

SHORT LANGUAGE COURSE



Yes - Tak (Tahk)

No - Nie (Nyeh)

Hi/Bye - Cześć - (Cheshch)

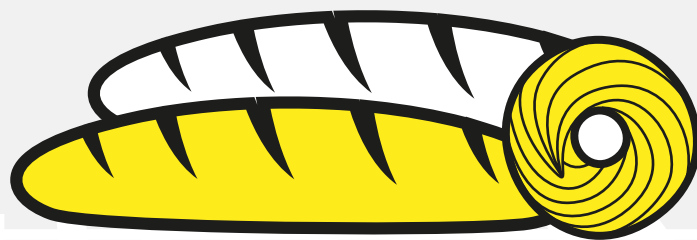
Good day - Dzień dobry (Jen doh-bri)

Good evening - Dobry wieczór (Doh-bri vyeah-choor)

Good night - Dobranoc (doh-brah-noats)

Thank you - Dziękuję (Jen-koo-yeh)

Excuse me/Sorry - Przepraszam (Psheh-prasham)



Do you speak English? - Czy mówisz po angielsku? (Che moo-veesh po an-gyel-skoo)

Airport - Lotnisko (Lot-nees-ko)

Train station - Dworzec PKP (Dvoar-jets Peh Kah Peh)

One ticket to... - Jeden bilet do (Yeh-den bee-let doh)

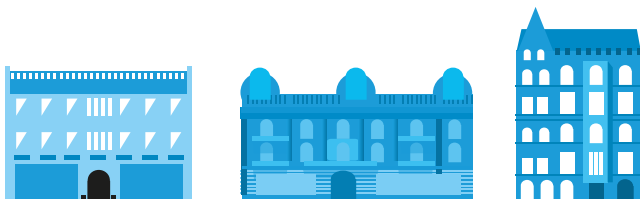


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LODZ GREETES OTHER CITIES IN POLAND

HOW OLD IS LODZ?

It's oold. Lodz was granted the city rights in 1423. In 2023 Lodz will be 600 yeras old.



WHY FOUR CULTURES?

Lodz was multicultural city at the turn of 19th and 20th century. Here coexist representatives of four cultures: polish, jewish, german and russian. The city was developing rapidly and became the centre of textile industry in Europe.

Do you fancy a kosher cuisine?

You can try it in 18 Pomorksa Street and 6 Sierpnia Street.

HUGE TEXTILE FACTORIES IN ONE CITY

Huge textile factories from the 19th and 20th century still form todays landscape of Lodz. Manufaktura is former factory of Izrael Poznanski. Priest Mill District (Księży Młyn), Museum of Cinematography and lofts in Tymienieckiego Street are former empire of Karol Scheibler.

It is worth visiting Cinematography Museum. The collection of the museum includes the fotoplastikon, a giant drum-like contraption popular in the early 20th century for showing 3D films.

