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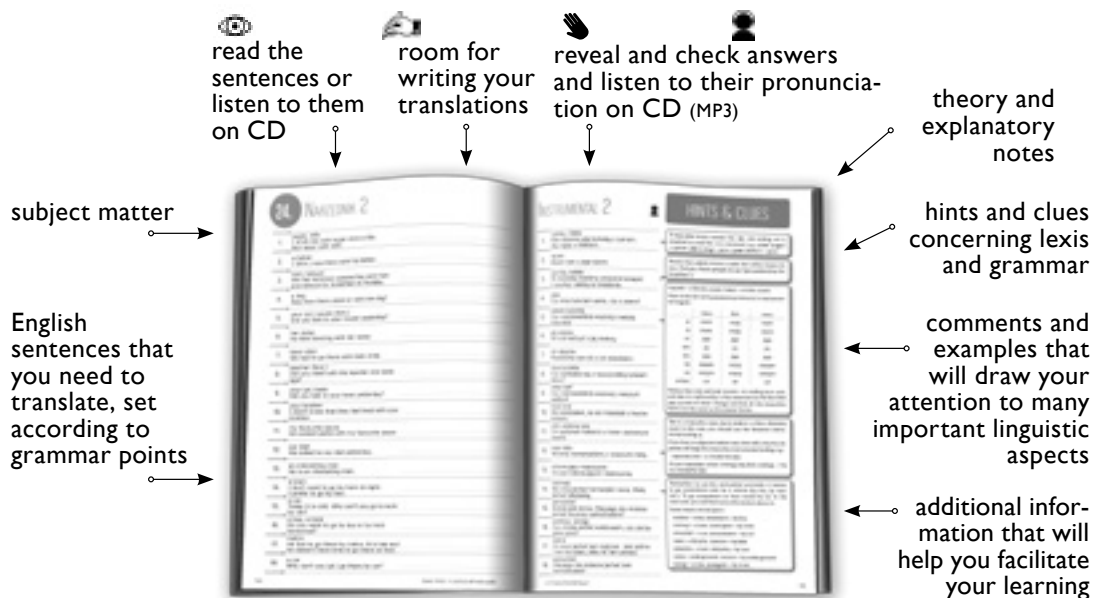
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Get to know our method



Your progress

Here you can tick the units you have completed and listened to.

Unit	Done	Listened to	Unit	Done	Listened to	Unit	Done	Listened to
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	36.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	37.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	38.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Introduction

We are very happy that you have decided to start learning Polish. It may seem a difficult language, but we hope that the way we explain it will help you to get the hang of it, make you fall in love with it and succeed in learning it quickly. There are only a few books for self-study of the Polish language on the market. We strongly believe that ours will be ideal for you.

This book is the first part of a series for learning Polish as a foreign language. It is a useful tool for everybody starting their adventure with the language. It aims to teach Polish grammar and vocabulary in easy steps from levels A1 to A2.

The book is divided thematically into 40 units, consisting of clear explanations of grammar rules, as well as lists of everyday sentences which need to be translated from English to Polish. All the most important grammar topics are included, starting from the most basic and moving on to the more advanced.

How to work with the book

The best way to use the book is to start every unit by carefully reading the explanations which are placed on the right-hand side of the page. Next, you will need to translate the English sentences (on the left-hand side) into Polish. You can write down your versions or try to say the sentences in Polish aloud. It's best if you first cover the Polish answers. Finally, you should check if they are correct by comparing them with the Polish version provided on the right-hand side.

In the book, you will find simple sentences and expressions used in everyday life in natural, contemporary spoken Polish. Remember that the aim of translating the sentences is not to learn them by heart, but to understand how the Polish language is structured, and collect the knowledge which will allow you to start speaking Polish correctly.

Each unit prepares you for the next grammar topic and repeats what you have learned before. All the instructions are given in English in order to make it easy for you to understand every topic.

