



JUSTYNA BEDNAREK

SPEAK POLISH

VOCABULARY

A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE
LEVEL A1-A2+



1000 WORDS, 40 TOPICS

PRACTICAL EXERCISES AND TESTS

1300 SENTENCES



Preston Publishing

Table of Contents

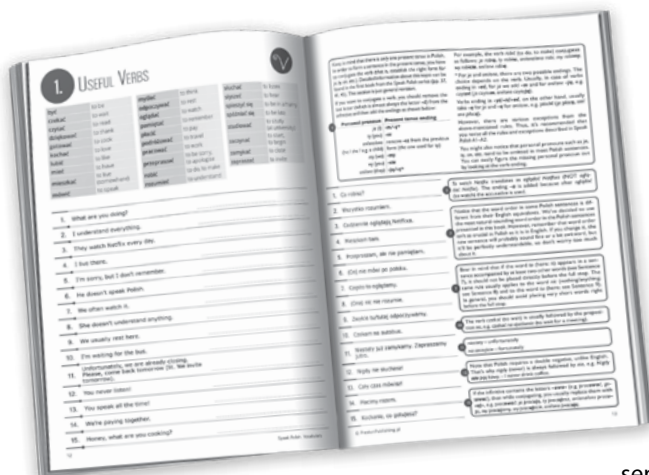
Introduction	7
Pronunciation and Abbreviations	9
1 Useful Verbs. Part I	12
Przydatne czasowniki. Część I	
2 Getting to Know Each Other	16
Poznanwanie się	
3 Useful Adjectives. Part I	20
Przydatne przymiotniki. Część I	
4 Personal Belongings	24
Rzeczy osobiste	
5 Food	26
Jedzenie	
6 At the Restaurant	30
W restauracji	
7 Meals & Drinks	34
Posiłki i napoje	
8 Fruit & Vegetables	38
Owoce i warzywa	
9 Family	40
Rodzina	
10 Colours	44
Kolory	
Test I	46
11 States & Emotions	50
Stany i emocje	
12 Appearance	52
Wygląd	
13 Character & Personality	56
Charakter i osobowość	
14 Jobs	60
Zawody	
15 In the City and Countryside	64
W mieście i na wsi	
16 Transport & Moving Around the City	68
Transport i przemieszczanie się po mieście	
17 House & Home	72
Dom	
18 In the Kitchen	76
W kuchni	
19 In the Living Room or Bedroom	80
W salonie lub sypialni	
20 In the Bathroom	84
W łazience	
Test 2	88

21	Everyday Activities	92
	Codzienne czynności	
22	Useful Verbs. Part 2	96
	Przydatne czasowniki. Część 2	
23	Useful Adjectives. Part 2	100
	Przydatne przymiotniki. Część 2	
24	Clothes, Shoes & Jewellery	104
	Ubrania, buty i biżuteria	
25	Shopping	110
	Zakupy	
26	Hobbies & Free Time	114
	Hobby i czas wolny	
27	Travel	118
	Podróżowanie	
28	Time	122
	Czas	
29	Money	126
	Pieniądze	
30	Adverbs, Particles & Various Phrases	130
	Przysłówki, partykuły i różne frazy	
	Test 3	134
31	The Weather	138
	Pogoda	
32	Holidays & Celebrations	142
	Święta i uroczystości	
33	Health & Diseases	146
	Zdrowie i choroby	
34	Geography	150
	Geografia	
35	Work	154
	Praca	
36	Useful Verbs. Part 3	158
	Przydatne czasowniki. Część 3	
37	Computers & the Internet	162
	Komputery i internet	
38	Culture & Art	166
	Kultura i sztuka	
39	Music	170
	Muzyka	
40	Useful Adjectives. Part 3	172
	Przydatne przymiotniki. Część 3	
	Test 4	176
	Answer Key	182
	Simplified Declension Tables	186

The "in translation" method

Learn how to
study with
Preston
Publishing.

read the
sentences



read the hints
and clues

listen to the
sentences and improve
your pronunciation

write your
translations

check
the answers

Your progress

Here, you can tick off the chapters you have completed and listened to.

