

Collins

easy learning

Polish

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Collins Easy Learning Polish

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INTRODUCTION



Easy Learning Polish is a course specifically devised to help you to ask for the things you're most likely to need when visiting Poland and to give you the skills to cope with situations you might find yourself in. This course is different from other courses in that you also learn to understand the likely replies to your questions. You hear key words and phrases used in dialogues between native speakers, so you learn not only how to say them but also how they are used in conversation. To help you remember what you learn, the course makes use of all the latest techniques in memory building, backed up by regular revision. Unlike some other courses, *Easy Learning Polish* is not just a collection of useful phrases to learn by rote; it allows you to practise them, gives you listening tips to help you to recognize what you hear, and tells you what to say when you don't understand and need help.

Your course consists of three CDs and this accompanying booklet. Everything you need for learning is included on the CDs. There are 12 units, each divided into two parts. In the first part, *The basics*, you are given just a handful of key words or phrases to learn. You can listen to them and repeat them as many times as you like. We will suggest connections and references that might help you to remember them. Next, you hear these words and phrases in short conversations, to help you to recognize them when you hear them. Finally, you are given the chance to say the words and phrases yourself. By learning just a few new words or phrases at a time you can quickly build up a store of essential language that you can draw on when you need it.

If you already know some of the language in *The basics*, you can carry straight on to the second part of the unit, *Taking it further*; otherwise, you can come back to this part later. *Taking it further* is optional and provides more listening and speaking practice. You hear the new language in one or more longer conversations, with further explanations and cultural tips related to the situation presented in the unit.

First you hear each conversation straight through. Then you hear it again line by line, with explanations of new words and phrases. After that, you listen to the whole dialogue again before going on to take the part of one of the speakers. This step-by-step approach is designed to build up your confidence in understanding and speaking.

Revision of the key words and phrases is built into the course, so you don't have to keep going back if you have forgotten something. There is a quick review before the second part of each unit. Then, at the end of each CD, a revision section called **Jeszcze raz** – *Once again* – gives you the chance to revise and test your knowledge of the key words and phrases from the four units on that CD and to practise the main dialogues again. If you find you have forgotten something, you can always go back and repeat the appropriate track.

In this booklet you will find extracts from each unit, including the key phrases and dialogues, set out in print, with translations and learning tips, for easy reference. *Language lab* boxes give simple explanations of how Polish works.

It has been found that the optimum learning time for new material is about 8 to 10 minutes, although you can manage longer sessions if some of the material is already familiar to you. In each unit, *The basics* is about 6 to 8 minutes long, so if the material is new to you, take a break before going on to *Taking it further*. This lasts about 8 to 10 minutes. Don't try to tackle too much at a time, and remember to take frequent breaks.

Unit 1

Hello, good morning

UNIT 1 Hello, good morning · Cześć, dzień dobry



Tip

Communication
Did you know that the actual words you use convey only about 30 to 40 per cent of your message? The situation you are in and the tone of voice you use convey about another 40 per cent and the rest of the message is made up of facial expression, body language and gestures. Listen and watch carefully for non-verbal clues.

Key phrases

The first things you need to be able to say in any language are *hello, good morning or good day, goodbye and good night*. So your first words and phrases are:

- Dzień dobry** Good day/Hello
- Dzień dobry panu** Good day (when speaking to a man)
- Dzień dobry pani** Good day (when speaking to a woman)
- Dobry wieczór** Good evening
- Dobranoc** Good night
- Do widzenia** Goodbye



Listening and speaking

Dzień dobry panu.

Good morning (to a man).

Dzień dobry pani.

Good morning (to a woman).

Dobranoc.

Good night.

Dobranoc.

Good night.

Aa, dzień dobry panie Janku!

Ah, good day, Janek.

Dzień dobry pani Basiu!

Good day, Basia.

Cześć, dzień dobry

Unit 1

Dobry wieczór panu.

Good evening (to a man).

Dobry wieczór pani.

Good evening (to a woman).

Do widzenia panu.

Goodbye (to a man)

Do widzenia pani.

Goodbye (to a woman).



Dialogue 1

Dzień dobry panu.

Good day (said to a man).

Oh, dzień dobry pani, co słychać u pani?

Good day (said to a woman). How are you?

Dobrze, dziękuję.

Fine, thank you.

A u pana?

And you?

Też dobrze.

I'm fine too.

Do widzenia pani.

Goodbye (said to a woman).

Do widzenia panu.

Goodbye (said to a man).



Dialogue 2

Dobry wieczór panu.

Good evening.

Dobry wieczór pani.

Good evening.

Co słychać?

How are you?

Bardzo dobrze, dziękuję.

Very well, thank you.

A u pana?

And you?

Unit 2

Excuse me

Dobrze, jakoś idzie.

I'm OK.

Do widzenia pani.

Goodbye.

Do widzenia panu.

Goodbye.



LANGUAGE LAB

You may have wondered why the words **pan** and **pani** have several possible endings. Well, it all depends on what you want to say. In greetings, if you already know the person you're talking to, it's polite, but not necessary, to add **pan** and **pani**. When addressing a woman, you say: **Dzień dobry pani**; if it's a man you're speaking to, you say: **Dzień dobry panu**. The phrases **Co słyszeć u pana?** and **Co słyszeć u pani?** are best learnt as you hear them.

The good news is that in these greetings you can safely omit all those **pan** and **pani** words, and just say **Dzień dobry** *Good morning*, or **Co słyszeć?** *How are you?*

UNIT 2 Excuse me · Przepraszam



Key phrases

Tip

Emphasis

In Polish the main stress in a word usually falls on the next to last syllable.

prze-pra-szam,
an-giel-sku,
dzie-ku-je.

You will need to be able to say and understand these words and phrases when you arrive in Poland.

Przepraszam Excuse me

Czy mówi pan po angielsku? Do you speak English?
(when asking a man)

Czy mówi pani po angielsku? Do you speak English?
(when asking a woman)

Niestety nie No, sorry

Nie rozumiem I don't understand

Dziękuję Thank you

Tak Yes

Nie No

Przepraszam

Unit 2



Listening and speaking

Dziękuję.

