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Romanian

Survival Phrases



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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #1

Riding the subway in Bucharest

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- 4 Cultural Insight

1

ROMANIAN

1. Un bilet vă rog.
2. Mă scuzați, care linie duce la Unirea Shopping Center?
3. Linia M1 duce la Unirea Shopping Center.

ENGLISH

1. A ticket, please.
2. Excuse me, which line goes to Unirea shopping center?
3. Line M1 goes to Unirea Shopping Center.

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
bilet	ticket	noun
linie	line	noun
a duce	to go	verb
metrou	subway	noun
care	which	pronoun, conjunction, adjective, interrogative pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Câte bilete doriți?</p> <p>"How many tickets do you want?"</p>	<p>Cât costă un bilet?</p> <p>"How much does a ticket cost?"</p>
<p>Care linie duce la Piața Unirii?</p> <p>"Which line goes to Piața Unirii?"</p>	<p>Linia aceasta duce la aeroport?</p> <p>"This line goes to the airport?"</p>
<p>Mă scuzați, aceasta este stația de metrou?</p> <p>"Excuse me, is this the subway station?"</p>	<p>Care linie este M1?</p> <p>"Which line is M1?"</p>
<p>Pe care o să o mănânci?</p> <p>"Which one are you going to eat?"</p>	<p>Care este parola?</p> <p>"Which is the password?"</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is about Asking Which Subway Line to Take

The only city in Romania that has a subway is Bucharest. Riding the subway (called **metrou** in Romanian) is one of the best ways to reach the most important parts of the capital.

Now let's get ourselves a subway ticket. You may remember from our previous lessons that the way to ask for a ticket is:

Un bilet vă rog.

Our location in this lesson is Bucharest. Imagine you're going from Piața Victoriei to Piața Unirii (the center of the city where the Unirea Shopping Center is located). You want to know what line will take you there. You can find out by asking, "Excuse me, which line goes to Unirea Shopping Center?"

Mă scuzați, care linie duce la Unirea Shopping Center?

Let's break that down:

1. *Mă scuzați.* - "Excuse me"
2. *care* translated as "which"
3. *linie* means "line"
4. *duce* , is the present form of the verb "to go"
5. *la Unirea Shopping Center* means "at Unirea Shopping Center".

All together, *Mă scuzați, care linie duce la Unirea Shopping Center?*

Here's a possible answer. "Line M1 goes to Unirea Shopping Center."

Linia M1 duce la Unirea Shopping Center.

Let's break that sentence down:

1. *linia*, means "the line"
2. *M1* is the name of the line

The whole sentence is: *Linia M1 duce la Unirea Shopping Center.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Currently there are 4 subway lines in Bucharest — M1, M2, M3, and M4, and another two, M5 and M6, are under construction. When you're in Bucharest it's good to have the map of the lines and stations. That way it'll be easier to know where you're going. Subways usually operate until 11.30 pm.

Quick Tip #2

One more important thing. In Bucharest, there are a lot of people who aren't from the city. Just like you, they may know nothing about Bucharest, but because they don't like to say "I'm not from here" or "I don't know", they may give you wrong information. Don't worry too much about it. Ask 3 or 4 people and compare the

answers. Also, if possible, make sure you have a travel guide with you!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #2

Riding the Train

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ROMANIAN

1. Un bilet până la Iași vă rog.
2. Două bilete până la Iași vă rog.
3. Un bilet la clasa întâi vă rog.
4. Un bilet la clasa întâi, până la Iași, vă rog.
5. Un bilet la clasa a doua vă rog.
6. Un bilet la cușetă vă rog.
7. La ce clasă?

ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Iași, please
2. Two train tickets to Iasi, please,
3. One First Class ticket please.
4. A first class ticket to Iasi, please.
5. A second class ticket please.
6. A sleeper ticket please.
7. For what class?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
clasa	class	noun
întâi	first	numeral
a doua	second	numeral
tren	train	noun
pâna la	until, to the	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Nu avem bilete la clasa a doua.</p> <p>"We don't have Second Class tickets."</p>	<p>Nu vreau bilet la clasa întâi.</p> <p>"I don't want a First Class ticket."</p>
<p>Trei bilete la clasa a doua, vă rog.</p> <p>"Three Second Class tickets, please. "</p>	<p>Merg până la București cu trenul.</p> <p>"I'm going to Bucharest by train."</p>
<p>De data aceasta în loc să merg cu avionul voi folosi trenul.</p> <p>"This time instead of airplane I will use the train."</p>	<p>Un bilet până la aeroport, vă rog.</p> <p>"A ticket to the airport, please."</p>
<p>Un bilet pana la Brașov, vă rog.</p> <p>"A ticket to Brasov, please."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Traveling by Train

In Romania, a comfortable way to travel over long distances is to take a train, in Romanian called *tren*. Trains are convenient and often cheaper than coaches. In today's lesson, we'll learn how to purchase train tickets.

You'll need to ask for *tren* tickets at a ticket office. The phrase will sound something like this:

Un bilet până la, then you add the destination and then ***vă rog***.

Let's say you want to go to Iași.

"One ticket to Iași, please" in Romanian that is

Un bilet până la Iași vă rog.

If you aren't traveling on your own, you'll obviously need to ask for two tickets or more.

"Two train tickets to Iasi, please," is

Două bilete până la Iași vă rog.

As you can see, instead of *bilet* we say the plural *bilete*.

In the case you want to buy three tickets, use *bilete* and add *trei* in front of the word.

Trei bilete până la Iași vă rog.

Normally, when you just ask for a train ticket, you'll get a second class one. So now we'll teach you how to explain which type of ticket you want to buy.

For a First Class ticket say,

Un bilet la clasa întâi vă rog. which means "One First Class ticket please."

La clasa întâi is translated as "to first class"

1. *La* means "at"
2. *Clasa* means "the class"
3. Last we have *întâi*, translated as "first".

If you want to add your destination, in this case Iasi, your phrase will sound like this:

Un bilet la clasa întâi, până la Iași, vă rog.

If you only need a second class ticket, all you have to do is to replace *la clasa întâi* with *la clasa a doua*. So "One second class ticket please" will sound like this:

Un bilet la clasa a doua vă rog.

La clasa a doua means "to second class"

1. *La* is translated as "at" or "to"
2. *Clasa* means "the class"
3. *a doua* means "the second".

Let's see both phrases one more time.

Un bilet la clasa întâi vă rog.

Un bilet la clasa a doua vă rog.

There might be cases when you're asked: "For what class?" In Romanian, that's ***La ce clasă?***

In this sentence *ce* means "what".

In this case your answer will be shorter.

- ***La clasa întâi*** if first class is what you want and
- ***La clasa a doua*** for a second class ticket

Your trip might be a long one, possibly overnight! In this case your best bet is purchasing a "sleeper ticket."

In Romanian that is

Un bilet la cușetă vă rog.

1. *un bilet* means "one ticket" or "a ticket"
2. *La* means "at" or "to"
3. *Cușetă* is translated as "berth"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Trains are the most comfortable way to travel in Romania. They also allow you to see the landscapes, which makes your trip more pleasant.

You can buy train tickets from the ticket office or from the conductor on the train. For private train companies, tickets are only purchased on the train. Private trains are cheaper than public trains, and no information about them will be given at the railway station's information desk.

Private trains are usually red and they have the letters TFC written on them. State trains are usually blue and they have the inscription CFR.

Quick Tip #2

You can find information about CFR trains here: <http://www.cfrcalatori.ro/> and information about private trains schedule is on this website: <http://www.transferoviarcalatori.ro/mersul-trenurilor.html>

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #3

Taking a Taxi in Romania

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ROMANIAN

1. Da spuneți vă rog.
2. Un taxi la hotel Belvedere vă rog.
3. Unde mergeți?
4. La restaurantul VIA.
5. O Dacia Logan în trei minute așteptați vă rog.
6. Cât face?

ENGLISH

1. How may I help you?
2. A taxi to the hotel Belvedere, please.
3. Where do you want to go?
4. To the restaurant VIA.
5. A Dacia Logan will come in three minutes, please wait.
6. How much is it?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
cât face	how much (makes)	expression

a spune	to tell	verb
a merge	to go	verb
a aștepta	to wait	verb
restaurant	restaurant	noun
unde	where	conjunction, adverb
minut	minute	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Cât face de la aeroport până la hotel?</p> <p>"How much is it from the airport to the hotel?"</p>	<p>Vă rog spuneți cum vă numiți.</p> <p>"Please tell me your name"</p>
<p>Da, spuneți cât face.</p> <p>"Yes, tell me how much it is."</p>	<p>Trenul merge până la București.</p> <p>"The train goes to Bucharest."</p>
<p>Merg la aeroport cu taxiul.</p> <p>"I'm going to the airport by taxi."</p>	<p>Am mers la spitalul veterinar.</p> <p>"I went to the veterinary hospital."</p>
<p>Poți să mai aștepți factura câteva zile în plus? Aproape că am terminat-o.</p> <p>"Can you wait for your invoice a couple of days more? I have it almost ready."</p>	<p>Urăsc să te aștept ore întregi!</p> <p>"I hate waiting for you for hours"!</p>
<p>Așteptați un minut vă rog.</p> <p>"Please, wait a minute."</p>	<p>Restaurantul meu favorit este Subway.</p> <p>"My favorite restaurant is Subway".</p>

<p>Nu merg la restaurant.</p> <p>"I'm not going to the restaurant."</p>	<p>Atmosfera restaurantului a atras mulți clienți în ultima vreme.</p> <p>The atmosphere of the restaurant has drawn a lot of customers lately.</p>
<p>Unde mergi mâine seară?</p> <p>"Where are you going tomorrow night"?</p>	<p>Unde este stația de tren?</p> <p>"Where is the train station?"</p>
<p>Unde este hotelul Belvedere?</p> <p>"Where is Belvedere hotel?"</p>	<p>Unde este cămașa mea roșie?</p> <p>"Where is my red shirt?"</p>
<p>Unde este toaleta?</p> <p>"Where is the toilet?"</p>	<p>Lasă-mă un minut, te rog.</p> <p>"Give me a minute, please".</p>
<p>Am așteptat trei minute.</p> <p>"I waited three minutes."</p>	<p>Vă rog așteptați câteva minute, apoi apăsați butonul.</p> <p>"Please wait a few minutes, then push the button."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Taking a Taxi

In this lesson you'll learn how to get to places by taxi. Imagine you're in Cluj. You want to go to VIA, one of the best restaurants around. You're staying at Hotel Belvedere. You call the taxi company, and the person who answers says "How may I help you?" In Romanian, this is:

Da spuneți vă rog.

Let's break it down:

1. *da* means "yes"
2. *spuneți*, is literally translated as "tell"
3. *vă rog* - "please"

Da, spuneți vă rog. Literally, this translates to "Yes, please tell."