Chapter	Done	Listened to	Chapter	Done	Listened to	Chapter	Done	Listened to
1.	☐	☐	15.	☐	☐	29.	☐	☐
2.	☐	☐	16.	☐	☐	30.	☐	☐
3.	☐	☐	17.	☐	☐	Test 3		
4.	☐	☐	18.	☐	☐	31.	☐	☐
5.	☐	☐	19.	☐	☐	32.	☐	☐
6.	☐	☐	20.	☐	☐	33.	☐	☐
7.	☐	☐	Test 2			34.	☐	☐
8.	☐	☐	21.	☐	☐	35.	☐	☐
9.	☐	☐	22.	☐	☐	36.	☐	☐
10.	☐	☐	23.	☐	☐	37.	☐	☐
Test 1			24.	☐	☐	38.	☐	☐
11.	☐	☐	25.	☐	☐	39.	☐	☐
12.	☐	☐	26.	☐	☐	40.	☐	☐
13.	☐	☐	27.	☐	☐	Test 4		
14.	☐	☐	28.	☐	☐			

Introduction

It is great that you've decided to learn Polish. There are only a few books on the market for self-study of Polish. We strongly believe that ours will be perfect for you. Soon, you'll realise that when properly explained, Polish isn't that difficult! Before you know it, you'll get the hang of it, and even fall in love with it.

This book focuses mainly on Polish vocabulary and is intended for students at A1 to A2+ levels. It provides you with basic Polish vocabulary, everyday phrases, and expressions.

The coursebook is divided by topic into 40 chapters with Polish–English glossaries and practical sentences. It has been written in line with our “in translation” method. The learning process is based on translating the sentences from English into Polish and studying the language in context.

How to use the book

In order to make the most of the book, please follow these easy steps. Start working on each chapter by carefully reading the explanatory notes on the right-hand side of the page. Each note is numbered to show which sentence it refers to. Then, translate the English sentences on the left-hand side into Polish. You can either write down your versions or try to say the sentences out loud in Polish. It's best if you first cover the Polish answers so that you can't see them, and don't rely on them too much. Finally, check if your answers are correct by comparing them with the Polish translations provided on the right-hand side.

While reading the book, you will learn how to form simple, natural-sounding sentences used in everyday contemporary spoken Polish. Bear in mind that the aim of translating the sentences is not to learn them by heart but to understand how the Polish language is structured. That way, you'll soon start speaking basic Polish correctly.

Each chapter concentrates on different basic vocabulary. Moreover, it provides you with information on common mistakes, everyday phrases and grammar. All the instructions are given in English in order to make it easy to understand every topic. What's more, you'll thoroughly revise your knowledge by doing revision tests at the end of each set of chapters.

The book comes with a complete Polish audio course so you can familiarise yourself with the pronunciation of the words, practise speaking, and improve your comprehension skills. To download the audio files, please follow the instructions on the next page.

With ***Speak Polish: Vocabulary*** you'll quickly learn the most basic Polish vocabulary. Don't get discouraged if something seems too difficult, and remember, it'll all get easier in time. If you're determined enough to study every day, you will soon make progress and build up your linguistic confidence. Good luck!

1.

USEFUL VERBS. PART 1



być	to be
czekać	to wait
czytać	to read
dziękować	to thank
gotować	to cook
kochać	to love
lubić	to like
mieć	to have
mieszkać	to live (somewhere)
mówić	to speak

myśleć	to think
odpoczywać	to rest
oglądać	to watch
pamiętać	to remember
płacić	to pay
podróżować	to travel
pracować	to work
przepraszać	to be sorry, to apologise
robić	to do, to make
rozumieć	to understand

słuchać	to listen
słyszeć	to hear
spieszyć się	to be in a hurry
spóźniać się	to be late
studiować	to study (at university)
zaczynać	to start, to begin
zamykać	to close
zapraszać	to invite

