

Europe Directory

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ACCOMMODATION

Europe offers the gamut of budget accommodation, from camping grounds, hostels and student dormitories to private rooms, guesthouses and cheap hotels. Plus, there are more novel options, such as farm stays (opposite) and 'couch-surfing' (see p1186). Self-catering flats and cottages are also worth considering with a group, especially for longer stays.

Accommodation is listed in cities and towns in ascending order of price, with worthwhile options for splurging. The hotels in this book generally range from no stars to two stars.

During peak holiday periods, particularly Easter, summer and Christmas – and any time of year in popular destinations such as London, Paris and Rome – it's wise to book ahead. Most places can now be reserved online.

Tourist offices often have extensive accommodation lists and the more helpful ones will go out of their way to find something suitable. There's usually a fee for this service, but it tends to be low; if accommodation is tight, it can save you hassle and potential language problems.

B&Bs, Guesthouses & Hotels

Private rooms, guesthouses (*pensions*, *Gasthaus*, *chambre d'hôte* etc) and budget hotels offer greater comfort than hostels for a marginally higher price. Most are simple affairs, sometimes still with shared bathroom facilities.

In private rooms with a local family, or in a small guesthouse, you benefit from greater contact with locals. You'll still have a great deal of privacy and autonomy, but remember you won't be able to bring the party back to your place.

In some destinations, particularly in Eastern Europe, locals wait in train stations touting rented rooms. Just be sure such accommodation isn't in a far-flung suburb that requires an expensive taxi ride to and from town. Also check that both parties are clear on price beforehand.

Many B&Bs (bed and breakfasts) in the UK and Ireland aren't budget accommodation at all. Even the lowliest tend to have midrange

HOW TO USE THIS CHAPTER

Please note that this chapter includes only general information about the region; for country-specific information refer to the directory in individual chapters. Relevant cross-references have been added for your convenience.

BOOK ACCOMMODATION ONLINE

For more accommodation reviews and recommendations by Lonely Planet authors, check out the online booking service at www.lonelyplanet.com. You'll find the true, insider lowdown on the best places to stay. Reviews are thorough and independent. Best of all, you can book online.

prices and a new generation of 'designer' B&Bs are positively top-end.

Be careful when choosing inexpensive hotels around the bus and train station areas. They can be convenient for late-night or early morning arrivals and departures, but some hotels are unofficial bordellos.

If you can, check the room beforehand and make sure you're clear on price and what it covers. Unless otherwise noted, prices in this guide include breakfast.

Discounts for longer stays are usually possible and hotel owners in southern Europe *might* be open to a little bargaining if times are slack. In many countries, it's common for business hotels (usually more than two stars) to slash their rates by up to 40% on Friday and Saturday nights.

Look out for the following three budget hotel chains. All favour comfort and convenience over tasteful decoration and personality. However, they make useful boltholes if you need a break from hostels.

easyHotel (www.easyhotel.com; r from £30/Sfr30) Only in the UK and Switzerland.

Etap (www.etaphotel.com; s/d/tr from €35/40/45) In 12 countries, from the UK to Spain to Hungary.

Formule 1 (www.hotelformule1.com; s, d & tr from €30) Covering eight European countries, including expensive Sweden.

Camping

Camping is the cheapest option. It's newly trendy in parts of Europe, such as the UK (albeit with designer tents, eco tents and Airstream caravans; see, for example, www.coolcamping.co.uk). In other countries such as the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands and Poland, it has never gone out of fashion.

There's one drawback, though, and we don't mean having to carry your tent, sleeping bag and cooking equipment. In large European cities, most camping grounds are some distance

from the centre, so you'll need your own transport. As not all budget travellers have that, this book lists easily accessible camping grounds only, or includes sites where it's common for travellers to bed down en masse under the stars (for example, on some Greek islands).

National tourist offices provide lists of camping grounds, and camping organisation contacts are also listed in the individual country directories of this book. At designated grounds, there will usually be a charge per tent or site, per person and per vehicle. In busy areas, in busy seasons, it's sometimes necessary to book.

Camping other than at designated grounds is difficult in Western Europe, because it's hard to find a suitably private spot. Camping is also illegal without the permission of the local authorities (the police or local council office) or the landowner. Don't be shy about asking; you might be pleasantly surprised.

In some countries, such as Austria, the UK, France and Germany, free camping is illegal on all but private land, and in Greece it's illegal altogether but not enforced. This doesn't prevent hikers from occasionally pitching their tent, and you'll usually get away with it if you have a small tent, are discreet, stay just one or two nights, decamp during the day and don't light a fire or leave rubbish. At worst, you'll be woken by the police and asked to move on.

In Eastern Europe, free camping is more widespread.

Farm stays

You needn't volunteer on a farm to sleep on it. In Switzerland and Germany, there's the opportunity for ordinary tourists to sleep in barns or 'hay hotels'. It saves you money and is a great experience. For further details, visit **Aventure sur la paille/Abenteuer im Stroh** (www.aventure-sur-la-paille.ch, www.abenteuer-stroh.ch) and **Hay Hotels** (www.heuhotel.de, in German). Prices range from about €12 to €20.

Hostels

HI HOSTELS

Hostels offer the cheapest (secure) roof over your head in Europe and you don't have to be a youngster to use them. Only southern German hostels enforce a strict age limit of 26 years old. That said, if you're over 26, you'll frequently pay a small surcharge to stay in an official hostel (usually about €3).

STAY FOR FREE

Wish you had mates all over Europe so you could crash on their sofa when you were travelling? Don't we all? Luckily, with the new phenomenon of online hospitality clubs, you can make it a reality. **Couch Surfing** (www.couchsurfing.com) is the perfect example, linking travellers with more than 65,000 global residents who'll let you occupy their couch or spare room – and sometimes show you around town – all cost-free.

This club is unusual in not insisting you return the favour, by hosting other travellers at some point. Similar schemes, such as **Global Freeloaders** (www.globalfreeloaders.com) and **Hospitality Club** (www.hospitalityclub.org), tend to be stricter on that, although both are happy for you to first enjoy others' hospitality before reciprocating.

If you're worried about how safe this is, there are many security measures in place, with members verified and vouched for by others, and we've not heard any bad stories. However, at the very least always let friends and family know where you're staying and carry your mobile phone with you.

Female travellers might want to investigate the women-only, membership-based 5W (www.womenwelcomewomen.org.uk).

The hostels in this category are part of the national youth hostel association (YHA), which is affiliated to **Hostelling International** (HI; www.hihostels.com).

Most HI hostels have dorm rooms sleeping four to five people, although larger ones do exist. Hostel rules vary per facility and country, but some ask that guests vacate the rooms for cleaning purposes or impose a curfew. Most offer a complimentary breakfast, although the quality of this varies.

You need to be a YHA or HI member to use affiliated hostels, but non-members can stay by paying an extra charge of a few euros, which will then be set against future membership. After sufficient nights (usually six), you automatically become a member. To join, ask at any hostel or contact your national hostelling office, which you'll find on the HI website, where you can also make online bookings.

National hostelling associations across Europe are listed in the individual country directories of this book.

PRIVATE BACKPACKER HOSTELS

There are also many private hostelling organisations in Europe and hundreds of unaffiliated backpacker hostels. Private hostels have fewer rules (eg no curfew, no daytime lockout), more self-catering kitchens and a lower number of large, noisy school groups.

However, whereas HI hostels must meet minimum safety and cleanliness standards, facilities vary greatly in private hostels. Dorms in some private hostels, especially in Ger-

manic countries, can be co-ed. If that would make you uncomfortable, be careful to ask.

Individual country chapters have reviews and the Directory sections list contact details for private hostel groups, where they exist.

University Accommodation

Some university towns rent out their student accommodation during the holiday periods. This is a popular practice in France, the UK and many Eastern European countries (see individual country chapters for more details). University accommodation will sometimes be in single rooms (although it's more commonly in doubles or triples) and might have cooking facilities. For details inquire at individual colleges or universities, at student information offices or local tourist offices.

ACTIVITIES

Europe offers countless sporting opportunities. The varied geography and climate support everything from hiking, mountaineering and skiing to windsurfing and fishing. For more, see individual country chapters and *A Year in Europe* (p49) for further suggestions.

Adventure Sports

New Zealand might boast it's the world's leading adventure-sports destination, but when it comes to bungee jumping, canyoning, ice-climbing, paragliding and skydiving, Interlaken in Switzerland (see p1137) gives the Kiwis a thrill-per-minute run for their money. For operators see **Swissraft** (www.swissraft.ch) or

the companies mentioned in the Switzerland chapter.

Another burgeoning, and more reasonably priced, adventure-sports destination is Bovec in Slovenia (see p1015). Parts of Bosnia (p145) and Macedonia (p747) also offer increasing adventure sports opportunities.

Of all these, Slovenia is the cheapest option, with prices in the region of €90 for paragliding or bungee jumping and €35 for rafting or canyoning. In Switzerland you'll pay the equivalent of €175 to go paragliding, €125 to €255 for a bungee jump, and €75 to €125 to go rafting or canyoning.

Cycling

For information on cycling in Europe, see p1206.

Hiking

Keen hikers could spend a lifetime exploring Europe's exciting trails. Probably the most spectacular are in the Alps and Italian Dolomites, which are crisscrossed with well-marked routes. In season, food and accommodation are available along the way.

The less-developed Pyrenees are equally as sensational, especially as you pass through remote mountain villages. Even less well-known, but still stunning, hiking areas are found in Sardinia, northern Portugal, Turkey, Morocco, Slovakia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.

One trend sweeping Alpine countries is rhythmic 'Nordic walking', which is basically skiing without the snow; walkers use sticks and long strides to propel themselves forwards.

The **Ramblers' Association** (www.ramblers.org.uk) promotes long-distance walking in the UK and can help with maps and information.

Snow Sports

In winter, thousands of Europeans head off skiing and snowboarding. Crosscountry skiing is popular in some areas, and snowshoe hiking (walking uphill on shoes shaped like tennis racquets) is the latest up-and-coming activity. A skiing holiday on the Continent usually works out to be twice as expensive as an equivalent summer holiday, by the time you've paid for ski lifts, accommodation, equipment hire and the inevitable après-ski drinking.

The well-equipped, long-standing resorts in the French and Swiss Alps are expensive.

However, even in Western Europe you can get some cheap deals. Italy, Austria and the less popular skiing regions of Germany (the Black Forest and Harz Mountains) are slightly cheaper. Even cheaper still are Andorra, the Pyrenees and the Sierra Nevada range in the south of Spain. Last-minute package deals can be surprisingly good value; look in newspaper travel sections or booking sites.

For the best skiing bargains of all, head to Eastern Europe. Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Poland are all opening up as snow-sports destinations, although facilities are limited.

The skiing season used to last from early December to late March, but has become more unpredictable – which many attribute to global warming. In recent years, poor snowfall has meant a late start to the season (post-Christmas), although 2005–06 was a particularly cold year, and also suffered an unfortunate number of avalanches. Annual variations aside, January and February tend to be the best (and busiest) months.

At the Stubai Glacier in Austria (see p98), you can ski or snowboard all year.

Surfing & Windsurfing

Believe it or not, you can go surfing in Europe. There can be excellent waves, and an accompanying surfer scene, in southwest England (particularly Cornwall) and west Scotland (wetsuit advisable), along Ireland's northwest coast, on the Atlantic coast of France (particularly Biarritz) and Portugal, and along the north and southwest coasts of Spain. The area around Agadir, Morocco, also has great surf from late autumn to early spring.

After swimming and fishing, windsurfing could well be the most popular of Europe's many water sports. It's easy to rent sailboards in many tourist centres and courses are usually available for beginners.

BOOKS

This guide is tailored for travellers on a budget who wish to cover a lot of Europe, but Lonely Planet produces many other travel guides and books to complement the information here. These provide more in-depth information on specific areas and cater to a wider range of budgets.

As well as titles to Western, Mediterranean, Eastern, Central and Scandinavian Europe, as well as the Western Balkans, the company has

guides to most countries in this book, as well as to regions within some. Lonely Planet also publishes city guides to various capitals (London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Amsterdam etc) and various cycling and walking guides.

Travel Literature

Comic travel writing has been in vogue recently, and three of the best examples recount pan-European journeys. In *Neither Here nor There: Travels in Europe*, Bill Bryson retraces his youthful 1970s European tour some 20 years later as an older, less agile, more sober adult. Tim Moore reaches further back into history with *Continental Drifter*. Here, he muses on the origins of the 17th-century European 'Grand Tour', by which well-to-do young Englishmen sought to educate themselves – all the while recreating it himself, sleeping rough in a vintage Rolls Royce and (crumpled) velvet suit.

Peter Moore (no relation to Tim) makes life even more difficult for himself in *The Wrong Way Home*. The 'wrong way' turns out to be without a plane journey, from London to Sydney. Although the travelogue naturally ventures into Asia, it does have some sterling episodes in Europe.

For something more akin with your own experience, try *Rite of Passage: Tales of Backpacking 'Round Europe*. Edited by Lisa Johnson, it's a group of stories by young travellers conquering the Continent for the first time. From crowded hostels to heated flings, this book taps into the seemingly insignificant events that fuel life-long memories.

Classic European travel tales come from two leading authors. In *A Tramp Abroad*, Mark Twain chronicles, with his usual wit, a 15-month 'walking tour' (by train and coach) through central Europe and the Alps in the 19th century.

