

**A2-B1**

**SPEAK POLISH**

## PRE- & INTERMEDIATE

## A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE

MP3 AUDIO  
COURSE

**CLEAR EXPLANATORY NOTES • EASY-TO-FOLLOW LAYOUT • HUNDREDS OF EXAMPLE SENTENCES**

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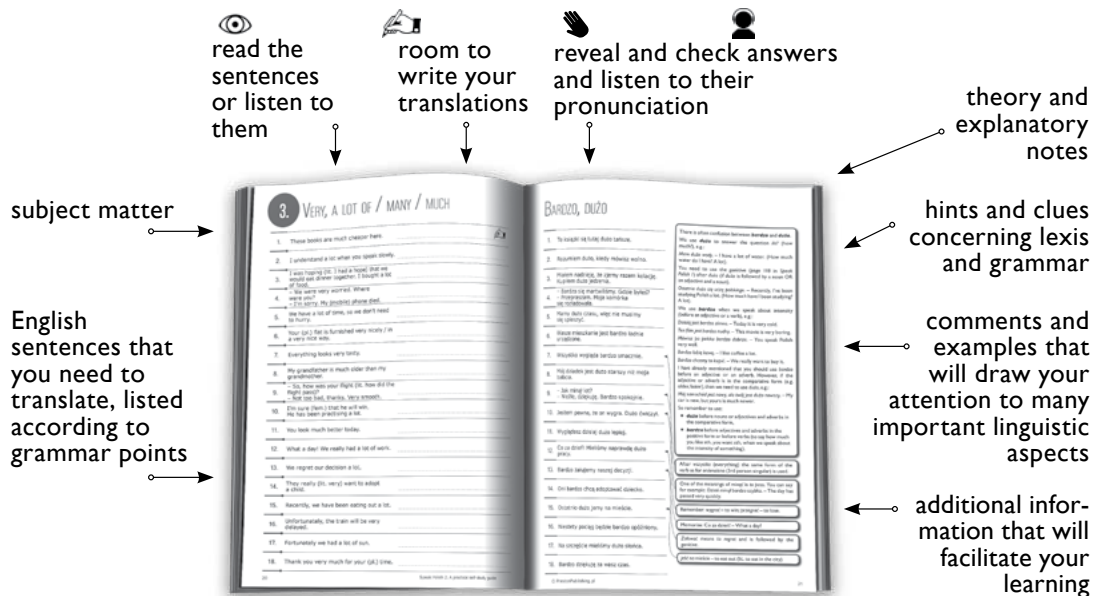
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## Get to know our method



## 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"/>
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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"/>
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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"/>
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## Introduction

We are very happy that you are 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 on the market for self-study of Polish. We strongly believe that ours will be ideal for you.

This book is the second part of a series for learning Polish as a foreign language. It aims to teach Polish grammar and vocabulary in easy steps from levels A2 to B1.

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 aloud in Polish. It's best if you first cover the Polish answers so you can't see them. 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 reviews 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 downloadable audio files, which you should listen to in order to familiarize yourself with the pronunciation of the words, to practise speaking and improve your listening skills. In order to obtain them, please follow the instructions on page 163.

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:

- **masculine personal plural (masc.pers.pl.)** – refers to a group of males or a mixed group of people where males are present;
- **non-masculine personal plural (non-masc.pers.pl.)** – 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 use the abbreviation fem.pl. If there is no abbreviation next to plural nouns, they are all masc.pers.pl.

If a singular verb or adjective refers to a feminine noun, we use the abbreviation fem. If a verb or adjective refers to a masculine noun, we don't use 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 a different order. However, we have chosen for you the most natural way to say all the sentences.