Answer back by saying that you want a taxi, and giving your location. Say **Un taxi la** then say your location, and add *vă rog* at the end.

In our case the phrase will sound like this:

Un taxi la hotel Belvedere vă rog.

1. *Un taxi* means "a taxi"
2. *La hotel Belvedere* is literally translated as "at hotel Belvedere"

In English the whole sentence will be translated as "A taxi to the hotel Belvedere please."

The person on the phone will then ask you where you want to go. That will sound like this: ***Unde mergeți?***

You would answer:

La and after that the name of the place you want to go to. In our case, it would be -

La restaurantul VIA.

Next the person will tell you the amount of time you have to wait and sometimes the type of car. It'll be something similar to this:

O Dacia Logan în trei minute, așteptați vă rog.

1. *o Dacia Logan* is the type of the car, "a Dacia Logan"
2. *În trei minute*, is literally translated as "in three minutes"
3. *așteptați* which is the present form of the verb that means "to wait"
4. And last we have the always present *vă rog*.

The general meaning is "A Dacia Logan will come in three minutes, please wait."

You'll go out, see your taxi, greet the driver and tell them the address. At the end of the drive you'll need to ask how much you have to pay. In Romanian that sounds like this:

Cât face?

Let's break it down:

1. *cât*, means "how much"
2. *face* is the present form of the verb that means "to make"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Taxis in Romania are usually yellow, but sometimes you can see some yellow and red ones also. On the top they have illuminated signs that say "TAXI". The taxi is either called to an address, or people can go to a parked one. When you see a person getting out of the taxi and paying for it, you'll know the taxi is empty and you can take it.

Quick Tip #2

Fares in Romania aren't so expensive compared to other European countries. In Bucharest prices are between 1.5 lei/km and 3.5 lei/km. And just like everywhere else, the fares go up at night. Drivers don't expect a tip, but make sure you have lei with you! In the case you choose to pay in euros or dollars, drivers may not give you any change.

Quick Tip #3

Here are some other locations where you may need to go:

La aeroport vă rog. "To the airport, please"

La gară vă rog. "To the railway station, please"

La autogară vă rog. "To the bus station, please"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #4 Where Can I Find This in Romanian?

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ROMANIAN

1. Unde găsesc (blank)?
2. Unde găsesc bilete de autobuz?
3. Unde găsesc apa?
4. Unde este (blank)?
5. Unde este stația de metrou?
6. Unde este cinematograful?

ENGLISH

1. Where do I find (blank) ?
2. Where do I find bus tickets?
3. Where do I find water?
4. Where is (blank)?
5. Where is the subway station?
6. Where is the movie theater?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
a găsi	to find	verb

apă	water	noun
stație	station	noun
cinematograf	movie theater	noun
telefon	phone	noun
farmacie	pharmacy	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ai găsit modalitatea în care poți să ajungi la academie?</p> <p>"Were you able to find your way to the academy?"</p>	<p>Am găsit biletul de metrou.</p> <p>"I found the subway ticket."</p>
<p>Doriți să comandați apă?</p> <p>"Do you want to order water?"</p>	<p>Apă, vă rog.</p> <p>"Water please."</p>
<p>Nu găsesc stația de tren.</p> <p>"I can't find the train station."</p>	<p>Merg până la cinematograf cu taxiul.</p> <p>"I'm going to the movie theater by taxi."</p>
<p>Unde este un telefon?</p> <p>"Where is a phone?"</p>	<p>El și-a pierdut telefonul în drum spre casă.</p> <p>"He lost his phone on his way home."</p>
<p>Unde găsesc farmacia?</p> <p>"Where do I find the pharmacy?"</p>	<p>Pentru acest medicament tu trebuie să mergi la farmacie.</p> <p>"For this medicine you must go to the pharmacy."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking Where to Find Something

Have you ever been in a city you didn't know at all, desperately searching for something you couldn't find? In this lesson we'll introduce you to phrases that will help you track down whatever you need.

"Where do I find (blank) ?" in Romanian is

Unde găsesc (blank)?

Let's break it down:

1. *unde*, means "where"
2. *găsesc*, a form of the verb translated in English as "to find"

Then you add the item or place you're looking for.

Let's look for some things you might need to find when traveling abroad. Imagine you're walking around in Bucharest and you need a bus ticket. In this case all you have to do is add the item you're searching for after *Unde găsesc*.

"Where can I find bus tickets?" in Romanian is

Unde găsesc bilete de autobuz?

Bilete is the plural form of *bilet* and means tickets.

What if you're in a supermarket and you can't find the water. In that case ask:

Unde găsesc apa? "Where do I find the water?"

The word *apa* means "water."

With this structure, you can find anything you're looking for!

Another phrase that will be helpful is: ***Unde este?*** translated as "Where is?".

Use this phrase when asking for the things you're looking for and also for finding a location.

Imagine you're looking for the subway station. "Where is the subway station?" would be ***Unde este stația de metrou?***

Let's break it down:

1. *unde* means "where."

2. *este* is a form of the verb which means "to be"
3. *stația* means "the station"
4. *de metrou*, literally translated as "of subway"

The whole phrase means

"Where is the subway station?"

Unde este stația de metrou?

To ask about something else, just replace *stația de metrou* with the item you're looking for, and people will understand you perfectly. For example let's ask

"Where is the movie theater?"

Unde este cinematograful?

The word *cinematograful* means "the movie theater", or "cinema."

Replace the word *cinematograful* with any other location and simple little question will definitely help you find what you want.

Lastly, remember that you can add the phrase for "excuse me", *mă scuzați*, before the question to make it more polite:

"Excuse me, where is the cinema?"

Mă scuzați unde găsesc cinematograful?

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Here are some other things you might be looking for:

1. supermarketul "the supermarket"
2. oficiul poștal "the post office"
3. spitalul "the hospital"
4. farmacia "the pharmacy"

Quick Tip #2

You can ask information from random people at anytime. In small cities you'll probably get the information very easy. In big cities like Bucharest, Cluj or Iași it's always best to enter a shop or cafe and ask the workers there.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #5

Where Can I Find This Place in Romanian?

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ROMANIAN

1. Este un spital în apropiere?
2. Este un bancomat în apropiere?

ENGLISH

1. Is there a hospital near here?
2. Is there an ATM near here?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
spital	hospital	noun
în apropiere	near here, around	expression
bancomat	ATM	noun
a schimba	to exchange	verb
casă de schimb valutar	exchange office	expression
este	is	verb
un	a / an	article

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>După ce am stat în spital la terapie intensivă timp de o lună, apreciez totul mai mult.</p> <p>"After being in the hospital's Intensive Care Unit for one month, I appreciate everything more."</p>	<p>Metroul merge până la spital.</p> <p>"The subway goes to the hospital."</p>
<p>Restaurantul Via este în apropiere.</p> <p>"Via Restaurant is near here."</p>	<p>Care este parola pentru ATM?</p> <p>"Which is the password for the ATM?"</p>
<p>Schimb 10 euro.</p> <p>"I exchange 10 euros."</p>	<p>Am găsit o casă de schimb valutar în apropiere,</p> <p>"I found an exchange office near here."</p>
<p>Acesta este hotelul Belvedere.</p> <p>"This is Belvedere Hotel."</p>	<p>El a găsit un euro.</p> <p>"He found a euro."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking if Something is Nearby

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to another useful phrase to find a place. This lesson's phrase is "Is there a (place) near here?"

First, we need a place. Let's use the word *spital*, which means "hospital"

In Romanian, "Is there a hospital near here?" is

Este un spital în apropiere?

Let's break it down:

1. *este* , can be translated in English as "there is"

2. *un spital* - "a hospital"
3. *in apropiere*, these two words together mean "around" or "near here"

All together, we have

Este un spital în apropiere?

Don't forget to add the polite expression *mă scuzați*, meaning excuse me, at the beginning.

Replace the word *un spital* with any other word and your question will still be perfect.

Imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account.

In Romanian, "Is there an ATM near here?" is

Este un bancomat în apropiere?

The only word that changes is the thing you're looking for, in this case *bancomat*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

It's easy to spot Romanian pharmacies by the green cross that is lit up 24/7. Pharmacists are usually fine diagnosticians. They can help you with many medical problems and are your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in Romania.

Quick Tip #2

The most common way of exchanging money in Romania is by going to a *Casă de schimb valutar* ("exchange office").

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #6

Asking Directions in Romanian

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ROMANIAN

1. Mergeți înainte.
2. Mergi înainte.
3. O luați la stânga.
4. O iei la stânga
5. O luați la dreapta.
6. O iei la dreapta
7. La semafor o luați la dreapta.
8. La semafor o iei la dreapta.
9. Prima intersecție la dreapta.
10. La stânga.
11. La dreapta.

ENGLISH

1. go straight (polite)
2. Go straight (casual)
3. Take a left. (polite)

CONT'D OVER

4. Take a left. (casual)
5. Take a right. (polite)
6. Take a right. (casual)
7. Turn right at the traffic light. (formal)
8. Turn right at the traffic light. (casual)
9. First intersection on the right.
10. On the left.
11. On the right.

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
semafor	traffic light	noun
intersecție	intersection	noun
nord	north	noun
sud	south	noun
vest	west	noun
înainte	in front	adverb
stânga	left	adverb
dreapta	right	adverb
a merge	to go	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ai așteptat la semafor. "You waited at the traffic light."	Nu așteptați la intersecție. "Don't wait at the intersection."
Spitalul este la nord. "The hospital is to the north."	Cinematograful este la sud. "The movie theater is to the south."
Farmacia este la vest. "The pharmacy is to the west."	Vă rog să o luați înainte. "Please go straight."
Nu merge la stânga. "Don't go to the left."	O iei la dreapta până la metrou. "Take a right until the subway."
Trenul merge până la București. "The train goes to Bucharest."	Merg la aeroport cu taxiul. "I'm going to the airport by taxi."
Am mers la spitalul veterinar. "I went to the veterinary hospital."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Directions

In this lesson we'll introduce the directions that will help you to find the place you're looking for. Previously, we introduced the phrases "Is there a (place) near here?" and "Where is ...(something)?" But, we still haven't addressed how to decipher the answer. This time we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us. And we'll go over basic directions. First, we have "go straight."

In Romanian, "go straight" is

Mergi înainte.

Let's break it down:

1. *mergi*, is a form of the verb meaning "to go"
2. *înainte* can be translated as "in front"

If you want to make the phrase sound more polite, especially when speaking with someone who is older than you, you must conjugate the verb in the second person plural. You can say:

Mergeți înainte.

Here's how to tell someone to take a left.

O iei la stânga.

1. *o iei*, is translated as "take"
2. *la stânga* mean "to the left"

As you already know, when using the conjugation for the second person plural verb, we create the polite form. So, for a formal sentence we'll conjugate the verb "to take" to make:

O luați la stânga.

