



ENGLISH – POLISH  
ILUSTARATED DICTIONARY



## Health and safety

# How Company **Workwear & Uniforms** can Increase Staff Productivity

Did you know that workwear and uniforms can have an effect on worker productivity? Let's, explore how a type of outfit can affect productivity, boost efficiency, as well as protect workers' health and improve their safety.



**01** **BETTER & SAFER WORKWEAR LEAD TO IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY**

Although government regulations mandate that business owners provide proper workwear for their workers, some business owners choose not to provide protective apparel to their employees in favor of cutting cost. But workers who feel unsafe in their workplaces work more slowly, thus affecting their productivity. Having inadequate safety apparel can also affect their health.



**02** **COMFORT MEANS A BOOST IN PRODUCTIVITY**

Not all of us works in comfortable air-conditioned workplaces, such as offices, boutiques, hotels, or laboratories. Workers in the mining, construction, agriculture, oil and gas, logistics, and shipping industries are always in the field and often at the mercy of the elements. Improper and inadequate workwear can negatively affect their performance and productivity.



**03** **BOOST PRODUCTIVITY WITH COMPARTMENTALIZATION THROUGH PROPER DRESS CODE**

If you find that your employees' productivity is down, perhaps it's time to shift from a relaxed dress code to a more professional one. A well-designed uniform will foster a sense of professionalism, as well as help your workers shift into the proper mindset from being at home or at play and into the workplace.



**04** **WORKWEAR & UNIFORMS HAVE THE POWER TO BOOST THE WORKERS' SELF-ESTEEM, HELP FOSTER UNITY, & IMPROVE THEIR PRODUCTIVITY**

Workers come from different backgrounds; some have the financial resources to buy stylish, up-to-date clothes, while others have to be content with thrift store finds. There will be moments when poor sartorial choices can affect the self-esteem of your workers and negatively affect their productivity, not to mention the peer judgement they'd prefer to avoid.



**05** **WELL-DESIGNED WORKWEAR BOOSTS YOUR COMPANY'S IMAGE NOT ONLY TO YOUR STAFF BUT ALSO TO YOUR CUSTOMERS**

Providing well-designed uniforms and protective workwear to your staff will make them feel better about their jobs because they think that their employers care about their wellbeing. These apparel also foster team unity and company loyalty. Now that your staff look more neat and professional, customers and clients will likewise be impressed with them and with your company. A more professional staff will boost your brand image and can result in repeat business.

First aid – pierwsz pomoc	Emergency – pogotowie/ nagły wypadek
First aid kit – apteczka	Regulations – przepisy/ regulacje prawne
Accident - wypadek	to follow the rules – przestrzegać zasad
Bandage - bandaż	to break the rules – łamać zasady
Hard hat – kask ochronny	Workwear – odzież robocza
Safety shoes – buty ochronne	Antiseptic – przeciwbakteryjny/ odkażający
Ear defenders/acoustic earmuffs – nauszники	Dressing - opatrunek
Protective clothing – ubranie ochronne	Protective gloves – rękawiczki ochronne
Earplugs – zatyczki do uszu	Protective glasses – okulary ochronne
Googles – okulary/ gogle	Face shield – maska na twarz
Plaster – gips/ plaster	Protective helmet – kask Insurance - ubezpieczenie
Health - zdrowie	Report – raport/ wynik/ zgłaszać, np. wypadek
Safety - bezpieczeństwo	Sprained - skręcony
Safety vest – kamizelka odblaskowa	Strecher – nosze
Respirator mask – maska ochronna	Scissors – nożyczki
Knee pads - nakolanniki	gauze / gauze pad - gaza
Elbow pads - nałokietniki	Cotton wool – wata bawełniana
Harnaś – szelki bezpieczeństwa	Cut – skaleczyć się
Framers suspension rig – kamizelka narzędziowa	Disinfectant – śrdodek dezynfekujący
Traffic safety cone – pacholek	Hurt – zranić się/ ranny
Ambulance – amulans/ karetka pogotowia	Burnt – poparzony
Logic gate – bramka logiczna	
Input - wejście	
Output - wyjście	
Broken - złamany	

## Giving a presentation



### Starting a presentation (rozpoczynanie prezentacji)

Good morning/afternoon. Welcome everyone – Dzień dobry. Witam wszystkich.

My name is ..... /I am ..... – nazywam się..... / jestem .....

*Thank you very much for coming – Bardzo Wam dziękuję za przybycie.*

*Today we're going to talk about... – Dzisiaj porozmawiamy o...*

*The topic of our presentation is... – Tematem naszej prezentacji jest...*

*The purpose / aim / subject of our presentation is to... – Celem/ tematem naszej prezentacji jest...*

*In our presentation we would like to show you... – W naszej prezentacji chcielibyśmy pokazać Wam...*

My objective is to ... - Moim celem jest...

## **Presenting main points (prezentowanie)**

I have divided my talk into ..... parts – Podzieliłem swoje wystąpienie na .... części

I'd like to begin/start by... - Chciałabym/chciałbym zacząć od...

Let's start with ..... – zacznijmy od.....

Firstly / First of all... - Po pierwsze...

Secondly / Thirdly... - Po drugie/trzecie...

Another point to consider is... - Kolejnym punktem do rozważenia jest...

I'd like to move on to / turn to... - Chciałabym/chciałbym przejść do...

Let's move on to my second/third/next point. – Przejdźmy do drugiego/trzeciego/ następnego punktu.

My next point is that ..... - Kolejny punkt to.....

Now I'd like to look at... - Teraz chciałabym/chciałbym spojrzeć na...

This leads me to my next point - To prowadzi do mojego następnego punktu.

The next issue I'd like to focus on is ... – Kolejną kwestią nad którą chciałabym/ chciałbym się skupić jest...