Meanwhile, Patrick Leigh Fermor's *A Time of Gifts* is widely regarded as a masterpiece of travel literature. Writing in 1977, Fermor looks back on the time when, as a teenager in 1934, he walked from the Hook of Holland to Constantinople, relying on the kindness of strangers to house and feed him. This book takes him as far as Hungary, where another book *Between the Woods and the Water* takes over.

BUSINESS HOURS

In most of Europe businesses are open 9am to 6pm Monday to Friday, and 9am to 1pm or 5pm on Saturday. In smaller towns there may

be a one- to two-hour closure for lunch. Some shops close on Sunday. Businesses also close on national holidays and local feast days.

Banks have the shortest opening times, often closing at 3pm, 4.30pm or 5pm, and occasionally even shutting for lunch. They only open during the week.

Restaurants typically open around noon until midnight and bars open around 6pm. Museums usually close on Monday or Tuesday.

CLIMATE

The climate in Western Europe is generally temperate and mild, except in mountainous areas. However, lately – some say as a result of global warming – there have been floods in the Alps and along the Danube in spring or summer, while other parts of the continent, particularly Portugal, have suffered drought.

The weather in Eastern Europe can be fairly extreme at times. However, it's rarely enough to prevent travel and during the icy winter the cities take on a magical frosty charm. (Russian gas suppliers willing!)

In the Mediterranean the weather is generally kinder. Summer is typically hot and sunny; in autumn it gets colder and rains, often in short, very sharp bursts; in winter temperatures drop considerably.

The climate charts on p1189 provide a snapshot of Europe's weather patterns.

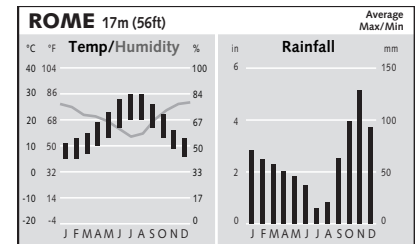
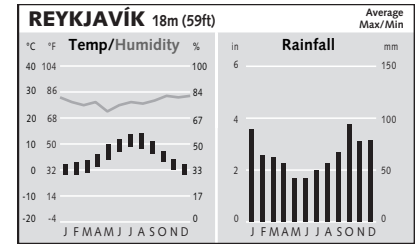
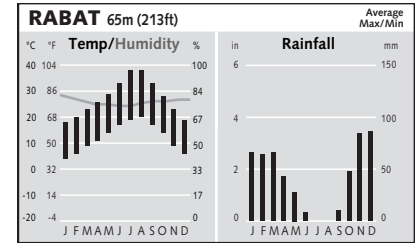
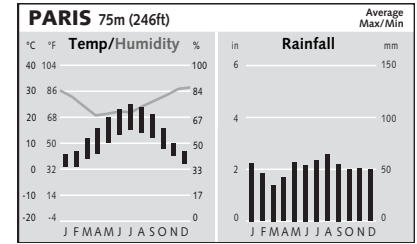
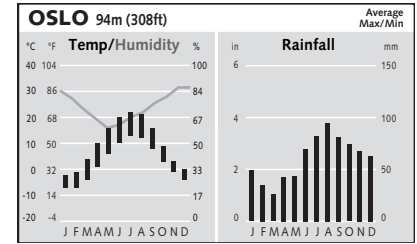
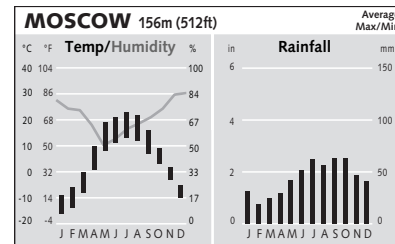
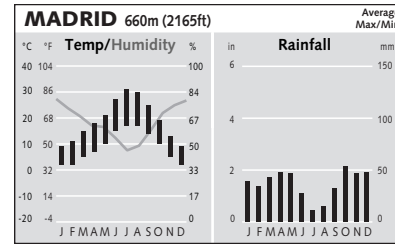
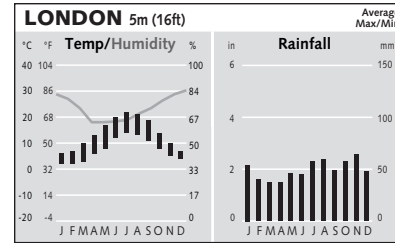
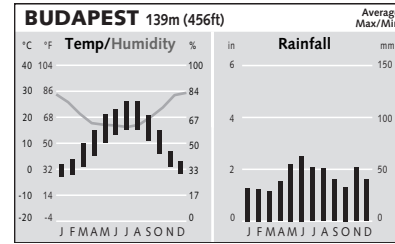
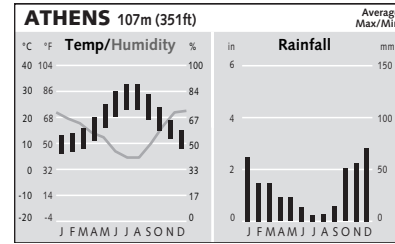
CUSTOMS

The European Union has a two-tier customs system: one for goods bought duty-free for importation/exportation to or from the EU, and one for goods bought in another EU country where taxes and duties have already been paid.

Entering or leaving the EU, you are allowed to carry duty-free: 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 250g of tobacco; 2L of still wine plus 1L of spirits over 22% or another 2L of wine (sparkling or otherwise), 50g of perfume, 250cc of eau de toilette.

Travelling from one EU country to another, the duty-paid limits are: 800 cigarettes, 200 cigars, 1kg of tobacco, 10L of spirits, 20L of fortified wine, 90L of wine (of which not more than 60L is sparkling) and 110L of beer.

Non-EU countries often have different regulations and many countries forbid the exportation of antiquities and cultural treasures; see individual country chapters. Black



caviar can seem cheap in Russia and Ukraine, but international treaties prohibit your carrying more than 250g internationally.

DANGERS & ANNOYANCES

Travelling in Europe is usually safe. Violent crime is rare; the main threats facing travellers are pickpockets and scam artists. Specific country perils are covered in the Dangers & Annoyances sections of individual chapters. The following outlines a range of general guidelines. Visit the 'Postcards' section of **LonelyPlanet.com** (www.lonelyplanet.com) for travellers' reports about ever-evolving scams.

Druggings

Although rare, some drugging of travellers does occur in Europe. Travellers are especially vulnerable on trains and buses where a new 'friend' may offer you food or drink that will knock you out, giving them time to fleece you of your belongings.

Gassings have also been reported on a handful of overnight international trains. The usual scenario involves the release of a sleep-inducing gas into a sleeping compartment in the night. The best protection is to lock the door of your compartment (use your own lock if there isn't one) and to lock your bags to luggage racks, preferably with a sturdy combination cable.

If you can help it, never sleep alone in a train compartment.

Phoney Cops

'Can I see some ID?' In some countries, especially in Eastern Europe, you may encounter people claiming to be from the tourist police, the special police, the super-secret police, whatever. Unless they're wearing a uniform and have good reason for accosting you (eg you're robbing a bank), treat their claims with suspicion.

One common scam runs like this: someone asks you to change money. You say no, and seconds later an 'undercover' police officer 'arrests' the moneychanger. The officer then asks to check your passport and money, in case it's counterfeit. Something then goes missing or is confiscated when the 'undercover officer' handles your valuables.

Another swindle involves someone dropping a wad of money near you. Someone else picks it up and asks if it's yours. The first person then says they had twice that and requests

you open your wallet to prove you don't have the other half. At this point, a 'policeman' turns up, and the scenario proceeds as for the moneychanging scam.

Needless to say, never show your passport or cash to anyone on the street. Simply walk away. If someone flashes a badge, offer to accompany them to the nearest police station.

Pickpockets & Thieves

Theft is definitely a problem in parts of Europe and you also have to be aware of other travellers. Don't store valuables in train station lockers or luggage storage counters and be careful about people who offer to help you operate a locker. Also be vigilant if someone offers to carry your luggage: they might carry it away altogether.

Don't leave valuables lying around in your car, on train seats or in your room. When going out, don't flaunt cameras, portable CD players, MP3 players and other expensive electronic goods. Carry a small day-pack, as shoulder bags are an open invitation for snatch thieves and, for extra peace of mind, even use small zipper locks on your packs. Pickpockets are most active in dense crowds, especially in busy train stations and on public transport during peak hours. Be careful in these environments.

Experts suggest you spread valuables, cash and cards around your body or in different bags. Some travellers walk around with €100 in their shoe; others put €50 in their aspirin bottle. A money-belt with your essentials (passport, cash, credit cards, airline tickets) is usually a good idea. However, so you needn't delve into it in public, carry a wallet with a day's cash. A dummy wallet, with fake 'credit' cards (eg library cards or video store cards) is also a good ploy.

Having your passport stolen is less of a disaster if you've recorded its number and issue date or, even better, photocopied the relevant data pages. You can also scan them and email them to yourself, if you're sure your webmail account is secure. Also record the serial numbers of travellers cheques and carry photocopies of your credit cards, airline tickets and other travel documents. If you do lose your passport, notify the police immediately to get a statement, and contact your nearest consulate.

If this all sounds a lot to absorb, remember it's basically common sense and rest assured

there's no need to fret about theft constantly. Just be sensible with your possessions.

Scams

Apart from those listed on opposite and problems with ATMs (see p1194) most scams involve distracting you – either by kids running up to you, someone asking for directions or spilling something on you – while another person steals your wallet. Be alert in such situations.

In some busy tourist centres, street hawkers will sometimes try to force you to buy their goods, by placing them in your hands or throwing them at you, so you reflexively catch. Simply put the object down (careful how you bend) and walk off.

DISCOUNT CARDS

Camping Cards

The Camping Card International (CCI; formerly the Camping Carnet) is a camping-ground ID that can be used instead of a passport when checking into a camping ground and includes third-party insurance. Many camping grounds offer a small discount if you sign in with one. CCIs are issued by automobile associations, camping federations and, sometimes, at camping grounds.

Rail Passes

If you plan to visit more than a few countries, you might save money with a rail pass; see p1213.

Student Cards

The **International Student Travel Confederation** (ISTC; www.istc.org) issues three cards for students, teachers and under-26s, offering thousands of worldwide discounts on transport, museums entry, youth hostels and even some restaurants. These cards are: the ISIC (International Student Identity Card), the ITIC (International Teacher Identity Card) and the IYTC (International Youth Travel Card). You can check the full list of discounts and where to apply for the cards on the ISTC website. Issuing offices include **STA Travel** (www.statravel.com).

For under-26s, there's also a specific European card, the **Euro<26** (www.euro26.org).

DISCRIMINATION

Divergent views about immigration, plus a small rump of anachronistic attitudes, mean travellers of African or Arab descent might

encounter unpleasant attitudes that are unrelated to them personally. In rural areas, travellers whose skin colour marks them out as foreigners might experience unwanted attention. Some travellers have reported negative encounters because locals mistook them for Roma (Gypsies).

Attitudes vary from country to country. People tend to be more accepting in cities than in the country. Race is also less of an issue in Western Europe than in parts of the former Eastern Bloc. For example, there has been a spate of fatal racist attacks in St Petersburg and other parts of Russia in recent years see p970.

DRIVING LICENCE

Many non-European driving licences are valid in Europe, but an International Driving Permit (IDP) is always handy if you intend to drive. This document (basically a translation of the vehicle class and personal details noted on your home licence) can make life much simpler when hiring cars and motorcycles. An IDP is not valid unless accompanied by your original licence. One can be obtained for a small fee from your local automobile association – take a passport photo and a valid licence.

ELECTRICITY

Europe generally runs on 220V, 50Hz AC, but there are exceptions. The UK runs on 230/240V AC and some old buildings in Italy and Spain have 125V (or even 110V in Spain). The Continent is moving towards a 230V standard. If your home country has a vastly different voltage you will need a transformer for delicate and important appliances.

The UK and Ireland use chunky, three-pin square plugs. Most of the Continent uses the 'europlug' with two round pins. Greece, Italy and Switzerland use a third round pin in a way that the two-pin plug usually – but not always in Italy and Switzerland – fits. The important thing is to buy an adapter before leaving home; those on sale in Europe go the other way.

EMBASSIES & CONSULATES

It's important to realise what your own embassy – the embassy of the country of which you are a citizen – can and can't do to help you if you get into trouble.

Generally speaking, it won't be much help in emergencies if the trouble you're in is remotely your own fault. Remember, you're bound by the laws of the country you're in. Your embassy will not be sympathetic if you end up in jail after committing a crime locally, even if such actions are legal in your own country.

In genuine emergencies you might get some assistance, but only if other channels have been exhausted. For example, if you need to get home urgently, a free ticket is exceedingly unlikely – the embassy would expect you to have insurance. If you have all your money and documents stolen, it might assist with getting a new passport, but a loan for onward travel is out of the question.

See the individual country chapters for contact information for foreign embassies.

FESTIVALS & HOLIDAYS

See A Year in Europe (p49) for events of interest to backpackers and the individual country chapters about holidays that could interfere with your plans.

If you want to know when European school holidays are, to avoid peak booking periods, the following offer a guide:

Calendrier Scolaire (www.education.gouv.fr, in French) For exact dates across France, click on 'Calendrier Scolaire' link.

Local Government Association (www.lga.gov.uk) Type 'standard school year' or 'school term database' into search engine. Will give term dates and bank holidays for current year.

Schulferien (www.schulferien.org, in German) Time off for German students until 2010. Click on 'Ferienkalender nach Jahren' for dates.