The opposite, "take a right," in Romanian is

O iei la dreapta.

- *la dreapta* means "to the right."

And the polite form of this phrase is:

O luați la dreapta.

In real life, of course, you'll need to know where to turn left or right.

Here's "Turn right at the traffic light":

La semafor o luați la dreapta.

- *Semafor* means "traffic light." In our sentence we have *la semafor*, which is translated as "at the traffic light"

Then we have *o luați la dreapta*, which we know means "turn right" in the polite form.

We also can use the informal version of "turn right" that we learned before.

La semafor o iei la dreapta.

Another way of explaining directions can be: "first intersection on the right". In Romanian that is:

Prima intersecție la dreapta.

1. In this expression, *prima* means "first"
2. *intersecție* means "intersection"

Here's how to say "on the right": ***La dreapta.***

And "on the left" is: ***La stânga.***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

It's always useful to ask directions, but you may feel safer if you have a map. Go to a news stand and ask *Aveți o hartă?* ("Do you have a map?"). That way you'll be 100 % sure that you won't get lost!

Quick Tip #2

We learned how to say right and left in Romanian, but knowing the cardinal directions is also very useful.

1. nord "north"
2. est "east"
3. sud "south"
4. vest "west"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #7

Can You Take My Picture in Romanian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

7

ROMANIAN

1. Puteți să ne faceți o poză, vă rog?
2. Poți să ne faci o poză?
3. Puteți să îmi faceți o poză vă rog?
4. Poți să îmi faci o poză?

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture, please?(formal)
2. Can you take our picture? (informal)
3. Can you take my picture, please?(formal)
4. Can you take my picture? (informal)

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
să ne faceți	to make us (formal)	expression
să îmi faci	to make me(informal)	expression
poză	picture	noun
a putea	to be able to / can	verb
ne	us	pronoun
îmi	I	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Puteți să ne faceți o rezervare?</p> <p>"Can you make us a reservation?"</p>	<p>Te rog să îmi faci o pizza cu brânză.</p> <p>"Please make me a pizza with cheese."</p>
<p>Cât costă o poză cu hotelul Ritz?</p> <p>"How much is a picture with Ritz Hotel?"</p>	<p>Pot să comand ceva?</p> <p>"Can I order something?"</p>
<p>Nu ne așteptați.</p> <p>Don't wait for us.</p>	<p>Îmi pare rău.</p> <p>"I am sorry."</p>
<p>Îmi cer scuze</p> <p>"I am sorry."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking to Take Pictures

In this lesson we'll introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card.

Let's imagine first that you want to take a picture with your friends. The question to ask is "Can you take our picture, please?" In Romanian that is:

Puteți să ne faceți o poză, vă rog?

Let's break it down:

1. *puteți*, is the present form of the verb that means "to be able to"
2. *să ne faceți*, can be translated in Romanian as "to make us"
3. *o poză* which means "a picture"

4. And as usual at the end we have *vă rog*

All together, that's *Puteți să ne faceți o poză vă rog?*

The phrase we just learned is formal, let's see how the informal version sounds:

Poți să ne faci o poză? "Can you take our picture?"

If you're on your own and want to ask someone to take your picture, you can ask:

Puteți să îmi faceți o poză vă rog?

In this sentence,

- *să îmi faceți* is translated as "to make me"

If there's no need to be polite, say ***Poți să îmi faci o poză?*** This is the informal version of our previous question.

As you already may have realized, the only change we made was to replace the word *ne* with *îmi* and our question changed from the plural to the singular.

- *Ne* is a form of the pronoun "us", and *îmi* is a form of the pronoun "I"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

It's always polite to ask for permission before taking someone else's photo, just like in every country. Also, if you ask someone to take your picture, say *mă scuzați* in the beginning. I'm sure you remember this word means "Excuse me."

Quick Tip #2

You can get cameras and digital equipment pretty much everywhere in Romania. Try to be prepared and don't let the battery die on you! Remember that Romania has round pins for the plugs and uses 220 volts.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #8 May I Take Your Picture? in Romanian

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

8

ROMANIAN

1. Mă scuzați, pot să vă fac o poză, vă rog?
2. Pot să îți fac o poză?
3. Pot să fac poze aici?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, can I take your picture, please?(formal)
2. Can I take your picture? (informal)
3. Can I take pictures here?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
pot	I can	verb
să fac	able to make (first person)	verb
să vă fac	to make you (formal)	expression
să îți fac	to make you (informal)	expression
aici	here	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Pot să vorbesc chineză. "I can speak Chinese."</p>	<p>Știu să fac poze alb-negru. "I'm able to make / I know how to make black and white pictures."</p>
<p>Nu vreau să vă fac o reducere. "I don't want to make you a discount."</p>	<p>Nu vreau să îți fac probleme. "I don't want to make you problems."</p>
<p>Aici este stația de metrou. "Here is the subway station."</p>	<p>Aici poți să găsești tot ce ai visat. "Here you can find everything you dreamed of."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking Permission to Take Pictures

In the last lesson we learned how to ask someone to take your picture:

Puteți să îmi faceți o poză?

But what can you do if you want to take someone else's picture? Sometimes with people that you don't know, this request can be bothersome. That's why you must be as nice as you can. "Excuse me, can I take your picture, please?" in Romanian is

Mă scuzați, pot să vă fac o poză, vă rog?

Let's break it down:

1. *Mă scuzați* - "excuse me"
2. *pot* is a form of the verb that means "to be able to"
3. *să vă fac*, which means "to make you"

4. *o poză*, which means "one picture" or "a picture"
5. *vă rog* - "please"

Altogether, we have *Mă scuzați, pot să vă fac o poză, vă rog?*

In situations that don't call for politeness, such as if you're asking to take a young person's photo, you can ask

Pot să îți fac o poză?

- The only thing we changed here was the word *îți*, which is the singular "you." We changed it to *Să îți fac*.

Other situations where you'll need permission to take pictures are when you are at museums, art galleries, churches, and shops.

"Can I take pictures in here?" in Romanian is ***Pot să fac poze aici?***

Let's break it down:

1. *pot să fac* is translated as "I am able to make"
2. *poze*, is the plural form of the word *poză* meaning "picture"
3. *aici* means "here"

So the whole question is *Pot să fac poze aici?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Romania has many great places to visit. The biggest European river, the Danube, and the Delta are great tourist destinations. There are also fortresses and castles, among them the famous Bran Castle, world renowned as "Dracula's Castle". Other tourist attractions include the medieval cities, like Brașov, Sibiu, Sighișoara, Timișoara, the painted monasteries of Bucovina, Transfăgărășan Road, and the Merry Cemetery situated in Săpânța.

Quick Tip #2

When visiting a monastery or a church, ask the monks or the nuns if you're allowed to take pictures. Feel free to walk inside and do your best to speak with a low voice. You should pay attention to your clothes though. Don't wear short pants, short skirts or low-necked dresses.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #9

How Do You Say This and That in Romanian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

9

ROMANIAN

1. Cum se spune la "wine" în română?
2. Cum se spune la acesta în română?
3. Cum se spune la aceasta în română?
4. Cum se spune la acela în română?
5. Cum se spune la aceea în română?
6. Cum se spune "Happy birthday" în română?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say "wine" in Romanian?
2. How do you say this in Romanian? (masculine)
3. How do you say this in Romanian? (feminine)
4. How do you say that in Romanian? (masculine)
5. How do you say that? (feminine)
6. How do you say "Happy birthday" in Romanian?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
acela	that (masculine form)	pronoun

aceea	that (feminine form)	pronoun
cum	how	adverb
a spune	to say	verb
la	at / to	preposition
la mulți ani	happy birthday	expression
română	Romanian	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Acela este un bilet de tren. "That is a train ticket."</p>	<p>Acea este toaleta femeilor. "That is the lady's room."</p>
<p>Cum a fost mâncarea la restaurantul japonez? "How was the food at the Japanese restaurant?"</p>	<p>Cum scrii asta? "How do you write this?"</p>
<p>Cum a fost ziua ta? "How was your day?"</p>	<p>Cum te numești? "What is your name?"</p>
<p>Cum sunt? "How are they?"</p>	<p>Spune-mi cum să folosesc telecomanda. "Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>
<p>Cum se spune "rock and roll" în română? "How do you say "rock and roll" in Romanian?"</p>	<p>Spuneți, vă rog. "Tell (me) please."</p>
<p>Acest autobuz merge până la Timișoara. "This bus goes to Timisoara."</p>	<p>Un bilet până la Iași, vă rog. "A ticket to Iasi, please."</p>

<p>La mulți ani mamă! "Happy birthday mom!"</p>	<p>El vorbește română foarte bine. "He speaks Romanian very well."</p>
<p>Prietenul meu vorbește româna foarte bine. "My friend speaks Romanian very well."</p>	<p>Înțeleg româna. "(I) understand Romanian."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking How to Say Something in Romanian

In this lesson, we'll learn a question that will help improve your Romanian vocabulary without having to carry a dictionary around - "How do you say [something] in Romanian?"

The question "How do you say 'wine' in Romanian?" is

Cum se spune la "wine" în română?

Let's break it down:

1. *cum* means, "how"
2. *se spune*, is a verb translated in English as "to say"
3. *la* means "at" or "to"
4. After *la* we have the word in English, "wine" in this case
5. at the end of the question there is *în română* translated as "in Romanian"

All together, we have *Cum se spune la "wine" în română?*

Literally, this means, "How to say to 'wine' in Romanian?"

Remember that we already covered the word "wine" in our previous lessons; in

Romanian, wine is *vin*.

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Romanian?"

In Romanian, "this" is *acesta*.

So in Romanian "How do you say this in Romanian?" is

Cum se spune la acesta în română?

The structure is exactly the same as the previous sentence, except that instead of "wine" we have the word *acesta*, which is the masculine form of "this" in Romanian.

When asking this question you can point at something specific that you're curious about.

If the object you're pointing to is a feminine noun, *acesta* would need to be replaced with *aceasta*, the feminine word for "this". The phrase will thus change slightly.

Cum se spune la aceasta în română?

To ask, "How do you say that in Romanian?" simply substitute the word *acesta* with *acelela* meaning "that".

The phrase will sound like this:

Cum se spune la acelela în română?

- *Acelela* is the masculine form for "that" in Romanian. The feminine is *aceea*.

Our question will sound like this:

Cum se spune la aceea în română?

Let's say you're invited to a birthday, in which case you need to know how to say "Happy birthday" in Romanian. The question sounds this way:

Cum se spune Happy birthday în română?

"How do you say happy birthday in Romanian?"