Thank you.

Przepraszam pana.

Excuse me (to a man).

Tak.

Yes.

Nie rozumiem.

I don't understand.

Nie.

No.

Czy mówi pan po angielsku?

Do you speak English? (when speaking to a man).

Przepraszam panią.

Excuse me (to a woman).

Czy mówi pani po angielsku?

Do you speak English? (when speaking to a woman).

Niestety nie.

No, sorry.



Dialogue 1

Remember: don't try to understand every word – just pick out the key words and phrases.

Przepraszam pana.

Excuse me, to a man.

Czy mówi pan po angielsku?

Do you speak English?

Unit 3

Where is ...?

Niestety nie.

No, I'm sorry.

Nie mogę pani pomóc.

I can't help you.

Nie rozumiem.

I don't understand.

Tam niedaleko jest Informacja Turystyczna.

There's a tourist office just over there.

Dziękuję.

Thank you.

Do widzenia.

Goodbye.



Dialogue 2

Przepraszam panią, czy mówi pani po angielsku?

Excuse me. Do you speak English?

Niestety nie ...

No, I'm sorry ...

... ale może pani zapytać w Informacji

Turystycznej, tam niedaleko.

... but you could ask at the tourist office, over there.

Nie rozumiem.

I don't understand.

W Informacji Turystycznej, tam niedaleko.

At the tourist office, over there.

Dziękuję pani.

Thank you.



LANGUAGE LAB

You may have noticed that in many Polish sentences the word for 'I' is missing. This is because it is already included in the verb endings, such as **ę** in **dziękuję** (*I*) thank you, or **em** in **rozumiem** *I* understand.

UNIT 3 Where is ...? · Gdzie jest ...?



Key phrases

Tip

przepraszam
excuse me

To attract someone's attention, remember to use **przepraszam** *excuse me*, which you practised in Unit 2.

When you are visiting a country, one of the first things you are likely to want to do is to ask the way. This unit is about asking where something is.

Gdzie? Where?

Gdzie jest Informacja Turystyczna? Where is the tourist office?

Gdzie jest hotel? Where is the hotel?

Gdzie jest mój pokój? Where is my room?

Gdzie jest winda? Where is the lift?

Gdzie jest restauracja? Where is the restaurant?

Gdzie jest bar? Where is the bar?



LANGUAGE LAB

You might have noticed that in Polish there isn't a word for 'a' or 'the', so at least that's one thing you don't have to worry about!



Listening and speaking

Przepraszam pana, gdzie jest Informacja Turystyczna?

Excuse me, where is the tourist office?

Niestety nie wiem.

I'm sorry, I don't know.

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest hotel?

Excuse me, where is the hotel?

Niestety nie wiem.

I'm sorry, I don't know.

Unit 3

Where is ...?

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest mój pokój?

Excuse me, where is my room?

Nie wiem.

I don't know.

Przepraszam pana, gdzie jest winda?

Excuse me, where is the lift?

Nie wiem.

I don't know.

Przepraszam pana, gdzie jest restauracja?

Excuse me, where is the restaurant?

Niestety nie wiem.

I'm sorry, I don't know.

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest bar?

Excuse me, where is the bar?

Bar jest tam.

The bar is over there.

CD 1
Track 12

Dialogue 1

Przepraszam pana, gdzie jest hotel Merkury?

Excuse me, where is the Mercury Hotel?

Przepraszam?

Sorry? / Pardon?

Gdzie jest hotel Merkury?

Where is the Mercury Hotel?

Niestety nie wiem.

Sorry, I don't know.

Dziękuję, do widzenia.

Thank you. Goodbye.



Dialogue 2

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest winda?

Excuse me, where is the lift?

Przepraszam?

I beg your pardon?

Gdzie jest winda?

Where is the lift?

Nie ma windy.

There isn't a lift.

Schody są tam.

The stairs are over there.

Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.

I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Czy mówi pani po angielsku?

Do you speak English?

Nie, niestety nie.

No, I'm sorry.

Schody są tam.

The stairs are over there.

Ach tak, dziękuję pani.

Ah yes! Thank you.

Proszę bardzo.

You're welcome.

Unit 4

Over there

UNIT 4 Over there · Tam

This unit is about understanding the answers to the questions you were asking in Unit 3, so the emphasis is on listening and understanding.



Key phrases

tam there
tu or tutaj here
na prawo on the right
na lewo on the left
przed in front of
naprzeciwko opposite/facing
za behind/beyond
na pierwszym piętrze on the first floor



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers from zero to five.

0	zero		
1	jeden	1st	pierwszy
2	dwa	2nd	drugi
3	trzy	3rd	trzeci
4	cztery	4th	czwarty
5	pięć	5th	piąty



Listening

Przepraszam pana, gdzie jest winda?

Excuse me, where is the lift?

Winda? Tam, na lewo.

The lift? There, on the left.

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest restauracja?

Excuse me, where is the restaurant?

Tam

Unit 4

Restauracja? Tam, na prawo.

The restaurant? Over there, on the right.

Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.

I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Tam, na prawo.

Over there, on the right.

Dziękuję bardzo.

Thank you very much.

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest bar?

Excuse me, where is the bar?

Bar? Tam, naprzeciwko recepcji.

The bar? Over there, opposite reception.

Dziękuję.

Thank you.

Proszę bardzo.

You're welcome.

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest recepcja?

Excuse me, where is the reception?

Tutaj, za panem.

Here, just behind you.

Dziękuję bardzo.

Thank you very much.

Proszę bardzo.

You're welcome.

Przepraszam, gdzie jest Informacja Turystyczna?

Excuse me, where is the tourist office?

**Informacja Turystyczna? Tam, na lewo,
za Fotograficznym.**

*The tourist office? Over there, on the left, just beyond
the camera shop.*

Dziękuję pani.

Thank you.

Proszę bardzo.

You're welcome.

