PolishPod101.com



PolishPod101.com

CLICK HERE to get our Polish Learning System! Get your **Free Lifetime Account**!



TRAVEL TO POLAND

Conversation Cheat Sheet

Create Your FREE Account

CLICK

MONEY & SHOPPING

Is there an ATM nearby ?
Czy jest tu jakiś bankomat?

How much is ~ ?
Ile kosztuje ~?



five hundred zlotys
pięćset złotych



two hundred zlotys
dwieście złotych



hundred zlotys
sto złotych



fifty zlotys
pięćdziesiąt złotych



twenty zlotys
dwadzieścia złotych



ten zlotys
dziesięć złotych



five zlotys
pięć złotych



two zlotys
dwa złote

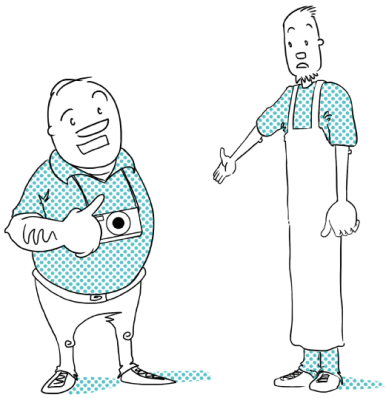


one zloty
jeden złoty

AROUND TOWN

Where is ~ ?
Gdzie jest~?

I'd like to go to ~
Chciałbym (m)/chciałabym (f) pojechać do ~





Krakow
Kraków



Masuria
Mazury



Wroclaw
Wrocław



Warsaw
Warszawa



Auschwitz concentration camp
Obóz koncentracyjny w Oświęcimiu



Malbork Castle
Zamek w Malborku

SURVIVAL PHRASES

Please take me to ~
Poproszę do ~

Where is the station?
Gdzie jest stacja?

Where is the restroom?
Gdzie jest toaleta?

COMMUNICATION

Hello.
Cześć.

Excuse me.
Przepraszam.

I'm sorry.
Przepraszam.

Nice to meet you.
Miło mi pana(sir)/panią (ma'am) poznać.

Please.
Proszę.

Yes.
Tak.

I am ~
Jestem~

Thank you.
Dziękuję.

No.
Nie.



ASKING QUESTIONS

Do you understand?
Rozumie pan(mr.)/pani(mrs.)?

I understand.
Tak, rozumiem.

I don't understand.
Nie rozumiem.

Do you speak English?
Czy mówi pan/pani po angielsku?

Yes, I do.
Tak, mówię.

No I don't.
Nie, nie mówię.

Can you eat this?
Może pan/pani to jeść?

Of course.
Tak.

No, I can't eat it.
Nie, nie mogę.



ORDERING FOOD



poppy-seed cake
makowiec



rosół
rosół



gingerbread
pierniki



cold borsch
chłodnik



cabbage roll
gołąbki



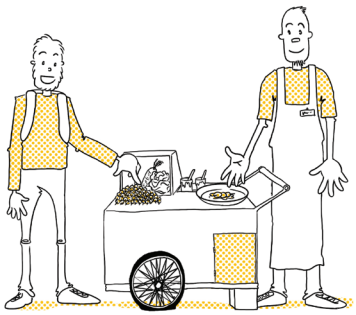
borsch
barszcz



bigos
bigos



kotlet schabowy
kotlet schabowy



COUNTERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
jeden/ną/no	dwa/ie	trzy	cztery	pięć	sześć	siedem	osiem	dziewięć	dziesięć



FAMILY & RELATIVES
Conversation Cheat Sheet



FAMILY RELATIONS

What kind of person is your ~?
Jaką osobą jest twój/twoja~?


grandmother
babcia


grandfather
dziadek


uncle
wujek


cousin
kuzyn / kuzynka


aunt
ciocia


I
ja


father
ojciec / tato


mother
matka / mama


younger sister
młodsza siostra


older sister
starsza siostra


older brother
starszy brat


younger brother
młodszy brat

How's your mother?
Jak się ma twoj mama?

My mother is well.
Moja mama ma się dobrze.

FAMILY RELATIONS


husband
mężowi


wife
żonie


son
synowi


daughter
córce

Forward my greetings to your ~.
Przekaż moje pozdrowienia ~.

PETS

I own a ~.
Mam ~.

dog	cat	bird	fish	bunny	snake
psa	kota	ptaka / ptaszka	rybę / rybkę	królika	węża

FIRST MEETING

Nice to meet you.
Miło mi ciebie poznać.

Where are you from?
Skąd jesteś?

Can I sit here?
Czy mogę tutaj usiąść?

What's your name?
Jak masz na imię?

I'm from Warsaw.
Jestem z Warszawy.

What is this?
Co to jest?

How are you?
Jak się masz?

This is for you.
To jest dla ciebie.

How long will you stay?
Jak długo zostaniesz?

I've heard a lot about you.
Dużo o tobie słyszałem. /
Dużo o tobie słyszałam.

How many people are there in your family?
Ile osób liczy twoja rodzina?

It was nice to meet you.
Miło było ciebie poznać.

HOLIDAYS AND OBSERVANCES

What do you do on ~?
Co robisz w ~?

When is ~?
Kiedy jest~?

Please tell me more about ~.
Powiedz mi więcej o sobie ~.



Fat Thursday
tłusty czwartek



Ostatki
ostatki



Easter
Wielkanoc



Christmas
Święta Bożego Narodzenia



Independence Day
Święto Niepodległości



Warsaw Uprising Day
Dzień Pamięci Powstania Warszawskiego



Guy's Day
dzień chłopaka



St. Andrew's Day
andrzejki

CELEBRATIONS

Happy birthday!
Wszystkiego najlepszego z okazji urodzin!

April Fools!
Prima aprilis!

Merry Christmas!
Wesołych Świąt Bożego Narodzenia!

Congratulations!
Gratulacje!

Happy Halloween!
Radosnego Halloween!

Happy New Year!
Szczęśliwego nowego roku!

PolishPod101.com

CLICK HERE to get our Polish Learning System! Get your **Free Lifetime Account!**



DINING LIKE A CHAMP
Conversation Cheat Sheet

Create Your FREE Account

CLICK

Phrases You Need to Know at the Dining Table

I have a reservation at nine.
Mam rezerwację na dziewiątą.

Do you have a table for two?
Czy mają państwo stolik na dwie osoby?

May I have a menu?
Czy mogę prosić o menu?

May I order?
Czy mogę złożyć zamówienie?

What do you recommend?
Co pan/pani poleca?

I'll have this, please.
Poproszę to.

Excuse me.
Przepraszam.

My order hasn't come yet.
Jeszcze nie dostałem/am tego co zamówiłem/am.

Check, please.
Poproszę o rachunek.

Top Words You'll Need at the Restaurant

POINT & SPEAK
Wskaż & Mów

~ please.
Poproszę ~.



appetizer
przystawka



main dish
danie główne



dessert
deser



chicken
kurczak



beef
wołowina



pork
wieprzowina



salad
sałatka



seafood
owoce morza

What are today's specials?
Co państwo dzisiaj polecają?

Can I have a drink menu?
Czy mogę poprosić o menu z napojami?

Can I have some more ~?
Czy mogę dostać więcej ~?

Counters

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
jeden	dwa	trzy	cztery	pięć	sześć	siedem	osiem	dziewięć	dziesięć

How to Choose The Best Foods to Fit Your Preferences

With ~, please.
Z ~ poproszę.

Without ~, please.
Bez ~ poproszę.

meat	fish	vegetables	butter	sugar	olive oil
mięsem/sa	rybą/by	warzywami/zyw	masłem/ła	cukrem/kru	oliwą/y z oliwek

bell pepper	onions	wine	cheese	tomato	alcohol
papryką/ki	cebulą/li	winem/na	serem/ra	pomidorem/dora	alkoholem/holu

Does this dish contain any ~?
Czy w tym daniu jest ~?

I can't eat/drink ~.
Nie mogę pić/jeść ~.

Please remove ~ from this dish.
Proszę przygotować to danie bez ~.

Table Request In The Restaurant

Can you bring me (a) ~?
Czy mógłby pan/mogłaby pani przynieść mi ~?

Could I ask for (a) ~.
Czy mogę prosić o ~.

spoon	fork	knife	napkin	salt	black pepper
łyżkę	widelec	nóż	serwetkę	sól	czarny pieprz

water	bread	drink	menu	coffee	dessert
wodę	chleb	napój	menu	kawę	deser

Complimenting and Criticizing the Food

It's delicious!
To jest pyszne!

It looks tasty.
Wygląda apetycznie.

It's very good.
To jest bardzo dobre.

It's overcooked.
To jest rozgotowane.

It lacks salt.
Brakuje soli.

It's raw!
To jest surowe!

It smells so nice.
Pachnie bardzo dobrze.

This is not fresh.
To nie jest świeże.

It's too spicy.
To jest zbyt ostre.

Food Allergies & Restrictions!

I am allergic to ~. !
Jestem uczulony/a na ~.

meat	eggs	milk	peanuts	shellfish	wheat	soy	fish
mięso	jajka	mleko	orzeszki ziemne	małże	pszenicę	soję	rybę

I am a vegetarian.
Jestem wegetarianinem/ką.

I am a vegan.
Jestem weganinem/ką.

I can't eat pork.
Nie mogę jeść wieprzowiny.

PolishPod101.com

Save 50% on any PolishPod101.com subscription with coupon code

AUDIOBOOK

Gain access to hundreds of audio and video lessons, lesson notes, online vocabulary, flashcards, the voice recording tool and more with a Basic or Premium Subscription!

Click here to get started today!

innovative LANGUAGE.COM

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1 Thank You!

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

1

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Dziękuję.
2. Dziękuję bardzo.
3. Dziękuję za wszystko.
4. Dzięki.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you very much. / Thanks a lot.
3. Thank you for everything.
4. Thanks. (informal)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
dziękuję	"thank you (universal)"	expression
bardzo	very (much)	adverb
wszystko	"everything"	pronoun
dzięki	Thanks (informal)	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dziękuję pani. "Thank you, ma'am."	**Bardzo lubię kawę.** I like coffee very much.
Bardzo cię lubię. I like you very much.	**Zapłacę za wszystko.** "I will pay for everything."

Dzięki! Do zobaczenia!

Thanks! See you!

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are necessary! In this respect, Poland is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip in Poland. I can't stress this

In Polish, "Thank you" is *Dziękuję.* You can emphasize *Dziękuję* by adding *bardzo*, which means "very much." You could say *Dziękuję bardzo*, which would be the equivalent of "Thank you very much".

Another useful phrase would be *Dziękuję za wszystko,* which means "Thank you for everything." The component *za* means "for." *Wszystko* means "everything." So the whole phrase is *Dziękuję za wszystko.*

Especially nowadays, a very popular phrase among friends expressing gratitude is *Dzięki,* which means "Thanks"*.* Please remember we can only use *Dzięki* among friends in an informal setting.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

By far, *Dziękuję* is the most common way to say "Thank you." Remember, when in doubt,

keeping it simple is your safest bet. You don't have to worry about formal or informal situations. You can use *Dziękuję* with just about anyone, anywhere, and anytime. You can say *Dziękuję* when the waiter brings your food or drinks, when the clerk in the hotel takes your luggage to your room (of course, tipping won't hurt either!), and when somebody welcomes you or congratulates you. His or her profession doesn't matter; *Dziękuję* will always be an appropriate response.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2 You're Welcome

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

2

COPYRIGHT © 2017 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę.
2. Nie ma za co.
3. Drobiazg.

ENGLISH

1. You're welcome.
2. Not at all.
3. It's nothing.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
proszę	you're welcome, please, there you go	expression	
nie	"no, not, don't"	particle	
co	what	pronoun, interrogative pronoun	
za	for, in	preposition	
drobiazg	"nothing"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę czarną herbatę. Black tea, please.	**Nie lubię lodów.** "I don't like ice cream."
O czym mówisz? What are you talking about?	**Co robisz?** What are you doing?
Co lubisz robić w weekendy? What do you like doing on weekends?	**Co czytasz?** What are you reading?
To naprawdę drobiazg. "That's really nothing."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. Poles are very hospitable. They use phrases of gratitude quite often. Even though you may not get the chance to use *Proszę* (the phrase for "You're welcome") during your trip in Poland, there's a very good chance you will hear it. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Polish, "You're welcome" is *Proszę.*

You can also respond to someone that has thanked you by using two very similar expressions. They are *Nie ma za co,* which means "Not at all" and *Drobiazg,* which means "It's nothing."

We can use any of these expressions - *Proszę, Nie ma za co,* and *Drobiazg* - in any situation, formal or informal.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The word *Proszę* has many meanings, and we can use it in many different situations. We have looked at one of them today. When you want to say "You're welcome," you can use *Proszę* as a set phrase after *Dziękuję*. We will explain the other meanings of *Proszę* in the next chapter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3 Please!

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

3

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę.
2. To, proszę.
3. Tamto, proszę.

ENGLISH

1. Please.
2. This, please.
3. That, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
proszę	please	expression	
to	this	pronoun	neuter
tamto	"that"	pronoun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę mówić wolniej. Speak more slowly, please.	**Proszę mleko.** Milk, please.

Co to jest?	Co to znaczy?
What's this?	What does it mean?
To jest gazeta.	**To czy tamto**
This is a newspaper.	"This or that."

GRAMMAR

Today's phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In today's lesson, we will look at the word "Please," which will be very important when you need to ask for something.

In Polish, "Please" is *Proszę.*

The easiest way to use "Please" is to point at something while saying *Proszę,* but let's try to build this up a bit, shall we? Let's start with the expression "This, please," which in Polish is *To, proszę.* In English, "this" comes before "please." In Polish, the order is the same. So we have *To, proszę.*

Let's look at the word for "this." In Polish, "this" is *to.*

Looking at the word for "this" warrants a look at the word for "that," which is *tamto.* The phrase "That, please," is *Tamto, proszę.*

If you forgot or don't know the name of the object you're asking for, it's okay to point at it and say *To, proszę,* or *Tamto, proszę.* However, it sounds a little unnatural. The best way to ask for something would be *proszę* and then the name of the object you want to buy. For example, you could say, *Proszę gazetę* ("A newspaper, please.") or *Proszę chleb.* ("Bread, please.")

Please bear in mind that the sentence order of *Proszę chleb* is different from that in English.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In Polish, we can use the word *Proszę* in many different situations. We have already mentioned *Proszę* as "You're welcome" in the previous lesson, and in today's lesson, *Proszę* means "Please."

However, there are other meanings to *Proszę:*

1. When we address someone politely or we want to attract someone's attention, we can say *Proszę Pani* meaning "Excuse me, Miss," or *Proszę Państwa* meaning "Ladies and gentlemen."

2. When someone knocks on the door, saying *Proszę* would mean "Please come in."

3. Also *Proszę* is widely used at stores. For example, when the shop assistant addresses the customer, he or she can say *Proszę* meaning "Can I help you?"

4. If we did not understand something, and we want the interlocutor to repeat it, it's absolutely proper to say *Proszę?* as "Excuse me."

5. In the situation when we are giving something to someone, *Proszę* would mean "Here you are."

Pointing at people is considered very rude in Poland. However, if one points at an object in order to explain what one wants, that is perfectly fine.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4
Basic Polish Greetings

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

4

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Dzień dobry.
2. Dobry wieczór.
3. Cześć.
4. Witaj.

ENGLISH

1. Good morning.
2. Good evening.
3. Hello.
4. Welcome.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
dobry	good	adjective	masculine
dzień	day	noun	masculine
wieczór	evening	noun	masculine
cześć	Hello, Hi.	noun	
witaj	"welcome (informal)"	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dzień dobry, pani Anno. Good morning, Miss Anna.	**To jest dobry sklep.** This is a good store.
Jest piękny dzień. It's a beautiful day.	**Cały dzień spędziłam na zakupach.** I (female) spent the whole day shopping.
Ale spokojny wieczór. What a peaceful evening.	**Dobry wieczór, pani Anno.** Good evening, Mrs. Anna.
Cześć, Ewa. Hi, Eva.	**Cześć, Adam.** Hello, Adam.
Witaj, Jacku. "Welcome, Jack."	

GRAMMAR

In Polish, the most universal greeting, which stands for both "Good morning" and "Good afternoon," is *Dzień dobry.* The first word, *Dzień,* means "day." *Dobry,* which in Polish is "good," follows *Dzień.*

Dzień dobry is appropriate in both formal and informal situations. Please remember about the word order in the phrase *Dzień dobry.*

In the evening, Poles say *Dobry wieczór,* which means "Good evening." Let's hear it one more time: *Dobry wieczór*. As we mentioned before, *dobry* stands for "good." *Wieczór* means "evening." *Dobry wieczór* is reserved for formal situations.

The most popular greeting among friends is *Cześć,* which in English means "Hello."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Many Polish greetings are accompanied by nonverbal gestures such as a smile, handshake, kiss on the cheek, or bowing your head a little. In some situations, men can kiss women on their hands or tip off their hat.

While greeting someone, we can always ask *Co słychać?* ("What's up?") or *Co nowego?* meaning "What's new?" in English.

We can use the informal greeting *Cześć* both as a greeting (the English "Hello"), or as a farewell (the English "Bye").

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5
Polish Farewells

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

5

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Do widzenia.
2. Dobranoc.
3. Do zobaczenia.
4. Na razie.

ENGLISH

1. Goodbye.
2. Goodnight.
3. See you.
4. So long.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
widzenie	"seeing"	noun	neuter
do	to, until	preposition	
dobranoc	"good night (formal)"	expression	
zobaczenie	"seeing"	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Do widzenia, Tomku. "Good-bye, Tom."	**Do widzenia pani.** "Goodbye, ma'am."
Idę do sklepu. I am going to the store.	**Jutro jedziemy do Warszawy.** Tomorrow we are going to Warsaw.
Piszę do ciebie. I am writing to you.	**Dobranoc panu.** "Good night, sir."
Do zobaczenia jutro. "See you tomorrow."	

GRAMMAR

Today, we'll introduce farewells.

As we learned in the previous lesson, *Cześć* can mean both "Hello" and "Bye." However, we can use this expression in informal situations only. There are other ways of saying "Good-bye" in Polish.

A parting expression that we can use for all occasions is *Do widzenia,* which means "Good-bye."

When saying "Goodnight," the word *Dobranoc* is the appropriate choice.

There are also several informal phrases for saying "See you" or "So long" besides *Cześć* (English for "Bye"). The most popular one is *Do zobaczenia,* which means "See you."

Another frequently used phrase is *Na razie,* meaning "So long."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

A very common informal expression among women is *Pa*, in English, "Bye." Men would only use this phrase while saying "Bye" to a woman. You'll be surprised how often you will hear this phrase while staying in Poland.

In the last couple of years, we've been observing more and more foreign influences in the Polish language. The majority of them come from English. As an example, let's use words like *Hej* and *Baj,baj. Hej, (*English "Hey"), and *Baj,baj, (*English "Bye") are being commonly used, especially among teenagers.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6 Where is the Bathroom?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

6

COPYRIGHT © 2016 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Gdzie jest toaleta?

2. Przepraszam, gdzie jest toaleta?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom?

2. Excuse me, where is the bathroom?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
gdzie	where	pronoun, interrogative pronoun	
toaleta	lavatory, toilet	noun	feminine
przepraszam	"I'm sorry, / Excuse me."	expression	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Gdzie mieszkasz? Where do you live?	**Gdzie jesteś?** Where are you?
Gdzie jest poczta? Where is the post office?	**Tam jest toaleta.** The toilet is over there.

Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.

"I'm sorry. I don't understand."

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "Where is the bathroom?" is *Gdzie jest toaleta?*

Let's look at the components. The first two words, *gdzie jest,* mean "where is." This is followed by *toaleta.* So to recap, we have *Gdzie jest toaleta?* This literally means "Where is the toilet?"

We can make this phrase more formal by adding "Excuse me," which in Polish is *przepraszam.* So the whole phrase is *Przepraszam, gdzie jest toaleta?*

In Poland, there are not that many public toilets. If there are, they are usually in very bad shape and not free. Look for the signs that say *WC,* pronounced [wu-ce] or *Toaleta.* You can also try using the toilet in a café or a restaurant, but if you are not a customer, you will have to pay for it.

When you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last problem: How to know which bathroom is for men and which is for women. We usually have signs on the bathroom door. For women, this could be a figure of a girl or a circle. They may also use the word *Damska,* meaning "feminine." For men, you might find a figure of a boy or an inverted triangle. They can also use the word *Męska,* English for "masculine." Please bear in mind that sometimes there is just one toilet for everybody, so you won't see any signs except *Toaleta.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

You might wonder whom and how much you have to pay for the public toilet? A so-called toilet attendant always collects the money and gives you a little bit of the toilet paper. You can find the information about the cost on the door of the public toilet.

Another meaning of the word *przepraszam,* besides "excuse me," is "I'm sorry." We will talk more about this expression in our future lessons.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7
Do You Speak English?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

7

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Czy pan mówi po angielsku?
2. Czy pani mówi po angielsku?
3. Czy mówisz po hiszpańsku?

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English, sir?
2. Do you speak English, ma'am? (formal)
3. Do you speak Spanish? (informal)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
mówić	to speak	verb	
angielski	"English"	adjective	masculine
hiszpański	Spanish	adjective	
pan	sir, Mr.	noun	masculine
pani	ma'am, ms. mrs	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mówię dobrze po hiszpańsku. "I speak Spanish well."	**Czy mówisz po polsku?** "Do you speak Polish?"
Czy piszesz po angielsku? "Do you write in English?"	**Czy umiesz liczyć po hiszpańsku?** Do you know how to count in Spanish?
To jest pan Nowak. This is Mr. Nowak.	**To jest pan Kowalski.** This is Mr. Kowalski.
Dzień dobry, pani Anno. Good morning, Miss Anna.	**To jest pani Anna.** This is Ms. Anna.

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "Do you speak English?" is *Czy pan mówi po angielsku?* The first two words, *czy pan*, mean "Do you, sir." The next word in our phrase is *mówi,* which means "speaks." *Mówi* comes from the verb *mówić,* meaning "to speak." The last component of our phrase is *po angielsku,* meaning literally "in English."

To recap, the whole phrase is *Czy pan mówi po angielsku?* ("Do you speak English, sir?") You probably wonder how to say, "you (ma'am)?" If you want to ask a woman if she speaks English, you simply have to change the word *pan* ("sir") to *pani* ("ma'am"). So the phrase would be *Czy pani mówi po angielsku?* ("Do you speak English, ma'am?")

The phrase we just learned is perfect in a formal setting. You should always use the above phrase with people you don't know or elders.

When speaking to someone we know or people our age, we will say in Polish *Czy mówisz po angielsku?* Please notice there is no *pan* or *pani* in the phrase *Czy mówisz po angielsku?* Polite forms *pan* ("sir") or *pani* ("ma'am") are required in formal contact only. Also, please have a look at the forms of the verb *mówić* ("to speak"). We use *mówi* with *pan/pani* ("sir"/"ma'am"), whereas *mówisz* is direct, and we use it with people we know or those we're friends with.

Now for a change, let's try a different language. Let's try Spanish. "Do you speak Spanish?" (informal) is *Czy mówisz po hiszpańsku?* The word for "in Spanish" is *po hiszpańsku.* In this example, you need to change the word for the language only. The rest stays the same. The same rule applies to formal questions. For example, "Do you speak Spanish, ma'am?" will be *Czy pani mówi po hiszpańsku?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Nowadays, many Poles do speak English, especially the younger generation. However, when Poles hear foreigners speaking Polish, they are always very impressed since the language is very difficult. We are very appreciative of the fact that you're trying, and we like to pay compliments to those who give it a shot.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8
I Don't Understand

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

8

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Nie rozumiem.

2. Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.

3. Co to znaczy?

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand.

2. I'm sorry. I don't understand.

3. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
rozumieć	to understand	verb
co	what	pronoun
znaczyć	"to mean"	verb
nie	"no, not, don't"	expression
przepraszam	"I'm sorry, / Excuse me."	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Uczniowie podstawówki zrozumieli zadanie. "The elementary school students understood the problem."	**Nie rozumiem.** I don't understand.
Co robisz? What are you doing?	**Co lubisz robić w weekendy?** What do you like doing on weekends?
Co czytasz? What are you reading?	**To nic nie znaczy.** "This doesn't mean anything."
Co to znaczy? "What does it mean?"	**Nie lubię lodów.** "I don't like ice cream."

Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.

"I'm sorry. I don't understand."

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "I don't understand" is *Nie rozumiem.* Let's have a look at the components of this expression. The first word, *nie,* in this context means "Don't." In our expression, *nie* is followed by *rozumiem,* which means "I understand." The form *rozumiem* comes from the verb *rozumieć,* ("to understand"). To recap, we have *Nie rozumiem* ("I don't understand").

We can add the word *przepraszam* to the phrase above, which in this context means "I'm sorry." So the whole phrase will be "I'm sorry. I don't understand." In Polish, this is *Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.*

Another way to express that you don't understand is asking the question "What does it mean?" This phrase in Polish is *Co to znaczy?* The first word, *co,* means "what." This is followed by *to,* meaning "this." The last word is *znaczy,* meaning "means." *Znaczy* comes from the verb *znaczyć* ("to mean").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

At the beginning, it might be a little difficult to understand what Poles are saying, mainly because they speak very fast. But if you don't understand something, please don't be afraid to use the phrase *Przepraszam, nie rozumiem.* They will be more than happy to give you an explanation. Or maybe you've understood the general sense of the phrase, but there was a word or two you have never heard before. The expression *Co to znaczy?* ("What does it mean?") would come in very handy here.

If for any reason you forgot how to say, "I don't understand" in Polish, you can always use some body language. For example, you can always shake your head left and right.

In this lesson, we introduced the word *Nie,* which we translated as "Don't." The word *Nie* also means, "No." What about "Yes" in Polish? "Yes" is *Tak.*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9
Can You Say it Again in Polish?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

9

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę powtórzyć.
2. Proszę powtórzyć jeszcze raz.
3. Proszę mówić wolniej.

ENGLISH

1. Could you repeat that, please?
2. Could you repeat that once again, please?
3. Can you speak slower, please?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
proszę	please	expression
powtórzyć	"to repeat"	verb
mówić	to speak	verb
raz	"once"	adverb
jeszcze	yet, again	adverb
wolno	"slowly"	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę mówić wolniej. Speak more slowly, please.	**Proszę mleko.** Milk, please.
Proszę to powtórzyć jeszcze raz. "Repeat that once again, please."	**Proszę powtórzyć.** "Can you repeat that, please?"
Mówię dobrze po hiszpańsku. "I speak Spanish well."	**Czy mówisz po polsku?** "Do you speak Polish?"
Proszę powtórzyć jeszcze raz. "Can you say that once again, please?"	**Jeszcze nie przeczytałam tej książki.** I (female) haven't read this book yet.
Proszę mówić wolniej. "Can you speak slower, please?"	

GRAMMAR

In Polish, "Could you repeat that, please?" is *Proszę powtórzyć.* The first word, *proszę*, means "please." We already introduced this word in lesson 3. This is followed by the word *powtórzyć,* which means "to repeat."

Let's look at the next expression. "Could you repeat that once again, please?" in Polish is *Proszę powtórzyć jeszcze raz.* This phrase consists of *proszę powtórzyć,* which we just introduced, and *jeszcze raz,* meaning "once again." Please remember you can only use this expression after you have used the first one, and you want to hear the Polish sentence yet again.

At times, even repeating the words isn't enough to understand the speaker. This is often due to how fast the person is speaking. For instances such as this, you can use the phrase "Can you speak slower, please?" In Polish, "Can you speak slower, please?" is *Proszę mówić wolniej.* We're sure that part of this expression sounds familiar to you. We again have *proszę* as "please." Then we have *mówić,* meaning "to speak." The last component of this phrase is new. *Wolniej* means "slower."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

You can use the phrase from the previous lesson *Nie rozumiem,* "I don't understand," with today's phrase *Proszę powtórzyć,* "Could you repeat that, please?" So altogether, it will be *Nie rozumiem. Proszę powtórzyć.*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10 Apologies in Polish

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#10

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Przepraszam.
2. Nic się nie stało.
3. Nic nie szkodzi.

ENGLISH

1. I'm sorry./Excuse me.
2. No problem.
3. No harm done.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
przepraszam	" I'm sorry / Excuse me."	expression
nic	nothing, anything	pronoun
stać się	to happen	verb
szkodzić	"to harm"	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Przepraszam, gdzie jest kościół Mariacki? "Excuse me, where is St. Mary's Church?"	**Nic nie wiem.** I know nothing.

Nic nie kupiłem. I (male) did not buy anything.	**Nic się nie stało.** Nothing happened.
Coś się stało z Janem. Something has happened with John.	**Palenie papierosów szkodzi zdrowiu** "Smoking harms your health."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Now, as you haven't quite mastered Polish, it's probably very prudent to go over the phrases for apologizing as they might come in handy.

We'll start with "I'm sorry," which in Polish is *Przepraszam.*

We can use *Przepraszam* both in formal and informal contact. We use *Przepraszam* when we have said or done something offensive, wrong, or embarrassing. We have mentioned in our previous lessons that *Przepraszam* also means "Excuse me." Use this when you are trying to work your way through a crowd, at the subway station for instance, when you are trying to get someone's attention in a store, or when asking for directions.

Now, what if someone says *Przepraszam* to you after they've done something wrong, and you want to respond "No problem." or "That's okay." In this case, the proper response should be *Nic się nie stało,* which literally means "Nothing happened."

Another useful phrase in such situations would be *Nic nie szkodzi,* which in English means "No harm done."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In the Polish language, the word *Sory* ("Sorry") is widely used. Don't forget about the Polish rolling -r when saying *Sory.*

When sympathizing with someone, the phrase *Przykro mi* ("I'm sorry") is very appropriate. You can also use it when you're not able to fulfill someone's request.

Poles are well known for getting offended very easily and quickly. I'm sure there will be plenty of occasions to use the introduced phrases.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11 Entering a Polish Restaurant

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#11

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Ile osób?
2. Trzy.
3. Dwie.
4. Tylko ja.

ENGLISH

1. How many people in your party?
2. We're three.
3. We're two.
4. Just me.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
ile	How many?	numeral	
osoba	"person"	noun	feminine
tylko	just, only	adverb	
ja	I	personal pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ile masz lat? "How old are you?"	**Ile masz jabłek?** How many apples do you have?
Przy tym stoliku jest pięć osób. "There are five people at this table."	**Ona ma tylko jednego brata.** She only has one brother.
Mam tylko dwie minuty. I only have two minutes.	**Ja znam Anię.** I know Ania.
Ja mam dużo czasu. I have a lot of time.	

GRAMMAR

Now let's go over how to answer the question "How many people in your party?" in Polish.

In Polish, you would respond by giving the waiter or waitress the number of people you're with. So for example, let's say there are three of you. In Polish, this would be *trzy.* Now we're going to review some numbers in Polish in case your party happens to be bigger. The numbers one through five are *jeden, dwa, trzy, cztery,* and *pięć.* If there are four of you, you will simply say the number "four" (*Cztery*).

However, the nouns in Polish have genders, so the forms of *jeden* ("one") and *dwa* ("two") change depending on the gender of the noun they refer to. Since the gender of *osoba* ("person") is feminine, the numbers *jeden* and *dwa* will become *jedna* and *dwie.* Therefore, if there are two of you, your response will be *dwie* ("two").

If you are by yourself, the proper answer to the question would be *Tylko ja.* In English, this means "Just me." The first word, *tylko,* means "just" or "only." The second word, *ja,* means "I."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Besides nice, exclusive restaurants, you can also come across cheap places (so-called "milk bars") or in Polish, *Bar mleczny.* There you can find traditional and very simple dishes such as *pierogi* ("dumplings") or *placki ziemniaczane,* which means "potato pancakes." Portions are fairly big and don't cost too much. Don't have high expectations when it comes to the way these places look: they are relics from communist times.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12 Polish Restaurant: Part 2 - Making a Reservation

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

12

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Chciałbym zarezerwować stolik na dzisiejszy wieczór.
2. Chciałabym zarezerwować stolik na dzisiejszy wieczór.
3. Na ile osób?

ENGLISH

1. I (male) would like to make a reservation for this evening.
2. I (female) would like to make a reservation for this evening.
3. For how many people?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
zarezerwować	"to reserve, to book"	verb	
stolik	"table"	noun	masculine
wieczór	evening	noun	masculine
godzina	hour	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Chciałabym zarezerwować pokój.	**Ten stolik jest duży.**
"I (female) would like to reserve a room."	"This table is big."