1. The first word *Cum* means "how"
2. Then you have *se spune*, which is translated as "to say"

3. Next we have the words you want to be translated
4. at the end of the question comes *în română* which means "in Romanian"

All together: *Cum se spune "happy birthday" în română?*

By the way Romanians say, *La mulți ani!*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

If you're invited to a Romanian family and you want to make a little gift, you can pick up one or two from the following list: coffee, chocolate, flowers, or wine. These gifts are perfect for home visiting. If you visit a person in the hospital, buy some fruits.

Quick Tip #2

If you want to buy wine, chocolate or coffee, you should go to a supermarket. There are also coffee shops, chocolate shops, or wine shops that have a large variety of products, but prices there are typically more expensive compared to the supermarket.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #10

Learn to Write in Romanian Without Lifting a Pen

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

10

ROMANIAN

1. Puteți să scrieți vă rog?
2. Puteți să scrieți această frază?
3. Puteți să scrieți acest cuvânt?
4. Aveți o foaie și un pix?

ENGLISH

1. Can you write it down, please?
2. Can you write down this phrase?
3. Can you write down this word?
4. Do you have paper and a pen?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
a putea	can	verb
a scrie	to write	verb
frază	phrase	noun
cuvânt	word	noun
foaie	paper	noun
pix	pen	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Poți să mergi până la farmacie? "Can you go to the pharmacy?"</p>	<p>Ea scrie un e-mail. "She writes an email."</p>
<p>Tu înțelegi această frază în italiană? "Do you understand this phrase in Italian?"</p>	<p>Câte cuvinte are parola? "How many words has the password?"</p>
<p>Scrieți acest cuvânt pe această foaie vă rog. "Write this word on this paper please."</p>	<p>La ce preț este acest pix? "What is the price for this pen?"</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking Someone to Write Down Something

In Romania, "Can you write it down, please?" is

Puteți să scrieți vă rog?

Let's break it down:

1. *puteți* is translated as "can you". *Puteți* also makes the phrase formal.
2. Next we have *să scrieți*, which is translated as "to write"
3. *vă rog* is "please," as you may remember from previous lessons

All together: *Puteți să scrieți vă rog?*

This means, "Can you write it, please?"

As you already observed, the previous phrase is not very specific. To make yourself more clear you can say: "Can you write this phrase?"

Puteți să scrieți această frază?

The new word in this question is *frază* which means "phrase."

- *Această frază* means "this phrase"

Also, you can say ***Puteți să scrieți acest cuvânt?*** In English, that means "Can you write down this word?"

It might be that people aren't carrying a piece of paper or a pen. So before asking *Puteți să scrieți acest cuvânt?* try asking:

Aveți o foaie și un pix?

This means "Do you have paper and a pen?"

Let's break it down:

1. *aveți*, is translated as "do you have"
2. *o foaie*, in English is "a paper"
3. *și* means "and"
4. *un pix* means "a pen"

Here's the whole sentence: *Aveți o foaie și un pix?*

As usual, before asking about someone else's stationery supplies, it's a good idea to say "excuse me" or *mă scuzați* at the beginning of the sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Romanian writing isn't all that complicated because almost every letter indicates just one sound, and so you can simply pronounce what you see. Of course, there are some exceptions, the Romanian language has some letter combinations that make phonetic variations.

ce is pronounced like "che" in "chest".

ci is pronounced like "chee" in "cheek".

ge is pronounced like "je" in "jelly".

gi is pronounced like "jea" in "jeans".
che is pronounced like "ke" in "kettle".
chi is pronounced like "ki" in "kiss".
ghe is pronounced like "ge" in "get".
ghi is pronounced like "gi" in "give".

Next we have the letter diacritic combinations.

Ș - is pronounced like the "sh" in "shoe".
Ț - is pronounced like the "ts" in "bolts".
Î - is pronounced like the "e" in "label"
Ă - is pronounced like the "o" in "other"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #11

Read Romanian Instantly! No Knowledge of Romanian Required

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

11

ROMANIAN

1. Cum se citește acest cuvânt?
2. Cum se pronunță acest cuvânt?
3. Ce înseamnă aceasta?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this word?
2. How do you pronounce this word?
3. What does this mean?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
acest	this (masculine form)	pronoun
aceasta	this (feminine form)	pronoun
cum	how	adverb
a citi	to read	verb
a pronunța	to pronounce	verb
a însemna	to mean, signify	verb
ce	what	pronoun, adverb, adjective, interjection, interrogative pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Acest vin este roșu, nu alb. "This wine is red, not white."</p>	<p>Aceasta este parola pentru internet. "This is the password for the internet."</p>
<p>Cum a fost mâncarea la restaurantul japonez? "How was the food at the Japanese restaurant?"</p>	<p>Cum scrii asta? "How do you write this?"</p>
<p>Cum a fost ziua ta? "How was your day?"</p>	<p>Cum te numești? "What is your name?"</p>
<p>Cum sunt? "How are they?"</p>	<p>Spune-mi cum să folosesc telecomanda. "Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>
<p>El citește Biblia. "He reads The Bible."</p>	<p>Cum pronunți această frază? "How do you pronounce this phrase?"</p>
<p>Un inel de logodnă înseamnă că o femeie este pe cale să se căsătorească. "An engagement ring signifies that a woman is engaged to be married."</p>	<p>Ce înseamnă "merci" în franceză? "What does 'merci' mean in French?"</p>
<p>Ce linie de metrou este aceasta? "What subway line is this?"</p>	<p>Ce nu înțelegi? "What don't you understand?"</p>

<p>Ce fel de fructe ai folosit pentru acest cocteil?</p> <p>"What kind of fruits did you use for this cocktail?"</p>	<p>Ce vrei să mănânci: pizza sau spaghete?</p> <p>"What do you want to eat, pizza or spaghetti?"</p>
<p>Despre ce vorbești?</p> <p>"What are you talking about?"</p>	<p>La ce oră?</p> <p>"What time?"</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking How to Read Something

In Romanian "How do you read this word?" is

Cum se citește acest cuvânt?

Let's break it down:

1. *cum*, means "how"
2. *se citește*, is translated in English as "to read"
3. *acest*, the masculine form for "this"
4. *cuvânt*, which means "word"

The entire sentence again is: *Cum se citește acest cuvânt?*

You might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this word?" In Romanian, it's:

Cum se pronunță acest cuvânt?

- The new word in this question is *pronunță*, which is a form of the verb translated as "to pronounce."

The literal translation is: "How to pronounce this word".

When you want to find out the meaning of the word or phrase, ask:

Ce înseamnă aceasta?

"What does it mean?"

Let's break it down:

1. The first word, *ce*, means "what."
2. Next we have *înseamnă*, a form of the verb that is translated as "to mean."
3. At the end we have *aceasta*, which means "this" (the feminine form).

All together, we have *Ce înseamnă aceasta?*—"What does it mean?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Fact

Romanian (self designation *româna*, *limba română* or *românește*) is a Romance Language. There are about 24 million people who speak Romanian as a native language, primarily in two countries, Moldova and Romania. The percentage of Romanian speakers in the world is 0.33 %.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #12

Romanian Hotel—Checking In

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

12

ROMANIAN

1. Am o rezervare pe numele (cineva)
2. Am o rezervare pe numele David James.
3. O cameră vă rog.
4. Spuneți-mi numele dumneavoastră, vă rog.
5. Spuneți pe litere vă rog.

ENGLISH

1. I have a reservation under the name (someone).
2. I have a reservation under the name of David James.
3. I would like a room, please.
4. Tell me your name, please.
5. Can you spell it, please?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
a avea	to have	verb
rezervare	reservation	noun, expression
pe numele	under the name	expression
cameră	room	noun

a spune	to tell	verb
literă	letter	noun
pe	on	preposition
dumneavoastră	you (polite)	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Am un pix roșu și unul negru. "I have a red and a black pen."</p>	<p>Am două biciclete. "I have two bikes."</p>
<p>Ea are o mașină albă. "She has a white car."</p>	<p>Nu am dolari, am doar euro. "I don't have dollars, I have only euros."</p>
<p>Aveți un pix și o foaie? "Do you have a pen and paper?"</p>	<p>Aveți o masă? "Do you have a table?"</p>
<p>Nu aveți rezervare la acest hotel. "You don't have a reservation at this hotel."</p>	<p>Noi ne-am făcut rezervarea cu aproape două luni înainte. "We made our reservation almost two months earlier. "</p>
<p>Doresc să fac o rezervare. "I want to make a reservation."</p>	<p>Am o rezervare pe numele Richie. "I have a reservation under the name of Richie."</p>
<p>Aceasta este o cameră pentru nefumători. "This is a room for non-smokers."</p>	<p>Trebuie să fac curățenie în cameră în seara asta. "I need to clean up my room tonight."</p>

<p>Vă rog spuneți cum vă numiți. "Please tell me your name"</p>	<p>Da, spuneți cât face. "Yes, tell me how much it is."</p>
<p>Ce literă e asta? "What letter is this?"</p>	<p>Scrisoarea este pe masă. "The letter is on the table."</p>
<p>Doresc o rezervare pe numele Elena Smith. "I want to make a reservation under the name of Elena Smith."</p>	<p>Pe curând, Simona. "See you soon, Simona."</p>
<p>Mă scuzați, cine sunteți dumneavoastră? "I am sorry, who are you?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Checking In to a Hotel

In Romania, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, you can use two possible phrases. If you've already booked the room and you want to say, "I have a reservation under the name (someone)", that would be **Am o rezervare pe numele (cineva).**

Let's break it down:

1. *am* is a form of the verb that means "to have"
2. *o rezervare*, means "a reservation"
3. *pe numele* means "under the name"
4. At the end of the sentence, say the name.

All together, we have: *Am o rezervare pe numele (cineva).*

This means, "I have a reservation under the name of (someone)"

Let's say your name is David James. In this case you would say:

Am o rezervare pe numele David James.

"I have a reservation under the name of David James."

In order to book a room, you can say: ***O cameră vă rog***, which means "I would like a room, please".

In English this is literally translated as "A room please".

Let's break it down:

1. The first word *o*, as you may remember, has two translations in English. It can mean both *one* or the article *a* or *an*.
2. Next we have *cameră*, the word for "room."

All together: *O cameră vă rog.*

Usually the answer will be "Tell me your name, please." In Romanian, this is:

Spuneți-mi numele dumneavoastră, vă rog.

Let's break it down:

1. At the beginning of the phrase we have *Spuneți-mi*, which means "tell me."
2. Next we have *numele* which means "the name."
3. And last, there is the word *dumneavoastră*, a polite pronoun that is translated as "you."
4. At the end, as usual, we have *vă rog*.

One more time: *Spuneți-mi numele dumneavoastră, vă rog.* "Tell me your name, please."

This phrase is used only in official circumstances. For example, you may hear this phrase when you go to a bank, but don't begin a conversation with this line in Romanian, because it will make you sound like an office worker.

