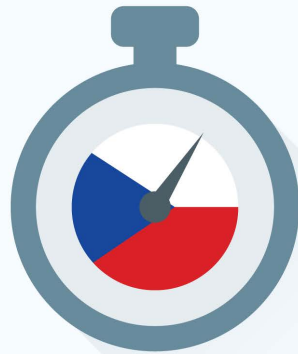




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3 MINUTE  
**CZECH**

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## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #1 Self Introduction

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## CONTENTS

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

# 1

# CZECH

1. Ahoj, já jsem Martin.
2. Dobrý den, já jsem Martin Ondráček.
3. Rád tě poznávám.
4. Ráda tě poznávám.

# ENGLISH

1. Hi, I'm Martin.
2. Good day, I'm Martin Ondracek.
3. Nice to meet you.
4. Nice to meet you. (for a woman)

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
ráda	nice	adjective
poznávám	to meet	verb
tě	you	pronoun
rád	nice	adjective
Martin Ondráček	person's full name	proper noun
Dobré ráno	Good morning	expression
Martin	Martin	proper noun

jsem	am	verb
ahoj	Hi	interjection
já	I	pronoun, personal pronoun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Já se podívám.</b> "I will have a look."	<b>Já jsem Čech.</b> "I'm Czech."
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<b>Já jsem Adam.</b> "I'm Adam."
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## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce yourself.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Ahoj, já jsem Martin.</i></b>	<b>Hi I'm Martin.</b>	
Word 1		<i>ahoj</i>	Hi	
Word 2		<i>já</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>jsem</i>	am	conjugated form of být.
Word 4		<i>Martin</i>	person's name	

<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Dobry den, já jsem Martin Ondráček</i></b>	<b>Good day, I'm Martin Ondracek.</b>	
Word 1		<i>Dobré ráno</i>	Good morning	
Word 2		<i>já</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>jsem</i>	am	conjugated form of být.
Word 4		<i>Martin Ondráček</i>	person's full name	
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Rád tě poznávám</i></b>	<b>Nice to meet you.</b>	<b>masculine form</b>
Word 1		<i>rád</i>	nice	
Word 2		<i>tě</i>	you	
Word 3		<i>poznávám</i>	to meet	conjugated form of poznávat
<b>Phrase 4</b>		<b><i>Ráda tě poznávám.</i></b>	<b>Nice to meet you. (for a woman)</b>	<b>feminine form</b>
Word 1		<i>ráda</i>	nice	
Word 2		<i>tě</i>	you	
Word 3		<i>poznávám</i>	to meet	conjugated form of poznávat

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

When you introduce yourself, it's a good habit to shake hands in the Czech

Republic. If you are not sure whether to introduce yourself using formal or informal Czech, simply say *Těší mě*, which means “I am pleased to meet you”. If you use the correct sentence with Czech people, they’re definitely going to be impressed!

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #2 Greetings

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Czech
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 2

## CZECH

1. Ahoj.
2. Dobrý den!
3. Čau!
4. Na shledanou.

## ENGLISH

1. Hi.
2. Good day!
3. Bye!
4. Goodbye.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
ahoj	Hi	interjection
dobrý	good	adjective
den	day	noun
čau	bye	interjection
na	to; on; for	preposition
shledanou	reunion	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES



<p><b>Hodina byla opravdu dobrá, nemohu se dočkat další.</b></p> <p>"The class was really good, and I can't wait for the next one."</p>	<p><b>Dobry den!</b></p> <p>"Good day!"</p>
<p><b>Dobry den!</b></p> <p>"Good day!"</p>	<p><b>Karta na telefon.</b></p> <p>"Card for a cell-phone."</p>
<p><b>Na shledanou.</b></p> <p>"Good bye."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to greet someone when you arrive and when you part.

	Register	Czech	English
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b>Ahoj.</b>	<b>Hi.</b>
Word 1		<i>ahoj</i>	Hi
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b>Dobry den!</b>	<b>Good day!</b>
Word 1		<i>dobry</i>	good
Word 2		<i>den</i>	day
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b>Čau!</b>	<b>Bye!</b>
Word 1		<i>čau</i>	bye
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b>Na shledanou.</b>	<b>Goodbye.</b>
Word 1		<i>na</i>	to
Word 2		<i>shledanou</i>	reunion

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is usual to greet loudly and clearly when you meet people in the Czech Republic. It is very easy especially in the case of informal occasions, because the same informal greetings can be used both when arriving and leaving.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #3 Manners

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Czech
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 3

## CZECH

1. Děkuji.
2. Mokrát děkuji.
3. Velmi vám děkuji.
4. Díky za všechno.

## ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you very much.
3. Thank you, gladly.
4. Thanks for everything.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
děkuji	thank	verb
mokrát	very much	
velmi	gladly	adverb
vám	you	pronoun
díky	thanks	interjection
za	for	preposition
všechno	everything	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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**Díky moc.**

"Thanks a lot."

---

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to thank other people in various ways.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Děkuji.</i></b>	<b>Thank you.</b>	
Word 1	<i>děkuji</i>	thank	conjugated form of děkovat
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Mockrát děkuji.</i></b>	<b>Thank you very much.</b>	
Word 1	<i>mockrát</i>	very much	
Word 2	<i>děkuji</i>	thank	conjugated form of děkovat
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Velmi vám děkuji.</i></b>	<b>Thank you, gladly.</b>	
Word 1	<i>velmi</i>	gladly	
Word 2	<i>vám</i>	you	
Word 3	<i>děkuji</i>	thank	conjugated form of děkovat
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Díky za všechno.</i></b>	<b>Thanks for everything.</b>	
Word 1	<i>díky</i>	thanks	plural
Word 2	<i>za</i>	for	
Word 3	<i>všechno</i>	everything	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you're not sure about whether to use Děkuju or Děkuju vám, keeping it simple is always your safest bet. You don't have to worry about formal or informal situations; Děkuju can be used with just about anyone, anywhere, and at anytime!

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #4 Asking How Someone Is

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Czech
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 4

# CZECH

1. Jak se máš?
2. Jak se máte?
3. Dobře. Dík.
4. Jakž, takž.

# ENGLISH

1. How are you?
2. How are you?
3. I'm fine. Thanks.
4. Not so well.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
jak	how	adverb
se máš	you are	verb
se máte	you are (polite)	verb
dobře	well	adjective
dík	thank	noun
jakž	so	expression
takž	so	expression

# SAMPLE SENTENCES



**Jak se to píše?**

"How do you write this?"