1. What are you doing?

2. I understand everything.

3. They watch Netflix every day.

4. I live there.

5. I'm sorry, but I don't remember.

6. He doesn't speak Polish.

7. We often watch it.

8. She doesn't understand anything.

9. We usually rest here.

10. I'm waiting for the bus.

11. Unfortunately, we are already closing.
Please, come back tomorrow (lit. We invite tomorrow).

12. You never listen!

13. You speak all the time!

14. We're paying together.

15. Honey, what are you cooking?

Keep in mind that there is only one present tense in Polish. In order to form a sentence in the present tense, you have to conjugate the verb (that is, establish the right form for *ja*, *ty*, *on*, etc.). Detailed information about this topic can be found in the first book from the *Speak Polish* series (pp. 37, 41, 45). This section is just general revision. If you want to conjugate a verb, you should remove the last letter (which is almost always the letter **-ć**) from the infinitive and then add the endings as shown below:

Personal pronoun	Present tense ending
<i>ja</i> (I)	-m/-ę*
<i>ty</i> (you)	-sz
<i>on/ona/ono</i> (he / she / e.g. a child)	remove -sz from the previous form (the one used for <i>ty</i>)
<i>my</i> (we)	-my
<i>wy</i> (you)	-cie
<i>oni/one</i> (they)	-ją/-ą*

For example, the verb *robić* (to do, to make) conjugates as follows: *ja robię*, *ty robisz*, *on/ona/ono robi*, *my robimy*, *wy robicie*, *oni/one robią*.

* For *ja* and *oni/one*, there are two possible endings. The choice depends on the verb. Usually, in case of verbs ending in **-ać**, for *ja* we add **-m** and for *oni/one* **-ją**, e.g. *czytać* (*ja czytam*, *oni/one czytają*).

Verbs ending in **-yć/-ić/-eć**, on the other hand, usually take **-ę** for *ja* and **-ą** for *oni/one*, e.g. *płacić* (*ja płacę*, *oni/one płacą*).

However, there are various exceptions from the above-mentioned rules. Thus, it's recommended that you revise all the rules and exceptions described in *Speak Polish A1–A2*.

You might also notice that personal pronouns such as *ja*, *ty*, *on*, etc. tend to be omitted in most Polish sentences. You can easily figure the missing personal pronoun out by looking at the verb ending.

1. Co robisz?
2. Wszystko rozumiem.
3. Codziennie oglądają Netflixa.
4. Mieszkam tam.
5. Przepraszam, ale nie pamiętam.
6. (On) nie mówi po polsku.
7. Często to oglądamy.
8. (Ona) nic nie rozumie.
9. Zwykle tu/tutaj odpoczywamy.
10. Czekam na autobus.
11. Niestety już zamykamy. Zapraszamy jutro.
12. Nigdy nie słuchasz!
13. Cały czas mówisz!
14. Płacimy razem.
15. Kochanie, co gotujesz?

3 To watch Netflix translates as *oglądać Netflixa* (NOT: *oglądać Netflix*).

7 Notice that the word order in some Polish sentences is different from their English equivalents. We've decided to use the most natural-sounding word order in the Polish sentences presented in this book. However, remember that word order isn't as crucial in Polish as it is in English. If you change it, the new sentence will probably sound fine or a bit awkward, but it'll be perfectly understandable, so don't worry too much about it.

7 Bear in mind that if the word *to* (here: *it*) appears in a sentence accompanied by at least two other words (see Sentence 7), it should not be placed directly before the full stop. The same rule usually applies to the word *nic* (nothing/anything; see Sentence 8) and to the word *tu* (here; see Sentence 9). In general, you should avoid placing very short words right before the full stop.

10 The verb *czekać* (to wait) is usually followed by the preposition *na*, e.g. *czekać na spotkanie* (to wait for a meeting).

