



polish conversation
joanna michalak-gray



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Recorded at Alchemy Studios, London.

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track 10: conclusion

Conversation 1

Part 1: Having a snack

Waiter Proszę?

Adam Poproszę kanapkę z szynką.

Waiter Proszę. Coś jeszcze?

Adam Poproszę wodę mineralną.

Waiter Gazowaną czy niegazowaną?

Adam Niegazowaną poproszę.

Waiter Proszę.

Adam Dziękuję.

Part 2: Ordering a meal in a restaurant

Waiter Coś do picia?

Adam Poproszę piwo.

Waiter Coś jeszcze?

Adam Kotlet schabowy, frytki i surówkę.

Waiter Proszę bardzo.

(Adam finishes his meal)

Adam Poproszę rachunek.

Waiter Proszę bardzo.

Adam Dziękuję bardzo.

Waiter *Can I help you?*
Adam *A ham sandwich, please.*
Waiter *Here you are. Anything else?*
Adam *Mineral water, please.*
Waiter *Sparkling or still?*
Adam *Still, please.*
Waiter *Here you are.*
Adam *Thank you.*

Waiter *Something to drink?*
Adam *Beer, please.*
Waiter *Anything else?*
Adam *Pork cutlet, chips and a side salad.*
Waiter *Certainly.*

(Adam finishes his meal)

Adam *The bill, please.*
Waiter *Certainly.*
Adam *Thank you very much.*

Conversation 2

Part 1: Is it far to the National Museum?

Adam Przepraszam, jak daleko jest Muzeum Narodowe?

Receptionist Dość daleko. Trzeba pojechać autobusem.

Adam Jak daleko jest przystanek?

Receptionist Niedaleko. Sto metrów stąd.

Adam Dziękuję bardzo.

Part 2: Taking a bus

Adam Przepraszam bardzo. Jak dojechać do Wilanowa?

Passer-by Autobusem numer sto dwadzieścia (120).

Adam Jak daleko jest Wilanów?

Passer-by Dość daleko. Dziesięć przystanków.

Adam Czy przystanek jest przy pałacu?

Passer-by Nie, trzeba kawałek przejść.

Adam Daleko?

Passer-by Nie, niedaleko.

Adam Dziękuję bardzo.

Adam *Excuse me, how far is the National Museum?*
Receptionist *Quite far. You need to go by bus.*
Adam *How far is the bus stop?*
Receptionist *Not far. One hundred metres from here.*
Adam *Thank you very much.*

Adam *Excuse me. How do I get to Wilanów?*
Passer-by *Bus number 120.*
Adam *How far is Wilanów?*
Passer-by *Quite far. Ten stops.*
Adam *Is the bus stop near the palace?*
Passer-by *No, you need to walk a bit.*
Adam *Far?*
Passer-by *No, not far.*
Adam *Thank you very much.*

Conversation 3

Part 1: Shopping for a souvenir

- Shop assistant** Proszę?
- Adam** Chciałbym kupić broszkę.
- Shop assistant** Jaką?
- Adam** Srebrną i bursztynową.
- Shop assistant** Proszę, ta jest bardzo ładna.
- Adam** O tak. Ile kosztuje?
- Shop assistant** Pięćdziesiąt złotych.
- Adam** Chciałbym zapłacić kartą kredytową.
- Shop assistant** Tak, proszę bardzo.
- Adam** Dziękuję.

Part 2: Sending a postcard

- Clerk** Proszę?
- Adam** Chciałbym wysłać widokówki do Wielkiej Brytanii.
- Clerk** Ile widokówek?
- Adam** Trzy.
- Clerk** Proszę bardzo. Coś jeszcze?
- Adam** Tak, poproszę znaczki do USA.
- Clerk** Ile znaczków?
- Adam** Dwa znaczki.
- Clerk** Proszę. Trzy złote i dziesięć groszy.
- Adam** Dziękuję.

Shop assistant *Can I help you?*
Adam *I'd like to buy a brooch.*
Shop assistant *What sort?*
Adam *Silver and amber.*
Shop assistant *Here you are, this is very nice.*
Adam *Oh yes. How much is it?*
Shop assistant *Fifty zloty.*
Adam *I would like to pay by credit card.*
Shop assistant *Yes, certainly.*
Adam *Thank you.*

Clerk *Can I help you?*
Adam *I'd like to send (some) postcards to Great Britain.*
Clerk *How many postcards?*
Adam *Three.*
Clerk *Certainly. Anything else?*
Adam *Yes, can I have (some) stamps for the USA?*
Clerk *How many stamps?*
Adam *Two stamps.*
Clerk *Here you are. Three zloty and ten groszy.*
Adam *Thank you.*

Conversation 4

Part 1: Shopping for food

- Shop assistant** Proszę?
- Adam** Poproszę chleb i cztery bułki.
- Shop assistant** Proszę bardzo. Co jeszcze?
- Adam** Czterdzieści deka szynki.
- Shop assistant** Co jeszcze?
- Adam** Masło i ser.
- Shop assistant** Proszę. To wszystko?
- Adam** Nie, poproszę kilo jabłek.
- Shop assistant** To wszystko?
- Adam** Tak, dziękuję. Ile płacę?
- Shop assistant** Dwadzieścia złotych i czterdzieści groszy.
- Adam** Proszę, Dwadzieścia pięć złotych.
- Shop assistant** Dziękuję. Proszę, cztery złote, sześćdziesiąt groszy reszty.

Part 2: Buying cakes

- Shop assistant** Słucham?
- Adam** Poproszę dziesięć ciastek.
- Shop assistant** Proszę bardzo. Jakie ciastka?
- Adam** Cztery pączki...dwa serniki...
- Shop assistant** Coś jeszcze?
- Adam** Dwa rogaliki z marmoladą i dwie bezy.
- Shop assistant** To wszystko?
- Adam** Tak, dziękuję.
- Shop assistant** Dwadzieścia złotych.
- Adam** Proszę.