**Jak se čte tohle?**

"How do you read this?"

**GRAMMAR**

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question How are you?.

	<b>Register</b>	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Jak se máš?</i></b>	<b>How are you?</b>	
Word 1		<i>jak</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>se máš</i>	you are	conjugated form of mít se
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Jak se máte?</i></b>	<b>How are you?</b>	
Word 1		<i>jak</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>se máte</i>	you are (polite)	conjugated form of mít se
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Dobře. Dík.</i></b>	<b>I'm fine. Thanks.</b>	
Word 1		<i>dobře</i>	well	
Word 2		<i>dík</i>	thank	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Jakž, takž.</i></b>	<b>Not so well.</b>	
Word 1		<i>jakž</i>	so	
Word 2		<i>takž</i>	so	

**CULTURAL INSIGHT**

Asking how someone is shows you are a well-mannered and polite person. If you are talking to the person for the first time or if it is an official meeting, it is usual to get just a brief answer, describing their condition better than it might really be. In the case of friends the question can also result in a detailed description of all their current life difficulties and may last hours!

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #5 Making Apologies

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## CONTENTS

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

# 5

# CZECH

1. Promiň.
2. Promiňte.
3. Já jsem to tak nemyslel.
4. Nezlobte se.

# ENGLISH

1. Excuse me.(informal)
2. Excuse me.(formal)
3. I didn't mean it.
4. I'm sorry.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
nemyslel	not thought	verb
nezlobte se	(you) don't be angry	verb
promiň	you excuse	verb
promiňte	you excuse (polite)	verb
já	I	pronoun, personal pronoun
jsem	am	verb
to	it	pronoun

tak

so, well then

adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Já se podívám.</b> "I will have a look."	<b>Já jsem Čech.</b> "I'm Czech."
<b>Já jsem Adam.</b> "I'm Adam."	<b>To je moc.</b> "It is too much."
<b>Tak, a jsme tu sami.</b> "Well, now we are here alone."	<b>Tak zase příště.</b> "Well then, next time. "

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to apologise yourself and say that you didn't do it on purpose or you are sorry.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Promiň.</i></b>	<b>Excuse me.</b>	
Word 1		<i>promiň</i>	you excuse	conjugated form of prominout
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Promiňte.</i></b>	<b>Excuse me.</b>	
Word 1		<i>promiňte</i>	you excuse (polite)	conjugated form of prominout
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Já jsem to tak nemyslel.</i></b>	<b>I didn't mean it.</b>	
Word 1		<i>já</i>	I	

Word 2	<i>jsem</i>	am	conjugated form of být
Word 3	<i>to</i>	it	
Word 4	<i>tak</i>	so	
Word 5	<i>nemyslel</i>	not thought	conjugated and negative form of myslet
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Nezlobte se.</i></b>	<b>I'm sorry.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nezlobte se</i>	(you) don't be angry	conjugated form of nezlobit se

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Please remember that in the Czech Republic if you accidentally bump into someone, you don't say "I am sorry," which is *Omlouvám se*; instead you say *Promiňte* or *Promiň*.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #6

## Refusing Politely

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## CONTENTS

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

# 6

# CZECH

1. Ne, díky.
2. Ne, děkuji.
3. Promiňte, ale už něco mám.
4. Promiň, ale už něco mám.

# ENGLISH

1. No, thanks.(informal)
2. No, thank you. (formal)
3. Sorry, but I already have plans.(formal)
4. Sorry, but I already have plans.(informal)

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
Ne	No	adverb
díky	thanks	interjection
děkuji	I thank	verb
promiňte	you excuse (polite)	verb
ale	but	conjunction
už	already, yet	adverb
něco	something	pronoun



mám	I have	verb
promiň	you excuse	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Díky moc.</b> "Thanks a lot."</p>	<p><b>Jsem ospalý, ale musím dneska dopsat zprávu.</b> "I'm sleepy but I have to finish this report tonight."</p>
<p><b>Vím, že máš moc práce, ale mohl bys zavolat mého právníka?</b> "I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?"</p>	<p><b>Děkuji, ale už nemůžu.</b> "Thank you but (I) cannot (eat) anymore."</p>
<p><b>Už to stačí.</b> "That is already enough."</p>	<p><b>Něco dalšího?</b> "Anything else?"</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to refuse politely an invite.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b>Ne, díky.</b>	<b>No, thanks.</b>	
Word 1		<i>ne</i>	no	
Word 2		<i>díky</i>	thanks	plural
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b>Ne, děkuji.</b>	<b>No, thank you.</b>	
Word 1		<i>ne</i>	no	

Word 2		<i>děkuji</i>	I thank	conjugated form of děkovat
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Promiňte, ale už něco mám.</i></b>	<b>Sorry, but I already have plans.</b>	
Word 1		<i>promiňte</i>	you excuse (polite)	
Word 2		<i>ale</i>	but	
Word 3		<i>už</i>	already	
Word 4		<i>něco</i>	something	noun
Word 5		<i>mám</i>	I have	conjugated form of mít
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Promiň, ale už něco mám.</i></b>	<b>Sorry, but I already have plans.</b>	
Word 1		<i>promiň</i>	you excuse	conjugated form of prominout
Word 2		<i>ale</i>	but	
Word 3		<i>už</i>	already	
Word 4		<i>něco</i>	something	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

If we have to refuse somebody's invitation it is better to do it very politely in order not to hurt their feelings or make them angry. This is universally true around the world and the Czech Republic is no exception, so please be sure to use the expressions you learned in this lesson.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #7 Do You Speak English?