Ale spokojny wieczór. What a peaceful evening.	**Dobry wieczór, pani Anno.** Good evening, Mrs. Anna.
Mam tylko godzinę. I only have one hour.	**Godzina kosztuje dziesięć złotych.** One hour costs ten złoty.

Która jest godzina?

What time is it?

GRAMMAR

Normally, if you make a phone call to make a reservation for the evening, you would say *Chciałbym zarezerwować stolik na dzisiejszy wieczór.* Let's look at the components of this phrase. The first word, *chciałbym,* means "I (male) would like to." We follow this with the infinitive form, *zarezerwować*, meaning "to book, to reserve." The next word is *stolik,* which means "table." *Stolik* is followed by *na,* which in this context means "for." Now let's have a look at the next component of our phrase. *Dzisiejszy* means "today's." The last word is *wieczór,* which stands for "evening."

In our phrase, we used the word *chciałbym,* which means "I (male) would like to." The feminine form for "I (female) would like to." is *chciałabym.* The difference between the masculine and feminine form is really small, but the significance is very important.

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in the party and the time of the reservation.

"For how many people?" in Polish is *Na ile osób?*

Now let's imagine you are a party of two. In Polish, you would say *Na dwie,* which in English means "for two."

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. *Na którą godzinę?* ("At what time?") This phrase literally means "At what hour?"

Now, let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock. *Na ósmą.* ("At eight.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In Poland, the daily eating routine usually consists of three meals, which are *śniadanie* ("breakfast"), *obiad* ("dinner"), and *kolacja* ("supper"). The most important meal of the day is *obiad* ("dinner"), and it's usually eaten between 2:00 and 4:00. It most often consists of potatoes, some meat, and a salad. *Kolacja* ("supper") is much lighter. For instance, a sandwich would be a popular choice.

Cafés and pubs are open until early morning, whereas restaurants tend to stay open until late evening or sometimes until the last customer leaves. In the more exclusive restaurants, customers usually dress up elegantly.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13 Polish Restaurant: Part 3 - Smoking or Non-smoking?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

13

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, czy można tu palić?
2. Przepraszam, czy wolno tu palić?
3. Tak, tu można palić.
4. Tak, tu wolno palić
5. Nie, tu nie można palić.
6. Nie, tu nie wolno palić.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, can one smoke here?
2. Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?
3. Yes, one can smoke here.
4. Yes, smoking is allowed here.
5. One cannot smoke here
6. Smoking is not allowed here.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class

można	"one can, it's possible"	irregular verb
palić	"to smoke"	verb
wolno	"is allowed"	verb
tak	"yes"	expression
nie	no, not	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Tu można zamówić kawę. "Here one can order a coffee."	**Lubię palić papierosy.** "I like to smoke cigarettes."
Czy wolno zadawać pytania? "Is one allowed to ask questions?"	**Tak, mam brata.** "Yes, I have a brother."
Nie, nie lubię muzyki klasycznej. "No, I don't like classical music."	

GRAMMAR

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant, you need to ask "Excuse me, can one smoke here?" (*Przepraszam, czy można tu palić?*)

Przepraszam, as we have seen before, means "Excuse me." We follow this with *czy,* which indicates a question. In this phrase, *czy* doesn't mean anything; it's just the way yes-no questions are formed. Then we have *można,* which means "one can, it's possible." The next component is *tu,* meaning "here." The last word is *palić,* which in English means "to smoke."

Another useful expression in such a situation would be *Przepraszam, czy wolno tu palić?* As you can see, it's almost the same as the phrase we just introduced. In this expression, we used the word *wolno,* which in English means "is allowed."

Now let's go and see the possible answers.

1. "Yes, one can smoke here."
   Tak, tu można palić.

2. "Yes, smoking is allowed here."
   Tak, tu wolno palić.

As you might have figured out, in these sentences we have only added the Polish word for "yes" (*tak*) before *tu można palić* and *tu wolno palić.* And we changed the position of the word *tu* ("here"). This is an easy answer to a question!

What do we say if smoking isn't allowed? We take the same pattern as before, and instead of *tak,* we just add the Polish word for "no" (*nie*).

1. "One cannot smoke here."
   Nie, tu nie można palić.

2. "Smoking is not allowed here."
   Nie, tu nie wolno palić.

Please, notice that in the above sentences we have double *Nie.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In restaurants, look for the signs s*ala dla niepalących* ("non-smoking room") and *sala dla palących* ("smoking room"). Unfortunately, if you are a non-smoker, even though there are two different rooms, you can still smell smoke. The smoke won't bother you so much in the summertime since almost every place has a few tables outside. It's much worse in the winter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14 Polish Restaurant: Part 4 – At the Table

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#14

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, czy można prosić kartę?
2. Słucham, co podać?
3. Co pan poleca?
4. Proszę bigos i piwo.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, may I have a menu?
2. Yes, what can I get you?
3. What do you recommend, sir?
4. Bigos and beer, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
karta	menu	noun	feminine
polecać	"to recommend"	verb	
podać	"to serve"	verb	
piwo	beer	noun	neutral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Czy mogę prosić kartę? Can I ask for a menu?	**Co polecasz?** "What do you recommend?"
Podaję żurek. "I'm serving żurek."	**Kiedy byłem w Polsce, często piłem piwo.** When I was in Poland, I often drank beer.
Lubię zimne piwo. I like cold beer.	

GRAMMAR

In Poland, we usually order food and drinks at once. When the waiter is ready to take your order, he will ask you *Słucham, co podać?* This means, "Yes, what can I get you?" In this context, *słucham* means "yes." The next component, *co,* has been already introduced and it means "what." And the last word is *podać,* which means "to serve."

If you're not sure what to order, you can always ask the staff for recommendations. The appropriate question in such a situation would be *Co pan poleca?* This means "What do you recommend, sir?" Let's look at this phrase. *Co* stands for "what," then we have *pan,* meaning "sir." The last word is *poleca,* which stands for "he/she recommends."

If the waiter is female, change *pan* ("sir") to *pani* ("ma'am"). So the question would be *Co pani poleca?*

When you order in Poland, you usually say *Proszę* ("please") and then the name of the dish you want to order.

Now let's go and see some good dishes you can find in Polish restaurants.

1. *Pierogi* - Traditional Polish dumplings/ravioli, they can be filled with meat, mushrooms, cabbage, potatoes, or fruit such as strawberries or plums.

2. *Bigos* - Our national dish, it's made of sauerkraut, different kinds of meat, dried mushrooms, and it's all mixed up with a tomato paste.

3. *Gołąbki* - A mix of rice and meat wrapped in cabbage leaves, it's usually served with tomato sauce.

4. *Żurek* - A sour rye soup served with potatoes, sausage, and hard-boiled eggs.

5. *Kotlet schabowy* - It's a porkchop made in breadcrumbs, usually served with potatoes and cooked sauerkraut.

Now let's see some typical beverages Poles have with dinner.

1. *Herbata* - "tea"

2. *Kawa* - "coffee"

3. *Piwo* - "beer"

Let's imagine you want to order *bigos* and *piwo.* You should say *Proszę bigos i piwo.* You simply have to say *Proszę* ("please") and then follow it with the name of the food and drink you're ordering.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Reading a Polish menu can sometimes require a lot of skill from the customers. The price of the main entrée usually does not include the side dishes, such as potatoes and salads, which you usually choose from the section *dodatki* ("side dishes"). Then you have to add prices for each *dodatek* to get the total cost for your dish. These *dodatki* will only be included in the price of the main dish if they are listed together with the dish you want to order.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15 Polish Restaurant: Part 5 – Check Please!

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#15

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Czy podać coś jeszcze?

2. Nie, dziękuję. Proszę rachunek.

ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?

2. No, thank you. The check, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
coś	anything; something	pronoun	
jeszcze	else;still	adverb	
rachunek	check, bill	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Coś do picia? Anything to drink?	**Co jeszcze?** What else?
Czy coś jeszcze? Anything else?	**Muszę zapłacić rachunek.** I have to pay the check.

Czy mogę prosić rachunek?

May I have the check, please?

GRAMMAR

Once you have the beverages and you finally have all the entrées you have ordered, you can start to enjoy the mouth-watering meal.

Normally, if the waiter sees that you have finished, he will come to your table and kindly ask *Czy podać coś jeszcze?* ("Would you like anything else?") In the previous lesson, we already introduced *podać*, meaning "to serve." *Coś jeszcze* means "anything else."

If you are pleased with your meal and you are ready to leave, you should reply *Nie, dziękuję. Proszę rachunek.* ("No, thank you. The check, please.") This is a long response; let's break it down. First, we have *Nie, dziękuję*, meaning "No, thank you." We follow this with *proszę*, which means "please." Finally, we have *rachunek* ("check"). All together, it is *Nie, dziękuję. Proszę rachunek.*

And there you have it.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In the majority of restaurants in Poland, you can pay with either debit or credit cards or cash. If there is a restaurant where you have to pay cash only, they will let you know upfront.

The tips in Poland are very rarely included in the price, so it is courtesy and good manners to give tips in restaurants, pubs, and at some cafés. About 10% to 12% would be appropriate.

When it's time to pay for your bill and the waiter comes to take money for it, don't say "Thank you" because they will assume they can keep the change. So even if your dinner was fifty złoty and you paid with one hundred złoty, if you say "Thank you," you won't see the change. Just let them take the money, and they will bring the change. Then leave as much tip as you want.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16 Counting 1-10 in Polish

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

#16

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. jeden banan
2. cztery banany
3. Chciałbym kupić dwie butelki wódki.
4. Chciałabym kupić dwa podkoszulki.

ENGLISH

1. one banana
2. four bananas
3. I (male) would like to buy two bottles of vodka.
4. I (female) would like to buy two t-shirts.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
butelka	"bottle"	noun	feminine
wódka	vodka	noun	feminine
podkoszulek	"t-shirt"	noun	masculine
kupić	to buy	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

To jest butelka piwa. "This is a bottle of beer."	**Wódka jest jednym z najpopularniejszych alkoholi w Polsce.** Vodka is one of the most popular alcohols in Poland.
Ta wódka jest bardzo dobra. This vodka is very good.	**Ten podkoszulek jest za duży.** "This t-shirt is too big."
Mam trzy czerwone podkoszulki. "I have three red t-shirts."	**Chciałbym ci kupić prezent.** I (male) would like to buy you a gift.

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward as we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

The first number is read in English, followed by the Polish.

Number	*Polish*
0	*zero*
1	*jeden*
2	*dwa*
3	*trzy*
4	*cztery*
5	pięć
6	*sześć*
7	*siedem*

8	*osiem*
9	*dziewięć*
10	*dziesięć*

Counting things in Polish can be tricky as objects in Polish have gender. However, only two numbers have a gender change: "one" and "two." When we attach these numbers to a feminine object, they appear as: *jedna* and *dwie.* When we attach them to a neuter object, they have the forms *jedno* and *dwa.*

The number comes first, followed by the object. To say "two bananas," you will say *dwa banany.* In this case, *banany* is the plural of *banan.* In Polish, as you have seen, nouns have singular and plural forms, and they can be masculine, feminine, or neutral.

If you want to say "four bananas," you should say *cztery banany.*

Numbers can be very useful, especially when shopping in Poland. Let's imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. For example, imagine you would like to buy two bottles of good Polish vodka. "I would like to buy two bottles of vodka." (*Chciałbym kupić dwie butelki wódki*.)

Chciałbym means "I (male) would like to." *Chciałbym* is followed by *kupić,* which means "to buy." Then you have the number *dwie* ("two"), followed by *butelki*, which is the plural form for the feminine object "bottle" (*butelka*). The last word in our sentence is *wódki*, which of course stands for "vodka."

In our sentence, we used *chciałbym* ("I (male) would like to"). A woman would say *chciałabym* ("I (female) would like to"). *Chciałabym.*

What do you say when you want to buy two t-shirts? *Chciałabym kupić dwa podkoszulki.* Let's have a quick look at this sentence. We start the phrase with *chciałabym*, meaning "I (female) would like to." We follow this with *kupić* ("to buy"). The next word is *dwa* ("two"), followed *by podkoszulki*, which is the plural form for the masculine object "t-shirt."

You're probably wondering how you can figure out the gender of the nouns. It's very simple. Masculine nouns almost always end with a consonant.

For Example:

1. *komputer* ("computer")

2. *telefon* ("telephone")

There are some masculine professions that end with the vowel -a, like *dentysta* ("dentist") and *poeta* ("poet").

The majority of feminine nouns end with -a.

For Example:

1. *kawa* ("coffee")

2. *lampa* ("lamp")

3. *koleżanka* ("female friend")

A small group of feminine nouns end with consonants or the letter -i.

For Instance:

1. *zawartość* ("content")

2. *pani* ("ma'am")

Finally, the neuter nouns have four different endings. The endings are:

1. -um
   muzeum ("museum")

2. -ę
   imię ("name")

3. -e
   słońce ("sun")

4. -o

mleko ("milk)

and

dziecko ("child")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The best Polish souvenirs would begin with amber jewelery. In Poland, there is a lot of amber in many different colors, starting with the original brown through green and yellow. Polish ceramics, known as *Bolesławiec*, are also a gift you could definitely bring with you. They are usually blue and white, but there are also patterns in different colors. In Zakopane, a city in the southern part of Poland, you can buy heavy, hand-knitted woolen sweaters for heavy winters as well as leather highlanders' shoes with beautiful ornaments on them. Poland is very well known for its handcrafts, so we're sure there will be many interesting things to buy.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17 Counting 10-100 in Polish

CONTENTS

2 Polish
3 English
4 Vocabulary
5 Sample Sentences
7 Grammar
9 Cultural Insight

#17

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. 11 jedenaście
2. 12 dwanaście
3. 13 trzynaście
4. 14 czternaście
5. 15 piętnaście
6. 16 szesnaście
7. 17 siedemnaście
8. 18 osiemnaście
9. 19 dziewiętnaście
10. 20 dwadzieścia
11. 30 trzydzieści
12. 40 czterdzieści
13. 50 pięćdziesiąt
14. 60 sześćdziesiąt
15. 70 siedemdziesiąt

CONT'D OVER

16. 80 osiemdziesiąt

17. 90 dziewięćdziesiąt

18. 100 sto

ENGLISH

1. eleven (11)

2. twelve (12)

3. thirteen (13)

4. fourteen (14)

5. fifteen (15)

6. sixteen (16)

7. seventeen (17)

8. eighteen (18)

9. nineteen (19)

10. twenty (20)

11. thirty (30)

CONT'D OVER

12. forty (40)
13. fifty (50)
14. sixty (60)
15. seventy (70)
16. eighty (80)
17. ninety (90)
18. one hundred (100)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
zero	zero (0)	numeral
dwadzieścia	twenty (20)	numeral
trzydzieści	"thirty (30)"	numeral
czterdzieści	"forty (40)"	numeral
pięćdziesiąt	"fifty (50)"	numeral
sześćdziesiąt	"sixty (60)"	numeral
siedemdziesiąt	"seventy (70)"	numeral
osiemdziesiąt	"eighty (80)"	numeral
dziewięćdziesiąt	"ninety (90)"	numeral
dziesięć	ten (10)	numeral
dziewięć	nine (9)	numeral

jeden	one (1)	numeral
dwa	two (2)	numeral
trzy	three (3)	numeral
cztery	four (4)	numeral
pięć	five (5)	numeral
sześć	six (6)	numeral
siedem	seven (7)	numeral
osiem	eight (8)	numeral
sto	"one hundred (100)"	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mam zero impulsów na karcie telefonicznej. I have zero credits on the telephone card.	**numer zero** the number zero
Mam dwadzieścia lat. I'm twenty years old.	**Mam dwadzieścia Euro.** I have twenty euros.
Adam właśnie skończył trzydzieści lat. "Adam just turned thirty."	**Pokój kosztuje trzydzieści Euro za noc.** "The room costs thirty euros per night."
Ta bluzka kosztuje czterdzieści złotych. "This blouse costs forty złoty."	**Mam czterdzieści lat.** "I am forty years old."
Mój tata ma pięćdziesiąt dwa lata. "My dad is fifty-two years old."	**Ona ma pięćdziesiąt książek na półce.** "She has fifty books on her bookshelf."

Czy mógłbyś mi pożyczyć sześćdziesiąt złotych? "Could you lend me sixty złoty?"	**On właśnie skończył sześćdziesiąt lat.** "He just turned sixty."
Moje mieszkanie ma siedemdziesiąt metrów kwadratowych. "My apartment is seventy square meters."	**On jechał siedemdziesiąt kilometrów na godzinę.** "He was driving seventy kilometers per hour."
Tutaj można jechać osiemdziesiąt kilometrów na godzinę. "Here one can drive eighty kilometers per hour."	**Ta kobieta ma osiemdziesiąt lat.** "This woman is eighty years old."
Moja babcia ma dziewięćdziesiąt lat. "My grandmother is ninety years old."	**To kosztuje dziewięćdziesiąt złotych.** "This costs ninety złoty."
Mam tylko dziesięć minut. I only have ten minutes.	**Proszę dziesięć piw.** Ten beers, please.
Kasia ma dziewięć lat. Kate is nine.	**Koty mają dziewięć żyć.** Cats have nine lives.
jeden rok For one year.	**Mam tylko jeden złoty.** I only have one złoty.
Proszę jedno jabłko. One apple, please.	**Tak, byłem dwa razy.** Yes, I've been twice.
Proszę dwa jabłka. Two apples, please.	**Ona ma dwa koty.** She has two cats.

Znam trzy języki obce. I know three languages.	**On ma trzy siostry.** He has three sisters.
Herbata kosztuje cztery złote. Tea costs four złoty.	**cztery pory roku** four seasons of the year
Pięć złotych. It's 5 zloty.	**Mam pięć batoników.** I have five chocolate bars.
pięć dziewczyn five girls	**Proszę sześć kaw.** Six coffees, please.
sześć butelek wódki six bottles of vodka	**Teresa ma siedem kotów.** Teresa has seven cats.
Ona kupiła siedem t-shirtów. She bought seven t-shirts.	**Muszę kupić osiem cytryn.** I have to buy eight lemons.
osiem ciastek eight cookies	**Mam sto złotych.** "I have a hundred złoty."

GRAMMAR

In Polish, counting from eleven to twenty is also quite straightforward, so let's jump right in.

The first number is read in English, followed by the Polish.

Number	*Polish*
11	*jedenaście*
12	*dwanaście*

13	*trzynaście*
14	*czternaście*
15	*piętnaście*
16	*szesnaście*
17	*siedemnaście*
18	*osiemnaście*
19	*dziewiętnaście*
20	*dwadzieścia*

As you may have noticed, each number from eleven to nineteen ends with *-naście,* which stands for "-teen." What you have to do is take the numbers from one-nine (Please bear in mind, numbers one-nine underwent some small changes.) and then add *-naście* to it.

Now let's look at the numbers 20, 30, 40 etc.

Number	***Polish***
20	*dwadzieścia*
30	*trzydzieści*
40	*czterdzieści*
50	*pięćdziesiąt*
60	*sześćdziesiąt*
70	*siedemdziesiąt*
80	*osiemdziesiąt*
90	*dziewięćdziesiąt*

In this instance, to be able to create the tens we have to add *-dzieścia* for *dwadzieścia* ("twenty"), *-dzieści* for *trzydzieści* ("thirty") and *czterdzieści* ("forty"), and *-dziesiąt* for numbers *pięćdziesiąt* to *dziewięćdziesiąt* ("fifty-ninety").

What about the numbers twenty-one - ninety-nine?

For example, let's create "twenty-nine." In Polish "twenty" is *dwadzieścia.* "Nine" is *dziewięć.* So putting them together, we have *dwadzieścia dziewięć* or "twenty-nine."

Now let's try with "fifty-three." We know that "fifty" in Polish is *pięćdziesiąt.* Then we have to add the number for "three," which is *trzy.* So all together, we have *pięćdziesiąt trzy* ("fifty-three").

Finally we have *sto* (one hundred).

To count from *sto* onwards, you need to add the tens and then the units you have just learned. Let's try with some examples:

1. 110 - *sto dziesięć*
2. 198 - *sto dziewięćdziesiąt osiem*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Shopping in Poland can be a great experience, and one can enhance that experience by learning how to say numbers. For example, if you want to shop for clothes, but have no idea how to tell the clerks your size, studying today's lesson will have helped you buy that lovely jumper you saw in the window**.** Be careful though, especially with the numbers *trzydzieści* ("thirty") and *czterdzieści* ("forty"), since for many foreigners they sound very similar: *Powodzenia.*

If you like to buy a lot of fruits and vegetables, we would strongly recommend you do your shopping at so-called farmer's markets. They usually consist of many stands or booths where local farmers sell their produce. They are mostly fresher and cheaper than in a regular store.

You should be able to find farmer's markets in every bigger city in Poland.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18 How Much in Polish?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

#18

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Ile to kosztuje?
2. Ile kosztuje ten podkoszulek?
3. Ile kosztuje ta koszula?
4. Ile kosztuje to piwo?
5. Ile kosztują te buty?

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. How much is this t-shirt?
3. How much is this shirt?
4. How much is this beer?
5. How much are these shoes?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
kosztować	to cost	verb	
podkoszulek	"t-shirt"	noun	masculine

koszula	"shirt"	noun	feminine
bluzka	blouse; top	noun	feminine
spódnica	"skirt"	noun	feminine
buty	"shoes"	noun	non-masculine personal
spodnie	"trousers"	noun	non-masculine personal
torebka	"bag"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bilet kosztuje piętnaście złotych. The ticket costs fifteen złoty.	**Ile kosztują te spodnie?** How much are these trousers?
Ten podkoszulek jest za duży. "This t-shirt is too big."	**Mam trzy czerwone podkoszulki.** "I have three red t-shirts."
Ta koszula jest niebieska. "This shirt is blue."	**Muszę kupić nową bluzkę.** I have to buy a new blouse.
Ta bluzka jest super. This blouse is super.	**Ta spódnica jest za krótka.** "This skirt is too short."
Mam brudne buty. "I have dirty shoes."	**Te spodnie są za drogie.** "These trousers are too expensive."
To jest skórzana torebka. "This is a leather bag."	

GRAMMAR

Now we will show you some useful Survival Phrases for your funny days of unchecked shopping around Polish stores.

You should remember that *Przepraszam,* or "Excuse me," is almost always the first thing to say when asking for information. After saying *Przepraszam,* you should say *Ile to kosztuje?* ("How much is this?")

Ile stands for both "how much" and "how many." Of course, in our context we need to translate *ile* as "how much." We follow *ile* with *to*, meaning "this." *To.* The last component of our phrase is *kosztuje,* which means "costs." *Kosztuje* comes from the verb *kosztować* ("to cost"). The question, *Ile to kosztuje?* is perfect in situations when you don't know the name of the object you're trying to buy. You can just point at it and say *Ile to kosztuje?* or "How much is this?"

However, if you know the name of the object you want to buy, you can be very specific. For example, let's say you want to buy a particular t-shirt. You'll ask *Ile kosztuje ten podkoszulek?* ("How much is this t-shirt?")

Let's break this sentence down. We again have *ile*, meaning "how much." Then we have *kosztuje* ("costs"). Then we have *ten podkoszulek,* which means "this t-shirt."

As we mentioned before, in Polish there are three genders in the singular: masculine (m.), feminine (f.), and neutral (n.).

Depending on the gender of the noun in the singular, "this" in Polish has three possible forms when standing next to the noun. Let's look at these forms.

Ten means "this" when describing masculine nouns. In our sentence above, we had *ten podkoszulek. Podkoszulek* is masculine; that's why we used *ten* ("this").

Ta also means "this," but we only use it when describing feminine nouns as in *ta koszula* ("this shirt"). *Koszula* is feminine, so we have to use *ta.* Another example is *Ile kosztuje ta koszula?* or "How much is this shirt?"

The last form of "this" in the singular is *to,* and it's reserved for neutral nouns such as *piwo* ("beer"). *Ile kosztuje to piwo?* ("How much is this beer?")

When it comes to the plural form, "these," if you would like to ask for the price of, let's say shoes, you should say *Ile kosztują te buty?* Let's look at this sentence. We start the sentence again with *ile,* and then we have *kosztują.* Please notice that this time we have *kosztują* because we're talking about shoes, which is plural. Then we have *te,* which stands for "these."

The last word is *buty,* meaning "shoes."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Let's have a look at some possible purchases that might interest you, and how to say them in Polish.

Polish	**"English"**
Koszula	"shirt"
Podkoszulek	"t-shirt"
Bluzka	"blouse"
Spódnica	"skirt"
Spodnie	"trousers"
Buty	"shoes"
Torebka	"bag"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19 Lower the Price in Polish

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

19

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, ile to kosztuje?
2. Czy może pani obniżyć cenę?
3. Zbyt drogo.
4. Dam za to trzydzieści pięć złotych.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is this?
2. Can you lower the price, ma'am?
3. Too expensive.
4. I will give you thirty-five złoty for this.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
móc	"can"	verb	
obniżyć	"to lower"	verb	
cena	price	noun	feminine
zbyt	too	adverb	
drogo	"expensive"	adverb	

dać	"to give"	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Czy możesz mi kupić gazetę? "Can you buy me a newspaper?"	**Ta kobieta nie chciała obniżyć ceny.** "This woman didn't want to lower the price."
Cena tej czekolady jest zbyt wysoka. The price of this chocolate is too high.	**To jest dobra cena.** That's a good price.
Mówisz zbyt szybko. "You speak too fast."	**W tym sklepie jest zbyt drogo.** "It's too expensive in this store."
Dałam mu sto złotych. "I (female) gave him one hundred złoty."	

GRAMMAR

In Poland, haggling is possible at some informal places like a farmer's market or street market. You can find everything there, from food to clothes. In these places, you will be able to use the Survival Phrases you will learn in this lesson. Don't be afraid to use your Polish when speaking to the merchants. Are you ready to have fun at the *targ* ("market")?

Upon entering a *targ,* you will find the variety of colorful stalls striking, and something that interests you will immediately attract you.

Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say "Excuse me, how much is this?" (*Przepraszam, ile to kosztuje?*) As soon as they tell you the price, you can start bargaining to lower the price. We can't guarantee that the seller will lower the price, but it's worth it to try it out. *Czy może pani obniżyć cenę?* ("Can you lower the price, ma'am?") Let's have a look at this phrase. We start the question with *czy.* Then we have *może pani,* which means "can you, ma'am." The form *może* comes from the verb *móc,* meaning "can, to be able

to." The verb *obniżyć* ("to lower") follows next. We finish this phrase with *cenę* ("the price").

If you have a male merchant, ask him *Czy może pan obniżyć cenę?* ("Can you lower the price, sir?") At this point, the merchant will start haggling and the final result is in your hands!

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling is with *Zbyt drogo. Zbyt drogo* means "too expensive."

Let's imagine that you are at a *targ,* you want to buy a bag, and you want to suggest your price to the merchant straightforward. In other words, you want to establish your own price as the one you will bargain for. The merchant has just told you that the bag costs forty złoty. You desperately want that bag, but it's too expensive and you want to suggest thirty-five złoty.

After *Zbyt drogo,* you should say *Dam za to trzydzieści pięć złotych!* ("I will give you for this thirty-five złoty.") Let's have a look at the components. *Dam* means "I will give." Then we have *za to,* meaning "for this." We finish the phrase with the price. *Trzydzieści pięć złotych.*

If the merchant still refuses you, slowly walk away, and in most cases, they will give up.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Poles don't like to haggle too much. They are willing to lower the price of their products more towards the end of the day. If they know that you are a foreigner, the chances that they will lower their prices are even smaller. You can always try. Who knows, maybe you'll be successful. *Powodzenia.*

Almost every bigger city in Poland has its *targ* ("market"). In some cities, such as Warsaw or Cracow, the market is organized every day, and it's held in the same place. Market traders include both intermediaries who sell products bought from farmers and the farmers themselves who sell their goods directly to increase their profits. Vegetables and fruits are usually fresher than at a regular store. Don't do your shopping immediately after entering the market. Walk around a little bit, check prices at different vendors, and then go back to the one that was the cheapest. If you get the chance to visit one, Survival Phrases will be perfect for your day of Polish haggling.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20
Polish Currency

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

#20

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jeden złoty i dwadzieścia dziewięć groszy.
2. Złoty dwadzieścia dziewięć.
3. Cztery złote i dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć. groszy
4. Cztery dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć.

ENGLISH

1. One złoty and twenty-nine groszy.
2. Twenty-nine złoty.
3. Four złoty and ninety-nine groszy.
4. Four ninety-nine.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
dwadzieścia dziewięć	twenty nine	numeral	
dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć	"ninety-nine (99)"	numeral	
i	and	conjunction	

grosz	grosz, polish currency (grosz)	noun, proper noun	masculine
złoty	złoty (Polish currency)	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

To kosztuje dwadzieścia dziewięć złotych. "This costs twenty-nine złoty."	**Mój dziadek ma dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć lat.** "My grandfather is ninety-nine years old."
I jak? How is it? (food)	**Moje ulubione owoce to wiśnie i truskawki.** My favorite fruits are cherries and strawberries.
Proszę kawę i herbatę. Coffee and tea please.	**Znalazłam jeden grosz.** I (female) found one grosz.
Złoty jest walutą w Polsce. The złoty is the currency of Poland.	

GRAMMAR

Even though Poland joined the European Union in May of 2004, we still use Polish currency, which is called *Złoty*. The Polish government predicts that Poland should be able to join Euroland in 2012, at the latest in 2013.

At the time of writing this, the exchange rate is 1 złoty to 0.301 US dollars and 1 US dollar to 3.32 złoty. It's also 1 złoty to 0.22 euro and 1 euro to 4.47 złoty.

The currency includes ten-, twenty-, fifty-, one hundred-, and two hundred-złoty bills; one-,

two-, five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-groszy; and one-, two-, and five-złoty coins. There are one hundred groszy in one złoty. The abbreviation for złoty is zł and for grosz is gr.

Before we start learning how to say prices in Polish, we have to mention one very important thing. As we said before, we have *złoty* and *grosz.* These two words will have different forms depending on the number.

Let's have a look at *złoty* first.

Number	*Złoty Form*
1	*złoty*
2, 3, 4	*złote*
5-21	*złotych*
22, 23, 24	*złote*
25-31	*złotych*
32, 33, 34, etc.	*złote*

If the price is one zł, you will say *jeden złoty.* The form *złoty* does not appear in any other number. For example, if you have prices where there is two zł, three zł, four zł, twenty-two zł, twenty-three zł, twenty-four zł, or any other combination with two, three, or four (note, this rule does not apply to twelve, thirteen, or fourteen), you should say *dwa złote* or *siedemdziesiąt trzy złote.* Any other numbers, including twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, will use the form *złotych.*

What about the forms of *grosz.*

Number	*Grosz Form*
1	*grosz*
2, 3, 4	*grosze*
5-21	*groszy*

22, 23, 24	*grosze*
25-31	*groszy*
32, 33, 34, etc.	*grosze*

The same rules apply to *grosz.*

Now let's practice how to say prices in Polish. Let's start with 1.29 zł. It's *jeden złoty i dwadzieścia dziewięć groszy.* This is very straightforward. First, we say the number of złoty, then *złoty.* Secondly, note that the two numbers are separated by the conjunction *i,* which means "and." So before *i,* you always have *złoty,* and after *i,* you have *groszy.* Finally, we say the number of *groszy. Jeden złoty i dwadzieścia dziewięć groszy.*

When something costs *jeden złoty,* you don't even have to say *jeden* ("one"). If you say *złoty* by itself, you'll be perfectly fine. As we mentioned before, we can only use the form *złoty* with the number one.

Now let's try to say 53.11 zł. It's going to be *pięćdziesiąt trzy złote i jedenaście groszy.* Please note the appropriate forms of *złote* and *groszy.*

What about 55.12 zł. It's *pięćdziesiąt pięć złotych i dwanaście groszy.* Again, please have a look at the forms of *złotych* and *groszy* in this example as opposed to the previous one.

There is also an easier way of giving the price, but it's not as popular as the one we just introduced. You can simply say *złoty dwadzieścia dziewięć.* We used *złoty* instead of *jeden złoty,* and we omitted the word *groszy.* So *złoty dwadzieścia dziewięć* is the equivalent of saying "złoty twenty-nine."

Let's have one more example. Let's try 4.99 zł *Cztery dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć,* or the longer version *Cztery złote i dziewięćdziesiąt dziewięć groszy.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The złoty bills have portraits of Polish kings on them. They are also printed with raised

numbers, which makes it easier for blind people to recognize the denomination of the bill. On the reverse side of all Polish coins appears the Polish eagle with a crown.

Even though Poland hasn't joined the Euro-zone, many places such as restaurants, hotels, and stores (especially in bigger cities) will have prices both in euro and złoty.