11 *niestety* – unfortunately
na szczęście – fortunately

12 Note that Polish requires a double negative, unlike English. That's why *nigdy* (never) is always followed by *nie*, e.g. *Nigdy nie piję kawy*. – I never drink coffee.

15 If the infinitive contains the letters **-owa-** (e.g. *pracować*, *gotować*), then while conjugating, you usually replace them with **-uj-**, e.g. *pracować*: *ja pracuję*, *ty pracujesz*, *on/ona/ono pracuje*, *my pracujemy*, *wy pracujecie*, *oni/one pracują*.

1. PRZYDATNE CZASOWNIKI. CZĘŚĆ 1

16. We remember it very well.

17. What are you doing here?

18. Thank you for your gift (lit. I thank for gift).

19. Do you study here? Do you work?

20. She works a lot.

21. They live not far from here.

22. Thanks, but we're in a hurry.

23. We love reading and travelling.

24. Where are you?

25. Maybe he's having a bad day.

26. Everything is new and difficult for me.

27. I understand that it's important, but he is resting now.

28. I'm sorry. Your flight is / has been cancelled.

29. I love making cakes!

30. We don't have children.

31. Is he very busy?

32. I travel a lot.

33. I think you're late too often.

34. I'm sorry, but we're closing in ten minutes.

35. Can you hear it? (lit. You hear it?)

36. Shall we start? (lit. We start?) Are you ready?

18

If you want to be specific about what you are thanking for, use the preposition *za* after the verb *dziękować* (to thank), e.g. *Dziękuję **za** te piękne kwiaty.* – Thank you for these beautiful flowers.

19

You can also say *Czy tu studiujesz? Czy pracujesz?* However, it is much more common to skip the word *czy* in questions, especially in spoken Polish. Questions can be formed just like statements. The only thing that's different is rising intonation.

Czy does not have a direct equivalent in English. It simply introduces a question requiring a yes/no answer. *Czy* functions a bit like *do/does/did*, etc.

21

Remember: *stąd* means *from here* or sometimes *here*. This word is similar to the word *skąd* (where from) that is used in the question: *Skąd jesteś?* (Where are you from?).

22

It's better if *się* (which is part of many Polish verbs, e.g. *spieszyć się* – to be in a hurry) doesn't appear at the end of statements or questions. If a statement or a question consists of more than two words, move *się* somewhere else (usually before the verb it is linked to) in order to make the sentence sound more natural. For example: *Lubię się uczyć* (NOT: *Lubię uczyć się*). – I like to study / studying.

23

Remember, if there are two verbs coming one after another within one sentence, only the first one should be conjugated.

The verbs *być* (to be) and *mieć* (to have) are irregular. In the table below you will find the conjugations of these verbs. If you feel that you need more practice with this, please check the first part of *Speak Polish* (pp. 20–25).

24

Być (to be) **Mieć** (to have)

25

<i>ja jestem</i> (I'm)	<i>ja mam</i> (I have)
<i>ty jesteś</i> (you are)	<i>ty masz</i> (you have)
<i>on/ona/ono jest</i> (he/she/it is)	<i>on/ona/ono ma</i> (he/she/it has)
<i>my jesteśmy</i> (we are)	<i>my mamy</i> (we have)
<i>wy jesteście</i> (you are)	<i>wy macie</i> (you have)
<i>oni/one są</i> (they are)	<i>oni/one mają</i> (they have)

There are two ways to express *I'm sorry* in Polish. You can say either **przepraszam** or **przykro mi**. When do we use each of them?

If you want to apologise for something, use **przepraszam**.

28

If you feel sorry for someone and sympathise with them, e.g. when someone's just broken some bad news to you, choose **przykro mi**. Compare: *Wiem, że jestem spóźniony. **Przepraszam**.* – I know I'm late. I'm sorry. ***Przykro mi**, że jesteś chory.* – I'm sorry that you're ill.

33

If you wish to express your opinion, remember that the conjunction *że* (that) is obligatory in Polish (even though in English it's often optional). Also, don't forget to add a comma before *że* if you are writing.