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

# 7

## CZECH

1. Umíte anglicky?
2. Umíš anglicky?
3. Ano, umím.
4. Ne, neumím.

## ENGLISH

1. Can you speak English?(formal)
2. Can you speak English?(informal)
3. Yes, I can.
4. No, I can't.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
neumím	I can't.	verb
umíte	you can (polite)	verb
Anglicky	English	adverb
umíš	you can	verb
ano	yes	adverb
umím	I can	verb
Ne	No	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Nemluvím anglicky.</b> "I don't speak English."	<b>Ano, mluvím německy.</b> "Yes, I speak German."
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## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question Do you speak English?.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Umíte anglicky?</i></b>	<b>Can you speak English?</b>	
Word 1		<i>umíte</i>	you can (polite)	conjugated form of <i>umět</i>
Word 2		<i>anglicky</i>	English	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Umíš anglicky?</i></b>	<b>Can you speak English?</b>	
Word 1		<i>umíš</i>	you can	conjugated form of <i>umět</i>
Word 2		<i>anglicky</i>	English	
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Ano, umím.</i></b>	<b>Yes, I can.</b>	
Word 1		<i>ano</i>	yes	
Word 2		<i>umím</i>	I can	conjugated form of <i>umět</i>
<b>Phrase 4</b>		<b><i>Ne, neumím.</i></b>	<b>No, I can't.</b>	
Word 1		<i>ne</i>	no	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

These phrases are still useful in the Czech republic, but mostly with older people because young Czechs are mostly able to speak English. An additional suggestion is to try to ask your questions using your hands and gestures.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #8 Talking About Your Age

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## CONTENTS

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

# 8

# CZECH

1. Kolik ti je roků?
2. Kolik je vám let?
3. Je mi 17.
4. Raději bych to neřikal.

# ENGLISH

1. How old are you? (informal)
2. How old are you? (formal)
3. I am 17.
4. I prefer not to say.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
kolik	how	
ti	you can	pronoun
je	are	verb
roků	years	noun
vám	you (polite)	pronoun
let	years	noun
je	I am	verb



mi	for me, to me	
sedmnáct	seventeen	number
raději	rather	adverb
bych	I would	verb
to	it	pronoun
neříkal	not say	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Dvacet let.</b> "Twenty years."</p>	<p><b>Mohl byste mi pomoci tohle přeložit?</b> "Can you help me translate this?"</p>
<p><b>Prosím můžete mi pomoci najít cestu do....</b> "Please can you help me find the way to..."</p>	<p><b>To je moc.</b> "It is too much."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask someone's age and to say yours.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Kolik ti je roků?</i></b>	<b>How old are you?</b>	
Word 1		<i>kolik</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>ti</i>	you	
Word 3		<i>je</i>	are	conjugated form of být

Word 4		<i>roků</i>	years	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Kolik je vám let?</i></b>	<b>How old are you?</b>	
Word 1		<i>kolik</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>je</i>	are	conjugated form of <i>být</i>
Word 3		<i>vám</i>	you (polite)	
Word 4		<i>let</i>	years	
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Je mi 17.</i></b>	<b>I am 17.</b>	
Word 1		<i>je</i>	I am	conjugated form of <i>být</i>
Word 2		<i>mi</i>	for me	
Word 3		<i>sedmnáct</i>	seventeen	
<b>Phrase 4</b>		<b><i>Raději bych to neříkal.</i></b>	<b>I prefer not to say.</b>	
Word 1		<i>raději</i>	rather	
Word 2		<i>bych</i>	I would	
Word 3		<i>to</i>	it	
Word 4		<i>neříkal</i>	not say	conjugated and negative form of <i>říkat</i>

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Unless you're asking a very young person, in general it's better not to ask this question. The only time it's really okay is if you have become intimate with the other person or it's necessary for some reason outside of your control.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #9 Using Adjectives

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Czech
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 9

## CZECH

1. Jsem šťastný.
2. Jsem šťastná.
3. Jsme smutné.
4. Jste smutní.

## ENGLISH

1. I'm happy.
2. I'm happy. (for a woman)
3. We are sad. (for a group of only women)
4. You are sad. (plural)

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
smutné	sad	adjective
jste	you are	verb
smutní	sad	adjective
jsem	I am	verb
šťastný	happy	adjective
šťastná	happy (for woman)	adjective
Jsme	(We) are	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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**Jsmě dvě osoby.**

"We are two people."

---

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to use adjectives in simple sentences.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Jsem šťastný.</i></b>	<b>I'm happy.</b>	<b>masculine form</b>
Word 1	<i>jsem</i>	I am	conjugated form of být
Word 2	<i>šťastný</i>	happy	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Jsem šťastná.</i></b>	<b>I'm happy. (for a woman)</b>	<b>feminine form</b>
Word 1	<i>jsem</i>	I am	conjugated form of být
Word 2	<i>šťastná</i>	happy (for woman)	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Jsmě smutné.</i></b>	<b>We are sad. (for a group of only women)</b>	
Word 1	<i>jsmě</i>	we are	conjugated form of "být"
Word 2	<i>smutné</i>	sad	plural
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Jste smutní.</i></b>	<b>You are sad. (plural)</b>	
Word 1	<i>jste</i>	you are	conjugated form of být
Word 2	<i>smutní</i>	sad	plural

# CULTURAL INSIGHT

Adjectives can definitely enrich your tongue and help you better describe what you want to express. If you really insist on an adjective, you can use the word *velmi*, as for example *velmi mladý*, “very young”. Or *opravdu* - *opravdu dobrý* meaning “really good”.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #10

## Asking How Much Something Costs

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## CONTENTS

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

# **10**

## CZECH

1. Kolik to stojí?
2. Kolik stojí tohle?
3. Dobře, vezmu si to.
4. Ne děkuji, je to moc drahé

## ENGLISH

1. How much does it cost?
2. How much does this cost?
3. OK, I'll take it.
4. No, thanks. It's too expensive.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
to	it	pronoun
kolik	how much	counter
stojí	costs	verb
tohle	this	pronoun
dobře	OK	adverb
vezmu si	I'll take	verb
ne děkuji	no, thanks	expression



je	is	verb
moc	too	adverb
drahé	expensive	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>To je moc.</b> "It is too much."	<b>Kolik osob?</b> "How many people?"
<b>Tohle, prosím.</b> "This please."	<b>To je málo.</b> "It is too little."
<b>Měl tento víkend moc domácích úkolů.</b> "He has too much homework for this weekend."	<b>Žít v Tokiu je drahé.</b> "It is expensive to live in Tokyo."