We would strongly encourage you to master both giving and understanding prices in Polish because Poles usually say them so fast that (especially at the beginning) you might feel lost. In addition to that, all numbers in Polish sound quite similar to each other for foreigners.

In bigger stores, they usually have electronic cash registers where you can see the price, so it's not that difficult. However if you go to a farmer's market, for example, this skill will come in very handy for sure.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21
Polish Internet Café!

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#21

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, ile kosztuje godzina połączenia z Internetem?

2. Cztery złote.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much is an hour on the Internet?

2. Four złoty.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
godzina	hour	noun	feminine
połączenie	"connection"	noun	neuter
z	with	connector	
Internet	"Internet"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mam tylko godzinę. I only have one hour.	**Godzina kosztuje dziesięć złotych.** One hour costs ten złoty.
Która jest godzina? What time is it?	**Nie ma połączenia telefonicznego.** "There's no phone connection."

Lubię herbatę z cytryną. I like tea with lemon.	**Rozmawiam z Adamem.** I'm talking with Adam.
Mężczyzna surfuje po internecie na komputerze. "The man is surfing the internet on the computer."	**Nie ma dostępu do Internetu.** There's no access to the Internet.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age: the Internet café! You can find Internet cafés in most towns in Poland. Normally, you find Internet cafés in main cities. However, if you are in a very small town, there is a possibility the town is not connected to the World Wide Web. Don't be scared to try to go back and get used to the old standards of communication.

Let's imagine you're at the reception desk and you need to ask how much the connection is and for how long. *Przepraszam, ile kosztuje godzina połączenia z Internetem?* This literally means "Excuse me, how much is one hour of connection to the Internet?" This sentence is made up of *przepraszam* and *ile kosztuje,* which we have already seen in previous lessons, followed by *godzina,* meaning "hour." This is followed by *połączenia,* which stands for "connection." The phrase ends with *z Internetem* ("with the Internet").

They will probably answer you with the price per hour. Let's imagine that an hour of connection to the Internet costs four złoty. You will hear then *Cztery złote.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In Poland, Internet cafés are called *Kafejki internetowe.* Young people often go to Internet cafés to play online games, chat, and write e-mails. Some households still don't have an

Internet connection. When you come to an Internet café, you can just go and choose the computer you want to work on. Please allow a few seconds for the clerk to set up your computer from the counter, and you are ready to go. In some *Kafejki internetowe,* you will have a choice of a non-smoking room versus a smoking one.

There are more and more places where you can access the Internet with a Wi-Fi laptop. One of the examples is the Market Square in Cracow.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22 Riding the Polish Bus: Getting a Ticket

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#22

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę bilet.

2. Proszę bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki.

3. Ile kosztuje bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki?

ENGLISH

1. Ticket, please.

2. Bus ticket to Wieliczka, please.

3. How much is the bus ticket to Wieliczka?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
kiosk	"kiosk"	noun	masculine
bilet	ticket	noun	masculine
autobusowy	bus	adjective	masculine
dworzec	"station"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W kiosku kupuje się bilety autobusowe, gazety, papierosy, itd. At a kiosk, we can buy bus tickets, magazines and newspapers, cigarettes, and so on.	**W kiosku można kupić gazety.** One can buy newspapers in the kiosk.
Proszę bilet normalny. "Regular ticket, please."	**Proszę dwa bilety autobusowe.** "Two bus tickets, please."
Będę na dworcu o drugiej. "I will be at the station at two o'clock."	**Muszę iść na dworzec autobusowy.** "I have to go to the bus station."

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. Usually, we use buses to cover both long and short distances. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a ticket. There are many different types of tickets within the city, and of course, depending on the ticket, the prices will vary. You may purchase tickets for your trips within the city at a newspaper kiosk called *Kiosk.* They are located all around the city. Sometimes the tickets are also available from the driver. Bear in mind though that sometimes the drivers don't have enough change, so you might pay a little more. Try to always have the exact change on you. Upon entering the bus, you must validate your ticket at one of the validation machines that stamps your ticket.

Now let's teach you how to buy a bus ticket. If you're traveling within one city, you will say *Proszę bilet,* meaning "Ticket, please." Let's break down this phrase. We have *proszę,* which means "please." *Proszę* is followed by *bilet* ("ticket").

You don't have to specify from where or to where you want to travel as long as your trip stays within one city. The fare won't change anyway.

But let's imagine you are in Cracow and you want to go to Wieliczka, a little town next to Cracow. Wieliczka is well known for its famous Salt mine. You won't be able to buy such a ticket in a *Kiosk.* You will have to go to *Dworzec autobusowy* ("Central Bus Station"), and say

Proszę bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki. Let's have a look at this phrase. We start this expression with *proszę* also, but this time we say *bilet autobusowy* ("bus ticket"). The last component is *do Wieliczki,* which means "to Wieliczka," our destination. *Do Wieliczki.* So all together, we have *Proszę bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki.* ("Bus ticket to Wieliczka, please.")

You can also purchase the tickets from the driver, but there's always the risk that there won't be seats available for this one particular trip.

What if you want to know how much the ticket is to Wieliczka? You could simply use this sentence: *Ile kosztuje bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki?* We start the question with *Ile kosztuje,* which means "how much is." We have seen *ile kosztuje* in the previous lessons when we went shopping. *Ile kosztuje* is followed by *bilet autobusowy* ("bus ticket") and *do Wieliczki* ("to Wieliczka").

Let's say the whole phrase one more time. *Ile kosztuje bilet autobusowy do Wieliczki?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Buses and trams have frequent schedules starting from 5:00 AM and running until late at night in all big cities. Please remember that the local buses are different from the long-distance ones. If you buy a bus ticket, it's valid to ride on the tram too. Once you get off the bus or the tram, you will have to purchase a new ticket for the return trip. Bear in mind though, there are different types of tickets available. We will only list the three most common types. We have *bilet ulgowy,* which means a "discounted ticket." Students up to twenty-six years of age are entitled to travel on such a ticket. If you are not sure if you qualify for a discounted ticket, we would suggest buying *bilet normalny,* which stands for a "regular ticket." There's also *bilet godzinny* ("an hourly ticket"). The hourly ticket is valid for one hour from the moment of validation on the tram or the bus. Ticket prices vary from city to city and can be checked at the MPK website for the particular city to which you will be traveling.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23 Riding the Polish Bus: Part 2 - Does This Bus Go to...?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#23

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do...?
2. Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do Starego Miasta?
3. Ile zajmuje dojazd do...?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, does this bus go to (destination)?
2. Excuse me, does this bus go to the Old Town?
3. How much time does it take to get to (destination)?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jechać	to go (by means of transportation)	verb	
zajmować	"to take (in sense of time only)"	verb	
dojazd	"getting"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Uczniowie jadą autobusem.	**Ci ludzie jadą do Los Angeles.**
The students ride the bus.	"These people are going to Los Angeles."

Muszę jechać do Krakowa. "I have to go to Cracow."	**Oglądanie telewizji zajmuje mi za dużo czasu.** "Watching TV takes too much of my time."

Dojazd do pracy zajmuje mi dwadzieścia minut.

"It takes me twenty minutes to get to work."

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get a bus ticket. So now that you have your ticket, get ready to jump on your bus and start the tour. But wait a moment. Before you get on the bus, you need to confirm whether it's going to your destination. We can accomplish this by asking *Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do...?* ["Excuse me, does this bus go to (destination)?"] Let's look at this phrase. We start with the word *przepraszam,* which you already know very well. Then we have *czy ten autobus,* meaning "does this bus." This is followed by *jedzie,* which is the third person singular of the verb *jechać* ("to go by means of transportation"). Please note that it can only be used with the means of transportation that move on the ground, so not with any kinds of planes nor ships. The last word is *do* ("to"). So all together, we have *Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do...?* ("Excuse me, does this bus go to...?")

Let's imagine now that you are in Warsaw and you have to go to *Stare Miasto* ("the Old Town"), the oldest district in Warsaw. What would you ask the bus driver? *Przepraszam, czy ten autobus jedzie do Starego Miasta?* ("Excuse me, does this bus go to the Old Town?") As you can see, in this sentence we simply added the destination we would like to go to.

Imagine that you are visiting a city for the first time and you have no idea of the distances between your favorite destinations. You need to ask the bus driver how long the bus takes. *Ile zajmuje dojazd do...?* ["How much time does it take to get to (your destination)?"]

Ile means "how much." Then we have *zajmuje,* which means "it takes." *Zajmuje* comes from the verb *zajmować,* which means "to take." Next we have *dojazd do,* which literally means "getting to." Finally, all you have to do is add the place you want to go! It's as simple as that.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The buses in Poland have their destination written on them in Polish. But to be on the safe side, in case there is for some reason no destination listed, you can always ask the bus driver.

In the newer buses there's also an electric information board that informs the passengers what the next bus stop is.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24 Riding the Polish Bus: Part 3 - What's the Next Stop?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#24

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jaki jest następny przystanek?

2. Czy następny przystanek to Wawel?

ENGLISH

1. What is the next stop?

2. Is Wawel the next stop?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jaki	what...like, what (describing masculine nouns)	pronoun	masculine
następny	next	adjective	masculine
przystanek	"stop"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jaki to jest dom? What is this house like?	**Jaki jest twój ulubiony kolor?** What is your favorite color?
Następny autobus odjeżdża za dziesięć minut. "The next bus leaves in ten minutes."	**Przepraszam, gdzie jest przystanek tramwajowy?** "Excuse me, where is the tram stop?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned how to ask the bus driver if the bus covers your destination. Once on the bus, you can look at the electric information board and check what the next bus stop will be. As we mentioned before, in older buses there is no information board so your only option would be to ask what the next bus stop is.

The question "What is the next stop?" is *Jaki jest następny przystanek?* The first word, *jaki*, means "what." Then we have *jest,* meaning "is." *Jest* is followed by *następny* ("next"). The last word in our phrase is *przystanek,* meaning "stop."

Another way of inquiring could be to ask if your desired destination is the next stop. For this phrase, we will use Wawel, the famous hill in Cracow on which the Royal Castle is located. It will be our destination. In Polish, the phrase is *Czy następny przystanek to Wawel?* ("Is Wawel the next stop?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

You can purchase bus tickets for long-distance trips at *Dworzec autobusowy* ("Central Bus Station") in any major city. Fares will vary based on the place you want to go. There are many more bus routes than train routes. We would strongly recommend taking a bus to Zakopane (a mountainous city in southern Poland) since you'd get there much faster by bus than by train. *PKS (Przedsiębiorstwo Komunikacji Samochodowej)* operates most bus transport, but more and more small private companies operate mostly on short-distance routes. You can check timetables and ticket prices at the PKS websites. There is one website per each major city, for example www.pks.krakow.pl for Cracow or www.pksbilety.pl for Warsaw.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25
Riding the Polish Rails: Part 1

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#25

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę bilet na metro.

ENGLISH

1. A subway ticket, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
bilet	ticket	noun	masculine
metro	"metro"	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę bilet normalny.	**Lubię jeździć metrem.**
"Regular ticket, please."	"I like to go by metro."

GRAMMAR

In Warsaw, riding the rails is one of the best choices you can make to get around and reach all the most important parts of the city. Today, we are going to cover how to get on the subway.

For several years now, the metro in Warsaw has been integrated into the entire public transport system. *Zarząd Transportu Miejskiego* (City Transportation Board) operates the public transport system, and they created a network of all possible means of transportation in Warsaw (such as trams, buses, and the metro) where the same tickets are used. You can buy metro tickets at Kiosks, post offices, and from the machines located at the stations. Always

look for a sign with *Sprzedaż biletów* on it, or in English, "Ticket sale."

Now let's see how to get our subway ticket. As you remember from the previous lessons covering how to buy a bus ticket, we can accomplish this by asking "A subway ticket, please." (*Proszę bilet na metro.*)

As you can see, the sentence doesn't change from the one we covered in lesson 22, apart from *na metro* ("for the subway"). Therefore, you have *proszę* ("please"), next we have *bilet* ("ticket"), and then *na metro,* which means "for the subway."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Metro service only exists in Warsaw, and it consists of one metro line only: the so-called line A, which goes from north to south of Warsaw. It has twenty-one metro stations. There are projects to build additional metro lines within the next couple of years. If you see a yellow sign with a red letter "M" on it, it means you're entering the metro station. They monitor each station, and they have elevators for disabled people.

From Monday through Friday, trains run every four minutes in rush hour or every eight to ten minutes after. On the weekends, trains usually run every five to seven minutes.

Even though we use the same tickets on buses and trams, you have to remember to validate the ticket before boarding at the gate to the platform. Unlike the buses or trams where you validate your tickets on board.

For more information, please visit the official metro website www.metro.waw.pl.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26
Riding the rails 2

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#26

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę jeden bilet do Gdańska.
2. Ile kosztuje bilet do Gdańska?
3. Proszę dwa bilety do Gdańska.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Gdańsk, please.
2. How much does a ticket to Gdańsk cost?
3. Two tickets to Gdańsk, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
pociąg	train	noun	masculine
ile	how much, how many	pronoun	
kosztować	to cost	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Większość polskich pociągów jest stara. Most Polish trains are old.	**Podróżna czeka na pociąg.** The traveler is waiting for the train.

Pociąg InterCity jest najszybszy InterCity is the fastest train.	**Ile to kosztuje?** How much is this?
Ile masz wzrostu? How tall are you?	**Ile kosztuje kuszetka do Gdyni?** How much is the sleeper to Gdynia?
Bilet kosztuje piętnaście złotych. The ticket costs fifteen złoty.	**Ile kosztują te spodnie?** How much are these trousers?

GRAMMAR

In Poland, riding the rails is one of the best ways to enjoy your trip and visit as many places as possible, not only at the local level, but for long-distance destinations! In fact, traveling by train can be one more way to see all the wonderful things Poland has to offer!

You have to ask for tickets for the *pociąg* ("train") at one of the ticket offices at the train station. We can accomplish that by asking *Proszę bilet na pociąg do...* and then your destination. Now, of course, we need a destination. So let's use the wonderful city of Gdańsk, which is located in the northern part of Poland, just along the Baltic Sea. So how do you ask for a ticket to Gdańsk?

"One ticket to Gdańsk, please," in Polish is *Proszę jeden bilet do Gdańska.*

The sentence is made up of *proszę* ("please"), followed by *jeden bilet* ("one ticket"), and the preposition *do,* meaning "to." The last component is the destination, *Gdańsk.*

If you would like to, you can omit the word *jeden,* ("one"). It's perfectly fine to say *Proszę bilet do Gdańska.*

What if you would like to know how much a ticket costs before buying it? "How much does a ticket to Gdańsk cost?" in Polish is *Ile kosztuje bilet do Gdańska?*

This sentence is so easy and you know the structure thanks to the previous lessons. In fact, we have *ile kosztuje* ("how much does cost"), followed by *bilet do Gdańska* ("a ticket to Gdańsk").

Let's imagine that you are not traveling on your own but with someone else, so you need to ask for two or more tickets.

"Two tickets to Gdańsk, please," in Polish is *Proszę dwa bilety do Gdańska.* As you can see, it's very easy to understand. In place of *jeden bilet* ("one ticket"), you have the number *dwa* ("two"). Since the noun *bilet* is masculine, the number "two" has the form *dwa.* We talked about it in one of the previous lessons. Next we have the plural form of the noun *bilety* ("tickets").

And that's it for today! *Powodzenia!*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Poland, you can buy train tickets at the train station. There is also a possibility to buy a ticket on the train. In such situations, please remember to report this fact to the train conductor immediately after boarding. Usually, they will charge you an additional fee. Don't try to go by train without a ticket because fines in Poland are very high.

There are many different types of train tickets as well as fares that apply to them. The most popular are the *bilet studencki* ("students' ticket") and *bilet normalny* ("regular ticket"). Fares vary depending where you're going. So do the types of trains. There are the local ones like *pociąg osobowy,* which stops at every train station. Then there is *pociąg pospieszny* ("fast train"), which stops on some stations but not all of them. *Pociąg ekspresowy* or *ekspres* ("express train") stops at the major cities only, and the so-called InterCity train, the fastest and most comfortable, takes you directly to your destination with no stops on its way.

Polish railways are operated by *Polskie Koleje Państwowe* ("Polish State Railways"), also known by the abbreviation *PKP.* For more information about the tickets (bilety), and timetables (*rozkład jazdy*), please visit www.pkp.pl

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27
Riding the rails 3

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#27

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę bilet pierwszej klasy do Wrocławia.
2. Proszę bilet w obie strony do Wrocławia.
3. Proszę bilet w jedną stronę do Wrocławia.

ENGLISH

1. A first-class ticket to Wrocław, please.
2. A round-trip ticket to Wrocław, please.
3. A one-way ticket to Wrocław, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
pierwsza	"first"	numeral	feminine
druga	"second"	numeral	feminine
klasa	class, classroom	noun	feminine
obie (f.)	"both"	numeral	
strona	"way"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ona była pierwsza w wyścigu. "She was first in the race."	**Anna jest druga na liście.** "Anna is second on the list."
Uczniowie czują zapach w klasie. "The students feel an odor in the classroom."	**Kupiłem bilety drugiej klasy.** "I (male) bought tickets in second class."
On kupił bilet w obie strony. "He bought a round-trip ticket."	**Musimy mieć bilet tylko w jedną stronę.** "We have to have a one-way ticket only."

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask for and buy a train ticket. Once you have established the destination, it is time to select the type of seat you want. Normally in Poland, you can choose between *pierwsza klasa* ("first class") and *druga klasa* ("second class").

Pierwsza klasa. The first word *pierwsza* means, "first" and it's a numerical adjective we use with the feminine noun *klasa* ("class").

Then we have *druga klasa*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Dru-ga kla-sa.* This time instead of *pierwsza* we have *druga*, a feminine numerical adjective meaning "second."

Let's now imagine you want to buy a first-class ticket. This time the destination will be Wrocław. "A first-class ticket to Wrocław, please," in Polish is *Proszę bilet pierwszej klasy do Wrocławia.*

The structure is the same as you have just seen in the previous lessons. We just add *pierwszej klasy* ("first class") after *proszę bilet.*

In your trips to Poland, it could happen that you will take the train and then you will go back to the city in which you're staying. If you wish to buy a round-trip ticket, how could you accomplish that in Polish? "A round-trip ticket to Wrocław, please." *Proszę bilet w obie strony do Wrocławia.* Let's have a look at the components. We start this sentence with *Proszę* ("please"), then we have *bilet w obie strony,* which stands for "round-trip ticket." This literally means, "both-ways ticket." We end our phrase with the destination. *Do Wrocławia* ("to Wrocław").

Finally, if you just need a simple one-way ticket, you can accomplish that by asking, "A one-way ticket to Wrocław, please." In Polish, this is *Proszę bilet w jedną stronę do Wrocławia*

As you can see, we use the exact same structure as in the previous phrase but we added *w jedną stronę. W jedną stronę* literally means, "in one way."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When traveling by train, keep an eye on your luggage and your belongings. Trains tend to be very crowded and this creates a perfect opportunity for pickpockets. Be especially alert when getting on or off the train. If you're traveling by yourself at night, try to find a compartment with other passengers in it. Don't travel by yourself at all if you can help it.

Almost every bigger train station has *przechowalnia bagażu,* which is a place where you can leave your luggage. They seem to be safe. A small fee is charged. Be careful when planning what time you will return to retrieve you baggage as some *przechowalnia bagażu* take a break at some point in the day.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28
Riding the taxi

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#28

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę na Dworzec Centralny.

2. Proszę się tutaj zatrzymać.

3. Czy ma pan wydać ze stu?

ENGLISH

1. To the Central Station, please.

2. Stop here, please.

3. Do you have change for one hundred złoty, sir?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
dworzec	"station"	noun	masculine
centralny	"central"	adjective	masculine
zatrzymać się	"to stop"	verb	
tutaj	"here"	pronoun	
wydać	"to change"	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Będę na dworcu o drugiej. "I will be at the station at two o'clock."	**Muszę iść na dworzec autobusowy.** "I have to go to the bus station."
Przepraszam, jak dojść na Dworzec Centralny? "Excuse me, how can I get to the Central Station?"	**Oni się nie chcą zatrzymać** "They don't want to stop."
Mieszkam tutaj. "I live here."	**Nie mam wydać.** "I don't have change."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase we use to get to your destination when riding in a taxi. We'll look at the most basic way to express this, which is the word "to" followed by a destination. In today's lesson, we'll use *Dworzec Centralny,* which is the central station of Warsaw. Let's go over what to say to the taxi driver to get there.

In Polish, "To the Central Station, please," is *Proszę na Dworzec Centralny.* The word *na* in this context means, "to."

This is the most basic and at the same time, the most commonly-used way of expressing where you would like to go.

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is, "Stop here, please." *Proszę się tutaj zatrzymać.* This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want. *Proszę* is, as you know, "please" in Polish. Then we have the reflexive verb *zatrzymać się,* meaning, "to stop." In our phrase, *zatrzymać się* is separated by *tutaj,* which means, "here." So all together, we have *Proszę się tutaj zatrzymać.* "Stop here, please."

Another useful phrase you could practice when riding in a taxi is *Czy ma pan wydać ze stu?* This means, "Do you have change for one hundred złoty, sir?" The bigger bills such as 100 and 200 złoty might not be changed so easily. If you have bigger bills, try to ask, *Czy ma pan wydać ze stu?* before you jump into the taxi.

Let's have a quick look at this phrase. We start the question with *czy.* Then we address the male driver by *pan* ("sir"). If it happens that you have a female driver, you will address her by *pani* ("ma'am"). Then we have *wydać,* which means "to change." We end our sentence with *ze stu,* meaning "from one hundred."

If you have two hundred złoty, your sentence will be *Czy ma pan wydać z dwustu?*

As you have probably noticed, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numbers in Polish change their endings or sometimes even the entire form, depending on what case they are in. In Polish, we have seven cases: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Instrumental, Locative, and Vocative. In this lesson, we introduced the forms *stu* and *dwustu.* You have already seen these forms in previous lessons but in nominative form as *sto* and *dwieście.* Here we have them in genitive as *stu* and *dwustu.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are many taxi companies throughout Poland. They usually have a TAXI sign on the roof with their phone number. One can stop a cab by simply raising a hand, but much more popular and easier would be going to a Taxi stand, in Polish *Postój taksówek.* You can also order a Taxi by calling one of the taxi companies. There is no extra charge for this service. A taxi should arrive within the next five to ten minutes. You only have to give them the name of the street where you want them to pick you up. Especially on the weekends, if you call a Taxi company they might ask you for a password. It can simply be your first name. Since many people take taxis, they want to be sure that they picked up the right customer.

On average, a 5km ride would be around $5.00 and a 10km ride about $8.00. Taxi fares are 50% more expensive at night. We would strongly encourage you to have change on you when taking a taxi to be on the safe side. You don't want them to charge you more only because the driver will tell you he doesn't have change.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29 Where can I get?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

#29

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Przepraszam, gdzie jest...?
2. Przepraszam, gdzie jest restauracja?
3. Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje...?
4. Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje restauracja?
5. Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?
6. Przepraszam, czy może mi pani powiedzieć, gdzie się znajduje apteka?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, where is (item or place you're looking for)?
2. Excuse me, where is a restaurant?
3. Excuse me, where is (item or place you're looking for) located?
4. F02D Excuse me, where is the restaurant located?
5. Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the phone booth is?
6. Excuse me, can you tell me, ma'am, where the pharmacy is located?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

gdzie	where	pronoun	
być	to be	verb	
znajdować się	"to be located"	verb	
restauracja	restaurant	noun	feminine
budka telefoniczna	"phone booth"	noun	feminine
apteka	"pharmacy"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Gdzie mieszkasz? "Where do you live?"	**Gdzie jesteś?** "Where are you?"
Gdzie jest poczta? "Where is the post office?"	**Jestem z Polski.** I am from Poland.
Jestem Tomek. I am Tom.	**Kawiarnia znajduje się w centrum.** "The coffee shop is located downtown."
To jest moja ulubiona restauracja. This is my favorite restaurant.	**Ta restauracja jest najlepsza.** This restaurant is the best.
Gdzie jest ta budka telefoniczna, o której mi mówiłeś? "Where is this phone booth, you (male) were telling me about."	**Tam jest tylko jedna budka telefoniczna.** "There is only one phone booth."
Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka? "Where is the closest pharmacy?"	**To jest najstarsza apteka w mieście.** "This is the oldest pharmacy in town."

Ta apteka jest droga.

"This pharmacy is expensive."

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you don't know at all, and you are desperately looking for something you need and cannot find? It happened so many times to me! I wandered around without knowing where to go to reach for example a bar, a phone, or a restroom! Don't worry. Thanks to our Survival Phrases, if you go to Poland, you will always be able to ask for information and help.

Today, we would like to introduce you to a phrase that will help you track down that specific something you're looking for. "Excuse me, where is (item or place you are looking for)?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, gdzie jest...?* Then, you add the name of the specific place or thing you're looking for.

You can use the basic structure *Przepraszam, gdzie jest...?* in any situation in which you need to get somewhere. This structure is made up of *przepraszam,* ("excuse me"), then the pronoun *gdzie,* ("where"), followed by *jest,* which means, "is."

Now let's see what kind of places or things you might need if you're traveling abroad. Let's imagine you're walking around one of Poland's many beautiful Old Towns, you're tired, and you need to eat something. Let's go and ask where you can find a restaurant! "Excuse me, where is a restaurant?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, gdzie jest restauracja?*

As you can easily notice, you have the structure you have just seen, *Przepraszam, gdzie jest,* followed by the place you're looking for, *restauracja* ("restaurant"). *Restauracja* is a very easy noun.

In Polish, there is another way of asking where something is. It's the phrase, *Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje...?* In English this means, "Excuse me, where is (item or place you are looking for) located?" As you have probably noticed, in this phrase we used the verb *się znajduje,* which means, "is located." After the verb *się znajduje,* we have to put the name of the place we're looking for. Let's also use *restauracja* as our example. So the phrase "Excuse me, where is the restaurant located?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, gdzie się znajduje restauracja?*

With these forms, you can go anywhere you need, to ask for anything you are looking for. You could use another form if you wanted to be more polite and wanted to use a different expression. Let's imagine you're looking for a phone booth this time. "Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the phone booth is?" *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?* Don't you think this is more formal? Of course it is! So what do we have here? Again we have *przepraszam* ("excuse me"), then we have *czy może* meaning "can you" used in the formal way of speech. Next, we have *mi* ("me") and *pan* ("sir"). The next component is the infinitive *powiedzieć,* meaning, "to tell." After we have said *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć* ("excuse me, can you tell me, sir"), we have to ask what we want to be told! In this case, we want to find a phone booth, which is *gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?* Let's look at the different parts. *Gdzie,* as we have previously seen, means "where." Then we have *jest* ("is"). This is followed by what we want to find, *budka telefoniczna* ("phone booth"). There you have it!

If you're asking a woman, remember to change *pan* ("sir") into *pani* ("ma'am").

Przepraszam, czy może mi pani powiedzieć, gdzie jest budka telefoniczna?

If you would like to use the phrase "Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the phone booth is located?", you only have to substitute the verb *jest* with *się znajduje.* In Polish, the phrase would be *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie się znajduje budka telefoniczna?*

To ask for any other item, we can just replace *restauracja* or *budka telefoniczna* with any other word and the introduced phrases will work brilliantly! Let's try with "pharmacy," which in Polish is *apteka.* "Excuse me, can you tell me, ma'am, where the pharmacy is?" in Polish is *Przepraszam, czy może mi pani powiedzieć, gdzie jest apteka?*

Now let's try the same phrase but let's use "is located." In Polish, "Excuse me, can you tell me, sir, where the pharmacy is located?" is *Przepraszam, czy może mi pan powiedzieć, gdzie się znajduje apteka?*

These phrases will come in handy before leaving the hotel and when talking with the taxi driver or other people trying to help you locate a desired place or item.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Here are some other places you might be looking for:

"cinema" - *kino*

"supermarket" - *supermarket*

"post office" - *poczta*

"hospital" - *szpital*

"pub" - *pub*

There is a wide range of pubs, cafés, and clubs all over Poland. If you like to dance, a Polish discotheque would be your best choice. You will hear anything from rock, techno, disco, and hip-hop, to good old Polish songs. It's a once-in-your-lifetime experience.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30
Where is the closest store?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#30

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka?

2. Gdzie jest najbliższy bankomat?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the closest pharmacy?

2. Where is the closest ATM?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
być	to be	verb	
apteka	"pharmacy"	noun	feminine
bankomat	"ATM"	noun	masculine
gdzie	where	pronoun	
bliski	"close"	adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jestem z Polski. I am from Poland.	**Jestem Tomek.** I am Tom.
Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka? "Where is the closest pharmacy?"	**To jest najstarsza apteka w mieście.** "This is the oldest pharmacy in town."

Ta apteka jest droga. "This pharmacy is expensive."	**W Krakowie jest dużo bankomatów.** "There are a lot of ATMs in Cracow."
W Krakowie jest dużo bankomatów. There are many ATMs in Cracow.	**Gdzie mieszkasz?** "Where do you live?"
Gdzie jesteś? "Where are you?"	**Gdzie jest poczta?** "Where is the post office?"
Gdzie jest najbliższa restauracja? "Where is the closest restaurant?"	**Najbliższy bankomat jest za rogiem.** "The closest ATM is behind the corner."

GRAMMAR

In the previous lessons, we covered how to ask to get something. In today's lesson, we'll introduce another useful phrase for asking for the place where you can find what you are looking for. Today's phrase is "Where is the closest (place)?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *apteka,* which means "pharmacy," but we can also translate this as "drug store."

In Polish, "Where is the closest pharmacy?" is *Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka?*

The first word *gdzie* means, "where." This is followed by *jest,* which means, "is." So far, we have *Gdzie jest.* Next, we have *najbliższa,* which is "the closest." Finally, we have *apteka* ("pharmacy"). So the whole phrase is, *Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka?*

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *apteka* with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account. In Polish, "Where is the closest ATM?" is *Gdzie jest najbliższy bankomat?* In this phrase we had to change the place you're looking for, in this case an "ATM" (*bankomat*). Also we changed the adjective ending. Now we have *najbliższy* ("the closest") with the -y at the end since it's describing a masculine noun - *bankomat,* not *najbliższa,* like in the previous phrase, when it refers to a feminine noun *apteka.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can spot Polish pharmacies by their blue or green equal-armed cross, either lit up in neon or against a white background. Some pharmacies are marked with a picture of a snake curled around a cup or a stick instead. Pharmacists are usually decent diagnosticians and may speak some English. They can help you with many medical problems and can be your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in Poland. Usually in every town, there should be at least one pharmacy open 24 hours. Look in local newspapers for information about such pharmacies.

Getting cash from ATMs in Poland is more popular than any other method of exchanging money. In most cases, you pay your usual bank fee rather than a commission, though this may vary depending on your bank's policy.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #31 Directions

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#31

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę iść prosto.
2. Proszę skręcić w prawo.
3. Proszę skręcić w lewo.
4. Proszę skręcić w prawo na światłach.
5. Jest po prawej stronie.
6. Jest po lewej stronie.

ENGLISH

1. Go straight.
2. Turn right.
3. Turn left.
4. Turn right at the light.
5. It's on the right.
6. It's on the left.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

iść	to go (on foot)	verb	
prosto	"straight"	adverb	
skręcić	"to turn"	verb	
prawy	"right"	adjective	masculine
lewy	"left"	adjective	masculine
strona	"side"	noun	feminine
światła	"traffic light; lights"	noun	nonmasculine-personal

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dziewczynka idzie do kamery. The girl is coming towards the video camera.	**Musimy już iść.** We have to go already.
Wracam prosto ze szkoły. "I'm coming back straight from school."	**Tutaj musimy skręcić.** "We have to turn here."
Gdzie jest mój prawy but? "Where is my right shoe?"	**Boli mnie lewa ręka.** "My left arm is aching."
Bank jest po lewej stronie ulicy. "The bank is on the left side of the street."	**Niestety, światła nie działają.** "Unfortunately, the traffic light is not working."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to directions that will help you find the place you are

looking for. Previously we introduced, "Where is the closest (place)?" But while we can now ask the questions, we haven't addressed understanding the answers. Today, we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us. Today, we will go over basic directions. When Poles give directions, they always use *Proszę* ("please") and then they say the direction. You'll see it below in the practice. First, we have "go straight."

In Polish, "go straight" is *Proszę iść prosto.* First, we have *Proszę* meaning, "please." Then we have the infinitive *iść,* which means, "to go by foot." And finally, we have *prosto,* "straight." Literally, this means, "Go straight, please."

