

Proofreading: Michael Timberlake, Andrew Edwins,
Urszula Dobrowolska

Editing: Marcin Łągiewka

Layout & composition: Katarzyna Tużylak, Tomasz Kłosiński

Cover design: Milewidziane, Justyna Tarkowska

Cover illustration: Magdalena Bury

Voices: Patryk Bartoszewski, Konstancja Dangel

Recording: FoliaSound Studio, Warsaw

Preston Publishing

www.prestonpublishing.pl

ISBN: 978-83-64211-92-8

Published by: Preston School & Publishing

ul. Kolejowa 15/17

01-217 Warsaw

e-mail: biuro@prestonpublishing.pl

First published 2019 in Warsaw

Printed and bound in Poland by Technet sp. z o.o., Cracow, Poland

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Every effort has been made by the author and all the publishing team to present all the information in a reliable way. Should you notice anything requiring editing or should you have any comments or suggestions regarding the book, please let us know at biuro@prestonpublishing.pl.

Design, Concept & Layout Copyright © 2013-2019 Preston School & Publishing

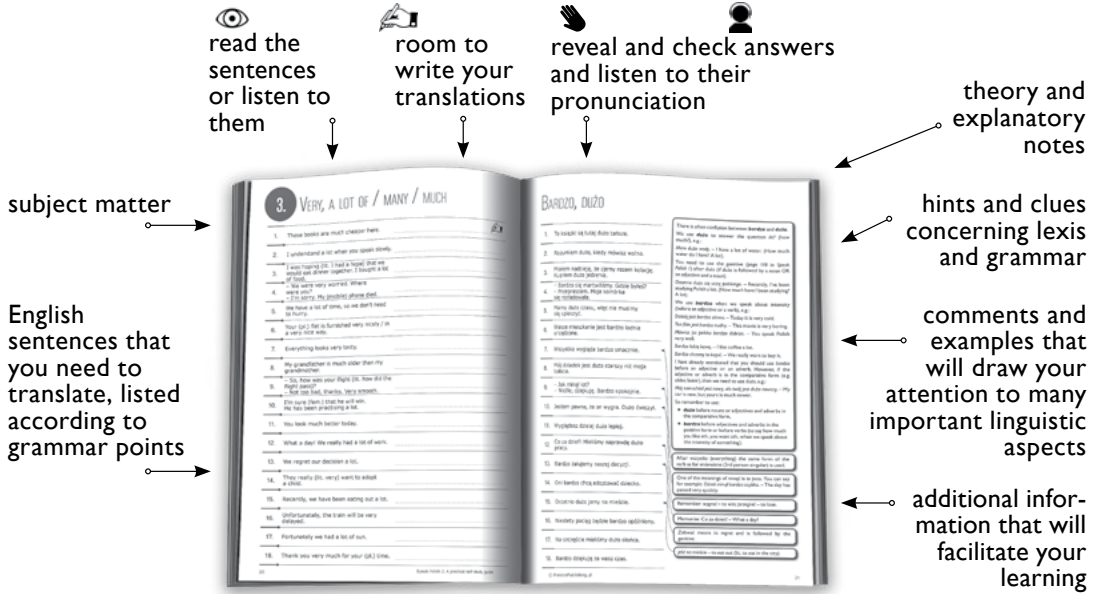
Copyright © 2019 Preston School & Publishing

Table of Contents

1	The conjunctions	12
	Spójniki	
2	The comparative and superlative of adverbs	16
	Stopień wyższy i najwyższy przysłówków	
3	Very, a lot of, many, much	20
	Bardzo, dużo	
4	Accusative, instrumental & genitive	22
	Biernik, narzędnik i dopełniacz	
5	Questions (instrumental, accusative, genitive)	26
	Pytania (narzędnik, biernik, dopełniacz)	
6	Numbers 200-1999	30
	Liczby 200-1999	
7	Locative 1	32
	Miejscownik 1	
8	Locative 2	38
	Miejscownik 2	
9	Months	42
	Miesiące	
10	In January, in February	44
	W styczniu, w lutym	
11	The ordinal numbers (first, second, etc.)	46
	Liczby porządkowe (pierwszy, drugi itd.)	
12	Review 1	48
	Powtórka 1	
13	In what year...?	52
	W którym roku...?	
14	The plural of masc.pers. nouns	56
	Liczba mnoga rzeczowników męskoosobowych	
15	The plural of masc.pers. adjectives	62
	Liczba mnoga przymiotników męskoosobowych	
16	Perfective and imperfective	66
	Aspekt niedokonany i dokonany	
17	Irregular verbs in the present tense	70
	Czasowniki nieregularne w czasie teraźniejszym	
18	Who, which	76
	Który, która, które, którzy	
19	Instrumental plural	78
	Narzędnik w liczbie mnogiej	
20	Nobody, anybody, nothing, anything	82
	Nikt, nic	