Shop assistant *Can I help?*
Adam *Can I have a loaf of bread and four rolls, please?*
Shop assistant *Certainly. Anything else?*
Adam *Forty deka of ham.*
Shop assistant *Anything else?*
Adam *Butter and cheese.*
Shop assistant *Here you are. Is that all?*
Adam *No, a kilo of apples, please.*
Shop assistant *Is that all?*
Adam *Yes, thank you. How much am I paying?*
Shop assistant *Twenty zloty and forty groszy.*
Adam *Here you are. Twenty-five zloty.*
Shop assistant *Thank you. Here you are, four zloty and sixty groszy change.*

Shop assistant *Can I help you?*
Adam *Ten cakes, please.*
Shop assistant *Yes, certainly. Which cakes?*
Adam *Four doughnuts...two cheesecakes...*
Shop assistant *Anything else?*
Adam *Two croissants with marmalade and two meringues.*
Shop assistant *Is that all?*
Adam *Yes, thank you.*
Shop assistant *Twenty zloty.*
Adam *Here you are.*

Conversation 5

Part 1: Arranging a meeting with a friend

- Ela** Słucham.
- Adam** Dzień dobry Elu. Mówi Adam. Może spotkamy się na kawę?
- Ela** Bardzo chętnie. Kiedy?
- Adam** W piątek, o jedenastej rano.
- Ela** Dobrze. Gdzie?
- Adam** W hotelu 'Pod Różą'.
- Ela** Dobrze. Do zobaczenia w piątek.
- Adam** Do widzenia.

Part 2: Booking a guide

- Tourist officer** Informacja Turystyczna. Słucham?
- Ela** Dzień dobry. Chciałabym zamówić przewodnika po Krakowie.
- Tourist officer** Na kiedy?
- Ela** Na piątek.
- Tourist officer** Rano czy po południu?
- Ela** Po południu.
- Tourist officer** Chwileczkę...Tak, mamy przewodnika na piątek po południu.
- Ela** Dobrze.
- Tourist officer** Proszę czekać na przewodnika w hotelu 'Pod Różą'.
- Ela** O której?
- Tourist officer** O drugiej.
- Ela** Poproszę nazwisko przewodnika?
- Tourist officer** Tomasz Wilczyński.
- Ela** Dziękuję. Do widzenia.

- Ela** *Hello.*
- Adam** *Good morning Ela. Adam speaking. Shall we meet for coffee?*
- Ela** *I'd love to. When?*
- Adam** *On Friday, at eleven in the morning.*
- Ela** *Fine. Where?*
- Adam** *In the hotel 'Under a Rose'.*
- Ela** *Fine. See you on Friday.*
- Adam** *Goodbye.*
-
- Tourist officer** *Tourist Information. Can I help you?*
- Ela** *Good afternoon. I'd like to book a guide for Kraków.*
- Tourist officer** *For when?*
- Ela** *For Friday.*
- Tourist officer** *In the morning or in the afternoon?*
- Ela** *In the afternoon.*
- Tourist officer** *Just a minute... Yes, we have a guide for Friday afternoon.*
- Ela** *OK.*
- Tourist officer** *Please wait for the guide in the hotel 'Under a Rose'.*
-
- Ela** *At what time?*
- Tourist officer** *At two.*
- Ela** *Can I have the guide's name, please?*
- Tourist officer** *Tomasz Wilczyński.*
- Ela** *Thank you. Goodbye.*

Conversation 6

Part 1: Buying a train ticket

- Clerk** Słucham pana?
- Adam** Poproszę bilet powrotny na ekspres 'Tatry' do Krakowa?
- Clerk** Na dzisiaj?
- Adam** Nie, na jutro.
- Clerk** Kiedy powrót?
- Adam** W niedzielę.
- Clerk** Druga klasa?
- Adam** Nie, pierwsza klasa.
- Clerk** Dla palących, czy niepalących?
- Adam** Dla niepalących proszę.
- Clerk** Proszę – pana bilet i miejscówka.
- Adam** Dziękuję bardzo.

Part 2: Asking for information about trains

- Adam** Przepraszam, z którego peronu odjeżdża ekspres 'Tatry' do Krakowa?
- Clerk** Z drugiego.
- Adam** O której będę w Krakowie?
- Clerk** O siódmej wieczorem.
- Adam** Czy w pociągu jest wagon restauracyjny?
- Clerk** Tak, jest. W środku pociągu.
- Adam** Dziękuję bardzo. Do widzenia.
- Clerk** Proszę. Do widzenia.

Clerk *Can I help you, sir?*

Adam *Can I have a return ticket for the 'Tatry' express train to Kraków, please?*

Clerk *For today?*

Adam *No, for tomorrow.*

Clerk *When will you return?*

Adam *On Sunday.*

Clerk *Second class?*

Adam *No, first class.*

Clerk *Smoking or non-smoking?*

Adam *Non-smoking, please.*

Clerk *Here you are – your ticket and the seat reservation.*

Adam *Thank you very much.*

Adam *Excuse me, from which platform does the 'Tatry' express train depart?*

Clerk *From platform two.*

Adam *At what time will I be in Kraków?*

Clerk *At seven in the evening.*

Adam *Is there a restaurant carriage on the train?*

Clerk *Yes, there is. In the middle of the train.*

Adam *Thank you very much. Goodbye.*

Clerk *You're welcome. Goodbye.*

Conversation 7

Part 1: Asking for permission

Adam Co to jest?

Tomasz To jest kościół Mariacki.

Adam Czy można wejść do środka?

Tomasz Tak, można.

Adam Czy mogę zrobić zdjęcia?

Tomasz Niestety, nie wolno robić zdjęć w kościele.

Adam Szkoda. To bardzo piękny kościół.

Part 2: Where can I buy a souvenir?

Adam Chciałbym zrobić zakupy. Gdzie mogę wymienić pieniądze?

Ela W banku.

