People are still practicing the polygamy. They take the livestock as the betrothal presents. The more livestock you own, the more wives you can get.

So the animals mean a lot to the Maasai People. Some brave warriors will be selected to protect the animals. Maasai People are also good at jumping.

第七单元 Unit 7 蒙巴萨的海滩真漂亮!

Méngbāsà de hǎitān zhēnpiàoliang!

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

终于	zhōngyú	副	finally
开心	kāixīn	形	happy
海滩	hǎitān	名	beach
抓	zhuā	动	to catch
捡	jiǎn	动	to pick
艘	sōu	量	measure word
对岸	duì'àn	名	the opposite bank
主意	zhǔyì	名	idea
跟	gēn	动	to follow
走丢	zǒudiū		to be lost
坐	zuò	动	to take (train, bus)
晕船	yūn chuán		seasick
自由活动	zìyóuhuódòng		to do something freely
集合	jíhé	动	to assemble
站	yízhàn	名	stop
参观	cānguān	动	to visit
讲	jiǎng	动	to explain
建造	jiànzhào	动	to build
远	yuǎn	形	far
像	xiàng	介	like
时期	shíqī	名	period
面向	miànxiàng	动	to face
除了	chúle	介	besides

Proper names

螃蟹	pángxiè	crab
贝壳	bèiké	shell
渡轮	dùlún	ferryboat
历史	lìshǐ	history
博物馆	bówùguǎn	museum
火炮	huǒpào	cannon
文物	wénwù	historical relic
陶瓷	táocí	ceramic
花瓶	huāpíng	vase

第一课 Dialogue one

(In Mombasa)

Chén Qiàn: Zhōngyú lái dào méngbāsà le, hǎo kāixīn!

陈倩: 终于来到蒙巴萨了, 好开心!

Chen Qian: Finally, we have arrived in Mombasa and we are very happy.

Yáng Yáng: Méngbāsà de hǎitān zhēn piàoliang! wǒmen kěyǐ zhuā pángxiè,

杨扬: 蒙巴萨的海滩真漂亮! 我们可以抓螃蟹,

jiǎnbèiké.
捡贝壳。

YangYang: The beach is really beautiful! Here we can grab crabs and pick the shells.

GāoShān: Kànzhèlǐ, wǒgěinǐmenpāizhāngzhào.

高山: 看这里, 我给你们拍张照。

Gao Shan: Look at here! Let me take a picture for you.

ChénQiàn: Qiánmiányǒuyīsōudùlún, qùduì'ànkànkān?

陈倩: 前面有一艘渡轮, 去对岸看看?

Chen Qian: There is a ferryboat in front. How about visiting the other side by ferryboat?

GāoShān: Hǎozhǔyi!

高山: 好主意!

Gao Shan: Good idea!

Kariuki: Dàjiāgēn shàng, bié zǒu diū le. Zán men xiàn zài zuò dù lún.

Kariuki: 大家跟上, 别走丢了。咱们现在坐渡轮。

Kariuki: In case of being lost, just follow me. We are going to take ferryboat.

Liú Jiànguó: Wǒ yǒu diǎn éryùn chuán, jiù bú qù le.

刘建国: 我有点儿晕船, 就不去了。

Liu Jianguo: I will not go because of the seasick.

Kariuki: Nà hǎo ba. Xiàn zài shì zì yóu huó dòng shí jiān. Xiàn zài shì jiǔ diǎn

Kariuki: 那好吧。现在是自由活动时间。现在是九点
bàn, shí yí diǎn bàn zài zhè lǐ jí hé.

半, 十一点半在这里集合。

Kariuki: That is ok. Now, it is free time. It is half past nine and we will assemble here at eleven thirty.

第二课 Dialogue two

(In Fort Jesus)

Kariuki: Xià yí zhàn, wǒ men yào qù cān guān yē sū bǎo.

Kariuki: 下一站, 我们要去参观耶稣堡。

Kariuki: We will visit Fort Jesus next.

Liú Jié: Xiān shēng néng gěi wǒ men jiǎng yí jiǎng yē sū bǎo ma?

刘杰: 先生能给我们讲一讲耶稣堡吗?

Liu Jie: Could you tell us something about Fort Jesus?

Kariuki: Méi wèn tí. Yē sū bǎo shì pú táo yá rén jiàn zào de. Xiàn yǒu sì bǎi duō nián

Kariuki: 没问题。耶稣堡是葡萄牙人建造的。现有四百多年
delishǐ.

的历史。

Kariuki: Ok. It was built in four hundred year ago by Portuguese.

Yáng Yáng: Yuǎn kàn xiàng yí gè "dà" zì.

杨扬: 远看像一个“大”字。

Yang Yang: The Fort looks like the character of "da".

Kariuki: Duì. Tā xiàn zài shì bó wù guǎn. Nà er yǒu bù tóng shí qī de huǒ pào,

Kariuki: 对。它现在是博物馆。那儿有不同时期的火炮,

wǒmen kěyǐqù kànkàn。

我们 可以去看看。

Kariuki: Yeah. It is the museum now. There are different cannons of different times in the museum. We can take a look there.

LiúJié: Kěyǐpāizhàomǎ?

刘杰: 可以拍照 吗?

Liu Jie: Can we take photos?

Kariuki: Kěyǐ.chéngbǎomiànxiàngdàhǎi, fēngjǐngměijíle.

Kariuki: 可以。城堡面向大海, 风景美极了。

Kariuki: Yeah. The Fort faces the sea. The view is extremely beautiful.

LiúJiànguó: Bówùguǎnlíchúledàpào, hái yǒu shénme?

刘建国: 博物馆里除了大炮, 还有什么?

Liu Jianguo: Anything else in the museum besides the cannons?

Kariuki: Hái yǒu yìxiē wénwù, bǐrúzhōngguódetáocíhé huā píng.

Kariuki: 还有一些文物, 比如中国的陶瓷和花瓶。

Kariuki: There are some historical relics like ceramics and vases.

语法 Grammar

1. 好

Usually, 好 is the adjective, like 你好吗? It can also be used as an adverb meaning "very" to modify the adjective. For instance, 好开心, 好漂亮, 好便宜。

2. 坐

The pattern is like this 坐+ vehicle, e.g 坐车, 坐飞机, 坐地铁(subway), 坐出租车 (taxi). Here in the dialogue 坐渡轮 means to take ferryboat.

3. 有点儿

有点儿 means low in degree. 有点儿+adjective E.G.我有点儿晕船。我有点儿不舒服。

4. 讲一讲

“一”can be inserted between the monosyllabic verbs. “讲一讲”has the same meaning as “讲讲”。For instance: 尝一尝 = 尝尝 看一看 = 看看
说一说 = 说说 坐一坐 = 坐坐 读一读 = 读读
听一听 = 听听

5. 像

像 is the verb here, meaning look like. For example 他像他哥哥。(tāxiàngtāgēge)

他像一个老师。(tāxiàngyígelǎoshī)

陈倩不像大学生。(chénqiànbúxiàngdàxuésheng)

6. 除了....., 还有.....

除了大炮, 还有什么? What else are there besides the cannons?

超市里除了牙刷, 还有牙膏。

餐厅里除了 mukimu, 还有 chapatti。

公园里除了大象, 还有长颈鹿。

练习 Exercise

Located in the southeast of Kenya, Mombasa is the biggest harbor city as well as the second largest city in Kenya. Mombasa originally means the war island. Because of the good conditions of the port, Mombasa was once fought for. Tens of thousands of tourists come to Mombasa for the beauty of the beach and the obvious contrast between the ancient and modern architecture. You can visit Lamu Island where the Chinese navigator Zheng He passed by in Ming Dynasty. Or you can go to see the Fort Jesus.

第八单元 Unit8 我们来到东非大裂谷。

Wǒ men lái dào dōng fēi dà liè gǔ.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

有名	yǒumíng	形	famous
准备	zhǔnbèi	动	prepare
马上	mǎshàng	副	immediately
快点	kuàidiǎn	动词短语	hurry up
挺	tǐng	副	quite , fairly
当然	dāngrán	副	certainly
海拔	hǎibá	名	elevation
传	chuán	动	to upload (to the net)

Proper names

纳库鲁	nàkùlǔ	nakuru
野牛	yěniú	buffalo

第一课 Dialogue one

(Nakuru river)

Kariuki: Zhèjiùshìyǒumíngdenàkùlǔguójāngōngyuán.Dàjiāzhǔnbèihǎo,

Kariuki: 这就是有名的纳库鲁国家公园。大家准备好，
wǒmen mǎ shàng jiù yào shàng chē le.

我们马上就要上车了。

Kariuki: This is the famous Nakuru National Park. Be ready! We are going to get on the bus.

Gāoshān: Wǒgěinǐmenpāizhāngzhào.

高山: 我给你们拍张照。

Gao Shan: Let me take photos for you.

YángYáng: Gāoshān, kuàidiǎnér, chējiù yào kāi le.

扬扬: 高山, 快点儿, 车就要开了。

YangYang: Gao Shan, hurry up. The bus is leaving.

LiúJié: Zhègēgōngyuántǐngdàde, fēngjǐngyěbúcuò.

刘杰: 这个公园挺大的, 风景也不错。

Liu Jie: This park is quite big and beautiful.

Kariuki: Nǐmenkànnàbian! Nàlǐyǒuhěnduōhuǒlièniǎo, yǔmáoshìhóngsède.

kariuki: 你们看那边! 那里有很多火烈鸟, 羽毛是红色的。

Kariuki: Look there. There are many flamingoes with the red feather.

YángYáng: Wā, hǎopiàoliang! wǒmennéngxiàqūpāizhàomɑ?

扬扬: 哇, 好漂亮! 我们能下去拍照吗?

YangYang: Wow, it is really beautiful! Can we get off the bus to take photos?

Kariuki: Dāngrán! xiǎoxīnyuǎnchùdeyěniú.

Kariuki: 当然! 小心远处的野牛。

Kariuki: Sure! Be careful of the buffaloes far away.

第二课 Dialogue two

(The great rift valley)

LiúJié: Xiānshengwǒfùqīnyǒudiǎnyùnchē, shénmeshíhou dàodōngfēidàliègǔ?

刘杰: 先生 我父亲有点晕车, 什么时候到东非大裂谷?

Liu Jie: Sir, my father is a bit carsick. When can we get to the Great Rift Valley

Kariuki: Shíwǔfēnzhōngjiùdào.

卡里基: 十五分钟就到。

Kariuki: In fifteen minutes.

(Fifteen minutes later.)

Kariuki: Dàjiāxiàchēba, zhèjiùshìdōngfēidàliègǔ.

卡里基: 大家下车吧, 这就是东非大裂谷。

Kariuki: Just get off the bus. This is the Great Rift Valley.

BèiBèi: Hǎolěngā !

贝贝: 好冷啊!

Bei Bei: It is very cold here.

Kariuki: Yīnwèizhèlǐhǎibáogāo, suǒyǐhěnlěng.

卡里基: 因为这里海拔高, 所以很冷。

Kariuki: It is cold here because of the high elevation.

ChénQiàn: Wǒtīngshuōzhèlǐyǒuhuǒshān, shìma?

陈倩: 我听说这里有火山, 是吗?

Chen Qian: I heard that there are volcanoes here, isn't it?

Kariuki: Shì. Nàjiùshìyízuòhuǒshān. cóngwèixīngshàngdōukéyǐkàndàodōng

卡里基: 是。那就是一座火山。从卫星上都可以看到东
fēidàliègǔ.

非大裂谷。

Kariuki: Yes. That is the volcano. The Great Rife Valley can be seen from the
satellites.

YángYáng: Wǒyàobǎdōngfēidàliègǔdezhàopiànchuándàowǎngshàngqù, ràng

杨扬: 我要把东非大裂谷的照片传到网上去, 让

péngyoumenkànkàn.

朋友们看看。

YangYang: I will upload the pictures of the Great Rife Valley to the internet, then my
friends can see them.

GāoShān: Zhèmeyǒumíng, wǒyěyào duōpāijǐzhāng.

高山: 这么有名, 我也要多拍几张。

Gao Shan: Since the Great Rife Valley is so famous, I will take more pictures

语法 Grammar

1. 马上

马上 means immediately or right away. For example: 我马上来。车马上到。

2. 挺大

挺 means fairly or quite. For example: 这个公园挺大(的)。This park is very big.

这条裙子挺贵(的)。 This dress is quite expensive.

3. 因为....., 所以.....

因为这里海拔高, 所以很冷。 It is cold because the helevation here is high.

“因为……， 所以……” is the causative sentence pattern. This is the collocation.

For example: 因为他身体不舒服， 所以就没去上班。

因为今天是星期天， 所以不去上课。

4. 把字句

The basic sentence pattern is: subject+把+object+predicate (verb) +other elements.

For example: 我 (subject) 把书 (object) 放在 (verb) 书包里 (the place)。

玛丽(subject)把自行车(object)借给(verb)安娜了(sb)。

妈妈(subject)把饭(object)做(verb)好了(complement)。

From the examples we can conclude that all the five elements are necessary in this pattern. And the order of the five elements are fixed . If you lose some element or change the order of the elements, the sentence is wrong.

For example: 妈妈把饭做。×

玛丽把自行车安娜了。×

书把我放在书包里。×

练习 Exercise

1. Decide whether the statements are true or false according to the dialogues.

- (1) 火烈鸟的羽毛是白色的。()
- (2) 在公园里我们不能下车。()
- (3) 刘杰的父亲有点儿晕车。()
- (4) 他们在东非大裂谷拍了很多照片。()
- (5) 从卫星上不能看到东非大裂谷。()

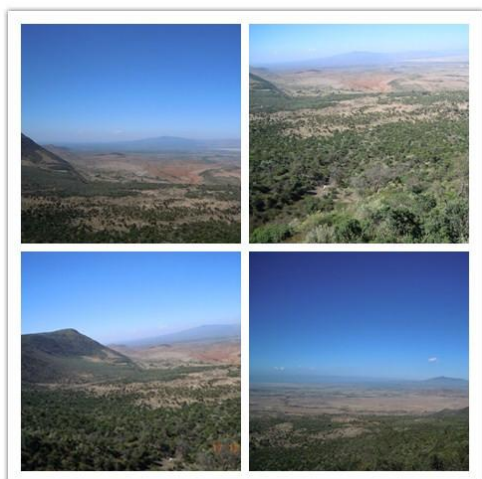
2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- (1) We will get on the bus immediately.
- (2) This national park is fairly big.
- (3) There are many flamingoes with the red feathers in Lake Nakuru.
- (4) I will upload the photos of the Great Rift Valley to the internet.
- (5) The children will not go to school because today is the National Day.

3. Rearrange the words to form a correct sentence.

- (1) 书 我 书包里 把 放在
- (2) 面包 吃 了 他 把
- (3) 老师 一遍 把 作业 说了
- (4) 饭 把 妈妈 做 了
- (5) 他 了 把 传到 网上 照片

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



东非大裂谷
Great Rift Valley

东非大裂谷，是世界上最大的断裂带。这条裂谷带的长度相当于地球周长的 1/6。东非大裂谷是人类文明最古老的发源地之一，曾在这里多次发现

了人类化石。在肯尼亚境内，裂谷的轮廓非常清晰，它纵贯肯尼亚南北，恰好与横穿肯尼亚的赤道相交叉，因此，肯尼亚获得了一个有趣的称号：“东非十字架”。东非大裂谷并非如人们所想象的那样寸草不生，这里有不同种类的植物、动物。不仅如此，它还是一座巨型天然蓄水池，非洲大部分湖泊都集中在这里。

The Great Rift Valley is the biggest crack terrain in the world. The length of this terrain accounts for 1/6 of the perimeter of the Earth. The Great Rift Valley is one of the most ancient origin of the human civilization. The human fossils are discovered successively from here. The outline of the Rift Valley is very clear within Kenya. It passes the country from north to south. This line intersects with the Equator, which shapes the cross. So Kenya is amusingly addressed as the East African Cross. Beyond the people's imagination, there are various plants and animals in the Great Rift Valley. Furthermore, it is also a natural reservoir. Most of African lakes are here.

第九单元 Unit 9 维多利亚湖是非洲最大的湖泊。

Wéiduōliyàhú shì fēizhōu zuìdà de húpō.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

座	zuò	量	measure word
死火山	sǐhuǒshān	名	extinct volcano
又	yòu	副	as well
多	duō	副	how
高	gāo	形	high
最	zuì	副	most
峰	fēng	名	peak
第	dì	序数	auxiliary word for ordinal numbers
著名	zhùmíng	形	famous
太	tài	副	much too
山顶	shāndǐng	名	the summit of a mountain
命名	mìngmíng	动	name
源头	yuántóu	名	source
些	xiē	量	measure word
种	zhǒng	量	measure word
鱼	yú	名	fish
鲈鱼	lú yú	名	weever
罗非鱼	luó fēi yú	名	Tilapia mossambica
快	kuài	形	fast
湖泊	hú pō	名	lake
瀑布	pù bù	名	waterfall
吧	ba	叹	a particle used at the end of a question

Proper names

肯尼亚山	kěnníyàshān	名	Mount Kenya
世界遗产	shìjièyíchǎn	名	World Heritage
维多利亚湖	wéiduōliyàhú	名	Victoria Lake
英国女王	yīngguónǚwáng	名	queen of the United Kingdom
尼罗河	níluóhé	名	the Nile
非洲	fēizhōu	名	Africa

第一课 Dialogue One

(In Mount Kenya)

Kariuki: Qián mian jiù shì kěn ní yà shān le, tā shì yí zuò sǐ huǒ shān, hěn zhuàng guān .

Kariuki: 前面就是肯尼亚山了, 它是一座死火山, 很壮观。

Kariuki: Mount Kenya is just ahead, it is an extinct volcano and very spectacular.

Dà Jiā: wā, zhēn hǎo, zhōng yú dào le .

大家: 哇, 真好, 终于到了。

Everyone: Wow, nice, and finally we are here.

Bèi Bèi: Mā ma, wǒ yòu néng kàn dào dòng wù le !

贝贝: 妈妈, 我又能看到动物了!

Bei Bei: Mom,I can see the animals again!

(They get to Mount Kenya)

Yáng Yáng: Kariuki xiān sheng, kěn ní yà shān duō gāo?

杨扬:Kariuki 先生, 肯尼亚山多高?

Yang Yang: Mr Kariuki, what is the height of Mount Kenya?

Kariuki: Kěn ní yà shān zuì gāo fēng hǎi bá5199 mǐ, shì fēi zhōu dì èr gāo fēng.

肯尼亚山最高峰海拔 5199 米, 是非洲第二高峰。

Kariuki: Mount Kenya's peak is the second highest peak in Africa with the elevation of 5199 meters.

Yáng Yáng: Kěn ní yà shān shì zhù míng de shì jiè yí chǎn.

杨扬:肯尼亚山是著名的世界遗产。

Yang Yang: Mount Kenya is the famous World Heritage.

Kariuki: Tài duì le. Kàn! Shān dǐng shàng yǒu xuě.

太对了。看!山顶上有雪。

Kariuki: Exactly.Look! There is snow on the top of the mountain.

Bèi Bèi :Hǎo piào liang ā!

贝贝:好漂亮啊!

Bei Bei : So beautiful!

第二课 Dialogue Two

(In Lake Victoria)

Wáng Yù:Zhè ge hú de míng zi zhēn hǎo tīng! wéi duō lì yà hú!

王玉: 这个湖的名字真好听! 维多利亚湖!

Wang Yu: The lake's name is really nice! Lake Victoria!

Kariuki : Wéiduōli yà hú yǐ yīngguó nǚ wáng wéi duō lì yà de míng zi mìng míng, tā shì ní luó hé de yuán tóu.