Your name may be complicated to spell for a Romanian person, in which case they will ask you:

Spuneți pe litere vă rog.

This is the Romanian version of "Can you spell it, please?"

Let's break that down:

1. *spuneți*, is a form of the verb that means "to say." This word makes the phrase formal.
2. *pe* means "on"
3. *litere*, means "letters"
4. *vă rog*, "please"

All together: *Spuneți pe litere vă rog.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In Romanian, there are many words borrowed from English. Here, we list only a few examples of the many borrowed words and expressions that are a part of our daily vocabulary:

"cool"

"trendy"

"hello"

"okay"

"fresh"

"brand"

"make up"

"casting"

"shopping"

"playback"

"look"

"camping"

"week-end"

...and many others!

You will certainly notice them once you come to Romania.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #13

Romanian Hotel—Can you give me, please?

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

13

ROMANIAN

1. Când achit cazarea?
2. Puteți să îmi dați săpun?

ENGLISH

1. When do I pay the accommodation fee?
2. Can I have some soap?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
a da	to give	verb
prosop	towel	noun
pastă de dinți	toothpaste	expression
periuță de dinți	toothbrush	expression
când	when	interrogative pronoun, adverb
a achita	to pay	verb
cazare	accommodation	noun
săpun	soap	noun
șampon	shampoo	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Puteți să îmi dați un kilogram de mere?</p> <p>"Can you give me a kilogram of apples."</p>	<p>Prosopul ei este roșu.</p> <p>"Her towel is red."</p>
<p>Vă dau o periuță și o pastă de dinți.</p> <p>"I'll give you a toothbrush and toothpaste."</p>	<p>Cât costă această periuță de dinți?</p> <p>"How much does this toothbrush cost?"</p>
<p>Când achiți biletul de tren?</p> <p>"When will you pay the train ticket?"</p>	<p>Când este Ziua Recunoștinței?</p> <p>"When is Thanksgiving Day?"</p>
<p>Când crezi că el o să ne sune?</p> <p>"When do you think he'll call us?"</p>	<p>El va achita nota de plată.</p> <p>"He will pay the bill."</p>
<p>Cât costă cazarea la hotelul Belvedere?</p> <p>"How much does the accomodation at Belvedere hotel cost?"</p>	<p>Eu cheltui cel mai mult din bugetul de călătorie pe cazare și mâncare.</p> <p>"I spent most of the travel budget on accommodations and food."</p>
<p>Acest săpun este producție românească?</p> <p>"This soap is it a Romanian product?"</p>	<p>De unde pot să cumpăr șampon de mere?</p> <p>"Where I can buy apple shampoo?"</p>

Dacă vă intră șampon în ochi, clățiți imediat cu apă

"If some of the shampoo gets in your eyes, rinse them with water immediately."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Useful Phrases for Hotels

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like.

The first phrase is "When do I pay the accommodation fee?"

In Romanian, this is: ***Când achit cazarea?***

Let's break it down:

1. *când*, means "when"
2. *achit*, means "pay"
3. *cazarea*, means "accommodation"

All together: *Când achit cazarea?*

Let's try to ask, "Can you give me some soap?" In Romanian this is:

Puteți să îmi dați săpun?

Let's break it down:

1. The first word, *puteți* is a verb translated as "can you."
2. Next we have *să îmi dați* which is translated as "to give me."
3. And at the end we have *săpun* which means "soap."

All together we have: *Puteți să îmi dați săpun?*

The literal translation in English is "Can you give me soap?"

Here are some additional things you may ask for when staying in a hotel:

- *Prosop* - "Towel"
- *Periuță de dinți* - "toothbrush"

- *Pastă de dinți* - "Toothpaste"
- *Șampon* - "Shampoo"

In order to ask for something else, all you have to do is replace the word *săpun* with any other word from those we just learned. Don't forget to add *vă rog* at the end of the phrase to make your request sound more polite.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Fact

Tipping is not part of Romanian culture. But of course you can feel free to tip any time you like. Your gesture will definitely be accepted.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #14

Romanian Post Office Part 1 — Sending Letters, Postcards, and Packages Home

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

14

ROMANIAN

1. Vreau să trimit aceasta în Franța.
2. Vreau să trimit această carte poștală în Franța.
3. Vreau să trimit această scrisoare în Franța.
4. Vreau să trimit acest pachet în Franța.

ENGLISH

1. I want to send this to France
2. I want to send this postcard to France
3. I want to send this letter to France
4. I want to send this package to France

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
oficiu	office	noun
poștal	postal	adjective
a trimite	to send	verb
carte poștală	postcard	expression
scrisoare	letter	noun
pachet	package	noun
oficiu poștal	post office	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Câte persoane sunt la oficiul poștal?</p> <p>"How many people are at the post office?"</p>	<p>Acesta este oficiul poștal numărul 3.</p> <p>"This is Postal Office number 3."</p>
<p>El a trimis 100 de mesaje.</p> <p>"He sent 100 messages."</p>	<p>Bunicul meu are zece cărți poștale vechi.</p> <p>"My grandfather has ten old postcards."</p>
<p>Poți să scrii o scrisoare?</p> <p>"Can you write a letter?"</p>	<p>Voi achita pachetul tău.</p> <p>"I'll pay for your package."</p>
<p>Este un oficiu poștal în apropiere.</p> <p>"There is a postal office near here."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Sending Something by Post

In this lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. The post office, in Romanian, is **Oficiul Poștal**.

In this lesson, we're going to work on getting your postcards, letters, and packages home. The expression we need to accomplish this is: "I want to send this to..." and then the desired destination. For this lesson, we'll use France. In Romanian, "I want to send this to France" is:

Vreau să trimit aceasta în Franța.

Let's break it down:

1. *vreau*, is translated as "I want"
2. *să trimit*, which in English will be "to send"
3. *aceasta*, means "this"

4. *în* literally means "in," but it can be translated as "to"
5. at the end we have the name of the country, in our case *Franța*

All together, we have *Vreau să trimit aceasta în Franța*.

Literally, this means "I want to send this to France."

Let's look at the other words. We were talking about packages, letters, and postcards, so let's try to send a postcard!

- "Postcard" in Romanian is *carte poștală*.

"I want to send this postcard to France" in Romanian is

Vreau să trimit această carte poștală în Franța.

Această carte poștală means "this postcard."

Simply replace the word *aceasta* in the first sentence with *această carte poștală* to get:

Vreau să trimit această carte poștală în Franța.

- Now let's try "letter", which in Romanian is *scrisoare*.

"This letter" is: *Această scrisoare*.

By substituting this into the first sentence, we can get:

"I want to send this letter to France" or

Vreau să trimit această scrisoare în Franța.

Now let's try to send a package. In Romanian, "I want to send this package to France" is:

Vreau să trimit acest pachet în Franța.

- "Package" in Romanian is *pachet*.

*Sending package requires a closer look which we'll go into more in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The colors that represent the Romanian post office are red and yellow. In order to send your postcard you'll have to go to a post office. Usually there is more than one post office in a city.

If a package was sent to you from abroad, the post office will call and you'll have to pick it up yourself. This may sound inconvenient, but that's how it works. Compared with other countries prices are cheaper, but the delivery time may take longer.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #15

Romanian Post Office 2: What's in This Package?

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

15

ROMANIAN

1. Ce aveți în pachet?
2. Îl trimiteți prioritar sau normal?
3. Îl trimiteți urgent sau normal?

ENGLISH

1. What's in the package?
2. Do you want to send it priority or normal?
3. Do you want to send it express, or normally?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
prioritar	priority	adjective
normal	normal	adjective
urgent	express	adjective
timbru poștal	stamp	expression
sau	or	conjunction
ce	what	pronoun, adverb, adjective, interjection, interrogative pronoun
a avea	to have	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Serviciul prioritar costă 5 euro. "Priority Service costs 5 euros."</p>	<p>Acesta este un ritm normal. "This is a normal rhythm."</p>
<p>Acea este o scrisoare urgentă. "That is an urgent letter."</p>	<p>Un timbru poștal vă rog. "A stamp please."</p>
<p>Aceasta este o scrisoare sau o carte poștală? "This is a letter or a postcard?"</p>	<p>Ce linie de metrou este aceasta? "What subway line is this?"</p>
<p>Ce nu înțelegi? "What don't you understand?"</p>	<p>Ce fel de fructe ai folosit pentru acest cocteil? "What kind of fruits did you use for this cocktail?"</p>
<p>Ce vrei să mănânci: pizza sau spaghete? "What do you want to eat, pizza or spaghetti?"</p>	<p>Despre ce vorbești? "What are you talking about?"</p>
<p>La ce oră? "What time?"</p>	<p>Am un pix roșu și unul negru. "I have a red and a black pen."</p>
<p>Am două biciclete. "I have two bikes."</p>	<p>Ea are o mașină albă. "She has a white car."</p>
<p>Nu am dolari, am doar euro. "I don't have dollars, I have only euros."</p>	<p>Aveți un pix și o foaie? "Do you have a pen and paper?"</p>
<p>Aveți o masă? "Do you have a table?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Sending a Package from Romania

In this lesson we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson, we discussed the phrase *Vreau să trimit acest pachet în Franța* meaning "I would like to send this package to France".

Of course we can replace "France" with the name of any other country.

When sending a package, though, you'll be asked what's inside the package.

In Romanian, "What's in the package?" is ***Ce aveți în pachet?***

Let's break it down:

1. *ce*, means "what"
2. *aveți*, is a form of the verb that means "to have"
3. *în*, is translated as "in"
4. *pachet*, "package"

All together, it's *Ce aveți în pachet?*

English is perfectly acceptable to name all the things you want to send.

Another question that you'll be asked is "Do you want to send it priority or normal?"

Îl trimiteți prioritar sau normal?

Let's break it down:

1. *Îl*, is a form of the pronoun translated as "he" or "it"
2. *trimiteți* is a form of the verb that means "to send"
3. *prioritar*, meaning "priority"
4. *sau*, means "or"
5. *normal*, is the Romanian word for "normal"

All together, we have: *Îl trimiteți prioritar sau normal?*

You may also be asked **Îl trimiteți urgent sau normal?** which means "Do you want to send it express, or normally?"

- The word *prioritar* was replaced with *urgent*, translated in this case as "express."