Let's look at the next expression, which will help us turn. Let's cover "turn right," which in Polish is *Proszę skręcić w prawo.* We start the phrase with *Proszę.* Then we have the infinitive of the verb *skręcić,* meaning, "to turn." We follow this with *w prawo* ("to the right"). So all together we have *Proszę skręcić w prawo.*

Now let's work on "turn left." In Polish, "turn left" is *Proszę skręcić w lewo.*

Now let's try "Turn right at the traffic light," which in Polish is *Proszę skręcić w prawo na światłach.* After *Proszę skręcić w prawo* ("Turn right, please"), which we have just seen, we have *na światłach* ("at the traffic light"). First, we have *na,* which in English is "at." Then we have *światłach* ("traffic light").

"It's on the right," in Polish, is *Jest po prawej stronie.* This phrase literally means, "It's on the right side." The first word *jest* means, "is." It comes from the verb *być,* and here it is in third-person singular form. Then we have *po prawej,* which means, "on the right." Finally, we have *stronie* ("side"). So all together, we have *Jest po prawej stronie.*

"It's on the left," in Polish, is *Jest po lewej stronie*. The only difference is the word *lewej* in place of *prawej.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Knowing your directions is very useful. However, your best bet is to get a map so that you don't get too lost. When buying a map, just say, *Proszę mapę miasta.* "A map of the city, please", and you'll never be lost again!

Once you have mastered the rights and lefts in Polish, knowing the words for north, east, south, and west could come in handy.

"North" - *Północ*

"East" - *Wschód*

"South" - *Południe*

"West" - *Zachód*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #32
Can you take my/our picture?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#32

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Czy może nam pan zrobić zdjęcie?
2. Czy może nam pani zrobić zdjęcie?
3. Czy może mi pan zrobić zdjęcie?
4. Czy możesz mi zrobić zdjęcie?

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture, sir? (formal)
2. Can you take our picture, ma'am? (formal)
3. Can you take my picture, sir?(formal)
4. Can you take my picture? (informal)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
móc	can, to be able to	verb	
zrobić	"to take (pictures only); to do, to make"	verb	
zdjęcie	"picture"	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Nie mogę spać. I can't sleep.	**Ona zrobiła piękne zdjęcie.** "She took a beautiful picture."

To jest moje zdjęcie.

"This is my picture."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card. Poland is full of beautiful scenery. Obviously, you will take many pictures of landscapes and monuments. However, I have no doubt that in some moments you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party in the picture. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take my/our picture?" will be invaluable.

In Polish, "Can you take our picture, sir?" is *Czy może nam pan zrobić zdjęcie?* We've already seen the word *czy,* which indicates that a "yes" or "no" question is being asked. *Czy* is followed by *może* meaning, "can you," the third-person singular of the verb *móc* ("can" or "to be able to") used in the formal way of speech. Then we have the personal pronoun *nam* ("us"). The next component is *pan* ("sir" or "Mr."). Finally, we have *zrobić zdjęcie,* which means, "to take a picture." Literally, this means, "Can you take us a picture, sir?"

If you are on your own, and you want to ask, "Can you take my picture?" in Polish, you just need to replace *nam* with *mi;* so you would have *Czy może mi pan zrobić zdjęcie?*

If you want to ask a woman to take your picture, you just need to replace *pan* with *pani.* "Can you take my picture, ma'am?" will be in Polish, *Czy może mi pani zrobić zdjęcie?*

What if you bump into a young person and you don't need to use the formal level of speech? It's very easy because the only element that changes is the form of the verb. There's also no *pan* or *pani.* So *może* changes into *możesz* ("can you"), the second-person singular of the verb *móc* ("can" or "to be able to"). So all together, we will have *Czy możesz mi zrobić zdjęcie?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

We all know very well that if someone says "cheese," this means that a picture is being taken. In Poland, you might hear "cheese." It is very popular. But Poles also came up with their own word, which is *dżem* ("jam"). Try it out.

When you are in Poland, you would likely want to keep all of the beautiful scenery on film, whether you use a video camera or digital camera. So make sure your battery is charged since there will be a lot to see. You don't want to miss it.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #33
Can I Take Your Picture in Poland?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#33

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Czy mogę pani zrobić zdjęcie?
2. Czy mogę panu zrobić zdjęcie?
3. Czy mogę wam zrobić zdjęcie?
4. Czy mogę ci zrobić zdjęcie?
5. Czy można tu robić zdjęcia?

ENGLISH

1. Can I take your picture, ma'am? (formal)
2. Can I take your picture, sir? (formal)
3. Can I take your picture? (informal, you plural)
4. Can I take your picture? (informal, you singular)
5. Can one take pictures here?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
robić	"to take (pictures only), to do, to make"	verb
można	"one can; it's possible"	irregular verb

here	tu	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Właśnie robię zadanie domowe. "I'm just doing my homework."	**Tu można kupić piwo.** "One can buy a beer here."

On tu był.

He was here.

GRAMMAR

How many times have you been on one of your trips with your camera, trying to immortalize particular moments? In Poland, it can happen so often that not only a landscape can arouse your curiosity, but also many people! That's why today we will cover some phrases related to the one we saw in the previous lesson, "Can you take my picture, sir?" *Czy może mi pan zrobić zdjęcie?*

Now you would like to ask for permission, "Can I take your picture, ma'am?" In Polish, this is *Czy mogę pani zrobić zdjęcie?* Let's have a look at the components. We know *czy* very well. Then we have *mogę,* which means, "can I." Next follows *pani* ("you, ma'am"). The question ends with *zrobić zdjęcie* ("to take a picture"), which we have already seen in the previous lesson. So to recap here, we have *Czy mogę pani zrobić zdjęcie?* Literally, this means, "Can I take a picture of you, ma'am?"

If we would like to take a picture of a man, the question would be as follows: *Czy mogę panu zrobić zdjęcie?*

If you are able to socialize immediately and you feel Poles can all be like friends, or even if you simply meet some young people, you can use the informal phrase *Czy mogę wam zrobić zdjęcie?* "Can I take your picture?" In this sentence, we exchanged *pani* or *panu* for *wam. Wam* is the personal pronoun meaning "you" as in a group of people. The rest of the sentence stays the same. *Czy mogę wam zrobić zdjęcie?* ("Can I take your picture?")

If you would like to take a picture of just one person using informal style, you would simply say *Czy mogę ci zrobić zdjęcie?* ("Can I take your picture?") In this question, we exchanged *wam* for *ci. Ci* refers to one person only and means, "you."

What if you are in a museum, an art gallery, or a shop and you want to try to ask, "Can I take a picture here?" In Polish, this is *Czy można tu robić zdjęcia?* We start the question with *czy.* Then we have the form *można,* meaning, "one can." *Tu* stands for, "here." We finish the question with *robić zdjęcia*, which means, "to take pictures." So the whole phrase *Czy można tu robić zdjęcia?* literally means, "Can one take pictures here?"

Probably you have noticed that in this lesson we used two different verbs for "to take pictures." We have *zrobić zdjęcia* and *robić zdjęcia.* They both mean the same. The only difference between them is in their aspect of an action. Aspect addresses the completeness of an action. We use perfective verbs like *zrobić* when an action has been completed or will be completed. We use imperfective verbs like *robić* when an action is still in progress or will be repeated. In the vocabulary section at the end of each lesson, we will always specify if the verb we are introducing belongs to perfective or imperfective verbs.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When in the museum, please check at the cash register if you are allowed to take pictures. Usually, in museums where photography is allowed, you will have to pay a small fee to be able to do so. It's like purchasing a special ticket for your camera. Before taking any pictures, show your permission to the guard present.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #34
How do you say this in Polish?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#34

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jak się mówi po polsku amber?
2. Jak to powiedzieć po polsku?
3. Jak przetłumaczyć na polski happy birthday?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say 'amber' in Polish?
2. How do you say this in Polish?
3. How do you translate 'happy birthday' into Polish?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jak	how	pronoun	
mówić	to speak; to say	verb	
bursztyn	"amber"	noun	masculine
powiedzieć	to say; to tell	verb	
przetłumaczyć	"to translate"	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jak masz na imię? What's your name?	**Jak się to pisze?** How do you write this?
Jak długo uczysz się polskiego? How long have you been studying Polish?	**Ludzie mówią "cześć".** The people are saying, "Hello".
Czy mówisz po polsku? Do you speak Polish?	**Lubię biżuterię z bursztynem.** "I like jewelry with amber."
Muszę jej to powiedzieć. I have to tell her that.	**Jeszcze nie przetłumaczyłam tej książki.** "I (female) haven't translated this book yet."

GRAMMAR

For today, we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover "How do you say [something] in Polish?" So let's get started right away!

The Poles are famous for their amber, so let's assume that you want to buy some but have no idea what to call it in Polish! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with Survival Phrases!

In Polish, "How do you say 'amber' in Polish?" is *Jak się mówi po polsku amber?* The first word *jak* means "how." Then we have *się* meaning, "itself." The following word is *mówi,* which means "says." Then we have *po polsku* ("in Polish"). Finally, we finish the sentence with the word "amber."

So all together, we have *Jak się mówi po polsku amber?* This means "How do you say 'amber' in Polish?"

Not to leave you hanging, "amber" in Polish is *bursztyn.*

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Polish?" In Polish, this is *Jak to powiedzieć po polsku?* Let's have a look at the components. We again start the question with *jak* ("how").

Then we have *to* meaning, "this." Next, we have the verb *powiedzieć,* which means, "to say." We end our question with *po polsku* ("in Polish"). So the whole phrase is *Jak to powiedzieć po polsku?* "How do you say this in Polish?" This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

But wait, it's your Polish friend's birthday, and you want to wish him or her a happy birthday, but you don't know how to say it. Let's try to ask *Jak przetłumaczyć na polski happy birthday?* "How do you translate 'happy birthday' into Polish?" So what do we have here? We start our phrase with *jak* ("how"). Then we have the verb *przetłumaczyć,* which means, "to translate." Next, we have *na polski* ("into Polish"). We finish our phrase with the expression you want someone to translate. So all together, we have *Jak przetłumaczyć na polski happy birthday?* "How do you translate 'happy birthday' into Polish?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Poland, besides celebrating birthdays, Poles also celebrate *imieniny*, in other words, "name day." *Imieniny* are celebrated much like birthdays, with a cake and a lot of presents. Each day of the year has several names assigned to it, usually based on when the feast days of Christian saints are celebrated. Who knows, maybe you will be able to celebrate your *imieniny* while staying in Poland.

The most common feminine Polish names are *Anna, Maria, Katarzyna, Małgorzata,* and *Agnieszka*, with the most common masculine Polish names being *Jan, Andrzej, Piotr, Krzysztof,* and *Stanisław.* In Polish, each name has at least one diminutive form (*Ania* for *Anna,* or *Staś* for *Stanisław*) which is used mainly in the family circle or among friends. Poland being largely a Catholic country, most names find their source in Christianity. Naming trends though, are changing on a yearly basis. From year to year, parents are being more creative in this area.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #35
Can you write it down?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#35

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę to napisać.
2. Proszę mi to napisać.
3. Jak się to wymawia?
4. Czy ma pan kawałek papieru i coś do pisania?
5. Czy ma pani kawałek papieru i coś do pisania?

ENGLISH

1. Please write that down.
2. Please write that down for me.
3. How do you pronounce this?
4. Do you have pen and paper, sir?
5. Do you have pen and paper, ma'am?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
napisać	"to write; to write down"	verb	
wymawiać	"to pronounce"	verb	

coś	"something"	pronoun	
kawałek	piece	noun	masculine
papier	"paper"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Proszę to dla mnie napisać. "Write that down for me, please."	**Ona napisała książkę.** "She wrote a book."
On poprawnie wymawia te słowa. "He correctly pronounces these words."	**Ona bardzo dobrze wymawia angielskie słowa.** "She pronounces English words very well."
Muszę coś zjeść. "I have to eat something."	**Proszę kawałek ciasta.** A piece of cake, please.
Ten papier jest bardzo gruby. "This paper is very thick."	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, "How do you say this in Polish?" *Jak powiedzieć po polsku...?* Do you remember? Today, because we don't want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in Poland, we are going to introduce you to a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing. So let's start this new lesson.

In Polish, "Please write that down" is *Proszę to napisać. The* first word *proszę* means, "please." This is followed by *to* ("this"). We end our phrase with the verb *napisać,* which means, "to write down." So to recap here, we have *Proszę to napisać.* Literally, this means "Please write this down."

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning. *Proszę mi to napisać.* "Please write that down for me." The only thing that changes in this sentence is adding the personal pronoun *mi*, which literally translates as "for me." *Mi.* So we have *Proszę mi to napisać.* "Please write that down for me."

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Polish, "How do you pronounce this?" is *Jak się to wymawia?* You can say this while pointing at the word. The first word *jak* means, "how." Then we have *się* ("itself"). Next, we have *to* meaning "this." Finally, we have *wymawia* meaning, "pronounces." *Wymawia* is the third-person singular form of the verb *wymawiać* ("to pronounce"). To recap, the whole question is *Jak się to wymawia?* Literally, this question means, "How is it pronounced?"

If you would like someone to write something down for you but you don't have a piece of paper or a pen, you can ask "Do you have pen and paper, sir?" In Polish, it is *Czy ma pan kawałek papieru i coś do pisania?* The first three words, *czy ma pan* are familiar to you and mean, "do you have, sir." The following word is *kawałek* ("piece"). Next, we have *papieru* meaning, ("of paper"). So far, we have *Czy ma pan kawałek papieru* ("Do you have a piece of paper, sir?").Then we have *i* ("and"). Next, we have *coś* ("something"). Then there is *do* ("for" or "to"). Finally, we have *pisania* ("writing").

If you want to ask a lady if she has pen and paper, remember to substitute *pan* with *pani.* So the question, "Do you have pen and paper, ma'am?" would be *Czy ma pani kawałek papieru i coś do pisania?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Asking someone to write something down for you can be very helpful...if it is in your own language! Remember that even though the Polish alphabet is based on Latin, there are some letters with diacritical marks, and groups of consonants which can be very confusing. So unless you study the Polish letters a little bit, you should ask how to write it down in English.

Proszę mi to napisać po angielsku.

If you do know the Polish alphabet, good for you! But for those who don't, here is a sneak peak of it:

Aa Ąą Bb Cc Ćć Dd Ee Ęę Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Łł Mm Nn Ńń

Oo Óó Pp Rr Ss Śś Tt Uu Ww Yy Zz Źź Żż

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #36
How do you read this?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#36

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jak się to czyta?
2. Jak się to wymawia?
3. Co to znaczy?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
czytać	to read	verb
wymawiać	"to pronounce"	verb
znaczyć	"to mean"	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Matka czyta swojej córce. The mother reads to her daughter.	**Lubię czytać.** I like to read.

On poprawnie wymawia te słowa. "He correctly pronounces these words."	**Ona bardzo dobrze wymawia angielskie słowa.** "She pronounces English words very well."
To nic nie znaczy. "This doesn't mean anything."	**Co to znaczy?** "What does it mean?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we introduced you to some phrases you can use when in Poland, and this is the last lesson of the series we dedicated to learning from people around you. Today we are going to cover "How do you read this?"

In Polish, "How do you read this?" is *Jak się to czyta?* The first word *jak* means "how." Next, we have *się,* which in English means, "itself." Then, we have the demonstrative pronoun *to* ("this"). Finally, we have *czyta* meaning, "reads." *Czyta* comes from the verb *czytać* ("to read"). So all together, we have *Jak się to czyta?* Literally, this means, "How is it read?"

If you are pointing at something, probably at a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign, you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?" *Jak się to wymawia?* This sentence is almost identical to the one we just introduced. The only difference is that we exchanged *czyta* ("reads") for *wymawia* ("pronounces").

After you have learned the reading and the pronunciation, you will probably want to know about the meaning. So why don't you try to ask, *Co to znaczy?* "What does it mean?" The first word *co* means, "what." Next, we have *to* ("this"). Finally, we have *znaczy,* which in English means, "means." The form *znaczy* comes from the verb *znaczyć* ("to mean").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The pronunciation of Polish letters is quite different from English. Besides the diacritical marks we mentioned in the previous lesson, Polish also has a different set of vowels.

The vowels are: **a e i o u y ó ą ę**

You're probably wondering what these last two vowels are. These are nasal vowels *ą* and *ę*, similar to French. They both have little hooks underneath. They are pronounced nasally in some positions, but not in others. Their nasal pronunciation is weaker than French.

The vowels *u* and *ó,* even though represented by two different letters, have the same pronunciation. The usage of these vowels is based on Polish spelling rules.

For example:

luty = "February"

nóż = "knife"

In Polish, there are no long or short vowels as such. However, when the vowel is accented, it is pronounced a little bit longer.

For example, let's have a look at the pronunciation of the vowel -a in the following words:

telewizja = "television"

mama = "mom"

marynarka = "jacket"

The accent in Polish is rather constant and in most cases falls on the second to last syllable For example: ***lam****-pa* ("lamp"), *sa-**mo**-chód* ("car"), and *ko-lo-**ro**-wy* ("colorful"). If the word has only one syllable, then the whole word is accented, for example, ***mam*** ("I have"), and ***nie*** ("no").

In some words with foreign origin, the accent falls on the third to last syllable, for example, *ma-te-**ma**-ty-ka* ("math"), and ***mu****-zy-ka* ("music").

The forms of the past tense in first- and second-person plural also have their accent on the third to last syllable, for example, *pi-**sa**-li-śmy* ("we wrote"), and *mó-**wi**-li-ście* ("you spoke").

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #37 Hotel check-in

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#37

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Mam rezerwację pokoju.
2. Proszę pokój.
3. Czy mogę prosić o pana nazwisko?
4. Czy mogę prosić o pani nazwisko?
5. Czy może pan przeliterować swoje nazwisko?
6. Czy może pani przeliterować swoje nazwisko?

ENGLISH

1. I have a reservation.
2. I would like a room.
3. Your name, please, sir?
4. Your name, please, ma'am?
5. Can you spell your name, sir?
6. Can you spell your name, ma'am?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

rezerwacja	reservation	noun	feminine
pokój	"room"	noun	masculine
mieć	to have	verb	
prosić o	"to ask for"	expression	
nazwisko	surname	noun	neuter
przeliterować	to spell	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dokonałam już rezerwacji hotelu. "I (female) have already made the hotel reservation."	**Mam bardzo ładny pokój.** "I have a very nice room."
Mam komputer. I have a computer.	**Dziewczyna ma skarbonkę.** The girl has a piggy bank.
Proszę cię o radę. "I am asking you for advice."	**Mam na nazwisko Szczepańska.** My last name is Szczepańska.
Mam bardzo długie nazwisko. I have a very long name.	**Nie umiem przeliterować tego słowa.** I don't know how to spell this word.

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will help you check in! In Poland, there are hotels, motels, hostels, and *kwatery agroturystyczne.* These are "farm holidays" located in rural areas of Poland. But let's not waste time. Let's jump right in to today's lesson!

In Poland, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, you can use two possible

phrases. If you have already booked the room and you want to say "I have a reservation," in Polish, it is *Mam rezerwację pokoju.* The first word *mam* means, "I have." It comes from the infinitive form *mieć,* ("to have"). Next, we have *rezerwację,* which means, "reservation." Finally, we have *pokoju,* which stands for, "of the room." So all together, we have *Mam rezerwację pokoju.* This means, "I have a room reservation."

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase, "I would like a room," in Polish, is *Proszę pokój.* The first word we already know very well. *Proszę,* "please." Then, we have *pokój,* "room." So the whole phrase is *Proszę pokój,* which literally means, "A room, please."

Let's see what kind of rooms you could ask for.

"single room" - *pokój jednoosobowy*

"double room" - *pokój dwuosobowy*

"room with a bathroom" - *pokój z łazienką*

Afterward, they will most likely ask you, "Your name, please, sir?" In Polish, this is *Czy mogę prosić o pana nazwisko?* The first two words, *czy mogę,* mean, "can I." We have already seen them in our previous lessons. Then, we have the verb *prosić o,*"to ask for." The following word is *pana,* which means, "your, sir." Finally, we have *nazwisko,* which stands for "name."

If the customer is a woman, the person at the reception desk will address you as follows: *Czy mogę prosić o pani nazwisko?* "Can I ask for your name, ma'am?" The only thing that has changed is the form *pani* instead of *pana.*

You might also be asked, "Can you spell it, sir?" In Polish, this is *Czy może pan przeliterować swoje nazwisko?* The first part of the question *czy może pan,*"can you, sir," we already know very well. Then, we have *przeliterować,* "to spell." And finally, we have *swoje nazwisko,* meaning, "your name." So all together, the question is *Czy może pan przeliterować swoje nazwisko?* This literally means, "Can you spell your name, sir?"

A woman will be asked to spell her name as follows. *Czy może pani przeliterować swoje nazwisko?* "Can you spell your name, ma'am?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Agritourism, or *Agroturystyka,* is a great option to see the beautiful countryside that Poland has to offer. *Kwatery agroturystyczne,* which are agritouristic accommodations like farms,

cottages, country houses, are spread all over Poland. They are usually simply furnished and cheaper than regular hotels. There you can stay and taste the local food; you can go fishing, horseback riding, cycling, and much more. At some farms, you will be able to rent a bike or a boat. There are many activities for people who decide to spend their vacation close to nature and far away from the busy cities. For more information on Polish *Agrotyrustyka* go to www.agroturystyka.pl

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #38 Hotel 2 (check-out)

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#38

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. O której muszę się wymeldować?

2. Czy mogę prosić o mydło?

ENGLISH

1. What time must I check out?

2. May I ask for some soap?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
musieć	"to have to, must"	verb	
wymeldować się	"to check out"	verb	
ręcznik	"towel"	noun	masculine
szczoteczka do zębów	"toothbrush"	phrase	feminine
pasta do zębów	"toothpaste"	phrase	feminine
szampon	"shampoo"	noun	masculine
mydło	"soap"	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Muszę już iść. "I have to go already."	**Proszę się wymeldować do jedenastej.** "Check out at eleven o'clock, please."
Gdzie są ręczniki? "Where are the towels?"	**Gdzie mogę kupić szczoteczkę do zębów?** "Where can I buy a toothbrush?"
Ile kosztuje pasta do zębów? "How much is the toothpaste?"	**Skończył mi się szampon.** "I ran out of shampoo."
Nie mam mydła. "I don't have any soap."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is "What time must I check out?" In Polish, this is *O której muszę się wymeldować?* Let's have a look at the components of this phrase. *O której* means "at what time." Then we have *muszę,* which in English means "must I." The form *muszę* is in the first-person singular and comes from the verb *musieć* ("must" or "to have to"). The following word is *wymeldować się* ("to check out"). So all together the phrase is *O której muszę się wymeldować?* ("What time must I check out?")

Let's look at some words you might need while staying in a hotel because there will be times when you need more of certain things. Here are a few more words that might come in handy.

"towel" - *ręcznik*

"toothbrush" - *szczoteczka do zębów*

"toothpaste" - *pasta do zębów*

"shampoo" - *szampon*

"soap" - *mydło*

Let's try to ask "May I ask for some soap?" This is *Czy mogę prosić o mydło?* You are already familiar with the first two words *czy mogę* ("can I" or "may I"). Next, you have *prosić o* ("to ask for"). The last word in our phrase is *mydło,* which stands for "soap." So the whole phrase is C*zy mogę prosić o mydło?* This literally means, "May I ask for soap?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

While staying in Poland, you will be able to choose from a wide array of accommodations, from hotels through budget accommodations and *kwatery agroturytyczne* (cottages and country houses). The most expensive city to stay is Warsaw, then followed by Cracow and other major Polish cities. Places like Zakopane (the winter capital in southern Poland) or the Baltic sea area (the northern part of Poland) are usually more expensive in season.

We do not tip at hotels, unless you're staying in a top-notch place where you are required to do so.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #39 Post office 1

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#39

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Chciałbym to wysłać do Włoch.
2. Chciałabym to wysłać do Włoch.
3. Chciałbym wysłać tę pocztówkę do Włoch.
4. Chciałabym wysłać tę pocztówkę do Włoch.
5. Chciałbym wysłać ten list do Włoch.
6. Chciałabym wysłać tę paczkę do Włoch.

ENGLISH

1. I (male) would like to send this to Italy.
2. I (female) would like to send this to Italy.
3. I (male) would like to send this postcard to Italy.
4. I (female) would like to send this postcard to Italy.
5. I (male) would like to send this letter to Italy.
6. I (female) would like to send this package to Italy.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

wysłać	"to send"	verb	
pocztówka	"postcard"	noun	feminine
list	letter	noun	masculine
paczka	"package"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Muszę to jutro wysłać. "I have to send it tomorrow."	**Proszę dwie pocztówki.** "Two postcards, please."
Gimnazjalista pisze list. "The middle school student is writing a letter."	**Dostałam wczoraj list od Kasi.** "I (female) got the letter from Kate yesterday."
W paczce była tylko jedna książka. "In the package there was just one book."	**Ta paczka jest bardzo ciężka.** "This package is very heavy."

GRAMMAR

My dear listeners, today we are going to take a trip to the post office. Now, the post office in Polish is *poczta.* Its logo is a yellow trumpet on a blue background, with the word *poczta* on it.

Today, we are going to work on getting your postcards, letters, and packages home. The expression we need to accomplish is, "I would like to send this to...," and then the desired destination. For today's lesson, we will use Italy as our destination.

In Polish, "I (male) would like to send this to Italy" is " *Chciałbym to wysłać do Włoch.* The first word *chciałbym* means, "I (male) would like to." Next, we have *to* ("this"). *To* precedes *wysłać* meaning, "to send." And finally, we have our destination *do Włoch* ("to Italy"). To recap, the whole phrase is *Chciałbym to wysłać do Włoch.* "I (male) would like to send it to Italy."

A woman would say *Chciałabym to wysłać do Włoch.* "I (female) would like to send it to Italy."

"Postcard" in Polish is *pocztówka.* "I (male) would like to send this postcard to Italy," in Polish is *Chciałbym wysłać tę pocztówkę do Włoch.*

A woman would say *Chciałabym wysłać tę pocztówkę do Włoch.* "I (female) would like to send this postcard to Italy."

Now let's try "letter," which in Polish is *list.* "I (male) would like to send this letter to Italy," in Polish is *Chciałbym wysłać ten list do Włoch.* As you have noticed, we substitute the words *tę pocztówkę* "this postcard" with the words *ten list* "this letter."

Now let's try to send a package. In Polish, "I (female) would like to send this package to Italy," is *Chciałabym wysłać tę paczkę do Włoch.* "Package" in Polish is *paczka.* So all together, we have *Chciałabym wysłać tę paczkę do Włoch.* "I (female) would like to send this package to Italy."

Now, the package requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you already have your letter or your postcard ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox, which in Poland, you can recognize by its red color. You can find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country. They are easily recognizable by the sign *Poczta,* the post office logo, and a notice with the timetable for collection.

Post offices are open from Monday to Saturday. In major cities, there is usually one post office that is open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #40
Post office 2

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#40

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Chciałbym wysłać tę paczkę do Włoch.
2. Co jest w paczce?
3. Jaka jest zawartość paczki?

ENGLISH

1. I (male) would like to send this package to Italy.
2. What's in the package?
3. What is the content of the package?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
wysłać	"to send"	verb	
paczka	"package"	noun	feminine
zawartość	"content"	noun	feminine
jaki	what...like	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Chciałabym to wysłać.	**W paczce była tylko jedna książka.**
"I (female) would like to send this."	"In the package there was just one book."

Ta paczka jest bardzo ciężka.	**Zawartość paczki była imponująca.**
"This package is very heavy."	"The content of the package was great."

Jaka jest żona Adama?

What is Adam's wife like?

GRAMMAR

Today, we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson, we discussed the phrase "I (male) would like to send this package to Italy," which was *Chciałbym wysłać tę paczkę do Włoch.* Of course, the location is interchangeable.

When sending a package, though, you will probably have to explain what's in the package. They may even ask you, "What's in the package?" In Polish, this is *Co jest w paczce?* The first word *co* means "what." Next, we have *jest,* meaning "is." Finally, we have *w paczce,* which is the Polish equivalent of "in the package." To recap here, we have *Co jest w paczce?* "What's in the package?" If you want to be sure to name all the things you are sending correctly, English is perfectly acceptable.

Another way in which they can ask you "What's in the package?" is *Jaka jest zawartość paczki?* This means, "What is the content of the package?" The first word *jaka* means, "what...like?" This is followed by *jest* ("is"). Then we have *zawartość,* which stands for "content." The question ends with the word *paczki,* meaning "of the package." All together, we have *Jaka jest zawartość paczki?* This literally means, "What is the content of the package?"

The interrogative pronoun *jaka* has two other forms in the singular: *jaki* and *jakie*. *Jaki?, Jaka?,* and *Jakie?* are all used to ask the question, "what is something like." They are declined like adjectives. The only difference between them is their gender. We use *jaki?* to ask about masculine nouns, *jaka?* about feminine, and *jakie?* about neuter nouns. Let's have a look at some examples. If you would like to ask, "What is this table like?" you would say, *Jaki jest ten stół?* We have to use *jaki* because the noun *stół* is masculine. If you would like to inquire about a book, you would say *Jaka jest ta książka?* "What is this book like?" *Książka* is feminine, that's why we have to use the form *jaka.* Use the *jakie* form in questions about neuter nouns such as *Jakie jest to muzeum?* "What is this museum like?" *Muzeum* is neuter,

so the interrogative pronoun has to be *jakie.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Buying stamps in Poland is very simple. You can purchase stamps at *poczta.* You only have to say, *Proszę znaczek.* ("A stamp, please.") *Proszę znaczek.* Remembering your numbers comes in handy here, as they will most likely ask you how many you want. So if you want to buy, let's say, three stamps, your response will be *trzy* ("three").

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #41 Foreign exchange

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#41

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Gdzie jest najbliższy bankomat?
2. Gdzie mogę wymienić pieniądze?
3. Proszę mniejsze banknoty.
4. Czy może mi pan to rozmienić?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the closest ATM?
2. Where can I exchange currency?
3. Smaller denominations, please.
4. Can you break this for me, sir?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
bliski	"close"	adjective	masculine
bankomat	"ATM"	noun	masculine
kantor	exchange office	noun	masculine
wymienić	"to exchange"	verb	
pieniądz	"money"	noun	masculine

mały	"small"	adjective	masculine
banknot	"bill"	noun	masculine
rozmienić	"to change, to break"	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Gdzie jest najbliższa restauracja? "Where is the closest restaurant?"	**Najbliższy bankomat jest za rogiem.** "The closest ATM is behind the corner."
W Krakowie jest dużo bankomatów. "There are a lot of ATMs in Cracow."	**W Krakowie jest dużo bankomatów.** There are many ATMs in Cracow.
Ten kantor ma dobry kurs wymiany walut. This exchange office has a good exchange rate.	**Muszę wymienić pieniądze.** "I have to exchange money."
Adam dostał w spadku dużo pieniędzy. "Adam inherited a lot of money."	**Mała dziewczynka idzie drogą.** "The little girl is walking on the road."
Proszę małe piwo. "A small beer, please."	**On ma dwa banknoty stuzłotowe.** "He has two one-hundred-złoty bills."
Muszę rozmienić sto złotych. "I have to change one hundred złoty."	

GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in Poland is very convenient. One can exchange money at airports or

banks, or make a withdrawal from an ATM. The rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be quite good. However, when using an ATM it is advisable to make one large withdrawal as both the local bank and your home bank may charge you certain fees. So first things first, let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Polish, "Where is the closest ATM?" is *Gdzie jest najbliższy bankomat?*

Now to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank and the phrase works just fine. "Where is the closest bank?" is *Gdzie jest najbliższy bank?* The only thing that changes is the place you're looking for.

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?" In Polish, this is *Gdzie mogę wymienić pieniądze?* The first word *gdzie* means, "where." Then we have *mogę,* which in English, is "can I." The next word is *wymienić,* which stands for "to exchange." Let's look at the next word. *Pieniądze.* This word means, "money." All together, we have *Gdzie mogę wymienić pieniądze?* This literally means, "Where can I exchange money?"

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward. One extremely useful phrase is "Smaller denominations, please." It's usually beneficial to have smaller bills on you for paying bus fares, taxi fares, and so on.

In Polish, "Smaller denominations, please" is *Proszę mniejsze banknoty.* The first word *proszę* ("please") you already know very well. Next we have *mniejsze* meaning, "smaller." Finally, we have *banknoty,* which means "bills."