维多利亚湖以英国女王维多利亚的名字命名, 它是尼罗河的源头。

Kariuki: Lake Victoria is named after the name of the British Queen Victoria, which is the source of the Nile.

Gāo Shān: ò , nà wǒ yào duō pāi yì xiē zhào piàn.

高山:哦, 那我要多拍一些照片。

Gāo Shān: Oh, I want to take some more pictures.

(on the boat)

Wáng Yù: Zhè lǐ yǒu hǎo duō yú.

王玉: 这里有好多鱼。

Wang Yu: There are a lot of fish.

Kariuki: Hú lǐ yǒu duō zhǒng yú lèi, lú yú hé luó fēi yú jiào duō. Qiáo! zhè jiù shì luó fēi yú.

湖里有 200 多种鱼类, 鲈鱼和罗非鱼比较多。瞧! 这就是罗非鱼。

Kariuki: There are over 200 kinds of fish in the lake, comparatively there are more sea bass and tilapia. Look! This is the tilapia.

Chén Qiàn: Hǎo dà de yú! Kuài pāi xià lái!

陈倩: 好大的鱼! 快拍下来!

Chen Qian: How big the fish is!Take pictures now!

Kariuki: Wéi duō lì yà hú shì fēi zhōu zuì dà de hú pō, qián miàn hái yǒu pù bù.

Kariuki: 维多利亚湖是非洲最大的湖泊，前面还有瀑布。

Kariuki: Lake Victoria is the biggest lake of Africa. There is a waterfall in front.

Gāo Shān: Wǒ men qù kàn pù bù ba!

高山: 我们去看瀑布吧!

Gao Shan: Let's go to see the waterfall!

语法 Grammar

1. 我又能看到动物了!

“又” means doing the same thing again. It is used before the verb. In the dialogue the girl has seen the animals in Masai Mara, but she can also see the animals in Mount Kenya.

他又回来了。 tā yòu huí lái le.

He came back again.

我又吃了一个苹果。 I ate an apple again.

2. 肯尼亚山多高?

多(duō)+adjective

This is a question with 多, which is used to ask the amount or extent.

你多大? How old are you?

尼罗河多长? How long is Nile?

3. 肯尼亚山最高峰海拔5199米。

最(zuì)+ adjective is the superlative form in Chinese.

马赛马拉动物最多。 Masimara has the most animals.

尼罗河最长。 Nile is the longest river.

4. 第 dī

It is used before the numbers to form the ordinal numerals.

第二 dī èr the second

第十 dī shí the tenth

5. 以……命名 yǐ mìng míng It means to name after.

维多利亚湖以英国女王维多利亚的名字命名。

Victoria is named after the Monarchy of the United Kingdom

肯雅塔大学以第一总统肯雅塔的名字命名。

Kenyatta University is named after Kenya's first president.

6. 湖里有 200 多种鱼类，鲈鱼和罗非鱼比较多。

比较+adjective is the comparative form.

It is used to compare which means rather or quite

肯尼亚山比较高。 Mount Kenya is higher.

这里的水果比较好。 The fruits here are better.

练习 Exercises.

1. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1) He came back again.

2) Who is the tallest student?

3) The city is named after this river.

4) He is the first one to finish the work.

5) This book is better.

2. Complete the dialogues.

1)A: _____?

B:我今年 20 岁。

2) A: _____?

B:我 1 米 80。

3) A: 你最喜欢什么颜色 (color) ?

B: _____。

4) A:牛奶和果汁, 哪个比较好喝?

B: _____。

5)A:这是你第几次来中国?

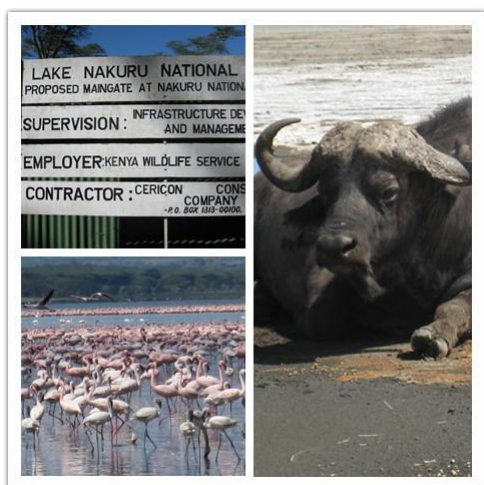
B: _____。

3. Communicative skills.

最 第 死火山 世界遗产 以... ..命名 好 瀑布

Introduce Mount Kenya and Lake Victoria to your friends with the given words.(at least 10 sentences)

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



纳库鲁湖国家公园

纳库鲁湖国家公园位于肯尼亚纳库鲁市南部, 是为保护禽鸟专门建立的公园, 是肯尼亚的野生动物园之一。湖的浅水区生长一种暗绿色水藻, 这种水藻是火烈鸟的主要食物。因此, 纳库鲁湖成为火烈鸟聚居的地方, 被称为“火烈鸟的天堂”。火烈鸟都是长腿、长颈、巨喙, 很象白鹤, 但是它们的羽毛呈粉红色。除了火烈鸟, 纳库鲁湖还有白犀牛、长颈鹿、河马等动物。

Lake Nakuru National Park Lake Nakuru National Park is located in the south of the Nakuru city in Kenya which is a park built specifically for the protection of birds, and is one of the national parks in Kenya. The shallow waters of the lake grows a dark green algae which is the main food of the flamingos. Therefore, Lake Nakuru is known as the "paradise of Flamingos" where large groups of flamingos inhabitate. The flamingos have long legs, long neck, giant beak, they are much like a crane, but

their feathers are pink. In addition to flamingos, white rhinos, giraffes, hippos and other animals can also be found here.

第十单元 Unit 10 那是什么地方?
Nà shì shén me dì fang ?

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

几	jǐ	数	how many
层	céng	量	measure word
接待	jiē dài	动	admit
多	duō	数	more than
位	wèi	量	measure word
不可思议	bù kě sī yì	形	unbelievable
喜欢	xǐ huān	动	to like
观景平台	guān jǐng píng tái	名	view point
上去	shàng qù	动	go up
非常	fēng jǐng	副	very
喂鸟	wèi niǎo	动	feed birds
小时	xiǎo shí	名	hour
先	xiān	副	firstly
然后	rán hòu	副	then
坐船	zuò chuán	动	to take a boat
游览	yóu lǎn	动	to visit
舒服	shū fu	形	comfortable
那	nà	代	that
什么	shén me	代	what
地方	dì fang	名	place
这么	zhè me	副	so
游泳	yóu yǒng	动	swim
游泳池	chí	名	swimming pool
后	hòu	名	later

Proper names

树顶旅馆	Shù dǐng lǚguǎn	名	Treetop Hotel
斑马	bān mǎ	名	zebra
纳瓦沙湖	nà wǎ shā hú	名	Lake Naivasha
新月岛	Xīn yuè dǎo		Crescent Island

第一课 Dialogue One 树顶旅馆

YángYáng: Shù dǐng lǚ guǎn yǒu jǐ céng ?

杨扬: 树顶旅馆有几层?

YangYang: How many floors are there in Treetops Hotel?

Kariuki: Shù dǐng lǚ guǎn yǒu sān céng, néng jiē dài 100 duō wèi yóu kè.

Kariuki: 树顶旅馆有三层，能接待 100 多位游客。

Kariuki: There are 3 floors in Treetops Hotel which can accommodate more than 100 tourists.

Yáng Yáng: Bù kě sī yì !

杨扬: 不可思议!

YangYang: Unbelievable!

(All the people come into the hall)

Bèi Bèi: Bà ba, xià mian yǒu hǎo duō dòng wù, zhēn hǎo wánr!
贝贝: 爸爸, 下面有好多动物, 真好玩儿!

Bei Bei: Dad, there are many animals below, really interesting!

Liú Jié: Dui ā, nǐ bú shì hěn xǐ huan dòng wù ma?
刘杰: 对啊, 你不是很喜欢动物吗?

Liu Jie: Yes, do not you like animals?

Kariuki: Dǐng céng yǒu guān jǐng píng tái, dà jiā ké yǐ shàng qù kàn fēng jǐng , yě ké yǐ wèi niǎo , dà jiā zì yóu huó dòng yí gè xiǎo shí.

Kariuki: 顶层有观景平台, 大家可以上去看风景, 也可以喂鸟, 大家自由活动一个小时。

Kariuki: There is a view point on the top floor, you can go there to see the scenery and feed birds as well. You have one hour to do free activities.

Gāo Shān: Wǒ men zài nǎ lǐ jí hé ?

高山: 我们在哪里集合?

Gao Shan: Where do we assemble?

Kariuki: Zài yì lóu jí hé.

Kariuki: 在一楼集合。

Kariuki: On the ground floor.

第二课 Dialogue Two 纳瓦沙湖

Kariuki: Dà jiā xiān chī wǔ fàn , rán hòu wǒ men zuò chuán yóu lǎn nà wǎ shā hú.

Kariuki: 大家先吃午饭, 然后我们坐船游览纳瓦沙湖。

Kariuki: Firstly, we have lunch, then we visit Lake Naivasha by boat.

(On the boat)

Chén Qiàn: Chuán shàng hǎo liáng kuài ā , zài chuán shàng fēi cháng shū fu.
陈倩: 船上好凉快啊, 在船上非常舒服。

Chen Qian: I feel pretty cool and very comfortable on the boat.

Liú Jié: Kariuki xiān sheng , nà shì shén me dì fang ?

刘杰: Kariuki 先生, 那是什么地方?

Liu Jie: Mr Kariuki, what place is that?

Kariuki: Nà shì xīn yuè dǎo , dǎo shàng yǒu bān mǎ , cháng jǐng lù.

Kariuki: 那是新月岛, 岛上有斑马、长颈鹿。

Kariuki: That is Crescent Island, there are zebras, giraffes on the island.

Bèi Bèi: Kàn , hé mǎ !

贝贝: 看, 河马!

Bei Bei: Look, hippos!

Yáng Yáng: Zhè me duō hé mǎ !

杨扬: 这么多河马!

YangYang: So many hippos!

(off the boat)

Kariuki: Zhè biān yǒu yóu yǒng chí , dà jiā ké yǐ qù yóu yǒng , yí gè xiǎo shí hòu jí hé.

Kariuki: 这边有游泳池, 大家可以去游泳, 一个小时后在大厅集合。

Kariuki: Here is a swimming pool where you can go to swim. We assemble in the hall one hour later.

Gāo Shān: Nǐ xiǎng qù yóu yǒng ma?

高山: 你想去游泳吗?

Gao Shan : Do you want to swim?

Yáng Yáng: Wǒ xiǎng qù, dàn shì wǒ bú huì yóu yǒng.

杨扬: 我想去, 但是我不会游泳.

YangYang: I would like to, but I can not swim.

Chén Qiàn: Méi shìr, wǒ kěyǐ jiāo nǐ.

陈倩: 没事儿, 我可以教你。

Chen Qian: That's ok. I can teach you.

语法 Grammar

1. 能接待 100 多位游客。

数+ 多+量 **Number+ duō + measure word**

It means more than. The numbers must be bigger than multiples of ten. In the dialogue, 100 duō wèi means more than 100 people.

300 多个苹果 more than 300 apples

20 多张照片 more than 20 pictures

2.不是.....吗? bú shì ma?

This is a rhetorical question which shows the affirmative tone.

For example:

你不是很喜欢动物吗? It means 你很喜欢动物。

他不是来了吗? It means 他来了。

3.先.....然后..... xiān.....rán hòu

firstly.....then

我们先去超市, 然后去换钱。

Firstly we go to supermarket, then we change money.

他先吃饭, 然后去游泳。

Firstly he has dinner, then he goes to swim.

4. 这么多河马!

这么+adjective

It is the adverb of degree which means so.

肯尼亚山这么高! Mount Kenya is so high!

肯雅塔大学这么大! Kenyatta University is so big!

5.time+后

后 means after or later. The time can be the specific time or general time.

一个小时候 one hour later

几天后 several days later

晚饭后 after the dinner

练习 Exercises.

1. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

这么 后 多 不是.....吗 什么

1) 三天_____我去学校。

你_____吃饭了_____?

这里有 200 _____个人。

这条河_____深!

你做_____工作?

2. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1) You are so tall.

2) Don't you want to go?

3) Firstly we go back home, then we have dinner.

4) There are more than 600 students in Confucius Institute.

5) I will go to bed one hour later.

3. Communicative skills.

先.....然后..... 新月岛 后 多

Introduce Lake Nawaisha to your friends with the given words. (at least 10 sentences)

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips 纳瓦沙湖



纳瓦沙湖是肯尼亚唯一的淡水湖，该湖由断层陷落而成，南北长 20 公里，东西宽 13 公里，最深处 20 米。湖中产鲈鱼和非洲鲫鱼，有河马和各种水禽，湖边有大片沼泽，湖畔设有“乡村俱乐部”。湖中新月岛为私人动物保护区，上有许多野生动物，譬如斑马，长颈鹿等。

Lake Nawaisha is the only freshwater lake in Kenya and the lake is formed by the clapse of a fault. The lake is 20 km long from north to south and 13 kilometers wide from east to west, the deepest place is 20 meters. Lake is abundant in sea bass

and tilapia, hippos and a variety of waterfowl. There are large areas of marsh near the lake, a "Country Club" was built on the lakeside. Crescent Island is a private wild life reserve where there are many wild animals such as zebras, giraffes and so on.

第十一单元 Unit 10 赤道以北是北半球。

Chìdào yǐběi shì běibànqiú.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

穿	chuān	动	to cross
南	nán	名	south
难怪	nán guài	连	no wonder
热	rè	形	hot
标志	biāo zhì	名	sign
北边	běi	名	north
牙签	yá qiān	名	toothpick
顺时针	shùn shí zhēn	名	clockwise
逆时针	nì shí zhēn	名	anticlockwise
转	zhuǎn	动	to turn
神奇	shén qí	形	miraculous
特色	tè sè	名	characteristic
首先	shǒu xiān	副	firstly
其次	qí cì	副	secondly
现在	xiàn zài	名	now
保持	bǎo chí	动	to keep
原始	yuán shǐ	形	original
生活	shēng huó	名	life
建筑	jiàn zhù	名	architecture
风格	fēng gé	名	style
独特	dú tè	形	unique
居住	jū zhù	动	to dwell
结合体	jié hé tǐ	名	combination
船队	chuán duì	名	fleet
曾经	céng jīng	副	once
来	lái	动	come
情谊	qíng yì	名	friendship
深	shēn	形	profound
啊	ā	叹	a particle used at the end of a question

Proper names

热带国家	rè dài guó jiā	名	tropical country
赤道	chì dào	名	Equator
肯尼亚	kěn ní yà	名	Kenya
拉姆岛	lā mǔ dǎo	名	Lamu Island
北半球	běi bàn qiú	名	the Northern Hemisphere
南半球	nán bàn qiú	名	the Southern Hemisphere
阿拉伯	ā lā bó	名	Arab
斯瓦西里	sī wǎ xī lǐ	名	Swahili
穆斯林	mù sī lín	名	Muslim
郑和	zhèng hé	名	Zhenghe

第一课 Dialogue One 赤道

Kariuki: Kěn ní yà shì rè dài guó jiā, chì dào chuān guò kěn ní yà de nán bù.

Kariuki: 肯尼亚是热带国家，赤道穿过肯尼亚的南部。

Kariuki: Kenya is a tropical country, the equator passes through the southern Kenya.

Gāo Shān: Nán guài zhè me rè.

高山: 难怪这么热。

Gao Shan: No wonder it is so hot.

Kariuki: Dà jiā lái kàn. Zhè jiù shì chì dào de biāo zhì. biāo zhì yǐ běi shì běi bàn qiú, yǐ nán shì nán bàn qiú.

Kariuki: 大家来看。这就是赤道的标志。标志北面是北半球，南面是南半球。

Kariuki: Come and look. This is the sign of the Equator. To the north of the sign is the northern hemisphere, to the south of the sign is the southern hemisphere.

(One Kenyan girl comes with water)

Bèi Bèi: Kariuki xiān sheng, zhè wèi ā yí yào gān shén me?

贝贝: Kariuki先生，这位阿姨要干什么？

Bei Bei: Mr Kariuki, what will the aunt do?

Kariuki: Dà jiā kàn, shuǐ lǐ de yá qiān zài chì dào yǐ běi shùn shí zhēn zhuǎn, zài chì dào yǐ nán nì shí zhēn zhuǎn.

Kariuki: 大家看，水里的牙签在赤道北面顺时针转，在赤道南面逆时针转。

Kariuki: Look, the toothpick in the water turns clockwise in the north of the equator, but counterclockwise in the south of the equator.

Bèi Bèi: Zhēn shén qí!

贝贝: 真神奇！

Bei Bei: Really miraculous!

第二课 Dialogue Two 拉姆岛

Gāo Shān: Lā mǔ dǎo yǒu shén me tè sè?

高山: 拉姆岛有什么特色？

Gao Shan: What are the characteristics of Rahm Island?

Kariuki: Shǒu xiān, lā mǔ dǎo xiàn zài hái bǎo chí zhe yuán shǐ de shēng huó, qí cì, tā de jiàn zhù fēng gé yě hěn dú tè.

Kariuki: 首先，拉姆岛现在还保持着原始的生活，其次，它的建筑风格也很独特。

Kariuki: First of all, Ram Island now still maintains a primitive life style, secondly, its architectural style is also very unique.

Gāo Shān: Shén me jiàn zhù fēng gé ?

高山: 什么建筑风格？

Gao Shan: What is the architectural style?

Kariuki: Lā mǔ dǎo zuì zǎo shì ā lā bó rén jū zhù de dì fang, suǒ yǐ zhè lǐ de jiàn zhù shì sī wǎ xī lǐ hé ā lā bó fēng gé de jié hé tǐ.

Kariuki: 拉姆岛最早是阿拉伯人居住的地方，所以这里的建筑是斯瓦西里和阿拉伯风格的结合体。

Kariuki: It was Arabs who first dwelt in Ram Island, so the architecture here is a combination of Kiswahili and Arabic style.

Gāo Shān : Zhè lǐ de rén dōu shì mù sī lín ma?

高山: 这里的人都是穆斯林吗?

Gao Shan: Are the people all Muslims here?

Kariuki: bǎi fēn zhī jiǔ shí jiǔ de rén shì mù sī lín. 15shì jì, zhèng hé de chuán duì céng jīng lái guò zhè lǐ.

Kariuki: 99%的人是穆斯林。15世纪, 郑和的船队曾经来过这里。

Kariuki: 99% of the people are Muslims. In the 15th century, Zheng He's fleet once came here.

Gāo Shān: Zhòng kěn qíng yì shēn ā!

高山: 中肯情谊深啊!

Gao Shan: How profound the friendship between China and Kenya is!

语法 Grammar

1.北面.....南面.....

Those words express the direction. It means north of.....south of.....

学校北面是公园

North of the school is a park.

赤道南面是南半球

South of equator is the South Hemisphere

2.首先.....其次.....

firstly.....secondly

大家首先到孔子学院集合, 其次坐车去国际会议中心。

Firstly we get together in Confucius Institute, secondly, we go to KICC by car.

他首先是个医生, 其次是个老师。

Firstly he is a doctor, secondly he is a teacher.

3. 99% bǎi fēn zhī jiǔ shí jiǔ

It is to express the percentage with bǎi fēn zhī. The number is less than 100.

60% bǎi fēn zhī 60

34% bǎi fēn zhī 34

4. 郑和的船队曾经来过这里。

曾经+verb+过

It means somebody once did something.