For the rules regarding which things you cannot send abroad, check the Internet, or ask directly at the post office.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Buying stamps in Romania is very simple. You just have to go to the post office and ask for *timbre poștale*. You will also have to specify the country where your letter will be sent.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #16

A Guide to Foreign Exchange in Romania

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

16

ROMANIAN

1. Este un bancomat în apropiere?
2. Este o bancă în apropiere?
3. Unde pot schimba bani?

ENGLISH

1. Is there an ATM near here?
2. Is there a bank near here?
3. Where can I exchange currency?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
tot	all	adjective
bancnotă	banknote	noun
comision	commission	noun
a schimba	to exchange	verb
bani	currency	noun
unde	where	conjunction, adverb
pe	on	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ea va schimba toți banii. "She will exchange all the money."</p>	<p>Această bancnotă este din Australia. "This banknote is from Australia."</p>
<p>La această bancă comisionul este zero. "At this bank the comission is zero."</p>	<p>Aici nu schimbăm yeni japonezi. "Here we don't exchange Japanese currency."</p>
<p>Ce bani sunt în Jamaica? "What currency is in Jamaica?"</p>	<p>Unde este stația de tren? "Where is the train station?"</p>
<p>Unde este hotelul Belvedere? "Where is Belvedere hotel?"</p>	<p>Unde este cămașa mea roșie? "Where is my red shirt?"</p>
<p>Unde este toaleta? "Where is the toilet?"</p>	<p>Scrisoarea este pe masă. "The letter is on the table."</p>
<p>Doresc o rezervare pe numele Elena Smith. "I want to make a reservation under the name of Elena Smith."</p>	<p>Pe curând, Simona. "See you soon, Simona."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Exchanging Currency

Exchanging money in Romania is quite convenient. You can exchange money at airports, special money exchange kiosks, banks, or withdraw money from an ATM.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Romanian, "Is there an ATM near here?" is

Este un bancomat în apropiere?

Pay attention on the intonation. You want to make it sound like a question, not a statement.

Now, to ask for a bank. We can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank. "Is there a bank near here?" is

Este o bancă în apropiere?

It's simple - as you may have noticed, we just replaced *un bancomat* with *o bancă*.

Let's ask for an exchange office now. It's very similar. You just need to insert the expression - *casă de schimb valutar*.

Este o casă de schimb valutar în apropiere?

For times when there's neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?"

In Romanian, this is ***Unde pot schimba bani?***

Let's break it down:

1. *unde*, means "where"
2. *pot schimba*, is translated as "can exchange"
3. *bani*, which is the word for "money"

All together, we have *Unde pot schimba bani?*

Literally, this means "Where can (I) exchange money?"

When exchanging money in Romania, usually you'll be asked ***Pe toți?*** which is a very short question that means "All of it?"

Use the numbers we learned in our previous lessons to say how much you want to exchange.

- *Pe* means "on" and *toți* means "all".

The literal translation "on all" sounds very unusual in English. If you want to exchange all the money, just say "yes" in Romanian, which is *da*.

In case you need smaller units, you can go to any shop, supermarket, exchange office, or gas station and ask:

Puteți să schimbați această bancnotă vă rog?

In English "Can you break this banknote please?"

Let's break it down:

1. *puteți* is translated as "can you"
2. *să schimbați*, in our question means "to break." The literal meaning of this verb is "to change"
3. *această*, means "this"
4. *bancnotă* means "banknote"
5. at the end as usual we have *vă rog*

Here's the question again: *Puteți să schimbați această bancnotă vă rog?*

The literal translation is "Can you change this banknote?"

Ask this when you have a big bill that you want to break.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Romanian shopkeepers don't really like to break bills. Sometimes it's a better idea to buy something small and get your bill broken that way.

Quick Tip #2

Romanian money exchange places are safe even though they might charge more for the exchange than a bank would. Money exchange offices usually don't take a commission fee, in which case you'll see *comision 0* written outside. If you don't see this note, you better ask: *Comisionul este 0?* ("Is the commission 0?"). Also, make sure to check the exchange rate.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #17

Buying Prepaid Cell Phone Cards in Romania

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

17

ROMANIAN

1. Cartelă de telefon cu număr.
2. Vindeți cartele de telefon cu număr?
3. O cartelă de telefon cu număr vă rog.

ENGLISH

1. Phone card with number.
2. Do you sell prepaid cell phone cards?
3. A phone card with number please.

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
cartelă	card	noun
telefon	telephone	noun
număr	number	noun
a vinde	to sell	verb
reîncărcare	recharge	noun
da	yes	adverb
nu	no	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>O cartelă costă 5 euro. "A telephone card is 5 euros."</p>	<p>Vă rog repetați numărul. "Please repeat the number. "</p>
<p>Spuneți numărul meu de telefon mai rar vă rog. "Please tell my telephone number more slowly."</p>	<p>Vindeți cărți și timbre poștale? "Do you sell postcards and stamps?"</p>
<p>Cât costă această cartelă de reîncărcare? "How much does this rechargeable card cost?"</p>	<p>Da, ea este mama mea. "Yes, she is my mother."</p>
<p>Da, o să o sun mâine. "Yes, I will call her tomorrow."</p>	<p>Da, se fumează. "Smoking is allowed."</p>
<p>Da, cunosc. "Yes, (I) know."</p>	<p>Nu, nu vindem timbre poștale. "No, we don't sell stamps."</p>
<p>Nu, nu avem nevoie de ajutorul tău. "No, we don't need your help."</p>	<p>Nu, nu se fumează. "Smoking is not allowed."</p>
<p>Nu înțeleg româna. "(I) don't understand Romanian."</p>	<p>Nu, nu vorbesc germana. "No, (I) do not speak German."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Prepaid Phone Cards in Romania

In Romania, you can always buy prepaid phone cards for cell phones. These prepaid cell phone cards are sold in kiosks and phone operator offices. These include a SIM card with PIN and PUK codes and of course a Romanian phone number. You can insert the SIM card into your mobile phone and use it with a

Romanian number. It's so easy! This is what we will focus on in this lesson.

The Romanian expression for prepaid cell phone card is:

Cartelă de telefon cu număr.

This is literally translated as "phone card with number."

Let's break it down.

1. *cartelă* means "card"
2. *de telefon* literally means "of telephone"
3. *cu număr*, translated as "with number"

Together, the whole expression is: *Cartelă de telefon cu număr.*

*Remember, this phrase refers to a SIM card that offers you access to a prepaid service.

Therefore, in order to ask "Do you sell prepaid cell phone cards?" say,

Vindeți cartele de telefon cu număr?

Let's break it down:

1. *vindeți* is translated as "do you sell"
2. *cartele*, means "cards"

All together, we have *Vindeți cartele de telefon cu număr?*

Literally this means, "Do you sell phone cards with numbers?"

- The answer to this will be "yes" (*da*) or "no" (*nu*).

If they do have the cards, you'll want to ask for one.

Let's try to ask for one phone card.

O cartelă de telefon cu număr vă rog.

This literally means "A phone card with number please."

Usually the new prepaid cell phone cards come with a 5 euro credit. If you plan on using the phone constantly, that may not be enough for you. In that case, it would be a good idea to purchase a rechargeable phone card. In order to do that say:

O cartelă de reîncărcare vă rog.

1. The first words *o cartelă* , means "a card."
2. Next we have the expression *de reîncărcare*, which literally means "of recharge."
3. At the end we have *vă rog*, the words for "please."

O cartelă de reîncărcare vă rog.

This literally means "A rechargeable phone card please".

Let's imagine you want to recharge your account with 5 euros. In this case add to the phrase we just learned the expression *de 5 euro*.

O cartelă de reîncărcare de 5 euro vă rog.

This means, "A 5 euro rechargeable card, please."

Let's break it down:

- *De 5 euro* is literally translated as "of five euros."

For a 7 euro card, you just have to change the value this way: Instead of 5 , say 7 *Șapte*.

The whole phrase will sound like this:

O cartelă de reîncărcare de 7 euro vă rog.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The big mobile phone companies in Romania are Orange, Cosmote, and Vodafone.

Quick Tip #2

In Romania *cartele de telefon cu număr* refers to a SIM card that offers you immediate access to PrePay service and contains your Romanian phone number. If you go to a phone operator office, feel free to ask: *Vindeți cartele Prepaid?*, they'll understand perfectly what you want.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #18

Renting a Vehicle in Romania

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

18

ROMANIAN

1. Vreau să închiriez o mașină.
2. Vreau să închiriez o motocicletă.
3. Vreau să închiriez o bicicletă.
4. Când returnez?
5. Pot să returnez în altă parte?

ENGLISH

1. I want to rent a car
2. I would like to rent a motorbike.
3. I would like to rent a bike.
4. When do I have to return it?
5. Can I return it somewhere else?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
în altă parte	somewhere else	phrase
a vrea	want	verb
a închiria	to rent	verb
mașină	car	noun

motocicletă	motorbike	noun
bicicletă	bike	noun
când	when	interrogative pronoun, adverb
a returna	to return	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>El va merge în altă parte. "He will go somewhere else."</p>	<p>Nu vreau să schimb 100 de dolari. "I don't want to exchange \$100."</p>
<p>Vreau să închirez o mașină. "I want to rent a car."</p>	<p>Asta e mașina lor. "This is their car."</p>
<p>Îmi spăl mașina. "I wash my car."</p>	<p>El a ales o mașină albastră. "He chose a blue car."</p>
<p>Doriți o motocicletă sau o bicicletă? "Do you want a motorbike or a bike?"</p>	<p>Bicicleta costă 75 de dolari. "The bike costs \$75."</p>
<p>Când achiți biletul de tren? "When will you pay the train ticket?"</p>	<p>Când este Ziua Recunoștinței? "When is Thanksgiving Day?"</p>

Când crezi că el o să ne sune?

"When do you think he'll call us?"

El nu a reușit să returneze mașina la timp așa că a trebuit să plătească o taxă suplimentară.

"He couldn't return the car on time and had to pay an extra fee."

Ea nu a returnat mașina.

"She didn't return the car."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Renting a Vehicle in Romania

In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or bicycle.

In Romanian, "I want to rent a car" is:

Vreau să închiriez o mașină.

Let's break it down:

1. *vreau*, is a form of the verb that means "to want"
2. *să închiriez*, is translated as "to rent"
3. *o mașină* means "a car"

The whole sentence again: *Vreau să închiriez o mașină.*

- "Motorbike" in Romanian is *motocicletă*.

Let's use it in our sentence now:

Vreau să închiriez o motocicletă.

- If you like to ride bikes, the word for "bike" in Romanian is *Bicicletă*.

To rent a bike, you can say:

Vreau să închiriez o bicicletă.

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it!

This is the phrase you can use to make sure you return your rental on time.

In Romanian, "When do I have to return it?" is:

Când returnez?

Literally, this means "When return?"

1. The first word *când* means "when."
2. Next we have *returnez*, a verb that means "return."

You may want to return it to a different location. In Romanian "Can I return it somewhere else?" is

Pot să returnez în altă parte?

Let's break it down:

1. *pot*, is a form of the verb that means "can"
2. *să returnez*, translated as "to return"
3. *în* which means "in"
4. *altă* means "other"
5. *parte*, means "part"

Here's the entire sentence again: *Pot să returnez în altă parte?*

The answer usually is yes, *da* in Romanian, and after that you'll hear the name of the location.