35

There is no need to add the modal verb *móc* (can) before the verbs of the senses (e.g. *słyszeć* – to hear, *widzieć* – to see) as in English. Compare:

Nie słyszę cię. – I can't hear you.

(Czy) widzisz Adama? – Can you see Adam?

A relatively common mistake is using the verb **słuchać** (to listen) instead of **słyszeć** (to hear). Be careful!

16. Pamiętamy to bardzo dobrze.

17. Co ty tutaj/tu robisz?

18. Dziękuję za prezent.

19. Studiujesz tu/tutaj? Pracujesz?

20. (Ona) dużo pracuje.

21. (Oni) mieszkają niedaleko stąd.

22. Dzięki, ale się spieszymy.

23. Kochamy czytać i podróżować.

24. Gdzie jesteś?

25. Może (on) ma zły dzień.

26. Wszystko jest dla mnie nowe i trudne.

27. Rozumiem, że to jest ważne, ale on teraz odpoczywa.

28. Przykro mi. Twój lot jest odwołany.

29. Kocham robić ciasta!

30. Nie mamy dzieci.

31. (Czy on) jest bardzo zajęty?

32. Dużo podróżuję.

33. Myślę, że za/zbyt często się spóźniasz.

34. Przepraszam, ale zamykamy za pięć minut.

35. Słyszysz to?

36. Zaczynamy? (Czy) jesteś gotowy?



1 Fill in the gaps with translations of the words in brackets.

- _____ (I speak) trochę po polsku.
- Masz bardzo piękne _____ (name).
- Nie mamy _____ (children).
- Moja mama robi bardzo dobry _____ (pasta).
- Co zwykle jesz na _____ (breakfast)?
- Jeśli jesteś _____ (hungry), _____ (supper) jest w kuchni.
- Jego _____ (driving licence) jest gotowe.
- To jest moja _____ (wife), Magda, a to jest moja _____ (female friend), Marta.
- Czy możesz to _____ (to spell)?
- Niestety, ale to _____ (impossible).
- Czy widzisz ten _____ (tall) budynek? Mój _____ (husband) tam pracuje.
- Spotkanie było bardzo _____ (long).
- Myszę, że _____ (red) buty będą lepsze niż _____ (black).
- Idziemy? Masz _____ (wallet) i _____ (keys) przy sobie?
- Sprzedają tu bardzo dobre _____ (fruit, pl.) i _____ (vegetables).
- Czy masz _____ (siblings)?
- Jej _____ (aunt) i _____ (uncle) mieszkają w Warszawie.
- Jesteś _____ (hungry)? Chcesz iść na _____ (supper)?
- Czy możesz kupić _____ (juice), _____ (milk) i _____ (yoghurt) w drodze do domu?
- Poproszę _____ (sauce) czosnkowy.

2 Match the words to form common phrases.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. prawo | A. czekolada | 1. _____ |
| 2. aparat | B. niezadowolona | 2. _____ |
| 3. dowód | C. pomidorowa | 3. _____ |
| 4. domowe | D. fotograficzny | 4. _____ |
| 5. owoce | E. jedzenie | 5. _____ |
| 6. gorąca | F. obiadowa | 6. _____ |
| 7. napój | G. osobisty | 7. _____ |
| 8. woda | H. gazowany | 8. _____ |
| 9. pora | I. jazdy | 9. _____ |
| 10. zupa | J. morza | 10. _____ |

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Kelnerka poleca _____.