Unit 4

Over there



Dialogue 1

There will be words you don't know, but ignore them for the time being. Just try to pick out as much information as you can.

Dobry wieczór.

Good evening.

Dobry wieczór.

Good evening.

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest mój pokój?

Excuse me, where is my room?

Pana pokój jest na drugim piętrze.

Your room is on the second floor.

Jest winda.

There's a lift.

Gdzie jest winda?

Where is the lift?

Tam, na lewo, ...

Over there, on the left, ...

... naprzeciwko recepcji.

... opposite reception.

Dziękuję.

Thank you.

Proszę bardzo.

You're welcome.



Dialogue 2

Dobry wieczór.

Good evening.

Dobry wieczór.

Good evening.

Przepraszam panią, gdzie jest bar?

Excuse me, where is the bar?

Bar jest na parterze.

The bar is on the ground floor.

Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.

Sorry, I don't understand.

Czy mówi pani po angielsku?

Do you speak English?

Tip

.....
Parter means *ground floor*. You will often see **P** on the lift button for the ground floor. **Piętro** sounds similar, but it means *floor* (a level in a building). To say *on the first floor* you say **na pierwszym piętrze**; *on the second floor* is **na drugim piętrze**.

Tam

Unit 4

Tip

kantor
bureau de change

Most visitors to Poland change their foreign currency at a **kantor** – there are many in every big town and city. Alternatively, you can withdraw money from a **bankomat** cash dispenser, and there are plenty of those too.

Niestety nie ...

No, I'm sorry ...

Bar jest na parterze ...

The bar is on the ground floor ...

... na lewo ...

... on the left ...

... za recepcją.

... beyond reception.

Gdzie jest bankomat?

Where is the cash machine?

Nie wiem ...

I don't know ...

... ale przy wyjściu jest kantor.

... but by the exit there's a bureau de change.

Dziękuję.

Thank you.

Proszę bardzo.

You're welcome.

LANGUAGE LAB

Rozumiem means *I understand*. To say you don't understand you put **nie** in front of **rozumiem**: **nie rozumiem** *I don't understand*.

Wiem is *I know*. To say *I don't know* you do the same – put **nie** in front of **wiem**: **nie wiem** *I don't know*. When you hear **nie** you know it is a negative statement. And remember: the ending of the verb indicates who it is that's speaking, so you don't need to put 'I' in front of the verb.

Unit 5

I'd like something to drink ...

UNIT 5

I'd like something to drink ... · Proszę coś do picia

This unit is about how to ask for a drink.



Key phrases

Tip

Word order

Proszę can come either at the beginning or at the end of the thing you're asking for: **wino proszę** or **proszę wino**.

Proszę Please/I'd like

Proszę kawę I'd like a coffee

Proszę herbatę I'd like a tea

Wodę mineralną proszę I'd like a mineral water

Proszę piwo I'd like a beer

Wino proszę I'd like a wine

The word for *water* is **woda**. You know that in Polish the words are often the other way round, so *a mineral water* is **woda mineralna**.

Red wine is **czerwone wino**, and *white wine* is **białe wino** – the same word order as in English.



Listening and speaking

Proszę piwo.

I'd like a beer, please.

Proszę kawę.

I'd like a coffee, please.

Proszę wodę mineralną.

I'd like a mineral water, please.

Proszę coś do picia

Unit 5

Czerwone wino, proszę.

I'd like a red wine, please.

Herbatę proszę.

I'd like a tea, please.

Proszę herbatę z mlekiem.

I'd like a tea with milk, please.

Białe wino proszę.

I'd like a white wine, please.



Dialogue 1

Tip

.....

Dzień dobry, co podać? *Good day, what would you like?*
- literally: *what shall I offer you?* This is a typical question that a waiter or shop assistant might ask you.

Tip

.....

Wine
East European wines are popular in Poland; they are cheaper than the western varieties, and often just as good.

Remember: don't try to understand every word; you don't need to.

Dzień dobry panu, co podać?

Good day, what would you like?

Proszę czerwone wino.

I'd like a red wine, please.

Mamy wino domowe i wino bułgarskie.

We have house or Bulgarian wine.

Proszę domowe.

I'd like the house wine, please.

Proszę bardzo, wino domowe.

There you are, a house wine.

Dziękuję.

Thank you.

Unit 6

Have you got any ...?



Dialogue 2

Tip

Coffee and tea
If you ask for **kawę**, you will get a small black coffee. A coffee with milk is **kawa z mlekiem** or **biała kawa** – a white coffee. Tea is normally served without milk; a tea with milk is **herbata z mlekiem**.

In many Polish cities, the selection of coffees will be similar to that offered in other places in Europe. **Ekspresowa** is a small black coffee or espresso; **Amerykańska** is a larger, black coffee; and **bezkofeinowa** is a decaffeinated coffee.

Most people will recognise the terms **café latte** and **cappuccino**, though they aren't always available.

Dzień dobry państwu, co podać?

Good day (to a group of men and women). What would you like?

Jedną ekspresową, jedną z mlekiem i jedną bezkofeinową.

One espresso, one coffee with milk and one decaf.

Jedną ekspresową, jedną z mlekiem i jedną bezkofeinową. Coś jeszcze?

One espresso, one coffee with milk and one decaf. Anything else?

To wszystko, dziękuję.

That's all, thank you.



LANGUAGE LAB

In Polish all nouns are masculine, feminine, or neuter. The gender of a noun affects its ending as well as the endings of all other words that describe it. So, for instance, when you ask for a tea, you say **proszę herbatę** because **herbata** *tea* is a feminine noun and its ending changes. It's easier to ask for a beer: you just say **proszę piwo**. This is because **piwo** *beer* is a neuter noun and its ending doesn't change in this context. You can tell whether a noun is masculine, feminine or neuter because it will have [m] [f] or [n] after it in the dictionary.

UNIT 6 Have you got any ...? · Czy jest ...?



CD 2
Track 6

Key phrases

Tip

Czy jest ...? and **czy są ...?** mean *Is there ...?* and *Are there ...?* These are questions to which the answer will be simply yes or no. **Czy** has no meaning on its own; it's just a useful way of introducing yes/no type questions.