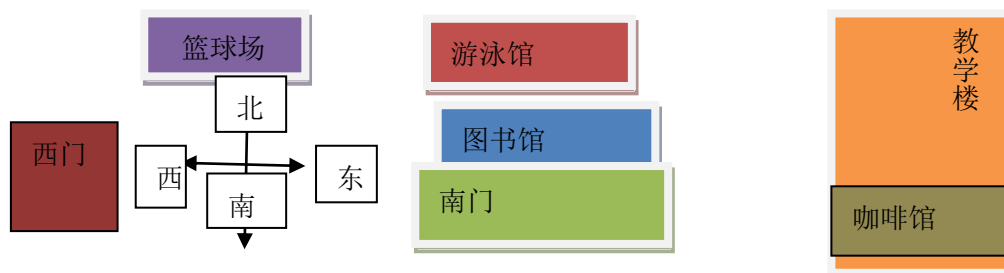
郑和的船队曾经来过这里。Zhenghe's fleet has come here once.

我曾经去过美国。

I have come to America once.

练习 Exercises.

1. Look at the pictures to make five sentences



游泳馆在篮球场的东面。

篮球场的东面是游泳馆。

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

曾经 80% 首先.....其次 东面 热带

我_____去过美国。

_____的学生来上课了。

我们_____复习，_____学习新课。

游泳池_____是学校。

索马里是_____国家。

3. Communicative skills.

北面 南面 北半球 南半球 转 顺时针 逆时针

Introduce the Equator to your friends with the given words(at least 10 sentences).

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



赤道穿过肯尼亚的中部。在肯尼亚有赤道的标志，标志北面是北半球；标志南面是南半球。如果把牙签放在水里，水里的牙签在北半球顺时针转，在南半球逆时针转。肯尼亚境内多高山，所以即使赤道穿过肯尼亚，在赤道上也能看到壮观的热带雪峰景色。

The Equator passes through the central part of Kenya. There is a sign of the Equator in Kenya. To the north of the sign is the northern hemisphere, to the south of the sign is the southern hemisphere. If you put a toothpick in

the water, the toothpick in the water turns clockwise in the north of the Equator, but counterclockwise in the south of the Equator. There are many mountains in Kenya, so even if the Equator passes through Kenya, there you can still see the spectacular tropical peaks scenery.

第十二单元 Unit 12 内罗毕被称为“东非小巴黎”。

Nèiluóbì bèi chēngwéi “ dōngfēi xiǎo bā lí ”.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

怎么样	zěn me yàng	代	how about
比	bǐ	介	compared with
想象	xiǎng xiàng	动	to imagine
繁华	fán huá	形	prosperous
称为	bèi chēng wéi	动	to address
气候	qì hòu	名	climate
大多数	dà duō	形	most
衣服	yī fu	名	clothes
色彩	sè cǎi	名	color
鲜艳	xiān yàn	形	bright-colored
宽大	kuān dà	形	loose
凉爽	liáng shuǎng	形	delightfully cool
盛产	shèng chǎn	动	abound in
茶	chá	名	tea
咖啡	kā fēi	名	coffee
工艺品	gōng yì pǐn	名	handiwork
中	zhōng	介	among
木雕	mù diāo	名	woodcarving
带回	dài huí	动	bring back
顶层	dǐng céng	名	top floor
看到	kàn dào	动	to see
休息	xiū xi	动	to rest
和	hé	连	and
一起	yì qǐ	名	together

Proper names

内罗毕	nèi luó bì	名	Nairobi
东非	dōng fēi	名	East Africa
巴黎	bā lí	名	Paris
英语	yīng yǔ	名	English
斯瓦西里语	sī wǎ xī lí yǔ	名	Kiswahili
肯雅塔国际会议中心	kěn yǎ tǎ guó jì huì yì zhōng xīn	名	KICC

第一课 Dialogue One

(In Nairobi)

Kariuki: Nèi luó bì zěn me yàng?

Kariuki: 内罗毕怎么样?

Kariuki: How is Nairobi?

Liú Jiàn guó : Bǐ wǒ xiǎng xiàng zhōng yào fán huá hěn duō.

刘建国: 比我想象中要繁华很多。

Liu Jian guo: It is much more prosperous than I have imagined.

Kariuki: Nèi luó bì bèi chēng wéi “ dōng fēi xiǎo bā lí ”, qì hòu hěn hǎo. Dà duōshùjū

mín shuō yīng yǔ hé sī wǎ xī lǐ yǔ.

Kariuki: 内罗毕被称为“东非小巴黎”，气候很好。大多数居民说英语和斯瓦西里语。

Kariuki: Nairobi was addressed as “Paris in the East Africa”, the climate is very good. Most of the residents speak English and Kiswahili.

Yáng Yáng: Wā, tā men de yī fu hǎo piào liang.

杨扬: 哇，她们的衣服好漂亮。

Yang Yang: Wow, their clothes are so beautiful.

Kariuki: Nèi luó bì rén de fú zhuāng sè cǎi xiān yàn, mín zú fú zhuāng kuān dà liáng shuǎng.

Kariuki: 内罗毕人的衣服色彩鲜艳、宽大凉爽。

Kariuki: The clothes are colorful, loose and delightfully cool.

Yáng Yáng: Nèi luó bì de tè chǎn shì shén me ?

杨扬: 内罗毕的特产是什么？

Yang Yang: What are the specialties of Nairobi?

Kariuki: Nèi luó bì shèng chǎn chá hé kā fēi, gōng yì pǐn zhōng zuì yǒu míng de shì mù diāo, dà jiā ké yǐ mǎi diǎn ér dài huí guó.

Kariuki: 内罗毕盛产茶和咖啡，工艺品中最有名的是木雕，大家可以买点儿带回国。

Kariuki: Nairobi is abundant in tea and coffee. Woodcarvings are the most famous among the handicrafts, you can buy some and bring them back to your country.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(KICC)

Kariuki: Lái dào le nèi luó bì, jiù yí dìng yào qù guó jì huì yì zhōng xīn kàn kan. Zhè zuò lóu jiù shì.

Kariuki: 来到了内罗毕，就一定要去肯雅塔国际会议中心看看。这座楼就是。

Kariuki: If you travel to Nairobi, you must go to the Kenyatta International Conference Center. This Building is KICC.

Chén Qiàn: hǎo gāo ā, tǐng piào liang de.

陈倩: 好高啊，挺漂亮的。

Chen Qian : So tall and so beautiful.

Kariuki: Hǎo, yí huìr wǒ dài dà jiā qù dǐng céng, kě yǐ kàn dào zhěng gè nèi luó bì guó jì huì yì zhōng xīn de yì céng néng huàn qián, yǒu xū yào qù huàn qián de yóu kè ma?

Kariuki: 好，一会儿我带大家去顶层，可以看到整个内罗毕。国际会议中心的一层能换钱，有需要去换钱的游客吗？

Kariuki: Well, after a short while I will take you to the top floor where you can see the full view of Nairobi. You can exchange money on the ground floor of International Conference Center, is there anybody who needs to exchange money?

Liú Jié: Wǒ yào qù huàn qián.

刘杰: 我要去换钱。

Liu Jie: I want to exchange money.

Kariuki: Hǎo, nǐ xiān qù huàn qián, qí tā rén ké yǐ xiū xi yí xià.

Kariuki: 好，你先去换钱，其他人可以休息一下。

Kariuki: Ok, you can exchange money while others can have a rest.

(LiuJie comes back)

Kariuki: Dà jiā hé wǒ yì qǐ shàng dǐng céng ba.

Kariuki: 大家和我一起上顶层吧。

Kariuki: Go to the top floor with me.

Liu Jie: Zhè zuò lóu yǒu duō shǎo céng?

刘杰：这座楼有多少层？

Liu Jie: How many floors are there in this building?

Kariuki: Zhè zuò lóu yǒu sānshíèr céng.

Kariuki: 这座楼有32层。

Kariuki: There are 32 floors.

语法 Grammar

1. 比我想象中要繁华很多。

It is much more prosperous than I have imagined.

This is a comparative structure, the pattern is:

A 比+B+adjective+other elements

他比我高很多。

He is much taller than me.

我比他差一点。

I am a little worse than him.

2. 内罗毕被称为“东非小巴黎”。

Nairobi is addressed as “Paris in East Africa”.

This is called the passive form indicating that the person(s) or matter(s) indicated by the subject is the object of the action.

The pattern is : A 被(B) +verb+ other elements.

上海被(大家)称为“不夜城”。Shanghai is addressed as“everbright city”(by people).

门被(他)打开了。The door was opened (by him).

3. 大多数居民说英语和斯瓦西里语。

Most of the people speak English and Kisiwahili.

大多数+noun means most of .

E.g.

大多数学生都是肯尼亚人。 Most students are Kenyans.

大多数动物都在马赛马拉。 Most animals are in Masaimara.

4. 工艺品中最有名的是木雕。

Among the handiworks, the woodcarving is the most renowned.

工艺品 +中: among the handiworks.

Other examples are bellowed:

这些学生中，他学习最好。 Among these students, he is the top student.

水中有很多鱼。 There are many fishes in the water.

5. 大家和我一起上顶层吧。

和 sb 一起 do sth means doing sth together with sb.

E.g.

高山和杨杨一起吃烤肉。 Gaoshan and Yangyang have roast meat together.

刘贝贝和爸爸一起看大象。 LiuBeibei and dad see the elephants together.

I will go with you. 我和你一起走

Mike wants to have dinner with you. 麦克想和你一起吃晚饭。

练习 Exercises.

1. Make sentences with “比”

E.g.:

我 小明

1.7m 1.75m

小明比我高 (5 厘米)。

芒果 木瓜

10Ksh 30Ksh

尼罗河 黄河

6600km 6300km

肯尼亚山 泰山

5199m 1575m

姐姐 妹妹

20 岁 16 岁

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

大多数 中 层 特产 和.....一起

我_____姐姐_____学习。

_____老师都是中国人。

这些人_____我只认识高山。

内罗毕的_____是咖啡。

KICC 有多少_____?

3. Make sentences with “被”

1) 我把门打开了。

2) 他把苹果吃了。

3) 他打了我。

4) 我们喝完了果汁。

5) 他洗完了衣服。

4. Communicative skills.

层 和.....一起 国际会议中心 换钱 高

Introduce KICC to your friends with the given words. (at least 10sentences.)

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



KICC

有内罗毕城市象征之称的肯雅塔国际会议中心，是城内最雄伟的建筑物，站在顶层可饱览全城风貌。这里已举行过许多次世界和区域性国际会议。肯雅塔国际会议中心始建于 1967 年，整个建筑有 32 层，该会议中心曾举办过非洲统一组织大会和联合国世界妇女大会。

Kenyatta International Conference Centre(KICC) is the symbol of the city which is the most magnificent building in Nairobi. Standing on the top floor ,tourists can have a full view of Nairobi. It has hosted many global and regional international conferences. KICC was built in 1967, the entire building has 32 floors, Conference of the OAU and the UN World Conference on Women have been held here.

第十三单元 Unit 13 你买的木雕多少钱?

Nǐ mǎi de mù diāo duō shǎo qián ?

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

市场	shì chǎng	名	market
市区	shì qū	名	downtown
价格	jià gé	名	price
便宜	pián yi	形	cheap
大巴	dà bā	名	bus
大约	dà yuē	副	about; approximately
面具	miàn jù	名	mask
钥匙扣	yào shi kòu	名	key holder
贵	guì	形	expensive
离	lí	介	from
连锁超市	lián suǒchāo shì	名	Chain Supermarket
商品	shāng pǐn	名	goods; commodity
种类	zhǒng lèi	名	type;kind
红茶	hóng chá	名	black tea
一直	zhí	副	straight
排	pái	名	row
不好意思	bù hǎo yì si		excuse me
遍	biàn	名	measure words
拐	guǎi	动	turn

第一课 Dialogue One

(On the bus)

Yáng Yáng: Qǐng wèn, wǒ men jīn tiān yào qù nǎ lǐ ?

杨扬: 请 问, 我 们 今 天 要 去 哪 里?

Yang Yang: Excuse me, where will we go today?

Gāo Shān: Wǒ men jīn tiān yào qù mǎ sài shì chǎng, tā zài nèi luó bì shì qū .

高山: 我们 今天 要去 马赛 市场, 它在 内罗毕 市区。

Zài nà lǐ kě yǐ mǎi dào hěn duō yǒu fēi zhōu tè sè de gōng yì pǐn ,
在那 里 可 以 买 到 很 多 有 非 洲 特 色 的 工 艺 品 ,
jià gé bǐ shāng diàn lǐ pián yi hěn duō .
价 格 比 商 店 里 便 宜 很 多 。

Gao Shan: We will go to the Maasai Market today, it's in the downtown of Nairobi. We can buy a lot of African handiworks here, and they are much cheaper than those in the stores.

Liú Jié : Tài hǎo le, nà me mǎ sài shì chǎng lí zhè ér yuǎn ma?

刘杰: 太好了, 那么 马赛 市场 离 这 儿 远 吗 ?

Liu Jie: That's great! Is the Masai Market far from here?

Gāo Shān : Bú tài yuǎn , zuò dà bā dà yuē shí fēn zhōng.

高山: 不 太 远, 坐 大 巴 大 约 十 分 钟。

Gao Shan: Not really, it takes about ten minutes by bus.

(At Masai Market)

Chén qiàn: Wáng yù , nǐ mǎi le shén me?

陈倩: 王 玉, 你 买 了 什 么 ?

Chen Qian: Wang Yu, what have you bought?

Wáng Yù : Wǒ mǎi le mù diāo , miàn jù hái yǒu yào shi kòu. Nǐ ne?

王玉: 我 买 了 木 雕、面 具 还 有 钥 匙 扣。你 呢 ?

Wang Yu: I have bought woodcarvings, masks and key holders.

Chén Qiàn : Wǒ yě mǎi le mù diāo . Nǐ mǎi de mù diāo duō shǎo qián?

陈倩: 我 也 买 了 木 雕 。 你 买 的 木 雕 多 少 钱 ?

Chen Qian: I bought woodcarvings too. How much are your woodcarvings?

Wáng Yù: Liǎng qiān xiān lìng.

王玉: 2000 先 令。

Wang Yu: 2000 Kshs.

Chén Qiàn: Wǒ huā le sān qiān xiān lìng, bǐ nǐ de guì diǎn.

陈倩: 我 花 了 3000 先 令 , 比 你 的 贵 点。

Chen Qian: I spent 3000 Kshs, a little more expensive than yours.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(In Nakumatt Supermarket)

Gāo shān : Wǒ men xiàn zài yǐ jīng dào chāo shì le.

高山: 我们 现在 已经 到 超市 了。

Gao Shan: We have arrived at the supermarket now.

Liú Jié: Zhè ge chāo shì zhēn dà .

刘杰: 这个 超市 真大。

Liu Jie: How big the supermarket is!

Gāo Shān: Shì de ,Nakumatt chāo shì shì kěn ní yà zuì dà de lián suǒ chāo shì ,

高山: 是的, Nakumatt 超市 是 肯尼亚 最大 的 连锁 超市 ,

shāng pǐn zhǒng lèi hěn duō .

商 品 种 类 很 多。

Gao Shan: Yes, Nakumatt is the biggest chain supermarket in Kenya. There are lots of commodities here.

Yáng Yáng: Zhè lǐ yǒu hóng chá ma?

杨扬: 这 里 有 红 茶 吗?

Wǒ tīng shuō kěn ní yà de hóng chá hěn yǒu míng.

我 听 说 肯 尼 亚 的 红 茶 很 有 名。

Yang Yang: Is there any black tea here? I heard that the black tea in Kenya is very famous.

Gāo Shān : Yǒu. Shǒu xiān zhí zǒu dào zuì hòu yì pái , rán hòu wǎng zuǒ guǎi,

高山: 有。首 先 直 走 到 最 后 一 排, 然 后 往 左 拐,

hóng chá zài yòu shǒu biān dì sān pái .

红 茶 在 右 手 边 第 三 排 。

Gao Shan: Yes. First, walk straight to the last row, and then turn left, the black tea is in the third row on the right.

Yáng Yáng: Bù hǎo yì si , néng zài shuō yī biàn ma ?

杨扬: 不 好 意 思, 能 再 说 一 遍 吗?

Yang Yang: Sorry, could you say it again?

Gāo Shān: Wǒ hé nǐ yì qǐ qù ba .

高山: 我 和 你 一 起 去 吧。

Gao Shan: Let me go with you.

Gāo Shān : Zhè xiē dōu shì hóng chá , nǐ xiǎng mǎi nǎ zhǒng?

高山: 这 些 都 是 红 茶 , 你 想 买 哪 种?

Gao Shan: These are all different kinds of black tea, which kind do you want?

Yáng Yáng: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng hé Aberdare de hóng chá.

杨扬: 我 想 买 两 盒 Aberdare 的 红 茶。

Yang Yang: I want two boxes of black tea of Aberdare.

Gāo Shān: Hǎo de . nǐ hái yào bié de dōng xi ma ? Zhè de kā fēi yě bú cuò .

高山: 好 的。你 还 要 别 的 东 西 吗? 这 的 咖 啡 也 不 错。

Gao Shan: OK. Anything else do you want? Coffee here is also good.

Yáng Yáng: Nà wǒ zài mǎi liǎng hé kā fēi ba.

杨扬: 那 我 再 买 两 盒 咖 啡 吧。

Yang Yang: Well, I want two boxes of coffee too.

Gāo Shān : Hóng chá sì bǎi wǔ shí xiān lìng, kā fēi bā bǎi xiān lìng.

高山: 红 茶 450 先 令 , 咖 啡 800 先 令。

Yí gòng yì qiān èr bǎi wǔ shí xiān lìng .

一 共 1250 先 令。

Gao Shan: The black tea is 450 shilling, and the coffee is 800 shilling. 1250 shilling totally.

语法 Grammar

1. 马赛市场离这儿远吗?

“A 离 B 远/近” means A is far/near from B. A and B can be noun or pronoun. “很/非常/十分/...” can be used to modify “远/近”.

E.g. (1) 这儿离我家很近。(Zhè ér lí wǒ jiā hěn jìn .)

Here is near from my home.

(2) 内罗毕离蒙巴萨很远。(Nèi luó bì lí méng bā sà hěn yuǎn .)

Nairobi is far from Monbasa.

The negative form of this kind of sentence is “A离B不远/不近”.

E.g. (1) 我家离学校不近。(Wǒ jiā lí xué xiào bú jìn .)

My home is not near school.

(2) 北京离天津不远。(Běi jīng lí tiān jīn bù yuǎn .)

Beijing is not far from Tianjin.

2.问路

“xxx在哪儿?” is a way to ask the location in Chinese. It means “where is xxx?”.

E. g. (1) ----请问, 教室在哪儿? (Qǐng wèn , jiào shì zài nǎ ér ?)

----往前走, 第二个房间就是。(Wǎng qián zǒu ,dì èr gè fáng jiān jiù shì .)

----Excuse me, where is the classroom?

----Straight ahead, the second room is the classroom.

(2) ---不好意思, 图书馆在哪儿? (Bù hǎo yì si ,tú shū guǎn zài nǎ ér ?)

---直走200米后向右转, 在路左边。

(Zhí zǒu 200 mǐ hòu xiàng yòu zhuǎn , zài lù zuǒ bian .)

---Excuse me, where is the library?

---Walk straight for 200 meters, and then turn right. It's on the left.