The book comes with a CD, which you should listen to in order to familiarize yourself with the pronunciation of the words, to practice speaking and improve your listening skills. It consists of two versions: English-Polish and Polish only.

We firmly believe that this book will help you master basic Polish grammar and learn vocabulary which is most commonly used in everyday situations. We encourage you to devote a certain period of time every day to practise with this book, as the successful learning of a foreign language depends on being systematic. We are certain you will make quick progress and gain language confidence in almost every situation. Enjoy studying!

Abbreviations used in this book:

sg.	singular
pl.	plural
masc.	masculine
fem.	feminine
neut.	neuter
lit.	literally

We can divide Polish plural nouns into two groups:

- **masc.pers.pl.** – masculine personal plural (refers to a group of males or a mixed group of people where males are present)
- **non-masc.pers.pl.** – non-masculine personal plural (refers to a group of females, animals or objects. In short: a group that does not contain a male).

However, in order to make it easier for you, instead of writing non-masc.pers.pl where it is necessary, we only used the abbreviation fem.pl. If there is no abbreviation next to plural nouns, they are all masc.pers.pl.

If the verb or adjective in singular refers to a feminine noun, we use the abbreviation fem. If the verbs or adjectives refer to a masculine noun, we don't put any symbol or abbreviation.

While reading this book, keep in mind that word order usually doesn't matter that much in Polish (unlike for example in English) and very often you can place the words in different order. However, we have chosen for you the most natural way to say all the sentences.

Letters which are identical in Polish and English have, in significant measure, similar pronunciation (except: c, y, g, w):

LETTER	HOW TO PRONOUNCE?	EXAMPLES
vowels		
a	like a in <i>bath</i> (British English)	pan, aktor
e	like e in <i>yes</i> or in <i>yellow</i>	efekt, ten
i	like ee in <i>bee</i> but a bit shorter	idol, film
o	like o in <i>dog</i>	dom, oko
y	like i in <i>it</i> or in <i>pity</i>	my, syn
consonants		
b	like b in <i>boy</i>	bank, baza
c	like zz in <i>pizza</i>	co, koc
d	like d in <i>dish</i>	dyrektor, dobry
f	like f in <i>face</i>	farba, fakt
g	like g in <i>give</i>	grypa, jogurt
h	like h in <i>history</i>	herbata, historia
j	like y in <i>yes</i>	jeden, jajko
k	like c in <i>club</i>	kolor, klub
l	like l in <i>leg</i>	lampa, literatura
m	like m in <i>mum</i>	mama, muzyka
n	like n in <i>name</i>	numer, nad
p	like p in <i>pity</i>	pan, Polska
r	trilled/rolled r as in Italian <i>Roma</i>	rok, radio
s	like s in <i>salt</i>	sytuacja, sok
t	like t in <i>tall</i>	tani, termometr
w	like v in <i>velvet</i>	woda, Warszawa
z	like z in <i>zoo</i>	zebra, za

14. ACCUSATIVE 2

1. fresh bread, good ham
Every day, I buy some fresh bread and good ham. 
2. Karolina
Do you know Karolina?
3. a newspaper
She reads a newspaper every day.
4. a taxi
We rarely order a taxi.
5. pizza
At the weekend, I often order pizza in the evening.
6. spring
We are waiting for spring.
7. this boring movie
Why are you watching this boring movie?
8. soup
She wants soup for lunch.
9. cold milk, hot tea
He prefers cold milk to hot tea.
10. Wrocław, Warsaw
Do you prefer Wrocław or Warsaw?
11. a book
I read a book for half an hour every day.
12. a comedy, a thriller
Shall we watch a comedy or a thriller?
13. a big pizza, a small pizza
Do you (pl.) want to order a big or a small pizza?
14. Kasia, Adam
Do you know Kasia and Adam?
15. a Polish movie
I want to watch one Polish movie a week.
16. hot chocolate
I sometimes order hot chocolate.
17. Mercedes, Fiat
I prefer Mercedes to Fiat.
18. takeaway (food)
Do you want to order a takeaway today?