## **Adding information (podawanie dodatkowych informacji)**

In addition to this..... - dodatkowo

And another thing is..... – kolejną rzeczą jest

What is more, ..... - co więcej, ponadto

Let me give you an example/ For example..... – na przykład

## **Ending your talk (zakończenie)**

Finally... - Na koniec...

Lastly, I must say that ..... - Na koniec, muszę powiedzieć, że.....

That brings me to the end of my presentation - Na tym zakończę swoją prezentację.

I'd be glad to answer any questions you might have. - Będzie mi miło odpowiedzieć na wszystkie państwa pytania.

I think that's everything I wanted to say - Myślę, że to wszystko, co chciałam/ chciałem powiedzieć.

In conclusion/ To summarize /To sum up / to conclude I would like to say that... - Podsumowując...chciałbym powiedzieć, że.....

Would you like to ask any questions? - Chcieliby Państwo zadać jakieś pytania?

Thank you for your attention - Dziękuję za uwagę.

## **Useful phrases (przydatne zwroty)**

I think this is the fault of the device... - Wydaje mi się, że to wina sprzętu...

We have a small technical problem - Mamy mały problem techniczny.

Animations - animacje

Assessment - ocena

Audience - publiczność

Device - urządzenie

File - plik

Home - narzędzia główne

Insert - wstawka

Slide show - pokaz slajdów

Template - szablon

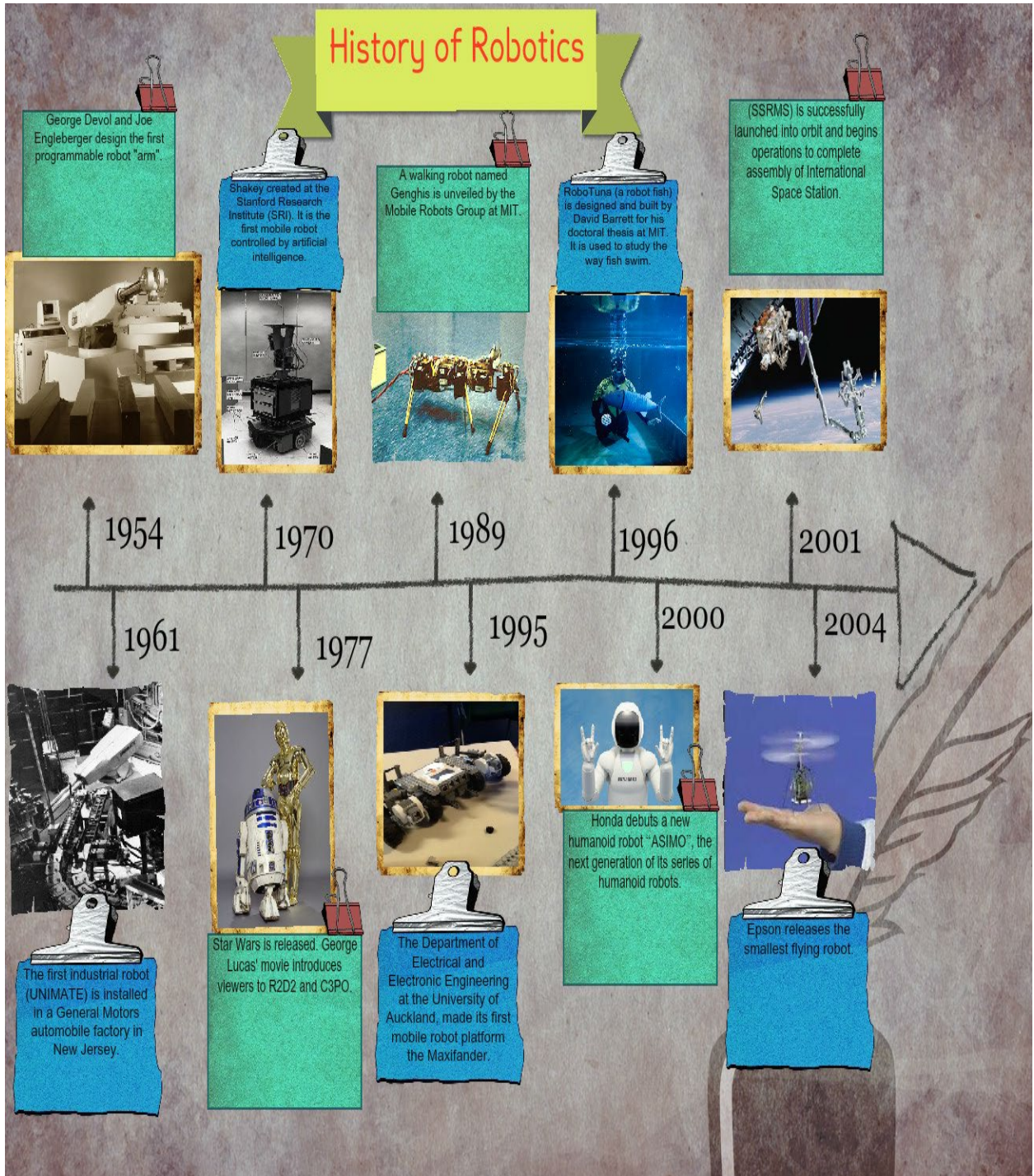
Transitions - przejścia

View – widok

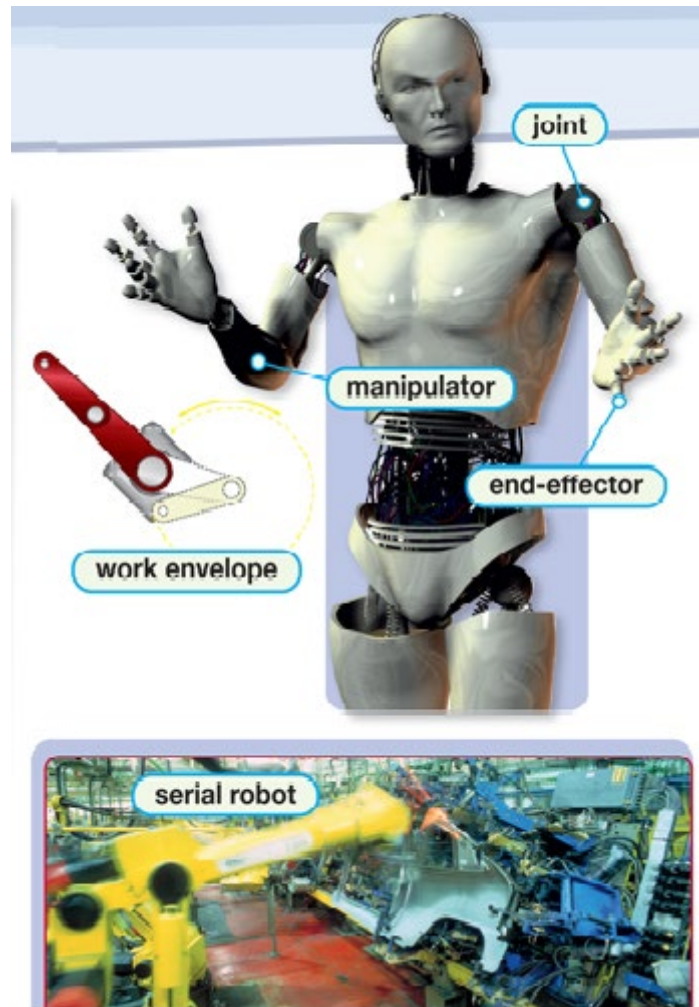
Handout – ulotka/karta pracy/  
materiał informacyjny



# THE HISTORY OF ROBOTS



## Robotics



Joint - przegub, połączenie, profil łącznikowy

Manipulator – „mechaniczne ramię”

End-effector – efektor końcowy/ chwytak

Work envelope- zakres pracy

Dexterity – zręczność/ sprawność

Enabling device – urządzenie uruchamiające

Serial robot – robot seryjny

Actuator - siłownik

Flow line – linia przepływu

Pendant – programator