Adam Gdzie jest najbliższy bank?

Ela Niedaleko. Na ulicy Floriańskiej.

Adam A gdzie można kupić upominki?

Ela W Sukiennicach.

Adam *What's this?*

Tomasz *It's St Mary's church.*

Adam *Is one allowed to go inside?*

Tomasz *Yes, it is allowed.*

Adam *Can I take some photographs?*

Tomasz *Unfortunately, you are not allowed to take photographs in the church.*

Adam *It's a pity. It's a beautiful church.*

Adam *I would like to do some shopping. Where can I exchange some money?*

Ela *At a bank.*

Adam *Where is the nearest bank?*

Ela *Not far. In Florian Street.*

Adam *And where can I buy some souvenirs?*

Ela *At the Cloth Hall.*

Conversation 8

Part 1: Greeting and introducing people

Ela Adam! Dzień dobry.

Adam Dzień dobry Elu.

Ela Proszę, wejdź.

(Adam hands Ela a bouquet of flowers.)

Adam Proszę, kwiaty dla ciebie.

Ela Dziękuję bardzo. Są bardzo piękne. Chodź, przedstawię cię.
To jest mój mąż Marcin.

Adam Bardzo mi miło.

Ela To są nasze dzieci, córka Hania i syn Jacek.

Adam Dzień dobry.

Ela A to jest moja mama.

Adam Bardzo mi miło.

Part 2: Talking about your family

(Adam is holding a photograph.)

Ela Czy to twoja rodzina?

Adam Tak. To jest moja żona, Sally. Jest Amerykanką.

Ela Czy mieszkasz w Londynie?

Adam Nie, mieszkam w Cambridge. To jest moja mama i moja siostra, a to jest mój tato i mój brat.

Hania A czy to pana pies?

Adam Tak, to nasz pies, Toffie.

Ela *Adam! Good afternoon.*

Adam *Good afternoon, Ela.*

Ela *Come in, please.*

(Adam hands Ela a bouquet of flowers.)

Adam *Here you are, flowers for you.*

Ela *Thank you very much. They are very beautiful. Come on, I'll introduce you. This is my husband, Marcin.*

Adam *Pleased to meet you.*

Ela *These are our children, my daughter Hania and my son Jacek.*

Adam *Good afternoon.*

Ela *And this is my mum.*

Adam *Pleased to meet you.*

(Adam is holding a photograph.)

Ela *Is this your family?*

Adam *Yes. This is my wife, Sally. She is American.*

Ela *Do you live in London?*

Adam *No, I live in Cambridge. This is my mum and my sister, and this is my dad and my brother.*

Hania *And is this your dog, sir?*

Adam *Yes, it's our dog, Toffee.*

Conversation 9

Part 1: Booking a table in a restaurant

Waitress Dzień dobry. Restauracja 'Smok Wawelski'. Słucham?

Adam Dzień dobry. Chciałbym zarezerwować stolik.

Waitress Na kiedy?

Adam Na jutro wieczór.

Waitress Ile osób?

Adam Trzy.

Waitress Dla palących czy niepalących?

Adam Dla niepalących.

Waitress Chwileczkę. Mamy wolny stolik o szóstej.

Adam Świetnie.

Waitress Poproszę nazwisko.

Adam Adam Williams.

Waitress Proszę przeliterować.

Adam W jak Wanda, I jak Irena, L jak Leon, jeszcze raz L jak Leon, I jak Irena, A jak Adam, M jak Maria, S jak Stefan.

Waitress Dziękuję. Zanotowałam. Do zobaczenia jutro o szóstej.

Adam Tak, dziękuję. Do widzenia.

Waitress *Good morning. Restaurant 'Wawel Dragon'. Can I help?*

Adam *Good morning. I'd like to book a table.*

Waitress *For when?*

Adam *For tomorrow evening.*

Waitress *How many people?*

Adam *Three.*

Waitress *Smoking or non-smoking?*

Adam *Non-smoking.*

Waitress *Just a moment. We've got a free table at six.*

Adam *Excellent.*

Waitress *Can I have your name, please?*

Adam *Adam Williams.*

Waitress *Can you spell it, please?*

Adam *W for Wanda, I for Irena, L for Leon, once again L for Leon, I for Irena, A for Adam, M for Maria, S for Stefan.*

Waitress *Thank you. I've made a note. See you tomorrow at six.*

Adam *Yes, thank you. Goodbye.*

Part 2: Booking a taxi

Cab office Radio Taxi. Słucham?

Ela Dzień dobry. Chciałabym zamówić taksówkę.

Cab office Na kiedy?

Ela Na jutro wieczór.

Cab office Na którą godzinę?

Ela Na piątą.

Cab office Skąd?

Ela Ulica Słowackiego dziesięć.

Cab office Dokąd?

Ela Restauracja 'Smok Wawelski' na Placu Jagiellońskim.

Cab office Dziękuję. Zanotowałem.

Ela Dziękuję. Do widzenia panu.

Cab office Do widzenia pani.

Cab office *Radio Taxi. Can I help?*
Ela *Good morning. I'd like to book a taxi.*
Cab office *For when?*
Ela *For tomorrow evening.*
Cab office *For what time?*
Ela *For five.*
Cab office *Where from?*
Ela *10, Słowackiego Street.*
Cab office *Where to?*
Ela *Restaurant 'Wawel Dragon' in Jagiellonian Square.*
Cab office *Thank you. I've made a note.*
Ela *Thank you. Goodbye, sir.*
Cab office *Goodbye, madam.*

Conversation 10

Part 1: I'm not very well

- Ela** Dobry wieczór. Mówi Ela.
Adam Dobry wieczór.
Ela Jak się czujesz?
Adam Niestety, źle się czuję.
Ela Co ci jest?
Adam Boli mnie głowa.
Ela Czy masz temperaturę?
Adam Nie, nie mam.
Ela Czy boli cię gardło?
Adam Tak, boli.
Ela Czy masz tabletki przeciwbólowe?
Adam Nie, nie mam.
Ela Musisz kupić w aptece.