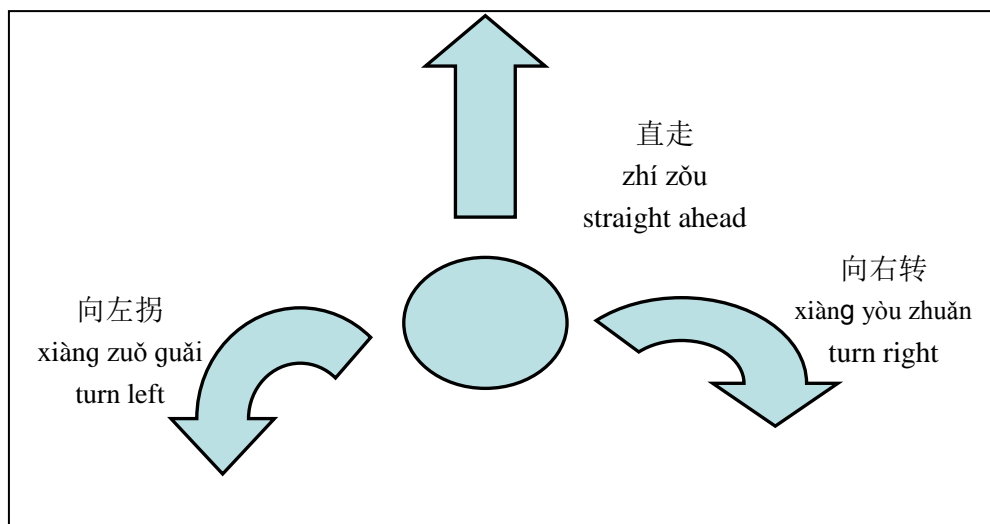
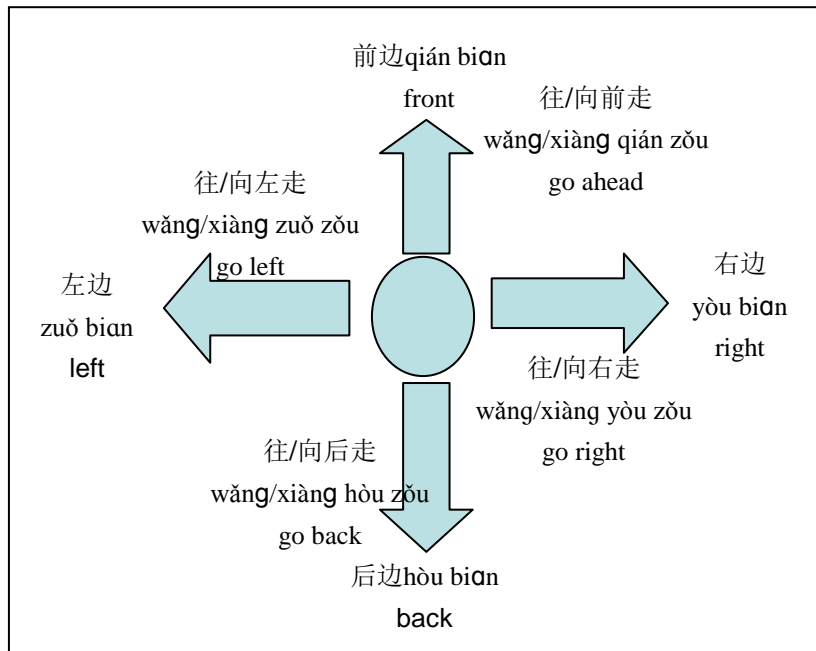
(3) ---邮局在哪儿? (Yóu jú zài nǎ ér ?)

---一直往前走, 在第二个路口左转就到了。

(Yì zhí wǎng qián zǒu , zài dì èr gè lù kǒu zuǒ zhuǎn jiù dào le .)

---Where is the post office?

---Straight ahead, then turn left at the second crossing.



3. 一共1250先令。

“数字 + the unit of the currency” can illustrate the price of the object. The measure word can be the specific currency, ex: 人民币/美元/欧元/先令/英镑/日元 /....

In chinese “块/元” and “毛/角” are most used measure words for price, “毛/角” means 0.1块/元.

“xxx多少钱?” is the way to ask the price.

E.g. (1) 红茶450先令, 咖啡800先令。(Hóng chá sì bǎi wǔ shí xiān lìng ,kā fēi bā bǎi xiān lìng .)

The black tea is 450 shilling, and the coffee is 800 shilling.

(2) ---咖啡多少钱? (Kā fēi duō shǎo qián ?)

---咖啡四块钱。(Kā fēi sì kuài qián .)

---How much for the coffee?

---Coffee is 4 kuai.

(3) ---啤酒多少钱? (Pí jiǔ duō shǎo qián ?)

--啤酒两块三毛钱。(Pí jiǔ liǎng kuài sān máo qián.)

--How much for the beer?

--Beer is 2.3 kuai.

练习 Exercises.

1. Read the following words or phrases, and translate them into English.

便宜_____ 木雕 _____ 红茶_____ 贵 _____
市场 _____ 大约 _____ 咖啡 _____ 价格_____
特色_____ 连锁超市_____ 不好意思 _____ 一直往前
走_____

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

不好意思 拐 首先 离 遍

1) 一直往前走, 在第二个路口左_____就到了。

2) _____, 请让一下。

3) 麦克, 咱们 _____教室还有多远?

4) 这篇课文太难了, 我得再背几 _____。

5) _____ 我们去马赛马拉, 然后再去纳瓦沙湖。

3. Complete the dialogue according to the picture.



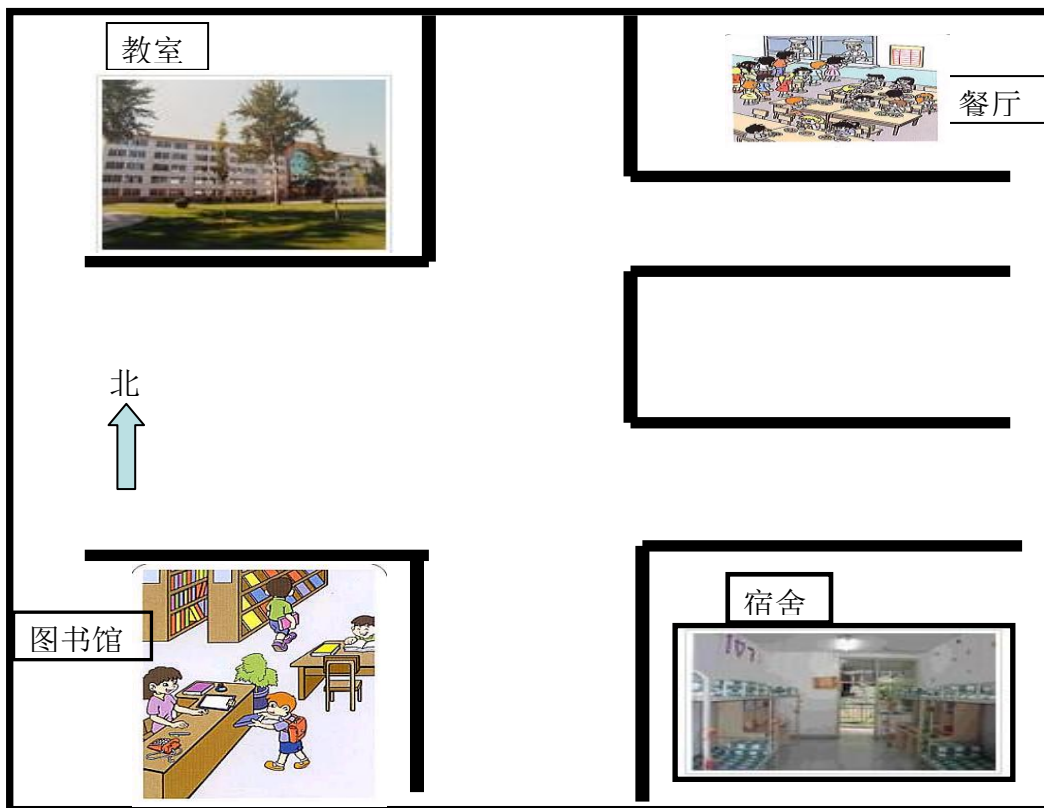
1) ----你下周六坐飞机去北京吗?

---- _____。



2) ----杨扬, 你怎么去学校?

---- _____。



3) ----图书馆在哪?

----图书馆在宿舍_____边。

----餐厅在宿舍西边吗?

----- _____。

4) ----麦克, 咱们去吃点东西吧。从教室怎么去餐厅?

----出门往左 _____, 在第一个路口 _____, 餐厅在马路 _____边。

----好的, 吃完饭我想去图书馆。从餐厅到图书馆怎么走?

4. Communicative skill.

Divide the students into two groups, one group act as the sellers, the other group as the customers. The customers should compare the prices of each commodity and bargain, then make the right choice. Use the following sentences to do the research.

- (1) 你这有 xxx 吗?
- (2) xxx 多少钱。/xxx 怎么卖?
- (3) xxx +number 块/元/毛/角。
- (4) 能便宜点吗?

commodity	苹果	面包
Shop A				
Shop B				
Shop C				
总计				

旅游小贴士 Lǚ yóu xiǎo tiē shì Travel tips



马赛市场

Mǎ sài shì chǎng

Masai Market

马赛市场位于首都内罗毕市区，是肯尼亚著名的旅游景点之一，许多外国游客来到肯尼亚都将马赛市场定为游玩的第一站。马赛市场于周末开放，在其中可以买到木雕、布料、首饰等各色工艺品。期间与卖家讨价还价的过程也是

其特色之一，讲价时双方各将自己希望的价格写在纸上，一来二往，最终确定价

格。马赛市场交通便利且富于非洲特色，是感受非洲文化以及购买纪念品的最佳场所。

Masai Market is in downtown of Nairobi with convenient traffic, where the tourists can experience African culture and buy souvenirs. Masai Market is usually opened during the weekends, where the tourists can buy various African handiworks, such as wood-carvings, cloth, jewelry and so on. The bargaining is another feature here: both the customers and sellers write their prices on a piece of paper in turn, until they get the satisfying price.

第十四单元 Unit 14 我们玩得很开心!

Wǒ men wán dé hěn kāi xīn !

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

人类	rén lèi	名	human beings
发源地	fā yuán dì	名	place of origin
必要	bì yào	形	necessary
标本	biāo běn	名	specimen
瞧	qiáo	动	to look; to see
化石	huà shí	名	fossil
距今	jù jīn		up to now
万	wàn	数	ten thousand
乌龟	wū guī	名	tortoise
打	dǎ	动	to call
喂	wèi	叹	hello
热气球	rè qì qiú	名	hot-air balloon
整	zhěng	形	whole
生日	shēng rì	名	birthday
祝	zhù	动	to wish
收到	shōu dào	动	to receive
礼物	lǐ wù	名	present
准备	zhǔn bèi	动	to prepare
身体	shēn tǐ	名	body; health

Proper names

元谋人	yuán móu rén	专有名词	Yuanmouensis
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第一课 Dialogue One

(In the museum)

Kariuki: Zhè ér jiù shì kěn ní yà guó jiā bó wù guǎn .

Kariuk: 这 儿 就 是 肯 尼 亚 国 家 博 物 馆。

Kariuki: Here is the Kenya National Museum.

Liú Jiànguó: Kěn ní yà shì rén lèi de fā yuán dì, hěn yǒu bì yào dào zhè lǐ kàn yi kàn .

刘建国: 肯尼亚是人类的发源地, 很有必要到这里看一看。

Liu Jianguo: Kenya is the origin of human beings, it's very necessary for us to pay a visit here.

Liú Bèi bèi: Yé ye , nǐ kàn , hǎo duō dòng wù ā!

刘贝贝: 爷爷, 你看, 好多动物啊!

Liu Beibei: Grandpa, look, there are so many animals!

Kariuki: Zhè xiē dōu shì dòng wù biāo běn, nǐ ké yǐ guò qù kàn kan.

这些 都是 动物 标本, 你 可以 过去 看看。

Kariuki: These are all the specimens of animals, you can have a close look.

Liú Bèi bèi: Mā ma, zhè tóu dà xiàng xiàng huó de yí yàng, wǒ hài pà.

刘贝贝: 妈妈, 这头大象 像 活的一样, 我害怕。

Liu Beibei: Mom, this elephant looks like alive, I am scared.

Wáng Yù : Bié pà, zhè xiē dōu shì biāo běn, zán men dào nà bian qiáo qiáo.

王玉: 别怕, 这些 都是 标本, 咱们 到 那边 瞧瞧。

Wang Yu: Don't be scared. These are all specimens, let's go to another side.

Kariuki: Dà jiā dōu lái kàn, zhè jiù shì zuì zǎo de rén lèi huà shí , jù jīn 350 wàn nián.

大家都来看, 这就是最早的人类化石, 距今 350 万 年。

Kariuki: Everybody, this is the earliest fossil of human which can date back to 3.5 million years ago.

Liú jié: Bǐ zhōng guó de yuán móu rén hái yào zǎo.

刘杰: 比 中国 的元谋人还要早。

Liu Jie: It is even earlier than the Yuanmouensis in China.

Kariuki: Èn . Nà bian hái yǒu wū guī, è yú hé shé. Zán men qù kàn kan ba.

嗯。 那边 还有 乌龟、鳄鱼 和 蛇。咱 们 去 看看 吧。

Kariuki: Yes. There are some tortoises, crocodiles and snakes over there, let's go.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(Yang Yang is calling her mother)

Yáng Yáng: Wèi , mā ma , wǒ shì yáng yáng.

杨扬: 喂 , 妈妈 , 我是 杨 扬。

Yang Yang: Hello, mom, this is Yang Yang.

Mā Mu: Yáng yáng, wán de zěn me yàng?

妈妈: 杨 扬, 玩 得怎 么 样?

Mom: Yang Yang, how is your travel?

Yáng Yáng: Hěn hǎo. Wǒ men qù le hěn duō dì fāng, wǒ wán de hěn kāi xīn .

杨扬: 很 好。我 们 去 了 很 多 地 方, 我 玩 得 很 开 心。

Wǒ hái zài mǎ sài mǎ lā guó jiā gōng yuán zuò le rè qì qiú .

我 还 在 马 赛 马 拉 国 家 公 园 坐 了 热 气 球。

Yang Yang: Great! We have been to many places, I really enjoyed myself. I have also taken the hot-air balloon at Masai Mara National Park.

Mā Mu: Shì ma? Gǎn jué zěn me yàng?

妈妈: 是 吗? 感 觉 怎 么 样?

Mom: Really? How dose it feel?

Yáng Yáng: Zài rè qì qiú shàng kě yǐ kàn dào zhěng gè mǎ sài mǎ lā, hái yǒu hěn duō dòng wù.

杨扬: 在 热 气 球 上 可 以 看 到 整 个 马 赛 马 拉, 还 有 很 多 动 物。

Fēi cháng piào liang.

非 常 漂 亮。

Yang Yang: We can get the full view of Masai Mara on the hot-air balloon, and also the animals. It was very beautiful.

Mā Mu: Nà tài hǎo le . duì le , jīn tiān shì nǐ de shēng rì, zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè .

妈 妈: 那 太 好 了。对 了, 今 天 是 你 的 生 日, 祝 你 生 日 快 乐。

Mom: That's great! And today is your birthday, happy birthday to you!

Yáng Yáng: Jīn tiān wǒ men qù pá shān le, zài shān dǐng shàng hé dà jiā yì qǐ guò de shēng rì.

杨扬: 今 天 我 们 去 爬 山 了, 在 山 顶 上 和 大 家 一 起 过 的 生 日。

Wǒ hái shōu dào le shēng rì lǐ wù.

我还收到了生日礼物。

Yang Yang: We climbed mountain today, and I celebrate birthday with others on the summit. I also received birthday presents.

Mā Mu: Wǒ men yě gěi nǐ zhǔn bèi le shēng rì lǐ wù.

妈妈: 我们也给你准备了生日礼物。

Mom: We also have prepared birthday present for you.

Yáng Yáng: Hǎo de. Nín gēn bà ba yào zhù yì shēn tǐ, guò jǐ tiān wǒ zài gěi nín dǎ diàn huà .

杨扬: 好的。您跟爸爸要注意身体, 过几天我再给您打电话。

Yang Yang: All right. Mom and dad, take care, I will call you later.

Mā Mu: Hǎo de, zài jiàn!

妈妈: 好的, 再见!

Mom: OK. Bye!

Yáng Yáng: Zài jiàn!

杨扬: 再见!

YangYang: Bye!

语法 Grammar

1. 很有必要到这里看一看。

“有必要 + verb” means to be necessary to do something. “很/十分/非常/...” can be used to emphasize the importance of the action.

E.g. (1) 这件事很重要, 我们有必要商量一下。

(Zhè jiàn shì hěn zhòng yào, wǒ men yǒu bì yào shāng liang yí xià.)

This is very important, it's necessary for us to have a discussion,

(2) 导游的话很重要, 大家有必要记一下。

(Dǎo yóu de huà hěn zhòng yào, dà jiā yǒu bì yào jì yí xià.)

What's the toue guide saying is very important, it's necessary for everyone to write it down.

The negative way of this kind of sentence is “没(有)必要 + verb”.

E.g. (1) 咱们走吧, 没(有)必要再等了。(Zán men zǒu ba , méi (yǒu) bì yào zài děng le.)

Let's go, there is no necessary for us to keep waiting.

(2) 就这样吧, 没(有)必要再说了。(Jiù zhè yàng ba , méi(yǒu)bì yào zài shuō le.)

That's all, there is no necessary for us to discuss it anymore.

2. 这头大象像活的一样。

“A 像 B 一样(+ similarity)” means that A shares some similarity with B. A can be noun or pronoun, B can be noun or adjective. The similarity follows “一样”.

E.g. (1) 花像假的一样。(Huā xiàng jiǎ de yí yàng.)

The flowers are like fake.

(2) 湖面像镜子一样。(Hú miàn xiàng jìng zi yí yàng.)

The lake is like a mirror.

(3) 贝贝像妈妈一样漂亮。(Bèi bèi xiàng mā ma yí yàng piào liang.)

Bei bei is as beautiful as her mother.

The negative way is “A 不像 B 那样/这样(+similarity)”, A is different from B.

E.g. (1) 我不像他那样聪明。(Wǒ bú xiàng tā nà yàng cōng míng.)

I am not as clever as him.

(2) 爷爷的身体不像年轻时那样好。

(Yé ye de shēn tǐ bú xiàng nián qīng shí nà yàng hǎo.)

Grandpa's health is not as good as when he was young.

3. 距今 350 万年。

“距...” can illustrate the specific time or distance from someplace/sometime.

E.g. (1) 中国的元谋人生活在距今 170 万年前。

(Zhōng guó de yuán móu rén shēng huó zài jù jīn 170 wàn nián qián.)

The Yuanmouensis in China lived in 1.7 million years from now.

(2) 距我回家还有七个月。(Jù wǒ huí jiā hái yǒu qī gè yuè.)

There are 7 month before I go home.

(3) 北京距上海 1250 公里。(Běi jīng jù shàng hǎi 1250 gōng lǐ.)

Beijing is 1250 miles away from Shanghai.

4. 喂

This means hello when Chinese people answer a phone call.

E.g. (1) ---喂, 你好! 请问你找谁? (Wèi, nǐ hǎo! Qǐng wèn nǐ zhǎo shuí?)

---您好! 我找杨扬。(Nín hǎo! Wǒ zhǎo yáng yáng.)

----请稍等。(Qǐng shāo děng.)

---Hello!Who would you like to speak to?

---Hello!Can I speak to Yang yang?

---Hold on a second please.

(2) ---喂, 您好! 请问高山在吗? (Wèi, nín hǎo !qǐng wèn gāo shān zài ma ?)

---我就是。您是哪位? (Wǒ jiù shì . Nín shì nǎ wèi ?)

---我是杨扬。(Wǒ shì yáng yáng.)

---Hello! Is Gao shan there?

--- This is Gao shan.Who is it?

---This is Yang yang.

(3) ---喂。你好! 请问是刘建国吗? (Wèi .Nǐ hǎo! Qǐng wèn shì liú jiàn guó ma?) ---对不起, 你打错了。(Dui bù qǐ , nǐ dǎ cuò le.)