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how much something costs.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Kolik to stojí?</i></b>	<b>How much does it cost?</b>	
Word 1	<i>kolik</i>	how much	
Word 2	<i>to</i>	it	
Word 3	<i>stojí</i>	costs	conjugated form of stát
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Kolik stojí tohle?</i></b>	<b>How much does this cost?</b>	

Word 1	<i>kolik</i>	how much	
Word 2	<i>stojí</i>	costs	conjugated form of stát
Word 3	<i>tohle</i>	this	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Dobře, vezmu si to.</i></b>	<b>OK, I'll take it.</b>	
Word 1	<i>dobře</i>	OK	
Word 2	<i>vezmu si</i>	I'll take	conjugated form of vzít
Word 3	<i>to</i>	it	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Ne děkuji, je to moc drahé</i></b>	<b>No, thanks. It's too expensive.</b>	
Word 1	<i>ne děkuji</i>	no, thanks	
Word 2	<i>je</i>	is	conjugated form of být
Word 3	<i>to</i>	it	
Word 4	<i>moc</i>	too	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Remember that in the Czech Republic, the prices in shops are fixed and it is not common to haggle. However, it could be taken less strict in some local markets.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #11

## How to Read Prices

---

## CONTENTS

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

# 11

# CZECH

1. Jedna koruna
2. Deset korun
3. Padesát pět deset
4. Dvacet šest korun a sedmdesát haléřů.

# ENGLISH

1. One crown.
2. Ten crowns.
3. Fifty-five and ten.
4. Twenty-six crowns and seventy cents.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
jedna	one	numeral
koruna	crown	noun
deset	ten	numeral
padesát pět	Fifty-five	numeral
dvacet šest	twenty-six	numeral
korun	crowns	noun
a	and	conjunction

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

**Jedna žena.**

"One woman."

**Chtěl bych deset balení  
žvýkaček bez cukru.**

"I would like ten packs of sugar  
free chewing gums!"

**Ženy a muži.**

"Women and men."

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to read prices.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Jedna koruna</i></b>	<b>One crown.</b>	
Word 1	<i>jedna</i>	one	
Word 2	<i>koruna</i>	crown	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Deset korun</i></b>	<b>Ten crowns.</b>	
Word 1	<i>deset</i>	ten	
Word 2	<i>korun</i>	crowns	plural
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Padesát pět deset</i></b>	<b>Fifty-five and ten.</b>	<b>The currency name here doesn't need to be specified.</b>
Word 1	<i>padesát pět</i>	Fifty-five	

Word 2	<i>deset</i>	ten	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Dvacet šest korun a sedmdesát haléřů.</i></b>	<b>Twenty-six crowns and seventy cents.</b>	
Word 1	<i>dvacet šest</i>	twenty-six	
Word 2	<i>korun</i>	crowns	plural
Word 3	<i>a</i>	and	
Word 4	<i>sedmdesát</i>	seventy	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

One crown can be converted into 100 hellers. But because of deflation in recent decades, the heller coins have been abandoned and are not in use anymore. The prices in shops are still in hellers though. When you're shopping, all the items are marked and the final bill is rounded off to crowns.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #12

## Asking What Someone is Doing

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## CONTENTS

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

# 12

## CZECH

1. Co děláš?
2. Co děláte?
3. Učím se doma
4. Nedělám nic zvláštního.

## ENGLISH

1. What are you doing?
2. What are you doing?
3. I am studying at home.
4. I'm doing nothing special.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
děláš	you are doing	verb
děláte	you are doing (polite)	verb
učím se	I am studying	verb
doma	at home	adverb
nedělám	I'm doing	verb
nic	nothing	pronoun
zvláštního	special	adjective



co

what

expression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Co dáš mamince?</b> "What will you give to your mom?"	<b>Co budeš dělat?</b> "What will you do?"
<b>Co si dáte?</b> "What will you take?"	<b>Co to je?</b> "What is this?"

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question What are you doing?.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b>Co děláš?</b>	<b>What are you doing?</b>	
Word 1		<i>co</i>	what	
Word 2		<i>děláš</i>	you are doing	conjugated form of dělat
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b>Co děláte?</b>	<b>What are you doing?</b>	
Word 1		<i>co</i>	what	
Word 2		<i>děláte</i>	you are doing (polite)	conjugated form of dělat
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b>Učím se doma</b>	<b>I am studying at home.</b>	

Word 1	<i>učím se</i>	I am studying	conjugated form of učít se
Word 2	<i>doma</i>	at home	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Nedělám nic zvláštního.</i></b>	<b>I'm doing nothing special.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nedělám</i>	I'm doing	conjugated negative form dělat
Word 2	<i>nic</i>	nothing	
Word 3	<i>zvláštního</i>	special	declinated form of zvláštní

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Remember that you can just use the word *co*, meaning what, if you didn't understand the other person, but just with your friends or family. And of course you can also just say *Co!* if you are astonished or shocked. So *co* is a very useful word, as you can see!

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #13

## Who Is It?

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## CONTENTS

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

# **13**

# CZECH

1. Kdo je to?
2. Kdo je tam?
3. To jsem já.
4. To jsem já a můj kamarád.

# ENGLISH

1. Who is it?
2. Who is that?
3. It's me.
4. That is me and a friend of mine.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
kdo	who	pronoun
je	is	verb
to	it	pronoun
tam	there	adverb
jsem	is	verb
já	me, I	pronoun
jsem já	is me	verb

a	and	conjunction
můj	my, mine	possessive pronoun
kamarád	friend, mate, pal, buddy	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Nezajímá mě, kdo volá, tady je zakázáno telefonovat.</b></p> <p>"I don't care who is calling, you cannot use the phone here."</p>	<p><b>Nezajímá mě, kdo volá, tady je zakázáno telefonovat.</b></p> <p>"I don't care who is calling, you cannot use the phone here."</p>
<p><b>To je málo.</b></p> <p>"It is too little."</p>	<p><b>To je moc.</b></p> <p>"It is too much."</p>
<p><b>Nákupní tašku dejte prosím tam.</b></p> <p>"Please, put the shopping bags there."</p>	<p><b>Jenom já.</b></p> <p>"Only me."</p>
<p><b>Ženy a muži.</b></p> <p>"Women and men."</p>	<p><b>Tohle je můj bratr.</b></p> <p>"This is my brother."</p>
<p><b>Můj nejlepší kamarád a já chodíme všude spolu.</b></p> <p>"My best friend and I go everywhere together."</p>	<p><b>Dobrý kamarád vždy pomůže.</b></p> <p>"A good friend always helps."</p>
<p><b>Kamarád mi pomohl.</b></p> <p>"A friend helped me."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask who it is.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Kdo je to?</i></b>	<b>Who is it?</b>	
Word 1	<i>kdo</i>	who	
Word 2	<i>je</i>	is	conjugated for of být
Word 3	<i>to</i>	it	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Kdo je tam?</i></b>	<b>Who is that?</b>	
Word 1	<i>kdo</i>	who	
Word 2	<i>je</i>	is	conjugated form být
Word 3	<i>tam</i>	there	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>To jsem já.</i></b>	<b>It's me.</b>	
Word 1	<i>to</i>	it	
Word 2	<i>jsem</i>	is	conjugated form of být
Word 3	<i>já</i>	me	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>To jsem já a můj kamarád.</i></b>	<b>That is me and a friend of mine.</b>	
Word 1	<i>to</i>	it	
Word 2	<i>jsem já</i>	is me	conjugated form of být
Word 3	<i>a</i>	and	
Word 4	<i>můj</i>	my	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

If someone that you didn't expect is knocking at your door in the Czech Republic, the common question you can ask is *Kdo je tam?* before opening the door. This literally means "Who is there?"