GAY & LESBIAN TRAVELLERS

In cosmopolitan centres, especially in Western Europe, you'll find very liberal attitudes towards homosexuality. Belgium, the Netherlands and (believe it or not) Spain have legalised full same-sex marriages. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the UK offer civil partnerships granting all or most of the rights of marriage, while the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland offer limited-rights partnerships.

London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Madrid and Lisbon have thriving gay communities and pride events. The Greek islands of Mykonos and Lesbos are popular gay beach destinations.

Outside the big cities, attitudes become more conservative and discretion is advised, particularly in Morocco, Turkey and most parts of Eastern Europe.

The following websites are useful:
Spartacus International Gay Guide (www.spartacusworld.com) A good male-only directory of gay entertainment venues in Europe and the rest of the world.
Damron (www.damron.com) The USA's leading gay publisher offers guides for lesbians and gays to world cities.
Gay Journey (www.gayjourney.com) A mishmash of gay travel-related information, including lists of gay-friendly hotels in Europe.
International Lesbian and Gay Association (www.ilga.org) Campaigning group with some country-specific information on homosexual issues (not always up to date) and conference calendar.

See individual country chapters for more organisations, as well as gay and lesbian venues. For ages of consent, see opposite.

INSURANCE

It's foolhardy to travel without insurance to cover theft, loss and medical problems. There's a wide variety of policies, so check the small print. Some policies specifically exclude 'dangerous activities', which can include scuba diving, motorcycling, winter sports, adventure sports or even trekking. Some pay doctors or hospitals directly, but most require you to pay upfront, save the documentation and claim later. Some policies also ask you to call back (reverse charges) to a centre in your home country, where an immediate assessment of your problem is made. Check that the policy covers ambulances or an emergency flight home.

The policies handled by STA Travel and other student travel agencies are usually good value. In the UK, the website **Money Supermarket** (www.moneysupermarket.com) does an automated comparison of 450 partner policies and comes up with the best for your needs.

Worldwide cover to travellers from over 44 countries is available online at www.lonelyplanet.com/travel_services.

For health insurance see p1216; see p1210 for details on car insurance.

INTERNET ACCESS

You'll find internet cafés throughout Europe – and wi-fi access in many hotels, should you need it. Apart from the cafés listed in country chapters, you might also find public in-

ternet access in banks, department stores, post offices, libraries, hostels, hotels and universities.

Access is generally straightforward, although a few tips are in order. If you can't find the @ symbol, try Alt Gr + 2, or Alt Gr + Q. Watch out for German and some Balkans keyboards, which reverse the Z and the Y positions. Where necessary in relevant countries, click on the language prompt in the bottom right-hand corner or hit Ctrl + Shift to switch between the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets. (English usually comes up automatically when Internet Explorer starts.)

INTERNET RESOURCES

The internet is a rich resource for travellers and the following websites offer handy tips for those travelling in Europe. Travel booking websites are listed on p1202. Country-specific websites are in the relevant chapter.

Budget Traveller's Guide to Sleeping in Airports (www.sleepinginairports.net) Funny and useful resource for backpackers flying stand-by.

Currency Conversions (www.xe.net/ucc) Up-to-the-second exchange rates for hundreds of currencies.

Guide for Europe (www.guideforeurope.com) With a handy hotel review page posted by visitors.

Hostel World (www.hostelworld.com) Also handy for other travellers' views on hostels.

LonelyPlanet.com (www.lonelyplanet.com) Share the experience of other travellers and ask for their advice.

Money Saving Expert (www.moneysavingexpert.com) Excellent tips on the best UK travel insurance, mobile phones and bank cards to use abroad. The Flightchecker facility shows the latest cheap flights available.

The Man in Seat 61 (www.seat61.com) A professional-standard personal website, dedicated to travel by rail across Europe.

LEGAL MATTERS

Most European police are friendly and helpful, especially if you have been a victim of a crime. You are required by law to prove your identity if asked by police, so always carry your passport, or an identity card if you're an EU citizen.

Ages of Consent

The age of consent for heterosexual and homosexual intercourse is generally between 14 and 16 across Europe, although some countries such as Cyprus, Ireland and Northern Ireland have a higher age limit of 17 for certain types of sex. You can generally purchase

alcohol (beer and wine) at between 16 and 18 (usually 18 for spirits), but if in doubt, ask. Although you can drive at 17 or 18, you might not be able to hire a car until you reach 25 years of age.

Illegal Drugs

Narcotics are sometimes openly available in Europe, but that doesn't mean they're legal. The Netherlands is most famed for its liberal attitudes, with 'coffee shops' openly selling cannabis. However, even here, it's a case of the police turning a blind eye. Possession of cannabis is only decriminalised not legalised (apart from its medicinal use). Don't take this relaxed attitude as an invitation to buy harder drugs; if you get caught, you'll be punished.

Equally, in Belgium, the possession of up to 5g of cannabis is legal; but selling the drug isn't, so if you get caught at the point of sale, you could be in trouble. In Portugal, the possession of *all* drugs has been decriminalised. Once again, however, selling is illegal.

Britain downgraded cannabis from a Class B to a Class C drug several years back. If you're caught, you'll probably just be given an informal, on-the-spot warning and have your drugs confiscated. However, police can still arrest users, especially if they're caught smoking in public, or in front of children or get aggressive when confronted.

Switzerland has gone the other way. It was moving towards decriminalisation and then had a last-minute legal about-face. Some people still smoke pot openly, but if police decide to enforce the law, you'll face a fine of up to Sfr400 just for possession of cannabis. (Don't even go near the heroin you see in Bern and to a much lesser degree, Zürich.)

Spain and Italy have also tightened their cannabis laws in recent years, so make sure you're careful there, too.

Getting caught with drugs in other parts of Europe, particularly countries such as Tunisia, Turkey and Morocco, can also lead to imprisonment.

If in any doubt, err on the side of caution. For your own safety, don't even think about taking drugs across international borders.

Smoking

Cigarette smoking bans have been progressively introduced across Europe since 2004. Countries that now prohibit smoking in bars and restaurants include Ireland, Italy,

Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland and Sweden. Smoking on railway stations or public transport is banned in the Netherlands, Switzerland and Spain. Further bans are expected in England and Iceland this year or next, while the Netherlands is creating non-smoking areas in restaurants and bars (possibly including 'coffee shops' selling cannabis!). So with such change afoot, ask before lighting up. Note that smoking is officially banned in Montenegrin restaurants and train stations, but everyone ignores that.

MAPS

Good maps are easy to find in Europe and in good bookshops beforehand. Lonely Planet publishes plastic-coated full-colour maps to popular European cities – Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Brussels, Budapest, Dublin, Istanbul, London, Paris, Prague and Rome.

Road atlases are essential if you're driving or cycling. Leading brands are **Freytag & Berndt** (www.freytagberndt.com), **Hallwag, Kümmerly + Frey** (www.kuemmerly-frey.ch) and **Michelin** (www.michelin.com).

Maps published by European automobile associations such as Britain's **AA** (www.theaa.com) and Germany's **ADAC** (www.adac.de) are usually excellent and sometimes free if membership of your local association gives you reciprocal rights.

Tourist offices are another good source for (usually free and fairly basic) maps.

MEDIA

Some UK newspapers, such as the *Guardian* and the *Financial Times* have international editions, which are circulated across large parts of Europe. Otherwise, the best-known English-language newspaper is the *International Herald Tribune*, produced in Paris by a US publisher for expats. International news weeklies such as the *Economist*, *Newsweek* and *Time* are also widely available.

In addition, many European capitals have their own English-language newspapers. The most famous are probably the *Prague Post* and *Moscow Times*. For others, see individual country chapters.

Serbia's **B92 radio station** (www.b92.net/english/) has an English-language website and **Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty** (www.rferl.org), once an American Cold War-propaganda tool, survives across several countries in Eastern Europe as a station for locals and expats.

The **BBC World Service** (www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice) is available across Europe, although increasingly only in English as European language services have been slashed. See the website for how to tune in where you are. **BBC News** (news.bbc.co.uk) has a separate Europe section.

MONEY

For security and flexibility, diversify your source of funds. Carry an ATM card, credit card, cash and possibly travellers cheques. See p1190 for tips on carrying money safely.

Set up an internet banking account before you leave home, so you can track your spending. However, be very careful about logging off afterwards in internet cafés; after you've finished you really should erase the browser's history. Using Internet Explorer, go to the Tools menu, scroll down to Internet Options, click on History and Clear History.

ATMs

Every country in this book has international ATMs that allow you to withdraw cash directly from your home account, and this is the most common way European travellers now access their money. However, you should always have a back-up option, as some readers have reported glitches with ATMs in individual countries, even when their card worked elsewhere across Europe. In some remote villages, ATMs might be scarce, too.

Much of Western Europe now uses a chip-and-pin system for added security. You will have problems if you don't have a four-digit PIN number and might have difficulties if your card doesn't have a metallic chip. Check with your bank. Sometimes, too, the network will not recognise your card if it's very early in the morning back in your home country, when banks sometimes back-up their systems. If your card is rejected, try again in a few hours' time. Make sure you bring your bank's phone number and if your card fails again, call them.

When you withdraw money from an ATM, the amounts are converted and dispensed in local currency. However, there will be fees (see opposite). If you're uncertain, ask your bank to explain.

Finally, always cover the keypad when entering your PIN and make sure there are no unusual devices attached to the machine, which can copy your card's details or cause it to stick in the machine. If your card dis-

MINIMISING ATM CHARGES

When you withdraw cash from an ATM overseas, there are several ways you can get hit. Firstly, most banks add a hidden 2.75% loading to what's called the 'Visa/Mastercard wholesale' or 'interbank' exchange rate. In short, they're giving you a worse exchange rate than strictly necessary and you won't be aware of it unless you ask. Additionally, some banks charge their customers a cash withdrawal fee (usually 2% with a minimum €2 or more). If you're really unlucky, the bank at the foreign end might charge you as well. Triple whammy. If you use a credit card in ATMs, you'll also pay interest – usually quite high interest – on the cash withdrawn.

It doesn't have to be this way, however. Get the right plastic, and money-saving expert **Martin Lewis** (www.moneysavingexpert.com) estimates it can cut your costs by more than 6%. The undisputed global winner, recommended by many pundits, is the Nationwide Flex Account Visa Debit card, available in the UK, which has no exchange-rate loading and charges no withdrawal fees anywhere overseas.

We asked financial advisory body **Cannex** (www.cannex.com.au) about the best option coming from Australia to Europe and they pointed out that the Wizard Clear Advantage card doesn't put a premium on exchange rates or charge withdrawal fees. It is a credit card, though, so you would need to put money on it before leaving home, to avoid paying interest on cash withdrawn.

Travellers from the USA suggest investigating First Republic Bank in San Francisco (although you have to keep a balance of US\$2,500) or NetBank, an online bank.

Most crucially, banks can change their conditions at any time, so shop around a month before you leave. If you bank with HSBC, it's easy to open a local account in any country where you might be spending a good deal of time.

Most experts agree that having the right bankcard is still cheaper than exchanging cash directly. If your bank levies fees, larger, less frequent withdrawals are better.

appears and the screen goes blank before you've even entered your PIN, don't enter it – especially if a 'helpful' bystander tells you to do so. If you can't retrieve your card, call your bank's emergency number, if you can, before leaving the ATM.

Black Market

Black-market (unauthorised) exchanges are rare in Europe, although you find them still in emerging nations, such as Albania. Usually we would recommend that changing money on the street is illegal and risky. However, in Albania neither of those caveats apply; it's quite common and gives the same rates as banks.

Cash

Nothing beats cash for convenience...or risk. If you lose it, it's gone forever and very few travel insurers will come to your rescue. Those that do will limit the amount to somewhere around €300.

It's still a good idea, though, to bring some local currency in cash, if only to cover yourself until you get to an exchange facility or find an ATM. The equivalent of €100 or €150 should usually be enough. Some extra cash in an

easily exchanged currency is also a good idea, especially in Eastern Europe.

Debit Cards

Ticket machines in many European train stations and other places like car parks or free city-bike stands (eg in Vienna) frequently accept Maestro debit cards, sometimes exclusively. So when travelling to Europe, it's always worthwhile having a Maestro-compatible debit card, which differs from a credit card in deducting money straight from your bank account. Check with your bank or MasterCard (Maestro's parent) for compatibility.

The similar Pin Pas card in the Netherlands, available only to Dutch citizens, has seen a rise in cashless payment systems. One or two sources suggest minor problems for overseas travellers to Holland because of this, but LP writers haven't had any difficulties. In any case, with a Maestro-compatible card you'll be fine.

Credit Cards

Credit cards are handy for major purchases, such as air or rail tickets, and offer a lifeline in certain emergencies.

Visa and MasterCard/Eurocard are more widely accepted in Europe than Amex and

Diners Club; Visa (sometimes called Carte Bleue) is particularly strong in France and Spain. There are, however, regional differences in the general acceptability of credit cards. In the UK, for example, you can usually flash your plastic in the most humble of budget restaurants; in Germany it's rare for restaurants to take credit cards. Cards are not widely accepted off the beaten track.

To reduce the risk of fraud, always keep your card in view when making transactions; for example, in restaurants that do accept cards, pay as you leave, following your card to the till. Keep transaction records and either check your statements when you return home, or set up an online login to manage your account while still on the road. Letting your credit-card company know roughly where you're going lessens the chance of fraud – or of your bank cutting off the card when it sees (your) unusual spending.