A. rachunek

B. stek

C. smacznego

2. Przepraszam, ale to miejsce jest _____.
A. wolne **B.** na wynos **C.** zajęte
3. Proszę dużą kawę _____.
A. na wynos **B.** razem **C.** osobno
4. Oni często _____ na mieście.
A. ją **B.** jeją **C.** jedzą
5. _____ nowa restauracja jest bardzo droga.
A. Ten **B.** To **C.** Ta
6. Twój dom jest _____.
A. miły **B.** fajny **C.** niemożliwy
7. Przepraszam, ale ta łyżka jest _____.
A. brudna **B.** tania **C.** świetna
8. Ta kawa jest za _____.
A. silna **B.** czysta **C.** mocna

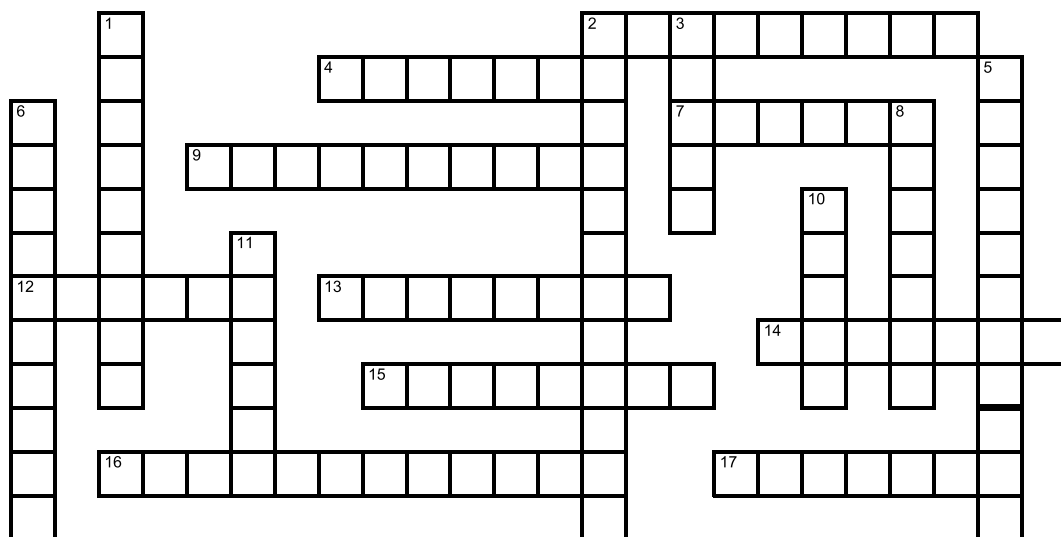
4 Complete the crossword.

Across:

2. antonim *otwarty*
4. na przykład: grecka, Cezar, owocowa
7. pracuje w restauracji
9. babcia i dziadek
12. na przykład: sernik lub szarlotka
13. Musisz mieć ten dokument, kiedy podróżujesz.
14. _____ muzyki, radia, podcastu
15. Banan jest żółty, a truskawka jest _____.
16. bliska koleżanka
17. nieładny

Down:

1. na przykład: sól, pieprz, kardamon, cynamon, oregano
2. _____ stolik w restauracji na piątek
3. antonim *suchy*
5. nie być punktualnie – _____
6. synonim *relaksować się*
8. mama i tata
10. W polskiej fladze są dwa kolory: czerwony i _____.
11. Mężczyzna, który ma żonę jest _____.



5 Translate the words below into English.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. napiwek – _____ | 11. lody – _____ |
| 2. kelner – _____ | 12. cukier – _____ |
| 3. krzesło – _____ | 13. zielony – _____ |
| 4. ciężki – _____ | 14. żółty – _____ |
| 5. ważny – _____ | 15. rodzeństwo – _____ |
| 6. bogaty – _____ | 16. córka – _____ |
| 7. chusteczki – _____ | 17. danie – _____ |
| 8. pieniądze – _____ | 18. majonez – _____ |
| 9. reklamówka – _____ | 19. ryba – _____ |
| 10. kiełbasa – _____ | 20. nazwisko – _____ |

6 Match the words to form common phrases.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. oglądać | A. nazwisko | 1. _____ |
| 2. zamówić | B. z widzenia | 2. _____ |
| 3. płacić | C. sklep | 3. _____ |
| 4. znać się | D. kawę | 4. _____ |
| 5. przeliterować | E. film | 5. _____ |
| 6. mieszkać | F. rachunek | 6. _____ |
| 7. zamykać | G. w centrum | 7. _____ |