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #14 When Are You Leaving?

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## CONTENTS

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

# 14



## CZECH

1. Kdy odjíždíš?
2. Kdy odjíždíte?
3. Odjíždím za dvě hodiny.
4. Odjíždím příští týden.

## ENGLISH

1. When are you leaving?
2. When are you leaving?
3. I leave in two hours.
4. I leave next week.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
příští	next	adjective
týden	week	noun
kdy	when	adverb
odjíždíš	you leave	verb
odjíždíte	you leave (polite)	verb
odjíždím	I leave	verb
za	in	preposition

dvě	two	counter
hodiny	hours	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kdy se platí ubytování?</b></p> <p>"When do I pay the accommodation fee?"</p>	<p><b>Dvě ženy.</b></p> <p>"Two women."</p>
---	---

<p><b>V osm hodin.</b></p> <p>"At eight o'clock."</p>
---

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask when someone is leaving.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b>Kdy odjíždíš?</b>	<b>When are you leaving?</b>	
Word 1		<i>kdy</i>	when	
Word 2		<i>odjíždíš</i>	you leave	conjugated form of <i>odjíždět</i>
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b>Kdy odjíždíte?</b>	<b>When are you leaving?</b>	
Word 1		<i>kdy</i>	when	

Word 2	<i>odjíždíte</i>	you leave (polite)	conjugated form of odjíždět
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Odjíždím za dvě hodiny.</i></b>	<b>I leave in two hours.</b>	
Word 1	<i>odjíždím</i>	I leave	conjugated form of odjíždět
Word 2	<i>za</i>	in	
Word 3	<i>dvě</i>	two	
Word 4	<i>hodiny</i>	hours	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Odjíždím příští týden.</i></b>	<b>I leave next week.</b>	
Word 1	<i>odjíždím</i>	I leave	conjugated form of odjíždět
Word 2	<i>příští</i>	next	
Word 3	<i>týden</i>	week	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

This is a question you might be asked frequently, especially if you are on a vacation, but remember if you ask this question out of context, the other person might think that you want him or her to go away!

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #15 Where Are You Going?

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## CONTENTS

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

# **15**

# CZECH

1. Kam jdeš?
2. Kam jdete?
3. Jdu do obchodu.
4. Jdu do práce

# ENGLISH

1. Where are you going?
2. Where are you going?
3. I'm going to the supermarket.
4. I'm going to work.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
kam	where, to where	pronoun
jdeš	you go	verb
jdete	you go (polite)	verb
jdu	I go	verb
do	in, to	preposition
obchodu	supermarket	noun
práce	work, job, labor, employment	noun

# SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Kam pojedete?</b> "Where will you go? / Where do you want to go?"	<b>Do Brna, prosím.</b> "To Brno, please."
---	---

<b>Moje práce mě baví.</b> "I enjoy doing my work."
--

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask where someone is going.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Kam jdeš?</i></b>	<b>Where are you going?</b>	
Word 1		<i>kam</i>	where	
Word 2		<i>jdeš</i>	you go	conjugated form of jít
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Kam jdete?</i></b>	<b>Where are you going?</b>	
Word 1		<i>kam</i>	where	
Word 2		<i>jdete</i>	you go (polite)	conjugated form of jít
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Jdu do obchodu.</i></b>	<b>I'm going to the supermarket.</b>	
Word 1		<i>jdu</i>	I go	conjugated form of jít
Word 2		<i>do</i>	to	
Word 3		<i>obchodu</i>	supermarket	

<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Jdu do práce</i></b>	<b>I'm going to work.</b>	
Word 1	<i>jdu</i>	I go	conjugated form of jít
Word 2	<i>do</i>	to	
Word 3	<i>práce</i>	work	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

This question is quite useful in any language, and Czech is no exception. In Czech, just don't forget to choose a proper form – formal or informal – depending on the status of the person you are asking. The difference lies in the end of the verb: -š for the informal or -te for the formal.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #16

## Asking Directions

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## CONTENTS

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

# **16**



## CZECH

1. Kde je stanice?
2. Běžte rovně.
3. Zahněte doprava.
4. Zahněte doleva.

## ENGLISH

1. Where is the station?
2. Go straight.
3. Turn right.
4. Turn left.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
kde	where	adverb
je	is	verb
stanice	station	noun
běžte	go	verb
rovně	straight	adverb
zahněte	turn	verb
doprava	right, to the right	expression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kde jsi včera byl?</b> "Where have you been yesterday?"</p>	<p><b>Kde je záchod?</b> "Where is the bathroom?"</p>
<p><b>To je málo.</b> "It is too little."</p>	<p><b>Jděte rovně.</b> "Go straight."</p>
<p><b>Zatočte doprava.</b> "Turn right."</p>	<p><b>Na semaforu zatoč doleva.</b> "Turn left at the traffic light."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and understand basic directions.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>		<b><i>Kde je stanice?</i></b>	<b>Where is the station?</b>	
Word 1		<i>kde</i>	where	
Word 2		<i>je</i>	is	conjugated form of být
Word 3		<i>stanice</i>	station	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Běžte rovně.</i></b>	<b>Go straight.</b>	

Word 1		<i>běžte</i>	go	order, conjugated for of jít
Word 2		<i>rovně</i>	straight	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Zahněte doprava.</i></b>	<b>Turn right.</b>	
Word 1		<i>zahněte</i>	turn	conjugated form of zahnout
Word 2		<i>doprava</i>	right	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Zahněte doleva.</i></b>	<b>Turn left.</b>	
Word 1		<i>zahněte</i>	turn	conjugated form of zahnout
Word 2		<i>doleva</i>	left	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you are getting around a place you are not familiar with, then you might appreciate some useful phrases for asking directions. In this lesson we have introduced only formal sentences, since most of the time you won't know the person you ask.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #17 Why?