Exchanging Money

A common currency, the euro, is used in 12 EU states: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. New EU member states in Eastern Europe might join the so-called 'euro zone' in 2007 or 2008. Denmark, Britain and Sweden have held out against adopting the euro for political reasons, while non-EU nations, such as Norway, Russia, Switzerland and Ukraine, also have local currencies. See individual country chapters for details. The euro is divided into 100 cents.

In general, US dollars and UK pounds are the easiest currencies to exchange in Europe. In countries outside the euro zone, the euro can be added to that list. The major European currencies are fully convertible, but you may have trouble exchanging some lesser-known ones at small banks. The importation/exportation of certain currencies (eg Moroccan dirham) is restricted or banned, so try to get rid of any local currency before you leave such countries. Get rid of Scottish pounds before leaving the UK; nobody outside Britain will touch them. The same goes for Latvian currency and small denominations (only) of Czech crowns.

Most airports, central train stations, big hotels and many border posts have banking facilities outside regular business hours, at times on a 24-hour basis. Post offices in

Europe often perform banking tasks, tend to be open longer hours and outnumber banks in remote places. While they always exchange cash, they might balk at handling travellers cheques not in the local currency.

The best exchange rates are usually at banks. *Bureaux de change* usually – but not always – offer worse rates or charge higher commissions. Hotels are almost always the worst places to change money.

International Transfers

International bank transfers are good for secure one-off movements of large amounts of money, but they might take three to five days and there will be a fee (about £25 in the UK, for example). Be sure to specify the name of the bank, plus the sort code and address of the branch, where you'd like to pick up your money.

In an emergency, it's quicker and easier to have money wired via an **Amex office** (www.americanexpress.com), **Western Union** (www.westernunion.com) or **MoneyGram** (www.moneygram.com). All are quite costly.

Taxes & Refunds

Sales tax applies to many goods and services in Europe. Depending on the country, it will add between 10% and 20% to the price of goods. Luckily, when non-EU residents spend more than a certain amount (around €75) they can usually reclaim that tax when leaving the country.

Making a tax-back claim is straightforward. First, make sure the shop offers duty-free sales. (Often a sign will be displayed reading 'Tax-Free Shopping'.) When making your purchase, ask the shop attendant for a tax-refund voucher, filled in with the correct amount and the date. This can be used to claim a refund directly at international airports, or stamped at ferry ports or border crossings and mailed back for a refund.

None of this applies to EU residents. Even an American citizen living in London is not entitled to rebate on items bought in Paris. Conversely, an EU passport holder living in New York is.

Tippling & Bargaining

Tippling has become more complicated, with 'service charges' increasingly added to bills. In theory, this means you're not obliged to tip. In practice, that money often doesn't go to the

server and they might make it clear they still expect a gratuity.

Don't pay twice. If the service charge is optional, remove it from the bill and pay a tip. If the service charge is not optional, don't tip.

Generally, waiters in Western Europe tend to be paid decent wages. For more details, see the individual country chapters.

Bargaining is common in Turkey and Morocco; see those chapters for more information.

Travellers Cheques

As travellers cheques have been overtaken in popularity by international ATMs, it's become more difficult to find places that cash them. Certainly in parts of the former Soviet Union, only a few banks handle them, and the process can be quite bureaucratic and costly.

That said, having a few cheques is a good back-up. If they're stolen you can claim a refund, provided you have a record of cheque numbers, but it's vital to store these numbers away from the cheques themselves. Amex and Thomas Cook travellers cheques are reliable brands, while cheques in US dollars, British pounds or euros are the easiest to cash. When changing them, ask about fees and commissions as well as the exchange rate.

Trying to revive this market, **Amex** (www.americanexpress.com) has introduced a travellers-cheque card. Available to German, UK and US residents, this can be loaded with a set sum, which is refundable if the card is lost or stolen. It can then be used to withdraw money from more than half a million ATMs and to pay in shops and restaurants. The card offers extra security by being totally separate from your bank account, although once again you should watch for ATM fees (see p1195).

PASSPORT

Your most important travel document is your passport. Many countries require that it remain valid for at least six months after you leave. So if your passport is about to expire, renew it before you go. This might not be easy to do overseas.

Applying for or renewing a passport can take anything from a few days to several months, so don't leave it until the last minute. Check first what you need to take with you (photos of a certain size, birth certificate, signed statements, exact payment in cash etc).

US citizens must apply in person (but may renew by mail) at a US Passport Agency office or at some courthouses and post offices. Australian citizens can apply at a post office or the passport office in their state capital; Britons can pick up application forms from major post offices and the passport is issued by the regional passport office; Canadians can apply at regional passport offices; and New Zealanders can apply at any district office of the Department of Internal Affairs.

Once you start travelling, carry your passport on your person at all times and guard it carefully. Camping grounds and hotels sometimes ask you to hand over your passport during your stay. If you're worried about this, a driving licence, HI membership card or Camping Card International usually suffices.

Some EU citizens and those from certain other European countries (eg Switzerland) don't need a valid passport to travel and around Europe; a national identity card is sufficient. If you want to exercise this option, check with the embassies of the countries you plan to visit.

PHOTOGRAPHY & DVD

Film is still available in Europe, but most travellers shoot digital these days. So for the majority, the most important thing is to have enough memory to store pictures. Memory cards of up to 2GB are available, but if you do run out, some internet cafés will cut CDs.

DVDs each have a regional code (1 for North America, 2 for Europe and South Africa and 3 for Australasia). If you buy a disc in Europe, check that the code corresponds with your machine at home, or look for international discs coded 0. Additionally, you will have to check your DVD player is universally compatible and the TV systems work together too (which is NTSC in the USA and Japan, but PAL in Europe and Australasia).

The upshot of all this is that DVDs bought in Europe frequently won't play on your TV back home – although they probably will work on your computer. Universal players are more common in Europe, so DVDs brought here from elsewhere probably (but not necessarily) will work.

POST

From major European centres, airmail typically takes about five days to North America and about a week to Australasian destinations,

although mail from such countries as Greece is much slower. See the individual country chapter for local costs.

Poste restante services, where friends and family can write to you care of the main post office, are still offered, but email has rendered these largely obsolete. Courier services such as **DHL** (www.dhl.com) are best for essential deliveries.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Civil unrest and terrorist bombings are rare in Europe, but they do occur. Northern Ireland's IRA (Irish Republican Army), ETA (the Basque separatist group in Spain and France) and the Corsican National Liberation Front have all declared ceasefires – the IRA many years ago.

However, few will have missed the news of the al-Qaeda-linked Madrid bombings in March 2004 or the suicide attacks by British Asians on the London transport network on 7 July 2005. These are, of course, part of a global phenomenon and fortunately so far remain isolated incidents. At the time of writing, attacks in Russia by Chechen rebels had tailed off, although tensions remain.

Likewise, tension continues across the Greek–Turkish divide in Cyprus, as well as in the Balkans (Bosnia and Hercegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia). Northern Ireland still experiences continued turbulence in July (in particular around the 12th) during marching season.

Up-to-date travel advisories on individual countries are available from your own government or from the following:

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT; www.smartraveller.gov.au)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO; www.fco.gov.uk)

State Department (<http://travel.state.gov>)

Advice by the US State Department and Australia's DFAT tends to be more conservative than that offered by the UK's FCO.

STUDYING

If your interests tend to be cerebral, Europe offers courses on anything from alternative medicine to zoology. Language learning is particularly popular, given you have the opportunity to immerse yourself in the local culture. Courses are available to foreigners through universities or private schools.

Otherwise, major language teaching institutes include the following:

Alliance Française (www.alliancefr.org) The Parisian school's website has details of all Alliances and locations worldwide.

Cactus Education (www.cactuseducation.com) European courses in French, German, Italian or Spanish, plus Greek, Czech, Polish, Russian or even Basque. Offers optional accommodation with host families.

Goethe Institut (www.goethe.de) Learn *Deutsch* all across Europe, including in Germany itself.

Instituto Cervantes (www.cervantes.es) Click on your own language for a PDF guide or click on 'IC en el Mundo', then choose a country and city on the map.

The best sources of information are the cultural institutes maintained by many European countries around the world or national tourist offices, embassies or student organisations.

TELEPHONE

You can ring abroad from almost any phone box in Europe. Public telephones accepting phonecards (available from post offices, telephone centres, newsstands or retail outlets) are virtually the norm now; in some countries, eg France, coin-operated phones are almost impossible to find.

Without a phonocard, you can ring from a telephone booth inside a post office or telephone centre and settle your bill at the counter. Reverse-charge (collect) calls are often possible, but not always. From many countries, however, the Country Direct system lets you phone home by billing the long-distance carrier you use at home. These numbers can often be dialled from public phones without even inserting a phonocard.

See individual country chapters for national and regional calling codes.

Mobile Phones

Europe uses the GSM 900 network, which also covers Australia and New Zealand, but is not compatible with the North American GSM 1900 or the totally different system in Japan.

However, some North American GSM 1900/900 phones do work here. If you have a GSM phone, check with your service provider about using it in Europe. You'll need international roaming, but this usually costs nothing to enable.

If you want to cut costs, it might be worth buying a pre-paid local SIM in one European country. Even if you're not staying there long,

calls across Europe will still be slightly cheaper if they're not routed via your home country and the pre-paid card will enable you to keep a limit on your spending. In several countries you need your passport to buy a SIM card.

TIME

The standard international time measurements, GMT and UTC, are identical, and both calibrated to the prime meridian, which passes through Greenwich in London.

At 9am in Britain (GMT/UTC) it's the following times:

US West Coast 1am (GMT/UTC minus eight hours)

US East Coast 4am (GMT/UTC minus five hours)

Paris & Prague 10am (GMT/UTC plus one hour, also called Central European Time)

Greece 11am (GMT/UTC plus two hours)

Sydney 7pm (GMT/UTC plus 10 hours)

For other countries, the time zone is given on the opening page of the relevant chapter.

In most European countries, clocks are put forward one hour for daylight-saving time on the last Sunday in March, and turned back again on the last Sunday in October. Thus, during daylight-saving time, Britain and Ireland are GMT/UTC plus one hour, Central European Time is GMT/UTC plus two hours and Greece is GMT/UTC plus three hours.

TOILETS

Many public toilets in Europe require a small fee either deposited in a box or given to the attendant.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated in individual country chapters, tourist offices are common and widespread. Only in emerging tourist destinations might you have problems locating them.

TOURS

Don't dismiss package tours as universally too expensive. Some last-minute package holidays can be cheaper than getting there under your own steam. Check newspaper travel sections, travel agents and occasionally online booking sites, such as **lastminute.com** (www.lastminute.com).

Young revellers can party on Europe-wide bus tours. **Contiki** (www.contiki.com) and **Top Deck** (www.topdecktravel.co.uk) offer camping or hotel-based bus tours for 18 to 35 year olds. Con-

tiki's tours last from five to 46 days. Both companies have London offices plus offices or company representatives in Europe, North America, Australasia and South Africa.

TRAVELLERS WITH DISABILITIES

Cobbled medieval streets, 'classic' hotels, congested inner cities and underground metro systems make Europe a tricky destination for people with mobility impairments. However, the train facilities are good and some destinations boast new tram services or lifts to platforms. The following websites can help with specific details.

Accessible Europe (www.accessibleurope.com) Specialist European tours with van transport. Prices start at about €500 for four days.

Mobility International Schweiz (www.mis-ch.ch) Good site listing 'barrier-free' destinations in Switzerland and abroad, plus wheelchair-accessible hotels in Switzerland. Sadly, it's only partly in English; address English emails to info@mis-ch.ch.

Mobility International USA (www.miusa.org) Publishes guides and advises travellers with disabilities on mobility issues.

Rolliday (www.rolliday.net) This house-exchange programme also includes lists of accessible (to varying degrees) camping grounds, youth hostels and hotels in Europe – some properly tested and given its stamp of approval.

Royal Association for Disability & Rehabilitation (www.radar.org.uk) Publishes a comprehensive annual guide, *Holidays in Britain & Ireland – A Guide for Disabled People*.

Society for the Advancement of Travelers with Handicaps (www.sath.org) Reams of information for travellers with disabilities.

Thorn Tree (thorn.tree.lonelyplanet.com) Share experiences on the Travellers With Disabilities branch of the Lonely Planet message board.

VISAS

Citizens of the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the UK need only a valid passport to enter most countries of the EU. On the other hand, some Eastern European countries, including Belarus and Russia, require a pre-arranged visa before arrival and even an 'invitation' from (or booking with) a tour operator or hotel. Visas to these countries are seldom available at the border, and then not reliably.

See the respective country chapters for specific information on travel visas and, because regulations can change, double-check with the relevant embassy or consulate.

Several types of visa exist, including tourist, transit and business permits. Transit visas are

THE SCHENGEN ZONE

Sixteen countries are signatories to the Schengen Agreement, which has effectively dismantled internal border controls between them. The countries in question are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and, most recently, Switzerland.

Citizens of the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the UK only need a valid passport to enter these countries. However, other nationals, including South Africans, can apply for a single visa – a Schengen visa – when travelling throughout this region.

Non-EU visitors (with or without a Schengen visa) should expect to be questioned, however perfunctorily, when entering the region. However, later travel within the zone is much like domestic trip, with no border controls. (Although some countries, such as France, have made noises about reimposing stricter internal Schengen checks since the bombings in Madrid and London.)