7 Complete the translations by adding letters.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _ _ _ s _ _ _ – strawberry | 11. _ ó _ – ice |
| 2. _ _ n _ – wife | 12. _ i _ _ _ – interesting |
| 3. _ r _ _ – brother | 13. _ _ c _ _ _ – bill |
| 4. _ _ a _ _ _ _ d _ – driving licence | 14. _ z _ _ _ _ – garlic |
| 5. _ _ _ b _ _ _ _ – blue | 15. _ _ _ t _ – gold (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 6. _ r _ _ _ – expensive | 16. _ _ _ k _ _ _ _ – closed |
| 7. _ _ _ _ k _ _ _ – snack | 17. _ _ _ c _ _ – keys |
| 8. _ _ _ _ _ w _ – brown | 18. _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ ! – Enjoy your meal! |
| 9. _ s _ _ _ _ _ – book | 19. _ _ b _ _ _ – grandmother |
| 10. _ _ _ i _ _ – sugar | 20. _ _ _ w _ _ _ _ – surname |

8 Give opposites of the words below.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. mokry – _____ | 6. na miejscu – _____ |
| 2. długi – _____ | 7. łatwy – _____ |
| 3. razem – _____ | 8. szybki – _____ |
| 4. duży – _____ | 9. pełny – _____ |
| 5. zajęte – _____ | 10. bogaty – _____ |

9 Choose the correct translations of the expressions and sentences below.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. in my opinion | A. w moja opinia | B. moim zdaniem |
| 2. You're bored. | A. Jesteś nudny. | B. Jesteś znudzony. |

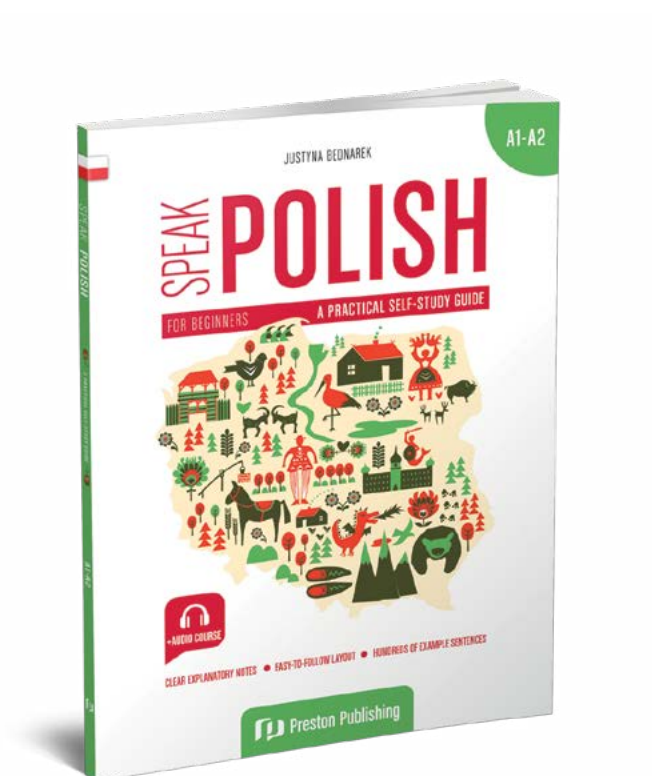
- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. I have a child. | |
| A. Mam dziecko. | B. Mam dzieci. |
| 4. siblings | |
| A. rodzeństwo | B. rodzice |
| 5. Thank you for your present. | |
| A. Dziękuję za prezent. | B. Dziękuję dla prezent. |
| 6. I'm sorry that your flight has been cancelled. | |
| A. Przepraszam, że twój lot jest odwołany. | B. Przykro mi, że twój lot jest odwołany. |
| 7. I don't think that she lives here. | |
| A. Myślę, że ona tutaj nie mieszka. | B. Myślę ona tutaj nie mieszka. |
| 8. Can you hear that? | |
| A. Czy możesz słyszeć to? | B. Słyszysz to? |
| 9. His wife is Anna. | |
| A. Jego żona jest Anna. | B. Jego żona ma na imię Anna. |