If you're unlucky, they'll say **Nu, nu se poate** which means "No, it is not possible."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Driving in Romania might not be very convenient because there are a lot of traffic jams, especially in the big cities—most of all in Bucharest.

Quick Tip #2

Riding a bike in big cities isn't a very good idea because most don't have bicycle lanes. The countryside, though, is perfect for this kind of recreation.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #19

Do You Have an English Guide?

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

19

ROMANIAN

1. Aveți un ghid de informație în engleză?
2. Aveți un ghid de informație în franceză?
3. Aveți un ghid de informație în germană?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a French information guide?
3. Do you have a German information guide?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
spaniolă	Spanish	noun
a avea	to have	verb
ghid	docent	noun
informație	information	noun
engleză	English	noun
franceză	French	noun
italiană	Italian	noun
germană	German	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mai spuneți odată în spaniolă.</p> <p>"Say it one more time in Spanish."</p>	<p>Am un pix roșu și unul negru.</p> <p>"I have a red and a black pen."</p>
<p>Am două biciclete.</p> <p>"I have two bikes."</p>	<p>Ea are o mașină albă.</p> <p>"She has a white car."</p>
<p>Nu am dolari, am doar euro.</p> <p>"I don't have dollars, I only have euros."</p>	<p>Aveți un pix și o foaie?</p> <p>"Do you have a pen and paper?"</p>
<p>Aveți o masă?</p> <p>"Do you have a table?"</p>	<p>Diana are un ghid de informații în chineză.</p> <p>"Diana has a Chinese information guide."</p>
<p>Ghidul a condus grupul din cameră în cameră, explicând în detaliu fiecare exponat.</p> <p>"The docent directed the group from room to room, explaining each of the exhibits in detail."</p>	<p>Aceasta este o informație foarte bună.</p> <p>"This is a very good information."</p>
<p>Vreau un meniu în engleză vă rog.</p> <p>"I want an English menu please."</p>	<p>Manualul de utilizare este în engleză.</p> <p>"The instruction manual is in English."</p>
<p>Vorbiți engleza?</p> <p>"Do you speak English?"</p>	<p>Îmi pare rău, nu înțeleg franceza.</p> <p>"I am sorry, I don't understand French. "</p>

<p>Bucătăria franceză este foarte sofisticată.</p> <p>"French cuisine is very sophisticated."</p>	<p>Vorbiți franceza?</p> <p>"Do you speak French?"</p>
<p>Spuneți adresa în italiană, vă rog.</p> <p>"Please say the address in Italian."</p>	<p>Vecinul meu este italian dar poate vorbi româna foarte bine.</p> <p>"My neighbor is Italian but he can speak Romanian very well."</p>
<p>Filmele au subtitrare în italiană.</p> <p>"The movies have Italian subtitles."</p>	<p>Aceasta este o scrisoare în germană.</p> <p>"This is a letter in German."</p>
<p>Toți prietenii mei iau lecții de germană.</p> <p>"All my friends are taking German lessons."</p>	<p>Cunosc germana.</p> <p>"(I) know German."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking for an Information Guide

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions they're visiting. Learning about the history and cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. So now we'll cover how to say "Do you have an English information guide?"

In Romanian, "Do you have an English information guide?" is:

Aveți un ghid de informație în engleză?

Let's break it down:

1. *aveți*, is a verb that is translated as "do you have"
2. *un ghid*, which means "a guide"
3. *de informație*, which literally means "of information"
4. *în engleză*, which means "in English"

All together, we have: *Aveți un ghid de informație în engleză?*

This sentence refers to a pamphlet at the entrance of the museum.

To ask for a guide in a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with the word for any other language. Let's try with "French."

"Do you have a French information guide?" is

Aveți un ghid de informație în franceză?

- The only thing that changes is the language you're looking for. In this case it's *franceză*.
- Now let's try now with a German guide! In Romanian, "German" would be *germană*.

"Do you have a German information guide?" is

Aveți un ghid de informație în germană?

Piece of cake!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The official language in Romania is Romanian, but English is widely spoken in most tourist areas. Therefore, an English guide would likely be available.

Quick Tip #2

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

spaniolă "Spanish"

italiană "Italian"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #20

How Do You Eat This Romanian Food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

20

ROMANIAN

1. Cum se mănâncă aceasta?
2. Această mâncare are multă grăsime?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Is this food very heavy?

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
grăsime	fat	noun
multă	a lot	adjective
mâncare	food	noun
cum	how	adverb
a mânca	to eat	verb
a avea	to have	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Această mâncare are multă grăsime. "This food has a lot of fat."	Am comandat multă mâncare. "I ordered a lot of food."
--	---

<p>Am comandat multă mâncare. "I ordered a lot of food."</p>	<p>Cum a fost mâncarea la restaurantul japonez? "How was the food at the Japanese restaurant?"</p>
<p>Cum scrii asta? "How do you write this?"</p>	<p>Cum a fost ziua ta? "How was your day?"</p>
<p>Cum te numești? "What is your name?"</p>	<p>Cum sunt? "How are they?"</p>
<p>Spune-mi cum să folosesc telecomanda. "Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>	<p>Ar trebui să mâncăm de cel puțin trei ori pe zi. "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day".</p>
<p>Eu mănânc la restaurantul italian. "I eat at the Italian restaurant "</p>	<p>Îmi place să mănânc fructe la desert. "I like to eat fruits for dessert."</p>
<p>Nu mai pot mânca. "I can't eat anymore."</p>	<p>Am un pix roșu și unul negru. "I have a red and a black pen."</p>
<p>Am două biciclete. "I have two bikes."</p>	<p>Ea are o mașină albă. "She has a white car."</p>
<p>Nu am dolari, am doar euro. "I don't have dollars, I only have euros."</p>	<p>Aveți un pix și o foaie? "Do you have a pen and paper?"</p>
<p>Aveți o masă? "Do you have a table?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking About Food

In Romania there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them, but now it's time to learn how to eat them! That's not always so obvious. In this lesson, we'll learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Romanian, "How do you eat this?" is:

Cum se mănâncă aceasta?

Let's break it down:

1. *cum*, means "how"
2. *se mănâncă*, is translated as "to eat"
3. *aceasta*, means "this"

The whole question once again is: *Cum se mănâncă aceasta?* literally translated as "How to eat this?"

Usually, it's easy to understand how a certain Romanian dish has is eaten. But, when it comes to traditional meals, things might get a little bit complicated. Also, keep in mind that pork is very common for Romanian dishes. This is why many Romanian dishes are typically quite heavy. When you're worried about calories, here's a useful phrase for you.

The question "Is this food very heavy?" in Romanian is

Această mâncare are multă grăsime?

Let's break it down:

1. *această*, means "this"
2. *mâncare* means "food" The two words together make *această mâncare* meaning "this food".
3. *are*, which is a form of the verb that means "to have"
4. *multă*, means "a lot"
5. *grăsime* means "fat"

All together, it becomes *Această mâncare are multă grăsime?*

The whole phrase literally means "This food has a lot fat?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

There are many different types of restaurants in Romania. If Romanian cuisine is not something you're accustomed to, you can always find a different type of food somewhere, like Italian or French cuisine. Many big cities usually have different types of Asian restaurants as well.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #21 Being Vegetarian in Romania

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

21

ROMANIAN

1. Sunt vegetarian.
2. Nu mănânc carne.
3. Nu mănânc brânză.
4. Această mâncare are carne?
5. Nu mănânc carne de porc.

ENGLISH

1. I am a vegetarian.
2. I don't eat meat.
3. I don't eat cheese
4. Does this food have meat in it?
5. I don't eat pork.

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
porc	pork	noun
sunt	I am	verb
vegetarian	vegetarian	noun
carne	meat	noun

brânză	cheese	noun
a avea	to have	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Carnea de porc are multă grăsime.</p> <p>"Pork meat has a lot of fat."</p>	<p>Eu sunt la restaurant.</p> <p>"I am at the restaurant."</p>
<p>El este vegetarian.</p> <p>"He is vegetarian."</p>	<p>Nu mănânc carne.</p> <p>"I don't eat meat."</p>
<p>Un kilogram de brânză vă rog.</p> <p>"A kilogram of cheese, please."</p>	<p>Ce fel de brânză a folosit pentru această pizza?</p> <p>"What kind of cheese did he use for this pizza?"</p>
<p>Am un pix roșu și unul negru.</p> <p>"I have a red and a black pen."</p>	<p>Am două biciclete.</p> <p>"I have two bikes."</p>
<p>Ea are o mașină albă.</p> <p>"She has a white car."</p>	<p>Nu am dolari, am doar euro.</p> <p>"I don't have dollars, I only have euros."</p>
<p>Aveți un pix și o foaie?</p> <p>"Do you have a pen and paper?"</p>	<p>Aveți o masă?</p> <p>"Do you have a table?"</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Being Vegetarian in Romania

This lesson isn't only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with an aversion to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be times when you'll have to communicate this. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases to make sure you don't get any unwanted surprises on your plate.

In Romanian, "I'm a vegetarian" is:

Sunt vegetarian.

Let's break it down by syllable.

1. *sunt* means "I am"
2. *vegetarian* means "vegetarian"

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Romanian, "I don't eat meat" is

Nu mănânc carne.

1. The first word *nu* means, "no" as we have learned in our previous lessons.
2. Next, we have *mănânc*, which is a form of the verb that means "to eat."
3. Last we have *carne*, which means "meat."

All together, we have *Nu mănânc carne.*

Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat meat."

Let's now imagine that you don't eat cheese. All you have to do is to replace *carne* with the Romanian word for cheese.

- "cheese" in Romanian is *brânză*

Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat cheese" in Romanian

Nu mănânc brânză.

If you want to make sure your food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to eat, you should simply ask about it.

For example, if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have meat, you should ask:

Această mâncare are carne?, which means "Does this food have meat in it?"

Let's break it down:

1. *această* means, "this"
2. *mâncare*, means, "food"
3. *are* is a form of the verb that means "to have"
4. *carne* means "meat"

As we mentioned in our previous lessons, Romanians often use pork in their dishes. Let's imagine you don't eat pork and you have to be more specific.

It's very simple. "I don't eat pork" is:

Nu mănânc carne de porc.

- In this phrase, *de porc* is translated as "of pork".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Being a vegetarian in Romania is simpler than you may imagine. In general, Romanians like to eat meat very much, and almost all the traditional food cooked for holidays uses meat as an ingredient. It's true that there aren't very many vegetarians, but those who respect Christian Orthodox rules eat only vegan meals during fasting time. There's one long fasting period before Easter (7 weeks) and 3 other fasting periods before other important religious holidays. Wednesdays and Fridays are fasting days as well. Therefore, supermarkets and restaurants make sure to stock vegetarian and vegan meals/products all the time.