21	The compound future tense	86
	Czas przyszły złożony	
22	Verbs of motion with the prefix przy-	90
	Czasowniki ruchu z przedrostkiem przy-	
23	Impersonal modal verbs.	94
	Bezosobowe czasowniki modalne	
24	Review 2	98
	Powtórka 2	
25	Prepositions with motion verbs and the verb to be.	102
	Przyimki z czasownikami ruchu i z czasownikiem być	
26	The preposition for.	106
	Dla, za, na, po, do	
27	Accusative plural.	110
	Biernik w liczbie mnogiej	
28	Genitive plural.	114
	Dopełniacz w liczbie mnogiej	
29	Nouns without a singular or plural form	118
	Rzeczowniki bez liczby pojedynczej lub bez liczby mnogiej	
30	Dative I	122
	Celownik I	
31	Gerund (eating, sleeping, etc.)	126
	Rzeczowniki odczasownikowe (jedzenie, spanie itd.)	
32	Whose?	130
	Czyj? Czyja? Czyje? Czyi?	
33	Locative plural.	132
	Miejscownik w liczbie mnogiej	
34	The dative plural.	136
	Celownik w liczbie mnogiej	
35	Personal pronouns in the dative	138
	Zaimki osobowe w celowniku	
36	The question word Whose in different cases.	142
	Zaimek pytający Czyj z różnymi przypadkami	
37	How many? How much?	146
	Ile? Ilu?	
38	Irregular verbs in the past tense I	150
	Czasowniki nieregularne w czasie przeszłym I	
39	Irregular verbs in the past tense 2	154
	Czasowniki nieregularne w czasie przeszłym 2	
40	Review 3	158
	Powtórka 3	

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 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: *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), *malo* (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		
Adjective (e.g. big, black) or pronoun (e.g. my, your)	-ego	no change	-ą	no change
Noun (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.
Adjective (e.g. big, black) or pronoun (e.g. my, your)	-ym -im (after k, g)	-ą	-ym -im (after k, g)
Noun (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		
Adjective (e.g. big, black) or pronoun (e.g. my, your)	-ego	-ego	-ej	-ego
Noun (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 *pomędzy* (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
<i>ta</i>	<i>tę/tą</i> (only in spoken Polish)	<i>tą</i>

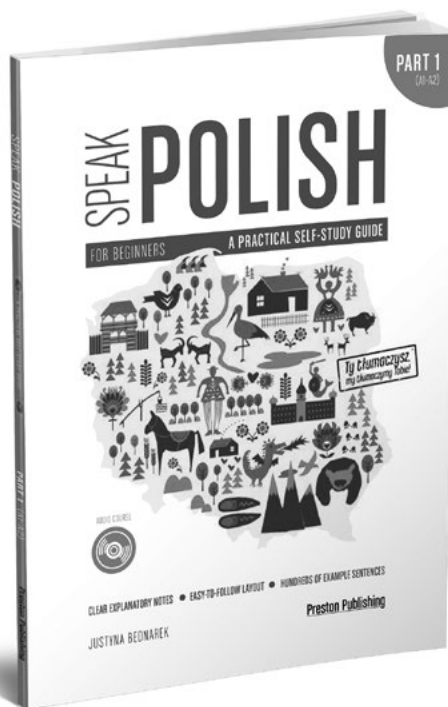
12. REVIEW 1



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 20th 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 74th 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.

SPEAK**POLISH** PART 1

A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE FOR BEGINNERS



CLEAR EXPLANATORY NOTES

EASY-TO-FOLLOW LAYOUT

HUNDREDS OF EXAMPLE SENTENCES

Preston Publishing

SPEAK POLISH

A PRACTICAL SELF-STUDY GUIDE

Do you want to speak Polish and understand what Polish people say? With this new way of practising the language you will have the chance to learn and communicate in Polish effectively.



The course starts with the concepts at pre-intermediate level and takes the student on a journey towards more advanced grammar. It contains lists of sentences sorted according to grammar points. The explanatory notes provided next to the sentences clearly present the theory and point out common mistakes made by learners.



In this book you will:

- find helpful language guidelines provided in English,
- learn important rules of Polish grammar,
- correct your mistakes on your own,
- practise useful Polish phrases that will facilitate everyday communication,
- improve your listening comprehension and your pronunciation along with the course in MP3 format.



This is an excellent book for those who are continuing their adventure with Polish at pre-intermediate and intermediate level, as well as for teachers of Polish as a foreign language who are looking for additional materials.



Preston Publishing

www.prestonpublishing.pl