Part 2: Buying medication

- Pharmacist** Słucham pana?
Adam Poproszę tabletki przeciwbólowe.
Pharmacist Czy jest pan na coś uczulony?
Adam Nie.
Pharmacist Czy bierze pan jakieś inne lekarstwa?
Adam Nie, nie biorę.
Pharmacist Dwanaście czy dwadzieścia cztery tabletki?
Adam Dwanaście poproszę.
Pharmacist Proszę bardzo. To wszystko?
Adam Tak, dziękuję.

Ela *Good evening. Ela speaking.*
Adam *Good evening.*
Ela *How are you feeling?*
Adam *I'm afraid, I feel unwell.*
Ela *What's wrong with you?*
Adam *I've got a headache.*
Ela *Have you got a temperature?*
Adam *No, I haven't.*
Ela *Have you got a sore throat?*
Adam *Yes, it hurts.*
Ela *Have you got any pain killers?*
Adam *No, I haven't.*
Ela *You have to buy them at the pharmacy.*

Pharmacist *Can I help you, sir?*
Adam *Can I have some pain killers, please?*
Pharmacist *Are you allergic to anything?*
Adam *No.*
Pharmacist *Are you taking any other medications?*
Adam *No, I don't take any (referring to medication).*
Pharmacist *Twelve or twenty-four tablets?*
Adam *Twelve, please.*
Pharmacist *Here you are. Is that all?*
Adam *Yes, thank you.*

Cultural information

Eating out

Although traditionally in Poland eating and drinking is done at home rather than in a restaurant, eating out is becoming more popular. With it comes the tricky decision of whether or not to leave a tip. It is tricky because you need to know when to say **dziękuję** – *thank you* while paying your bill. If you say thank you whilst handing money to a waiter, he will understand that you do not require any change! It is much safer to hand over the money saying **proszę** – *here you are*, get the change and then decide how much, if anything, to leave as a tip. A 10% tip will be sufficient.

Meat, particularly pork or veal, constitutes a large proportion of the typical Polish diet. **Kotlet schabowy** (*pork loin cutlet*) is a typical example of a good quality restaurant dish, but don't worry if you are a vegetarian. More and more restaurants will have a good selection of vegetarian dishes.

Public transport

Public transport in big cities is quite good and offers an extensive network of bus and tram routes. Warsaw has also got a metro line. Bus and tram tickets are available from small newsagent kiosks called **Ruch**, and the price is fixed regardless of distance. You must remember to validate your ticket in a ticket machine on the bus or tram, and then retain it until you leave the vehicle as there could be a random ticket inspection. Poles do not queue at bus stops, which may come as a shock to some British visitors, but you will find that many younger Poles will give up their seats for women or elderly people.

Polish gifts

Although there are lots of interesting souvenirs to buy in Poland, beautiful amber jewellery and giftware are perhaps amongst the best known. Amber is mined and collected on the Baltic coast, making places like Gdańsk the main centres for manufacturing amber jewellery. The popularity of amber is enhanced by its apparent healing qualities, but if it's not really your thing then perhaps you could choose gifts of excellent quality Polish linen, beautiful hand-blown or hand-painted glass, or embroidery.

Shopping for food

Did you notice that Adam asks for forty **deka** when he buys ham in Conversation 4, Part 1? Poland uses the metric system; weights are measured in kilograms and grams but also in **dekagrams** (1 **deka** equals 100 grams), and when shopping for food you will hear and be expected to ask for quantities using this measurement. The good news is that **deka** does not change its ending at all, so in any context, with any type of food, and for any quantity you always use the word **deka**.

When visiting Poland, one of the most enjoyable experiences is shopping for cakes in a **cukiernia**, a specialist shop which only sells cakes, and home-made ice cream in summer. One of the most famous **cukiernia** is **Blikle** in Warsaw. At **Blikle's** you will be asked how many cakes you would like, and they will then be packed into a beautiful box.

Those with a sweet tooth shouldn't miss an opportunity to visit '**Sklep Staroświecki**' in the *Wedel House* (**Kamienica Wedla**) in Warsaw. It's an old fashioned chocolate shop where you can also sit and drink hot chocolate.

Visiting Poland

Poland is a country of long-standing history and rich heritage in spite of unimaginable devastation during invasions, partitions, uprisings and wars. Because Poland is starved of artefacts, pieces of art and antiques, there are very strict rules governing the movement of any valuables. Generally, it is forbidden to take anything out of the country which was made before 1945, unless special permission is granted.

Although Kraków and Warsaw are the most popular destinations in Poland, almost everywhere will offer beautiful landscapes and an interesting history. Kraków is one of the great medieval university cities and unlike Warsaw, escaped total devastation during the war. Kraków suffered mainly from pollution and neglect during the post-war era when the communist regime built a huge metal works and aluminium factory in its outskirts at Nowa Huta.

Kraków is also a good base from which to explore the whole region. A short trip south will take you to the breathtakingly beautiful Tatra mountains which are home to excellent walks in summer and skiing opportunities in winter.

Wieliczka, one of the suburbs of Kraków, harbours an old salt mine, now transformed into a museum with a fantastic underground chapel completely carved from salt, and about thirty miles from Kraków there's Auschwitz – the notorious Nazi concentration camp.

Travelling by train

Travelling by train in Poland is cheap (for a foreign traveller) and reasonably comfortable. The price of a ticket depends not just on distance and comfort, but also on the speed of the train. Inter-city and express trains are the most expensive because they are direct.