Autonomus – niezależny, autonomiczny

Pneumatic - pneumatyczny



Hydraulic - hydrauliczny

Motion system – system ruchu

Axis - oś

Horizontal axes – osie poziome

Vertical axes – osie pionowe

Linear table – stół liniowy

Intricate tasks – skomplikowane/ złożone zadania

Payload – obciążenie/ ładowność/ udźwig

Seal – zaklejać, uszczelnić

Tool - narzędzie

Respond – odpowiadać

Work properly – działać właściwie

Drive power – napęd mechaniczny

Consist of – składać się z

Equality constraint – ograniczenie równości (matematyka)

Dynami model – model dynamiczny

## Types of robots

### Industrial robots



## Robots by locomotion

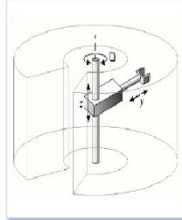
# All Types of Robots by Locomotion

### STATIONARY ROBOTS

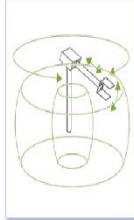
Cartesian Robots



Cylindrical



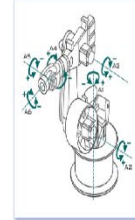
Spherical



SCARA



Articulated

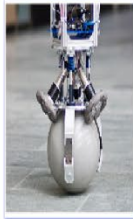


Parallel

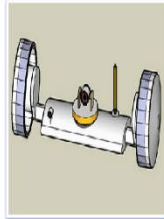


### WHEELED ROBOTS

Single Wheel



2 Wheeled



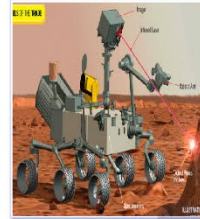
3 Wheeled



4 Wheeled



6 Wheeled



Tracked Robots



### LEGGED ROBOTS

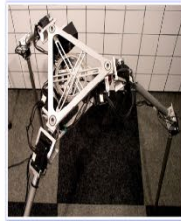
One Leg



Bipedal



Tripedal



Quadrupedal



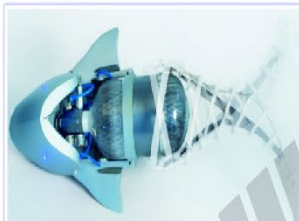
Hexapod



Many Legs



SWIMMING ROBOTS



FLYING ROBOTS



Robotic Balls



SWARM ROBOTS



MODULAR ROBOTS



MICRO Robots



NANO Robots



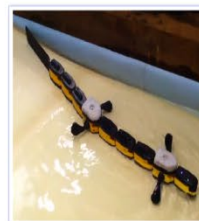
SOFT ROBOTS



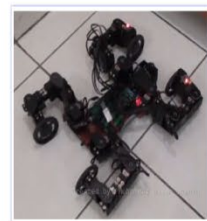
SNAKE Robots



CRAWLER Robots



HYBRID Robots



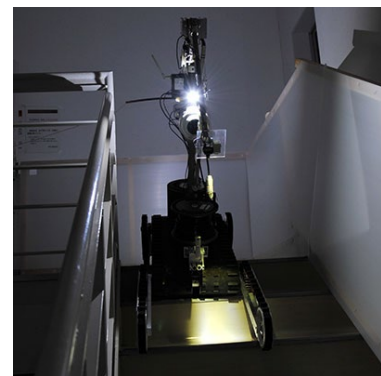
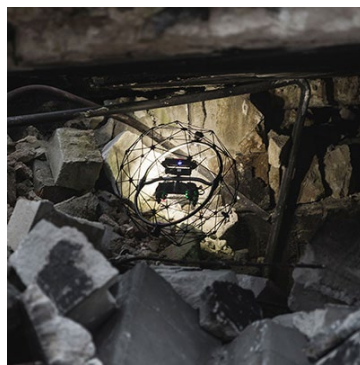
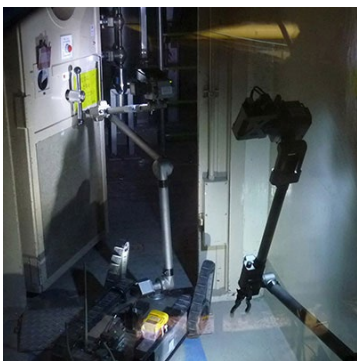
## Classification of robots (klasyfikacja robotów)



Aerospace: the SmartBird robotic seagull and the Raven surveillance drone, for example, Mars rovers and NASA's Robonaut.