If you need a Schengen visa, you must apply at the consulate or embassy of the country that's your main destination, or your point of entry. You may then stay up to a maximum of 90 days in the entire Schengen area within a six-month period. Once your visa has expired, you must leave the zone and may only re-enter after three months abroad.

If you're a citizen of the USA, Australia, New Zealand or Canada, you may stay visa-free a total of 90 days, during six months, within the *entire* Schengen region. Shop around when choosing your point of entry, as visa prices may differ from country to country.

If you're planning a longer trip, you need to inquire personally as to whether you need a visa or visas. Your country might have bilateral agreements with individual Schengen countries allowing you to stay there longer than 90 days without a visa. However, you need to talk directly to the relevant embassies or consulates.

While the UK and Ireland are not part of the Schengen area, their citizens can stay indefinitely in other EU countries, only needing paperwork if they want to work long-term or take up residency.

See www.eurovisa.com for more information.

usually cheaper than tourist or business visas but they allow a very short stay (one to five days) and can be difficult to extend.

If you require a visa, remember it has a 'use-by' date and you'll be refused entry afterwards. It might not be checked when entering a country overland, but major problems can arise if it is requested during your stay or on departure and you can't produce it.

In some cases it's easier to get visas as you go along, rather than arranging them all beforehand. Carry spare passport photos (you may need from one to four every time you apply for a visa).

Visas to neighbouring countries are usually issued immediately by consulates in Eastern Europe, although some may levy a 50% to 100% surcharge for 'express service'. When regulations are confusing (say in Belarus or Russia) it's simpler and safer to obtain a visa before leaving home. Visas are often cheaper in your own country anyway.

Consulates are generally open weekday mornings (if there's both an embassy and a consulate, you want the consulate).

VOLUNTEERING

If you want to gain greater European insight, a short-term volunteer project might seem a good idea, say, teaching English in Poland or building a well in Turkey. However, most voluntary organisations levy high charges for airfares, food, lodging and recruitment (from about US\$300 to US\$1000 per week) making such work impractical for most shoestringers.

One exception is **WWOOF International** (www.wwof.org), which helps link volunteers with organic farms in Germany, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Denmark, the UK, Austria and Switzerland. A small membership fee (€10 to €30) is required to join the national chapter and occasionally an extra administration fee is charged to send you a list of farms looking for additional hands. In exchange for your labour, you'll receive free lodging and food.

WOMEN TRAVELLERS

Women might attract unwanted notice in rural Spain and southern Italy, especially Sicily, where many men view whistling and cat-calling as flattery. Conservative dress can help

to deter lascivious gazes and wolf-whistles, dark sunglasses help avoid unwanted eye contact. Marriage is highly respected in southern Europe, and a wedding ring can help, along with talk about 'my husband'. Women travelling with male friends or boyfriends might find that hotel operators in southern Europe would prefer to hear the couple is married. Hitchhiking alone is not recommended.

Female readers have reported assaults at Turkish hotels with shared bathrooms, so women travelling to Turkey might want to consider a more expensive room with private bathroom.

Journeywoman (www.journeywoman.com) maintains an online newsletter about solo female travels all over the world.

WORKING

Working in Europe is not always straightforward. Officially, an EU citizen is allowed to work in any other EU country, but the paperwork can be complicated for long-term employment. Other nationalities require special work permits that can be almost impossible to arrange, especially for temporary work.

However, that doesn't prevent enterprising travellers from topping up their funds by working in the hotel or restaurant trades at beach or ski resorts or teaching a little English – and they don't always have to do this illegally.

The UK, for example, issues special 'working holiday' visas to Commonwealth citizens who are aged between 17 and 30, valid for 12 months' work during two years (see www.ukvisas.gov.uk). Your national student-exchange organisation might be able to arrange temporary work permits to several countries.

If you have a grandparent or parent who was born in an EU country, you may have certain rights of residency or citizenship. Ask that country's embassy about dual citizenship and work permits. With citizenship, also ask about any obligations, such as military service and residency. Beware that your home country may not recognise dual citizenship.

Seasonal Work in Europe

Work Your Way Around the World, by Susan Griffith, gives practical advice, as

does *Summer Jobs Abroad*, edited by David Woodworth.

Remember, if you find a temporary job, the pay might be less than that offered to locals. Typical tourist jobs (picking grapes in France, washing dishes in Alpine resorts, working at a bar in Greece) often come with board and lodging, and the pay is essentially pocket money, but you'll have a good time partying with other travellers.

Starting points include the following:

Jobs in Europe (www.jobs-in-europe.net) Links to hundreds of organisations looking to employ both non-Europeans (with the correct work permits) and Europeans.

Jobs in the Alps (www.jobs-in-the-alps.com) Mainly service jobs, eg chambermaids, bar staff and porters. Some linguistic skills required.

Natives (www.natives.co.uk) Summer and winter resort jobs & various tips.

Picking Jobs (www.jobs-in-the-alps.com) Includes some tourism jobs, too.

Season Workers (www.seasonworkers.com) Best for ski resort work and summer jobs, although it also has some English teaching jobs.

Busking is fairly common in major European cities such as Amsterdam and Paris. However, it's illegal in some parts of Switzerland and Austria. Even in Belgium and Germany, where it has been tolerated in the past, crack-downs are not unknown. Some other cities, including London, require permits and security checks. Make sure you talk to other buskers first.

Teaching English

Although teaching English is an option, most schools prefer a bachelor's degree and a TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language) certificate. It is easier to find TEFL jobs in Eastern Europe than in Western or Central Europe.

Jobs in Europe (www.jobs-in-europe.net) has a wide-ranging TEFL/EFL jobs section, and the **British Council** (www.britishcouncil.org) can provide advice about training and job searches.

Alternatively, try the big schools such as **Berlitz** (www.berlitz.com) and **Wall Street Institute International** (www.wallstreetinstitute.com).

Transport

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GETTING THERE & AWAY

Planes, trains and automobiles – the mode of transport that dominates in bringing inter-continental travellers to Europe is inevitably the one with wings.

A few hardy souls do still arrive overland from Asia and the Middle East, while some adventurers drive north across Africa before taking a ferry. Yet even with these rare alternatives, there tend to be certain well-trodden ‘gateways’ through which you enter Europe.

Flights, tours and rail tickets can be booked online at www.lonelyplanet.com/travel_services.

AIR

If travelling from another continent, your air ticket to Europe will be your single biggest expense. To save money, it’s best to book off-season. This means, if possible avoid mid-June to early September, Easter, Christmas and school holidays (see p1192).

Regardless of your ultimate destination, it’s sometimes better to pick a recognised transport ‘hub’ as your initial port of entry, where high traffic volumes help keep prices down. The busiest, and therefore most

obvious, airports are London Heathrow and Frankfurt; Barcelona, Paris and Shannon (Ireland) are other consistently cheaper destinations. Sometimes tickets to Amsterdam, Athens, Berlin, Rome and Vienna are worth investigating. Long-haul airfares to Eastern Europe are rarely a bargain, although KLM sometimes has a few, via Amsterdam.

Most of the above gateway cities are also well serviced by low-cost carriers that fly to other parts of Europe. London gives the widest choice, but these are now spreading widely across the continent; see p1206.

Few airlines still ask you to reconfirm onward or return bookings 72 hours before departure on international flights. If yours does, do.

Tickets

INTERNET BOOKING

Buying tickets to and within Europe is easily accomplished via the Web. Individual airlines have exclusive online fares. However, checking a host of airline websites can soon become tedious and confusing, which is where the convenience of travel websites is unmatched. Some useful websites:

Expedia (www.expedia.com)

Hotwire (www.hotwire.com)

Kayak (www.kayak.com).

Orbitz (www.orbitz.com)

Travelocity (www.travelocity.com)

STUDENT & YOUTH FARES

Full-time students and people aged under 26 have access to better deals than other travellers. This might not mean cheaper fares, but could offer greater flexibility to change flights or routes or both. You have to show written proof of your date of birth or a valid International Student Identity Card (ISIC; see p1191) when buying your ticket and boarding the plane.

ROUND-THE-WORLD TICKETS

RTW tickets can work out to be as cheap as, or even cheaper than, an ordinary return ticket. Official RTW tickets are usually put together by a combination of two or more partner airlines and permit you to fly anywhere you

want on their route systems as long as you don’t backtrack.

Two airline alliances dominate the global market: **Oneworld** (www.oneworld.com) and the **Star Alliance** (www.staralliance.com), although there’s also the smaller **Sky Team** (www.skyteam.com). Member airlines can piece together a journey using any of their partners’ routes.

You cannot backtrack on your route with a RTW ticket, and other restrictions apply. You must (usually) book the first sector in advance and cancellation penalties will be levied. There might be restrictions on how many stops (or kilometres) you are permitted. Many RTW routes originate in the USA, stop in London and continue on to Southeast Asian destinations.

An alternative type of RTW ticket is one put together by a travel agent using a combination of discounted tickets. These can be much cheaper than the official ones, but usually carry a lot of restrictions.

Independent travellers’ forum **BootsnAll** (www.bootsnall.com) publishes a regular ‘RTW Ticket Watch’ newsletter of current offers, and runs through the pros and cons of buying such a ticket.

OPEN-JAW TICKETS

So-called ‘open-jaw’ returns, where you land in one city and exit from another, are worth considering if you’re pressed for time, but open-jaws can often work out to be more costly than simple returns. Most travel agents will sell multicity flights, but before paying up, compare the extra charge of the third city to the overland price of returning to your original destination. Open-jaws are especially convenient if you plan on traipsing across the Continent, say from London to Ýstanbul.

THINGS CHANGE

The information in this chapter is particularly vulnerable to change. Check directly with the airline or a travel agent to make sure you understand how a fare (and ticket you may buy) works and be aware of the security requirements for international travel. Shop carefully. The details given in this chapter should be regarded as pointers and are not a substitute for your own careful, up-to-date research.

From Africa & Asia

Nairobi in Kenya and Johannesburg in South Africa are probably the best places in Africa to buy tickets to Europe, thanks to myriad discount shops and lively competition. Your first ports of call should be **Flight Centre** (☎ 0860-400 727; www.flightcentre.co.za), **Rennies Travel** (www.rennies-travel.com) and **STA Travel** (☎ 0861-781 781; www.sta-travel.co.za).

Several West African countries, eg Senegal and The Gambia, offer cheap charter flights to France and Britain. Charter fares to Morocco can be quite cheap if you’re lucky enough to find a seat.

Singapore and Bangkok are the discount-airfare capitals of Asia. Shop around and ask the advice of other travellers before handing over any money to ground-level travel agents. **STA Travel** (www.statravel.com) has branches in Asian cities, including Hong Kong, Tokyo, Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur. Another resource in Japan is **No 1 Travel** (☎ 03 3205 6073; www.no1-travel.com); in Hong Kong try **Four Seas Tours** (☎ 2200 7760; www.fourseastravel.com).

In India, tickets may be even cheaper from the discount shops around Delhi’s Connaught Pl. Check with other travellers about their current trustworthiness.

From Australia & New Zealand

The cheapest flights from Australia and New Zealand to Europe generally go through Southeast Asian or Middle Eastern capitals, involving stopovers in Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Singapore or Dubai. Large Italian- and Greek-Australian communities also mean efficient services to Rome and Athens, as an alternative to London and Frankfurt. Some travellers on RTW tickets choose to fly via the USA.

Airlines such as Thai, Malaysian, Qantas, Singapore and Emirates all have frequent promotional fares, so check the daily newspapers. Some travel agencies, particularly smaller ones, also advertise, so check the travel sections of weekend newspapers, such as the *Age* in Melbourne and the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Flights from Perth are often a couple of hundred dollars cheaper than those originating in other Australian cities.

In Australia, the best-known agencies for cheap fares are, once again, **STA Travel** (☎ 1300 733 035; www.statravel.com.au) and **Flight Centre** (☎ 133 133; www.flightcentre.com.au). Both have dozens of offices throughout the country.

CLIMATE CHANGE & TRAVEL

Climate change is a serious threat to the ecosystems that humans rely upon, and air travel is the fastest-growing contributor to the problem. Lonely Planet regards travel, overall, as a global benefit, but believes we all have a responsibility to limit our personal impact on global warming.

Flying & Climate Change

Pretty much every form of motorised travel generates CO₂ (the main cause of human-induced climate change) but planes are far and away the worst offenders, not just because of the sheer distances they allow us to travel, but because they release greenhouse gases high into the atmosphere. The statistics are frightening: two people taking a return flight between Europe and the USA will contribute as much to climate change as an average household's gas and electricity consumption over a whole year.

Carbon-Offset Schemes

Climatecare.org and other websites use 'carbon calculators' that allow travellers to offset the level of greenhouse gases they are responsible for with financial contributions to sustainable-travel schemes that reduce global warming – including projects in India, Honduras, Kazakhstan and Uganda.

Lonely Planet, together with Rough Guides and other concerned partners in the travel industry, support the carbon-offset scheme run by climatecare.org. Lonely Planet offsets all of its staff and author travel.

For more information check out our website: www.lonelyplanet.com.

These two operators are also based in New Zealand. For info there, contact **STA Travel** (☎ 0508-782 872; www.statravel.co.nz) or **Flight Centre** (☎ 800 243 544; www.flightcentre.co.nz).