Finally, you can also use the phrase "Can you break this for me, sir?" to indicate you would like smaller bills. In Polish, "Can you break this for me, sir?" is *Czy może mi pan to rozmienić?* We start the phrase with *czy może* ("can you"). Then we have *mi* ("for me"). Next, we have *pan* ("sir" or "Mr."). Following this, we have *to* ("this"). Finally, we have *rozmienić* meaning, "to change" or "to break." All together, we have *Czy może mi pan to rozmienić?* "Can you break this for me, sir?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Poland, we have a so-called *kantor,* which is an exchange office. They are located all around main cities. Either they can be separate small offices, or they can be a part of, for

example, a tourist office, where you will find just a little desk. Look for a sign with *Kantor* on it and you found the place. Also, usually next to the kantor entrance, there will be a huge board displaying all the currencies offered by a particular kantor and their current rates. This way you don't have to go in and ask what the current rates are. Different *kantors* offer different exchange rates for the same currencies so it might happen that your rate is either better or worse than in a different one. *Kantors* exchange cash only. They have a lot of currencies on hand. They are usually open from Monday to Saturday. They are closed on Sundays.

If you would like to use the phrase we introduced today with *kantor* in it, it would be *Gdzie jest najbliższy kantor?* "Where is the closest exchange office?"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #42
Buying a telephone card

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

42

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Czy są karty telefoniczne?
2. Proszę kartę telefoniczną za dziesięć złotych.
3. Proszę kartę telefoniczną za dwadzieścia złotych.
4. Gdzie jest najbliższa budka telefoniczna?

ENGLISH

1. Are there any telephone cards?
2. A ten-złoty telephone card, please.
3. A twenty-złoty telephone card, please.
4. Where is the closest phone booth?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
karta telefoniczna	telephone card	phrase	feminine
budka telefoniczna	"phone booth"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Muszę kupić kartę telefoniczną. I have to buy a telephone card.	**Gdzie jest ta budka telefoniczna, o której mi mówiłeś?** "Where is this phone booth, you (male) were telling me about."

Tam jest tylko jedna budka telefoniczna.

"There is only one phone booth."

GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for your local carrier. In recent years, you can use your cell phone when you get to Poland, but you have to pay very expensive cover charges. So if you feel like saving your pennies, the good old ways work like a charm.

Before buying a telephone card, you probably need to find out if they have them by asking, "Are there any telephone cards?" In Polish, "Are there any telephone cards?" is *Czy są karty telefoniczne?* We start the phrase with *czy są* meaning, "are there." Then we have *karty,* which means, "cards." Finally, we have the word *telefoniczne,* which is an adjective and means, "telephone." All together, we have *Czy są karty telefoniczne?* "Are there any telephone cards?"

The answer to this question will be either "yes" (*tak*) or "no" (*nie*). In the case that they have the cards, you will want to ask for one of the denominations they offer.

Let's start with a ten-złoty card.

In Polish, "A ten-złoty telephone card, please" is *Proszę kartę telefoniczną za dziesięć złotych.* The first word *"proszę"* means "please." *Proszę.* This is followed by *kartę telefoniczną* ("telephone card"). Next, we have *za* ("for"). Finally, we have *dziesięć złotych,* which means "ten złoty."

For a twenty-złoty telephone card, you just have to change the value in this way: *Proszę kartę telefoniczną za dwadzieścia złotych.* "A twenty-złoty telephone card, please."

If you are looking for a payphone, you will have to ask, *Gdzie jest najbliższa budka*

telefoniczna? This means, "Where is the closest phone booth?" The word *gdzie* means, "where." Then we have *"jest"* ("is"). Following that is *najbliższa* ("the closest"). We finish this phrase with *budka telefoniczna"* ("phone booth"). So all together, we have *Gdzie jest najbliższa budka telefoniczna?* "Where is the closest phone booth?" You can also go to Survival Phrases Lesson 30 where we introduced this phrase for the first time.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Poland, public phones don't take coins or tokens anymore; they only take phone cards. Telephone booths are easily found in all major cities. In smaller villages, the safest place to go to make a phone call using a payphone card would be the post office. The payphone cards are called *Karta telefoniczna TP* and they come in three kinds: fifteen-unit, thirty-unit, and sixty-unit, and you can purchase them at newsstands, stores, post offices, and gas stations. The more units on the card, the lower the rate for the connection. They can be used for both local and international calls.

While in Poland, you can also purchase prepaid cards such as *Telegrosik.* They will not work in payphones, though. You can only use them when calling from a cell phone or landline phone. They range from ten-złoty to fifty-five-złoty. They automatically deduct the cost for each call that you make from the available amount on you card.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #43 Buying a Polish SIM Card

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#43

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę zestaw startowy.
2. Proszę zestaw startowy Heyah.
3. Proszę kartę doładowującą Orange za dwadzieścia pięć złotych.
4. Proszę kartę doładowującą Orange za pięćdziesiąt złotych.

ENGLISH

1. A starter package, please.
2. A Heyah starter package, please.
3. A twenty-five-złoty prepaid Orange card, please.
4. A fifty-złoty prepaid Orange card, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
zestaw	"set"	noun	masculine
karta	card	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Muszę kupić zestaw startowy Plus. "I have to buy a Plus starter package."	**W tym sklepie nie ma kart doładowujących.** In this store there aren't prepaid cards.

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will cover buying a SIM card for your cell phone. In Poland, you can buy a so-called *Zestaw startowy* or *Starter* meaning, "starting package," that will give you your Polish SIM card, a phone number, and some money to be used towards your calls. Before purchasing a Polish SIM card, make sure that your phone accepts foreign SIM cards.

In Poland, there are many brands of prepaid phone cards, for example, *Sami Swoi, Plus, Orange, T-Mobile, Play,* and *Heyah.*

If you're coming from the States, most cell phones won't work because US phones operate on a different frequency than European GSM. Also, many cell phones in the United States don't have SIM cards in them, so buying a SIM card is not an option.

In Polish, "A starter package, please" is *Proszę zestaw startowy.* First, we have *proszę* ("please"). Then we have *zestaw startowy* ("starter package"). So all together, we have *Proszę zestaw startowy.* "A starter package, please."

As we mentioned before, there are different brands of prepaid phone cards. You will have to specify which starter package you want: *Plus*, *Orange,* or maybe *Heyah.* After saying *Proszę zestaw startowy* ("A starter package, please"), you have to add the brand. For example, let's say you want to buy a *Heyah* starter package. You will say *Proszę zestaw startowy Heyah. "*A Heyah starter package, please." You can exchange *Heyah* with any other prepaid card brand we have listed.

Of course, the starter package will not give you too many minutes, which means you will have to buy special prepaid cards afterwards that will add additional minutes onto your account. These cards can usually be purchased in denominations of ten, twenty-five, fifty, one-hundred, and even one-hundred-fifty złoty.

Let's assume you want to buy a prepaid Orange card for twenty-five złoty. In Polish, "A twenty-five-złoty prepaid Orange card, please" will be *Proszę kartę doładowującą Orange za*

dwadzieścia pięć złotych. The first word is *proszę* ("please"). Then we have *kartę doładowującą* meaning, "prepaid card." The brand of the card follows. In our case, it's *Orange.* And, finally, we have the denomination of the card *za dwadzieścia pięć złotych* ("for twenty-five złoty"). To recap here, we have *Proszę kartę doładowującą Orange za dwadzieścia pięć złotych.* "A twenty-five-złoty prepaid Orange card, please."

If you would like to buy a fifty-złoty prepaid Orange card, you would say *Proszę kartę doładowującą Orange za pięćdziesiąt złotych.* "A fifty-złoty prepaid Orange card, please."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can find all the most important information about prepaid phone cards for your cell phone on the following websites: www.orange.pl, plus.pl, www.t-mobile.pl, www.samiswoi.pl, www.heyah.pl and www.playmobile.pl.

You can purchase prepaid cell phone cards at phone shops, newsstands, and gas stations. You simply buy them as you need them. You can make both local and international calls using prepaid phone cards.

The country code for Poland is +48, but if you are calling from abroad, you need to dial the international access code, followed by 48, the local area code (dropping the 0), and the local number. When dialing abroad within Poland, it is the same process.

Below, we listed the local area codes for major cities in Poland:

Warszawa - 0 22

Kraków - 0 12

Gdańsk - 0 58

Poznań - 0 61

Wrocław - 0 42

Zakopane - 0 18

Katowice - 0 32

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #44 Admissions

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

44

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę jeden bilet.
2. Proszę trzy bilety.
3. Proszę pięć biletów.
4. Proszę bilety.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. Three tickets, please.
3. Five tickets, please.
4. Tickets, please.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
bilet	"ticket"	noun	masculine
kino	movie theater, cinema	noun	neuter
teatr	theater	noun	masculine
muzeum	"museum"	noun	neuter
wystawa	exhibition	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Muszę kupić bilet. "I have to buy a ticket."	**Nie wiem, gdzie jest najbliższe kino.** I don't know where the closest movie theater is.
Lubię chodzić do kina. I like going to the movie theater.	**Teatr Słowackiego jest nieczynny.** The Słowacki Theater is closed.
Dzisiaj idę z Janem do teatru. Today I'm going with John to the theater.	**Często chodzę do Muzeum Narodowego.** "I often go to the National Museum."
Ta wystawa była bardzo interesująca. "This exhibition was very interesting."	

GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in Poland, and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So today, we're going to work on getting through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets. In Polish, ticket is *bilet.*

In Polish, "One ticket, please" is *Proszę jeden bilet.* The first word *proszę* ("please"), you already know very well. Then we have *jeden,* meaning "one." We finish the sentence with *bilet* ("ticket"). So all together, we have *Proszę jeden billet.* "One ticket, please."

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

"one" - *jeden*

"two" - *dwa*

"three" - *trzy*

"four" - *cztery*

"five" - *pięć*

"six" - *sześć*

"seven" - *siedem*

"eight" - *osiem*

"nine" - *dziewięć*

"ten" - *dziesięć*

"Three tickets, please," in Polish, is *Proszę trzy bilety.* The first word is *proszę* ("please"). Then we have the number *trzy* ("three"). Next, we have *bilety,* which is the nominative plural for "ticket." To recap here, we have *Proszę trzy bilety.* "Three tickets, please."

"Five tickets, please," in Polish, is *Proszę pięć biletów. Pro-szę pięć bi-le-tów. Proszę pięć biletów.* You have probably noticed that in this sentence we have the form *biletów* instead of *bilety,* as in the previous example. The reason for that is that some numbers take nominative plural, some genitive plural.

Let's have a quick look at which numbers take which case.

1 bilet (nominative singular)

2, 3, 4 bilety (nominative plural)

5 - 21 biletów (genitive plural)

22, 23, 24 bilety (nominative plural)

25 - 31 biletów (genitive plural)

32, 33, 34 bilety (nominative plural)

and so on.

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket not only at the entrance, so keep these admissions with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you, *Proszę bilety."* This means, "Tickets, please." We start the phrase with *proszę* ("please"). And then *bilety* ("tickets").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Let's now cover different types of tickets very quickly.

"ticket to the movies" - *bilet do kina*

"ticket to the theater" - *bilet do teatru*

"ticket to the museum" - *bilet do museum*

"ticket to the exhibition" - *bilet na wystawę*

While staying in Cracow, you will certainly hear the *hejnał* ("bugle call"), which is played every hour from the higher tower of St. Mary's Church. The *hejnał* is performed on a trumpet to the four corners of the world. This melody was played in medieval times as a warning before enemy attacks. Legend has it that just before the Tartar invasion, the watchman saw the enemy coming. He wanted to warn other soldiers, so he started to sound the alarm on his trumpet. While playing, a Tartar arrow pierced his neck and he wasn't able to finish it. For seven hundred years, this melody has sounded every hour on the hour from St. Mary's, stopping suddenly in mid-note, exactly like in the legend.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #45 Do you have an English information guide?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

45

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Czy ma pan przewodnik po angielsku?
2. Czy ma pani przewodnik po angielsku?
3. Czy ma pan przewodnik po polsku?
4. Czy ma pani przewodnik po francusku?
5. Czy ma pan przewodnik po japońsku?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a guide in English, sir?
2. Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?
3. Do you have a guide in Polish, sir?
4. Do you have a guide in French, ma'am?
5. Do you have a guide in Japanese, sir?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
przewodnik	"guide "	noun	masculine
polski	Polish	adjective	masculine

francuski	French	adjective
japoński	Japanese	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W tym przewodniku są wszystkie najlepsze restauracje. "All the best restaurants are in this guide."	**Lubię czytać przewodniki.** "I like to read guides."
Polski jest trudny. Polish is difficult.	**Mówię po polsku.** I speak Polish.
Podoba mi się język francuski. The French language appeals to me.	**Interesuję się kulturą japońską.** I am interested in Japanese culture.

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions they are going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. Today, we'll cover "Do you have a guide in English?"

In Polish, "Do you have a guide in English, sir?" is *Czy ma pan przewodnik po angielsku?* The first three words, *czy ma pan* mean, "do you have, sir." Next, we have *przewodnik* meaning, "guide." Let's look at the last component of the phrase, *po angielsku* ("in English"). To recap, we have *Czy ma pan przewodnik po angielsku?* "Do you have a guide in English, sir?"

If you would like to say, "Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?" you only have to exchange *pan* for *pani.* So, the question would be *Czy ma pani przewodnik po angielsku?* "Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?"

Of course, if you want to practice Polish and buy a Polish guide, you can simply accomplish this by asking *Czy ma pan przewodnik po polsku?* "Do you have a guide in Polish, sir?" So what we did in this sentence, we simply replaced *po angielsku* with *po polsku.*

Now, let's try to ask for a French guide. In Polish, "Do you have a guide in French, ma'am?" is *Czy ma pani przewodnik po francusku?* The only thing that changes is the language in which the guide is written. In this case, it's *po francusku* ("in French").

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not unlikely for information guides to be in Japanese because a large number of Japanese tourists visit Poland every year. "Do you have a guide in Japanese, sir?" is *Czy ma pan przewodnik po japońsku? Po japońsku* means, "in Japanese." All together, we have *Czy ma pan przewodnik po japońsku?* Piece of cake!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You especially won't have any problems finding an information guide in English, French, German, and Italian in most tourist areas.

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

"in Spanish" - *po hiszpańsku"*

"in Italian" - *po włosku"*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #46
How do you eat this?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#46

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jak się to je?

2. Czy to jest pikantne?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?

2. Is this hot?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jeść	"to eat"	verb	
pikantny	"spicy, hot"	adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Codziennie jem śniadanie. "I eat breakfast every day."	**Ten sos jest pikantny.** "This sauce is spicy."

Kuchnia meksykańska jest bardzo pikantna.

"Mexican cuisine is very spicy."

GRAMMAR

In Poland there are many delicious dishes! We have already covered how to order them, but not how to eat them! However, that is not always so straightforward. In today's lesson, we will learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Polish, "How do you eat this?" is *Jak się to je?* The first word *jak* means, "how." Then we have *się* meaning, "itself." This is followed by *to* ("it"). We finish the question with *je*, which stands for "eats." To recap here, we have *Jak się to je?* This literally means, "How is this eaten?"

Finally, we will talk about something that may come in handy for everyone who doesn't like hot dishes. Polish cuisine is not known for being spicy, but from time to time you, might find dishes that are actually very hot. The question "Is this hot?" in Polish is *Czy to jest pikantne?* The words *czy to jest* mean "is this." Next, we have *pikantne,* which in English is "hot, spicy." All together, we have *Czy to jest pikantne?* "Is this hot?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When starting a meal, Poles say *Smacznego,* which is the equivalent of "bon appetite" or "enjoy your meal." When toasting, Poles always say *Na zdrowie,* which literally means "to health."

Besides coffee, which Poles drink a lot, they also love to drink black tea. One possible way of drinking it is by simply adding a slice of lemon and sugar to it. It's very delicious and great for cold days.

Poles are well known for their habit of drinking vodka. It's mainly drunk straight in little shot glasses. As soon as you empty the shot glass in front of you, another one is poured. The drinking of vodka is usually accompanied by some snacks like pickles, bread, and herring, and of course, by long tirades about everything.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #47
I am a vegetarian.

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

47

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jestem wegetarianinem.
2. Jestem wegetarianką.
3. Nie jem mięsa.
4. Nie jem sera.
5. Czy w tym jest mięso?

ENGLISH

1. I am a vegetarian. (male)
2. I am a vegetarian. (female)
3. I don't eat meat.
4. I don't eat cheese.
5. Does it have meat?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
wegetarianin	"vegetarian (male)"	noun	masculine
wegetarianka	"vegetarian (female)"	noun	feminine
mięso	"meat "	noun	neuter

ser	"cheese"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Tomek jest wegetarianinem od pięciu lat. "Tom has been a vegetarian for five years."	**Ostatnio Ania stała się wegetarianką.** "Recently Ann became a vegetarian."
W ogóle nie jem mięsa. "I don't eat meat at all."	**Ten sklep ma duży wybór serów.** "This store has a wide variety of cheeses."

GRAMMAR

Today's lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with an adversity to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. Today, we'll go over some phrases to make sure you don't get any unwanted surprises on your plate.

In Polish, "I am a vegetarian" is *Jestem wegetarianinem.* The first word *jestem* means, "I am." Next, we have *wegetarianinem,* which in English is "vegetarian." The form *wegetarianinem* is reserved for men only.

A woman would say *Jestem wegetarianką.* "I am a vegetarian." The noun *wegetarianinem* changed to its feminine form *wegetarianką.*

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Polish, "I don't eat meat" is *Nie jem mięsa.* The first word *nie* means, "don't" or "not." Then we have *jem,* which means, "I eat." The last word is *mięsa* meaning, "meat." All together, we have *Nie jem mięsa,* which means "I don't eat meat."

We can use this sentence for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "cheese," which in Polish is *ser.* Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat cheese" in Polish is *Nie jem sera.*

If you want to make sure some food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to eat, you should simply ask about it. For example, if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have meat, you should ask, "Does it have meat?" In Polish, *Czy w tym jest mięso?* You already know the first word *czy,* which signals that a question is being asked. Then we have *w tym,* meaning "in this." Next, we have *jest* ("is"). We finish the question with *mięso* ("meat"). To recap, we have here *Czy w tym jest mięso?* "Does it have meat?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There is a lot of meat in Polish cuisine and being a vegetarian is a fairly new thing in Poland. However, more and more restaurants offer vegetarian dishes on the menu, like *pierogi* ("dumplings" or "ravioli"), *ryż z jabłkami* ("rice with apples"), or *kopytka* ("gnocchi"). A wide variety of salad bars will be also a good place to go for a vegetarian.

Here is some additional vocabulary you might find useful along the way:

"spoon" - *łyżka*

"fork" - *widelec*

"knife" - *nóż*

"plate" - *talerz*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #48
Help

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#48

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Pomocy!
2. Na pomoc!
3. Policja!

ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Help!
3. Police!

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
Pomocy!	"Help!"	
Na pomoc!	"Help!"	expression
Policja!	"Police!"	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Pomocy! Złodzieje.	**Na pomoc! Policja!**
"Help! Thieves!"	"Help! Police!"

Proszę zadzwonić po policję!

"Please call the Police."

GRAMMAR

We hope that in today's lesson we will introduce you to some phrases that you won't have to use. While the threat of physical violence is not prevalent, when traveling in Poland you should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. Today, we will learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous happens while on holiday in Poland, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Polish, "Help!" is *Pomocy!*

There is another way to call for help, and it's *Na pomoc!* This phrase also means, "Help!"

If you need to call the police, shout *Policja!*

The phone number for the police in Poland is 997. You can easily call it from a public phone or a cell phone. Make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Unfortunately, theft is very common in Poland. There are many pickpockets, especially in big cities, and also when boarding or getting off the buses, trains, and trams. Try not to carry your passport with you. Also, don't put anything valuable into your back pocket. Always make sure that your purse or bag is closed. Don't leave any valuable items in your car, because they can disappear very quickly.

Always be careful when crossing the streets. Even though you're doing this on a pedestrian crossing, it very often doesn't mean anything to the drivers. They drive recklessly and fast, and tend to be rude.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #49 Medical assistance

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#49

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę mnie zabrać do szpitala.
2. Proszę mnie zabrać do lekarza.
3. Muszę znaleźć aptekę.
4. Czy ma pan receptę?

ENGLISH

1. Please take me to the hospital.
2. Please take me to the doctor.
3. I need to find a pharmacy.
4. Do you have a medical prescription, sir?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
zabrać	"to take, to take away"	verb	
szpital	"hospital"	noun	masculine
lekarz	"doctor"	noun	masculine
znaleźć	"to find"	verb	
apteka	"pharmacy"	noun	feminine

recepta	"prescription"	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Zabrałam ze sobą tylko trzy bluzki. "I (female) only took three blouses."	**Krzysiek jest w szpitalu.** "Chris is in the hospital."
Muszę iść do lekarza. "I have to go to the doctor."	**Siostry znalazły kwiaty.** The sisters found some flowers.
Niestety Maria nie znalazła kluczy. "Unfortunately Maria didn't find the keys."	**Gdzie jest najbliższa apteka?** "Where is the closest pharmacy?"
To jest najstarsza apteka w mieście. "This is the oldest pharmacy in town."	**Ta apteka jest droga.** "This pharmacy is expensive."
Czy ma pan receptę? "Do you have a medical prescription, sir?	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will introduce you to some phrases you will find useful in case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust, and the immune system is no different. Today, we will go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We will start with the phrase "Please take me to the hospital."

In Polish, "Please, take me to the hospital" is *Proszę mnie zabrać do szpitala.* The first word is *proszę* ("please"), and you know it very well. Next, we have *mnie* ("me"). This is followed by *zabrać,* which means "to take." To recap here, so far we have *Proszę mnie zabrać* ("Please, take me"). Let's look at the next two words *do szpitala,* which mean "to the hospital."

If you would like someone to take you to visit a doctor, you can use the following phrase: "Please take me to the doctor" in Polish is *Proszę mnie zabrać do lekarza.* As you can see, this phrase is very similar to the previous one. You have *Proszę mnie zabrać* ("please take me"), and then *do lekarza,* which means "to the doctor." So in this phrase, the only thing that changes is *do lekarza* in place of *do szpitala.*

If things aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. In Polish, "I need to find a pharmacy" is *Muszę znaleźć aptekę.* The first word *muszę* means, "I must." Then we have *znaleźć,* which means "to find." Finally, you have *aptekę,* meaning "pharmacy." So all together, we have *Muszę znaleźć aptekę.* It literally means, "I have to find a pharmacy." Be careful because for some medicine you might need a medical prescription, so make sure to see a doctor who will give you the right prescription in order to buy medicine at the pharmacy.

Then you might be asked, *Czy ma pan receptę?* "Do you have a medical prescription, sir?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Visitors with a so-called European Health Insurance Card from EU countries are entitled to receive medical treatment in Poland for free or at a reduced rate. Before you travel, you should fill out all appropriate applications in order to get this card.

For minor health problems, you can always visit the local chemist, pharmacy, or drugstore. They should be able to help. In case of emergencies, please dial 999. If you're calling from a cell phone, do not forget to dial the local area code and then the emergency number. You can also dial 112 without dialing the local area code. You will be transferred to the appropriate department.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #50 Expressing symptoms

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#50

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Proszę coś na przeziębienie.

2. Mam ból głowy.

3. Boli mnie brzuch.

ENGLISH

1. A cold medicine, please.

2. I have a headache.

3. I have a stomachache.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
lek	"medicine"	noun	masculine
przeziębienie	"cold"	noun	neuter
ból	"pain"	noun	masculine
głowa	"head"	noun	feminine
boleć	"to ache"	verb	
brzuch	"stomach"	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Lekarz przepisał mi lek na kaszel. "The doctor prescribed me cough medicine."	**To tylko przeziębienie.** "It's just a cold."
Mam ostry ból w nodze. "I have a terrible pain in my leg."	**Muszę kupić jakieś lekarstwo od bólu głowy.** "I have to buy some medicine for a headache."
Boli mnie ząb. "I have a toothache."	**Rano bardzo bolał mnie brzuch.** "In the morning I had a stomachache."

GRAMMAR

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order for the pharmacist to give you the right medicines. In today's lesson, we will work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Polish, "cold medicine" is *lek na przeziębienie. Lek* means "medicine." This is followed by *na przeziębienie* meaning "for a cold."

"A cold medicine, please" in Polish is *Proszę coś na przeziębienie.*We start the phrase with *proszę* ("please"). Next, we have *coś*meaning "something." Finally, we have *na przeziębienie* ("for a cold"). So all together, we have *Proszę coś na przeziębienie.* This literally means, "Something for a cold, please."

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Polish, "I have a headache" is *Mam ból głowy.* The first word *mam* means "I have." Next, we have *ból,* which means, "pain." This is followed by *głowy,* which stands for "head." So all together, we have *Mam ból głowy.* Literally, it means "I have a pain of the head," which we will of course translate as "I have a headache."

A different way to say you are in pain, for example in your stomach, is *Boli mnie brzuch.* The first word *boli* means, "aches." Next, we have *mnie* meaning, "me." This is followed by *brzuch* ("stomach"). To recap, we have *Boli mnie brzuch.* This literally means, "My stomach aches," and in this case we can also translate it as "I have a stomachache."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

More emergency numbers:

In order to get help in Poland in case of any emergencies, you can call one of the following numbers that respond at all hours:

Police - 997

Fire - 998

Ambulance - 999

S.O.S. from cell phones - 112

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #51 Explaining allergies

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#51

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Mam alergię na orzeszki ziemne.
2. Mam alergię na krewetki.
3. Mam alergię na jajka.
4. Mam alergię na mleko.
5. Czy jest pan na coś uczulony?
6. Czy jest pani na coś uczulona?
7. Dostaję uczulenia.

ENGLISH

1. I am allergic to peanuts.
2. I am allergic to shrimp.
3. I am allergic to eggs.
4. I am allergic to milk.
5. Do you have any allergies, sir?
6. Do you have any allergies, ma'am?
7. I am having an allergic reaction.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
alergia	"allergy"	noun	feminine
orzeszek ziemny	"peanut"	phrase	masculine
krewetka	shrimp	noun	feminine
jajko	egg	noun	neutral
mleko	"milk"	noun	neuter
uczulony	"allergic"	adjective	masculine
dostawać	receive	verb	
uczulenie	"allergy, allergic reaction "	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dużo ludzi cierpi z powodu alergii. "A lot of people suffer from allergies."	**Nie lubię orzeszków ziemnych.** "I don't like peanuts."
Nie lubię owoców morza, szczególnie krewetek. I don't like seafood, especially shrimp.	**Kucharz smaży jajko.** "The cook is frying an egg."
Proszę dziesięć jajek. "Ten eggs, please."	**Proszę kawę z mlekiem.** "Coffee with milk, please."
Jestem uczulony na kurz. "I (male) am allergic to dust."	**Mężczyzna dostaje pieniądze.** "The man is receiving money."
Lubię dostawać prezenty. "I like to get gifts."	**Mam uczulenie na pyłki.** "I have an allergic reaction to pollens."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will cover a phrase that will be essential for those of you who are allergic to something. Letting other people know about your allergy is vital to a fun and healthy trip. In today's lesson, we'll go over "I'm allergic to [something]."

To start, we'll need something that we're allergic to. In some cases, allergies to peanuts can be extremely dangerous, so let's start from here.

In Polish, "I am allergic to peanuts" is *Mam alergię na orzeszki ziemne.* The first word *mam* means, "I have." Then we have *alergię* ("allergy"). To recap here, we have *Mam alergię.* Literally, this means "I have an allergy." Let's look at the next word *na,* which means "to." This is followed by *orzeszki ziemne,* which means "peanuts."

Now let's go over some other common allergies. Let's try shrimp. The Polish word for shrimp is *krewetki."* Therefore, "I am allergic to shrimp" is *Mam alergię na krewetki.* Notice that the only thing that changes here is *krewetki* in place of *orzeszki ziemne,* while the rest is the same.

Let's try with eggs, which in Polish are *jajka.* "I am allergic to eggs" is *Mam alergię na jajka.*

Let's try with milk, which in Polish is *mleko.* "I am allergic to milk" is *Mam alergię na mleko.*

In case you have to go to the doctor or to the hospital during your trip to Poland, you might be asked about your conditions. If you have allergies, make sure to get the right treatment.

"Do you have any allergies, sir?" in Polish is *Czy jest pan na coś uczulony?* The first three words *czy jest pan* mean "are you, sir." Then we have *na coś* ("to something"). The last component is *uczulony* meaning "allergic." All together, we have *Czy jest pan na coś uczulony?* "Do you have any allergies, sir?"

"Do you have any allergies, ma'am?" in Polish is *Czy jest pani na coś uczulona?* Of course, in this question we exchange *pan* ("sir") for *pani* ("ma'am"). Also, the form of the adjective *uczulony* ("allergic") changes to its feminine form, which is *uczulona* ("allergic"). So the whole question is *Czy jest pani na coś uczulona?* "Do you have any allergies, ma'am?"

The last sentence we want you to know is "I am having an allergic reaction." In Polish, this is *Dostaję uczulenia.* The first word *dostaję* means "I am getting." Then we have *uczulenia* meaning "allergy" or "allergic reaction."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are no immunization vaccines required for a trip to Poland. If you're taking some medication on a regular basis, bring the needed supplies with you, since it may not be available in Poland.

Try to avoid drinking tap water. There are plenty of convenience stores around the city where you can purchase bottled water. We don't serve tap water in restaurants; it's always bottled.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #52 Introducing yourself

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#52

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Mam na imię Beata.
2. Nazywam się Jan Nowak.
3. Miło mi pana poznać.
4. Miło mi panią poznać.
5. Miło mi.

ENGLISH

1. My name is Beata.
2. My name is Jan Nowak.
3. It's nice to meet you, sir.
4. It's nice to meet you, ma'am.
5. It's nice to meet you. (formal/informal)

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
imię	first name	noun	neuter
nazywać się	to be called	verb	

poznać	"to meet, to get to know"	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mam na imię Beata. "My name is Beata."	**Basia to ładne imię.** Barbara is a nice name.
Podoba mi się jej imię. I like her name.	**Nazywam się Tomasz Brzozowski.** My name is Tomasz Brzozowski.
Nazywam się Tomasz Król. My name is Tomasz Krol.	**Bardzo mi miło pana poznać.** "It's very nice to meet you, sir."
Poznał Anię na studiach. "He met Ann at the university."	

GRAMMAR

Whatever the reason for traveling to Poland, you won't leave the country without having met people. Therefore, it's necessary to learn how to introduce yourself and how to respond to people introducing themselves. So, let's jump right in.

In Polish, "My name is," and we will use my name this time, therefore, "My name is Beata" is *Mam na imię Beata."* The first word *mam* means, "I have." Then we have *na imię,* meaning "for a name." To recap here, we have *Mam na imię*, which we will translate as simply "my name is." Then there is the name, in this case *Beata.* All together, we have *Mam na imię Beata,* which means, "My name is Beata." When using this form of introduction, you can only say your first name.

There is another way of introducing yourself, more appropriate in formal situations, which allows you to say both your first and last names. So for practice purposes, we will use Jan

Nowak. "My name is Jan Nowak" in Polish is *Nazywam się Jan Nowak.* Let's look at the components of this phrase. *Nazywam się* literally means, "I am called." This is followed by the name and the last name. In our example it's *Jan Nowak.*

After that, we will cover "Nice to meet you." Since in Polish we have both official and unofficial levels of speech, we will first cover the official way, followed by the unofficial.

In Polish, "It's nice to meet you, sir," is *Miło mi pana poznać.* First, we have *miło,* which means "nicely." Next, we have *mi* ("me"). Then we have *pana,* meaning "sir." Finally, we have *poznać,* which stands for "to meet."

If you would like to say "It's nice to meet you, ma'am," it would be *Miło mi panią poznać.* As you can see, we only replaced *pana* with *panią.*

The universal way of saying "It's nice to meet you," which can be used both in the official and unofficial contact, is *Miło mi.* As you have probably noticed, in this phrase we simply dropped *pana* and *panią* and the verb *poznać.* We just have here *Miło mi.* "It's nice to meet you."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Simple things, such as greeting someone in the morning with *dzień dobry* instead of "good morning," or introducing yourself in the native language, will go a long way in making friends with your hosts. In addition, inquiring about words and their meaning is an excellent way to carry on a conversation for hours between people who don't share a common language.

Official contact is usually between people who don't know each other, between people of different age, or between people of different social status. The official form is simply used to show respect. In official contact, people do shake hands, but this custom is regulated by certain rules of savoir vivre. Men often may also kiss a woman's hand as a greeting.