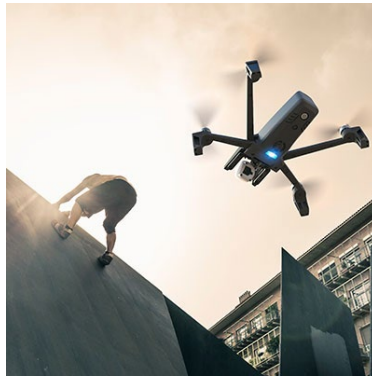


Consumer: the robot dog Aibo, the Roomba vacuum, AI-powered robot assistants, and a growing variety of robotic toys and kits.



Disaster Response: e.g. Packbots

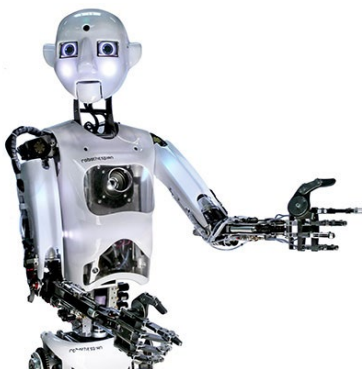




Drones: Also called unmanned aerial vehicles. Examples include DJI's popular Phantom series and Parrot's Anafi, as well as military systems like Global Hawk, used for long-duration surveillance.



Education: It includes hands-on programmable sets from Lego, 3D printers with lesson plans, and even teacher robots like EMYS.



Entertainment: RoboThespian, Disney's theme park robots like Navi Shaman, and musically inclined bots like Partner.

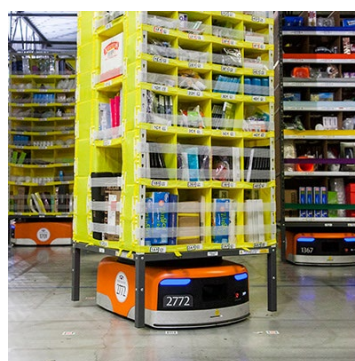




Exoskeletons.



Humanoids: This is probably the type of robot that most people think of when they think of a robot. Examples of humanoid robots include Honda's Asimo, which has a mechanical appearance, and also androids like the Geminoid series, which are designed to look like people.



Industrial: Unimate, Amazon's warehouse robots and collaborative factory robots.



Medical: the da Vinci surgical robot and bionic prostheses, as well as robotic exoskeletons, Watson.

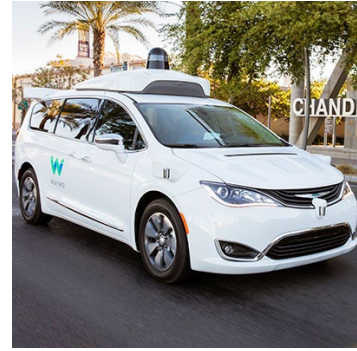


Military & Security: Military robots include ground systems like Endeavor Robotics' PackBot, and BigDog, Security robots include autonomous mobile systems such as Cobalt.



Research.

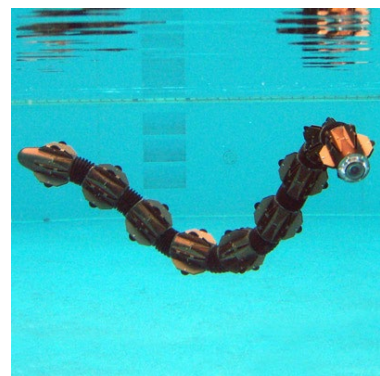
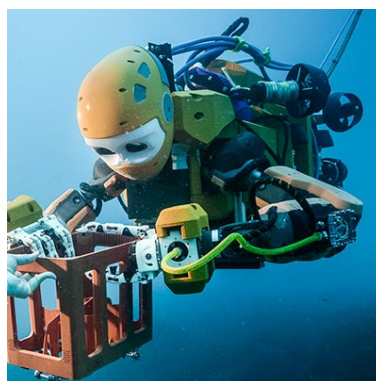
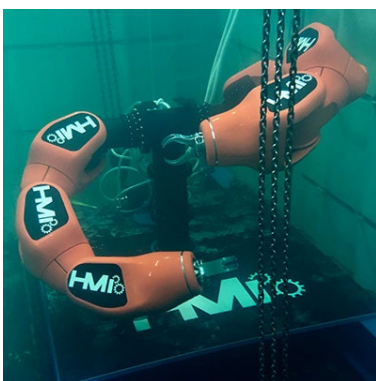




Self-Driving Cars: Early autonomous vehicles include the ones built for DARPA's autonomous-vehicle competitions and also Google's pioneering self-driving Toyota Prius, later spun out to form Waymo.



Telepresence.