---不好意思, 打扰了。再见! (Bù hǎo yì si, dá rǎo le. zài jiàn!)

---再见! (Zài jiàn!)

---Hello!Is that Liu jianguo speaking?

---Sorry,you have called the wrong number.

---Sorry,Bye!

---Bye!

5. 我玩得很开心。程度补语 the complement of degree

The complement of degree is following the predicate to complete the illustration of the degree or character of the action. The complement of degree is always adjective which should use “得” to link the complement and verb. The sentence pattern of this kind sentence is:

subject + verb + “得” + the complement of degree

E.g. (1) 我玩得很开心。(Wǒ wán de hěn kāi xīn.)

I have a very good time.

(2) 麦克汉语说得好极了。(Mài kè hàn yǔ shuō de hǎo jí le.)

Mike is good at speaking Chinese.

If the verb is followed both by the complement of degree and the object, the verb should be repeated after the object.

Subject + verb + object + verb + “得” + the complement of degree

E.g. (1) 你游泳游得好吗?(Nǐ yóu yǒng yóu de hǎo ma?)

Are you good at swimming?

(2) 扬扬学习学得很好。(Yáng yáng xué xí xué de hěn hǎo.)

Yang yang is good at studying.

The negative form of this kind sentence is :

Subject + verb + “得” + “不” + the complement of degree

E.g. (1) 小明汉语说得不太好。(Xiǎo míng hàn yǔ shuō de bú tài hǎo.)

Xiao ming is not very good at Chinese.

(2) 高山唱歌唱得不太好。(Gāo shān chàng gē chàng de bú tài hǎo.)

Gao shan is not very good at singing.

If the object is complicate or should be emphasized, the object can be put before the subject or the verb.

E.g. (1) 他早饭吃得很少。(Tā zǎo fàn chī de hěn shǎo.)

He ate a little breakfast.

(2) 昨晚他睡得很晚。(Zuó wǎn tā shuì de hěn wǎn.)

He stayed late last night.

(3) 对不起，你说的话我听得不是很清楚。

(Dui bù qǐ, nǐ shuō de huà wǒ tīng de bú shì hěn qīng chu.)

Excuse me, I didn't hear you very clearly.

6. 我们给你准备了生日礼物。

“给 + sb. + 准备 + sth” means to prepare sth for sb. The negative form is “没给 + sb. + 准备 + sth”.

E.g. (1) 我给大家准备了一首歌。(Wǒ gěi dà jiā zhǔn bèi le yì shǒu gē.)

I have prepared a song for everyone.

(2) 对不起，我们没准备节目。(Dui bù qǐ, wǒ men méi zhǔn bèi jié mù.)

Sorry, we didn't prepare any performance.

练习 Exercises.

1. Read the following words or phrases, and translate them into English.

博物馆 _____ 标本 _____ 万 _____ 乌

龟 _____

山顶 _____ 礼物 _____ 准备 _____ 热

气球 _____

打电话 _____ 注意身体 _____ 生日快乐 _____

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

喂 得 整个 必要 距

- 1) 已经六月了，_____你回国还有四个月。
- 2) _____班里，就他中文学得好。
- 3) _____，你好！请问你找谁？
- 4) 小明不如哥哥长 _____ 高。
- 5) 这事儿很紧急，我觉得有 _____去看看。

3. Complete the dialogues according.

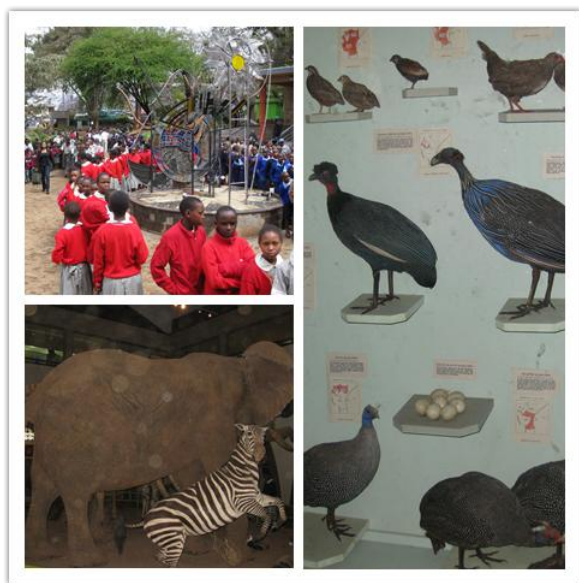
- 1) ----这是我给你准备的生日礼物。祝你_____！
-----谢谢！
- 2) ---- _____？
---麦克现在不在家，你待会儿再打吧。
- 3) ----你的鞋跟高山的一样大吗？
----不，_____。
- 4) ---- _____？
----不，我游泳游得不好。

4. Communicative skill.

Dividing the students into groups, every group has 3 students. A calls B and ask

B to leave a message to C.

旅游小贴士 Lǚ yóu xiǎo tiē shì Travel tips



肯尼亚国家博物馆

Kenya National Museum

肯尼亚国家博物馆位于内罗毕市中心，是非洲最为著名的博物馆之一。肯尼亚国家博物馆始建于1910年，有近百年的历史，并于2008年改建后重新开放，每年都有近3万名游客来此参观。博物馆以自然、人文以及历史方面的展品最为有名，馆内陈列着各类动物标本、地图、绘

画作品等，尤其以非洲境内发现的各时期人类古化石最为著名。馆中珍藏着人类最早的人类化石，距今约350万年。肯尼亚国家博物馆作为各国人民了解非洲、了解肯尼亚的窗口，是肯尼亚之旅中重要的一站。

Kenya National Museum is located in downtown of Nairobi, which is one of the most famous museums in Africa. Kenya National Museum was first built in 1910 with a history of one hundred years. The museum was rebuilt in 2008 and reopened, which attracts over 30 thousand tourists every year. The museum is famous for the exhibits in nature, culture and history, and there are many specimens of animals, maps, paintings and so on, among which the most famous ones are the fossils of the human in different periods discovered in Africa. The museum collects the earliest fossil of human being dating back to 3.5 million years ago. Kenya National Museum is an important way to know African and Kenyan culture, and also makes it an important stop during your tour in Kenya.

第十五单元 Unit 15 烤肉是我们这里的特色。

Kǎoròu shì wǒmen zhèlǐ de tèsè .

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

烤肉	kǎo ròu	名	roast meat
送	sòng	动	to deliver
表演	biǎo yǎn	名	performance
开始	kāi shǐ	动	to start
结束	jié shù	动	to finish
演员	yǎn yuán	名	performer
舞蹈	wú dǎo	名	dance
十分	shí fēn	副	extremely
精彩	jīng cǎi	形	splendid
亲爱的	qīn ài de	形	dear
好久不见	hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn		long time no see
选择	xuǎn zé	名	choice
景点	jǐng diǎn	名	place of interest
比如	bǐ rú	介	such as
自然	zì rán	名	nature
风光	fēng guāng	名	scenery
另外	lìng wài	介	besides
食物	shí wù	名	food
传统	chuán tǒng	形	traditional
普遍	pǔ biàn	形	general
硬	yìng	形	hard; tough
美味	měi wèi	形	delicious
尝试	cháng shì	动	to attempt
自己	zì jǐ	名	oneself
感受	gǎn shòu	名	feelling
希望	xī wàng	动	to wish

帮助	bāng zhù	动	to help
期待	qī dài	动	to look forward to
健康	jiàn kāng	形	healthy
万事如意!	wàn shì rú yì		May all go well with you!

Proper names

非洲	fēi zhōu	名	Africa
牛肉	niú ròu	名	beef
猪肉	zhū ròu	名	pork
羊肉	yáng ròu	名	mutton
鸵鸟	tuó niǎo	名	ostrich
汉堡	hàn bǎo	名	hamburger
玉米	yù mǐ	名	maize
豆子	dòu zi	名	beans

第一课 Dialogue One

(In Safari Park Hotel)

Mài Kè: Nín hǎo, wǒ jiào mài kè. Qǐng wèn nín xiǎng chī diǎn shénme ?

麦克: 您好, 我叫 麦克。请问 您 想 吃点 什么?

Mike: Hello, I'm Mike. What do you like to eat, please?

Liú Jié: Nǐmen zhèr yǒu shénme tè sè ?

刘杰: 你们 这 儿 有 什么 特色?

Liu Jie: What kind of special cuisine do you have here?

Mài Kè: Kǎoròu shì wǒmen zhèlǐ de tè sè. Zhè shì niúròu , nà shì zhūròu,

麦克: 烤肉 是 我们 这 里 的 特色。这 是 牛肉, 那 是猪肉,

zhèr hái yǒu yáng ròu, è yú ròu gēn tuóniǎo ròu.

这 儿 还 有 羊 肉、 鳄 鱼 肉 跟 鸵 鸟 肉。

Mike: Roasted meat. This is beef, that is pork. And mutton, crocodile meat and ostrich meat.

Wáng Yù: Wǒ xiǎng yào niúròu, yáng ròu gēn è yú ròu.

王玉：我 想 要 牛 肉、羊 肉 跟 鳄 鱼 肉。

Wang Yu: I'd like to have beef, mutton and crocodile meat.

刘杰：除 了 猪 肉 外 我 都 要。

LiuJie: I want all except pork.

麦克：好 的，请 稍 等。

Mike: OK. Wait for a moment.

Mike: OK. Wait for a moment.

王玉：我 听 说 这 里 的 表 演 很 有 名。表 演 几 点 开 始？

王玉：我听说 这里的 表演 很 有名。表演 几点 开始？

Wang Yu: I heard that the performance here is very famous. When will the show start?

麦克：表 演 从 九 点 开 始 到 十 点 结 束。

麦克：表演从 九点 开始 到 十点 结束。

Yǎnyuán huì biáoyǎn kěnníyà de tè sè wú dǎo , shí fēn jīng cǎi .

演员会表演肯尼亚的 特色舞 蹈， 十分 精彩。

Mike: The show is from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock. The dancer will perform African dance, it is splendid.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(Chen Qian is writing an e-mail to her friend Shan ni)

Qīn ài de Xú shānnī :

亲爱的徐姗妮：

Nihǎo! Háojiǔ bújiàn, yìqiè ké hǎo ?

你 好！好 久 不 见，一 切 可 好？

Shàngcì nǐ shuō xiǎng lái fēizhōu lǚyóu, wǒ juéde kěnníyà shì yí gè fēicháng hǎo

上 次 你 说 想 来 非 洲 旅 游，我 觉 得 肯 尼 亚 是 一 个 非 常 好

de xuǎnzé. Wǒ xiànzài zhèngzài kěnníyà lǚxíng, zhèlǐ yǒu hěnduō jǐngdiǎn, bǐrú mǎsài
的 选 择。我 现 在 正 在 肯 尼 亚 旅 行，这 里 有 很 多 景 点，比 如 马 赛
mǎlā guójiā gōngyuán , nàkùlǔ hú hái yǒu dōngfēidàliègǔ dēngdēng . Zhèlǐ bùjǐn yǒu

马 拉 国家 公园、纳 库 鲁 湖 还 有 东 非 大 裂 谷 等 等。这 里 不 仅 有
chéngqúndòngwù, érqiě háiyǒu yōuměi de zìrán fēngguāng. Língwài zhèlǐ de shíwù
成 群 的 动 物，而 且 还 有 优 美 的 自 然 风 光。另 外 这 里 的 食 物
yě hěnyǒu tèsè. Chūle xīshì de kǎoròu, hànǎo yǐwài , háiyǒu kěnníyà de chuántǒng
也 很 有 特 色。除 了 西 式 的 烤 肉、汉 堡 以 外，还 有 肯 尼 亚 的 传 统
shíwù. Zhèlǐ zuì pǔbiāndeyìzhǒngchuántǒngshíwùjiào Ugali, ā yóudiánr yìng, dànshì
食 物。这 里 最 普 遍 的 一 种 传 统 食 物 叫 Ugali，它 有 点 儿 硬，但 是
chī qǐlái hěn měiwèi. Língwài háiyǒu yì zhǒng jiào Githeri, shì yòng yùmǐ gēn dòuzi
吃 起 来 很 美 味，另 外 还 有 一 种 叫 Githeri，是 用 玉 米 跟 豆 子
zuò de .Wǒ hěn xǐhuan chī Githeri , huíqù wǒ yě xiǎng chángshì zìjǐ zuòzuò.
做 的。我 很 喜 欢 吃 Githeri，回 去 我 也 想 尝 试 自 己 做 做。

Zhèshì wǒ zài kěnníyà lǚxíng de yìdiánr gǎn hòu, xī àng duì nǐ yǒu bāng hù.

这 是 我 在 肯 尼 亚 旅 行 的 一 点 儿 感 受，希 望 对 你 有 帮 助。

Zàiguò jǐtiān wǒzài kěnníyà de lǚxíngjiùyàojiéshùle, qīdāizhèhēnguài yǔnǐ xiāng jiàn.
再 过 几 天 我 在 肯 尼 亚 的 旅 行 就 要 结 束 了，期 待 着 很 快 与 你 相 见。

Zhù shēntǐ jiànkāng, wànshì rúyì!

祝 身 体 健 康，万 事 如 意！

Nǐ de péngyou Chén Qiàn

你 的 朋 友 陈 倩

2012 nián 6 yuè 7 rì

2012 年 6 月 7 日

Dear Xu Shanni:

Hello! It's been a long time since we met last time. How is everything?

You have told me that you want to come to Africa for a trip, I think Kenya is a good choice. I am travelling in Kenya now, there are many places of interest here, such as Masai Mara National Park, Lake Nakuru, the Great Rift Valley and so on. There are not only herds of animals here, but also beautiful natural scenery. And the food is here is also very special. Apart from the roasted meat and hamburger of

western style, the traditional Kenyan food is also very delicious. The staple food here is Ugali, which is a little hard, but it tastes good. Another one is called Githeri, which is made of maize and beans. I like Githeri, and I'd like to try to cook it when I come back. This is my personal experience during the trip. I hope it'll be of some help for you. My trip here will end in a few days, and I'm looking forward to meeting you soon.

I wish you good health and may all go well with you!

Your friend

Chen qian

7th June, 2012

语法 Grammar

1. 我想要牛肉、羊肉跟鳄鱼肉。

“跟” has the same meaning with “和”, means with or and.

E.g. (1) 我想要苹果、香蕉跟芒果。(Wǒ xiǎng yào píng guǒ, xiāng jiāo gēn máng guǒ.)

I want apple, banana and mango.

(2) 我跟麦克是同学。(Wǒ gēn mài kè shì tóng xué .)

Mike is my classmate.

2. 表演从九点开始到十点结束。

“从 A 到 B” means from A to B. It can indicate the distance between two places or time intervals. If the starting point need not to be emphasized, “从” can be omitted.

E.g. (1) 北京到上海坐火车要多久?(Běi jīng dào shàng hǎi zuò huǒ chē yào duō jiǔ?)

How long will it take from Beijing to Shanghai?

(2) 从我家到教室有两公里。(Cóng wǒ jiā dào jiào shì yǒu liǎng gōng lǐ.)

There are 2 miles from my home to classroom.

(3) 演讲七点开始到八点结束。(Yán jiǎng qī diǎn kāi shǐ dào bā diǎn jié shù.)

The lecture will start at 7 o'clock and end at 8 o'clock.

3. 十分精彩。

“十分+adj” is an adverb of degree ,means extremely.

E.g. (1) 今天的表演十分成功。(Jīn tiān de biǎo yǎn shí fēn chéng gōng.)

The performance today is very successful.

(2) 这部电影十分无聊。(Zhè bù diàn yǐng shí fēn wú liáo.)

This movie is very boring.

4. 这里不仅有成群的动物，而且还有优美的自然风光。

“不仅...,而且...” means not only..., but also...

E.g. (1) 这里的汉堡不仅好吃而且不贵。(Zhè lǐ de hàn bǎo bù jǐn hǎo chī ér qiě bù guì.)

The hamburger here is not only delicious but also cheap.

(2) 小明不仅学习好，而且十分善良。

(Xiǎo míng bù jǐn xué xí hǎo,ér qiě shí fēn shàn liáng.)

Xiao ming is not only good at studying but also a very kind kid.

5.除了猪肉外我都要。

“除了...(外/以外/之外),...都...” means except.

E.g. (1) 除了红色的都是白色的。(Chú le hóng sè de dōu shì bái sè de.)

It's all white except red.

(2) 除了我以外都会说中文。(Chú le wǒ yǐwài dōu huìshuō zhōngwén.)

Except me, all the others can speak Chinese.

(3) 除了刘建国以外，我们都去坐了船。

(Chú le liú jiàn guó yǐ wài , wǒ men dōu qù zuò le chuán.)

Except Liu Jianguo, all of us took ship.

6. Githeri 是用玉米跟豆子做的。

“用...做的” means to be made of....

E.g. (1) 馒头是用面做的。(Mán tou shì yòng miàn zuò de.)

Mantu is made of flour.

(2) 这个球是用玻璃做的。(Zhè ge qiú shì yòng bō li zuò de.)

This ball is made of glass.

7. how to write a letter in Chinese. 中国的写信格式。

亲爱的/敬爱的/尊敬的 xx:

你好!/您好!

XXXXX.....

祝身体健康! /万事如意! /工作顺利! /.....

此致!

敬礼!

朋友/学生/女儿/... 名字

xx 年 xx 月 xx 日

练习 Exercises.

1. Read the following words or phrases, and translate them into English.

烤肉 _____ 表演 _____ 开始 _____ 舞蹈 _____

演员 _____ 精彩 _____ 非洲 _____ 优美 _____

传统 _____ 尝试 _____ 希望 _____ 帮助 _____

好久不见 _____ 万事如意 _____ 身体健康 _____

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

除了 不仅...而且.... 十分 另外 从...到....

- 1) 长城总长大约 6000 千米, _____ 壮观。
- 2) 我们家 _____ 我之外, 妹妹也爱喝牛奶。
- 3) 肯尼亚 _____ 风景优美, _____ 气候宜人。
- 4) 饭菜在桌子上, _____ 锅里还有粥。
- 5) _____ 我家 _____ 公司开车要半个小时。

3. Complete the dialogues according.

- 1) ---除了你之外, 你们班还有几个中国人?
---- _____, 还有三个中国人。
- 2) --- _____ ?
---- Githeri 是用玉米跟豆子做的。
- 3) --- _____ ?

---我们这儿的特色是火锅。

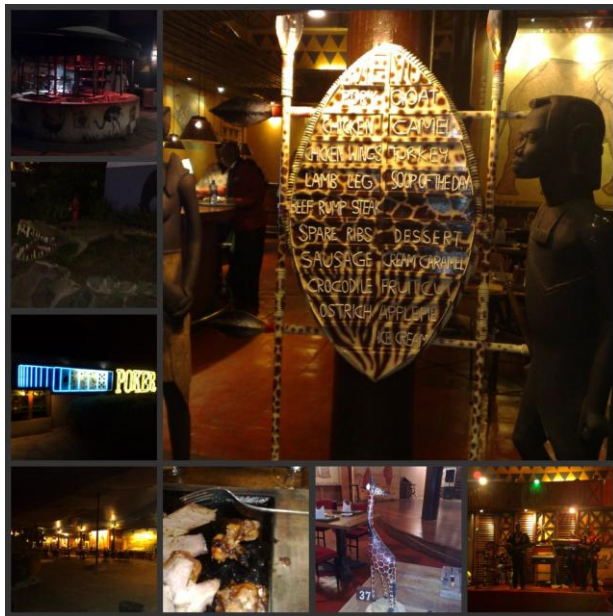
4) --- 莉莉怎么样？

---莉莉不仅长得漂亮，_____。

4. Communicative skill

Assume that you are Chen Qian's friend Xu Shanni, write a letter to give her a reply.