- Czy jest ...?** Is there/Have you got any ...?
- Czy są ...?** Are there/Have you got any ...?
- Czy jest chleb?** Is there any bread?
- Czy jest masło?** Is there any butter?
- Czy jest sok pomarańczowy?** Is there any orange juice?
- Czy jest gorąca czekolada?** Is there any hot chocolate?
- Czy jest cukier?** Is there any sugar?
- Czy jest sól?** Is there any salt?
- Czy są bułki?** Are there any bread rolls?



CD 2
Track 7

Listening and speaking

Przepraszam, czy jest chleb?

Excuse me, is there any bread?

Tak, chleb jest tam.

Yes, it's over there.

Przepraszam, czy jest sok pomarańczowy?

Excuse me, is there any orange juice?

Och ..., tak, jest tu na lewo.

Oh ..., yes, it's here, on the left.

Przepraszam, czy jest masło?

Excuse me, is there any butter?

Tak, masło jest tutaj, na prawo.

Yes, the butter is here, on the right.

Przepraszam, proszę sól.

Excuse me, can I have some salt, please?

Sól jest tutaj, na stole.

The salt is here, on the table.

Unit 6

Have you got any ...?

Przepraszam, czy jest gorąca czekolada?

Excuse me, have you got any hot chocolate?

Tak, oczywiście, już podaję.

Yes, of course, coming up.



Tip

sok pomarańczowy
orange juice

This is another case where Polish has the words the other way round:

sok pomarańczowy
juice orange;
sok jabłkowy
juice apple.

Tip

Dziękuję
no, thank you

If someone asks you if you want something and you just say **dziękuję**, they will think you mean *no, thank you*. So if you want something, you must say **tak, proszę** *yes, please*; or you can say **nie, dziękuję** *no, thank you*.

Dialogue 1

Przepraszam, czy jest chleb?

Excuse me, have you got any bread?

Chleb? Oczywiście.

Bread? Of course.

Już podaję.

Coming up.

A czy jest mleko?

And is there any milk?

Tak, już podaję.

Yes, coming up.

A czy jest sok pomarańczowy?

And is there any orange juice?

Niestety, nie mamy, czy może być sok jabłkowy?

Sorry, we don't have any, but would you like some apple juice?

Nie, dziękuję.

No, thank you.



Dialogue 2

Tip

Czy może być ...?
literally means *Can it be ...?* It's an impersonal way of asking the question *Would you like ...?*
If you put **A** before the question, it simply means *and*.
A czy może być ...?
And would you like ...?

Przepraszam, gdzie są płatki?

Excuse me, where are the cereals?

Tam, na stole ...

Over there, on the table ...

... na lewo.

... on your left.

Czy może być grzanka?

Do you want some toast?

Nie, dziękuję.

No, thank you.

Czy jest mleko?

Is there any milk?

Tak, już podaję.

Yes, coming up.

A czy jest cukier?

And is there any sugar?

Tak, już podaję.

Yes, coming up.

Dziękuję.

Thank you.

Unit 7

Can you help me?

UNIT 7

Can you help me? · Czy może mi pan pomóc?

This unit is about asking the way.



Tip

Czy może mi pan/pani pomóc?
Can you help me?

Pomóc means *to help*. Remember to use **pan** when you ask a man, and **pani** when you ask a woman; in both cases they just mean *you*.

Key phrases

Czy może mi pan pomóc? Can you help me? (to a man)
Czy może mi pani pomóc? Can you help me? (to a woman)
Chcę iść ... I want to go ...
Czy to daleko? Is it far?
Trzeba jechać metrem You need to take the underground.
Proszę powtórzyć Can you say that again, please?



Tip

Czy to daleko?
Is it far?

Yes, *it's a long way* is **tak, to daleko**. If you want to say *no, it's not far*, you just say **nie, to niedaleko**. You can also use **blisko: nie, to blisko** *no, it's close*.

Listening and speaking

Przepraszam panią, czy może mi pani pomóc? Chcę iść do Łazienek.
Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the Łazienki Park.
To daleko. Trzeba jechać autobusem.
It's a long way away. You need to take the bus.

Przepraszam pana, czy może mi pan pomóc? Chcę iść na Stare Miasto. Czy to daleko?
Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the Old Town. Is it far?
Tak, to daleko, trzeba jechać metrem.
Yes, it is far. You should take the underground.

Proszę powtórzyć.
Could you say that again, please?
To daleko – trzeba jechać metrem.
It's a long way – you should take the underground.

Ach tak. Dziękuję panu.
Ah, yes. Thank you.

Czy może mi pan pomóc?

Unit 7

Przepraszam panią, czy może mi pani pomóc?

Chcę iść do Muzeum Narodowego. Czy to daleko?

Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the National Museum. Is it far?

Nie, to niedaleko. Pięć minut piechotą.

No, it isn't far. It's five minutes on foot.

Przepraszam pana, czy może mi pan pomóc? Chcę iść do Pałacu Kultury.

Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the Palace of Culture.

Do Pałacu Kultury? Trzeba jechać metrem.

To the Palace of Culture? You have to take the underground.

Dziękuję bardzo.

Thank you very much.

Przepraszam bardzo, chcę jechać do Wilanowa.

Czy to daleko?

Excuse me, I want to go to Wilanów. Is it far?

To niedaleko, trzeba jechać autobusem, albo taksówką.

It's not far. You need to go by bus or taxi.

Dziękuję bardzo.

Thank you very much.



Tip

.....
Trzeba is a very useful word. It's an impersonal way of saying *you need to ...* or *it's necessary to ...*

Trzeba jechać metrem You need to take the underground

Trzeba jechać pociągiem You need to take the train

Trzeba jechać autobusem You need to take the bus

Trzeba jechać taksówką You need to take a taxi

Dialogue 1

Przepraszam pana, czy może mi pan pomóc?

Excuse me sir, can you help me?

Słucham?

Yes?

Chcę jechać na Dworzec Centralny.