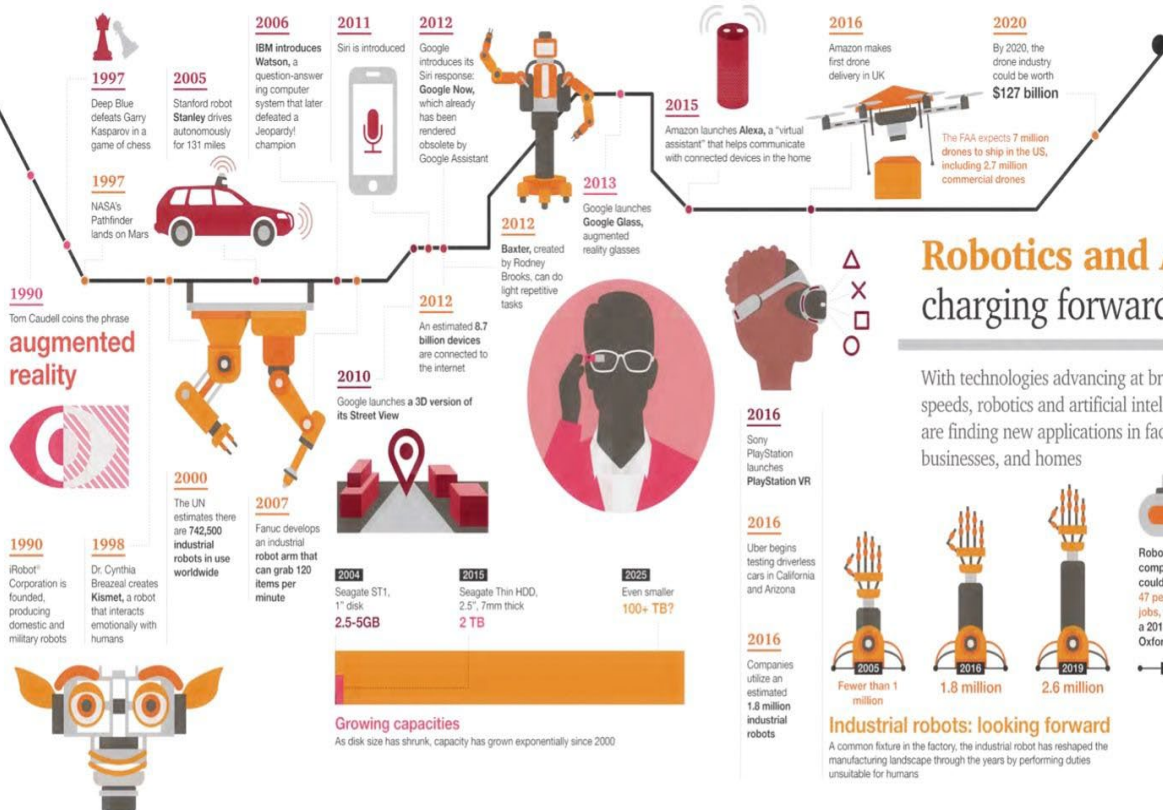
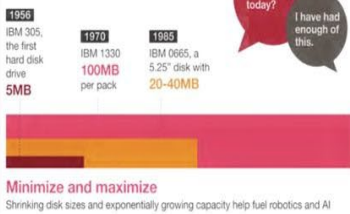
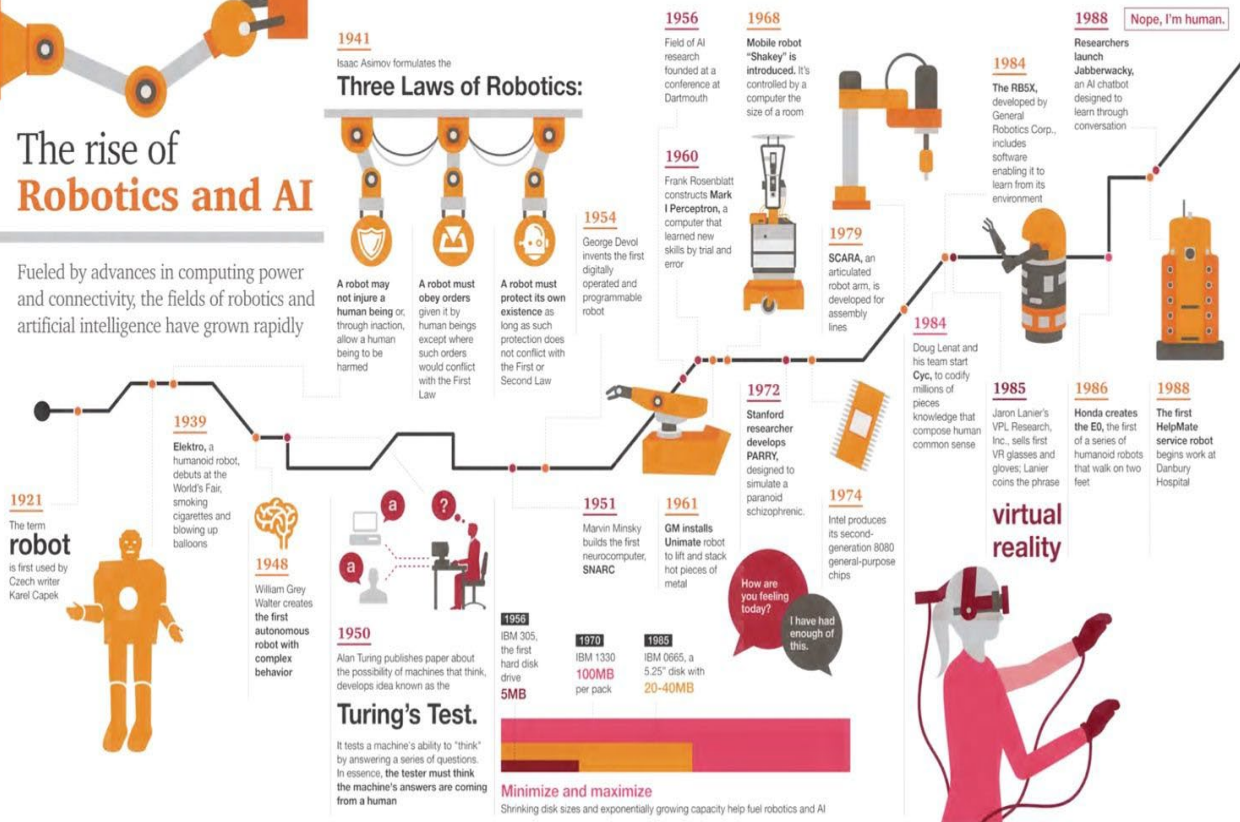
Underwater: Ocean One, and bio-inspired systems like the ACM-R5H snakebot.