旅游小贴士 Lǚ yóu xiǎo tiē shì Travel tips



Safari Park Hotel

Safari park hotel 位于内罗毕城郊锡卡路上，距市区约 15 分钟车程。Safari park hotel 占地约 50 英亩，是内罗毕最为著名的度假酒店。酒店设施齐全，服务周到，客房装饰精美，极具非洲特色。餐饮娱乐多种多样，各色烤肉更是那里的特色，猪肉、牛肉、鳄鱼肉、鸵鸟肉等一应俱全。此外，还有著名的

的舞蹈团进行歌舞、杂技表演，十分精彩。

Safari park hotel wèi yú nèi luó bì chéng jiāo xī kǎ lù shang , jù shì qū yuē fēn zhōng chē chéng 。 zhàn dì yuē yīng mǔ , shì nèi luó bì zuì wéi zhù míng de dù jiǎ jiǔ diàn 。 jiǔ diàn shè shī qí quán , fú wù zhōu dào , kè fáng zhuāng shì jīng měi , jí jù fēi zhōu tè sè 。 cān yǐn yú lè duō zhǒng duō yàng , gè sè kǎo ròu gèng shì nà lǐ de tè sè , zhū ròu 、 niú ròu 、 è yú ròu 、 tuó niǎo ròu děng yì yīng jù quán 。 cǐ wài , hái yǒu zhù míng de wú dǎo tuán jìn xíng gē wǔ 、 zá jì biǎo yǎn , shí fēn jīng cǎi 。

Safari park hotel is in the suburb of Nairobi on the Think road about 15 minutes by car. Safari park hotel covers about 50 acres, and it's one of the most famous hotels for vocation. The hotel offers complete facilities and considerate services, the decoration of the rooms are elegant and full of African feature. There are various kinds of cuisine

and entertainments here, especially the roast, such as pork, beef, crocodile and ostrich. Furthermore, famous dance groups will also offer a splendid show for you, including dance, singing and acrobatics.

第十六单元 Unit 16 您做什么工作？

Nín zuò shén me gōng zuò ?

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

别墅	bié shù	名	villa
区	qū	名	zone
当地的	dāng dì de	形	local
商人	shāng rén	名	merchant; businessman
外国人	wài guó rén	名	foreigner
方便	fāng biàn	形	convenient
生意	shēng yi	名	business
经商	jīng shāng	动	to do business
国际	guó jì	名	international
贸易	mào yì	名	trade
专业	zhuān yè	名	major
管理	guǎn lǐ	名	management
普通	pǔ tōng	形	ordinary
户	hù	量	measure word
主人	zhǔ rén	名	master
妻子	qī zi	名	wife
孩子	hái zi	名	child
儿子	ér zi	名	son
女儿	nǚ ér	名	daughter
教	jiāo	动	to teach
汉语	hàn yǔ	名	Chinese Language
一样	yí yàng	形	same
苦	kǔ	形	bitter
牛奶	niú nǎi	名	milk
糖	táng	名	sugar
品尝	pǐn cháng	动	to taste

Proper names

医生	yī sheng	名	doctor
工程师	gōng chéng shī	名	engineer
初中	chū zhōng	名	junior middle school
地理	dì lǐ	名	geography
高中	gāo zhōng	名	senior high school
数学	shù xué	名	mathematics
大学	dà xué	名	university

第一课 Dialogue One

(At the villa zone)

Yáng Yáng: Zhèshì nǎlǐ? Hǎo piàoliang ā.

杨扬: 这是哪里? 好漂亮啊。

Yang Yang: Where is it? So beautiful!

Kariuki: Zhèlǐ shì biéshù qū, hěnduō dāngdì de shāng rén gēn wàiguó rén zhù zài

Kariuki: 这里是别墅区, 很多当地的商人跟外国人住在

zhèlǐ. Jīntiān shàngwǔ wǒmen cānguān zhèlǐ .

这里。今天上午我们参观这里。

Kariuki: It is the villa zone here. There are many local businessmen and foreigners

living here, very convinient. We will visit here this moring.

Liú Jié: Chén qiàn, nǐ yě shì zuò shēngyì de ba?

刘杰: 陈倩, 你也是做生意的吧?

Liu Jie: Chen Qian, you are also doing business, right?

Chén Qiàn: Shì de, wǒ gēn wǒ xiānsheng yì qǐ jīngshāng, zhǔyào shì guójià mào yì.

陈倩: 是的, 我跟我先生一起经商, 主要是国际贸易。

Liú xiānsheng, nín zuò shénme gōngzuò?

刘先生, 您做什么工作?

Chen Qian: Yes, I'm doing business together with my husband now, mostly

international business. Mr.Liu, what about you?

Liú Bèibèi: Wǒ bàba shì yīsheng, wǒ mā ma shì lǎoshī. Wǒ yéye yǐ qián shì

gōngchéngshī .

刘贝贝：我爸爸是医生，我妈妈是老师。我爷爷以前是工程师。

Liu Beibei: My dad is a doctor, my mom is a teacher. My grandpa was an engineer.

Yáng Yáng: Wǒ māma yě shì lǎoshī , tā jiāo chūzhōng dìlǐ . Wáng lǎoshī , nín ne?

杨扬：我妈妈也是老师，她教初中地理。王老师，您呢？

Yang Yang: My mother is also a teacher, she teaches geography in a junior middle school. What about you, Ms.Wang?

Wáng Yù: Wǒ jiāo gāozhōng shùxué. Yáng yáng, nǐ dàxué xué shénme zhuānyè?

王玉：我教高中数学。杨扬，你大学学什么专业？

Wang Yu: I teach math in a senior middle school. Yang Yang, what is your major at college?

Yáng Yáng:Wǒ de zhuānyè shì lǚyóu guǎnlǐ. Gāo shān, nǐ de zhuānyè yě shì lǚyóu guǎn lǐ ba?

杨扬：我的专业是旅游管理。高山，你的专业也是旅游管理吧？

Yang Yang: My major is tourism management. Gao Shan, your major is also tourism management, right?

Gāo Shān: Shì de. Liú dàyé , nín juéde zhèlǐ zěnmeyàng?

高山：是的。刘大爷，您觉得这里怎么样？

Gao Shan: Yes. Grandpa Liu, how do you like here?

Liú Jiànguó: Suīrán biéshù qū hěn piàoliang , dànshì wǒ gèng xiǎng qù pǔtōng rén jia lǐ kànkàn.

刘建国：虽然别墅区很漂亮，但是我更想去普通人家里看看。

Liu Jianguo: Although the villa zone is very beautiful, I'd like to visit the ordinary people in Kenya.

Kariuki: Cānguān wán biéshù qū,wǒmen huì dào yí hù pǔtōng rén jia lǐ zuòkè.

Kariuki: 参观完别墅区，我们会到一户普通人家里做客。

Kariuki: After we finish the visit here, we will pay a visit to an ordinary family.

第二课 Dialogue Two

(At Peter's home)

Gāo Shān: Wǒ lái jièshào yíxià, zhè wèi shì zhè jiā de zhǔrén bǐ dé.

高山：我来介绍一下，这位是这家的主人彼得。

Bǐ dé céngjīng qù guò zhōngguó.

彼得 曾经 去过 中国。

Gao Shan: Let me introduce, this is the host of this family Peter. Peter has been to China before.

Bǐ Dé: Nǐmen hǎo, wǒ shì bǐ dé! Zhèshì wǒ de qīzi, tā jiào láo lā .

彼得：你们好，我是彼得！这是我的妻子，她叫劳拉。

Wǒ yǒu liǎnggè hái zi, érzi jiào zhānmǔsī, nǚér jiào lì lì. Huānyíng dàjiā !

我有两个孩子，儿子叫詹姆斯，女儿叫莉莉。欢迎大家！

Peter: Hello everyone, I'm Peter! This is my wife Laura. I have two children, my son is James, and my daughter is Lily. Welcome!

Liú Jié : Bǐ dé, nǐ xiànzài zuò shénme gōngzuò?

刘杰：彼得，你现在做什么工作？

Liu Jie: Peter, may I ask what your job is?

BǐDé: Wǒ xiànzài zài yì suǒ zhōngxué jiāo hànyǔ. Qǐng hēchá, zhèshì kěnníyà chá.

彼得：我现在在一所中学教汉语。请喝茶，这是肯尼亚茶。

Peter: I am teaching Chinese in a junior middle school. Please have some Kenyan tea.

Liú Jiànguó: Kěnníyà chá gēn zhōngguó chá hěn bù yíyàng.

刘建国：肯尼亚茶跟中国茶很不一样。

Bǐ dé , nǐ hē guò zhōng guó chá ma?

彼得，你喝过中国茶吗？

Liu Jianguo: Kenyan tea is much different from Chinese tea. Peter, have you tasted Chinese tea before?

Bǐ Dé: Wǒ hē guò zhōngguó chá, zhōngguó chá yǒu xiē kǔ, méiyǒu niú nǎi hé táng.

彼得：我喝过中国茶，中国茶有些苦，没有牛奶和糖。

Dàn shì wǒ hěn xǐ huan hē zhōng guó chá.

但是我很喜欢喝中国茶。

Peter: I have tasted Chinese tea, it's a little bitter without milk and sugar. But I like

Chinese tea.

Lǐ Jiànguó: Shìde , hē chá duì shēntǐ hǎo.

刘建国：是的，喝茶对身体好。

Liu Jianguo: That's right. Chinese tea is good for health.

Bǐ Dé: Zhèshì kěnníyà de chuántǒng shípǐn,Samosa,Ugali hé Mandazi .

彼得：这是肯尼亚的 传统食品， Samosa, Ugali 和 Mandazi.

Huān yíng pǐn cháng.

欢迎品尝。

Peter: These are Kenyan traditional food, Samosa, Ugali and Mandazi. Help yourselves.

Chén Qiàn: Zhēn hǎochī, xièxiè!

陈倩：真好吃，谢谢！

Chen Qian: It's really delicious, thank you!

语法 Grammar

1. 你/您做什么工作？

The way to ask others' professions is “你/您做什么工作？”. The answer should be “我是 + profession.”

E.g. ---你做什么工作？(Nǐ zuò shén me gōng zuò?)

----我是（一名）教师/工人/学生/司机/导游/...

(Wǒ shì (yì míng) jiào shī gōng rén xué sheng sī jī dǎo yóu ...)

---I am (a) teacher/worker/student/driver/tour guide/...

2. 虽然别墅区很漂亮，但是我更想去普通人家里看看。

Though the villa zone is very beautiful, I would rather pay a visit to an ordinary family.

“虽然...,但是...” means “although...,...” or “...,but...”. At the first clause, “虽然” can be put either before or after the subject.

E.g. (1) 今天虽然有雨，但是天气很热。(Jīn tiān suī rán yǒu yǔ , dàn shì tiān qì hěn rè.)

Although it'll rain today, it still very hot.

(2) 汉语虽然很难，但是我还是要好好学。

(Hàn yǔ suī rán hěn nán , dàn shì wǒ hái shì yào hǎo hào xué.)

Although Chinese is very difficult, I will work hard.

In this sentence pattern sometimes “虽然” can be omitted.

E.g. (1) 我见过他，但是我不知道他的名字。

(Wǒ jiàn guò tā , dàn shì wǒ bù zhī dào tā de míng zi.)

Although I have met him before, I didn't know his name.

(2) 我很想和你一起去，但是我一会儿要上课。

(Wǒ hěn xiàng hé nǐ yì qǐ qù , dàn shì wǒ yí huì ér yào shàng kè.)

Although I'd like to go with you, I have class later.

3.参观完别墅区，我们会到一户普通人家里做客。

结果补语 the complement of result

the complement of result illustrates the result of an action. the complement of result can be a verb or an adjective. There should be no element between the verb and the complement of result.

E.g. (1) 工作都做完了。(Gōng zuò dōu zuò wán liǎo.)

The work are all done.

(2) 刘杰把头发剪短了。(Liú jié bǎ tóu fa jiǎn duǎn le.)

Liu jie has cut his hair.

The negative form of this kind sentences is “没(有)”.

E.g. (1) 我还没吃完饭呢。(Wǒ hái méi chī wán fàn ne.)

I didn't finish eating now.

(2) 对不起，我没有做完作业。(Duì bù qǐ , wǒ méi yǒu zuò wán zuò yè.)

Sorry, I didn't finish my homework.

The affirmative-negative question form with the complement of result is “..... 没有?”

E.g. (1) 你听明白没有? (Nǐ tīng míng bai méi yǒu?)

Do you understand?

(2) 你给妈妈打电话了没有? (Nǐ gěi mā ma dǎ diàn huà le méi yǒu?)

Have you called your mother?

4. 我现在在一所中学教汉语。

Subject + 时间状语 adverbial phrase of time + 地点状语 adverbial phrase of place + verbal phrase

Adverbial phrase of time or place is placed between subject and verbal phrase. When both of them are in one sentence adverbial phrase of time should be before adverbial phrase of place.

E.g. (1) 我下个月在孔子学院学中文。(Wǒ xià gè yuè zài kǒng zǐ xué yuàn xué zhōng wén.) I will learn Chinese at Confucius Institute next month.

(2) 我昨天在博物馆参观。(Wǒ zuó tiān zài bó wù guǎn cān guān.)

I visited museum yesterday.

练习 Exercises.

1. Read the following words or phrases, and translate them into English.

别墅 _____ 商人 _____ 外国人 _____ 经商
方便 _____ 参观 _____ 大学 _____ 专业
儿子 _____ 苦 _____ 糖 _____ 介绍
欢迎品尝 _____ 旅游管理 _____ 国际贸易 _____

2. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

完 但是 过 主要 跟

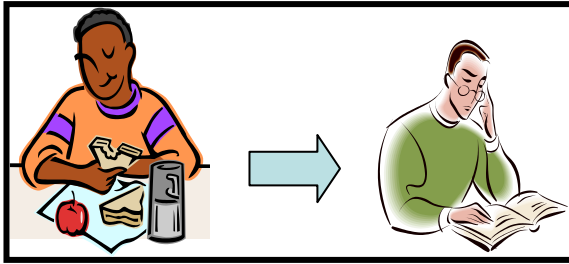
- 1) 这些花 _____ 假的一样。
- 2) 妈妈喜欢跳舞，_____ 跳得不太好。
- 3) 这部电影我上个月看_____了，今天我就不去了。
- 4) 你的工作很简单，_____ 是帮助莉莉辅导功课。
- 5) 吃 _____ 饭再学习。

3. Complete the dialogues.



1) ----杨扬现在在干什么？

-----。



2) ---麦克，你吃完饭后要去干什么？



3) --- _____ ?
 ---- 我男朋友是飞行员。

4) ----你明天会来吗？

---- 虽然 _____ ， _____ 。

5. 你爸爸/妈妈做什么工作？

Working in pairs, A guesses B's father's or mother's profession. A can ask questions like “你爸爸是在公司工作吗？”/“你妈妈不是在室外工作，对吗？”，B can only say yes or no, until A gets the right answer.

旅游小贴士 Lǚ yóu xiǎo tiē shì Travel tips



肯尼亚传统食物 Kěn ní yà chuán tǒng shí wù Kenyan Traditional Food

与中国不同，肯尼亚人民以玉米、土豆以及豆子为主食。肯尼亚当地传统美食很多，最为流行的当属“Ugali”，它是将玉米面加入煮沸的水中制成的，是当地最为重要的主食之一。另外“Mukimo”也是极其流行的食物，它是用豆子、玉米和土豆做的类似泥状的食品，味道清新。“Nyama Choma”是最为流行的菜肴之一，其实就是烤肉的意思。烤肉也是当地的特色食品之一，与蔬菜以及“Ugali”一起食用十分美味。多种多样的肯尼亚美食，肯定可以让你大饱口福。

Different from Chinese food, the staple food of Kenyan people is maize, potatoes and beans. Kenya has many traditional foods, the most popular one is called “Ugali”, which is made by adding maize flour into boiling water, is one of the most important foods in Kenya. Apart from it, “mukimo” is also an important food here, it’s like mud which is made of beans, maize and potatoes, which tastes sweet. “Nyama Choma” is one of the most popular dishes in Kenya , it is roast meat. The roast meat is also another characteristic food here, it is always eaten with vegetable and “Ugali”, which makes it more delicious. Absolutely you will enjoy the various delicacies in Kenya.

第十七单元 Unit 17 我头有点儿晕。

Wǒ tóu yǒu diǎnr yūn.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

遮阳帽	zhē yáng mào	名	topee
以防	yǐ fáng		in case
中暑	zhòng shǔ	名	sunstroke
着凉	zháo liáng		to catch a cold
晕	yūn	形	dizzy
阴凉处	yīn liáng chù	名	shadow
避	bì	动	to keep away from
抹	mǒ	动	to apply
着急	zháo jí		get worried
腹泻	fù xiè	名	diarrhea
哎哟	āi you	语气	whoops
背	bēi	动	to carry on the back
检查	jiǎn chá	动	to examine
输液	shū yè	名	transfusion
谢天谢地	xiè tiān xiè dì		thank god/dess

Proper names

清凉油	qīng liáng yóu	名	medicated oil
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第一课 Dialogue One

Wáng Yù: Jīn tiān tiān qì zhēn rè ā!

王玉: 今天 天气 真热 啊!

Wang Yu: Today it is really hot!

Kariuki: Dà jiā dài shàng zhē yáng mào, dō hē shuǐ, yǐ fáng zhòng shǔ. Kěn ní yà záo wǎn lěng, zhōng wǔ rè, xiǎo xīn zháo liáng.

Kariuki: 大家带上遮阳帽, 多喝水, 以防中暑。肯尼亚早晚冷, 中午热, 小心着凉。

Kariuki: Everybody brings the sunhat and drinks a lot of water in case of sunstroke.

In Kenya, it's cold in the morning and evening, but hot at the noon. Be careful and don't catch a cold.

Yáng Yáng: Bèi bèi, nǐ zěn me le?

杨扬: 贝贝, 你怎么了?

YangYang: Beibei, what's the matter?

Bèi Bèi: Wǒ tóu yǒu diǎnr yūn.

贝贝: 我头 有点儿 晕。

BeiBei: I feel a little dizzy .

Wáng Yù: Kěn dìng shì zhòng shǔ le, kuài dào yīn liáng chù bì bì ba.

王玉: 肯定是中暑了, 快到阴凉处避避吧。

WangYu: She must have got the sunstroke, go to the shadow to keep away from the sunshine.

Líu Jié: Gǎn jǐn mǒ diǎn qīng liáng yóu, zài hē diǎnr shuǐ.

刘杰: 赶紧抹点 清凉油, 再喝点儿水。

LiuJie: Apply some medicated oil immediately and drink more water.

Gāo Shān: Dà jiā bú yào zhāo jí, bèi bèi, nǐ hǎo diǎnr le ma?

高山: 大家 不要 着急, 贝贝, 你好点儿了吗?

GaoShan: Don't worry. Beibei, Are you feeling a little better?

Wáng Yù: Bèi bèi, xiàn zài hǎo diǎnr le ma, tóu hái yūn ma?

王玉: 贝贝, 现在好点了吗, 头还晕吗?

WangYu: Beibei, do you feel a little better now? Do you still feel dizzy?

Bèi Bèi: Wǒ bǐ gāng cái hǎo duō le.

贝贝: 我比刚才好多了。

BeiBei: I feel much better now.

第二课 Dialogue Two

Kariuki: Dà jiā jīn tiān wán de kāi xīn ma?

大家今天 玩得开心吗?

Kariuki: Did everybody have fun today?

Chén Qiàn: Tǐng kāi xīn de. Kěn ní yà zhēn shì yí gè hǎo dì fang.