Pociąg pospieszny, which stop only at a limited number of stations, are in the medium price range, whilst the **pociąg osobowy**, *commuter train*, is the cheapest, but of course, also the slowest. Express trains carry names related to the region they are travelling to and seats must be reserved, so, just like Adam, you need to have **miejscówka** – *a train seat reservation*. It will state your carriage (usually a letter) and a seat number. When you look around the platform you may see little signs showing a range of letters e.g. A–C. These show where carriages A, B, and C will be positioned when the train arrives. When waiting for a train you will notice that the same platform has two rail tracks called **tor** in Polish, one on each side, and each of them has a separate number. In order to know exactly where your train departs from, you need to know the platform number as well as the track number. You can check the time of your departure, **odjazdy**, on the yellow boards, and if waiting for someone to arrive at the station, this information will be displayed on white boards, **przyjazdy**. You will also need to remember that times for all public transport services; trains, buses, trams and planes are shown in the 24 hour clock, so a train at 2.15pm will be shown as 14:15 on timetables and departure displays.

Churches

Churches are among the most interesting places you will probably visit during a stay in Poland, and it is worth remembering a few basic rules which will ensure that you'll enjoy your visit and also prevent you from causing any offence. Poles have great respect for religious tradition, and do not take kindly to anybody who does not show equal respect whilst visiting places of religious worship. Please remember not to visit a church during a Mass unless you are participating or observing. If you are male, please remove any headwear (caps, hats,

unless worn for religious reasons), and women are asked to dress appropriately and modestly. Keeping your hands in your pockets is also perceived as being disrespectful. Try to be as quiet and unobtrusive as you can and do not consume any food or drink whilst in the church. Many churches in Poland are open during the day, so you can go in for a moment of quiet contemplation or simply to sit down and rest, particularly on a hot day.

Exchanging money

There are two possible places where you can exchange money in Poland. One is a bank, the other is a **kantor**. Unlike banks, **kantors** have a very short history. The first **kantors** were allowed to open in 1989, and they were places where the legal exchange of foreign currency could take place. It may sound strange, but under the former communist regime it was illegal to buy or sell foreign currency, although it wasn't illegal to possess it. As part of the sweeping programme of economic reforms and in an attempt to stabilize the Polish currency and draw excess money out of the market, the first post-communist finance minister allowed the establishment of private bureaux de change. If you take any cash to Poland it's a good idea to look after the notes; any notes which have been written on or torn may be rejected by the bank or **kantor** where you are trying to exchange them.

Flowers

In Conversation 8, Part 2, Adam gives Ela a bouquet of flowers. Giving flowers is very common in Poland. You can give flowers to men and women on almost any occasion. It is customary to buy flowers for the lady of the house if you are paying a visit for the first time, and it is also widely accepted to buy flowers for a person celebrating his or her nameday. Namedays are celebrated on a day in the catholic calendar devoted to one's patron of saint (e.g. Joanna celebrates her nameday on 24th May, a feast of St Joan [d'Arc]). It's worth remembering that you need to buy an odd number of flowers: three, five, seven, eleven etc.

The Wawel Dragon

The restaurant Adam and Ela are going to in Conversation 9 is called 'Smok Wawelski'. The Wawel Dragon is a symbol of Kraków and originates from one of the most famous Polish legends. Wawel is the name of the hill and also the name of the royal castle which stands on top of this hill. At its foot, on the bank of the river Wisła, you can see an impressive model of the Wawel Dragon.

Health

In Poland many medicines are only available on prescription – **na receptę**. There are however some you can buy over the counter – **bez recepty** (lit. *without prescription*). If you are really unwell and need medical attention you must go to either the out-patient clinic or to a surgery called **przychodnia**. If the matter is urgent you need to dial 999 to call an ambulance – **pogotowie**, which will take you to the nearest hospital – **szpital**. Let's hope you will not be needing either of these during your visit to Poland!

Listening skills: survival phrases

<i>Good morning/afternoon</i>	Dzień dobry
<i>Good evening</i>	Dobry wieczór
<i>Good night</i>	Dobranoc
<i>Goodbye</i>	Do widzenia
<i>Please speak slowly</i>	Proszę mówić wolniej
<i>Please repeat</i>	Proszę powtórzyć
<i>I'm sorry</i>	Przykro mi
<i>I don't understand</i>	Nie rozumiem
<i>How is it going? (How are you?)</i>	Co słycać?
<i>Thank you, everything is OK (in order)</i>	Dziękuję, wszystko w porządku
<i>Please/Here you are/Come in/ You're welcome</i>	Proszę
<i>Excuse me</i>	Przepraszam
<i>It's a misunderstanding</i>	To nieporozumienie
<i>I've got a problem</i>	Mam problem
<i>Never mind (it's not a problem)</i>	Nic nie szkodzi
<i>It's a pity</i>	Szkoda
<i>I don't speak Polish very well</i>	Nie mówię dobrze po polsku
<i>Free (not paying)</i>	Za darmo/gratis
<i>OK/fine</i>	Dobrze
<i>How much does it cost?</i>	Ile kosztuje?
<i>How much am I paying? (How much do I owe you?)</i>	Ile płacę?
<i>Is it far?</i>	Czy to daleko?
<i>How far is it to...?</i>	Jak daleko jest do...?
<i>Just a minute</i>	Chwileczkę
<i>Please write it down</i>	Proszę to napisać