10 Say a few words on the given topics. Answer the questions.

1. Say a few words about yourself.
2. What do you usually have for breakfast, lunch/dinner, and supper?
3. What did you eat today and yesterday?
4. What fruit and vegetables do you like the most?
5. What types of drinks do you have most often?
6. What do you usually have on you when you leave your house, e.g. in your bag or pocket?
7. Name seven words or expressions that come to your mind when you think of a restaurant.
8. Say a few words about your family.
9. What colours of crayons are usually included in a set?

SPEAK**POLISH** PART 1

A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE FOR BEGINNERS



CLEAR EXPLANATORY NOTES

EASY-TO-FOLLOW LAYOUT

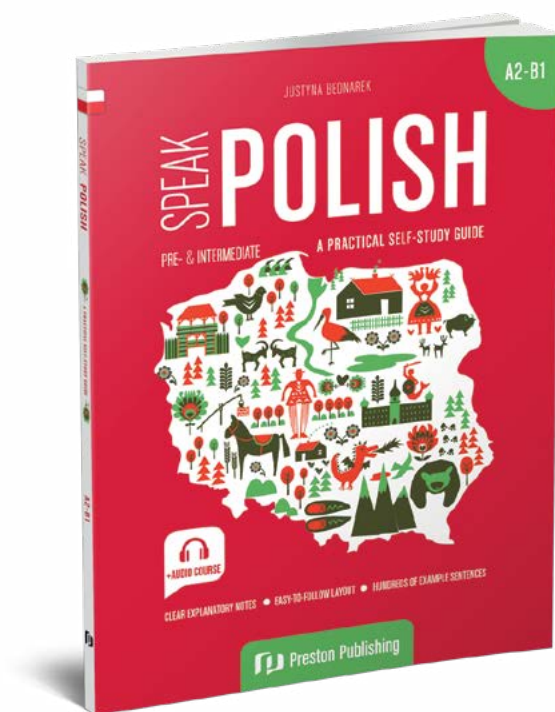
HUNDREDS OF SENTENCES

 **Preston Publishing**

www.prestonpublishing.pl

SPEAKPOLISH PART 2

A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE FOR PRE-INTERMEDIATE
AND INTERMEDIATE LEARNERS



CLEAR EXPLANATORY NOTES

EASY-TO-FOLLOW LAYOUT

HUNDREDS OF SENTENCES

 **Preston Publishing**

www.prestonpublishing.pl

A1-A2+

SPEAK POLISH

VOCABULARY

Do you want to develop your Polish vocabulary, but find it hard to study on a daily basis without context? Don't worry! With this tailor-made book you will expand your Polish lexicon in no time at all.

The course is intended for students at A1–A2+ levels. It contains 40 chapters divided by topic. Each of them consists of a **Polish-English glossary** and **practical English sentences** which are to be **translated into Polish**. The translations are provided on the right-hand side. The **explanatory notes** accompanying the sentences will provide you with practical information, e.g. on grammar, common phrases or mistakes made by learners.

With this book you will:

- memorise the most important **basic Polish vocabulary**
- start **forming full sentences** thanks to the "in translation" method
- get plenty of **language and grammar tips**
- thoroughly revise your knowledge by doing **revision tests**
- **practise your pronunciation** and **comprehension skills** with the Polish audio course
- learn a vast number of **phrases and expressions** that will boost your linguistic self-confidence.

This book is ideal for those of you who have only just embarked on their Polish language adventure and are seeking an effective study method. It will also come in handy for all the teachers of Polish as a foreign language who are searching for inspirational educational materials.

See our other books in the *Speak Polish* series
and order them online on www.prestonpublishing.pl



 **Preston Publishing**

www.prestonpublishing.pl

FOLLOW US