I want to go to the Central Station.

To dosyć daleko, trzeba jechać tramwajem.

It's quite a long way. You need to take the tram.

Mmm ... proszę powtórzyć.

Er ... Can you say that again, please?

To dosyć daleko, trzeba jechać tramwajem.

It's quite a long way. You need to take the tram.

Unit 7

Can you help me?

Dziękuję bardzo.

Thank you very much.

Proszę bardzo. Dobrej podróży!

You're welcome. Have a good journey!



Tip

Piechota is a fixed phrase and means on foot as opposed to by transport: **można iść piechotą** you can walk there.

Tip

Zamknięte shut or closed and **otwarte** open are the signs you will see on shop doors or at ticket counters.

Tip

Nie ma za co is another way of saying you're welcome or not at all or don't mention it. Literally, it means: 'there is nothing to thank for'. You've also met **proszę bardzo**, which is slightly more polite and formal.

Dialogue 2

Przepraszam panią, czy może mi pani pomóc?

Excuse me, can you help me?

Słucham?

Yes?

Chcę iść do Muzeum Narodowego.

I want to go to the National Museum.

Czy to daleko?

Is it far?

Nie, to dosyć blisko.

No, it's quite near.

Można iść piechotą.

You can go on foot.

Ale dzisiaj jest zamknięte.

But today it's closed.

Jest poniedziałek.

It's Monday.

Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.

Sorry, I don't understand.

Czy może pani powtórzyć?

Can you say it again, please?

Muzeum Narodowe jest dzisiaj zamknięte.

Jest poniedziałek.

The National Museum is closed today. It's Monday.

Dziękuję pani.

Thank you.

Nie ma za co!

You're welcome.

Czy może mi pan pomóc?

Unit 7

Some places to visit in Warsaw:

- Pałac Kultury** The Palace of Culture
- Zamek Królewski** The Royal Castle
- Łazienki** The Łazienki Park
- Muzeum Narodowe** The National Museum
- Stare Miasto** The Old Town
- Kościół Świętego Krzyża** The Church of the Holy Cross
- Pomnik Mickiewicza** The Mickiewicz Monument

Take a tour:

www.cityguide.travel-guides.com
www.e-warsaw.pl
www.ewarszawa.com

Unit 8

I want ...

UNIT 8 I want ... · Chcę ...

This unit is about asking the way to things other than tourist attractions ... and understanding the answers.



Key phrases

Chcę ... *I want ...*

The words for most of these places are quite easy because they look and sound like the English words.

Chcę iść ... or Chcę jechać ... *I want to go ...*

- ... **na pocztę** ... to the post office
- ... **do banku** ... to the bank
- ... **do apteki** ... to the chemist's
- ... **do centrum handlowego** ... to the shopping centre
- ... **na rynek** ... to the market
- ... **na kemping** ... to the camp site
- ... **do szpitala** ... to the hospital
- ... **do kina** ... to the cinema

You might also want to visit these places.

- ... **na plażę** ... to the beach
- ... **na basen** ... to the swimming pool



LANGUAGE LAB

You may remember the distinction between **iść** and **jechać**. Generally, **iść** is on foot, and **jechać** is by transport. However, if the emphasis is on the activity rather than the location, you use **iść**. For instance, you say **chcę iść do kina** *I want to go to the cinema*, even if you have to use transport to get there.

You may wonder why some places you want to go to are preceded by **do**, and others by **na**. Generally, **na** conveys the idea of going to an open space, function, event or recreational activity: **chcę iść na kawę** *I want to go for a coffee*, **na koncert** *to a concert*, **na operę** *to the opera*, **na mecz** *to the match*, but this is not always the case. So try to remember the phrases as you encounter them.



CD 2
Track 15

Listening and speaking

Chcę iść na rynek.

I want to go to the market.

Przepraszam, gdzie jest bank?

Excuse me, where is the bank?

Gdzie jest poczta?

Where is the post office?

Chcę iść do apteki.

I want to go to the chemist's.

Chcemy iść do kina po południu.

We want to go to the cinema this afternoon.

Dzieci chcą iść na basen.

The children want to go to the swimming pool.

Szybko, proszę, muszę jechać do szpitala.

Quick, hurry, I have to go to the hospital.

Chcę iść na plażę.

I want to go to the beach.

Unit 8

I want ...

 **CD 2**
Track 16

Tip

plan miasta
a town map

A street map is **plan miasta**; **miasto** is the word for *town* or *city*. You can also use the word **mapa** *map*. A road map is **mapa drogowa**

Tip

Trzeba dojść do ...
You have to go as far as ... This implies going on foot. You may have recognized the ending **ść**, as in **iść**, which means *to go on foot*.

Tip

Ulica means *street*, and **na ulicy** means *in or on the street*. **Centrum jest na ulicy Marszałkowskiej** *the centre is on Marszałkowska Street*. As you might expect, the word for *street* **ulica** comes before the name of the street.

Dialogue 1

Przepraszam panią, czy ma pani plan miasta?

Excuse me, have you got a map of the town?

Aa, dzień dobry panu.

Ah, good morning.

Niestety ...

No, sorry ...

... nie mam planu.

... I haven't got a map.

A gdzie chce pan iść?

Where do you want to go?

Chciałbym iść na zakupy.

I'd like to go shopping.

A więc do centrum handlowego?

So you want to go to the shopping centre?

A gdzie jest centrum handlowe?

Where is the shopping centre?

Trzeba dojść do skrzyżowania ...

Go as far as the junction ...

... i skręcić na lewo.

... and turn left.

Centrum jest na ulicy Marszałkowskiej.

The centre is on Marszałkowska Street.

Czy to daleko?

Is it far?

Tak, dosyć daleko.

Yes, it's quite far.

Pan nie jest samochodem?

You're not driving?

Nie.

No.

Więc trzeba jechać autobusem.

Then you need to take the bus.

Autobus numer dziesięć ...

The number ten bus ...

... przed hotelem ...

... in front of the hotel ...

... chodzą co osiem minut.