# Robotics and AI (Artificial Intelligence)



## The rise of Robotics and AI

Fueled by advances in computing power and connectivity, the fields of robotics and artificial intelligence have grown rapidly



© 2019 PwC LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and the U.S. member firm of the PwC network, a Swiss entity known as PwC Global Limited, a Swiss entity. All rights reserved. PwC, the PwC logo, and "Together at the peak of performance" are trademarks of PwC Global Limited. Other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. This document is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of any financial product or service. It is not intended to be relied upon as a basis for any investment or other financial decision. For more information, please contact your PwC member firm.



## **Microcontroller elements (mikrokontoler)**

### **CPU**

Central Processing Unit or CPU is the brain of the Microcontroller. It consists of an Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) and a Control Unit (CU). A CPU reads, decodes and executes instructions to perform Arithmetic, Logic and Data Transfer operations.

### **Memory**

Any Computational System requires two types of Memory: Program Memory and Data Memory. Program Memory, as the name suggests, contains the program i.e. the instructions to be executed by the CPU. Data Memory on the other hand, is required to store temporary data while executing the instructions.

Usually, Program Memory is a Read Only Memory or ROM and the Data Memory is a Random Access Memory or RAM. Data Memory is sometimes called as Read Write Memory (R/W M).

### **I/O Ports**

The interface for the Microcontroller to the external world is provided by the I/O Ports or Input/Output Ports. Input devices like Switches, Keypads, etc. provide information from the user to the CPU in the form of Binary Data.

The CPU, upon receiving the data from the input devices, executes appropriate instructions and gives response through Output Devices like LEDs, Displays, Printers, etc.

### **Bus**

Another important component of a Microcontroller, but rarely discussed is the System Bus. A System bus is a group of connecting wires that connect the CPU with other peripherals like Memory, I/O Ports and other supporting components.

### **Timers/Counters**

One of the important components of a Microcontroller are the Timers and Counters. They provide the operations of Time Delays and counting external events. Additionally, Timers and Counters can provide Function Generation, Pulse Width Modulation, Clock Control, etc.

### **Serial Port**

One of the important requirements of a Microcontroller is to communicate with other devices and peripherals (external). Serial Port provides such interface through serial communication. Most common serial communication implemented in Microcontrollers is UART.

### **Interrupts**

A very important feature of a Microcontroller is Interrupts and its Interrupt Handling Mechanism. Interrupts can be external, internal, hardware related or software related.

### **ADC (Analog to Digital Converter)**

Analog to Digital

Converter or ADC is a circuit that converts Analog signals to Digital Signals. The ADC Circuit forms the interface between the external Analog Input devices and the CPU of the Microcontroller. Almost all sensors are analog devices and the analog data from these sensors must be converted in to digital data for the CPU to understand.

### **DAC (Digital to Analog Converter)**

Digital to Analog

Converter or DAC is a circuit, that works in contrast to an ADC i.e. it converts Digital Signals to Analog Signals. DAC forms the bridge between the CPU of the Microcontroller and the external analog devices.

### **Useful vocabulary (przydatne słownictwo)**

types of sensors - rodzaje czujników

limit switch - wyłącznik krańcowy

potentiometer – potencjometr

photo transistor - foto tranzystor

photo resistor - foto rezystor

thermistor – termistor

ir sensor - czujnik ruchu na podczerwień

ultrasonic - ultrasoniczny gps – gps

color – kolor

moisture - wilgoć

reed switch – kontakron

smoke - dym

co /co2 - co/co2

force - moc

pressure - ciśnienie

Independent variable - Zmienna niezależna

dependent variable - zmienna zależna  
controlled variable - zmienna kontrolowana  
variable – zmienna  
Deviation - Odchylenie  
Deviation from controls - Uchyb (od zadanej wartości)  
Loop - Pętla  
Open Loop - Otwarta pętla  
Affect - Oddziaływać  
respond - odpowiedzieć  
controller – kontroler  
digital – cyfrowy  
analog – analogowy  
binary code – kod binarny  
sampling – kwantowanie  
logical system – system cyfrowy\logiczny  
logic gate – bramka logiczna  
flip-flop – przerzutnik  
digitalisation - cyfryzacja  
variable – zmienna

## Sightseeing (zwiedzanie)



zamek – castle

muzeum – museum

ruiny – ruins

galeria – gallery

klasztor – monastery

pałac – palace

katedra – cathedral

wystawa – exhibition

kościół – church

forteca, twierdza – fortress

most – bridge

kaplica – chapel

wieża – tower

zabytek – monument

lochy – dungeon

latarnia morska – lighthouse

punkt widokowy – overlook

fosa – moat

bilet wstępu – entrance ticket

przewodnik (osoba) – guide

przewodnik (książka) – guidebook

wycieczka – trip

piesza wędrówka – hike

krajobraz – landscape

atrakcja turystyczna – tourist attraction



## **Accommodation/ reception (Zakwaterowanie/recepcja )**



reception-recepcja

receptionist-recepcjonista

make a reservation- zrobić rezerwację

check In- zameldować się w hotelu

check out-wymeldować się

fill In registration form- wypełnić formularz meldunkowy

hotel guest-gość hotelowy

hotel service-obsługa hotelowa

single room-pokój jednoosobowy

double room-pokój dwuosobowy

full board-pełne wyżywienie

half board-niepełne wyżywienie

breakfast included-śniadanie wliczone w cenę

Have a nice stay!-Miłego pobytu!