Polish–English glossary

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a <i>and</i>	czy <i>or</i>
Amerykanka <i>American (woman)</i>	czy boli cię gardło? <i>have you got a sore throat?</i>
apteka <i>pharmacy</i>	czy mogę...? <i>may I...?/can I...?</i>
autobusem <i>by bus</i>	czy można? <i>is it allowed?</i>
bank <i>bank</i>	
bardzo <i>very much</i>	daleko <i>far</i>
bardzo chętnie <i>I'd love to</i>	deka <i>deka (unit of measure – 100 grams)</i>
bardzo mi miło <i>pleased to meet you</i>	dla <i>for</i>
będę <i>I will be</i>	dla ciebie <i>for you</i>
bezy <i>meringues</i>	do <i>to</i>
bilet powrotny <i>a return ticket</i>	do środka <i>inside</i>
boleć <i>to hurt</i>	do widzenia <i>goodbye</i>
boli mnie głowa <i>I've got a headache</i>	do zobaczenia <i>see you</i>
brać <i>to take</i>	dobrze <i>OK/fine</i>
brat <i>brother</i>	dojechać <i>to reach a destination by means of transport</i>
broszka <i>brooch</i>	dokąd <i>where to</i>
bułki <i>rolls</i>	dość <i>quite/enough</i>
bursztynowa (feminine) <i>amber</i>	druga <i>second</i>
być uczulonym <i>to be allergic</i>	dwa <i>two</i>
chciałbym <i>I would like (said by a man)</i>	dwadzieścia cztery <i>twenty-four</i>
chleb <i>a loaf of bread</i>	dwanaście <i>twelve</i>
chodź <i>come on</i>	dziękuję <i>thank you</i>
chwileczkę <i>just a minute</i>	dzień dobry <i>good morning/good afternoon</i>
ciastka <i>cakes</i>	dziesięć <i>ten</i>
co? <i>what?</i>	dziewięć <i>nine</i>
co ci jest? <i>what's wrong with you?</i>	dzisiaj <i>today</i>
co to jest? <i>what's this?</i>	ekspres <i>express train</i>
córka <i>daughter</i>	frytki <i>chips</i>
coś do picia <i>something to drink</i>	gardło <i>throat</i>
coś jeszcze? <i>anything (lit. something) else?</i>	gazowana <i>sparkling (with gas)</i>
czterdzieści <i>forty</i>	gdzie <i>where</i>
cztery <i>four</i>	głowa <i>head</i>

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godzina *hour*
 grosze *equivalent of pence* (one
 hundredth of a zloty)

i and
 ile *how much?/how many?*
 ile kosztuje? *how much is it?*
 ile płacę? *how much do I owe*
you? (lit. how much am I
paying?)
 informacja turystyczna *tourist*
information

jabłko *apples*
 Jagielloński *Jagiellonian*
 jak? *how?*
 jak się czujesz? *how are you*
feeling?
 jak *as in/like/for*
 jaka *what sort?*
 jakie *what?/which?*
 jakieś inne *some other*
 jeden *one*
 jedenście *eleven*
 jest *is*
 jeszcze raz *once again*
 jutro *tomorrow*

kanapka *sandwich*
 kawałek *a bit/a piece*
 kiedy? *when?*
 kilo *kilo*
 klasa *class*
 kościół *church*
 kotlet schabowy *pork cutlet*
 kupić *to buy*
 kwiaty *flowers*

ładna *nice*
 lekarstwa *medications*
 Londyn *London*

mama *mum*
 mamy *we have*
 Mariacki *St Mary's*
 marmolada *marmalade*
 masło *butter*
 metry *metres*
 mieć *to have*
 miejscówka *train seat*
reservation ticket
 mieszkać *to live*
 mój mąż *my husband*
 mówić *to speak*
 może *perhaps/maybe*
 musieć *must*
 Muzeum Narodowe *National*
Museum

na coś *to (lit. for) something*
 na kawę *for coffee*
 na kiedy? *for when?*
 na którą godzinę? *at what time?*
(lit. for which hour?)
 najbliższy *the nearest*
 nasze dzieci *our children*
 nie *no*
 nie wolno *it's not allowed*
 niedaleko *not far*
 niedziela *Sunday*
 niegazowana *still (without gas)*
 niepalących *non-smoking*
 niestety *unfortunately/I'm afraid*
 numer *number*

o jedenastej *at eleven (o'clock)*
 o której? *at what time?*
 o siódmej *at seven (o'clock)*
 o szóstej *at six (o'clock)*
 odjeżdżać *to depart*
 osiem *eight*
 osoba *person*

pączki <i>doughnuts</i>	Smok Wawelski <i>Wawel Dragon</i>
pałac <i>palace</i>	spotkać się <i>to meet</i>
palących <i>smoking</i>	srebrna (<i>feminine</i>) <i>silver</i>
pan <i>mister</i>	stąd <i>from here</i>
pięć <i>five</i>	sto <i>hundred</i>
pięćdziesiąt <i>fifty</i>	stolik <i>a table (in a restaurant)</i>
piękny <i>beautiful</i>	Sukiennice <i>The Cloth Hall</i>
pieniądze <i>money</i>	surówka <i>side salad</i>
pierwsza <i>first</i>	świetnie <i>excellent</i>
pies <i>dog</i>	syn <i>son</i>
piwo <i>beer</i>	sześć <i>six</i>
plac <i>square</i>	sześćdziesiąt <i>sixty</i>
po <i>around</i>	szkoda <i>it's a pity</i>
po południu <i>in the afternoon</i>	szynka <i>ham</i>
pociąg <i>train</i>	
Pod Różą lit. 'Under a Rose'	tabletki <i>tablets</i>
pojechać <i>go</i>	tabletki przeciwbólowe <i>pain killers</i>
poproszę...? <i>can I have...?</i>	tak <i>yes</i>
powrót <i>return</i>	taksówka <i>taxi</i>
proszę <i>can I help you?/here you are/please</i>	tato <i>dad</i>
przedstawię cię <i>I'll introduce you</i>	Tatry <i>the Tatra mountains</i>
przejść <i>to walk across</i>	temperatura <i>temperature</i>
przeliterować <i>to spell</i>	to <i>this/it</i>
przepraszam <i>excuse me</i>	to jest <i>this is</i>
przewodnik <i>a guide</i>	to wszystko? <i>is that all?</i>
przy <i>at/by</i>	trzeba <i>one needs to</i>
przystanek <i>bus stop</i>	trzy <i>three</i>
rachunek <i>the bill</i>	ulica Floriańska <i>Florian street</i>
rano <i>in the morning</i>	upominki <i>souvenirs</i>
reszta <i>change</i>	USA <i>the USA</i>
rodzina <i>family</i>	
rogaliki <i>croissant-shaped cakes</i>	w hotelu <i>in a hotel</i>
	w piątek <i>on Friday</i>
ser <i>cheese</i>	w środku <i>in the middle</i>
serniki <i>cheesecakes</i>	wagon restauracyjny <i>restaurant carriage</i>
siedem <i>seven</i>	wejść <i>come in</i>
siostra <i>sister</i>	wejść <i>go in</i>
skąd? <i>where from?</i>	widokówka <i>postcard</i>
ślucham? <i>can I help you?</i>	