... they go every eight minutes.

Chcę ...

Unit 8

Dziękuję pani.

Thank you.

Proszę bardzo. Życzę udanych zakupów.

You're welcome. Enjoy your shopping!



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 6–10. (If you need to revise 1–5, turn to Unit 4.)

6	sześć
7	siedem
8	osiem
9	dziewięć
10	dziesięć



LANGUAGE LAB

Did you notice that, when someone is giving instructions, the verb usually ends in a 'ch' sound? It is written ć:

skręcić	turn
iść	go (on foot)
jechać	go (by transport)
dojść	go as far as

You'll find these words in the dictionary in this form.

Unit 9

Have you got a room?

UNIT 9 Have you got a room? · Czy jest pokój?



Key phrases

Czy jest pokój? Have you got a room?
... **jednoosobowy** ... for one person
... **dwuosobowy** ... for two people
... **na jedną noc** ... for one night
... **na dwie noce** ... for two nights
... **na jeden tydzień** ... for one week
... **na ten weekend** ... for this weekend
... **dla palących** ... for smokers
... **dla niepalących** ... for non-smokers



Listening practice

Czy jest pokój jednoosobowy na jedną noc?
Have you got a single room for one night?

Czy jest pokój dwuosobowy na jeden tydzień?
Have you got a double room for a week?

Czy jest pokój jednoosobowy na dwie noce?
Have you got a single room for two nights?
Dla palących czy niepalących?
For smokers or non-smokers?

Palących.
Smokers.

Czy jest pokój dwuosobowy na ten weekend?
Have you got a double room for the coming weekend?

**Czy jest pokój dwuosobowy na weekend ...
z widokiem na morze?**
Have you got a double room for the weekend ... with a sea view?



Tip

Remember: if you hear the word **czy** at the beginning of a sentence, you know it is a question to which the answer is either yes or no.

Czy mówi pan/pani po angielsku?
Do you speak English?
Czy chce pan/pani ...?
Do you want ...?
Czy jest ...?
Is there ...?/Have you got ...?

Dialogue

Dzień dobry pani. W czym mogę pomóc?

Good morning. How can I help you?

Dzień dobry panu. Czy jest pokój jednoosobowy na dwie noce?

Good morning. Have you got a single room for two nights?

Chwileczkę ... tak ... dla palących czy niepalących?

One moment ... yes ... for smokers or non-smokers?

Dla niepalących, proszę.

For non-smokers, please.

Proszę bardzo, pokój sto dziesięć ...

Here you are. Room one hundred and ten ...

... na pierwszym piętrze.

... on the first floor.

Czy jest winda?

Is there a lift?

Niestety ...

I'm sorry ...

... winda nie działa.

... the lift is out of order.

Schody są tam, na prawo.

The stairs are over there, on your right.

Dziękuję panu bardzo.

Thank you very much.

Proszę bardzo. Życzę miłego wieczoru!

You're welcome. Have a good evening!

LANGUAGE LAB

Here are some larger numbers, alongside the numbers 1 to 5, which you have already met:

1 jeden	10 dziesięć	100 sto
2 dwa	20 dwadzieścia	200 dwieście
3 trzy	30 trzydzieści	300 trzysta
4 cztery	40 czterdzieści	400 czterysta
5 pięć	50 pięćdziesiąt	500 pięćset

If you can remember the numbers 0 to 10, you can say any larger number one digit at a time, whether it is a room number, a telephone number, a post code or a price.

Unit 10

It hurts

UNIT 10 It hurts · Boli mnie

Talking about what is wrong with you physically, what hurts ...



Key phrases

Boli mnie głowa I've got a headache
Boli mnie gardło I've got a sore throat
Boli mnie brzuch I've got a tummy ache
Boli mnie ząb I've got toothache
Boli mnie kręgosłup I've got backache
Mam temperaturę I've got a temperature
Jestem zmęczony I'm tired (if you're a man)
Jestem zmęczona I'm tired (if you're a woman)



Listening practice

Tip

apтека
the chemist's

In Poland you can buy medicines only at a chemist's. You can't even get throat pastilles or aspirin in a supermarket. But for most minor ailments you don't need a prescription and the chemist will be able to help you. The sign for a chemist's is a green cross. If it is closed, there will be a sign on the door telling you where the nearest duty chemist's is.

Dzień dobry, panie Adamie, co słycać?

Good morning, Adam. How are you?

Dzień dobry pani ... nic dobrego, boli mnie kręgosłup.

Good morning ... not too good. I've got backache.

Ach, to niedobrze.

Oh, that's not good.

Cześć, Danko, co słycać?

Hi Danko, how are things?

Źle się czuję! Boli mnie głowa i mam temperaturę.

I don't feel well. I have a headache and a temperature.

Musisz iść do lekarza.

You must go to the doctor.

To dobry pomysł. Na razie!

That's a good idea. See you soon.

Cześć, Jacek, co słycać?

Hi Jacek, how are things?

Boli mnie

Unit 10

Oooh ... boli mnie gardło, cały czas kaszlę.

Oooh ... I have a sore throat and I can't stop coughing.

Musisz iść do lekarza.

You must go to the doctor.

Tak, masz rację.

Yes, you're right.

Szybkiego powrotu do zdrowia!

Get well soon!

Cześć, Tomek, co słychać?

Hi Tomek, how are things?

Okropnie boli mnie ząb.

I've got a dreadful toothache.

Musisz iść do dentysty!

You must go to the dentist.

Dzień dobry, pani Aniu! Niedobrze pani wygląda.

Good morning, Ania. You don't look well.

**Tak, mam temperaturę. Lekarz dał mi receptę,
idę do apteki.**

*Yes, I have a temperature. The doctor gave me a prescription.
I'm going to the chemist's.*

Szybkiego powrotu do zdrowia!

Get well soon!

Dziękuję bardzo.

Thank you very much.



Dialogue

Dzień dobry, Kasiu.

Good morning, Kasia.

Cześć Adam, co słychać?

Hello, Adam, how are you?

Jestem zmęczony ...