Key-klucz

Shower-prysznic

air conditioning-klimatyzacja

heating-ogrzewanie

Bath-wanna

Bathroom-łazienka

Blankets-kocePillow-poduszka

Towel-ręcznik

wash basin-umywalka

fridge-lodówka

electric kettle-czajnik elektryczny

toilet paper-papier toaletowy

soap-mydło

tip-napiwek

accommodation-zakwaterowanie

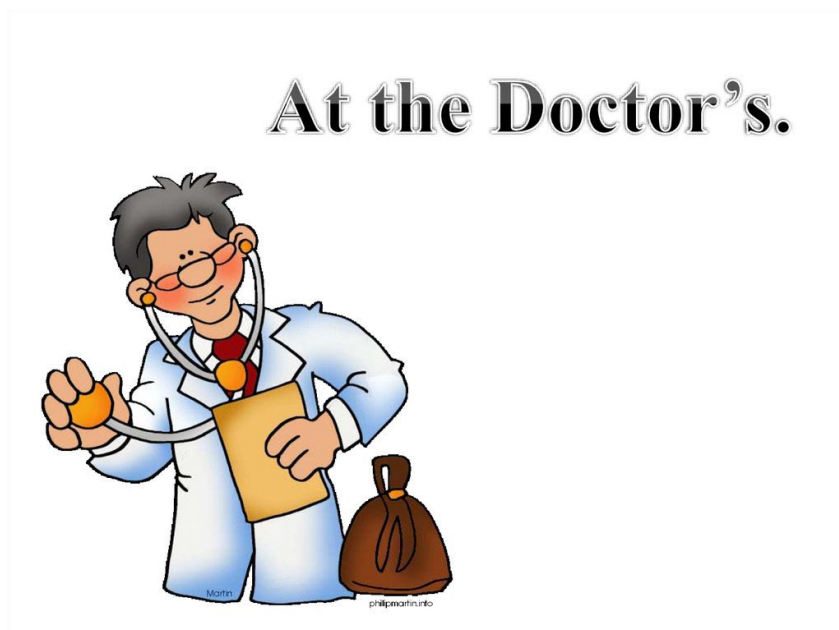
B&B (bed and breakfast-pokoje gościnne za śniadaniem

guest house-pensjonat

- ✓ Can you repeat that?-Czy możesz powtórzyć?
- ✓ What's happened?-Co się stało?
- ✓ What's the matter?-Co się stało? O co chodzi?
- ✓ I have a problem-Mam problem.
- ✓ There is not hot water-Nie ma gorącej wody.
- ✓ There is only cold water-Jest tylko zimna woda.
- ✓ The air conditioning is out of order-Klimatyzacja jest zepsuta.
- ✓ The bathroom is dirty-Łazienka jest brudna.
- ✓ The room has not been cleaned-Pokój nie był sprzątny.
- ✓ I got lost.-Zgubiłem się.
- ✓ I lost my wallet.-Zgubiłem portfel.
- ✓ I lost my documents.-Zgubiłem dokumenty.
- ✓ Where can I find room number \_\_\_?-Przepraszam, gdzie jest pokój numer \_\_\_?
- ✓ The key for room number \_\_\_, please!-  
Poproszę klucz do pokoju numer \_\_\_ .
- ✓ Has anyone asked for me?-Pytał ktoś o mnie?
- ✓ Where can I make a call?-Skąd mogę zadzwonić?
- ✓ When is breakfast served?-O której jest śniadanie?
- ✓ Can I use the internet here?- Czy mogę skorzystać tu z internetu?

- ✓ Would you recommend any good restaurants nearby?-Czy może Pani/Pani polecić jakąś dobrą restaurację w pobliżu?
- ✓ Could you please bring another blanket/pillow/towel? Czy mógłby Pan/mogłaby Pani przynieść mi dodatkowy koc/dodatkową poduszkę/dodatkowy ręcznik?
- ✓ I would like to check out, please-Chciał(a)bym się wymeldować.
- ✓ We really enjoyed our stay here.-Bardzo nam się tutaj podobało.

### **At the doctor's (u lekarza)**



# Vocabulary

## At the Doctor's

What are your symptoms?

I've got a temperature  
/ sore throat / headache / rash.

I've been feeling sick.

I've been having headaches.

I'm very congested.

My joints are aching.

I've got diarrhoea.

I've got a lump.

I've got a swollen/sprained ankle.

I'm in a lot of pain.

I've got a pain in my back / chest / waist.

I think I've pulled a muscle in my leg.

I'm asthmatic / diabetic / epileptic.

I need another inhaler  
/ some more insulin.

I'm having difficulty breathing.

I've got very little energy.

I've been feeling very tired.

I've been feeling depressed.

I've been having difficulty sleeping.

How long have you been feeling like this?

How have you been feeling generally?

Is there any possibility  
you might be pregnant?

I think I might be pregnant

Do you have any allergies?

I'm allergic to antibiotics.

Are you on any sort of medication?

I need a sick note.



Can I have a look?

Where does it hurt?

Does it hurt when I press here?

I'm going to take your blood pressure  
/ temperature / pulse.

Could you roll up your sleeve?

Open your mouth, please.

Cough, please.

You're going to need a few stiches.

I'm going to give you an injection.

We need to take a urine sample  
/ blood sample.

You need to have a blood test.

I'm going to prescribe you some antibiotics.

Take two of these pills three times a day.

Take this prescription to the chemist.

You should stop smoking.

You should cut down on your drinking.

You need to try and lose some weight.

I want to send you for an X-ray.

I want you to see a specialist.