陈倩: 挺开心的。肯尼亚真是一个好地方。

ChenQian: Quite happy. Kenya is really a good place.

Yáng Yáng: āi yōu.

杨扬: 哎呦。

YangYang: Whoops!

(Yangyang put her hands in her stomach)

Gāo Shān: Yáng yáng, nǐ zěn me le?

高山: 扬扬, 你怎么了?

GaoShan: YangYang, what's the matter?

Yáng Yáng: Wǒ dù zi yǒu diǎnr téng.

扬扬: 我肚子有点儿疼。

YangYang: I feel a little painful in my stomach.

Liú Jié: Gǎn jǐn qù yī yuàn ba.

刘杰: 赶紧 去医院吧。

LiuJie: let's go to hospital at once.

Gāo Shān: Hǎo, wǒ lái bèi nǐ ba.

高山: 好, 我来背你吧。

GaoShan: Ok, let me carry you on my back.

(GaoShan carries Yangyang on his back and goes to hospital.)

Gāo Shān: Dài fu, wǒ péng you dù zi téng.

高山: 大夫, 我朋友肚子疼。

GaoShan: Doctor, my friend feels painful in her stomach.

Yī sheng: Bié zhāo jí, wǒ lái jiǎn chá yí xià.

医生: 别着急, 我来检查一下。

Doctor: Don't worry, let me examine her.

(After the medical examination)

Yī sheng: Méi dà wèn tí, shì fù xiè. Xiān shū yè, zài chī diǎnr yào jiù hǎo le.

医生: 没大问题, 是腹泻。先 输液, 再吃点儿药就好了。

Doctor: It is not serious. It's diarrhea. Have a transfusion and then take some medicine, you will get better.

Gāo Shān: Xiè tiān xiè dì.

高山: 谢天谢地。

GaoShan: Thank goodness.

语法 Grammar

1. 以防 (yǐ fáng): in case

This phrase is used as predicate after a comma.

E.g. (1) 多穿衣服, 以防感冒。(Duō chuān yī fu, yǐ fáng gǎn mào.)

Take some cold cure, in case you get cold.

(2) 多喝水, 以防中暑。(Duō hē shuǐ, yǐ fáng zhòng shǔ.)

Drink more water, in case you get sunstroke.

(3) 多运动, 以防生病。

Do more sports, in case you get sick.

练习 Exercises.

1. Make a sentence with given word or phrases.

(1) 真_____

(2) 有点_____

(3) 以防_____

(4) 比_____

(5) 先...再..._____

(6) 挺_____

2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

(1) 先做作业, 再看电视。

(2) 他的头有点儿疼。

(3) 刘贝贝比去年高多了。

(4) 多穿衣服, 以防着凉。

(5) 先抹点儿清凉油, 再喝点儿水。

3. Correct the following sentences.

(1) Kariuki 先生是哪儿国人?

(2) 现在是九点一八分。

(3) 你那本书把拿过来。

(4) 校园打扫得被很干净。

(5) 还有羊肉、猪肉、鸵鸟肉、鳄鱼肉等, 除了牛肉。

4. Communicative skills.

Suppose Liu Jianguo suffers sunstroke, discuss how to help him. You can use the following words.

喝水 阴凉处 避避 着急

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



肯尼亚盛产茶叶，是世界上第三大产茶国。肯尼亚茶种类繁多，尤其是红茶享誉全球。83%以上的茶通过蒙巴萨拍卖市场拍卖。除了茶之外，肯尼亚的咖啡也很有名，随着好莱坞电影《走出非洲》的上映，知名度进一步提高。肯尼亚政府特别重视本国咖啡业，在肯尼亚砍伐或毁坏咖啡树是违法的。肯尼亚咖啡色泽鲜亮，味美可口，很多世界级的咖啡购买商经常到肯尼亚购买咖啡。

Kenya abounds in tea, and it's the third largest tea-growing country in the world. There are many kinds of tea in Kenya, especially the black tea enjoys great renown all over the world. Above 83% of Kenyan tea will go through auction in Mombasa Auction Market. Apart from tea, the coffee in Kenya is also very famous. It became

more famous as the shown of the Hollywood film Out of Africa. Kenyan government takes its coffee industry very seriously. It's illegal to cut or destroy coffee trees in Kenya. The color of the coffee is bright and the taste is sweet, many world-class coffee merchants often come to Kenya to purchase coffee.

第十八单元 Unit 18 把感冒药拿出来给爷爷。

Bǎ gǎn mào yào ná chū lái gěi yé ye.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

下雨	xià yǔ	动	to rain
雨季	yǔ jì	名	rainy season
喷嚏	pēn tì	名	sneeze
难受	nán shòu	形	uncomfortable
药	yào	名	medicine
感冒	gǎn mào	动	to catch a cold
递	dì	动	to pass
相对....而言	xiāng duì ér yán		compared with
光照	guāng zhào	名	sunshine
强烈	qiáng liè	形	strong
防晒	fáng shài	名	sunscreen
措施	cuò shī	名	measures
晒伤	shài shāng	名	sunburn
恢复	huī fù	动	to recover
胳膊	gē bo	名	arm
轻度	qīng dù	形	slight
冰块	bīng kuài	名	ice cube
敷	fū	动	to compress

第一课 Dialogue One

Liú Jié: Jīn tiān zěn me xià yǔ le?

刘杰：今天怎么下雨了？

LiuJie: Why is it raining today?

Kariuki: Xiàn zài shì kěn ní yà de yǔ jì, yí xià yǔ, tiān jiù yǒu diǎn ér liáng. Suǒyǐ dà jiā wài chū de shí hou yào duō chuān yī fu.

Kariuki: 现在是肯尼亚的雨季，一下雨，天就有几点凉。所以大家外出的时候要多穿衣服。

Kariuki: It's rainy season now. When it rains, it will become a little cold. So when you go out, you should wear more clothes.

Gāo shān: Zhè yàng ā, nà děi dài shàng sǎn.

高山：这样啊，那得带上伞。

GaoShan: All right, then we must bring the umbrellas.

(Liujianguo has a sneeze)

Liú jiàn guó: Zěn me bí zi yǒu diǎnr nán shòu?

刘建国：怎么鼻子有点难受？

liuJianguo: How come do I feel a little uncomfortable in my nose?

Liú Jié: Bà ba, nín gǎn mào le ma?

刘杰：爸爸，您感冒了吗？

LiuJie: Father, have you caught a cold?

Liú Jiàn guó: Hǎo xiàng shì ā.

刘建国：好像是啊。

Liu Jianguo: Maybe.

(Liu Jianguo has another sneeze)

Wáng Yù: Gǎn jǐn chī diǎnr yào ba. Bèi bèi, bǎ yào cóng chōuti lǐ náchū lái gěi yé ye.

王玉：赶紧吃点儿药吧。贝贝，把药从抽屉里拿出来给爷爷。

WangYu: Take some medicine at once. Beibei, fetch the medicine from the drawer and give it to your grandpa.

Bèi Bèi: Yé ye, zhè shì yào.

贝贝：爷爷，这是药。

BeiBei: Grandpa, here is the medicine.

(BeiBei passes the medicine to her grandpa)

Liú Jiàn guó: Zhēn guāi.

刘建国：真乖。

Liu Jianguo: Good girl.

第二课 Dialogue Two

Kariuki: Xiāng duì zhōng guó ér yán, kěn ní yà de guāng zhào bǐ jiào qiáng liè. Dà jiā yí dìng yào zuò hǎo fáng shài cuò shī, yǐ fáng shài shāng.

Kariuki: 相对中国而言，肯尼亚的光照比较强烈。大家一定要做好防晒措施，以防晒伤。

Kariuki: Compared with China, the sunshine in Kenya is stronger. So when you go out, you must take some sunscreen measures in case of sunburn.

Liu Jié: Duì, wǒ jiù shì yī sheng. Zài zhèr yí dìng yào zhù yì fáng shài, fǒu zé shài shāng le hěn nán huī fù.

刘杰：对，我就是医生。在这儿一定要注意防晒，否则晒伤了很难恢复。

Liu Jie: That's right, I'm a doctor. You must take some sunscreen measures in case of sunburn here. Otherwise, it will be hard to recover once you get sunburnt.

Gao Shan: Wài chū yě yí dìng yào dài shàng zhē yáng sǎn huò zhē yáng mào.

高山：外出也一定要带上遮阳伞或遮阳帽。

GaoShan: You should also take the umbrella or sunhat when you go out.

Chén Qiàn: Wǒ de pí fū zhè liǎng tiān hěn hóng, ěr qiě yǒu diǎn ér téng, shì bu shì shài shāng le?

陈倩：我的皮肤这两天很红，而且有点儿疼，是不是晒伤了？

Chen Qian: My skin is a little red and painful these days, have I got sunburnt?

Liu Jié: Wǒ lái kàn kan ba.

刘杰：我来看看吧。

Liu Jie: Let me have a look.

(Liu Jie examines Chen Qian's arm)

Liu Jié: Nǐ zhè shǔ yú qīng dù shài shāng, yòng bīng kuài fū yì fū jiù méi shì le. Jīn wǎn huí qù hǎo hǎo xiū xi.

刘杰：你这属于轻度晒伤，用冰块敷一敷就没事了。今晚回去好好休息。

Liu Jie: This is slight sunburn. Use some ice cubes to compress and then you will be ok. Have a good rest tonight when you go back.

Chén Qiàn: Xiè xiè.

陈倩：谢谢。

Chen Qian: Thanks.

Yáng Yáng: Chén jiě, jīn tiān wǎn shàng wǒ bāng nǐ fū.

杨扬: 陈姐, 今天晚上我帮你敷。

Yang Yang: Sister Chen, let me help you with the compressing.

语法 Grammar

1. 得 (děi): must, have to

“得”is used when someone must do something, or someone is required to do something, which shows a very strong.

E.g. (1) 天凉, 你得多穿衣服。

The weather is cold, you have to wear more clothes.

(2) 如果你想去看中国, 你得努力学习。

If you want to go to China, you must study hard.

(3) 爷爷感冒了, 他得吃点药。

Grandfather caught a cold, he has to take some medicine.

2. 相对...而言 (xiāng duì...ér yán): compared with...

E.g. (1) 相对那库鲁而言, 马赛马拉的动物更多。

Compared with Nakuru, there are more animals in Masaimara.

(2) 相对北京而言, 上海更大。

Compared with Beijing, Shanghai is bigger.

3. 我帮你擦。(Wǒ bāng nǐ cā.): I help you to apply.

The structure of the sentence is: subject+帮+object+Verval phrase. It means sb helps the others do something.

E.g. (1) 高山帮杨扬拿东西。Gaoshan helps Yangyang to carry things.

(2) 我帮他换钱。I help him to change money.

(3) 导游帮刘建国寄存行李。The tour guide helps Liu Jianguo to deposit his belongings.

练习 Exercises.

1. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

帮 得 以防 介绍介绍 比较

- (1) 带上遮阳帽，_____晒伤。
- (2) 大家_____跟好队。
- (3) 小朋友_____老爷爷拿东西。
- (4) 这里的动物_____多。
- (5) 请_____你的男朋友。

2. Translate the following sentences into English .

- (1) 去房间里把药拿出来给爸爸。
- (2) 相对中国而言，肯尼亚的人口比较少。
- (3) 明天我帮你买东西。
- (4) 她今晚回去得好好休息。
- (5) 爷爷是不是感冒了？

3. Correct the following sentences.

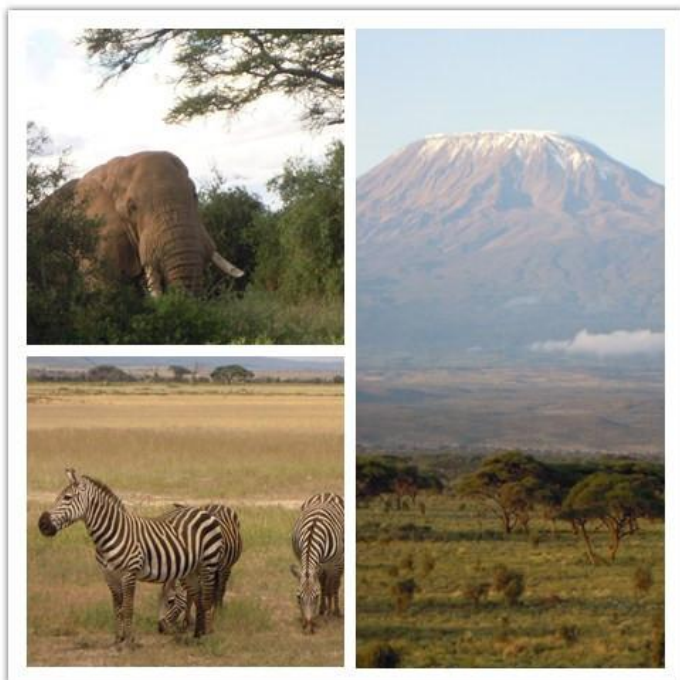
- (1) 陈倩买了又一个木雕。
- (2) 肯尼亚山高多？
- (3) 图书馆在那儿，一直东向走。
- (4) 那里有一条大象在喝水。
- (5) 北京的烤鸭有名最。

4. Communicative skills.

Discuss how to avoid catching cold and getting sunburn. You can use the following words.

衣服 伞 药 水 遮阳帽 遮阳伞 防晒霜 (sun lotion)

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



在肯尼亚，除了马赛马拉、那库鲁等著名景点，还有安伯塞利、乞力马扎罗山等景点。安伯塞利和马赛马拉相似，是国家野生动物园，很多动物都在这里栖息，比如：大象、斑马、长颈鹿、狮子等。这里还有非洲第一高峰-----乞力

马扎罗山。从山脚望去，齐力马扎罗山非常壮观，尤其是山顶上的雪景，美极了。

In Kenya, apart from such famous places of interest as Masai mara and Nakuru, there are also some other places of interest such as Amboseli and Kilimanjaro. Like Masaimara Amboseli is also a national reserve. There are many animals here, for example, elephants, zebras, giraffes, lions, etc. And the highest peak of Africa is here----- Kilimanjaro. Seeing from the foot of the mountain, it's very spectacular. Besides, the snow on the peak of the mountain is extremely beautiful.

第十九单元 Unit 19 我的护照丢了。

Wǒ de hù zhào diū le.

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

护照	hù zhào	名	passport
纪念品	jì niàn pǐn	名	souvenir
商店	shāng diàn	名	shop, store
联系方式	lián xi fāng shì	名	contact
立刻	lì kè	副	immediately, at once
申请	shēn qǐng	动	to apply for
补发	bǔ fā	名	reissue
街	jiē	名	street
周末	zhōu mò	名	weekend
气球	qì qiú	名	balloon
买	mǎi	动	to buy
卖	mài	动	to sell
跑	pǎo	动	to run
抢劫	qiǎng jié	名	robbery
惊慌	jīng huāng	动	to panic
安全	ān quán	名	safety
钱财	qián cái	名	money
物品	wù pǐn	名	article
劫匪	jié fěi	名	robber
长相	zhǎng xiàng	名	facial features
报案	bào àn		to report a case to police station
保管	bǎo guǎn		take care of
财物	cái wù	名	belongings

Proper names

大使馆	dà shǐ guǎn	名	ambassy
公安局	gōng ān jú	名	Police Station

第一课 Dialogue One

Shī wù rèn lǐng chù: Xiǎo jiě, yǒu shén me kě yǐ bāng nín de?

失物认领处: 小姐, 有什么可以帮您的?

Loss claim office: Miss, what can I do for you?

Yáng Yáng: Wǒ de hù zhào diū le, yǒu rén jiǎn dào hù zhào ma?

杨扬: 我的护照丢了, 有人捡到护照吗?

YangYang: I lost my passport, did someone find it?

Shī wù rèn lǐng chù: Duì bù qǐ, méi yǒu. Nín zuì hòu yí cì yòng hù zhào shì shén me shíhòu?

失物认领处: 对不起, 没有。您最后一次用护照是什么时候?

Loss claim office: Sorry, no. When did you use your passport for the last time?

Yáng Yang: Zuó tiān.

杨扬: 昨天。

YanYang: It's yesterday.

Shī wù rèn lǐng chù: Nín hái jì dé shì zài nǎ gè dì fāng yòng de ma?

失物认领处: 您还记得是在哪个地方用的吗?

Loss claim office: Do you still remember where you used it?

Yáng Yáng: Shì zài jiǔ diàn de jì niàn pǐn shāng diàn lǐ.

杨扬: 是在酒店的纪念品商店里。

YangYang: It was in the souvenir shop of the hotel.

Shī wù rèn lǐng chù: ò, wǒ dǎ gè diàn huà wèn yí xià, qǐng shāo děng.

失物认领处: 哦, 我打个电话问一下, 请稍等。

Loss claim office: Ok, let me make a call. A moment, Please .

(After a short while)

Shī wù rèn lǐng chù: Bù hǎo yì si, nà biān yě méi yǒu rén jiǎn dào hù zhào.

失物认领处: 不好意思, 那边也没有人捡到护照。

Loss claim office: Sorry, nobody has found your passport there, either.

Yáng Yáng: Nà wǒ gāi zěn me bàn ne?

杨扬: 那我该怎么办呢?

YangYang: What could I do now?

Shī wù rèn lǐng chù: Qǐng nín liú xià lián xì fāng shì, yì yǒu xiāo xī jiù lì kè tōng zhī nín. Wǒ hái jiàn yì nín lián xì zhōng guó dà shí guǎn, shēn qǐng bǔ fā hù zhào.

失物认领处: 请您留下联系方式, 一有消息我就立刻通知您。我还建议您联系中

国大使馆，申请补发护照。

Loss claim office: Please leave your contact. We will inform you once we get the news. I suggest that you contact Chinese Embassy immediately to apply for the reissue of your passport.

Yáng Yáng: Xiè xiè!

杨扬：谢谢！

YangYang: Thank you!

Shī wù rèn lǐng chù: Bú kè qì!

失物认领处：不客气！

Loss claim office: You are welcome!

第二课 Dialogue Two

Yáng Yáng: Jīn tiān jiē shàng hǎo duō rén ā!

杨扬：今天街上好多人啊！

YangYang: There are so many people in the street today!

Wáng Yù: Shì ya, kě néng yīn wèi shì zhōu mò ba.

王玉：是呀，可能因为是周末吧。

WangYu: Yes, maybe because it's weekend.

Bèi Bèi: Mā ma. Kuài kàn, shì qì qiú! Gěi wǒ mǎi yí gè ba.

贝贝：妈妈。快看，是气球！给我买一个吧。

BeiBei: Mom, look, balloons! Buy me one, ok?

(Beibei runs to the person who is selling balloons)

Liú Jié: Bèi bèi, bié pǎo, xiǎo xīn chē.

刘杰：贝贝，别跑，小心车。

LiuJie: Don't run, Beibei, be careful of the cars!

(Liu Jie takes Beibei across the road and buys a balloon)

Kariuki: Zhōu mò shì lǐ rén duō. Dà jiā yào zhù yì ān quán, xiǎo xīn yù dào qiǎng jié.

Kariuki: 周末市里人多。大家要注意安全，小心遇到抢劫。

Kariuki: There are many people on weekends. Everyone should pay attention to his safety in case of robbery.

Chén Qiàn: Qiǎng jié?

陈倩：抢劫？

Chen Qian: Robbery?

Kariuki: Duì, wàn yí yù dào qiǎng jié, dà jiā qiān wàn bú yào jīng huāng. Wèi le zì jǐ

de rén shēn ān quán, ké yǐ bǎ shǎo liàng qián cái, wù pǐn jiāo gěi jié fěi.

Kariuki: 对, 万一遇到抢劫, 大家千万不要惊慌。

Kariuki: In case of robbery, don't panic.