## 4. ACCUSATIVE, INSTRUMENTAL & GENITIVE



1. an older brother  
Do you know that she has an older brother? .....
2. your uncle  
Did you get it from your uncle? .....
3. a new café  
They are opening a new café here soon. ....
4. photography  
We are interested in photography. ....
5. this cheap shop  
What time are they closing this cheap shop? .....
6. my mobile/cell phone  
I'm looking for my mobile phone. Don't you know where it is? .....
7. a pizza, ham  
I won't cook now, but I will order a pizza with ham in the evening. ....
8. time, our grandmother  
It's a pity that you (pl.) won't have time for the meeting with our grandmother. ....
9. Magda  
Is it Magda's bike? .....
10. a good doctor  
His uncle is a very good doctor. ....
11. a pretty/nice bag, my sister  
I (fem.) bought a pretty/nice bag for my sister. ....
12. my cat, a big table  
– Have you (pl.) seen my cat?  
– Yes, it is under the big table. ....
13. this shop, sense  
The name of this shop is nonsense (lit. is without sense). ....
14. summer  
In summer, we usually travel a lot. ....
15. Bartek, Mateusz  
Where are we meeting? At Bartek's or Mateusz's? .....
16. mayonnaise  
I don't like mayonnaise. ....
17. hot coffee, ice-coffee  
I don't want hot coffee. I prefer ice-coffee. ....
18. our boss  
– When are you (pl.) going on holiday?  
– I don't know, it depends on our boss. ....



1. starszy brat  
Czy wiesz, że ona ma starszego brata?
2. twój wujek  
Czy dostałeś to od twojego wujka?
3. nowa kawiarnia  
Niedługo otwierają tu nową kawiarnię.
4. fotografia  
Interesujemy się fotografią.
5. ten tani sklep  
O której zamykają ten tani sklep?
6. moja komórka  
Szukam mojej komórki. Nie wiesz, gdzie ona jest?
7. pizza, szynka  
Nie będę teraz gotować, ale wieczorem zamówię pizzę z szynką.
8. czas, nasza babcia  
Szkoda, że nie będziecie mieć czasu na spotkanie z naszą babcią.
9. Magda  
Czy to jest rower Magdy?
10. dobry lekarz  
Jego wujek jest bardzo dobrym lekarzem.
11. ładna torebka, moja siostra  
Kupiłam ładną torebkę dla mojej siostry.
12. mój kot, duży stół  
– Widzieliście mojego kota?  
– Tak, jest pod dużym stołem.
13. ten sklep, sens  
Nazwa tego sklepu jest bez sensu.
14. lato  
Latem zwykle dużo podróżujemy.
15. Bartek, Mateusz  
Gdzie się spotykamy? U Bartka czy u Mateusza?
16. majonez  
Nie lubię majonezu.
17. gorąca kawa, kawa mrożona  
Nie chcę gorącej kawy. Wolę mrożoną.
18. nasz szef  
– Kiedy jedziecie na wakacje?  
– Nie wiem, to zależy od naszego szefa.

You already know that Poles very often change the endings of words. In the first part of *Speak Polish*, we studied three cases (cases change word endings): the accusative (page 56), the instrumental (page 92) and the genitive (page 118). Let's revise them! In this unit, we will be mixing all of them.

Below, you can find a reminder of when to use which case, and you can check and revise all the endings of these three cases.

**Accusative** is used after:

*lubić* (to like), *mieć* (to have), *jeść* (to eat), *pić* (to drink), *kochać* (to love), *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), *gotować* (to cook), *robić* (to do / to make), *brać* (to take), *całować* (to kiss), *piec* (to bake), *pisać* (to write), *sprzątać* (to clean), *zamykać* (to close), *tłumaczyć* (to translate), *tańczyć* (to dance), *uwielbiać* (to adore / to like a lot), *otwierać* (to open), *prosić* (to ask for).

**Instrumental** is used after:

- some verbs: *jechać* (to go by), *interesować się* (to be interested in), *być* (to be + a noun OR: to be + an adjective and a noun, NOT: to be + an adjective);
- prepositions: *z* (with), *między* (between), *za* (behind), *przed* (in front of), *nad* (above), *pod* (under, below).

**Genitive** is used after:

- verbs which work with the accusative when they are in the negative form, e.g. *nie lubić*, *nie mieć*;
- prepositions: *do* (to/till), *bez* (without), *dla* (for), *z* (from a place), *od* (from a particular time, since), *u* (at a person's place);
- some verbs: *śłuchać* (to listen to), *szukać* (to look for), *potrzebować* (to need), *bać się* (to be afraid of), *uczyć się* (to learn/study), *życzyć* (to wish), *zapominać* (to forget); these verbs take the genitive in positive and negative sentences;
- some quantifiers: *dużo* (a lot of), *mало* (little), *trochę* (a bit of);
- *nie ma* (there isn't / there aren't).

The genitive is also used for almost all words following *of* in English and to express possession (e.g. the Saxon genitive: Stefan's car).

Even more words work with these three cases. I will familiarize you with them in the following units.

Let's review the endings of these three cases.