I'm tired ...

... boli mnie głowa ...,

... I've got a headache ...,

... mam temperaturę.

... I've got a temperature.

Unit 11

I want to make an appointment

Musisz iść do lekarza!

You must go to the doctor's!

Ale zamykają w południe ...

But they close at noon ...

... musisz się spieszyć!

... you must hurry!

Dziękuję, Kasiu.

Thank you, Kasia.

Na razie, do widzenia!

See you soon, goodbye!

Do widzenia Adam! Szybkiego powrotu do zdrowia!

Goodbye, Adam. Get well soon!

LANGUAGE LAB

Musisz means *you have to* or *you need to* or *you must*, when you are speaking to another person.

Musisz iść do lekarza *You must go to the doctor's*

Musisz się spieszyć *You must hurry*

Musisz wymienić pieniądze *You need to change some money*

If you want to say that you have to do something, the word is **muszę** *I must*:

Muszę iść do lekarza *I must go to doctor's*

Again, the verb ending indicates the person: here the **isz** in **musisz** shows that it is you who must go to the doctor's, whereas the **ę** in **muszę** indicates that it is I who must go to the doctor's.

Chcę zamówić wizytę

Unit 11

UNIT 11 I want to make an appointment · Chcę zamówić wizytę

If you are going to make appointments to see a doctor or dentist, or anyone else, you need to be able to understand the answers to the question **Kiedy ...?** *When ...?*



Key phrases

Chcę zamówić wizytę I want to make an appointment
Kiedy? When?
dzisiaj today
jutro tomorrow
w poniedziałek on Monday
w piątek on Friday
O której godzinie? At what time?
Proszę mi to napisać Please write it down for me



Listening practice

Tip
.....
Some people you might want to make an appointment with:

lekarz
the doctor
dentysta
the dentist
fizjoterapeuta
the physio
weterynarz
the vet

Chcę zamówić wizytę u lekarza.

I want to make an appointment with the doctor.

Może pan mieć wizytę u lekarza jutro o dziesiątej godzinie.

You can have an appointment with the doctor tomorrow at ten o'clock.

Proszę mi to napisać.

Please write it down for me.

Chcę zamówić wizytę u lekarza.

I want to make an appointment with the doctor.

Może pani mieć wizytę u lekarza dzisiaj o godzinie dziesiątej.

You can have an appointment with the doctor today at ten o'clock.

Proszę mi to napisać.

Please write it down for me.

Unit 11

I want to make an appointment

Tip

Godzina literally means *hour*, so **o dziesiątej godzinie** means 'at the tenth hour' or *at ten o'clock*. Whenever you hear the word **godzina**, you know it is to do with the time: **Która godzina?** *What's the time?* **O której godzinie?** *At what time?*

Dzień dobry, chciałbym zamówić wizytę u dentysty.
Good morning, I'd like to make an appointment with the dentist.

Mogę panu zamówić wizytę w poniedziałek o godzinie dziesiątej.

I can make an appointment for you with the dentist for next Monday at ten o'clock.

Proszę powtórzyć.

Could you repeat that?

W poniedziałek o godzinie dziesiątej.

On Monday at ten o'clock.

O której godzinie mam wizytę u lekarza?

At what time is my appointment with the doctor?

Wizytę u lekarza ma pani o godzinie dziewiątej.

Your appointment with the doctor is at nine o'clock.

Czy może mi pan to napisać?

Can you write it down for me, please?

Tak, proszę bardzo.

Yes, here you are.

Trzeba zamówić wizytę u dentysty.

You need to make an appointment with the dentist.



Tip

Słucham is what you say when you answer the telephone; it literally means *I'm listening*. A simpler word is **halo hello**, which you can use when making or receiving calls, but not when greeting people in person.

Dialogue

Dzień dobry, przychodnia lekarska, słucham.

Good morning, doctor's surgery, how can I help you?

Dzień dobry, chciałbym zamówić wizytę u lekarza.

Good morning, I'd like to make an appointment with the doctor.

Kiedy chciałby pan przyjść?

When would you like to come?

Dzisiaj?

Today?

Nie, dzisiaj nie jest możliwe.

No, today isn't possible.

Ale mogę zamówić panu wizytę u lekarza ...

But I can book you an appointment with the doctor ...

Chcę zamówić wizytę

Unit 11

Tip

The days of the week

poniedziałek

Monday

wtorek

Tuesday

środa

Wednesday

czwartek

Thursday

piątek

Friday

sobota

Saturday

niedziela

Sunday

When you want to say *on Monday*, you say **w poniedziałek**.

The days of the week don't have a capital letter in Polish.

na jutro rano, o ... godzinie ... dziesiątej.

Tak, o dziesiątej.

for tomorrow morning, at ... ten o'clock. Yes, at ten.

Przepraszam bardzo, czy może pani powtórzyć?

I'm very sorry, could you repeat that?

Jutro, o dziesiątej.

Tomorrow at ten.

Pana nazwisko?

Your name?

Smith.

Smith.

Pan Smith. Świetnie! Już zanotowałam.

Mr Smith. Great! I've already noted it.

Dziękuję pani, do widzenia!

Thank you, goodbye!

Do widzenia.

Goodbye.

Unit 12

What's it like?

UNIT 12 What's it like? · Jakie to jest?

This unit is about saying whether you like things or not and why.



Key phrases

Lubię I like
Nie lubię I don't like
Wolę I prefer
Jest świetne It's great
Jest dobre It's good
Jest niedobre It's not good
Jest pyszne It's delicious



Listening practice

Może pójdziemy do restauracji dziś wieczorem?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Nie, dziękuję. Wolę pizzę na wynos.

No, thank you. I prefer a take-away pizza.

Może pójdziemy do restauracji dziś wieczorem?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Tak, dobrze, to dobry pomysł.

Yes, OK, that's a good idea.

Może pójdziemy do restauracji dziś wieczorem?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Dziękuję za zaproszenie, chętnie. Bardzo lubię jeść w restauracji.

Thanks for the invitation, with pleasure. I very much like eating at restaurants.