Gāo Shān: Yě yào jì zhù jié fěi de zhǎngxiàng, shìhòu gǎnjǐn xiàng gōng ān jú bào àn.

高山: 也要记住劫匪的长相, 事后赶紧向公安局报案。

GaoShan: You should also remember the robber's facial features and then report the case to the police station.

Kariuki: Dà jiā yí dìng yào bǎo guǎn hǎo zì jǐ dǎi wù, zhù yì ān quán.

Kariuki: 大家一定要保管好自己的财物, 注意安全。

Kariuki: Everybody must take good care of his belongings, pay attention to the safety.

语法 Grammar

1. 一...就...(yī... jiù ...): The moment/instant/moment/second (that)....

This phrase is usually used in these two ways:

Subject + 一 + V1 + 就 + V2.

E.g. (1) 他一来就看见了他女朋友。(Tā yì lái jiù kàn jiàn tā nǚ péng you.)

The minuter he came, he saw his girl friend.

(2) 我一看到他就很开心。(Wǒ yì kàn dào tā jiù kāi xīn.)

The moment I saw him, I was very happy.

Subject1 + 一 + V1 + subject2 + 就 + V2.

E.g. (1) 我一来他就走了。(Wǒ yì lái tā jiù zǒu le .)

The moment I came, he left.

(2) 杨扬一来高山就去倒茶。(Yáng yáng yì lái gāo shān jiù qù dào chá.)

The second Yangyang came, Gaoshan went to pour tea.

2. 万一 (wàn yī): in case of, just in case

E.g. (1) 万一遇到火灾, 大家不要乘电梯。

(Wàn yī yù dào huǒ zāi, dà jiā bú yào chéng diàn tī.)

In case of fire, everyone shouldn't take lift.

(2) 万一下大雨, 我们就不去了。(Wàn yī xià dà yǔ, wǒ men jiù bú qù le.)

In case of heavy rain, we won't go.

练习 Exercises.

1. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

万一 可以 一下 好 也

- (1) 马赛马拉的动物_____多啊!
- (2) 我想去中国学习, 麦克_____想去中国学习。
- (3) 这边的景色不错, 你们_____过来拍张照。
- (4) 我想问_____, Nakumatt 超市在哪儿?
- (5) _____遇到火灾, 大家一定不要坐电梯。

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 因为今天是周末, 所以街上有很多人。
- (2) 请您留下联系方式, 一有消息我就立刻通知您。
- (3) 万一遇到抢劫, 大家千万不要惊慌。
- (4) 为了自己的人身安全, 你可以把少量钱财、物品交给劫匪。
- (5) 我打电话问一下, 请稍等。

3. Correct the following sentences.

- (1) --你喜欢什么?
--我是喜欢游泳。
- (2) 他爸爸曾经过去中国。
- (3) 九十百分之的学生是肯尼亚人。
- (4) 如果你想提高自己的汉语水平, 去中国留学有必要。
- (5) 杨扬的爸爸妈妈生日礼物给她准备了。

4. Communicative skills.

Suppose you lost your cell phone, ask help from the policeman. You can use the following words.

警察 (policeman) 丢 捡 联系

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



肯尼亚主要公共交通工具是 **Matatu**，一种小型的公交车，除此之外，还有大型的公交车。很多人都有自己的私家车。在肯尼亚驾车要左行。大多数道路偏狭窄。到了高峰期，交通堵塞特别严重。近年来，很多中国建筑公司来到肯尼亚帮助肯尼亚修建道路，使肯尼亚的交通情况有了明显改善。

The main public transportation is Matatu, it's a kind of small bus, apart from this, there is another kind of big bus. Many people have their own cars. Drivers drive on the left side of the road. Most of the streets in Kenya are a little narrow. When it comes to rush hour, there are usually very serious traffic jams. Many Chinese companies come to Kenya to help to build the road in recent years, improving the transportation in Kenya a lot.

第二十单元 Unit 20 祝你们一路平安!

Zhù nǐ men yí lù píng ān!

生词 shēng cí Vocabulary

退房	tuì fáng	动	to check out
分钟	fēn zhōng	名	minute
大厅	dà tīng	名	hall
等候	děng hòu	动	to wait
消费	xiāo fèi	名	consumption
单据	dān jù	名	receipt
核实	hé shí	动	to check
押金	yā jīn	名	deposit
印象	yìn xiàng	名	impression
推荐	tuī jiàn	动	to recommend
负责	fù zé	形	responsible
航班	háng bān	名	flight
起飞	qǐ fēi	动	(the plane) to take off
登机	dēng jī	动	to board an airplane
邮箱地址	yóu xiāng dì zhǐ	名	email address
手机号	shǒu jī hào	名	cellphone number
荣幸	róng xìng	名	honour
一路平安	yí lù píng ān		safe journey

第一课 Dialogue One

Kariuki: Xiáo jiě, wǒ men yào tuì fáng.

Kariuki: 小姐，我们要退房。

Kariuki: Miss, we want to check out.

Qián Tái: Hǎo de, nǐ men yí gòng shì bā gè rén, duì ma?

前台：好的，你们一共是八个人，对吗？

Reception: Ok, you are eight in total, right?

Kariuki: Duì. Yí gòng zhù le yí gè xīng qī.

Kariuki: 对。一共住了一个星期。

Kariuki: Yes, one week altogether.

Qián Tái: Hǎo de. Zài nǐ men lí kāi bīn guǎn zhī qián, xū yào jiǎn chá yí xià fáng jiān .

前台：好的。在你们离开宾馆之前，需要检查一下房间。

Reception: Ok, your rooms need to be checked before you leave the hotel.

Gāo Shān: Dà yuē xū yào duō cháng shí jiān?

高山：大约需要多长时间？

GaoShan: How long does it take approximately?

Qián Tái: Shí fēn zhōng zuǒ yòu. Qǐng nǐ men xiān zài dà tīng děng hòu.

前台：十分钟左右。请你们先在大厅等候。

Reception: About ten minutes. Please wait in the hall.

Gāo Shān: Hǎo de.

高山：好的。

Gao Shan: That's fine.

(After the check)

Qián Tái : Zhè shì nǐ men de xiāo fèi dān jù, qǐng nǐ men hé shí yí biàn .

前台：这是你们的消费单据，请你们核实一遍。

Reception: This is your consumption receipt, please check.

Gāo Shān: Duì, méi yǒu wèn tí.

高山：对，没有问题。

GaoShan: Ok, no problem.

Qián Tái: Zhè shì nǐ men rù zhù bīn guǎn shí de yā jīn, qǐng ná hǎo.

前台：这是你们入住宾馆时的押金，请拿好。

Reception: This is the deposit, please take it.

Dà Jiā: Xiè xiè.

大家：谢谢。

Everybody: Thanks!

Qián Táí: Huān yíng xià cì zài lái, zài jiàn!

前台：欢迎下次再来，再见！

Reception: welcome to come here again. Goodbye!

Dà Jiā: Zài jiàn!

大家：再见！

Everybody: Goodbye!

第二课 Dialogue Two

Gāo Shān: Jī chǎng dào le, dà jiā dōu ná hǎo zì jǐ de xíng li.

高山：机场到了，大家都拿好自己的行李。

GaoShan: Now we get to the airport, take your belongings.

Kariuki: Dà jiā zhè jǐ tiān wán de kāi xīn ma?

Kariuki: 大家这几天玩得开心吗？

Kariuki: Do you have fun these days?

Liú Jiàn guó: Wǒ men hěn kāi xīn. Zhēn shì tài xiè xiè nín le.

刘建国：我们很开心。真是太谢谢您了。

Liu Jianguo: We are very happy, thank you so much.

Wáng Yù: Duìā, wǒmen duì kěnníyà hé kěnníyà rénmin de yìnxiàng fēicháng hǎo .

王玉：对啊，我们对肯尼亚和肯尼亚人民的印象非常好。

WangYu: Yes, we have a good impression on Kenya and Kenyan people.

Liú Jié: Kěnníyà de fēngjǐng tài měi le. Děng wǒmen huídào zhōngguó, yí dìng tuī jiàn
wǒ men de péng you lái lǚ yóu.

刘杰：肯尼亚的风景太美了。等我们回到中国，一定推荐我们的朋友来旅游。

LiuJie: The scenery in Kenya is so beautiful. We will advise our friends to visit
Kenya when we get back to China.

Kariuki: Bú guò wǒ men mǎ shàng jiù yào fēn kāi le, wǒ huì xiǎng niàn nǐ men de.

Kariuki: 不过我们马上就要分开了，我会想念你们的。

Kariuki: But we will part from each other, I will miss you.

Chén Qiàn: Wǒ men yě huì xiǎng nǐ de, nǐ shì yí gè fēi cháng fù zé de dǎo yóu.

陈倩：我们也会想你的，你是一个非常负责的导游。

ChenQian: We will miss you, too. You are a very responsible tour guide.

Kariuki: Xiè xiè. Nǐ men de háng bān yì xiǎo shí hòu qǐ fēi, dēng jī qián, nǐ men kě yǐ xiān dào hòu jī shì děng hòu. Dà yuē bàn xiǎo shí hòu kāi shǐ dēng jī.

Kariuki: 谢谢。你们的航班一小时后起飞，登机前，你们可以先到候机室等候。大约半小时后开始登机。

Kariuki: Thank you. Your flight will take off in one hour. Before you get onboard, you can wait in the waiting room. There is still half an hour to go.

Yáng Yáng: Hǎo de. Néng liú xià nín de lián xì fāng shì ma, zhè yàng wǒ men huí guó hòu yě kě yǐ lián xì.

杨扬: 好的。能留下您的联系方式吗，这样我们回国后也可以联系。

YangYang: Can you give us your contact? Thus we can contact each other when we go back to China.

(Kariuki writes down his email address and cell phone number on a piece of paper and passes it to YangYang)

Kariuki: zhè shì wǒ de diàn zǐ yóu xiāng dì zhǐ hé shǒu jī hào. Wǒ men yí dìng yào cháng lián xì ā.

Kariuki: 这是我的电子邮箱地址和手机号。我们一定要常联系啊。

Kariuki: This is my email address and cell phone number, let's keep in touch.

Gāo Shān : Dāng rán .

高山: 当然。

GaoShan: Of course.

Kariuki: Néng zuò dà jiā de dǎo yóu shì wǒ de róng xìng, huān yíng nǐ men xià cì zài lái. Zhù nǐ men yí lù píng ān! Zài jiàn!

Kariuki: 能作大家的导游是我的荣幸，欢迎你们下次再来。祝你们一路平安！再见！

Kariuki: It's my honor to be your tour guide. Welcome to come here again. Have a safe journey. Goodbye!

Dà Jiā: Xiè xiè, zài jiàn!

大家: 谢谢，再见！

Everybody: Thank you, goodbye!

语法 Grammar

1. 大约 (dà yuē): approximately, about

E.g. (1) 大约十分钟他们就到这里了。

In about ten minutes, they will get here.

(2) 我们大约十点半到那库鲁。

We will reach Nakuru at about 10:30.

(3) 这儿离内罗毕大约十公里。

(4) It is about 10 kilometres from here to Nairobi.

2. 推荐 (tuī jiàn): to recommend, recommendation.

This word has two properties, one is verb, the other one is noun.

When the word is a verb, it's usually used in this way:

Subject+推荐+object+V

E.g. (1) 等我们回中国，一定推荐我们的朋友来旅游。

When we go back to China, we must recommend our friends to come here to travel.

(2) 老板推荐我做经理。

The boss recommends him to be the manager.

(3) 我推荐 Kariuki 先生到中国学习。

I recommend Mr. Kariuki to go to China to study.

When the word is a noun, it's usually used in this way:

E.g. (1) 谢谢您的推荐。Thanks for your recommendation.

(2) 您的推荐对我很有帮助。Your recommendation is very helpful to me.

练习 Exercises.

1) Choose the right word to fill in the blank.

后 大约 太 推荐 得

(1) 我们都玩_____非常开心。

(2) 坐火车从济南到北京，_____需要两个小时。

(3) 渡轮十分钟_____开。

(4) 火烈鸟的羽毛_____漂亮了!

(5) 别忘了_____你的朋友到这儿来玩儿。

2) Translate the following sentences.

- (1) 从这里坐车到蒙巴萨，大约需要多长时间？
- (2) 我们对肯尼亚和肯尼亚人民的印象非常好。
- (3) 能作大家的导游是我的荣幸，欢迎大家下次再来。
- (4) 我推荐你看这部电影。
- (5) 你买这些东西一共花了多少钱？

3) Correct the following sentences.

- (1) 长城壮观十分。
- (2) 他而且去过马赛马拉，不仅去过那库鲁。
- (3) 麦克但是很帅，虽然有点儿胖。
- (4) 我们爬肯尼亚山完就回酒店。
- (5) 王玉在一所高中现在教数学。

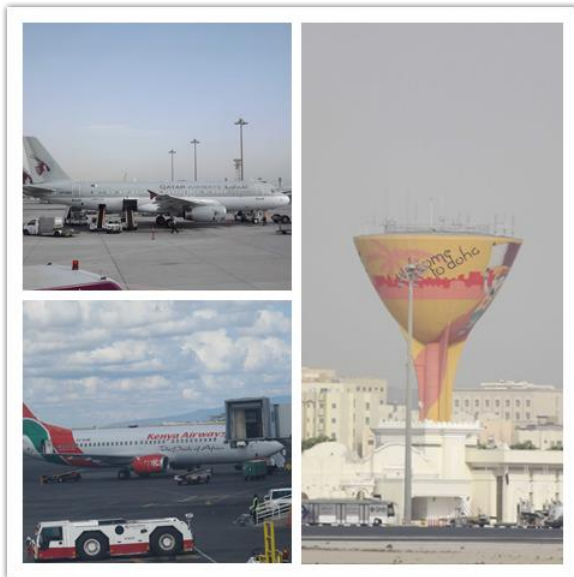
4. Communicative skills.

Suppose you were Mr. Kariuki, you give a send-off speech to the Chinese tourists.

You can use the following words.

感谢 欢迎 开心 一起 希望

旅游小贴士 Travel Tips



肯尼亚到中国的航线

从肯尼亚到中国的航班不是很多，主要是以下航空公司：

1. 阿联酋航空公司，中间在迪拜转机，目的地北京、上海和广州。
2. 卡塔尔航空公司，中间在多哈转机，目的地北京、上海和广州。
3. 阿联酋阿迪哈德航空公司，中间在阿布扎比转机，目的地北京和上海。
4. 埃塞俄比亚航空公司，中间在亚的斯亚贝巴转机，目的地北京。
5. 肯尼亚航空公司，直飞，目的地广州。

There are not so many airlines from Kenya to China, the main airlines are as

follows:

1. Emirates Airline
Transfer in Dubai, destination is Beijing or Shanghai or Guangzhou.
2. Qatar Airways
Transfer in Doha, destination is Beijing or Shanghai or Guangzhou.
3. Etihad Airways
Transfer in Abu Dhabi, destination is Beijing or Shanghai
4. Ethiopia Airlines
Transfer in Adisababa, destination is Beijing.
5. Kenya Airways
No transfer during the journey, destination is Guangzhou.

Vocabulary

bāng	动	帮	to help	U3
bú kè qi		不客气	You are welcome.	U2
cháng	动	尝	to taste	U4
chī	动	吃	to eat	U3
dà	形	大	big	U4
dà jiā	代	大家	everybody	U1
dāng rán	副	当然	certainly	U3
dào	动	到	to arrive at	U1
dōu	副	都	all, both	U4
duì	形	对	right, correct	U1
duì huàn	动	兑换	to exchange (the money)	U2
duō	形	多	many, much	U3
duō shǎo	代	多少	how much	U2
fáng jiān	名	房间	room	U3
gāo xìng	形	高兴	happy	U1
gěi	动	给	to give	U3
gòu mǎi	动	购买	to buy	U3
guó	名	国	country	U3
hǎo	形	好	well, good	U1
hē	动	喝	to drink	U4
hěn	副	很	very, quite	U1
hù zhào	名	护照	passport	U3
huān yíng	动	欢迎	welcome	U1
huàn qián	动	换钱	to change the money	U2
jǐ gè	代	几个	how many	U1
jiào	动	叫	to be called	U1
jiǔ diàn	名	酒店	hotel	U3
kàn	动	看	to look/see	U2
kě yǐ	动	可以	OK.	U2
kè tīng	名	客厅	sitting room	U4
lái	动	来	to come	U1
ma	语气	吗	a particle used at the end of a question	U1
méi yǒu		没有	do not have, be without	U4
měi shí	名	美食	delicacy	U3
miàn bāo	名	面包	bread	U4
míng zi	名	名字	name	U1
nǎ	代	哪	which	U1
nǎr	代	哪儿	where	U2
nǎ gè	代	哪个	which one	U3

nà r	代	那儿	there	U2
nǐ men	代	你们	you (plural)	U1
nín	代	您	you (polite)	U1
piào liang	形	漂亮	beautiful, pretty	U4
qǐng wèn		请问	May I ask?	U1
rèn shi	动	认识	to meet, to know	U1
shén me	代	什么	what	U1
shì	动	是	to be	U1
tài	副	太	superb, super, very	U3
wèn tí	名	问题	question	U1
wǒ	代	我	I	U1
wǒ men	代	我们	we/ us	U2
xiān	副	先	at first	U4
xiǎng	动	想	to want	U2
xiè xie	动	谢谢	Thanks.	U2
yào	动	要	will, to want	U1
yǐ hòu	名	以后	later, after	U4
yín háng	名	银行	bank	U2
yōu měi	形	优美	fine, graceful	U3
yǒu míng	形	有名	well-known, famous	U4
zài	副	再	indicating one action taking place after the completion of another	U4
zhēn	副	真	really	U4
zhù	动	住	to live	U3
zhù sù	动	住宿	to get accommodation	U3
Proper names				
bǎo xiǎn guì		保险柜	strong box, safe	U4
C h á		茶	tea	U3
chāo shì		超市	supermarket	U4
dǎo yóu		导游	tour guide	U1
děng děng		等等	extra, and so on	U1
diàn shì		电视	TV set	U4
dōng fēi dà liè gǔ		东非大裂谷	The Great Rift Valley	U1

fú wù	服务	service	U 4
huàn huì chù	换汇处	bureau de change/money exchange	U 2
jì cún	寄存	deposit, check, leave with	U 4
jǐng diǎn	景点	tourist attractions	U 1
jǐng sè	景色	scenery, view, scene	U 2
kā fēi	咖啡	coffee	U 3
kǎo ròu	烤肉	roast meat	U 4
kěn ní yà	肯尼亚	Kenya	U 1
mǎ sài mǎ lā	马赛马拉	Masai mara	U 1
měi yuán	美元	US dollar	U 2
méng bā sà	蒙巴萨	Mombasa	U 1
nà kù lǔ	纳库鲁	Nakuru	U 1
nán guā tāng	南瓜汤	pumpkin soup	U 4
shàng wǎng	上网	surf the internet	U 4
shū zhuō	书桌	writing desk	U 4
sì jì rú chūn	四季如春	each season is like spring	U 3
wài huì	外汇	foreign currency	U 4
xīěrdùn jiǔdiàn	希尔顿酒店	Hilton Hotel	U 3
xǐ yī	洗衣	wash clothes	U 4
xiān lìng	先令	Shilling	U 2
xiān shēng	先生	Sir, Mr.	U 1
xiǎo péng you	小朋友	little kid	U 1
xíng li	行李	luggage, baggage	U 4
yá gāo	牙膏	tooth paste	U 4
yá shuā	牙刷	tooth brush	U 4
yě shēng dòng wù	野生动物	wild animals	U 3
yíng yè yuán	营业员	bank clerk	U 2
zhōng guó	中国	China	U 1
zì zhù cān	自助餐	buffet	U 4