Quick Tip #2

Refusing to eat anything when you're a guest of a Romanian family can be considered very rude, especially if you have no good reason to refuse. If you're a

vegetarian or you have any other eating habits, do your best to inform the people who invited you ahead of time.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #22

Asking for Help in Romanian

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

ROMANIAN

1. Ajutor!
2. Sunați la urgență!
3. Sunați poliția!
4. Sunați pompierii!
5. Sunați ambulanța!

ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Call the emergency number!
3. Call the police!
4. Call the firemen!
5. Call the ambulance!

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
poliție	police	noun
pompier	fireman	noun
ambulanță	ambulance	noun
ajutor	help	noun

a suna	to call	verb
urgență	emergency	noun
la	at / to	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mâine merg la poliție. "Tomorrow I'll go to the police."</p>	<p>Domnul Popescu este pompier. "Mister Popescu is a fireman."</p>
<p>Suntem două persoane în ambulanță. "We are two persons in the ambulance."</p>	<p>Aștept ajutor de la tine. "I'm waiting for your help."</p>
<p>Asigură-te că ai numărul de identificare pregătit atunci când suni la poștă. "Make sure to have the tracking number ready, when you are calling the post office. "</p>	<p>Te voi suna mai târziu, după ce îmi termin de facut temele. "I will call you later, after I'm done with my homework."</p>
<p>Sun la poliție. "I'm calling the police."</p>	<p>Este OK, nu e o urgență. "It's OK, it's not an emergency."</p>
<p>Acest autobuz merge până la Timișoara. "This bus goes to Timisoara."</p>	<p>Un bilet până la Iași, vă rog. "A ticket to Iasi, please."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Calling for Help

In this lesson, we'll learn how to call for help.

In Romania, "Help!" is

Ajutor!

The emergency phone number in Romania is 112 and is used for police, ambulance, fire brigade, or military police force. You can call from a public phone or from a cell phone. It's free of charge.

- "Call the emergency number!" in Romanian is ***Sunați la urgență!***
 1. The first word, *sunați*, is a form of the verb that means "to ring" or "to call." It refers to a phone call.
 2. The second word *la* means "at" or "to."
 3. At the end we have *urgență*, which means "emergency."

The whole expression is *Sunați la urgență!*

Literally translated as "Call to emergency!"

If you need to call the police you'll have to say: "Call the police!"

- In Romanian, that is ***Sunați poliția!***
- If you need to call the fire department, say: ***Sunați pompierii!***

Literally translated as "Call the firemen!"

The word *pompierii* is literally translated as "the firemen".

- Another useful expression is "Call the ambulance". ***Sunați ambulanța!***

The word *ambulanța* means "the ambulance".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Getting mugged is very rare in Romania. If you want to be safe, the same considerations apply here as in any other country. Watch out for pickpockets, avoid drunk people, watch your belongings, and you should be fine. In the unlikely event that you become the victim of a crime, contact the Police. In case of a health emergency, visit the nearest hospital or health center. 112 is the general emergency number. Also try to avoid crowded places.

This is the site where you can find more information about the Romanian Single Emergency call system: <http://www.112.ro/>

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #23

Using Romanian to Get Medical Assistance

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

23

ROMANIAN

1. Mă simt foarte rău.
2. Chemați ambulanța vă rog.

ENGLISH

1. I feel very sick
2. Call the ambulance, please.

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
a simți	to feel	verb
foarte	very	adverb
rău	bad	adverb
a chema	to call	verb
mă	I	pronoun
vă rog	please	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Mă simt bine. "I feel OK."	Muțumesc foarte mult pentru ajutor. "Thank you very much for your help."
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<p>Mulțumesc foarte mult. "Thank you very much."</p>	<p>Îmi pare foarte rău! "I'm really sorry!"</p>
<p>Am chemat poliția și pompierii. "I called the police and the fireman."</p>	<p>Mă scuzați, nu înțeleg. "I am sorry, I don't understand."</p>
<p>Scrieți numele dumneavoastră vă rog. "Write your name please."</p>	<p>Îmi poți aduce o cafea, te rog? "Can you bring me a coffee, please?"</p>
<p>Vă rog mult. "I ask you a lot."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking for Medical Assistance

In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance.

When a person feels sick, people usually start asking a lot of questions, in which case you might want to specify that you feel very sick.

We'll start with the phrase "I feel very sick"

In Romanian, this is **Mă simt foarte rău.**

Let's break it down:

1. First, we have *mă*, which is a form of the pronoun "I". In English, the word is translated as "I" in our case.
2. Next we have *simt*, a form of the verb that means "to feel."
3. After this is *foarte*, meaning "very."

4. Then we have *rău* which means "bad."

All together, we have *Mă simt foarte rău*.

Literally translated, this phrase means "I feel very bad"

To ask to call an ambulance, you can say ***Chemați ambulanța vă rog***.

In English, this means "Call the ambulance please".

1. The first word, *chemați*, is a form of the verb "to call."
2. After that we have *ambulanța*, the word for ambulance.
3. And at the end comes *vă rog* (please).

The whole phrase once again is: *Chemați ambulanța va rog*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Visitors from EU countries are entitled to medical treatment under the EU Reciprocal Medical Treatment agreement. Before you travel, you should collect an E111 form from your local social security office. You may also obtain this form at post offices.

Quick Tip #2

Winter in Romania gets really cold, especially in the east and north. There have been winters when the temperature goes down to -20C or even -30C in the mountains. The Romanian summer has about 40 days when the temperatures climbs up to +35C.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #24

Explaining Symptoms in Romanian

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

24

ROMANIAN

1. Un medicament pentru răceală vă rog.
2. Mă doare capul.
3. Mă doare stomacul.

ENGLISH

1. A cold medicine, please.
2. I have a headache.
3. I have a stomachache.

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
medicament	drug	noun
răceală	cold	noun
pentru	for	preposition
a dura	hurts	verb
cap	head	noun
stomac	stomach	noun
a dura capul	to have a headache	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>El cumpără un medicament pentru mama lui.</p> <p>"He buys a drug for his mother."</p>	<p>Cât costă o cămașă pentru copii?</p> <p>"How much does a shirt for kids cost?"</p>
<p>Acesta este un ghid pentru Taiwan.</p> <p>"This is a guide for Taiwan."</p>	<p>Sunt bine, nu mă doare.</p> <p>"I'm Ok, it doesn't hurts."</p>
<p>Când mănânc înghețată mă doare capul.</p> <p>"When I eat ice-cream I have a headache."</p>	<p>Am doar medicamente pentru dureri de stomac.</p> <p>"I have drugs only for a stomachache."</p>
<p>Am sunat la ambulanță pentru că mă doare rău capul.</p> <p>"I called the ambulance because I have a bad headache."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking for Medicine and Explaining Symptoms

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Romanian, "cold medicine" is *medicament pentru răceală*.

The phrase "Cold medicine, please" in Romanian is

Un medicament pentru răceală vă rog.

1. The first word *un* means "a" or "an."
2. Then you have *medicament*, which means "drug."
3. Next comes the word *pentru*, translated in English as "for."

4. After that we have *răceală*, the equivalent of "cold."
5. And at the end we have *vă rog* meaning "please."

All together that makes: *Un medicament pentru răceală vă rog.*

Literally this means "Medicine for a cold, please."

Let's go over how to explain your symptoms.

In Romanian, "I have a headache" is

Mă doare capul.

1. The first word, *mă*, is a form of the pronoun meaning "I."
2. Next we have, *doare* which means "hurts." Both words together, *mă doare*, are literally translated as "hurts me."
3. After this we have *capul*, which means "the head."

All together, we have *mă doare capul*, which means "my head hurts."

If it's your stomach that's hurting, you can say

Mă doare stomacul.

- We just replaced *capul* from the previous sentence with *stomacul*, the word for "stomach."

This sentence is easy to use for other aches too - just replace the word *stomacul* with other body parts.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Here's a list of over-the-counter medicine for various problems:

Symptom	Name of Medicine
----------------	-------------------------

cold	Coldrex, Fervex, Ibuprofen
headache	Nurofen, Paracetamol
constipation	Dulcolax
diarrhea	Imodium
band-aid	Plasture
eye infection	Maxitrol, ser fiziologic
small scars	Betadina

Most of the drugs presented above are sold without medical prescription. Don't forget to consult a doctor or pharmacist before taking any of these!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #25

Explaining allergies in Romanian

CONTENTS

- 2 Romanian
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

25

ROMANIAN

1. Sunt alergic la acest produs.
2. Sunt alergic la gluten.
3. Sunt alergic la soia.

ENGLISH

1. I'm allergic to this product.
2. I'm allergic to gluten.
3. I'm allergic to soy.

VOCABULARY

Romanian	English	Class
alergic	allergic	adjective
produs	product	noun
gluten	gluten	noun
soia	soy	noun
plăcintă	pie	noun
la	at	preposition
alune	peanuts	noun
pește	fish	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Nu sunt alergic la nimic. "I'm not allergic to anything."</p>	<p>Acesta este un produs nou. "This is a new product."</p>
<p>Vreau o pizza fără gluten. "I want a gluten-free pizza."</p>	<p>Nu pot mânca soia. "I can't eat soy. "</p>
<p>Vreau o placintă cu brânză. "I want a cheese pie."</p>	<p>Doresc să fac o rezervare la ora 8 seara. "I want to make a reservation at 8 pm."</p>
<p>El a mâncat cinci alune. "He ate five peanuts."</p>	<p>De unde cumperi pește? "From where do you buy fish?"</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Allergies

In Romanian, "I'm allergic to this product" is:

Sunt alergic la acest produs.

Let's break it down:

1. The first word, *sunt*, is a form of the verb that means "to be."
2. The second word, *alergic*, means "allergic."
3. Next we have *la*, which means "at."
4. And at the end we have the words *acest produs*, translated as "this product."

If you have a gluten allergy, you can express this by saying:

Sunt alergic la gluten. "I'm allergic to gluten."

In this sentence you can probably guess which word means "gluten". That is *gluten*.

Let's try with the word for soy now. In Romanian, "soy" is *soia*.

"I'm allergic to soy" is ***Sunt alergic la soia.***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

The most popular Romanian dessert is *plăcintă* ("pie"). Depending on the region, it has different forms and different ways of cooking. One thing is common though—it's a pasty-lined pan which usually contains one of the following: apples, any type of jam, sweet or salty cheese, meat, mushrooms, potatoes, or cabbage. It's worth a taste, but be careful that you aren't allergic to some of the products used in the recipe (eggs, milk, nuts or fruits, wheat).

Quick Tip #2

Here are some common foods that cause allergies, and their Romanian equivalents:

lapte - "milk"

ouă - "eggs"

alune - "peanuts"

pește - "fish"

grâu - "wheat"



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