From the USA & Canada

If you're flexible with your flight dates, contact discount travel agencies (known as consolidators) that serve as clearing houses for unsold seats on flights departing from major cities, including San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Montreal and Toronto. If you're adaptable with your destination city, scan major newspapers, such as the *New York Times*, *LA Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Boston Globe*, *Globe & Mail*, *Toronto Star*, *Montreal Gazette* and *Vancouver Sun*, for seasonal sales. Several websites, including www.travelzoo.com, www.smarterliving.com and www.johnnyjet.com, post sales fares for large and small airlines.

STA Travel (☎ 800 781 4040; www.statravel.com) specialises in youth and student fares and has offices in major cities in the USA. **Travel CUTS** (☎ 866-246 9762; www.travelcuts.com) is Canada's national student travel agency and has offices in all major cities.

New York-based **Airhitch** (☎ 212-864 2000; www.airhitch.org) sells stand-by tickets from US

cities and Montreal to several European cities. Travel dates are not set but are based on availability of open seats. To reduce the time you spend waiting at the airport on stand-by, try to avoid travel during seasonal spikes, such as popular international events (the European Football Championship, Olympic Games etc).

Former courier agencies that now offer consolidated tickets include **International Association of Air Travel Couriers** (IAATC; ☎ 308-632 3273; www.courier.org; PO Box 847, Scottsbluff, NE 69363, USA) and **Now Voyager Travel** (☎ 212-459 1616; www.nowvoyagertravel.com; 45 W 21st St, Ste 5A, New York, NY 10010, USA). Looking for a courier flight in the post-9/11 era is usually more trouble than it's worth.

Icelandair (code FI; ☎ 800 223 5500; www.icelandair.com) flies from some North American cities via Reykjavik to several Scandinavian and Western European cities. All of its transatlantic flights stop over in Reykjavik, which is a great excuse to spend a few days in Iceland.

For those planning on flying within Scandinavian and Baltic Europe, **Scandinavian Airlines** (code SK; ☎ 800 221 2350; www.scandinavian.net) has regional air passes available to transatlantic passengers.

LAND

For details covering travel from Britain to continental Europe, see p1208 and p1212 in Getting Around as well as the individual country chapters.

From Africa & Asia

Getting to Europe from Africa probably will involve a Mediterranean ferry crossing (see below). The only feasible overland route to Europe is via Egypt, Jordan, Syria and on to Turkey. Most overland routes through Africa have all but closed down.

It is possible to get to Western Europe by train from Central and Eastern Asia, though count on spending at least eight days doing it. You can choose from these different routes to Moscow:

Trans-Siberian (9297km from Vladivostok)

Trans-Mongolian (7860km from Beijing)

Trans-Manchurian (9001km from Beijing)

Lonely Planet's *Trans-Siberian Railway* is a comprehensive guide to the route with details of costs, travel agencies who specialise in the trip and highlights. There are countless travel options onwards between Moscow and the rest of Europe. Most people will opt for the train, usually to/from Berlin, Helsinki, Munich, Budapest or Vienna.

Elsewhere it is possible to travel from Pakistan, through Iran and on to Turkey. Travel from Central Asia, especially the former Soviet republics, is also feasible. For details on this route (think plenty of paperwork and mounds of dust), see Lonely Planet's *Central Asia*.

SEA

There are numerous ferry routes between Europe and Africa. For details on services within Europe, including the English Channel and the Baltic and North Seas, see (p1207), as well as the individual country chapters.

Mediterranean Ferries

Ferries ply routes between Africa and Europe, including from Spain to Morocco, Italy to Tunisia, France to Morocco and France to Tunisia, check out www.traghettonline.net for comprehensive information on all Mediterranean ferries. There are also ferries between Greece and Israel via Cyprus. Ferries are often filled to capacity in summer, especially to and from Tunisia, so book well

in advance if you're taking a vehicle across. See p1208 for more on ferry safety.

Passenger Ships & Freighters

Regular long-distance passenger ships disappeared with the advent of cheap air travel and were replaced by a small number of luxury cruise ships. Even passenger freighters (typically carrying up to 12 passengers) aren't nearly as competitively priced as airlines. The journey also takes time; however, if you've got your heart set on a transatlantic or trans-Pacific journey, **Travltips Cruise & Freighter** (www.travltips.com) has a downloadable freighter directory.

GETTING AROUND

Travel within the EU, whether by air, rail or car, was made easier by the Schengen Agreement, which abolished border controls between most member states (see p1214).

In most European countries, the train is the best option for internal transport. Check the websites of national rail systems as they often offer fare specials and national passes that are significantly cheaper than point-to-point tickets.

AIR

Air Passes

Various travel agencies and airlines offer air passes for non-European citizens. Check with your travel agent for current promotions. The **Europebyair FlightPass** (www.europebyair.com) costs US\$100 per flight for hundreds of European cities. The most economical routes would be long hops from one region of Europe to another, such as St Petersburg to London, rather than shorter routes serviced by low-cost carriers (p1206).

BMI (code BD; ☎ 800 788 0555; www.flybmi.com) offers a Discover Europe Pass available to US residents for flights within its network for US\$109 to US\$159.

Scandinavian Airline's **Visit Scandinavia/Europe Air Pass** (☎ 08-797 0000; www.scandinavian.net; Frösundaviks Allé 1, 195 87 Stockholm) connects visitors to Scandinavian cities for US\$75 to US\$80 per flight.

Charter Flights

Charter flights, arranged by tour operators, typically fly from Britain to holiday destinations in Europe, Asia and the USA.

Tour organisers typically sell spare seats to fill out the flight at discounts that can work out as a cheaper alternative to scheduled flights, especially if you are aged over 26 and not a student. Travel agencies to contact include **ebookers** (☎ 0800 082 5000, 0870 814 0000; www.ebookers.com).

Low-Cost Airlines

Low-cost carriers have revolutionised European transport in recent years, with some hour-long flights offered in the UK for as little as £30, £5 or even £1 (and €30, €5 and €2 fares on the Continent), plus taxes.

Some low-cost carriers – Ryanair being the perfect example – have made a habit of flying to smaller, less convenient airports on the outskirts of their destination city. Some are so remote that even extensively travelled customers joke they have to look them up on a map! Departure and other taxes are included in the final price of your ticket – by the end of the online booking process – but it's usually excluded from the price flashed on the website's front page. Departing from London, you'll pay about £15 to £25 extra, from many other European airports it's €20.

For a comprehensive overview of which low-cost carriers fly to or from which European cities, check out the excellent **www.flycheapo.com**. Some low-cost carriers:

Air Berlin (code AB; www.airberlin.com) Well-respected German outfit. Flies to central airports, but you'll have to book early for good prices.

BMI Baby (code WW; www.bmibaby.com) Cheap flights leaving from regional UK cities, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Switzerland and summer holiday resorts on the Continent.

easyJet (code UZ; www.easyjet.com) Award-winning low-cost airline flying to large number of central airports. Main hubs in London and Basel, Switzerland, but also has point-to-point services between Continental cities.

Flybe (code BE; www.flybe.com) Cheap flights from regional UK cities; much loved by business travellers.

German Wings (code 4U; www.germanwings.com) Another respected German airline, good prices but most flights routed via Cologne-Bonn. Unusually, it has cheap flights to Russia.

Helvetic (code 2L; www.helvetic.com) Swiss operator with flights routed via Zürich to Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Spain and the UK. Book early for good prices.

MyTravelLite (code V2; www.mytravellite.com) Services from UK regional airports to holiday resorts in Spain and Italy.

Ryanair (code FR; www.ryanair.com) Biggest and seemingly cheapest, but with hidden extras, such as a charge for checked-in luggage. With nonreclining seats and tight leg-room, it often flies to airports far from town, too.

SkyEurope (code NE; www.skyeurope.com) Hungarian operator with new fleet and excellent coverage of Eastern European countries.

Virgin Express (code TV; www.virgin-express.com) Brussels-based carrier, with good coverage north to south.

Wizz Air (code W6; www.wizzair.com) Polish operator, with an increasing number of links between the east and west of Europe.

National Airlines

In the face of competition from low-cost airlines, many national carriers have decided to drop their prices and/or offer special deals. Some, such as British Airways, have even adopted the low-cost model of online booking, where the customer can opt to buy just a one-way flight, or can piece together their own return journey from two one-way legs.

For details of national airlines, see individual country chapters.

BICYCLE

Much of Europe is ideally suited to cycling. In the northwest, the flat terrain ensures that bicycles are a popular form of everyday transport, though headwinds often spoil the fun. In the rest of the region, hills and mountains can make for tough going, but this is offset by the dense concentration of things to see. Cycling is a great way to explore many of the Mediterranean islands.

Popular cycling areas include the Belgian Ardennes, the west of Ireland, the upper reaches of the Danube in southern Germany and anywhere in northern Switzerland, Denmark or the south of France. Exploring the small villages of Turkey and Eastern Europe also provides up-close access to remoter areas.

A primary consideration on a cycling tour is to travel light, but you should take a few tools and spare parts, including a puncture-repair kit and an extra inner tube. Panniers are essential to balance your possessions on either side of the bike frame. The wearing of helmets is not compulsory but is certainly advised.

Michelin maps indicate scenic routes, which can help you plan good cycling itineraries. Seasoned cyclists can average 80km a day, but it depends on what you're carrying and your level of fitness.

Useful contacts and websites in English: **Cyclists' Touring Club** (CTC; ☎ 0870 873 0060; www.ctc.org.uk, www.cyclingholidays.org) The national cycling association of the UK runs organised trips to Continental Europe.

Veloland European Cyclists' Federation (www.ecf.com) Has details of 'EuroVelo', the European cycle network of 12 pan-European cycle routes, plus tips for other tours.

Veloland Schweiz (www.cycling-in-switzerland.ch) Details of Swiss national routes and more.

Rental & Purchase

It is easy to hire bikes throughout most of Europe on an hourly, half-day, daily or weekly basis. Many train stations have bike-rental counters. It is sometimes possible to return the bike at a different outlet so you don't have to retrace your route. See individual country chapters for more details.

There are plenty of places to buy bikes in Europe (shops sell new and second-hand bicycles, or you can check local papers for private vendors), but you'll need a specialist bicycle shop for a bike capable of withstanding a European tour. Cycling is very popular in the Netherlands and Germany, and those countries are good places to pick up a well-equipped touring bicycle. European prices are quite high (certainly higher than in North America), however non-Europeans should be able to claim back VAT on the purchase.

Transporting a Bicycle

For major cycling tours, it's best to have a bike you're familiar with, so consider bringing your own rather than buying on arrival. If coming from outside Europe, ask about the airline's policy on transporting bikes before purchasing your ticket.

From the UK to the Continent, Eurostar (the train service through the Channel Tunnel) charges £20 to send a bike as registered luggage on its routes. You can also transport your bicycle with you on Eurotunnel through the Channel Tunnel. With a bit of tinkering and dismantling (eg removing wheels), you might be able to get your bike into a bag or sack and take it on a train as hand luggage.

Alternatively, the **European Bike Express** (☎ 01642-308 800; www.bike-express.co.uk) is a coach service based in the UK where cyclists can travel with their bicycles to various cycling destinations on the Continent.

Once on the Continent, you can put your feet up on the train if you get tired of pedalling

or simply want to skip a boring section. On slower trains, bikes can usually be transported as luggage, subject to a small supplementary fee. (Some cyclists have reported that Italian and French train attendants have refused bikes on slow trains, so be prepared that regulations may be interpreted differently by indifferent civil servants.) Fast trains can rarely accommodate bikes; they might need to be sent as registered luggage and may end up on a different train from the one you take. This is often the case in France and Spain.

BOAT

Several different ferry companies compete on the main ferry routes, resulting in a comprehensive but complicated service. The same ferry company can have a host of different prices for the same route, depending on the time of day or year, validity of the ticket and length of your vehicle. Vehicle tickets include the driver and often up to five passengers free of charge. It's worth planning (and booking) ahead where possible as there may be special reductions on off-peak crossings and advance-purchase tickets. On English Channel routes, apart from one-day or short-term excursion returns, there is little price advantage in buying a return ticket versus two singles.

Rail-pass holders are entitled to discounts or free travel on some lines. Food on ferries is often expensive (and lousy), so it is worth bringing your own. Also be aware that if you take your vehicle on board, you are usually denied access to it during the voyage.

Lake services operate in many countries, Austria and Switzerland being just two. For more details, see the individual country chapters.

From the UK

P&O Ferries (www.poferries.com) is one of the world's main ferry companies, serving Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. Ferries sail from England to France (Dover–Calais, Portsmouth–Le Havre), to the Netherlands (Hull–Rotterdam), to Belgium (Hull–Zeebrugge) and to Ireland (Liverpool–Dublin), among many other routes.

Although there is now great competition from the Channel Tunnel, **Hoverspeed** (www.hoverspeed.co.uk) operates high-speed services from Dover to Calais and Newhaven to Dieppe. **Brittany Ferries** (www.brittany-ferries.co.uk) operates services from England to France or Spain.

You can also go by ferry from Ireland to France.

From Germany

Northern Germany port towns such as Lübeck and Rostock are wellconnected by ferry to Scandinavia and the Baltics. Look in the country chapter, or for the full range of options visit:

Color Line (www.colorline.com)

Finnlines (www.finnlines.de)

Finnlines-Nordölink (www.nordoe-link.com)

Lisco (www.lisco-baltic-service.de)

Scandlines (www.scandlines.de)

Stena Line (www.stenaline.de)

TT-Line (www.ttline.de)

Mediterranean Ferries

Blue Star Ferries (www.bluestarferries.com) and **Helicnic Mediterranean** (www.hml.it) travel from Italy (Ancona, Brindisi or Bari) to Greece (Corfu, Igoumenitsa and Patras). The Greek islands are connected to the mainland and each other by a spider web of routes; see p518 for more information.