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wieczór *evening*
wieczorem *in the evening*
Wielka Brytania *Great Britain*
woda mineralna *mineral water*
wolny *free*
wymienić *exchange*
wysłać *to send*

z *with*
z drugiego *from platform 2*
z którego peronu? *from which platform?*
zakupy *shopping*
zamówić *to book/to order*

zanotowałam *I made a note*
(spoken by a woman)
zapłacić *to pay*
zarezerwować *to book/to make a reservation*
zero *zero*
zle się czuję *I'm unwell*
złoty *złoty (Polish currency)*
zaczek *a stamp*
żona *wife*
zrobić zdjęcia *to take photographs*

English–Polish glossary

<i>afternoon: in the afternoon</i> po południu	<i>chips</i> frytki
<i>allergic (to be)</i> być uczulonym	<i>church</i> kościół
<i>allowed: it's not allowed; is it allowed?</i> nie wolno; czy można?	<i>class</i> klasa
<i>amber</i> bursztynowa (feminine)	<i>Cloth Hall</i> Sukiennice
<i>American (woman)</i> Amerykanka	<i>coffee: for coffee</i> na kawę
<i>and</i> a/i	<i>come in</i> wejść
<i>anything</i> (lit. <i>something</i>) <i>else?</i> coś jeszcze?	<i>come on</i> chodź
<i>apples</i> jabłko	<i>croissant-shaped cakes</i> rogaliki
<i>around</i> po	
<i>as in</i> jak	
<i>at</i> przy	
	<i>dad</i> tato
<i>bank</i> bank	<i>daughter</i> córka
<i>beautiful</i> piękny	<i>depart (to)</i> odjeżdżać
<i>beer</i> piwo	<i>dog</i> pies
<i>bill</i> rachunek	<i>doughnuts</i> pączki
<i>book (to)</i> zamówić/ zarezerwować	<i>drink: something to drink</i> coś do picia
<i>brooch</i> broszka	
<i>brother</i> brat	<i>eight</i> osiem
<i>bus: by bus</i> autobusem	<i>eleven; at eleven (o'clock)</i> jedenście; o jedenastej
<i>bus stop</i> przystanek	<i>enough</i> dość
<i>butter</i> masło	<i>evening; in the evening</i> wieczór; wieczorem
<i>buy (to)</i> kupić	<i>excellent</i> świetnie
<i>by</i> przy	<i>exchange</i> wymienić
	<i>excuse me</i> przepraszam
<i>cakes</i> ciastka	<i>express train</i> ekspres
<i>can I...? czy mogę...?</i>	
<i>can I have...? poproszę...?</i>	<i>family</i> rodzina
<i>can I help you? proszę?/ słucham?</i>	<i>far</i> daleko
<i>change</i> reszta	<i>fifty</i> pięćdziesiąt
<i>cheese</i> ser	<i>fine</i> dobrze
<i>cheesecakes</i> serniki	<i>first</i> pierwsza
<i>children: our children</i> nasze dzieci	<i>five</i> pięć
	<i>flowers</i> kwiaty
	<i>for</i> dla/jak
	<i>for when?</i> na kiedy?
	<i>for you</i> dla ciebie
	<i>forty</i> czterdzieści

four cztery
free wolny
Friday: on Friday w piątek
from here stąd

go pojechać
go in wejść
good afternoon dzień dobry
good morning dzień dobry
goodbye do widzenia
Great Britain Wielka Brytania
guide przewodnik

ham szynka
have: we have; to have mamy;
mieć
head głowa
headache: I've got a headache
boli mnie głowa
here you are proszę
hotel: in a hotel w hotelu
hour godzina
how? jak?
how are you feeling? jak się
czujesz?
how much do I owe you? (lit.
how much am I paying?) ile
płacę?
how much is it? ile kosztuje?
how much?/many? ile?
hundred sto
hurt (to) boleć
husband: my husband mój mąż

inside do środka
introduce: I'll introduce you
przedstawię cię
is jest
is that all? to wszystko?
it to

Jagiellonian Jagielloński

kilo kilo

like; I would like (said by a man)
jak; chciałbym
live (to) mieszkać
loaf of bread chleb
London Londyn
love: I'd love to bardzo chętnie

make a note: I made a note
(spoken by a woman)
zannotowałam

marmalade marmolada
may I...? czy mogę...?