Może pójdziemy do restauracji dziś wieczorem?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Nie, dziękuję. Nie lubię jeść w restauracji.

No, thank you. I don't like eating at restaurants.

**Tip****Speaking and understanding**

Listen to what people say. They will often include words and expressions you can include in your reply or use another time. It is the simple things that will make you sound more Polish, like remembering to use **pan** and **pani** when speaking to people you don't know very well. But don't expect to understand everything everyone says to you: there are probably lots of times when you have to say 'pardon?' or 'what?' in the course of a normal working day – and that is in English!

Dialogue

Imagine you'd like some vodka to take home, so you've gone to a shop that sells alcohol. Vodka is the Polish national drink, and there are many varieties, including clear, sweet and flavoured vodkas.

Dzień dobry panu, w czym mogę pomóc?

Good day, how can I help you?

Dzień dobry, chciałbym butelkę wódki.

Good day, I'd like a bottle of vodka.

Jaką pan woli, wytrawną czy słodką?

Which do you prefer, dry or sweet?

Wolę słodką.

I prefer sweet.

Polecam wiśniówkę ...

I recommend the **wiśniówka** (cherry vodka).

Hum ... jest za słodka ...

It's too sweet ...

A może żubrówka?

How about a **żubrówka** (bison grass vodka)?

O, tak, proszę żubrówkę. Jest bardzo dobra.

Ile kosztuje?

Oh, yes, a żubrówka please. It's very good. How much is it?

Czterdzieści pięć złotych za litr, i trzydzieści złotych za pół litra.

Forty-five zlotys for a litre, and thirty zlotys for half a litre.

Czy może mi pan to napisać?

Could you write it down?

Oczywiście.

Of course.

Dobrze, proszę pół litra.

OK, half a litre please.

Świetnie, proszę bardzo.

Great, here you are.

Czy mogę zapłacić kartą kredytową?

Can I pay by credit card?

Oczywiście ...

Of course ...

Unit 12

What's it like?

... **proszę pin.**

... your pin please.

Dziękuję, do widzenia.

Thank you, goodbye.

Do widzenia.

Goodbye.

LANGUAGE LAB

Może, or the more colloquial **a może**, has been used here a number of times in the sense of 'how about ...?': **Może pójdziemy do restauracji?** *How about going to a restaurant?* and **A może żubrówka?** *How about a żubrówka?* It's a useful expression for making suggestions.

But there's another meaning of **może** – as the verb *can*: **Czy może pan mi to napisać?** *Can you write it down?*

Polish can be a bit confusing, but with a little determination you can learn it!

Track list

Ⓢ **CD 1**

1 **Introduction**

Unit 1 Hello, good morning · Cześć, dzień dobry

The basics

- 2 Key phrases
- 3 Listening and speaking
- Taking it further*
- 4 Dialogue 1
- 5 Dialogue 2

Unit 2 Excuse me · Przepraszam

The basics

- 6 Key phrases
- 7 Listening and speaking
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- 8 Dialogue 1
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Unit 3 Where is ...? · Gdzie jest ...?

The basics

- 10 Key phrases
- 11 Listening and speaking
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Unit 4 Over there · Tam

The basics

- 14 Key phrases
- 15 Listening
- Taking it further*
- 16 Dialogue 1
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Track list

Jeszcze raz

Unit 1

18 Key phrases

19 Dialogues

Unit 2

20 Key phrases

21 Dialogues

Unit 3

22 Key phrases

23 Dialogues

Unit 4

24 Key phrases

25 Dialogues

 **CD 2**

1 **Introduction**

Unit 5 I'd like something to drink · Proszę coś do picia

The basics

2 Key phrases

3 Listening and speaking

Taking it further

4 Dialogue 1

5 Dialogue 2

Unit 6 Have you got any ...? · Czy jest ...?

The basics

6 Key phrases

7 Listening and speaking

Taking it further

8 Dialogue 1

9 Dialogue 2

Track list

Unit 7 Can you help me? · Czy może mi pan pomóc?

The basics

- 10 Key phrases
- 11 Listening and speaking
- Taking it further*
- 12 Dialogue 1
- 13 Dialogue 2

Unit 8 I want ... · Chcę ...

The basics

- 14 Key phrases
- 15 Listening and speaking
- Taking it further*
- 16 Dialogue

Jeszcze raz

Unit 5

- 17 Key phrases
- 18 Dialogues

Unit 6

- 19 Key phrases
- 20 Dialogues

Unit 7

- 21 Key phrases
- 22 Dialogues

Unit 8

- 23 Key phrases
- 24 Dialogues

 **CD 3**

1 Introduction

Unit 9 Have you got a room? · Czy jest pokój?

The basics

- 2 Key phrases
- 3 Listening practice
- 4 Speaking practice
- Taking it further*
- 5 Dialogue

Track list

Unit 10 It hurts · Boli mnie

The basics

- 6 Key phrases
- 7 Listening practice
- Taking it further*
- 8 Dialogue

**Unit 11 I want to make an appointment ·
Chcę zamówić wizytę**

The basics

- 9 Key phrases
- 10 Listening practice
- 11 Speaking practice
- Taking it further*
- 12 Dialogue

Unit 12 What's it like? · Jakie to jest?

The basics

- 13 Key phrases
- 14 Listening practice
- 15 Speaking practice
- Taking it further*
- 16 Dialogue

Jeszcze raz

Unit 9

- 17 Key phrases
- 18 Dialogues

Unit 10

- 19 Key phrases
- 20 Dialogue

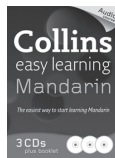
Unit 11

- 21 Key phrases
- 22 Dialogue

Unit 12

- 23 Key phrases
- 24 Dialogue

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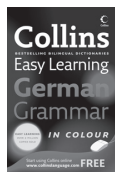
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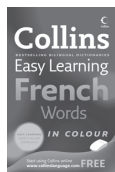
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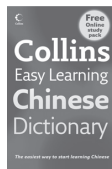
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