**Accusative singular endings:**

	Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
	animate and personal	inanimate		
<b>Adjective</b> (e.g. big, black) or <b>pronoun</b> (e.g. my, your)	-ego	no change	-ą	no change
<b>Noun</b> (e.g. a dog, a coffee)	-a	no change	-ę	no change

## 4. BIERNIK, NARZĘDNIK I DOPEŁNIACZ



19. cheesecake, apple pie  
My grandmother likes baking cheesecake and apple pie. ....
20. a plane  
We waited for the plane a very long time. ....
21. a car  
His uncle needs a car. ....
22. Adam, Piotrek  
Karolina lives below Adam and Piotrek. ....
23. good soup  
My aunt cooked some good soup yesterday. ....
24. water  
When it's hot, you should drink a lot of water. ....
25. a sandwich, butter, cheese, pepper  
My dad has made a sandwich with butter, cheese and pepper. ....
26. a son, a dentist  
I was at the dentist's with my son. ....
27. a large coffee, milk, sugar  
A large coffee with milk but without sugar, please. ....
28. her boyfriend, a good architect  
Do you know her boyfriend? He is a very good architect. ....
29. a laptop, a key  
Your phone is between the laptop and the key. ....
30. the theatre, the opera  
Do you prefer the theatre or the opera? ....
31. calm music  
I like listening to calm music in the evening. ....
32. a tram  
We should go there by tram number three. ....
33. a boring comedy  
Are you watching this boring comedy again? ....
34. dark chocolate  
He really likes dark chocolate. ....
35. green tea  
There isn't any green tea left. Can you buy some tomorrow? ....
36. ham, rocket  
A pizza with ham and rocket, please. ....

19. sernik, szarlotka  
Moja babcia lubi piec sernik i szarlotkę.
20. samolot  
Bardzo długo czekaliśmy na samolot.
21. samochód  
Jego wujek potrzebuje samochodu.
22. Adam, Piotrek  
Karolina mieszka pod Adamem i Piotrkim.
23. dobra zupa  
Moja ciocia ugotowała wczoraj dobrą zupę.
24. woda  
Kiedy jest gorąco, powinieneś pić dużo wody.
25. kanapka, masło, ser, papryka  
Mój tata zrobił kanapkę z masłem, serem i papryką.
26. syn, dentysta  
Byłem z synem u dentysty.
27. duża kawa, mleko, cukier  
(Po)proszę dużą kawę z mlekiem, ale bez cukru.
28. jej chłopak, dobry architekt  
Znasz jej chłopaka? On jest bardzo dobrym architektem.
29. laptop, klucz  
Twój telefon jest między laptopem a/i kluczem.
30. teatr, opera  
Wolisz teatr czy operę?
31. spokojna muzyka  
Wieczorem lubię słuchać spokojnej muzyki.
32. tramwaj  
Powinniśmy pojechać tam tramwajem numer trzy.
33. nudna komedia  
Znowu oglądasz tę nudną komedię?
34. gorzka czekolada  
On bardzo lubi gorzką czekoladę.
35. zielona herbata  
Nie ma już zielonej herbaty. Możesz ją jutro kupić?
36. szynka, rukola  
(Po)proszę pizzę z szynką i rukolą.

#### Instrumental singular endings:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<b>Adjective</b> (e.g. big, black) or <b>pronoun</b> (e.g. my, your)	-ym -im (after k, g)	-ą	-ym -im (after k, g)
<b>Noun</b> (e.g. a dog, a coffee)	-em -iem (after k, g)	-ą	-em -iem (after k, g)

#### Genitive singular endings:

	Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
	animate and personal	inanimate		
<b>Adjective</b> (e.g. big, black) or <b>pronoun</b> (e.g. my, your)	-ego	-ego	-ej	-ego
<b>Noun</b> (e.g. a dog, a coffee)	-a	-a -u	-y -i	-a

You can use more than one case in a sentence. For example, in sentence no. 27 we use the accusative after *proszę* and the instrumental after *z*.

If you would like to say that something is between two things, then **między** should be followed by **a** or **i**, e.g.:

Kubek jest **między** lampą **a** laptopem. / Kubek jest **między** lampą **i** laptopem. – The mug is between the lamp and the laptop.

Remember, it is also possible to replace *między* with *pomiędzy* (they are synonyms).

**Ta** means *this* (feminine form). As you already know, it can change when you need to use a different case.

You should remember to use **tę** in the accusative and **tą** in the instrumental.