On the other hand, unofficial contact occurs among people of the same age, the same social status, and of course, people who know each other. Also, members of the same family use unofficial forms of address. In unofficial contact, people can shake hands, kiss cheeks, and give hugs.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #53
Renting a car

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#53

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Chciałbym wypożyczyć samochód.
2. Chciałabym wypożyczyć samochód.
3. Chciałbym wypożyczyć skuter.
4. Chciałabym wypożyczyć motor.
5. Kiedy muszę zwrócić samochód?
6. Czy mogę zwrócić samochód w Warszawie?

ENGLISH

1. I (male) would like to rent a car.
2. I (female) would like to rent a car.
3. I (male) would like to rent a scooter.
4. I (female) would like to rent a motorbike.
5. When must I return the car?
6. Can I return the car in Warsaw?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

wypożyczyć	"to rent"	verb	
samochód	car	noun	masculine
skuter	"scooter"	noun	masculine
motor	"motorbike "	noun	masculine
zwrócić	"to return"	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

On wypożyczył trzy filmy. "He rented three movies."	**Samochód.** It's a car.
Prawie każda polska rodzina ma samochód. Almost every Polish family owns a car.	**Małżeństwo jedzie samochodem wiejską drogą.** The married couple drives on the country road.
Jan kupił nowy samochód. John bought a new car.	**Skutery są coraz bardziej popularne.** "Scooters are more and more popular."
Lubię jeździć na motorze. "I like to ride a motorbike."	**On jeszcze nie zwrócił samochodu.** "He hasn't returned the car yet."

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or motorbike.

In Polish, "I (male) would like to rent a car" is *Chciałbym wypożyczyć samochód.*The first word

chciałbym ("I (male) would like to"), you already know very well. Next, we have *wypożyczyć,* which in English is "to rent." This is followed by *samochód* ("car").

As you remember, if a woman wants to rent a car, she will have to say *Chciałabym wypożyczyć samochód.* "I (female) would like to rent a car."

Now we'll look at the words for other vehicles to open up your transportation options. In Polish, the word for scooter is *skuter.* The phrase "I (male) would like to rent a scooter" is *Chciałbym wypożyczyć skuter.*

"Motorbike" in Polish is *motor.* The phrase "I (female) would like to rent a motorbike" is *Chciałabym wypożyczyć motor.*

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

In Polish, "When must I return the car?" is *Kiedy muszę zwrócić samochód?* The first word *kiedy* means "when." Next, we have *muszę,* which in English is "must I." Then we have *zwrócić,* meaning "to return." We finish the sentence with *samochód* ("car").

If you would like to ask the same question but about a scooter or a motorbike, you simply have to exchange *samochód* ("car") for the desired means of transportation. For example, "When must I return the motorbike?" will be in Polish *Kiedy muszę zwrócić motor?*

Finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Polish, "Can I return the car at (location)?" is *Czy mogę zwrócić samochód w...?* Let's imagine you want to return your car in Warsaw. We should have *Czy mogę zwrócić samochód w Warszawie?* The first two words of the sentence, *czy mogę,* mean "can I." Then we have *zwrócić* ("to return"), which we have just seen. This is followed by *samochód* ("car"). Finally, we have the location, which in our case is *w Warszawie* ("in Warsaw").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Driving in Poland can be very dangerous since Polish drivers are often very reckless and impatient. Poland has a very high accident rate compared to other European countries, and much caution is advised. We drive on the right-hand side of the road. Unfortunately, road conditions are not the best; especially after winter you'll see a lot of holes on the roads.

You're not allowed to use a cell phone while driving, unless you have a headset. Fines for

any traffic violation are generally very high. You can be stopped by a police officer even if you haven't committed any moving violation. Don't be scared, this is just a regular roadside check-up. They will ask for your insurance and driver's license. Also, both the driver and any passenger of the car must have their seatbelts fastened. If any of the passengers are caught without the seatbelt on, both the passenger and the driver will have to pay a fine.

Car rental in Poland is fairly expensive. You can pay anywhere from $60 to $70 per day for an "economy"car. The price can go up if you want to have additional features like GPS or child safety seats. Make sure that the price they quote you includes all taxes, insurance, and fees. To be able to rent a car or any other vehicle, you will have to show your passport, driver's license, and a credit card.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #54
The weather

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#54

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jaka jutro będzie pogoda?
2. Będzie padać deszcz.
3. Będzie padać śnieg.
4. Będzie słonecznie.
5. Będzie wietrznie.

ENGLISH

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
2. It will rain.
3. It will snow.
4. It will be sunny.
5. It will be windy.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
padać	"to fall (of atmospheric precipitation)"	verb	

deszcz	"rain"	noun	masculine
śnieg	"snow"	noun	masculine
słonecznie	"sunny"	adverb	
wietrznie	"windy"	adverb	
pogoda	weather	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wczoraj padał deszcz, dzisiaj pada śnieg, a jutro może spadnie grad. "Yesterday it was raining, today it's snowing, and tomorrow it may be hailing."	**Nie lubię, kiedy pada deszcz.** "I don't like it when it rains."
Wczorajszy deszcz zmienił powietrze. "Yesterday rain changed the air."	**Śnieg nam sięgał do kolan.** "We had snow up to our knees."
Dzisiaj jest słonecznie. "It's sunny today."	**Na dworze jest bardzo wietrznie.** "It's very windy outside."
Dzisiaj jest piękna pogoda. "Today the weather is beautiful."	

GRAMMAR

Whether or not the weather will cooperate is an important issue on which many plans are made and canceled. It can happen sometimes that you are planning a long trip and you want to be sure that your walks and your tours around Polish cities will be safe and dry! In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will help you finalize your plans if they depend on the weather.

In Polish, "What will the weather be like tomorrow?" is *Jaka jutro będzie pogoda?* The first word *jaka* means "what", "what...like." Let's hear this word one more time. Then we have *jutro,* which stands for "tomorrow." This is followed by *będzie,* which means "will be." So far, we have *Jaka jutro będzie* ("what will be tomorrow"). We end this question with *pogoda* ("weather"). All together, we have *Jaka jutro będzie pagoda?* "What will the weather be like tomorrow?"

In case you're somewhere where the weather can change very quickly, you can ask, "What will the weather be like today?" *Jaka dzisiaj będzie pogoda?* As you can see, we have the same pattern of the phrase we have previously seen. *Jaka dzisiaj będzie pogoda?* means, "What will the weather be like today?" We only put *dzisiaj* ("today") in place of *jutro* ("tomorrow").

Let's go over the possible answers. In Polish, "It will rain" is *Będzie padać deszcz.* We already introduced *będzie* ("will be"). *Padać deszcz* stands for "to rain."

"It will snow" is *Będzie padać śnieg."*

"It will be sunny" is *Będzie słonecznie."* We again have *będzie* ("will be") and *słonecznie* ("sunny").

"It will be windy" is *Będzie wietrznie."* The first word *będzie* means, "will be." This is followed by *wietrznie* ("windy").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Poland's climate is mainly determined by the country's geographical location.

The weather in Poland is very unpredictable. In the summertime, it can get very hot, but also it can rain a lot. Usually the driest month of the summer is August, with sunny and warm days. Winters tend to be very cold and snowy. Snow sometimes lays on the ground from November until March. High up in the mountains, snow stays even until June. But again, the weather changes constantly from year to year and there are winters when there is only a little bit of snow. During the fall and spring, the weather changes very quickly as well. It definitely rains a lot, so be sure to bring an umbrella with you.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #55 What time is it?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

#55

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Która jest godzina?
2. Jest osiemnasta.
3. Jest szósta.
4. Jest piętnasta dwadzieścia.
5. Jest dziewiąta trzydzieści.
6. Jest siedemnasta pięćdziesiąt pięć.
7. południe
8. północ

ENGLISH

1. What time is it?
2. It's 6: 00 PM.
3. It's 6: 00 AM.
4. It's 3: 20 PM.
5. It's 9: 30 AM.
6. It's 5: 55 PM.

CONT'D OVER

7. midday

8. midnight

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
godzina	hour	noun	feminine
minuta	"minute"	noun	feminine
południe	"midday, noon"	noun	neuter
północ	midnight	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mam tylko godzinę. I only have one hour.	**Godzina kosztuje dziesięć złotych.** One hour costs ten złoty.
Która jest godzina? What time is it?	**Spotkajmy się za dziesięć minut.** "Let's meet in ten minutes."
Kurs zaczyna się w południe. "The course starts at noon."	**Wróciliśmy po północy.** "We got back after midnight."

GRAMMAR

No matter where you are, you will always have some place to be! Today we'll look at the question that will give you the tools to ask how much time you have left to get there. We'll also give you the tools to understand the answer!

In Polish, "What time is it?" is *Która jest godzina?* The first word *która* means "what," "which." Next, we have *jest* ("is"). We finish the question with *godzina,* which means "hour." All together, we have *Która jest godzina?"* "What time is it?"

Let's go over hours here. "Hour" in Polish is *godzina.* However, when we're telling time, we very often omit the word *godzina* ("hour"). We only say the number, and that's it.

1:00 AM - *pierwsza*

2:00 AM - *druga*

3:00 AM - *trzecia*

4:00 AM - *czwarta*

5:00 AM - *piąta*

6:00 AM - *szósta*

7:00 AM - *siódma*

8:00 AM - *ósma*

9:00 AM - *dziewiąta*

10:00 AM - *dziesiąta*

11:00 AM - *jedenasta*

12:00 PM - *dwunasta*

1:00 PM - *trzynasta*

2:00 PM - *czternasta*

3:00 PM - *piętnasta*

4:00 PM - *szesnasta*

5:00 PM - *siedemnasta*

6:00 PM - *osiemnasta*

7:00 PM - *dziewiętnasta*

8:00 PM - *dwudziesta*

9:00 PM - *dwudziesta pierwsza*

10:00 PM - *dwudziesta druga*

11:00 PM - *dwudziesta trzecia*

12:00 AM - *dwudziesta czwarta*

We express the hours in Polish with ordinal numbers. So the form *pierwsza* really means "first," *druga* ("second"), *trzecia* ("third"), *czwarta* ("forth") and so on, up to *dwudziesta czwarta* meaning "twenty-forth."

Let's cover how to answer the question *Która jest godzina?* in Polish now! First, you say *jest...* ("is") and then the time. Let's try with 6:00 PM. "It's 6:00 PM" in Polish is *Jest osiemnasta.* The first word *jest* means, "is." Then you have the time, which is the ordinal number *osiemnasta,* ("6:00 PM").

Let's now try to say "It's 6:00 AM." In Polish, this would be *Jest szósta.* We again have *jest* ("is") and then the ordinal number *szósta,* literally meaning "sixth."

Let's go over minutes now. The word "minutes" in Polish is *minuty.* In Polish, you say the number for "hours" first, followed by the number of "minutes." As we mentioned before, the hours are always expressed by the ordinal numbers, whereas minutes will be expressed by the cardinal numbers. The cardinal numbers will be *jeden* ("one"), *dwa* ("two"), *trzy* ("three"), *cztery* ("four"), and so on, so these are the numbers we introduced in the lesson about counting.

Let's have a look at some examples. For example, you want to say "It's 3:20 PM." In Polish "It's 3:20 PM" is *Jest piętnasta dwadzieścia.* First, we have *jest* ("is"). Then we have the ordinal number *piętnasta* ("3:00 PM"). The hour is followed by the cardinal number *dwadzieścia* ("twenty").

Now let's try to say "It's 9:30 AM." In Polish this would be *Jest dziewiąta trzydzieści.* We again follow the same pattern. We start with *jest* ("is"), then we have the hour *dziewiąta* ("ninth"), followed by the minutes *trzydzieści* ("thirty").

"It's 5:55 PM" in Polish is *Jest siedemnasta pięćdziesiąt pięć.*

Polish also has words for the set times of the day:

"Midday" in Polish is *południe"*

"Midnight" is *północ*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Polish time is in the Central European Time Zone. Central European Standard Time (CET) is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (**GMT+1**).

Like in most countries in Europe, also in Poland Summer (Daylight Savings) Time is observed. We then shift the time forward by one hour. After the summer months the time is shifted back by one hour.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #56 What time does the museum open?

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#56

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Od której jest czynne muzeum?
2. Do której jest czynne muzeum?
3. Od której jest czynna resturacja?
4. Do której jest czynny bank?

ENGLISH

1. What time does the museum open?
2. What time does the museum close?
3. What time does the restaurant open?
4. What time does the bank close?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
czynny	"open, functioning"	adjective	masculine
od	from, since	preposition	
do	to, until	preposition	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ten sklep jest czynny w niedzielę. "This store is open on Sunday."	**Dostałam prezent od Kasi.** I got a gift from Kate.
On nie rozmawiał z Kasią od maja. He hasn't talked to Kate since May.	**Idę do sklepu.** I am going to the store.
Jutro jedziemy do Warszawy. Tomorrow we are going to Warsaw.	**Piszę do ciebie.** I am writing to you.

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase that you will need on several occasions! While in Poland, there will be lots of good food to try, many things to buy, and places to see. We all know you want to see the sights, and this phrase is essential to plan your days. Today's phrase is "What time does (a place) open?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *muzeum* ("museum"), since obviously you would like to sightsee a lot.

In Polish, "What time does the museum open?" is *Od której jest czynne muzeum?* The first two words, *od której,* mean "from what time." Then we have *jest* ("is"). This is followed by *czynne,* meaning "open." Finally, we have the neuter noun *muzeum* ("museum").

It's also very important to know when places close! The worst thing to encounter is a "closed" sign hanging in front of a sight you wanted to see! We will also use *muzeum* as an example in our phrase. In Polish, "What time does the museum close?" is *Do której jest czynne muzeum?* As you can see, this phrase is almost identical to the one we just introduced. The only thing that changes is *do* ("until") instead of *od* ("from") at the beginning of the phrase. This literally means "Until what time is the museum open?" We translate it as "What time does the museum close?"

You can use this phrase to inquire about any location you would like. For example, if you would like to ask "What time does the restaurant open?" you would say *Od której jest czynna restauracja?*

In this phrase we changed the place to *resturacja.* Also the neuter form of the adjective *czynne* ("open") from the previous example became *czynna* ("open"), because *restauracja* is

a feminine noun.

If you would like to ask "What time does the bank close?" you would say *Do której jest czynny bank?* Again, we changed the place. Now we have *bank* ("bank") and again the ending of the adjective has changed to -y (*czynny*) since *bank* is masculine.

It would be worth mentioning here that adjectives take on different endings, depending on the gender of the noun that the adjective is describing. Masculine adjectives end with *-y*, sometimes *-i* (following *-k, -g,* and soft consonants); for example *dobry profesor* ("good professor") or *niski mężczyzna* ("short man"). Feminine adjectives take on the ending *-a,* for example, *dobra kobieta* ("good woman"). Finally, neuter adjectives end with *-e - czyste okno* ("clean window"). In a dictionary, you will only find the masculine form of the adjectives.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is hard to pinpoint the exact opening hours of shops in Poland. They are generally open between 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM, although this may vary from shop to shop.

Banks are normally open between 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM Monday to Friday, and from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM on Saturdays.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #57
I like beer!

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Grammar
3 Cultural Insight

#57

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Lubię piwo.
2. Bardzo lubię piwo.
3. Nie lubię piwa.

ENGLISH

1. I like beer.
2. I like beer very much.
3. I don't like beer.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class
lubić	to like	verb
bardzo	very much, very	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Lubię lody czekoladowe. I like chocolate ice-cream.	**Lubię jeść słodycze.** I like to eat sweets.
Bardzo lubię kawę. I like coffee very much.	**Bardzo za tobą tęsknię.** I miss you very much.

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase you will use countless times on your trip in Poland. After this lesson, you will be able to say what you like and what you don't like. Let's move right in!

In Polish, "I like beer" is *Lubię piwo.* The first word *lubię* means, "I like." This is followed by *piwo* ("beer").

If you want to say that you like beer very much, then you can use this phrase. In Polish, "I like beer very much" is *Bardzo lubię piwo.* As you can see, we only added *bardzo* ("very much").

In the event that you don't like beer, "I don't like beer" is *Nie lubię piwa.* The first word *nie* means, "not." Next, we have *lubię* ("I like") and *piwa* ("beer"). Please notice that instead of *pico,* which we had in previous phrases, now we have *piwa.*

In all our examples, we have used the word *piwo* ("beer"). It doesn't mean, however, that the introduced phrases are only good with *piwo.* You can use them with any other noun. For example, if you would like to say "I like Maria," you would say *Lubię Marię.* We only replaced *piwo* with the name *Marię.*

If you would like to say, "I don't like techno music," it would be *Nie lubię muzyki techno.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The consumption of beer in Poland grows increasingly from year to year. Among the most popular Polish brands are *Żywiec, Tyskie, Okocim,* and *Lech.* A very common method of drinking beer, especially among women, is so-called *piwo z sokiem* ("beer with syrup"). The syrup has either raspberry or ginger flavor. It's usually drunk with a straw. In the wintertime, Poles like to drink "hot beer" (*grzane piwo*) with spices like cloves and cinnamon. It can really warm you up.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #58
High Frequency Adjectives

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#58

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. To jest pyszne.
2. To jest pikantne.
3. To jest ostre.
4. Ona jest ładna.
5. On jest przystojny.
6. To nie jest ostre.

ENGLISH

1. It's delicious.
2. It's spicy.
3. It's spicy.
4. She is pretty.
5. He's handsome.
6. It's not spicy.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

pyszny	"delicious"	adjective	masculine
pikantny	"spicy, hot"	adjective	masculine
ostry	"spicy, hot"	adjective	masculine
ładny	pretty	adjective	masculine
przystojny	"handsome"	adjective	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ten tort jest pyszny. "This cake is delicious."	**Ten sos jest pikantny.** "This sauce is spicy."
Kuchnia meksykańska jest bardzo pikantna. "Mexican cuisine is very spicy."	**To jest bardzo ostre.** "This is very spicy."
Ta sukienka jest bardzo ładna. This dress is very pretty.	**To zdjęcie jest bardzo ładne.** This picture is very pretty.
Mój kolega jest bardzo przystojny. "My friend is very handsome."	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will cover some high-frequency adjectives to help you express yourself in various situations.

In Polish, "It's delicious" is *To jest pyszne.* The first word *to* means "this." Then we have *jest* ("is"). Next, we have *pyszne* meaning, "delicious." When describing something in Polish, you have to use *to* ("this"), then the third-person singular of the verb "to be", which is *jest* ("is"), and then the adjective.

Now let's go over some other adjectives that you can use with the pattern we just introduced. Let's try "spicy." In Polish, "It's spicy" is *To jest pikantne.* The word for "spicy" is *pikantne.*

Another word for "spicy" is *ostre.* So you can also say *To jest ostre.* "This is spicy."

If you are talking about a person, there are some main adjectives we need to cover.

"tall" - *wysoki*

"short" - *niski*

"fat" - *gruby*

"thin" - *szczupły*

When talking about a girl, if you would like to say that, "she is pretty," in Polish, this would be *Ona jest ładna.*

On the other hand, if you are talking about a man, you would say *On jest przystojny.* "He's handsome."

Now let's look at the negative. In Polish, "It's not spicy" is *To nie jest ostre.* We only added the negation *nie* in front of *jest.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are many superstitions in Polish culture. One of them is holding a button and making a wish when you happen to see a chimney sweep. If afterwards you see a man with a beard, your wish will come true. However, if this person happens to be a nun or a woman with glasses, you can forget about the wishes you just made

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #59 Nationality

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#59

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Mam na imię Adam.
2. Jestem Amerykaninem.
3. Jestem Amerykanką.
4. Jestem Hiszpanem.
5. Jestem Hiszpanką.
6. Skąd jesteś?

ENGLISH

1. My name is Adam.
2. I am an American.(male)
3. I am an American.(female)
4. I am Spanish.(male)
5. I am Spanish.(female)
6. Where are you from?

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Amerykanin	American (male)	noun	masculine
Amerykanka	American (female)	noun	feminine
Hiszpan	Spanish (male)	noun	masculine
skąd	where...from	pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jesteś wysokim Amerykaninem. You are a tall American.	**John jest Amerykaninem.** John is an American.
Ona jest bardzo miłą Amerykanką. She is a very nice American.	**Kate jest piękną Amerykanką.** Kate is a beautiful American.
W mojej grupie jest tylko jeden Hiszpan. In my group there's only one Spanish man.	**Skąd pochodzisz?** Where are you from?
Nie wiem, skąd jest John. I don't know where John is from.	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we will cover a phrase you will be able to use in all those moments in which you are introducing yourself, or even friends, and you are talking about your own country and the place you come from.

First, let's review how to introduce ourselves. In Polish, "My name is Adam" is *Mam na imię Adam.* Here we have the phrase *mam na imię,* which means "my name is." This is followed by the name. In our example, *Adam.*

Now let's go and cover how to say where you're from! In Polish, "I am an American" is *Jestem Amerykaninem.* The first word *jestem* means, "I am." Next, we have *Amerykaninem,* which in

English is "American."

In Polish, "I am Spanish" is *Jestem Hiszpanem.* As you can see, the verb doesn't change. You always have *jestem* ("I am"). Then the only thing that changes is the nationality. Therefore, you have *Hiszpanem* in place of *Amerykaninem.*

This phrase is used to answer the question *Skąd jesteś?* In English, this means, "Where are you from?" The first word *skąd* means "where...from." Then we have *jesteś* meaning, "are you."

Be careful because the noun for nationality will change according to the gender. Therefore, if the person who speaks is a girl, "I am an American" will be *Jestem Amerykanką* and "I am Spanish" will be *Jestem Hiszpanką.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you happen to visit Cracow, please try *obwarzanki. Obwarzanki* are bread rolls that most resemble pretzels, except that they are formed into one large circle. Immediately when you get off the bus or the train, you will see many little stands with the sign *Obwarzanki"* on them. People who sell *obwarzanki* are easily found around the city. *Obwarzanki* come with four different toppings - salt, poppy seed, sesame, and oriental spices. They cost 1,20 zł. If it's possible, try to buy one early in the morning, when it's still warm. It's so delicious.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #60 Congratulations

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Grammar
4 Cultural Insight

#60

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Gratulacje.
2. Wszystkiego najlepszego z okazji urodzin.
3. Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku.
4. Wesołych Świąt Bożego Narodzenia.
5. Wesołych Świąt Wielkanocnych.

ENGLISH

1. Congratulations.
2. Happy birthday.
3. Happy New Year.
4. Merry Christmas.
5. Happy Easter.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Gratulacje.	Congratulations!	noun	nonmasculine-personal

Wszystkiego najlepszego z okazji urodzin.	"Happy Birthday!"	expression
Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku.	"Happy New Year!"	expression
Wesołych Świąt Bożego Narodzenia.	"Merry Christmas!"	expression
Wesołych Świąt Wielkanocnych.	"Happy Easter!"	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Serdeczne gratulacje! Sincere Congratulations!	**Wszystkiego najlepszego z okazji osiemnastych urodzin.** "Happy 18th birthday."
Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku, Mamo. "Happy New Year, Mom!"	**Wesołych Świąt Bożego Narodzenia dla całej rodziny.** "Merry Christmas to the whole family."
Wesołych i radosnych Świąt Wielkanocnych. "Have a happy and joyous Easter!"	

GRAMMAR

Today we are going to introduce you to some phrases that are ideal for special occasions that you can use with Polish speakers anywhere in the world! Whether you are sending an e-mail across the globe or saying it in person, the following phrases for celebratory events will allow you to express your sentiments in Polish. In Poland, the custom of exchanging regards and good wishes is very important. Usually Poles shake each other's hands and kiss each other's cheeks.

In Polish, "Congratulations" is *Gratulacje.* This word literally means "congratulations" and we use it on many special occasions, such as a career move, after passing an exam, at a wedding, and so on.

"Happy birthday" in Polish is *Wszystkiego najlepszego z okazji urodzin.* Let's have a look at the components of this phrase. We start the phrase with *wszystkiego najlepszego,* which means "all the best." Then we have *z okazji,* meaning "on the occasion." *Z okazji.* This is followed by *urodzin* ("of your birthday"). To recap here, the whole phrase is *Wszystkiego najlepszego z okazji urodzin* This phrase literally means "All the best on your birthday."

Now let's see what other phrases we can use in the many situations you are likely to encounter.

"Happy New Year" in Polish is *Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku.* The first word *szczęśliwego* means "happy." *Szczę-śli-we-go.*Then we have *nowego* meaning "new." The last word is *rook,* which stands for "year." *Roku.*

"Merry Christmas" is *Wesołych Świąt Bożego Narodzenia.* The first word in our phrase, *wesołych*, means "happy." Then we have *świąt,* which means "holidays." The last two words *Bożego Narodzenia* mean "Christmas."

"Happy Easter" is *Wesołych Świąt Wielkanocnych.* As you've probably noticed, this phrase is very similar to the one we just introduced. We only exchanged "Christmas" (*Bożego Narodzenia*) for "Easter" (Wielkanocnych).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Public Holidays

In Poland, the public holidays are New Year's Day (January 1st), Three Kings Holiday / Epiphany (January 6st), Easter Sunday and Easter Monday (March/April), Labor Day (May 1st), Constitution Day (May 3rd), Corpus Christi (May/June), The Assumption (August 15th), All Saints' Day (November 1st), Independence Day (November 11th), and Christmas (December 25th /26th).

If you happen to be in Poland during Easter time, watch out on Easter Monday because you might get wet. We have a tradition called *Śmigus-Dyngus* or *Lany poniedziałek* when we

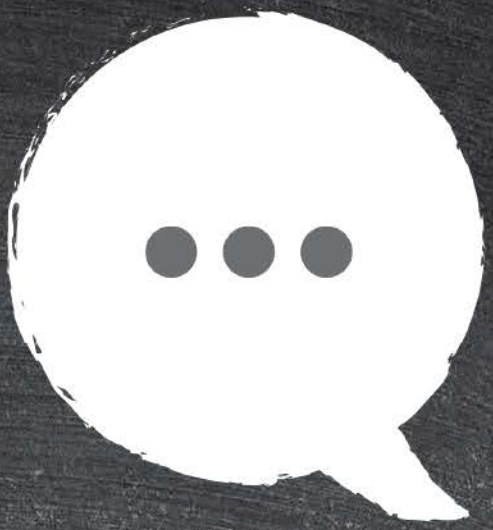
sprinkle each other with water. Sometimes it is really just sprinkling, but many other times you can end up being "sprinkled" with buckets of water. It doesn't matter if the people who run with these buckets know you or not; the tradition has to be observed and it applies to everyone equally. Enjoy!!!

PolishPod101.com



If you love the Polish language, then you'll love this!

Get our Complete **Polish** Learning Program at **PolishPod101.com.**



- **Speak Polish From Your First Lesson**
- **Access hundreds of Audio & Video Courses by Real Teachers**
- **Get FREE New Lessons Every Week**
- **Learn Anywhere, Anytime on Any Android Device or Computer**

Go to
PolishPod101.com
and sign up for your

FREE

Lifetime Account!



PolishPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #1 National Holidays

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

1

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najważniejszych świąt w Polsce ?
2. 1. Boże Narodzenie / Święta
3. 2. Nowy Rok / Sylwester
4. 3. Wielkanoc
5. 4. Wszystkich Świętych
6. 5. Dzień Kobiet

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most important public holidays in Poland?
2. 1. Christmas
3. 2. New Year
4. 3. Easter
5. 4. All Saints Day
6. 5. Women's Day

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Nowy Rok / Sylwester	New Year	proper noun	masculine
Wielkanoc	Easter	proper noun	feminine
Wszystkich Świętych	All Saints Day	phrase	
Dzień Kobiet	Women's Day	phrase	masculine
Boże Narodzenie / Święta	Christmas	proper noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dla Polaków, Sylwester to najbardziej szalona noc w całym roku. "For Polish people New Year is the craziest night in the whole year."	**Jednym ze sposobów dekorowania jajek na Wielkanoc jest malowanie woskiem.** "One of the ways of decorating eggs for Easter is painting them with wax. "
W Polsce, Wszystkich Świętych jest bardzo smutnym świętem. "In Poland All Saints Day is a very sad holiday."	**W Dniu Kobiet, kobiety dostają kwiaty.** "On Women's Day, women receive flowers."
Polską tradycją jest przygotowanie minimum 12 dań na obiad w Boże Narodzenie. "Polish tradition is to prepare a minimum of 12 dishes for Christmas dinner."	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Christmas

In Poland everyone decorates a Christmas Tree and buys presents for all family members and friends. Everyone meets up on Christmas Eve and has a huge dinner, which takes about

two days to prepare.

2. New Year

On New Year's night in Poland, young people go to crazy parties, older ones meet up with relatives and wait together for midnight to come. Then, there is a countdown and 1st toast, which is always made with a glass of champagne.

3. Easter

The symbols of Easter in Poland are bunnies, painted eggs, lambs and all kinds of spring flowers. Polish people paint and decorate boiled eggs, buy chocolate bunnies for relatives and friends and prepare many traditional dishes.

4. All Saints Day

November 1st is All Saints Day, which is to celebrate the memory of people who left this world. On that day, people visit the graves of their loved ones and bring lights and flowers.

5. Women's Day

Women's Day is celebrated on March 8th. Usually on this day men give flowers to women, for example, their female teachers, bosses, co-workers, friends, relatives, etc. The most common flower to give is a tulip.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #2 Food

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

2

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakie jest najpopularniejsze jedzenie w Polsce?
2. 1. chleb
3. 2. ogórki kiszone
4. 3. pierogi
5. 4. bigos
6. 5. żurek

ENGLISH

1. What are the most popular foods in Poland?
2. 1. Bread
3. 2. Cucumber Pickles
4. 3. Dumplings
5. 4. Sauerkraut Stew
6. 5. Sour Rye Soup

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

chleb	bread	noun	masculine
żurek	sour rye soup	noun	masculine
pierogi	"dumplings"	noun	non-masculine-personal
bigos	sauerkraut stew	noun	masculine
ogórki kiszone	cucumber pickles	noun	non-masculine-personal

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Polacy jedzą chleb na każde śniadanie. "Polish people eat bread at breakfast every day."	**Żurek jest tradycyjną zupą na Wielkanoc.** "Sour rye soup is a traditional dish for Easter."
Pierogi są bardzo tradycyjnym daniem. "Dumplings are a very traditional dish."	**Polacy zawsze jedzą bigos na Święta.** "Polish people always eat sauerkraut stew on Christmas."
Ogórki kiszone są zwykle przygotowywane w każdym polskim domu. "Cucumber pickles are usually made in every Polish house."	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Bread

Polish people are addicted to many kinds of breads or buns. There are many varieties of bread, depending on the flour used or additional ingredients like sunflower seeds, raisins, etc.

2. Cucumber pickles

Summer is the season for cucumbers, and many Polish homes make pickles. To make them, cucumbers, water, salt, garlic and cherry tree leaves are used.

3. Dumplings

This traditional dish always comes with some kind of filling. The most popular types are—white cheese, meat, or sauerkraut with wild mushrooms.

4. Sauerkraut stew

Sauerkraut stew is one of the oldest Polish dishes. It has to be stewed for a few hours for 2-3 days with wild mushrooms and sausage or meat. It's usually prepared only on Christmas.

5. Sour rye soup

Sour rye soup is very common to eat on Easter breakfast, as well as normal days. It's one of the most popular soups among foreigners.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #3 Drinks

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

3

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych napojów w Polsce?
2. 1. wódka
3. 2. miód pitny
4. 3. nalewka
5. 4. kompot
6. 5. piwo

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular beverages in Poland?
2. 1. Vodka
3. 2. Honey Wine / Mead
4. 3. An Infusion of Fruits or Herbs steeped in alcohol
5. 4. Compote
6. 5. Beer

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

kompot	compote	noun	masculine
nalewka	"an infusion of fruits or herbs steeped in alcohol"	noun	feminine
piwo	beer	noun	neutral
miód pitny	honey wine / mead	proper noun	masculine
wódka	vodka	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kompot to jeden z najlepszych napojów w lecie. Compote is one of the best drinks in summer.	**Wielu Polaków produkuje własne nalewki.** Many Polish people produce their own nalewka.
Piwo to jeden z najpopularniejszych alkoholi w Polsce. Beer is one of the most popular alcohols in Poland.	**Wierzy się, że miód pitny jest bardzo zdrowy.** Honey wine is believed to be very healthy.
Wódka jest jednym z najpopularniejszych alkoholi w Polsce. Vodka is one of the most popular alcohols in Poland.	**Ta wódka jest bardzo dobra.** This vodka is very good.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Vodka

Vodka is very strong alcohol that is enjoyed by every generation of Polish people. It contains 40% of alcohol or more. The most common way of drinking is by shots.

2. Honey wine / mead

Honey wine is an alcoholic beverage produced by fermenting solution of honey and water. It can be also flavored with fruit or spices.