Let's learn more about the accusative case!

1. świeży chleb, dobra szynka
Codziennie kupuję świeży chleb i dobrą szynkę.
2. Karolina
Znasz Karolinę?
3. gazeta
Ona codziennie czyta gazetę.
4. taksówka
Rzadko zamawiamy taksówkę.
5. pizza
W weekend często zamawiam pizzę wieczorem.
6. wiosna
Czekamy na wiosnę.
7. ten nudny film
Dlaczego oglądasz ten nudny film?
8. zupa
Ona chce zupę na obiad.
9. zimne mleko, gorąca herbata
On woli zimne mleko niż gorącą herbatę.
10. Wrocław, Warszawa
Wolisz Wrocław czy Warszawę?
11. książka
Codziennie czytam książkę przez pół godziny.
12. komedia, thriller
Oglądamy komedię czy thriller?
13. duża pizza, mała pizza
Chcicie zamówić dużą czy małą pizzę?
14. Kasia, Adam
Znasz Kasię i Adama?
15. polski film
Chcę oglądać jeden polski film na tydzień.
16. gorąca czekolada
Czasami zamawiam gorącą czekoladę.
17. mercedes, fiat
Wolę mercedesa niż fiata.
18. jedzenie na wynos
Chcesz zamówić dzisiaj jedzenie na wynos?

Here are some other verbs which have to be followed by the accusative case: **woleć** – to prefer, **oglądać** – to watch, **czytać** – to read, **czekać na** – to wait for, **zamawiać** – to order, **kupować** – to buy, **znać** – to know, **chcieć** – to want, **widzieć** – to see. Some examples:

Czekam na mojego brata. – I'm waiting for my brother (masc. animate, *brat* → *brata*).

Czekam na list. – I'm waiting for a letter (masc. inanimate, *list* → *list*).

Czekam na moją nauczycielkę. – I'm waiting for my teacher (fem., *nauczycielka* → *nauczycielkę*).

Czekam na nasze dziecko. – I'm waiting for our child (neut., *dziecko* → *dziecko*).

Here are the other three seasons: *jesień* – autumn (fem.), *lato* – summer (neut.), *zima* – winter (fem.).

We say *woleć coś niż coś* – prefer sth to sth. After *niż* we also use a noun in the accusative.

There are three words you can choose from to express or: **lub**, **albo**, **czy**. There is no difference between *lub* and *albo*, both are used in affirmative or negative sentences. What is important to remember is that *czy* is used only in questions, e.g.:

Rano piję kawę lub/albo herbatę. – I drink coffee or tea in the morning.

Chcesz kawę czy herbatę? – Do you want coffee or tea?

In the accusative, **ten** (this, masculine) is **tego** (masculine animate) or **ten** (masculine inanimate). **Ta** (this, feminine) is **tę**. **To** (this, neuter) doesn't change.

<i>ten</i>		<i>tego/ten</i>		<i>ta</i>		<i>tę</i>		<i>to</i>		<i>to</i>
------------	--	-----------------	--	-----------	--	-----------	--	-----------	--	-----------

For example:

ten chłopak (this boy, masc. animate) → *Lubię tego chłopaka.*

ten sok (this juice, masc. inanimate) → *Lubię ten sok.*

ta kawa (this coffee, feminine) → *Lubię tę kawę.*

to wino (this wine, neuter) → *Lubię to wino.*

You can also say *czasem* instead of *czasami*.

Remember: if there are two verbs next to each other, you should conjugate only the first one, e.g.:

Chcę zamówić pizzę. – I want to order pizza.

NOT: *Chcę zamówię pizzę.*

32.

THERE IS..., THERE ARE...