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## CONTENTS

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

# **17**

# CZECH

1. Proč máš zpoždění?
2. Zmeškal jsem vlak.
3. Proč odjíždíš tak brzo?
4. Nezmeškat vlak.

# ENGLISH

1. Why are you late?
2. I missed the train. (for women)
3. Why do you leave so early?
4. Not to miss the train.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
vlak		noun
nezmeškat	not to miss	verb
brzo	brzo	adverb
proč	why, what for, for what reason	adverb
máš	you have	verb
zpoždění	late	adverb

zmeškal jsem	I missed	verb
vlak	train	noun
odjíždíš	you leave	verb
tak	so, well then	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Proč jsi přišel pozdě?</b> "Why did you come late?"</p>	<p><b>Pokaždé máte zpoždění.</b> "You are always late for work."</p>
<p><b>Příští vlak do Londýna přijede za třicet minut.</b> "The next train to London will arrive in thirty minutes."</p>	<p><b>Cestující čeká na vlak.</b> The traveler is waiting for the train.</p>
<p><b>Tak, a jsme tu sami.</b> "Well, now we are here alone."</p>	<p><b>Tak zase příště.</b> "Well then, next time. "</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer why.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Proč máš zpoždění?</i></b>	<b>Why are you late?</b>	
Word 1	<i>proč</i>	why	
Word 2	<i>máš</i>	you have	conjugated form of mít
Word 3	<i>zpoždění</i>	late	

<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>Zmeškal jsem vlak.</b>	<b>I missed the train. (for women)</b>	
Word 1	<i>zmeškal jsem</i>	I missed	past tense, conjugated form of zmeškat
Word 2	<i>vlak</i>	train	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b>Proč odjíždíš tak brzo?</b>	<b>Why do you leave so early?</b>	
Word 1	<i>proč</i>	why	
Word 2	<i>odjíždíš</i>	you leave	conjugated form of odjíždět
Word 3	<i>tak</i>	so	
Word 4	<i>brzo</i>	brzo	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b>Nezmeškat vlak.</b>	<b>Not to miss the train.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nezmeškat</i>	not to miss	negative conjugated form of zmeškat
Word 2	<i>vlak</i>		

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

A famous expression in Czech is *Proč ne?* which means, like in English, "Why not?". You can use it to accept a proposition if you agree but are not really keen to do it. Or, if it was not planned in advance. For example if a friend asks you suddenly "How about we go to the cinema tonight?" You can answer *Proč ne?* meaning "Why not?"

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #18

## Possession

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## CONTENTS

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

# **18**



## CZECH

1. Máš pero?
2. Máte pero?
3. Ano, mám.
4. Ano, prosím.

## ENGLISH

1. Do you have a pen?
2. Do you have a pen?
3. Yes, I have.
4. Yes, here you are.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
máš	you have	verb
pero	pen	noun
máte	you have (polite)	verb
ano	yes	adverb
mám	I have	verb
prosím	please	expression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Ano, mluvím německy.</b> "Yes, I speak German."	<b>Promiňte prosím, kolik je teď hodin?</b> "Excuse me please, what is the time now?"
---	--

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about possession.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Máš pero?</i></b>	<b>Do you have a pen?</b>	
Word 1		<i>máš</i>	you have	conjugated form of mít
Word 2		<i>pero</i>	pen	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Máte pero?</i></b>	<b>Do you have a pen?</b>	
Word 1		<i>máte</i>	you have (polite)	conjugated for of mít
Word 2		<i>pero</i>	pen	
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Ano, mám.</i></b>	<b>Yes, I have.</b>	
Word 1		<i>ano</i>	yes	
Word 2		<i>mám</i>	I have	conjugated form mít
<b>Phrase 4</b>		<b><i>Ano, prosím.</i></b>	<b>Yes, here you are.</b>	
Word 1		<i>ano</i>	yes	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

There is no cultural barrier which stops us from discussing possession in Czech. So, use the phrases you learned in this lesson to practice Czech!

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #19

## Going Without

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Czech
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

# 19

## CZECH

1. Nemám pero.
2. Nemám čas.
3. Nevím.
4. Nerozumím.

## ENGLISH

1. I don't have a pen.
2. I don't have time.
3. I don't know.
4. I don't understand.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
čas	time	noun
nevím	I don't know.	verb
nerozumím	I don't understand.	verb
nemám	I don't have	verb
pero	pen	noun

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to state essential negative statements.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Nemám pero.</i></b>	<b>I don't have a pen.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nemám</i>	I don't have	conjugated negative form of mít
Word 2	<i>pero</i>	pen	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Nemám čas.</i></b>	<b>I don't have time.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nemám</i>	I don't have	conjugated negative form of mít
Word 2	<i>čas</i>	time	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Nevím.</i></b>	<b>I don't know.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nevím</i>	I don't know.	conjugated negative form of vědět
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Nerozumím.</i></b>	<b>I don't understand.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nerozumím</i>	I don't understand.	conjugated negative form of rozumět

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Negative sentences can be created in Czech quite easily. You just need to add the prefix *ne-* in front of the verb, which gives it a negative meaning.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #20 Talking about Your Likes

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## CONTENTS

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

# 20

## CZECH

1. Máš ráda čokoládu?
2. Máte rád sladkosti?
3. Ano, mám
4. Ano, mám rád sladkosti.

## ENGLISH

1. Do you like chocolate? (speaking to a woman)
2. Do you like sweets? (speaking to a man)
3. Yes, I do.
4. Yes, I like sweets.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
mám rád	I like	verb
máš	do you	verb
ráda	like	adverb
čokoládu	chocolate	noun
máte	do you	verb
sladkosti	sweets	noun
ano	yes	adverb



## SAMPLE SENTENCES

**Ano, mluvím německy.**

"Yes, I speak German."

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer affirmatively to the question.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Máš ráda čokoládu?</i></b>	<b>Do you like chocolate? (speaking to a woman)</b>	<b>informal, speaking to women</b>
Word 1		<i>máš</i>	do you	conjugated form of mít
Word 2		<i>ráda</i>	like	
Word 3		<i>čokoládu</i>	chocolate	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Máte rád sladkosti?</i></b>	<b>Do you like sweets? (speaking to a man)</b>	<b>formal, speaking to male</b>
Word 1		<i>máte</i>	do you	conjugated form of mít
Word 2		<i>rád</i>	like	
Word 3		<i>sladkosti</i>	sweets	plural
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Ano, mám</i></b>	<b>Yes, I do.</b>	

Word 1	<i>ano</i>	yes	
Word 2	<i>mám</i>	I have	conjugated form of mít
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Ano, mám rád sladkosti.</i></b>	<b>Yes, I like sweets.</b>	
Word 1	<i>ano</i>	yes	
Word 2	<i>mám rád</i>	I like	conjugated form of mít
Word 3	<i>sladkosti</i>	sweets	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Talking about what you like is quite easy in Czech if you remember the phrase *mít rád* for a man and *mít ráda* for a woman. Using these phrases, you will be able to describe whatever you like.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #21 Talking about Your Dislikes

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## CONTENTS

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

# 21

## CZECH

1. Nemám to rád.
2. Nemám ráda čekání.
3. Tohle nesnáším.
4. Nesnáším čekání.

## ENGLISH

1. I don't like this.(for a man)
2. I don't like waiting. (for a woman)
3. I hate this.
4. I hate waiting.

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
nesnáším	I hate	verb
nemám	I don't like.	
to	it	pronoun
rád	like	adjective
nemám	I don't	verb
ráda	like	adverb
čekání	waiting	noun

---

tohle

this

pronoun

---

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

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**To je moc.**

"It is too much."