3. An infusion of fruits or herbs steeped in alcohol

Nalewka is a type of home-made alcohol that usually contains 40%-45% of alcohol. Most common ingredients are fruits, herbs, spices, coffee, honey, sugar,etc.

4. Compote

Compote is a clear juice made by boiling fruit in a big amount of water. Some common fruits used for compote are rhubarb, sour cherries, and gooseberries.

5. Beer

The most popular brands of traditional Polish beer are—Żywiec, Tyskie, and Żubr. There are also fruit-flavored beers that are popular among women, Redd's—apple or cranberry flavor and Gingers—ginger or cinammon flavor.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #4 Home Cooking

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

4

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych domowych dań w Polsce?
2. 1. rosół
3. 2. schabowy
4. 3. mielone
5. 4. naleśniki
6. 5. kasza gryczana

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular home cooked meals in Poland?
2. 1. Chicken soup with noodles
3. 2. Pork cutlet
4. 3. Fried meatballs
5. 4. Crepes
6. 5. Boiled buckwheat

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

kasza gryczana	boiled buckwheat	phrase	
naleśniki	"crepes"	noun	non-masculine-personal
mielone	"fried meatballs"	noun	non-masculine-personal
schabowy	"pork cutlet"	noun	masculine
rosół	chicken soup with noodles	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Polska kuchnia jest bogata w wiele rodzajów kasz i gryczana jest jedną z nich. Polish cuisine is rich in different kinds of groats, and buckwheat is one of them.	**Naleśniki są zwykle podawane ze śmietaną i cukrem.** Nalesniki is usually served with sour cream and sugar on top.
Mielone to jedno z najbardziej podstawowych dań polskich. Mielone is one of the most basic dishes in Polish cuisine.	**By przygotować schabowego, Polacy często używają kurczaka zamiast schabu.** To prepare schabowy, Polish people often use chicken instead of pork chops.
W wielu polskich domach rosół to zupa, którą się je w niedziele. In many Polish homes, rosol is a soup to eat on Sunday for dinner.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Chicken soup with noodles

Rosol is a clear chicken soup usually eaten with noodles. The recipe calls for water, chicken, carrot, piece of celery, parsley root, onion, pepper, and salt.

2. Pork cutlet

Originally *schabowy* was made from pork, but nowadays many people use chicken breast instead. It is served with boiled potatoes and salad.

3. Fried meatballs

Polish meatballs are fried and made from minced meat, raw egg, bread crumbs, onion, salt and pepper.

4. Crepes

Nalesniki are rolled or folded in triangles crepes, usually filled with a mixture of cottage cheese, raw egg and sugar.

5. Boiled buckwheat

Polish people usually eat buckwheat boiled and serve it with some meat and sauce, and sometimes only with melted butter.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #5 Sweets

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

5

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych słodyczy i deserów w Polsce?
2. 1. czekolada
3. 2. pączek
4. 3. budyń
5. 4. sernik
6. 5. makowiec

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular sweets and desserts in Poland?
2. 1. Chocolate
3. 2. Donuts
4. 3. Pudding
5. 4. Cheesecake
6. 5. Poppy-seed swirl cake

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

budyń	"pudding"	noun	masculine
sernik	"cheesecake"	noun	masculine
makowiec	"poppy-seed swirl cake"	noun	masculine
czekolada	chocolate	noun	feminine
pączek	donut	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Budyń można jeść na gorąco i na zimno. Budyn can be eaten both hot and cold.	**W Polsce jest wiele różnych rodzajów sernika.** There are many different kinds of cheesecake in Poland.
Makowiec to bardzo tradycyjne ciasto, które Polacy zawsze jedzą na Boże Narodzenie. Makowiec is a very traditional cake, which Polish people always eat during Christmas.	**Polska czekolada jest jedną z najlepszych na świecie.** Polish chocolate is some of the best in the world.
W Tłusty Czwartek (święto w lutym) każdy Polak musi zjeść przynajmniej jednego pączka. On Fat Thursday (a holiday in February) every Polish person has to eat at least 1 donut.	**Pracownicy biura chcą pączka.** The office workers want the donut.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Chocolate

Polish people love chocolate. The most famous and popular producer is E. Wedel. There are dozens of types of chocolates available in every supermarket.

2. Donut

In Poland, you can find donuts with many kinds of fillings, such as strawberry jam, rose jam, chocolate, vanilla cream and more.

3. Pudding

Budyn is an instant pudding, which is very easy to make—just mix the powder with milk and boil it while mixing. In Poland, it is eaten just the way it is, without adding any sauces or fruit.

4. Cheesecake

Cheesecake is one of the most frequently eaten cakes in Poland. There are many different kinds, like cheesecake with coconut paste, nuts and caramel, cranberries, raisins, and so on.

5. Poppy-seed swirl cake

Poppy-seed swirl cake is always eaten on Christmas. This cake is made using canned poppy-seed paste, and sometimes nuts, raisins or orange skin.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #6 Fruits

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

6

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych owoców w Polsce?
2. 1. jabłko
3. 2. truskawka
4. 3. czereśnia
5. 4. mandarynka
6. 5. agrest

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular fruits in Poland?
2. 1. Apple
3. 2. Strawberry
4. 3. Sour cherry
5. 4. Mandarin orange
6. 5. Gooseberries

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

czereśnia	sour cherry	noun	feminine
mandarynka	mandarin orange	noun	feminine
agrest	gooseberries	noun	masculine
jabłko	"apple"	noun	neuter
truskawka	"strawberry"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Polacy jedzą czereśnie na surowo. Polish people eat sour cherries raw.	**W Polsce, zima to sezon na mandarynki.** In Poland, winter is the season for mandarin oranges.
Agrest nie jest sprzedawany w supermarketach. Gooseberries aren't sold in supermarkets.	**Jabłka to jedne z najtańszych owoców w Polsce.** Apples are one of the cheapest fruits in Poland.
Ile masz jabłek? How many apples do you have?	**W Polsce, lato to sezon na truskawki.** Summer is the season for strawberries in Poland.
Ludzie biorą truskawki. The people are taking the strawberries.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Apple

In Poland, apples are usually eaten raw with the skin. They are sometimes used for desserts,

like apple pie.

2. Strawberry

Strawberries used to be very cheap in Poland, and many people used to make jams and juices to keep and eat them in winter. Due to higher prices, the number of people making jams these days is decreasing.

3. Sour cherry

Sour cherries are one of the most commonly used fruits to make compote, which is a light fruit juice.

4. Mandarin orange

Mandarin oranges are eaten around Christmas and January, when they are available for reasonable prices.

5. Gooseberries

Gooseberries are very good for making juices and jams. They're a bit hard to pick from the shrub, because the branches are covered in spikes.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #7 Vegetables

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Cultural Insight

7

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych warzyw w Polsce?

2. 1. ziemniak

3. 2. pomidor

4. 3. cebula

5. 4. marchewka

6. 5. sałata

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular vegetables in Poland?

2. 1. Potato

3. 2. Tomato

4. 3. Onion

5. 4. Carrot

6. 5. Lettuce

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

ziemniak	"potato"	noun	masculine
cebula	"onion"	noun	feminine
pomidor	"tomato"	noun	masculine
sałata	"lettuce"	noun	feminine
marchewka	"carrot"	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ziemniak to warzywo, które je się, w Polsce, prawie codziennie. The potato is a vegetable eaten in Poland almost every day.	**W Polsce ziemniaki kupuje się na kilogramy, ale w Japonii na sztuki.** In Poland, you can buy potatoes in kilograms, but in Japan, you pay by the piece.
Polacy zawsze posypują ziemniaki znienawidzonym przeze mnie koperkiem! Polish people always sprinkle the much-hated by me dill on potatoes.	**Cebula jest bardzo często używana w polskiej kuchni.** Onions are used a lot in Polish cuisine.
Są cztery podstawowe typy cebuli, żółta i brązowa, biała, czerwona i słodka. There are four basic types of onion—yellow and brown, white, red, and sweet.	**Wielu Polaków hoduje własne pomidory.** Many Polish people grow their own tomatoes.
Czy pomidor jest owocem, czy warzywem? Is a tomato a fruit or a vegetable?	**Sałatki z sałatą są bardzo popularne latem.** Salads with lettuce are very popular in summer.

Papryka, brokuły, cukinia, por, marchewka, bakłażan i sałata to wszystko warzywa. Peppers, broccoli, zucchini, leeks, carrots, eggplants, and lettuce are all vegetables.	**Polacy jedzą marchewki na surowo i gotowane.** Polish people eat carrots both raw and boiled.

Papryka, brokuły, cukinia, por, marchewka, bakłażan i sałata to wszystko warzywa.

Peppers, broccoli, zucchini, leeks, carrots, eggplants, and lettuce are all vegetables.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Potato

Polish people eat potatoes almost everyday, because it's the most common part of a dinner. They are eaten boiled, sometimes mashed, with melted butter, and in spring and summer, sprinkled with dill.

2. Tomato

Having a plot in Poland is very common and many people grow their own tomatoes, which usually are much tastier and more healthy than the ones bought in supermarket.

3. Onion

In Poland, onion is used in almost every dish. Onion skins are also used to dye eggs for Easter.

4. Carrot

Carrot is a vegetable commonly grown and used often for cooking soups.

5. Lettuce

Lettuce is a vegetable that can't be excluded in any vegetable garden. It's always eaten fresh —on sandwiches or in salads.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #8 Pop and Traditional Culture

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

8

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najbardziej charakterystycznych elementów kultury polskiej?

2. 1. polonez

3. 2. krakowiak

4. 3. Lany Poniedziałek

5. 4. ubieranie choinki

6. 5. gotowanie

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most characteristic elements of Polish culture?

2. 1. Polonaise

3. 2. Krakowiak

4. 3. Wet Monday

5. 4. Christmas Tree Decorating

6. 5. Cooking

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

polonez	Polonaise	noun	masculine
krakowiak	Krakowiak	noun	masculine
Lany Poniedziałek	Wet Monday	phrase	masculine
ubieranie choinki	Christmas Tree decorating	phrase	
gotowanie	cooking	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Polonez jest najbardziej znanym, tradycyjnym tańcem. The Polonaise is the best known traditional dance.	**Krakowiak to polski taniec folkowy.** The Krakowiak is a Polish folk dance.
Lany Poniedziałek jest w poniedziałek, zaraz po Wielkanocy. Wet Monday is on the Monday right after Easter.	**W Polsce każdy, bez wyjątków, ubiera choinkę.** In Poland, everyone, without exception, decorates a Christmas Tree.
Gotowanie jest bardzo ważne w polskiej kulturze. Cooking is very important in Polish culture.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Polonaise

Polonaise is a slow rhythm dance which is always performed by high school students at *studniowka* (hundred-days), which is exactly 100 days before final exams.

2. Krakowiak

Krakowiak is a fast and energetic dance that comes from the Cracow region. *Krakowiak* dance steps imitate the movements of horses.

3. Wet Monday

During this day Polish people pour water on each other at their homes, on the streets, and everywhere. It's a very fun holiday, but if you don't want to get wet, it is better to stay home!

4. Christmas Tree Decorating

In Poland, everyone, even if they're not Christian, celebrates Christmas and decorates a Christmas Tree. Traditionally it was a real spruce or fir, but nowadays most people buy an artificial one.

5. Cooking

All Polish holidays are about cooking and eating traditional food with friends and family. Each holiday has special dishes reserved for only that time.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #9 Historical Figures

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

9

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najsłynniejszych postaci historycznych w Polsce?
2. 1. Kazimierz Wielki
3. 2. Mikołaj Kopernik
4. 3. Maria Skłodowska-Curie
5. 4. Lech Wałęsa
6. 5. Jan Paweł II

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most famous historical figures in Poland?
2. 1. Casimir the Great
3. 2. Nicolaus Copernicus
4. 3. Marie Sklodowska-Curie
5. 4. Lech Walesa
6. 5. John Paul II

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Kazimierz Wielki	Casimir the Great	name	masculine
Mikołaj Kopernik	Nicolaus Copernicus	proper noun	masculine
Maria Skłodowska-Curie	Marie Sklodowska-Curie (also known as Marie Curie)	proper noun	feminine
Lech Wałęsa	Lech Walesa	proper noun	masculine
Jan Paweł II	John Paul II	name	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kazimierz Wielki jest jedynym polskim królem, który ma na imię "wielki." Casimir the Great is the only Polish king with the name "great."	**Kopernik urodził się w Toruniu, w 1473 roku.** Copernicus was born in Torun in 1473.
Maria Skłodowska-Curie jest nasłynniejszym polskim chemikiem i fizykiem. Marie Sklodowska-Curie is the most famous Polish chemist and physicist.	**Lech Wałęsa był Prezydentem Polski od 1990 do 1995 roku.** Lech Walesa was the President of Poland between 1990 and 1995.
Prawdziwe imię Jana Pawła II, to Karol Wojtyła. John Paul II's real name is Karol Wojtyla.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Casimir the Great

Casimir the Great reigned between 1333 and 1370. He is said to have found Poland built in

wood and left it built in stone.

2. Nicolaus Copernicus

Nicolaus Copernicus was the founder of modern astronomy and author of heliocentric planetary theory. His theory gained recognition seventy years after his death.

3. Marie Sklodowska-Curie

Marie Sklodowska-Curie is famous for pioneering radioactivity research. She was the first person to be honored with two Nobel Prizes for chemistry and physics.

4. Lech Walesa

Lech Walesa was an uneducated electrician who ended up being co-founder of the trade-union movement Solidarity, which led to the fall of communism in Poland and Europe.

5. John Paul II

John Paul II became the first non-Italian pope selected by the Catholic Church in its 455-year history. He was known for his very friendly and outgoing attitude.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #10 Animals

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

10

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najbardziej znanych zwierząt w Polsce?
2. 1. żubr
3. 2. bocian
4. 3. wilk
5. 4. pies
6. 5. kot

ENGLISH

1. What are the five best known animals in Poland?
2. 1. European bison
3. 2. White stork
4. 3. Wolf
5. 4. Dog
6. 5. Cat

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

żubr	European bison	noun	masculine
wilk	grey wolf	noun	masculine
bocian	white stork	noun	masculine
kot	cat	noun	masculine
pies	dog	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Żubr żyje na wolności w Polsce, Litwie, Ukrainie, Rosji i Białorusi. "The European Bison lives in the wild in Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, Russia and Belarus."	**W Polsce jest około 800 wilków.** There are around eight hundred grey wolves in Poland.
Szary wilk poszukuje jedzenia na łące. The grey wolf is foraging for food in the meadow.	**25% europejskich bocianów jest z Polski.** Twenty-five percent of European white storks are from Poland.
1/3 Polaków ma przynajmniej jednego kota. One third of Polish people have at least one cat.	**Czarny kot przechodzi przez ekran.** The black cat is walking across the screen.
Około 50% Polaków ma psa. Around fifty percent of Polish people own a dog.	**Kudłaty pies biegnie za piłką.** The shaggy dog is running after a ball.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. European bison

The European bison is the heaviest wild animal that has survived in Europe. The largest number of European bison lives in Bialowieza National Park in eastern Poland.

2. White stork

Polish people believe that if a white stork nests on their rooftop it will bring luck to the family living in that house. It is also believed that spring comes the moment storks fly back to Poland.

3. Wolf

Poland is one of the last remaining countries with large forests, where grey wolves can live freely.

4. Dog

Dogs are the most popular pet among Polish people. Even though the popularity of purebred dogs is rising, the majority of dogs in Poland are mixed breeds.

5. Cat

Cats are another very popular pet in Poland. Most people keep more than one cat, and a great number of them are mixed breeds, usually saved from the street or animal shelters.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #11 Plants

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

11

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych roślin w Polsce?
2. 1. tulipan
3. 2. żonkil
4. 3. krokus
5. 4. stokrotka
6. 5. bez

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular plants in Poland?
2. 1. Tulip
3. 2. Daffodil
4. 3. Crocus (type of flower)
5. 4. Daisy
6. 5. Lilac

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

tulipan	tulip	noun	masculine
żonkil	daffodil	noun	masculine
krokus	crocus	noun	masculine
stokrotka	daisy	noun	feminine
bez	lilac	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Tulipan to popularny podarunek na Dzień Kobiet. A Tulip is a popular gift on Women's Day.	**Żonkile kwitną od kwietnia do maja.** Daffodils bloom in April and May.
Krokus może mieć białe, fioletowe lub złoto-żółte kwiaty. Crocuses can have white, violet or yellow gold flowers.	**Istnieje około 15 rodzajów stokrotek.** There are around 15 kinds of daisies.
Bez ma piękne, fioletowe kwiaty. The lilac tree has beautiful violet flowers.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Tulip

Tulips can be found in every Polish garden. There are hundreds of varieties, but red tulips are the most common.

2. Daffodil

Daffodils are very popular spring flowers in Poland. They are used a lot for Easter decorations.

3. Crocus (type of flower)

Depending on the type, the crocus blooms in spring or autumn. Usually they can be seen in gardens and parks.

4. Daisy

Daisies are flowers that grow mainly in meadows and parks. Small children often use daisies to make wreaths.

5. Lilac

Lilac can be a tree or a bush. It blooms in spring and has beautiful violet flowers.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #12 Geographical Features

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

12

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najbardziej charakterystycznych elementów geografii Polski?

2. 1. Morze Bałtyckie / Bałtyk

3. 2. Tatry

4. 3. Mazury

5. 4. Wisła

6. 5. Białowieski Park Narodowy

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most characteristic geographical features in Poland?

2. 1. Baltic Sea

3. 2. Tatra Mountains

4. 3. Masuria

5. 4. Vistula River

6. 5. Bialowieza National Park

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Wisła	"Vistula River"	proper noun	feminine
Białowieski Park Narodowy	Bialowieza National Park	proper noun	masculine
Morze Bałtyckie / Bałtyk	Baltic Sea	proper noun	neuter
Mazury	Masuria	proper noun	non-masculine-personal
Tatry	Tatra Mountains	proper noun	non-masculine-personal

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wisła jest najdłuższą rzeką w Polsce. The Vistula River is the longest river in Poland.	**Białowieski Park Narodowy jest także znany jako Las Białowieski.** Bialowieza National Park is also known as Bialowieza Forest.
Bałtyk to jedno z najbardziej zanieczyszczonych mórz na świecie. The Baltic Sea is one of the most contaminated seas in the world.	**Mazury są często nazywane "kraina tysiąca jezior."** Masuria is often called "the land of a thousand lakes."
Tatry to najpopularniejsze miejsce narciarskie w Polsce. The Tatra Mountains are the most popular ski spot in Poland.	**Tatry tworzą granicę między Polską i Słowacją.** The Tatra Mountains create a border between Poland and Slovakia.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Baltic

Sea

The Baltic Sea is in the north of Poland. Many people go to the seaside in the summer, but the water is quite cold for swimming.

2. Tatra Mountains

The Tatra Mountains are in southern Poland. They are one of the most popular mountain ranges for winter sports.

3. Masuria

Masuria is an area in northeastern Poland that is famous for its 2,000 lakes. It's a great place for sailing, kayaking, fishing or diving.

4. Vistula River

The Vistula River is 1047 kilometers long and it splits Poland in half. It goes through a great number of cities.

5. Białowieża National Park

This UNESCO World Heritage Site is one of the largest ancient woodlands, where a big population of European bison lives. It covers 152 square kilometers in Poland and Belarus.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #13 Cities

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

13

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najbardziej znanych miast w Polsce?

2. 1. Warszawa

3. 2. Kraków

4. 3. Gdańsk

5. 4. Zakopane

6. 5. Toruń

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most well-known cities in Poland?

2. 1. Warsaw

3. 2. Cracow

4. 3. Gdansk

5. 4. Zakopane

6. 5. Torun

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Kraków	Cracow	proper noun	masculine
Gdańsk	Gdansk	proper noun	masculine
Zakopane	Zakopane	proper noun	neuter
Toruń	Torun	proper noun	masculine
Warszawa	Warsaw	proper noun	female

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kraków to najstarsze miasto w Polsce. Cracow is the oldest city in Poland.	**Gdańsk jest miejscem utworzenia ruchu "Solidarność."** Gdansk is the birthplace of the "Solidarity" movement.
Zakopane jest centrum góralskiej kultury. Zakopane is the center of Polish highlander culture.	**Toruń jest miejscem narodzin astronoma Mikołaja Kopernika.** Torun is the birthplace of astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus.
W czasie II Wojny Światowej 80% Warszawy zostało zniszczone. During World War II 80 percent of Warsaw was destroyed.	**Jutro jedziemy do Warszawy.** Tomorrow we are going to Warsaw.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Warsaw

Warsaw is the capital city of Poland, as well as the biggest city.

2. Cracow

Located in the south, Cracow is the second largest city in Poland. Its Old Town, also called Cracow's Historic Centre, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

3. Gdansk

Gdansk is the most important Polish seaport. Gdansk, together with other two cities—Gdynia and Sopot—are called Tricity (Trojmiasto).

4. Zakopane

It's a town in southern Poland. Zakopane is often called the "winter capital of Poland," because it's extremely popular for skiing, mounteering and tourism.

5. Torun

Torun is a city on the Vistula River. It's one of the oldest Polish cities.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #14 Sports

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

14

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych sportów w Polsce?
2. 1. piłka nożna / noga
3. 2. siatkówka
4. 3. koszykówka
5. 4. badminton
6. 5. narciarstwo

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular sports in Poland?
2. 1. Soccer
3. 2. Volleyball
4. 3. Basketball
5. 4. Badminton
6. 5. Skiing

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

siatkówka	volleyball	noun	feminine
badminton	badminton	noun	masculine
koszykówka	basketball	noun	feminine
piłka nożna / noga	football, soccer	noun	feminine
narciarstwo	skiing	noun	neutral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Młodzi ludzie lubią grać w siatkówkę latem, na plaży. Young people like playing volleyball on the beach in summer.	**Zagrajmy w siatkówkę na plaży.** Let's play volleyball at the beach.
Badminton to popularny letni sport. Badminton is a popular summer sport.	**Koszykówka to popularny sport do gry w szkole.** Basketball is a common sport to play at school.
Chłopaki i dziewczyny grają w koszykówkę. The boys and girls are playing basketball.	**Piłka nożna to bardzo popularny sport w Polsce.** Soccer is a very popular sport in Poland.
Zawodnicy grają w piłkę nożną. The players are playing soccer.	**Zakopane to najpopularniejsze miejsce do uprawiania narciarstwa w Polsce.** Zakopane is the most popular destination for skiing in Poland.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Soccer

Soccer is the most popular sport to play and watch. During championships there are many events including garden events where people can enjoy watching the match together, while drinking beer.

2. Volleyball

Volleyball is the 2nd most popular team sport in Poland. Polish men's and women's teams have great success in worldwide competitions.

3. Basketball

Basketball is not commonly watched on TV. There are some Polish players in NBA; the most famous one is Marcin Gortat.

4. Badminton

Playing badminton is a common form of leisure, but many people don't know how to play it correctly, or how to keep a racquet in their hand.

5. Skiing

Skiing is the most popular winter sport in Poland.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #15 Recreational Activities in Summer

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

15

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych rodzajów letniej rekreacji w Polsce?

2. 1. grillowanie

3. 2. plażowanie

4. 3. wycieczki rowerowe

5. 4. ogrodnictwo

6. 5. wędkowanie

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular recreational activities for the summer in Poland?

2. 1. Barbecue

3. 2. Going to the beach

4. 3. Bicycle trips

5. 4. Gardening

6. 5. Fishing

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

grillowanie	barbecue	noun	neuter
plażowanie	going to the beach	noun	neuter
wycieczki rowerowe	bicycle rides	noun	non-masculine-personal
ogrodnictwo	gardening	noun	neuter
wędkowanie	fishing	noun	neutral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Latem, Polacy grillują w prawie każdy weekend. In summer, Polish people hold barbecue almost every weekend.	**Latem, wielu ludzi z całej Polski jedzie plażować.** Many people from all over the country go to the beach in summer.
Polska młodzież bardzo lubi wycieczki rowerowe. Polish youth really like bicycle rides.	**Większość Polaków ma ogród lub działkę.** Most of Polish people have a garden or plot of land.

Wędkowanie jest popularne wśród mężczyzn.

Fishing is popular among Polish men.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Barbecue

In Poland, people usually hold BBQs every weekend, in their gardens, enjoying great weather, drinking beer and eating grilled sausage or other meat.

2. Going to the Beach

It's usually windy on Polish beaches, so people use wind breakers. Also, the water in the Baltic Sea is quite cold, so people spend most of their time sunbathing.

3. Bicycle Trips

Polish people don't really use bicycles as modes of transportation. In summer, it's just a way of getting to the beach or lake, which are called bicycle trips.

4. Gardening

Gardening is a very popular way of relaxing among Polish people. Most pensioners have plots where they grow their own vegetables and fruits.

5. Fishing

There are many men in Poland who get up before dawn and go to lakes, which are the most common spots for fishing. River fishing is less popular.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #16 Recreational Activities in Winter

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

16

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych rodzajów zimowej rekreacji w Polsce?
2. 1. kulig
3. 2. jazda na sankach
4. 3. kąpiel w morzu
5. 4. lepienie bałwana
6. 5. jazda na nartach

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular recreational activities for the winter in Poland?
2. 1. Sleigh ride
3. 2. Sledding
4. 3. Bathing in the sea
5. 4. Making a snowman
6. 5. Skiing

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

kulig	sleigh ride	noun	masculine
jazda na sankach	"sledding"	phrase	
kąpiel w morzu	bathing in the sea	phrase	
lepienie bałwana	"making a snowman"	phrase	
jazda na nartach	skiing	phrase	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Polacy zawsze jadą na wieś na kulig. Polish people always go to the countryside to do kulig.	**Każdy Polak potrafi jeździć na sankach.** Every Polish person can ride a sled.
Mors to osoba, która kąpie się w morzu w zimie. Mors, or walrus, is the Polish word for a person who bathes in the sea in winter.	**Bałwana można zobaczyć przed prawie każdym polskim domem.** You can see a snowman in front of almost every Polish house.

Najpopularniejszym narciarskim ośrodkiem jest Zakopane.

The most popular ski resort is in Zakopane.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Sleigh ride

Kulig is when there is a tractor or a horse that pulls a string of sleighs, which are tied together.

2. Sledding

Every person in Poland owns a sled. Many people enjoy sledding down slopes when it snows.

3. Bathing in the sea

People who bathe in the sea in winter are called *morsy* ("walrus people"). It is said that such baths make the body very strong—it is said to prevents the cold and flu.

4. Making a snowman

In Poland everyone makes snowmen—children, young people, adults.

5. Skiing

Skiing is one of the most popular sports in winter. Skiing can only be done in the mountains which are in southern part of Poland.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #17 Tourist Attractions

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

17

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych atrakcji turystycznych w Polsce?
2. 1. Kopalnia Soli Wieliczka
3. 2. Zamek w Malborku
4. 3. obóz koncentracyjny Auschwitz
5. 4. Słowiński Park Narodowy
6. 5. Tatry

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular tourist attractions in Poland?
2. 1. Wieliczka Salt Mine
3. 2. Malbork Castle
4. 3. Auschwitz Concentration Camp
5. 4. Slowinski National Park
6. 5. Tatra Mountains

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Zamek w Malborku	Malbork Castle	proper noun	masculine
Słowiński Park Narodowy	Slowinski National Park	proper noun	masculine
obóz koncentracyjny Auschwitz	Auschwitz concentration camp	proper noun	masculine
Kopalnia Soli Wieliczka	Wieliczka Salt Mine	proper noun	feminine
Tatry	Tatra Mountains	proper noun	non-masculine-personal

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Zamek w Malborku jest na Liście Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO. Malbork Castle is a UNESCO World Heritage site.	**Słowiński Park Narodowy jest jedynym miejscem w Europie, gdzie można zobaczyć ruchome wydmy.** Slowinski National Park is the only place in Europe where you can see moving dunes.
W obozie koncentracyjnym Auschwitz można zobaczyć wiele rzeczy należących do ludzi, którzy byli tam więźniami. In the Auschwitz concentration camp museum, you can see many belongings of the people who were prisoners there.	**Kopalnia Soli Wieliczka to jedno z najbardziej interesujących miejsc w Polsce.** The Wieliczka Salt Mine is one of the most interesting places in Poland.
Tatry to najpopularniejsze miejsce narciarskie w Polsce. The Tatra Mountains are the most popular ski spot in Poland.	**Tatry tworzą granicę między Polską i Słowacją.** The Tatra Mountains create a border between Poland and Slovakia.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Wieliczka Salt Mine

The Wieliczka Salt Mine was built in the 14th century and produced table salt until 2007. The attractions include dozens of statues, chapels, halls carved out of rock salt, and underground lakes.

2. Malbork Castle

Malbork Castle is the world's largest brick castle, and it was built by Teutonic Knights in 1406.

3. Auschwitz Concentration Camp

Auschwitz concentration camp is the largest concentration and extermination camp ever built by Nazi Germany during II World War.

4. Slowinski National Park

The biggest attraction at Slowinski National Park is the moving dunes, which move 5-10 meters per year. There are also around 140km of walking trails.

5. Tatra Mountains

The Tatra Mountains are the so-called "winter capital of Poland," and are extremely popular among people interested in winter sports. There is also the highest mountain in Poland, summit Rysy.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #18 Inside a Polish Home

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

#18

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najczęściej spotykanych rzeczy w polskim domu?
2. 1. kapcie
3. 2. dywan
4. 3. obrus
5. 4. tapeta
6. 5. kwiaty doniczkowe

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most commonly seen things in Polish homes?
2. 1. Slippers
3. 2. Carpet
4. 3. Tablecloth
5. 4. Wallpaper
6. 5. Potted flowers

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

obrus	tablecloth	noun	masculine
tapeta	wallpaper	noun	feminine
kwiaty doniczkowe	potted flowers	noun	non-masculine-personal
dywan	carpet	noun	masculine
kapcie	slippers	noun	non-masculine-personal

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Obrus jest używany zawsze, kiedy przychodzą goście. A tablecloth is always used when guests come to visit.	**Tapeta może być bardzo dekoracyjna lub zwykła.** Wallpaper can be very decorative or plain.
Kwiat doniczkowy to popularny prezent dla kobiety. A potted flower is a popular gift for a woman.	**W Polsce istnieje ogromna gama rozmiarów, kształtów i kolorów dywanów.** There is a huge range of sizes, shapes and colors of carpets in Poland.
Gospodyni odkurza dywan. The homemaker is vacuuming the carpet.	**Kapcie można zobaczyć w każdym polskim domu.** You can see slippers in every Polish home.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Slippers

Polish people don't wear shoes at home, they always change into slippers. Guests are also given slippers to wear.

2. Carpet

Polish people have carpets in all kinds of rooms, even in the bathroom. Carpets can come in any color, shape or design.

3. Tablecloth

The most common tablecloth is one used to cover the whole table with when dining.

4. Wallpaper

Usually wallpapers cover whole rooms in Polish houses. But nowadays many people prefer painting the walls with some nice color and using highly decorative wallpaper on just one wall.

5. Potted flowers

Polish people love flowers and very often they keep pot flowers in every room, even kitchen. Potted flowers are also a popular gift.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #19 Medicines

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

#19

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najczęściej używanych leków w Polsce?
2. 1. Ibuprom
3. 2. APAP
4. 3. Strepsils
5. 4. Ferwex
6. 5. Polfa Cirrus

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most commonly used medicine and drugs in Poland?
2. 1. Ibuprofen
3. 2. Paracetamol
4. 3. Strepsils
5. 4. Fervex
6. 5. Anti-allergy drug

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Ibuprom	ibuprofen	proper noun	masculine
APAP	paracetamol or acetaminophen	proper noun	masculine
Strepsils	Strepsils	proper noun	non-masculine-personal
Ferwex	Fervex	proper noun	masculine
Polfa Cirrus	Polfa Cirrus, an anti-allergy drug	proper noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ibuprom jest dostępny w każdej aptece. Ibuprom is available in every pharmacy.	**APAP to jeden z najpopularniejszych leków przeciwbólowych w Polsce.** APAP is one of the most popular painkillers in Poland.
Strepsils można kupić bez recepty. Strepsils can be bought without a prescription.	**Ferwex jest najczęściej używany w razie grypy lub przeziębienia.** Fervex is most commonly used in case of flu or cold.

Polfa Cirrus to lek, który pomaga, kiedy ktoś cierpi na alergię.

Polfa Cirrus is a drug that helps you when you are suffering from allergies.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Ibuprofen

Ibuprom is one of the most popular painkillers in Poland. It is used to ease any kind of pain,

fever and inflammatory disorders.

2. Paracetamol

APAP is a painkiller used to treat headaches, backaches, fever, and so on. It can be bought in every pharmacy, without prescription.