BUS International Buses

Buses are often cheaper than trains, sometimes substantially so, but also tend to be slower and less comfortable. While they are generally more expensive and take much longer than low-cost airlines (a double whammy), they do cover many routes low-cost airlines don't. In Portugal, Greece, parts of Spain and Turkey, buses are a better option than trains.

Europe's biggest organisation of international buses operates under the name **Eurolines** (www.eurolines.com). The various national companies that create this group can be accessed through this website.

The group's network covers cities as far afield as Edinburgh, Stockholm, Riga, Bucharest, Rome and Madrid. A Eurolines Pass (www.eurolines-pass.com) is offered for extensive travel, allowing passengers to visit 40 cities over 15 or 30 days. In the high season (mid-June to mid-September) the pass costs €189/245 for those aged under 26, or €225/299 for those 26 and over. It's cheaper in other periods.

Another popular option is **Busabout** (☎ 020-7950 1661; www.busabout.com; 258 Vauxhall Bridge Rd, Victoria, London SW1V 1BS), whose buses do circuits around Europe, stopping at major cities. You

can 'hop off' at any scheduled stop, then 'hop on' a later bus. Buses are often oversubscribed, so book each sector to avoid being stranded. It departs every two days from April to the end of October (May to September for Spain and Portugal).

The circuits cover most countries in Continental Western Europe, plus the Czech Republic. Busabout's Flexipass allows you six city stops for £225 (£25 for each supplementary stop). The Loop Pass (£275/450/575 for one/two/three loops) offers a choice of three zones, each containing 11 cities.

Other special breaks go further afield to Croatia, Greece and Morocco, among others.

National Buses

Domestic buses provide a viable alternative to trains in most countries. Again, they are usually slightly cheaper and somewhat slower. Buses are generally best for shorter hops, such as getting around cities and reaching remote villages. They are often the only option in mountainous regions. Reservations are rarely necessary. On many city buses you usually buy your ticket in advance from a kiosk or machine and validate it on entering the bus. See the individual country chapters for more details on local buses.

CAR & MOTORCYCLE

Travelling with your own vehicle gives flexibility and is the best way to reach remote places. However, the independence does isolate you from the local people. Also, cars can be a target for theft and are often impractical in city centres, where it's worth ditching your vehicle and using public transport. Various car-carrying trains can help you avoid long, tiring drives.

Eurotunnel (☎ in Britain 08705 353535; www.eurotunnel.com) transports motor vehicles and bicycles between Folkestone in England and Coquelles in France (near Calais) through the Channel Tunnel. Services run up to every 15 minutes (up to two hourly from midnight to 6am). Fares are more advantageous for those going on day trips than for travellers on long jaunts, although you should keep an eye out for special deals. While a day return for a car and passengers normally costs £49 to £100, a one-way ticket costs £145 to £199. An open-ended return can cost up to £398. The company takes a very dim view of passengers buying a day return and only using the outgo-

ing leg, and has legal remedies open to it in such instances.

Camper Van

One popular way to tour Europe is for a group of three or four people to band together and buy or rent a camper van. London is the usual embarkation point. Look at the advertisements in London's free magazine *TNT* (www.tntmagazine.com) if you wish to form or join a group. *TNT* is also a good source for purchasing a van, as is *Loot* (www.loot.com) newspaper.

Some second-hand dealers offer a 'buy-back' scheme for when you return from the Continent, but we've received warnings that some dealers don't fully honour their refund commitments. Buying and reselling privately should be more advantageous if you have time. In the UK, **Downunder Insurance** (☎ 020-7402 9211; www.duinsure.com) offers a camper van policy.

Camper vans usually feature a fixed high-top or elevating roof and two to five bunk beds. Apart from the essential camping gas cooker, you may get a sink, fridge and built-in cupboards. Prices vary considerably, and it's worth getting advice from a mechanic to determine whether you're being offered a fair price. Once on the road you should be able to keep budgets lower than backpackers using trains, but don't forget to set money aside for emergency repairs.

The main advantage of going by camper van is flexibility; with transport, eating and sleeping requirements all taken care of in one unit, you are tied to nobody's timetable but your own. It's also easier to set up at night than if you rely on a car and tent.

A disadvantage of camper vans is that you are in a confined space for much of the time. Four adults in a small van can soon get on each other's nerves, particularly if the group has been formed at short notice. You might also miss out on experiences in the world outside your van. Other negatives are that vans are not very manoeuvrable around town, and you'll often have to leave your gear unattended inside (many people bolt extra locks onto the van). They're also expensive to buy in spring and hard to sell in autumn.

Fuel

Fuel prices can vary enormously (though it's always more expensive than in North America or Australia). Refuelling in Luxembourg or

Andorra is about 30% cheaper than in neighbouring countries. The Netherlands, France and Italy have Europe's most expensive petrol; Gibraltar and Andorra are by far the cheapest in Western Europe. Greece, Spain and (surprisingly) Switzerland are also reasonable. The Baltics and Eastern European countries are cheaper still.

Petrol is unleaded only throughout much of Europe, although not in Romania, Albania, Slovakia, Serbia or Montenegro. Diesel is usually significantly cheaper, though the difference is marginal in Britain, Ireland and Switzerland.

Ireland's Automobile Association maintains a Web page of European fuel prices at www.aaroadwatch.ie/eupetrolprices.

Leasing

Leasing a vehicle involves fewer hassles than purchasing and can work out considerably cheaper than hiring for longer than 17 days. This programme is limited to certain types of new cars, including Renault and Peugeot, but you save money because leasing is exempt from VAT, and inclusive insurance plans are cheaper than daily insurance rates. Leasing is also open to people as young as 18 years old. To lease a vehicle your permanent address must be outside the EU. In the USA, contact **Renault Eurodrive** (☎ 800 221 1052; www.renaultusa.com) for more information.

Motorcycle Touring

Europe is made for motorcycle touring, with quality winding roads, stunning scenery and an active motorcycling scene. Just make sure your wet-weather motorcycling gear is up to scratch.

Rider and passenger crash helmets are compulsory everywhere in Europe. Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain also require that motorcyclists use headlights during the day; in other countries it is recommended.

On ferries, motorcyclists rarely have to book ahead as they can generally be squeezed on board.

Take note of the local custom about parking motorcycles on pavements (sidewalks). Though this is illegal in some countries, the police often turn a blind eye provided the vehicle doesn't obstruct pedestrians. Don't try and park your bike on the pavement in Britain, however.

Preparations

Always carry proof of ownership of your vehicle (Vehicle Registration Document for British-registered cars) when touring Europe. An EU driving licence is acceptable for those driving throughout Europe. If you have any other type of licence, you should obtain an International Driving Permit (IDP) from your motoring organisation. Check what type of licence is required in your destination prior to departure.

Third-party motor insurance is compulsory. Most UK policies automatically provide this for EU countries. Get your insurer to issue a Green Card (which may cost extra), an internationally recognised proof of insurance, and check that it lists all the countries you intend to visit. You'll need this in the event of an accident outside the country where the vehicle is insured. Also ask your insurer for a European Accident Statement form, which can simplify things if worst comes to worst. Never sign statements that you can't read or understand – insist on a translation and sign that only if it's acceptable. For non-EU countries, check the requirements with your insurer. Travellers from the UK can obtain additional advice and information from the **Association of British Insurers** (☎ 020-7600 3333; www.abi.org.uk).

Taking out a European motoring assistance policy – such as AA Five Star Service or RAC European Breakdown Assistance – is a good investment. Expect to pay about £50 for 14 days' coverage, with a 10% discount for association members. Non-Europeans might find it cheaper to arrange international coverage with their national motoring organisation before leaving home. Ask your motoring organisation for details about the free services offered by affiliated organisations around Europe.

Every vehicle that travels across an international border should display a sticker indicating its country of registration. A warning triangle, to be used in the event of breakdown, is compulsory almost everywhere. Some recommended accessories include a first-aid kit (compulsory in Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece), a spare bulb kit (compulsory in Spain) and a fire extinguisher (compulsory in Greece and Turkey). Residents in the UK should contact the **RAC** (☎ 0800 550 055; www.rac.co.uk) or the **AA** (☎ 08705-500 600; www.theaa.com) for more information. In the USA, contact **AAA** (www.aaa.com).

Purchase

The purchase of vehicles in some European countries is illegal for non-nationals or non-EU residents. Britain is probably the best place to buy; second-hand prices are good and, whether buying privately or from a dealer, the absence of language difficulties will help you establish exactly what you are getting and what guarantees you can expect if you break down.

However, bear in mind that British cars have steering wheels on the right-hand side. If you wish to have left-hand drive and can afford to buy a new car, prices are generally reasonable in Greece, France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Paperwork can be tricky wherever you buy, and many countries have compulsory road-worthiness checks on older vehicles.

Rental

Renting a car is ideal for people who will need cars for 16 days or less. Anything more, it's better to lease; see p1209 for more information. Big international rental firms will give you reliable service and good vehicles. Usually you will have the option of returning the car to a different outlet at the end of the rental period, but inquire about extra charges for noncircular itineraries. Book early for the lowest rates and make sure you compare rates in different cities. Prices in Brussels tend to be cheaper than in Paris. Taxes range from 15% to 20% and surcharges apply if rented from an airport.

One operator worth bearing in mind if you're renting a car in the UK, Spain, Greece or Cyprus is **EasyCar** (www.easycar.com), which has rentals from €40 a day in high season in popular summer destinations such as Ibiza and Crete.

Otherwise, check the sites of the following major operators, where you can make reservations online:

Alamo (www.alamo.com)

Avis (www.avis.com)

Budget (www.budget.com)

Europcar (www.europcar.com)

Hertz (www.hertz.com).

Please note that if you rent a car in the EU you might not be able to take it outside the EU, and if you rent the car outside the EU, you will only be able to drive within the EU for eight days. Ask at the rental agencies for other such regulations.

Brokers can sometimes cut costs over quoted rates. In the UK **Holiday Autos** (☎ 0870 400 0099; www.holidayautos.com) has low rates and either offices or representatives in more than 20 countries. In the USA call **Kemwel Holiday Autos** (☎ 877 820 0668; www.kemwel.com).

If you want to rent a car and haven't booked ahead, look for national or local firms, which can often undercut the big companies by up to 40%. Nevertheless, you need to be wary of dodgy operations that take your money and point you towards some clapped-out wreck, or where the rental agreement is bad news if you have an accident or the car is stolen. Read before you sign.

No matter where you rent, make sure you understand what is included in the price (unlimited or paid kilometres, tax, injury insurance, collision damage waiver etc) and what your liabilities are. We recommend taking the collision damage waiver, though you can probably skip the injury insurance if you and your passengers have decent travel insurance. Ask in advance if you can drive a rented car across borders from a country where hire prices are low to another where they're high.

The minimum rental age is usually 21 years and frequently 25, and you'll need a credit card. Motorcycle and moped rental is common in some countries, such as Italy, Spain, Greece and southern France. Sadly, it's also common for inexperienced riders to leap on rented bikes and very quickly fall off them again, leaving a layer or two of skin on the road in the process.

Road Conditions & Road Rules

Conditions and types of roads vary across Europe. The fastest routes are generally four- or six-lane dual carriageways/highways (two or three lanes either side) called 'autoroutes', *autostrade* *Autobahnen* etc. These tend to skirt cities and plough through the countryside in straight lines, often avoiding the most scenic bits. Some incur tolls, which are often quite hefty (eg in Italy, France and Spain), but there will always be an alternative route. Motorways and other primary routes are generally in good condition.

Road surfaces on minor routes are unreliable in some countries (eg Greece, Romania, Ireland, Morocco, Russia and Ukraine), although normally they will be more than adequate. These roads are narrower and progress is generally much slower. However,

to compensate for this, you can expect much better scenery and plenty of interesting villages along the way.

Except in Britain and Ireland, drive on the right. Vehicles brought to the Continent from either of these locales should have their headlights adjusted to avoid blinding oncoming traffic (a simple solution on older headlight lenses is to cover up a triangular section of the lens with tape). Priority is often given to traffic approaching from the right in countries that drive on the right-hand side.

Speed limits vary from country to country. You may be surprised at the apparent disregard for traffic regulations in some places (particularly in Italy and Greece), but as a visitor it is always best to be cautious. Many driving infringements are subject to an on-the-spot fine. Always ask for a receipt.

European drink-driving laws are particularly strict. The blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) limit when driving is usually between 0.05% and 0.08%, but in certain areas (such as Gibraltar and some Eastern European countries such as Bulgaria) it can be zero.

HITCHING

Hitching is never entirely safe and we cannot recommend it. Travellers who decide to hitch should understand that they are taking a small but potentially serious risk. People who do choose to hitch will be safer if they travel in pairs and let someone know where they plan to go. A man and woman travelling together is probably the best combination. A woman hitching on her own is taking a larger than normal risk, particularly in parts of southern Europe.

Hitching in Western Europe can be simultaneously the most rewarding and yet frustrating way of getting around. You get to meet and interact with local people and can have unplanned detours that may yield unexpected highlights off-the-beaten track. But you might get stuck on the side of the road to nowhere with nowhere (or nowhere cheap) to stay. Then it begins to rain.