1. - Is there any juice?
- Yes, there is.
2. - Is there any tea?
- No, there isn't.
3. - Are there any cigarettes?
- No, there aren't.
4. - Is there any fish?
- There isn't any fish today.
5. - Is there any fresh bread?
- Unfortunately, there isn't any fresh bread today.
6. - Is there any raspberry yoghurt?
- No, there isn't.
7. - Are there any ripe bananas?
- No, there aren't any today.
8. - Are there any eggs?
- No, there aren't any today.
9. There isn't a good restaurant there.
10. - Is there a toilet here?
- Yes, there is.
11. There isn't any ham left. Who is going to the shop?
12. There are beautiful monuments in Warsaw.
13. - Hello. Is there anything cold?
- Unfortunately, there isn't.
There are only warm beverages.
14. There is nothing here.
15. - I would like to eat something hot.
- Unfortunately, there isn't any hot soup left. There are only sandwiches.
16. - Is there anything without meat?
- Yes, we have pancakes.
17. The sun's not out today (lit. There isn't any sun today.) It's a pity!
18. There isn't a lot of space here. We need to buy something small.



How to express *there is* or *there are* in Polish?

1. – Czy jest sok?
– Tak, jest.
2. – Czy jest herbata?
– Nie, nie ma.
3. – Czy są papierosy?
– Nie, nie ma.
4. – Czy jest ryba?
– Dzisiaj nie ma ryby.
5. – Czy jest świeży chleb?
– Niestety dzisiaj nie ma świeżego chleba.
6. – Czy jest jogurt malinowy?
– Nie, nie ma.
7. – Czy są dojrzałe banany?
– Nie, dzisiaj nie ma.
8. – Czy są jajka?
– Nie, dzisiaj nie ma.
9. Nie ma tam dobrej restauracji.
10. – Czy jest tutaj toaleta?
– Tak, jest.
11. Nie ma już szynki. Kto idzie do sklepu?
12. W Warszawie są piękne zabytki.
13. – Dzień dobry. Czy jest coś zimnego?
– Niestety nie ma. Są tylko ciepłe napoje.
14. Nie ma tu nic.
– Chciałbym zjeść coś gorącego.
– Niestety, nie ma już gorącej zupy. Są tylko kanapki.
16. – Czy jest coś bez mięsa?
– Tak, mamy naleśniki.
17. Dzisiaj nie ma słońca. Szkoda!
18. Nie ma tu dużo miejsca. Musimy kupić coś małego.

In order to ask about the availability or presence of something or somebody, you can use the questions **Czy jest...?**, **Czy są...?**, e.g.:

Czy jest kawa (singular)? – Is there any coffee?

Czy są banany (plural)? – Are there any bananas?

To answer the questions, simply start with the verb *jest* for singular or *są* for plural nouns:

Jest... – There is..., e.g.:

Tak, jest kawa. – Yes, there is some coffee.

Są... – There are..., e.g.:

Tak, są banany. – Yes, there are bananas.

However, when you talk in the negative, you need to change the verb from *być* to *mieć*:

Nie ma... – There isn't..., e.g.:

Nie, nie ma kawy. – No, there isn't any coffee.

Nie ma... – There aren't..., e.g.:

Nie, nie ma bananów. – No, there aren't any bananas.

Notice that *nie ma* is used for both singular and plural nouns and it is followed by the genitive (page 116). So far, you have only learnt the genitive in the singular, so in this unit you will only find examples with genitive singular. In positive sentences, we don't use the genitive, but the basic forms of nouns.

Here już means that we have run out of something (there isn't any left).

In Polish, if you mention the place in sentences with *there is / there are*, it is common to put it at the beginning of the sentence – that's the most common word order.

coś zimnego – something cold

coś gorącego – something hot

coś interesującego – something interesting

coś ładnego – something pretty

coś małego – something small

Note that the adjective used after the pronoun *coś* is always in the genitive.

Coś means something or anything (used in questions).

Nic means nothing or anything (in negative sentences).

Szkoda! – It's a pity!

Jaka szkoda! – What a pity!