3. Strepsils

Strepsils comes in variety of flavors to choose from, for example honey and lemon, original, and orange. They are a very popular candy for sore throats.

4. Fervex

Fervex is a combination of paracetamol, ascorbic acid and pheniramine. It's a powder that is mixed with water.

5. Anti-allergy drug

There are many anti-allergy drugs in Poland, but nowadays the most popular one is Polfa Cirrus, which is available at every pharmacy.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #20 Natural Disasters

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

20

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najczęstszych klęsk żywiołowych w Polsce?
2. 1. powódź
3. 2. pożar
4. 3. wichura
5. 4. tornado
6. 5. intensywne opady śniegu

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most common natural disasters in Poland?
2. 1. Flood
3. 2. Fire
4. 3. Storm
5. 4. Tornado
6. 5. Heavy snowfall

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

intensywne opady śniegu	heavy snowfall	phrase	
pożar	fire	noun	masculine
tornado	tornado	noun	neutral
wichura	storm	noun	feminine
powódź	flood	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Największy opad śniegu w historii Polski miał miejsce w Sylwestra 1978 roku. The heaviest snowfall in Polish history was on New Year's Eve in 1978.	**Pożar to jedna z najniebezpieczniejszych klęsk żywiołowych w Polsce.** Wildfires are one of the most dangerous natural disasters in Poland.
Najniebezpieczniejsze tornado w historii Polski uderzyło w 2008 roku. The most dangerous tornado in Polish history hit in 2008.	**Tornado przechodzi się przez prerię.** The tornado is twisting across the prairie.
Wichury są bardzo częste w Polsce. Storms are very common in Poland.	**Polska doświadcza powodzi każdego roku.** Poland experiences floods every year.
Jeep przedziera się przez powódź. The jeep is pushing through the flood.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1.

Flood

In 1997 there was the Millenium Flood, the most disastrous flood in Poland. Losses from the flood were estimated at around US$ billion.

2. Fire

The worst fire in Poland occured in 1992; ten thousand hectares of forests were burned.

3. Storm

The biggest number of storms occurs in Pomerania and in the Tatra and Karkonosze mountains. The Polish storm season is in autumn and winter.

4. Tornado

Tornados were never very common in Poland, but recently, with the changing of the climate, their number has increased. The most severe tornado hit Poland in summer 2008.

5. Heavy snowfall

Through the years there have been many winters with heavy snowfalls and extremely low temperatures, which paralyzed communication in Poland and caused agricultural damage.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #21 Transportation

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Cultural Insight

#21

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych środków transportu w Polsce?
2. 1. samochód
3. 2. pociąg
4. 3. autobus
5. 4. tramwaj
6. 5. taksówka

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular modes of transportation in Poland?
2. 1. Car
3. 2. Train
4. 3. Bus
5. 4. Tram
6. 5. Taxi

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

pociąg	train	noun	masculine
tramwaj	tram	noun	masculine
autobus	bus	noun	masculine
samochód	car	noun	masculine
taksówka	taxi	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Większość polskich pociągów jest stara. Most Polish trains are old.	**Podróżna czeka na pociąg.** The traveler is waiting for the train.
Pociąg InterCity jest najszybszy InterCity is the fastest train.	**Tramwaj to raczej tani środek transportu.** The tram is a rather cheap means of transportation.
Ceny biletów autobusowych w Polsce rosną każdego roku. The prices of bus tickets rise every year in Poland.	**Uczniowie jadą autobusem.** The students ride the bus.
Samochód. It's a car.	**Prawie każda polska rodzina ma samochód.** Almost every Polish family owns a car.
Małżeństwo jedzie samochodem wiejską drogą. The married couple drives on the country road.	**Jan kupił nowy samochód.** John bought a new car.

Polskie taksówki są raczej drogie. Polish taxis are quite expensive.	**Kobieta wsiada do taksówki.** The woman is getting in a taxi.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Car

Cars are the most common means of transportation in Poland. The most popular cars in Poland are Opel, Fiat, and Skoda.

2. Train

Polish trains are usually late and in winter it can be quite cold, so it's good to bring an extra sweater if you're travelling by train during this time of the year.

3. Bus

The bus is the most popular means of transportation for getting around the city. Many people also commute to big cities from nearby villages or small towns by bus.

4. Tram

Trams can be found in the bigger cities of Poland. They are quite noisy, but usually cheaper than buses.

5. Taxi

Catching a taxi on the street is not a common thing to do. Instead, people find a taxi stand to

get a taxi.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #22 Shops and Services

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

22

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najpopularniejszych sklepów i usług w Polsce?
2. 1. supermarket
3. 2. kiosk
4. 3. warzywniak
5. 4. cukiernia
6. 5. pub

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular shops and services in Poland?
2. 1. Supermarket
3. 2. Kiosk
4. 3. Grocery store
5. 4. Confectionery Shop
6. 5. Pub

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

warzywniak	grocery store	noun	masculine
cukiernia	confectionery shop	noun	feminine
pub	pub	noun	masculine
kiosk	"kiosk"	noun	masculine
supermarket	supermarket	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Warzywniaki są w każdym mieście. There are grocery stores in every city.	**W cukierni można zamówić tort urodzinowy.** Birthday cakes can be ordered at a confectionery shop.
Puby są bardzo popularne wśród młodych ludzi. Pubs are very popular among young Polish people.	**W kiosku kupuje się bilety autobusowe, gazety, papierosy, itd.** At a kiosk, we can buy bus tickets, magazines and newspapers, cigarettes, and so on.
W kiosku można kupić gazety. One can buy newspapers in the kiosk.	**W supermarkecie można kupić wszystko, co potrzebne do domu.** At a supermarket, you can buy everything that is needed for your home.
Klient robi zakupy w supermarkecie. The customer is shopping at the supermarket.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Supermarket

Now, supermarkets exist in every city and town. You can buy any kind of food and also cleaning and beauty goods there.

2. Kiosk

Kiosk is a very small shop that you can't enter; you just tell the person sitting inside what you want through a small window.

3. Grocery store

A grocery store is a place to buy vegetables and fruits. In Poland they are bought by the kilogram.

4. Confectionery Shop

A confectionery shop sells many different kinds of cakes, donuts and cookies.

5. Pub

A pub is a place where Polish people go drinking. The lights are usually dimmed to create a nice atmosphere.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #23 Chain Stores

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

#23

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięć najbardziej znanych sklepów sieciowych w Polsce?
2. 1. Real
3. 2. Żabka
4. 3. Empik
5. 4. Media Markt
6. 5. Castorama

ENGLISH

1. What are the five best known chain stores in Poland?
2. 1. Real
3. 2. Zabka, a convenience store chain
4. 3. Empik, a chain selling books and media
5. 4. Media Markt, an electronics chain
6. 5. Castorama, a building materials and equipment chain

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Real	Real, a hypermarket chain store	proper noun	masculine
Żabka	Zabka, a convenience store chain	noun	feminine
Empik	Empik, a chain store selling books and media	proper noun	masculine
Media Markt	Media Markt, an electronics chain	proper noun	masculine
Castorama	Castorama, a building materials and equipment chain store	proper noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Real jest europejską siecią hipermarketów. Real is a European hypermarket chain.	**W Polsce znajduje się około 2400 sklepów Żabka.** There are about 2,400 Zabka stores in Poland.
W Polsce znajdują się 134 sklepy Empik i 23 na Ukrainie. There are 134 Empik stores in Poland and 23 in Ukraine.	**Media Markt to niemiecka sieć sklepów.** Media Markt is a German chain store.
Castorama to samoobsługowy hipermarket. Castorama is a self-service hypermarket.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Real

Except food, real offers wide range of household products, electrical appliances, books, media, textiles and footwear. It's one of the cheapest hypermarkets.

2. Zabka, a convenience store chain

Zabka is the biggest Polish chain of convenience stores with a number of 2,400 stores across the country. It's usually open even on holidays, when other shops are closed, but the prices are quite high.

3. Empik, a chain selling books and media

Empik is the biggest chain selling books, international press and media (including music, movies, games, and computer software). Empik group also owns language schools that offer languages like Polish for foreigners, German, French, Swedish, Turkish, Japanese, and many more.

4. Media Markt, an electronics chain

Media Markt is Europe's largest retailer for consumer electronics, and is known for its reasonable prices.

5. Castorama, a building materials and equipment chain

This is the biggest supplier of do-it-yourself building materials, tools and equipment in Poland.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #24 Artists and Musicians

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

#24

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięciu najsłynniejszych artystów i muzyków w Polsce?

2. 1. Fryderyk Chopin

3. 2. Wojciech Kilar

4. 3. Piotr Rubik

5. 4. Vader

6. 5. Doda

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most famous artists and musicians in Poland?

2. 1. Frederic Chopin

3. 2. Wojciech Kilar

4. 3. Piotr Rubik

5. 4. Vader

6. 5. Doda

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Fryderyk Chopin	Frederic Chopin, a famous composer and pianist	proper noun	masculine
Wojciech Kilar	Wojciech Kilar, a classical music and film score composer	proper noun	masculine
Piotr Rubik	Piotr Rubik, a composer of classical and popular music	proper noun	masculine
Vader	Vader, a death metal band	proper noun	masculine
Doda	Doda, a female vocalist	proper noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Z powodu francuskiego nazwiska, niewielu ludzi na świecie wie, że Chopin to Polak. Not many people around the world know that Chopin is Polish, due to his French name.	**Większość prac Wojciecha Kilara jest przez Polaków nieznana.** Most of Wojciech Kilar's works remain unknown by Polish people.
Obecnie płyty Piotra Rubika są jednymi z najlepiej się sprzedających. Nowadays, Piotr Rubik's albums are some of the best selling in Poland.	**Nazwa Vader była zainspirowana Darthem Vaderem z Gwiezdnych Wojen.** The name Vader was inspired by Darth Vader from Star Wars.
Prawdziwe imię Dody to Dorota Rabczewska. Doda's real name is Dorota Rabczewska.	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Frederic Chopin

Frederic Chopin was a great composer and piano virtuoso. He is considered to be one of the greatest masters of Romantic music.

2. Wojciech Kilar

Wojciech Kilar is a classical and film music composer. He wrote music for over 100 movies, like *Bram Stoker's Dracula*, *The Ninth Gate*, and *The Truman Show*.

3. Piotr Rubik

Piotr Rubik is a composer of classical and popular music, often with sacral elements. His fame rose after composing an oratorio as a tribute to Pope John Paul II.

4. Vader

Vader is the most famous Polish death metal band in the world. They formed in 1983.

5. Doda

Doda was first known as the vocalist of the rock band Virgin, but after the group disbanded she continued her career as a solo singer.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Polish Vocabulary S1 #25 Writers

CONTENTS

2 Polish
2 English
2 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
3 Cultural Insight

#25

COPYRIGHT © 2013 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

POLISH

1. Jakich jest pięciu najsłynniejszych pisarzy w Polsce?
2. 1. Bolesław Prus
3. 2. Henryk Sienkiewicz
4. 3. Jan Kochanowski
5. 4. Ryszard Kapuściński
6. 5. Stanisław Lem

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most famous writers in Poland?
2. 1. Boleslaw Prus
3. 2. Henryk Sienkiewicz
4. 3. Jan Kochanowski
5. 4. Ryszard Kapuscinski
6. 5. Stanislaw Lem

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender

Bolesław Prus	Boleslaw Prus, a novelist, journalist and short-story writer	proper noun	masculine
Henryk Sienkiewicz	Henryk Sienkiewicz, a journalist and novelist	proper noun	masculine
Jan Kochanowski	Jan Kochanowski, a Renaissance poet	proper noun	masculine
Ryszard Kapuściński	Ryszard Kapuscinski, a journalist, writer, and publicist	proper noun	masculine
Stanisław Lem	Stanislaw Lem, a writer of science fiction, fantasy, and philosophy	proper noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Prawdziwe imię Bolesława Prusa to Aleksander Głowacki. Boleslaw Prus' real name was Aleksander Glowacki.	**Wiele prac Henryka Sienkiewicza było kilkakrotnie sfilmowanych.** Many of Henryk Sienkiewicz's works have been adapted into films.
Jan Kochanowski żył w latach 1530-1584. Jan Kochanowski lived from 1530 - 1584.	**Ryszard Kapuściński zmarł w 2007 roku.** Ryszard Kapuscinski passed away in 2007.

Najsłynniejszą powieścią Stanisława Lema jest "Solaris".

Stanislaw Lem 's most famous work is "Solaris."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Boleslaw Prus

Boleslaw Prus was a novelist, journalist and short-story writer. His major novels are *The Outpost*, *The Doll* and *Pharaoh*.

2. Henryk Sienkiewicz

Henryk Sienkiewicz was novelist who won Nobel Prize in 1905. He is best known for his historical novels.

3. Jan Kochanowski

Jan Kochanowski is a writer whose most famous masterpiece was *The Dismissal of the Greek Envoys*, which was the first tragedy written in the Polish language.

4. Ryszard Kapuscinski

Ryszard Kapuscinski was known internationally for worldwide reportage. He was also a famous photographer and poet.

5. Stanislaw Lem

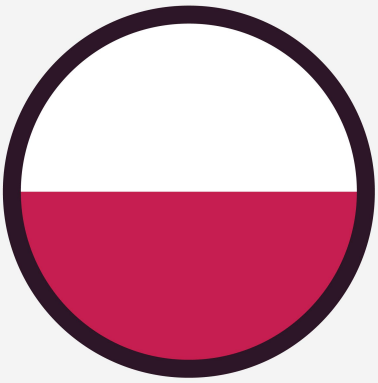
Stanislaw Lem is the most famous Polish fantasy writer. His books have been translated into forty-one languages.

PolishPod101.com

PolishPod101.com

LEARN POLISH

The Master Guide to

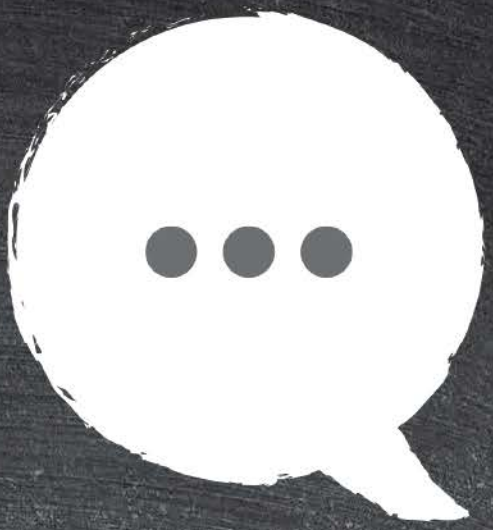


Polish Holidays

innoVativeLANGUAGE.COM

If you love the Polish language, then you'll love this!

Get our Complete **Polish** Learning Program at **PolishPod101.com.**



- **Speak Polish From Your First Lesson**
- **Access hundreds of Audio & Video Courses by Real Teachers**
- **Get FREE New Lessons Every Week**
- **Learn Anywhere, Anytime on Any Android Device or Computer**

Go to
PolishPod101.com
and sign up for your

FREE

Lifetime Account!



PolishPod101.com

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #1 New Year's Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

1

COPYRIGHT © 2014 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Nowy Rok.	New Year's Day	proper noun	masculine
Wigilia Nowego Roku	New Year's Eve	proper noun	feminine
Plac Konstytucji w Warszawie	Constitution Square in Warsaw	proper noun	masculine
Rynek Główny w Krakowie	Cracow Main Market Square	proper noun	masculine
północ	midnight	noun	feminine
fajerwerki	fireworks	noun	non-masculine personal, plural

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Szczęśliwego Nowego Roku!

Happy New Year!

Wigilia Nowego Roku to inaczej Sylwester.

New Year's Eve is called Sylwester.

Taksówkę możesz złapać na Placu Konstytucji w Warszawie.

You can catch a taxi on the Constitution Square in Warsaw.

Na Rynku Głównym w Krakowie jest dużo restauracji.

On the Cracow Main Square Market there are a lot of restaurants.

Zegar wybił północ.

The clock struck midnight.

Wróciliśmy po północy.

"We got back after midnight."

Kupiłam fajerwerki.

I bought fireworks.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #2 St. Nicholas Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

2

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Święty Mikołaj	Saint Nicholas	proper noun	masculine
upominki	gifts	noun	plural non-masculine personal
buty	shoes	noun	plural non-masculine personal
Przedszkole	Kindergartens	noun	neuter
Szkoła Podstawowa	primary schools	noun	feminine
zgniły ziemniak	rotten potato	phrase	masculine
Mikołajki	St. Nicholas Day	proper noun	plural non-masculine-personal

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wierzysz w Świętego Mikołaja? Do you believe in Santa Nicholas	**W tym sklepie mają upominki.** In this shop they have gifts.
Kupię nowe buty. I will buy new shoes.	**Dzieci chodzą do przedszkola.** Children are attending a kindergarden.
W szkole podstawowej dzieci uczą się pisać. In the primary school children learn how to write.	**Sprzedano mi zgniłe ziemniaki.** They sold me rotten potatoes.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #3 Christmas Eve

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

3

COPYRIGHT © 2014 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Gwiazdor	Father Christmas	proper noun	masculine
Wigilia Bożego Narodzenia.	Christmas Eve	proper noun	feminine
choinka	Christmas Tree	noun	feminine
dusze zmarłych	spirits of the dead	phrase	plural non-masculine personal
ryba	fish	noun	feminine
barszcz	borscht	noun	masculine
opłatek	Christmas wafer	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kiedy byłem mały wierzyłem w Gwiazdora. When I was young I believe in Father Christmas.	**Wigilię Bożego Narodzenia spędzam z rodziną.** I spend Christmas Eve with family.
Pod choinką są prezenty. There are presents under the Christmas tree.	**Dusze zmarłych odwiedzają żywych.** Spirits of dead visit living.
W piątek często je się ryby. On Friday people often eat fish.	**Ryba obserwuje przynętę.** The fish is looking at the bait.
Barszcz jest tradycyjną potrawą świąteczną. Borscht is a traditional Christmas dish.	**Rodzina dzieli się opłatkiem.** Family is sharing a Christmas wafer.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #4 Christmas

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

4

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Boże Narodzenie	Christmas	proper noun	neuter
spotkania rodzinne	family gatherings	phrase	neuter
makowiec	poppy-seed cake	noun	masculine
kolędnicy	carolers	noun	plural masculine personal
szopka bożonarodzeniowa	nativity scene	phrase	feminine
pasterka	midnight mass	noun, proper noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Boże Narodzenie to święto rodzinne. Christmas is a family holiday.	**Nie lubię spotkań rodzinnych.** I don't like family gatherings.
Mama upiekła makowiec. Mom made a poppy-seed cake.	**Do mojego domu przybyli kolędnicy.** Carolers arrived to my house.
Najładniejsze szopki bożonarodzeniowe są w Krakowie. The most beautiful nativity scenes are in Krakow.	**Idziesz na Pasterkę?** Are you going to the Midnight Mass?

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #5 Fat Thursday

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

5

COPYRIGHT © 2014 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Tłusty Czwartek	Fat Thursday	proper noun	masculine
Dzień Pączka	Donut Day	proper noun	masculine
obżarstwo	gluttony	noun	neuter
pączki	donuts	noun	plural non-masculine personal
faworki	angel wings	noun	plural non-masculine-personal
karnawał	carnival	noun, proper noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W Tłusty Czwartek wszyscy jedzą pączki. On Fat Thursday everyone eats donuts.	**Tłusty Czwartek to Dzień Pączka.** Fat Thursday is a Donut Day.
Taka kolacja to prawdziwe obżarstwo. This kind of dinner is a real gluttony.	**Lubię pączki z dżemem różanym.** I like donuts with rose jam.
Moja babcia zrobiła faworki. My grandma made angels wings.	**Karnawał to okres zabawy.** Carnival is a fun time.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #6 Palm Sunday

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

6

COPYRIGHT © 2014 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Niedziela Palmowa	Palm Sunday	proper noun	feminine
średniowiecze	Middle Ages	noun, proper noun	neuter
Palma Wielkanocna	Easter palm	proper noun	feminine
kożuch	sheepskin jacket	noun	masculine
konkurs	contest	noun	masculine
Środa Popielcowa	Ash Wednesday	proper noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W Niedzielę Palmową wszyscy idą do kościoła. On the Palm Sunday everybody is going to church.	**Ten zamek został zbudowany w Średniowieczu.** This castle was built in the Middle Ages .
Zrobiłam Palmę Wielkanocną. I made an Estern Palm.	**W zimie każdy nosi kożuch.** In the winter everyone is wearing a sheepskin jacket.
Wygrałem w konkursie I won in a contest.	**Środa Popielcowa to koniec karnawału.** Ash Wednesday is the end of carnival.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #7 Easter

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

7

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
cebula	onion	noun	feminine
Wielkanoc	Easter	proper noun	feminine
wiosna	spring	noun	feminine
ksiądz	priest	noun	masculine
pisanki	Easter eggs	noun	plural non-masculine personal
żurek	sour rye soup	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Nienawidzę cebuli. I hate onion.	**Za tydzień jest Wielkanoc.** In a week it will be Easter.
Jednym ze sposobów dekorowania jajek na Wielkanoc jest malowanie woskiem. "One of the ways of decorating eggs for Easter is painting them with wax. "	**Nadeszła wiosna.** The spring came.
On zostanie księdzem. He will become a priest.	**Mam w koszyku pisanki.** I have Easter eggs in the basket.
Żurek to potrawa Wielkanocna. Sour rye soup is an Easter dish.	**Żurek jest tradycyjną zupą na Wielkanoc.** "Sour rye soup is a traditional dish for Easter."

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #8 Wet Monday

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

8

COPYRIGHT © 2014 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Lany Poniedziałek	Wet Monday	proper noun	masculine
woda	water	noun	feminine
płodność	fertility	noun	feminine
psikawki	plastic eggs filled with water	noun	plural non-masculine personal
pistolet na wodę	water gun	phrase	masculine
wiadro	bucket	noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W Lany Poniedziałek chłopcy oblewają dziewczyny.

On the Wet Monday boys pour water on girls.

Lany Poniedziałek jest w poniedziałek, zaraz po Wielkanocy.

Wet Monday is on the Monday right after Easter.

Wolę wodę gazowaną.

I prefer sparkling water.

Płodność u kobiet zależy od wieku.

Female fertility depends on age.

Dzieci dostały psikawki.

Children got plastic eggs filled with water.

Chłopiec bawi się pistoletem na wodę.

A boy plays with a water gun.

Wylali na mnie wiadro wody.

They pour a bucket of water on me.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #9 All Saints' Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

9

COPYRIGHT © 2014 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
zmarły	the dead	noun	masculine
cmentarz	cemetery	noun	masculine
duchy	spirits of the dead	noun	plural non-masculine personal
Wszystkich Świętych	All Saints Day	phrase, proper noun	neuter
papież	pope	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Zmarłym należy się szacunek. The dead should be respected.	**Na tym cmentarzu leży mój dziadek.** In this cemetery lies my grandfather.
Boję się duchów. I am afraid of spirits of the dead.	**W Wszystkich Świętych odwiedza się groby.** On All Saints' Day you visit graves.
W Polsce, Wszystkich Świętych jest bardzo smutnym świętem. "In Poland All Saints Day is a very sad holiday."	**Papież Jan Paweł II był Polakiem.** Pope John Paul II was a Pole.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #10 St. Andrew's Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

10

COPYRIGHT © 2014 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
wróżby	divination	noun	plural non-masculine personal
placuszki	fritters	noun	plural non-masculine personal
Andrzejki	Andrew’s Day	proper noun	plural non-masculine personal
przyszłość	future	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Nie wierzę w wróżby. I don't believe in divination.	**Mamusia zrobiła mi placuszki.** Mommy made fritters for me.
Andrzejki to wieczór wróżb. Andrew's Day is an evening of divination.	**Ona widzi przyszłość.** She sees future.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #11
The Grand Finale of The Great Orchestra of Christmas Charity

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

11

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
złote serduszka	golden hearts	phrase	plural non-masculine personal
Finał Wielkiej Orkiestry Świątecznej Pomocy (WOŚP)	The Grand Finale of The Great Orchestra of Christmas Charity	proper noun	masculine
datek	donation	noun	masculine
wolontariusz	volunteer	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Moja ciocia kupiła złote serduszko. My aunt bought a golden heart.	**Finał Wielkiej Orkiestry Świątecznej Pomocy jest w styczniu.** The Grand Finale of The Great Orchestra of Christmas Charity is in January.
Zbieramy datki. We are collecting donations.	**Jestem wolontariuszem.** I'm a volunteer.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland
S1 #12
Woodstock Station

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

12

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Przystanek Woodstock	Woodstock Station	proper noun	masculine
scena folkowa	folk stage	phrase	feminine
“Miłość, Przyjaźń i Muzyka”	"Love, Friendship, and Music"	phrase	feminine
autokar do poboru krwi	blood donor van	phrase	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Co roku organizowany jest Przystanek Woodstock. Every year the Woodstock Station is being organized.	**Na Woodstocku jest też scena folkowa.** In Woodstock there is a folk stage as well.
Łączy ich "Miłość, Przyjaźń i Muzyka." What unites them is " Love, Friendship and Music ."	**Przed budynkiem stoi autokar do poboru krwi.** There is a blood donor van standing in front of the building.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #13 National Independence Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

13

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
komunizm	communism	noun	masculine
święto narodowe	national holiday	phrase	neuter
patriotyzm	patriotism	noun	masculine
niepodległość	independence	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wciąż pamiętam czasy komunizmu. I still remember the times of communism.	**Dzień Niepodległości to święto narodowe.** Independence Day is a national holiday.
Patriotyzm to miłość do własnej ojczyzny. Patriotism is love for one's country.	**Polska odzyskała niepodległość po 123 latach.** Poland regained its independence after 123 years.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #14 Children's Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

14

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
dziecko	child	noun	neuter
gra	game	noun	feminine
zawody	sport tournaments	noun	plural non-masculine personal
konkurs	contest	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dziecko bawi się zabawkami. A child plays with toys.	**To jest świetna gra.** This is a good game.
Ta gra jest ciekawa. "This game is interesting."	**Jutro odbędą się zawody.** Tommorow there will be a sport tournament.
Wygrałem w konkursie I won in a contest.	

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #15 Valentine's Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

15

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
uczucie	feeling	noun	neuter
komercjalizm	commercialism	noun	masculine
serce	heart	noun	neutral
miś pluszowy	teddy bear	phrase	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Znasz to uczucie? Do you know this feeling?	**Obecnie święta to czysty komercjalizm.** Nowadays Christmas is a pure commercialism.
On jest bez serca. He doesn't have a heart.	**Dostałem pluszowego misia.** I got a teddy bear.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #16 First day of spring

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

16

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
przesilenie wiosenne	spring equinox	phrase	neuter
energia	energy	noun	feminine
Marzanna	Goddess of witchcraft, death and winter	proper noun	feminine
wiosna	spring	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Za dwa dni będzie przesilenie wiosenne. In two days there will be spring equinox.	**Skąd masz tyle energii?** How do you get so much energy?
Marzanna to imię bogini i nazwa kukły, którą topi się na wiosnę. Marzanna is a name of a goddess and a puppet, which you drown in the spring.	**Nadeszła wiosna.** The spring came.
Nadeszła wiosna. Spring has arrived.	

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #17 Women's Day

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

17

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
bon na zakupy	shopping voucher	phrase	masculine
pokaz	performance	noun	masculine
kobieta	woman	noun	feminine
tulipan	tulip	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dostałem w pracy bon na zakupy. I got work at a shopping voucher.	**To był świetny pokaz.** This was a good performance.
Ta kobieta jest bardzo ładna. This woman is very beautiful.	**Na Dzień Kobiet wręcza się tulipany.** On the Women's Day you give tulips.

Tulipan to popularny podarunek na Dzień Kobiet.

A Tulip is a popular gift on Women's Day.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #18 National Festival of Polish Song in Opole

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

#18

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
piosenka	song	noun	feminine
artysta	artist	noun	masculine
kabaret	cabaret	noun	masculine
muzyka	music	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

To jest znana piosenka. This is a famous song.	**On jest znanym artystą.** He is a well known artist.
Artysta rysuje obraz. "The artist is drawing a picture."	**Widziałeś ten kabaret?** Have you seen this cabaret?
Jakiej muzyki słuchasz? What kind of music do you listen to?	**Kobieta słucha muzyki.** "The woman is listening to music."

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #19 Corpus Christi

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

19

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
girlanda	garland	noun	feminine
kościół	churches	noun	masculine
msza święta	holy mass	phrase, noun	feminine
ołtarz	altar	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kupiłam girlandy na święta. I bought garlands for Christmas.	**W niedzielę chodzę do kościoła.** I go to church on Sundays.
Zaraz zacznie się msza (święta). The (holly) mass will start soon.	**Ten ołtarz jest bardzo stary.** This altar is very old.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #20 May Weekend

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

20

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
zrelaksować się	relax	verb	
klasa pracująca	working class	phrase	feminine
bojówka	militia	noun	feminine
atrakcja	attraction	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Musisz się trochę zrelaksować. You have to relax a little bit.	**On należy do klasy pracującej.** He belongs to the working class.
Mój tata był w bojówce. My father was in the militia.	**W Warszawie jest dużo atrakcji.** There is a lot of attraction in Warsaw.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #21 St. Dominic's Fair

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

21

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
jarmark	big market	noun	masculine
artysta cyrkowy	circus artist	phrase	masculine
kuchnia wiejska	peasant cuisine	phrase	feminine
średniowiecze	Middle Ages	noun, proper noun	neuter

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W niedzielę będzie jarmark. There will be a big market on Sunday.	**Chcę zostać artystą cyrkowym.** I want to be a circus artist.
Lubisz kuchnię wiejską? Do you like peasant cuisine?	**Ten zamek jest z średniowiecza.** This castle is from the Middle Ages.

Ten zamek został zbudowany w Średniowieczu.

This castle was built in the Middle Ages .

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #22 Jewish Culture Festival in Kraków

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

#22

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
konferencja naukowa	science conference	phrase	feminine
kulltura żydowska	Jewish culture	phrase	feminine
hebrajska kaligrafia	Hebrew calligraphy	phrase	feminine
impreza z DJ-em	DJ Party	phrase	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

W przyszłym tygodniu jadę na konferencję naukową. Next week I am going to a science conference.	**Kultura żydowska jest wciąż żywa w Polsce.** Jewish culture is still alive in Poland.
Uczę się hebrajskiej kaligrafii. I learn the Hebrew calligraphy.	**Idę na imprezę z DJ-em.** I'm going to a DJ party.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #23 The Great Dragon Parade

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

23

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
Smocza Jama	Dragon's Cave	proper noun	feminine
widowisko plenerowe	Outdoor Show	phrase	neuter
legenda	legend	noun	female, feminine
smok	dragon	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Byłeś w Smoczej Jamie w Krakowie? Have you ever been in the Dragon's cave in Cracow?	**Teatr Narodowy przygotował widowisko plenerowe.** The National Theather prepared an Outdoor Show.
Znasz jakieś polskie legendy? Do you know any Polish legends?	**Legenda mówi, że w tym lesie mieszka smok.** "The legend states that there is a dragon living in this forest."
Bardzo lubię smoki. I really like dragons.	**Smoki są ważną częścią chińskich i japońskich legend.** "Dragons are a significant element of Chinese and Japanese folk tales."

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland S1 #24 Crazy Slide

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

24

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
sport zimowy	winter sport	phrase	masculine
zbocze	slope	noun	neuter
kreatywność	creativity	noun	feminine
Zjazd na byle czym	Slide on Whatever	phrase, proper noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Skoki narciaskie to sport zimowy. Ski jumping is a winter sport.	**Strome zbocza utrudniają wspinaczkę.** Steep slopes make the climbing difficult.
W życiu ważne są kreatywność i pasja. Creativity and passion are what is important in life.	**Widziałeś kiedyś Zjazd na Byle Czym?** Have you ever seen the Slide on Whatever?

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Holidays in Poland
S1 #25
Siege of Malbork

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

#25

COPYRIGHT © 2015 INNOVATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

VOCABULARY

Polish	English	Class	Gender
koń	horse	noun	masculine
działo	cannon	noun	neuter
jarmark rzemiosł średniowiecznych	medieval crafts fair	phrase	masculine
rycerz	knight	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Lubisz konie? Do you like horses?	**W muzeum widziałem stare działa.** I saw old cannons in the museum.
Wybierasz się na jarmark rzemiosł średndniowiecznych? Are you going to the medieval crafts fair?	**Kiedyś tutaj mieszkali rycerze.** Once knights lived here.
Rycerz bez konia to nie rycerz! "A knight without a horse is not a knight!"	