# At the Doctor's

## At the reception

1. I'd like to see a doctor.
2. Do you have an appointment?
3. Is it urgent?
4. I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. ...
5. Do you have any doctors who speak ...?
6. Do you have private medical insurance?



## Discussing symptoms

1. How can I help you?
2. What's the problem?
3. What are your symptoms?
  - I've been feeling sick.
  - I've been having headaches.
  - I'm in a lot of pain.
  - I'm having difficulty breathing.
6. Is there any possibility you might be pregnant?
  - I think I might be pregnant.
7. Do you have any allergies?
  - I'm allergic to antibiotics.

Słownik „U lekarza”

**to make an appointment** – umówić się na wizytę

**to have an appointment** – mieć umówioną wizytę

**a prescription** – recepta

**a blood test** – badanie krwi

**GP – general practitioner** – lekarz medycyny ogólnej

**health insurance** – ubezpieczenie zdrowotne

**Please, take a seat.** – Proszę usiąść.

**Please, be seated.** – Proszę usiąść.

**The waiting room is on your right.** – Poczekalnia jest na prawo.

**The doctor will see you now.** – Lekarz Pana/Panią przyjmie teraz.

**What seems to be the matter?** – Co Panu/Pani dolega?

**How can I help you today?** – W czym mogę dzisiaj pomóc?

**What brings you in today?** – Co Pana/Panią dzisiaj do mnie sprowadza?

**Are you insured?** – Czy jest Pan/i ubezpieczony/a?

**Do you have insurance?** – Czy ma Pan/Pani ubezpieczenie?

**What hurts?** – Co boli?

**Can you describe your symptoms?** - Może Pan/i opisać objawy?

**I have...** / Mam...

**a backache** – ból pleców

**a broken finger** – złamany palec

**a broken leg** – złamaną nogę

**a broken nose** – złamany nos

**a cough** – kaszel



**chest pains** – bóle w klatce piersiowej

**diarrhoea** – biegunka

**a fever** – gorączka

**a headache** – ból głowy

**an open wound** – otwartą ranę

**a rash** – wysypka

**a runny nose** – katar

**a sore throat** – ból gardła

**a sprained ankle** – skręconą kostkę

**a stomach ache** – ból brzucha

**a swollen ankle** – spuchniętą  
kostkę

**a twisted ankle** – skręconą  
kostkę

**an ugly bruise** – siniak

**an upset stomach** – rozstrój żołądka

**I feel dizzy.** – Kręci mi się w głowie.

**I feel nauseous.** – Mdli mnie.

**I feel weak.** – Jestem osłabiony/a.

**I have a cold.** – Jestem przeziębiony/a.

**I've been feeling sick.** – Mam mdłości.

**I have food poisoning.** – zatrucie pokarmowe.

**I have high blood pressure.** – Mam wysokie  
ciśnienie.

**I've lost my appetite.** – Straciłam/łem  
apetyt.

**I have low blood pressure.** – Mam niskie ciśnienie.

**I have the flu.** – Mam grypę.

**I'm a diabetic.** – Jestem cukrzykiem.

**I'm allergic to penicillin.** – Jestem uczulony/a na penicylinę..

**I'm in heart failure.** – Mam niewydolność serca.

**I'm in pain.** – Boli mnie.

**I'm running a fever.** – Mam gorączkę.

**I'm short of breath.** – Mam duszności.

**My head hurts.** – Głowa mnie boli.

**My throat is very dry.** – Mam bardzo sucho w gardle.

**Are you on any medication?** – Bierze Pan/i jakieś leki?

**Do you have any allergies?** – Jest Pan/i na coś uczulony/a?

**Do you have a fever?** – Ma Pan/i gorączkę?

**Can you describe your symptoms?** – Może Pan/i opisać objawy?

**How long have you had these symptoms?** – Od jak dawna ma Pan/i te objawy?

**Here's your prescription.** – Oto Pana/Pani recepta.

**I recommended bed rest.** – Zalecam odpoczynek w łóżku.

**I'll need to prescribe an antibiotic.** – Muszę przepisać antybiotyk.

**Let me check your pulse.** – Pozwoli Pan/i, że zmierzę puls.

**Let me listen to your heart.** – Posłucham Pana/i serca.

**Let me take your blood pressure.** – Zmierzę Panu/i ciśnienie.

**Let's take your temperature.** – Zmierzymy temperaturę.

**Open your mouth, please.** – Proszę otworzyć buzię.

**Take a painkiller every 4 hours.** – Proszę brać tabletkę przeciwbólową co 4 godziny.

**Take your clothes off, please.** – Proszę zdjąć ubranie.

**We'll need to order a blood test.** – Musimy zlecić badanie krwi

**You're going to need stitches.** – Trzeba będzie założyć szwy.

**How long will I have to stay in the hospital?** – Jak długo będę musiał/a zostać w szpitalu?

**I'm not feeling too hot.** (slang) – Nie czuje się za dobrze. **I'm not feeling well.** – Źle się czuję.

**Is it good news or bad news?** – Ma Pan/i dobre czy złe wieści?

**Take one aspirin every five hours.** – Proszę brać jedną aspirynę co 5 godzin.

**Will the results be available online?** – Czy wyniki będą dostępne online

**The authors:**

*Małgorzata Bugajska*

**3tg:**

*Maciej Łakomy*

*Jan Pawelec*

*Marcel Słabosz*

*Kamil Kupczyk*

*Filip Majcherek*

*Jakub Mazur*

*Maurycy Adamik*

*Martyna Snochowska*

*Jordan Białkowski*

*Kuba Kociszewski*

*Mikołaj Grzybek*

*Wiktor Jaśkiewicz*

*Błażej Kazior*

*Hubert Stachecki*

*Jakub Sztuka*

*Dawid Frukacz*

*Maciej Urbański*

*Zuzanna Płaszczyńska*

*Karol Tomczak*

*Filip Manaj*