**Tohle, prosím.**

"This please."

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## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say that you don't like something.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Nemám to rád.</i></b>	<b>I don't like this. (for a man)</b>	<b>male speech</b>
Word 1	<i>nemám</i>	I don't like.	
Word 2	<i>to</i>	it	
Word 3	<i>rád</i>	like	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Nemám ráda čekání.</i></b>	<b>I don't like waiting. (for a woman)</b>	<b>female speech.</b>
Word 1	<i>nemám</i>	I don't	conjugated form of mít
Word 2	<i>ráda</i>	like	
Word 3	<i>čekání</i>	waiting	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Tohle nesnáším.</i></b>	<b>I hate this.</b>	
Word 1	<i>tohle</i>	this	
Word 2	<i>nesnáším</i>	I hate	conjugated form of nesnášet

<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Nesnáším čekání.</i></b>	<b>I hate waiting.</b>	
Word 1	<i>nesnáším</i>	I hate	conjugated form of <i>nesnášet</i>
Word 2	<i>čekání</i>	waiting	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Also when describing what we do not like, remember that there are two different forms, the masculine form *Nemám rád* and the feminine form *Nemám ráda*, both meaning “I don’t like.” Being able to use them will allow you to communicate clearly what you don’t like.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #22 Ordering at a Restaurant

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## CONTENTS

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

# 22

# CZECH

1. Mohu dostat jídelní lístek?
2. Co byste doporučil?
3. Pro mě kávu.
4. Chtěl bych kávu.

# ENGLISH

1. Can I see the menu?
2. What do you recommend?
3. A coffee for me.
4. I would like a coffee. (for a man)

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
bych	would	conditional
chtěl	like	verb
kávu	coffee	noun
mohu	Can I	verb
dostat	get	verb
jídelní lístek	menu	phrase
co	what	pronoun



byste	would	conditional
doporučil	recommend	verb
pro	for	preposition
mě	me, my	pronoun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>Podej mi prosím jídelní lístek.</b> "Pass me the menu, please."	<b>Pro muže.</b> "For men."
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<b>Můžeš mě vyfotit?</b> "Can you take my picture?"
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## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to order at a restaurant or coffee shop.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Mohu dostat jídelní lístek?</i></b>	<b>Can I see the menu?</b>	
Word 1	<i>mohu</i>	Can I	conjugated form of moci
Word 2	<i>dostat</i>	get	
Word 3	<i>jídelní lístek</i>	menu	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Co byste doporučil?</i></b>	<b>What do you recommend?</b>	
Word 1	<i>co</i>	what	
Word 2	<i>byste</i>	would	

Word 3	<i>doporučil</i>	recommend	conjugated form of doporučit
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Pro mě kávu.</i></b>	<b>A coffee for me.</b>	
Word 1	<i>pro</i>	for	
Word 2	<i>mě</i>	me	
Word 3	<i>kávu</i>	coffee	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Chtěl bych kávu.</i></b>	<b>I would like a coffee. (for a man)</b>	<b>male speech</b>
Word 1	<i>chtěl</i>	like	conjugated form of chtít
Word 2	<i>bych</i>	would	
Word 3	<i>kávu</i>	coffee	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Ordering at a restaurant - what a wonderful moment of excitement! If you are wondering how to engage the waiter, just keep in mind that snapping your fingers is seen to be impolite in Czech. A look will usually bring the waiter to your table.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #23

## Asking for the Bill

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## CONTENTS

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

# 23

# CZECH

1. Můžete přinést účet, prosím.
2. Kde můžu zaplatit?
3. Promiňte, vrátila jste mi špatně.
4. Drobné si nechte.

# ENGLISH

1. Can you bring the bill, please?
2. Where can I pay?
3. Excuse me, the change is wrong. (speaking to woman)
4. Keep the change.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
nechte	keep	verb
si	yourself	pronoun
drobné	change	noun
špatně	wrong	adverb
Můžete	you can (polite)	verb
přinést	bring	verb
účet	check, bill	noun

prosím	please	expression
kde	where	adverb
můžu	I can	verb
zaplatit	pay	verb
promiňte	Excuse me/ I'm sorry	interjection. expression
vrátila jste	gave back	verb
mi	for me, to me	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Žena si dělá starosti kvůli účtu.</b> "The woman is worried about the bill."</p>	<p><b>Promiňte prosím, kolik je teď hodin?</b> "Excuse me please, what is the time now?"</p>
<p><b>Kde jsi včera byl?</b> "Where have you been yesterday?"</p>	<p><b>Kde je záchod?</b> "Where is the bathroom?"</p>
<p><b>Promiňte, myslím, že sedíte na mém sedadle.</b> "Excuse me, I think this is my seat you are sitting on."</p>	<p><b>Promiňte, že jdu pozdě.</b> "I'm sorry, I'm late."</p>
<p><b>Promiňte prosím, můžu si půjčit Vaše?</b> "Excuse me please, may I borrow your pen?"</p>	<p><b>Mohl byste mi pomoci tohle přeložit?</b> "Can you help me to translate this?"</p>
<p><b>Prosím můžete mi pomoci najít cestu do....</b> "Please can you help me to find way to..."</p>	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask for the bill and check the change.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Můžete přinést účet, prosím.</i></b>	<b>Can you bring the bill, please?</b>	
Word 1	<i>Můžete</i>	you can (polite)	conjugated form of moci
Word 2	<i>přinést</i>	bring	
Word 3	<i>účet</i>	bill	
Word 4	<i>prosím</i>	please	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>Kde můžu zaplatit?</i></b>	<b>Where can I pay?</b>	
Word 1	<i>kde</i>	where	
Word 2	<i>můžu</i>	I can	conjugated form of moci
Word 3	<i>zaplatit</i>	pay	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Promiňte, vrátila jste mi špatně.</i></b>	<b>Excuse me, the change is wrong. (speaking to woman)</b>	<b>to a woman</b>
Word 1	<i>promiňte</i>	Excuse me	
Word 2	<i>vrátila jste</i>	gave back	conjugated form of vrátit
Word 3	<i>mi</i>	me	
Word 4	<i>špatně</i>	wrong	
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Drobné si nechte.</i></b>	<b>Keep the change.</b>	