maybe może
medications lekarstwa
meet (to) spotkać się

meringues bezy

metres metry

middle: in the middle w środku

mineral water woda mineralna

minute: just a minute chwileczkę

mister pan

money pieniądze

morning: in the morning rano

mum mama

must musieć

National Museum Muzeum

Narodowe

nearest: the nearest najbliższy

need: one needs to trzeba

nice ładna

nine dziewięć

no nie

non-smoking niepalących

not far niedaleko

number numer

OK dobrze	<i>side salad</i> surówka
<i>once again</i> jeszcze raz	<i>silver</i> srebrna (<i>feminine</i>)
<i>one</i> jeden	<i>sister</i> siostra
<i>or</i> czy	<i>six; at six o'clock</i> sześć; o szóstej
<i>order (to)</i> zamówić	<i>sixty</i> sześćdziesiąt
<i>pain killers</i> tabletki	<i>smoking</i> palących
przeciwbólowe	<i>some other</i> jakieś inne
<i>palace</i> pałac	<i>son</i> syn
<i>pay (to)</i> zapłacić	<i>souvenirs</i> upominki
<i>perhaps</i> może	<i>sparkling (with gas)</i> gazowana
<i>person</i> osoba	<i>speak (to)</i> mówić
<i>pharmacy</i> apteka	<i>spell (to)</i> przeliterować
<i>piece: a piece</i> kawałek	<i>square</i> plac
<i>pity: it's a pity</i> szkoda	<i>St Mary's</i> Mariacki
<i>platform: from platform 2; from which platform?</i> z drugiego; z którego peronu?	<i>stamp</i> znaczek
<i>please</i> proszę	<i>still (without gas)</i> niegazowana
<i>pleased to meet you</i> bardzo mi miło	<i>street</i> ulica
<i>pork cutlet</i> kotlet schabowy	<i>Sunday</i> niedziela
<i>postcard</i> widokówka	<i>table (in a restaurant)</i> stolik
<i>quite</i> dość	<i>tablets</i> tabletki
<i>reach: to reach a destination by means of transport</i> dojechać	<i>take (to)</i> brać
<i>restaurant carriage</i> wagon restauracyjny	<i>take photographs (to)</i> zrobić zdjęcia
<i>return</i> powrót	<i>Tatra mountains</i> Tatry
<i>return ticket</i> bilet powrotny	<i>taxi</i> taksówka
<i>rolls</i> bułki	<i>temperature</i> temperatura
<i>sandwich</i> kanapka	<i>ten</i> dziesięć
<i>second</i> druga	<i>thank you</i> dziękuję
<i>see you</i> do zobaczenia	<i>this</i> to
<i>send: to send</i> wysłać	<i>this is</i> to jest
<i>seven; at seven</i> siedem; o siódmej	<i>three</i> trzy
<i>shopping</i> zakupy	<i>throat; have you got a sore throat?</i> gardło; czy boli cię gardło?
	<i>time: at what time? (lit. for which hour?)</i> na którą godzinę?/o której?
	<i>to</i> do
	<i>to (lit. for) something</i> na coś

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today dzisiaj
tomorrow jutro
tourist information informacja
turystyczna
train pociąg
train seat reservation ticket
miejscówka
twelve dwanaście
twenty-four dwadzieścia cztery
two dwa

unfortunately niestety
unwell: I'm unwell źle się czuję

very much bardzo

walk across (to) przejść
Wawel Dragon Smok Wawelski

what? co?!/jakie?
what sort? jaka?
what's this? co to jest?
what's wrong with you? co ci
jest?
when? kiedy?
where? gdzie?
where from? skąd?
where to? dokąd?
which? jakie?
wife żona
will: I will be będę
with z

yes tak

zero zero

Days of the week *Dni tygodnia*

poniedziałek	(w poniedziałek)	(on) Monday
wtorek	(we wtorek)	(on) Tuesday
środa	(w środę)	(on) Wednesday
czwartek	(w czwartek)	(on) Thursday
piątek	(w piątek)	(on) Friday
sobota	(w sobotę)	(on) Saturday
niedziela	(w niedzielę)	(on) Sunday

Months of the year *Miesiące*

styczeń	(w styczniu)	(in) January
luty	(w lutym)	(in) February
marzec	(w marcu)	(in) March
kwiecień	(w kwietniu)	(in) April
maj	(w maju)	(in) May
czerwiec	(w czerwcu)	(in) June
lipiec	(w lipcu)	(in) July
sierpień	(w sierpniu)	(in) August
wrzesień	(we wrześniu)	(in) September
październik	(w październiku)	(in) October
listopad	(w listopadzie)	(in) November
grudzień	(w grudniu)	(in) December

Time/hours *Czas/godziny*

1:00	pierwsza	(o pierwszej)	(at) one
2:00	druga	(o drugiej)	(at) two
3:00	trzecia	(o trzeciej)	(at) three
4:00	czwarta	(o czwartej)	(at) four
5:00	piąta	(o piątej)	(at) five
6:00	szósta	(o szóstej)	(at) six
7:00	siódma	(o siódmej)	(at) seven
8:00	ósma	(o ósmej)	(at) eight
9:00	dziewiąta	(o dziewiątej)	(at) nine
10:00	dziesiąta	(o dziesiątej)	(at) ten
11:00	jedenasta	(o jedenastej)	(at) eleven
12:00	dwunasta	(o dwunastej)	(at) twelve

13:00	trzynasta	(o trzynastej)	(at) <i>thirteen</i>
14:00	czternasta	(o czternastej)	(at) <i>fourteen</i>
15:00	piętnasta	(o piętnastej)	(at) <i>fifteen</i>
16:00	szesnasta	(o szesnastej)	(at) <i>sixteen</i>
17:00	siedemnasta	(o siedemnastej)	(at) <i>seventeen</i>
18:00	osiemnasta	(o osiemnastej)	(at) <i>eighteen</i>
19:00	dziewiętnasta	(o dziewiętnastej)	(at) <i>nineteen</i>
20:00	dwudziesta	(o dwudziestej)	(at) <i>twenty</i>
21:00	dwudziesta pierwsza	(o dwudziestej pierwszej)	(at) <i>twenty one</i>
22:00	dwudziesta druga	(o dwudziestej drugiej)	(at) <i>twenty two</i>
23:00	dwudziesta trzecia	(o dwudziestej trzeciej)	(at) <i>twenty three</i>
24:00	dwudziesta czwarta	(o dwudziestej czwartej)	(at) <i>twenty four</i>

rano	<i>morning</i>
południe	<i>noon</i>
popołudnie	<i>afternoon</i>
wieczór	<i>evening</i>
noc	<i>night</i>
północ	<i>midnight</i>

Numbers

1	jeden	11	jedenaście
2	dwa	12	dwanaście
3	trzy	13	trzynaście
4	cztery	14	czternaście
5	pięć	15	piętnaście
6	sześć	16	szesnaście
7	siedem	17	siedemnaście
8	osiem	18	osiemnaście
9	dziewięć	19	dziewiętnaście
10	dziesięć	20	dwadzieścia

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