In order not to get confused, you should also remember to use **tę** if it is before a noun which ends in *-ę* (e.g. **tę** książkę), and to use **tą** if it is before a noun which ends in *-ą* (e.g. **tą** kawą).

It's interesting that it's also correct to say *tą* in the accusative, but only in spoken language. When you write, you should always choose *tę*.

#### This (feminine form):

Nominative	Accusative	Instrumental
ta	tę/tą (only in spoken Polish)	tą

# 12. REVIEW 1



1. November was very busy. ....
2. Even if it's true, you shouldn't say it at the meeting. ....
3. Today, it's definitely quieter here. We can finally rest. ....
4. They are going back there in January. ....
5. We were very nervous before the exam. ....
6. The trip was very tiring. ....
7. It will be their 20<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary next year. ....
8. You look much worse than yesterday. We are going to the hospital. ....
9. While you are eating, I will call my mum. ....
10. There was a long queue at the post office. ....
11. We are going to celebrate our grandfather's 74<sup>th</sup> birthday at the weekend. ....
12. There has been no electricity at home since 8 o'clock. ....
13. Our guest really wants to meet (lit. get to know) you. ....
14. If you (pl.) paint the walls, it will be prettier here. ....
15. Do you (pl.) remember who you were standing behind in the queue? ....
16. The children were running around the park until it started (lit. didn't start) to rain. ....
17. Who is this woman in the kitchen? Do you know her? ....
18. This TV costs 900 PLN. ....

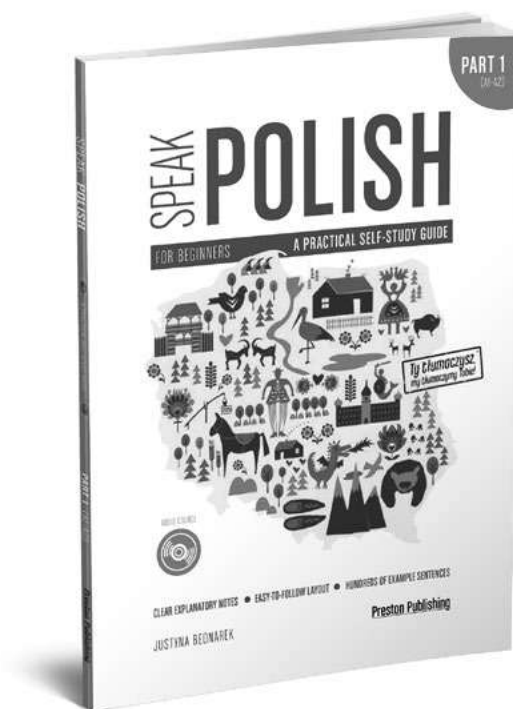
It's time to revise the previous 11 units!  
Good luck!

1. Listopad był bardzo pracowity.
2. Nawet jeśli to prawda, nie powinieneś tego mówić na spotkaniu.
3. Dzisiaj jest tu zdecydowanie ciszej. W końcu możemy odpocząć.
4. Wracają tam w styczniu.
5. Bardzo się denerwowaliśmy przed egzaminem.
6. Wycieczka była bardzo męcząca.
7. W przyszłym roku będzie ich dwudziesta rocznica ślubu.
8. Wyglądasz dużo gorzej niż wczoraj. Jedziemy do szpitala.
9. Podczas gdy ty jesz, ja zadzwonię do mamy.
10. Na poczcie była długa kolejka.
11. W weekend będziemy świętować siedemdziesiąte czwarte urodziny naszego dziadka.
12. Od ósmej nie ma prądu w domu.
13. Nasz gość bardzo chce cię poznać.
14. Jeśli pomalujecie ściany, będzie tu ładniej.
15. Czy pamiętacie, za kim staliście w kolejce?
16. Dzieci biegały po parku, dopóki nie zaczął padać deszcz.
17. Kim jest ta kobieta w kuchni? Znasz ją?
18. Ten telewizor kosztuje dziewięćset złotych.

[illegible]

# SPEAK**POLISH** PART 1

A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE FOR BEGINNERS



CLEAR EXPLANATORY NOTES

EASY-TO-FOLLOW LAYOUT

HUNDREDS OF EXAMPLE SENTENCES

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# SPEAK POLISH

A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE

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- learn important rules of Polish grammar,
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