Word 1	<i>drobné</i>	change	plural
Word 2	<i>si</i>	yourself	
Word 3	<i>nechte</i>	keep	conjugated form of nechat

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

There are several ways in Czech to ask for a bill. Customers do not pay by the register; instead they ask for the bill at the table. The bill is brought by the waiter. So use *Kde můžu zaplatit?* meaning “Where can I pay?” only when you are in a shop and can’t find the cashier.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #24 Offering an Invitation

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## CONTENTS

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

# 24



## CZECH

1. Máš v pátek večer čas?
2. Máte v pátek večer čas?
3. Jdu do kina.
4. Půjdeš se mnou?

## ENGLISH

1. Do you have time on Friday evening?
2. Do you have time on Friday evening?
3. I'm going to the movies.
4. Will you join?

## VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
mnou	me	pronoun
se	with	preposition
půjdeš	you will go	verb
kina	cinema	noun
máš	do you	verb
čas	time	noun
v pátek	on Friday	phrase

večer	evening	noun
máte	you have (polite)	verb
jdu	I go	verb
do	in, to	preposition

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Tenisový kurt je otevřený i večer.</b></p> <p>"The tennis court is open in the evening, too."</p>	<p><b>Za teplých letních večerů hrajeme často karty.</b></p> <p>"We often play cards on a warm summer evening."</p>
<p><b>Dobrý večer!</b></p> <p>Good evening!</p>	<p><b>Do Brna, prosím.</b></p> <p>"To Brno, please."</p>

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to invite someone out.

	Register	Czech	English	Important Notes
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b>informal</b>	<b><i>Máš v pátek večer čas?</i></b>	<b>Do you have time on Friday evening?</b>	<b>informal</b>
Word 1		<i>máš</i>	you have	conjugated form of mít
Word 2		<i>čas</i>	time	
Word 3		<i>v pátek</i>	on Friday	
Word 4		<i>večer</i>	evening	

<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b>formal</b>	<b><i>Máte v pátek večer čas?</i></b>	<b>Do you have time on Friday evening?</b>	<b>formal</b>
Word 1		<i>máte</i>	you have (polite)	
Word 2		<i>v pátek</i>	on Friday	
Word 3		<i>večer</i>	evening	conjugated form of mít
Word 4		<i>čas</i>	time	
<b>Phrase 3</b>		<b><i>Jdu do kina.</i></b>	<b>I'm going to the movies.</b>	
Word 1		<i>jdu</i>	I go	conjugated form of jít
Word 2		<i>do</i>	to	
Word 3		<i>kina</i>	cinema	
<b>Phrase 4</b>		<b><i>Půjdeš se mnou?</i></b>	<b>Will you join?</b>	<b>informal</b>
Word 1		<i>půjdeš</i>	you will go	conjugated form of jít
Word 2		<i>se</i>	with	
Word 3		<i>mnou</i>	me	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Generally speaking, there is nothing inappropriate in offering or accepting an invitation. Don't be shy and ask your Czech friends out through the sentences we've just learned.

## LESSON NOTES

# 3-Minute Czech #25 On the Phone

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## CONTENTS

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

# 25

# CZECH

1. Haló?
2. To je Martin.
3. Mohu mluvit s Hankou?
4. Zavolám později.

# ENGLISH

1. Hello. (answering the phone)
2. This is Martin.
3. May I talk to Hanka?
4. I'll call again later.

# VOCABULARY

<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Class</b>
později	later	adverb
zavolám	I'll call	verb
Hankou	Hanka	proper noun
haló	hello	interjection
to	it	pronoun
je	is	verb
Martin	Martin	proper noun

mohu	May I	verb
mluvit	talk	verb
s	with, to	preposition

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<b>To je moc.</b> "It is too much."	<b>To je málo.</b> "It is too little."
<b>Začal podnikat s pouhou tisícovkou.</b> "He started his business only with one thousand Czech Koruna."	

## GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to understand the basic vocabulary on the phone.

	<b>Czech</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Important Notes</b>
<b>Phrase 1</b>	<b><i>Haló?</i></b>	<b>Hello. (answering to the phone)</b>	
Word 1	<i>haló</i>	hello	
<b>Phrase 2</b>	<b><i>To je Martin.</i></b>	<b>This is Martin.</b>	
Word 1	<i>to</i>	this	
Word 2	<i>je</i>	is	conjugated form of být
Word 3	<i>Martin</i>	person's name	
<b>Phrase 3</b>	<b><i>Mohu mluvit s Hankou?</i></b>	<b>May I talk to Hanka?</b>	

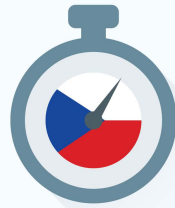
Word 1	<i>mohu</i>	May I	conjugated form of moci
Word 2	<i>mluvit</i>	talk	
Word 3	<i>s</i>	to	
Word 4	<i>Hankou</i>	person's name	declinated form of Hanka.
<b>Phrase 4</b>	<b><i>Zavolám později.</i></b>	<b>I'll call again later.</b>	
Word 1	<i>zavolám</i>	I'll call	conjugated form of zavolat
Word 2	<i>později</i>	later	

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

As a widespread form of communication, making calls has a standard set of phrases and expressions involved. Knowing these in foreign languages makes our phone calls much easier. Be sure to master them in Czech!



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# 3 MINUTE CZECH

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	Intro	13	Who Is It?
1	Self Introduction	14	When Are You Leaving?
2	Greetings	15	Where Are You Going?
3	Manners	16	Asking Directions
4	Asking How Someone Is	17	Why?
5	Making Apologies	18	Possession
6	Refusing Politely	19	Going Without
7	Do You Speak English?	20	Talking about Your Likes
8	Talking About Your Age	21	Talking about Your Dislikes
9	Using Adjectives	22	Ordering at a Restaurant
10	Asking How Much Something Costs	23	Asking for the Bill
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