Don't try to hitch from city centres; take public transport to the suburban exit routes. Hitching is usually illegal on motorways (freeways) – stand on the slip roads, or approach drivers at petrol stations and truck stops. Look presentable and cheerful, and make a cardboard sign indicating your intended destination in the local language. Never hitch

where drivers can't stop in good time or without causing an obstruction. At dusk, give up and find somewhere to stay.

It is sometimes possible to arrange a lift in advance: scan student notice boards in colleges, or check out <http://europe.bugride.com> and www.hitchhikers.org. Car-sharing agencies (*Mitfahrzentrale*; see p445) are particularly popular in Germany.

In parts of Eastern Europe, the hitching situation is entirely different. In countries such as Russia and Ukraine, anyone with a car can be a taxi and it's quite usual to see locals stick their hands out (palm down) on the street, looking to hitch a lift. The difference with hitching here, however, is that you pay for the privilege. You will need to speak the local language to discuss your destination and negotiate a price.

LOCAL TRANSPORT

High-density populations mean European towns and cities have excellent local-transport systems, often encompassing trams as well as buses and metro/subway/underground rail networks. Be sure to remove your pack on public transport and hold it in front of you to avoid battering your neighbour and deter pickpockets. Also give up your seat to the elderly, infirm or pregnant women.

Most travellers will find European cities to be easily traversed by foot or bicycle. In Greece and in Italy, travellers sometimes rent mopeds and motorcycles for scooting around a city or island.

TAXI

Taxis in Europe are metered and rates are usually high. There might also be supplements for things such as luggage, time of day, location of pick-up and extra passengers. Good bus, rail and underground-railway networks often render taxis unnecessary, but if you need one in a hurry, they can be found idling near train stations or outside big hotels. Lower fares make taxis more viable in some countries, such as Spain, Greece, Portugal and Turkey.

See also Hitching (p1211) for the situation in some Eastern European countries.

TRAIN

Comfortable, frequent and reliable, trains are the way of getting around Europe. Indeed, it's safe to say that Europe has some of the most

efficient and comprehensive train services in the world, particularly in Switzerland, Austria and Germany (but not Britain!). Trains are a great way to meet people, see the countryside, get into the heart of cities and to scribble furiously into that sacred journal.

If you plan to travel extensively by train, it is worth obtaining the *Thomas Cook European Timetable*, giving a complete listing of train schedules and indicating where supplementary fares apply or where reservations are necessary. It's available from **Thomas Cook** (www.thomascookpublishing.com) outlets and bookshops in the UK (online elsewhere in the world).

Many state railways now have interactive websites publishing their timetables and fares, including www.bahn.de (Germany) and www.rail.ch (Switzerland), which both have Web pages in English. The **Eurail** (www.eurail.com) website links to more than 20 national train companies in Europe (in the local language).

The very comprehensive, privately run website **The Man in Seat 61** (www.seat61.com) is a gem, while the US-based **Budget Europe Travel Service** (☎ 800 441 2387; www.budgeteuropetravel.com) can also help with tips.

Paris, Milan and Vienna are important hubs for international train connections. See the relevant city sections for details. Note that European trains sometimes split en route to service two destinations, so even if you're on the right train, make sure you're also in the correct carriage.

A train journey to almost every station in Europe can be booked via **Rail Europe** (☎ 0870 584 8848; www.raileurope.co.uk; 178 Piccadilly London W1), which also sells Inter-Rail and other passes; see opposite. Note that train travel is often much more expensive than air travel in Europe, especially since the advent of the low-cost airlines.

Express Trains

Europeans are normally avid fliers, but they're unlikely to catch a plane between London and Paris or Brussels. That's because those routes are conveniently served by the high-speed passenger train service **Eurostar** (☎ in Britain 0870 518 6186; 01233-617575, in France 08 92 35 35 39, in Belgium 02 528 28 28; www.eurostar.com).

Eurostar links London's Waterloo station, via the Channel Tunnel, with Paris' Gare du Nord (2¾ hours, up to 25 a day) and Brussels' international terminal (2½ hours, up to 12 a day). Some trains also stop at Lille and Calais

in France. The train stations at London Waterloo, Paris and Brussels are all much more central than the cities' airports. So, overall, the journey takes as little time as the equivalent flight, with less hassle.

From London to Paris or Brussels, fares start at £59 for a return, to Calais or Lille it's £55. These fares are widely available, but at times you might pay a higher price (up to £298 return). A return fare is only valid for six months. If you're going for longer you'll need a single ticket, from £40 to £149.

Eurostar in London also sells tickets onward to some Continental destinations, although its list is much less comprehensive than Rail Europe's. Holders of Eurail and Inter-Rail passes are offered discounts on some Eurostar services; check when booking.

Within Europe, express trains are identified by the symbols 'EC' (EuroCity) or 'IC' (InterCity). The French TGV, Spanish AVE and German ICE trains are even faster, reaching up to 300km/h. Supplementary fares can apply on fast trains (which you often have to pay when travelling on a rail pass), and it is a good idea (sometimes obligatory) to reserve seats at peak times and on certain lines. The same applies for branded express trains, such as the Thalys (between Paris and Brussels, Bruges, Amsterdam and Cologne), and the Eurostar Italia (between Rome and Naples, Florence, Milan and Venice).

If you don't have a seat reservation, you can still obtain a seat that doesn't have a reservation ticket attached to it. Be sure to check which destination a seat is reserved for – you might be able to sit in it until the person who's booked it boards the train.

International Rail Passes

If you're covering lots of ground, you should get a rail pass. But do some price comparisons of point-to-point ticket charges and rail passes beforehand to make absolutely sure you'll break even. Also shop around for rail-pass prices as they do vary between outlets. When weighing up options, look into cheap deals that include advance-purchase reductions, one-off promotions or special circular-route tickets. Normal point-to-point tickets are valid for two months, and you can make as many stops as you like en route; make your intentions known when purchasing, and inform train conductors how far you're going before they punch your ticket.

Supplementary charges (eg for some express and overnights trains) and seat reservation fees (mandatory on some trains, a good idea on others) are not covered by rail passes. Always ask. Note that European rail passes also give reductions on Eurostar through the Channel Tunnel and on certain ferries.

Pass-holders must always carry their passport with them for identification purposes. The railways' policy is that passes cannot be replaced or refunded if lost or stolen. However, with some sales outlets (ie www.raileurope.com) you can buy insurance that will reimburse you for any days not used at the point a pass is stolen.

NON-EUROPEAN RESIDENTS

Eurail Passes

Eurail (www.eurail.com) passes are valid for unlimited travel on national railways within 18 countries, namely Austria (including Liechtenstein), Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France (including Monaco), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

While the pass is valid on some private train lines in the region, if you plan to travel extensively in Switzerland, be warned that the many private rail networks and cable cars there, especially in the Jungfrau region around Interlaken, don't give Eurail discounts. A Swiss Pass or Half-Fare Card (see p1122) might be an alternative or necessary addition.

While the UK is not covered by any Eurail pass, you can use it on some Italy–Greece, Denmark–Sweden, Germany–Sweden and Sweden–Finland ferries. Reductions are given on some other ferry routes and on river/lake steamer services in various countries.

Eurail can be bought only by residents of non-European countries and should be purchased before arriving in Europe.

For those under 26 years old, a continuous Eurail Youth pass will cost US\$394/510/634/896/1108 for 15 days/21 days/one month/two months/three months. Holders of youth passes must travel in 2nd-class compartments.

Those aged 26 and over must purchase the full-fare Eurail pass. This costs US\$605/785/975/1378/1703 for the periods outlined above. However, this full-fare pass entitles you to travel 1st class.

Many permutations of the pass are available. A Flexipass is valid for either 10 or 15 days of travel within a two-month period (US\$465/612 for a youth pass, US\$715/940 for an adult pass). With a Selectpass you nominate three, four or five countries in which you wish to travel, and then buy a pass allowing five, six, eight, 10 or 15 travel days in a two-month period. Prices start at US\$249/383 per youth/adult. The five- and six-day passes offer an attractive price break, but as the Selectpass continues up its pricing ladder, the continuous pass becomes better value.

A range of more than 15 Eurail Regional Passes covering two or three countries is also offered, but you might want to ensure that they are good value given your travel plans. Similarly, there are now Eurail National Passes for just one country at a time.

Two to five people travelling together can get a Saver version of all Eurail passes for a 15% to 25% discount.

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS

Inter-Rail

Rail Europe (☎ 0870 584 8848; www.raileurope.co.uk; 178 Piccadilly London W1) sells Inter-Rail passes to European residents for unlimited 2nd- and 3rd-class rail travel through 29 European and North African countries (excluding the passholder's country of residence). To qualify as a resident in this sense, you must have lived in a European country for six months.

The countries in the Inter-Rail community are split into zones. Zone A is Ireland and the UK; B is Finland, Norway, Sweden; C is

Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland; D is Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, Hungary and Poland; E is Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; F is Morocco, Portugal, Spain; G is Italy, Greece, Turkey, Slovenia and Italy-Greece ferries; and H is Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

Inter-Rail passes for any one zone and 16 days of travel cost £145/215 for under 26 years/26 and over, two zones and 22 days of travel costs £205/295 and an all-zone global pass for one month is £285/405.

While an Inter-Rail pass will get you further than a Eurail pass along the private rail networks of Switzerland's Jungfrau region (near Interlaken), its benefits are limited. A Swiss Pass or Half-Fare Card (see p1122) might be a necessary addition if you plan to travel extensively in that region.

Euro Domino

The Euro Domino pass, also offered by Rail Europe, allows European residents unlimited travel in any one of the Inter-Rail countries for three to eight days. Prices vary depending on the country, the number of travel days and the train class. A three-day Euro Domino pass for the Czech Republic will cost £38 (£29 for people aged under 26) and Germany £140 (£103 for people aged under 26). Check the Rail Europe website for further details.

Railplus Card

For a small fee, European residents can buy a Railplus Card, entitling the holder to a 25% discount on international train journeys. In

most countries, it's sold only to those aged 60 and over. However, some national rail networks may make the Railplus Card available to young people or other travellers. It is available from counters in main train stations.

ALL NATIONALITIES

For purchase of and further information about the following passes, contact **Rail Europe** (www.raileurope.co.uk; www.raileurope.com) in your home country.

France Railpass

This pass offers unlimited travel for between three and nine days during a one-month period. Full fares range from £117 for three days and £222 for nine days.

Scan-Rail

This pass is best purchased outside Scandinavia and is valid for travel within Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Five days' travel in a two-month period costs £120/174 per youth/adult. A 21-day consecutive-days pass will set you back £188/270.

Eastern Europe Passes

Several other passes are available, especially if you're interested in travelling in the Continent's east. For example, the European East Pass provides five days of travel in Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia for US\$224/172 for 1st/2nd class. Meanwhile, a Balkans Flexipass provides five to 15 days of travel in a month throughout Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Turkey, starting at US\$117/197 per youth/adult.

National Rail Passes

As well as the national rail passes offered by Rail Europe (see opposite), national rail operators might offer their own passes, or at least a discount card, offering substantial reductions on tickets purchased (eg the Bahn Card in Germany or the Half-Fare Card in Switzerland). Link to individual train operator sites via www.raileurope.com to check. Such discount cards are usually only worth it if you're staying in the country a while and doing a lot of travelling.

Overnight Trains

Want to do the whirlwind tour without wasting a day? Use your sleeping hours to cover territory. On overnight trains, there are usually two types of sleeping accommodation: dozing off upright in your seat or stretching out in a sleeper. Again, reservations are advisable, as sleeping options are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

Courette bunks are comfortable enough, if lacking in privacy. There are four per compartment in 1st class, six in 2nd class. A bunk costs a fixed price of around US\$20 for most international trains, irrespective of the length of the journey.

Sleepers are the most comfortable option, offering beds for one or two passengers in 1st class, or two or three passengers in 2nd class. Charges vary depending upon the journey, but they are significantly more costly than couchettes. Most long-distance trains have a dining (buffet) car or an attendant who wheels a snack trolley through carriages. Prices tend to be steep.

In the few FSU (Former Soviet Union) countries explored in this guide, the most common options are either 2nd-class *kupeyny* compartments – which have four bunks – or the cheaper *platskartny*, which are open-plan compartments with reserved bunks. This 3rd-class equivalent is not great for those who value privacy, and theft might be a problem. Other options include the very basic bench seats in *obshchiy* (*zahalney* in Ukrainian) class and 1st-class, two-person sleeping carriages (*myagki* in Russian). In Ukrainian, this last option is known as *spalney*, but is usually abbreviated to *NB* in Cyrillic (pronounced *es-ve*). First class is not available on every Russian or Ukrainian train.

Security

Stories sometimes surface about passengers being gassed or drugged and then robbed, but bag snatching is much more of a worry. Sensible security measures include always keeping your bags in sight (especially at stations), chaining them to the luggage rack, locking compartment doors overnight and sleeping in compartments with other people. See individual country chapters for problem routes.

BORDER CROSSINGS

Border formalities have been relaxed in most of the EU, but still exist in all their bureaucratic former glory in parts of Eastern Europe.

In line with the Schengen Agreement, there are officially no passport controls at the borders between Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Sometimes, however, there are spot checks on trains crossing borders, so always have your passport. EU countries that are not members of Schengen still maintain low-key border controls over traffic from other EU countries. These include Britain, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Most borders in Eastern Europe will be crossed via train, where border guards board the train and go through the compartments checking passengers' papers. It is rare to get hit up for bribes, but Belarus still seems to be clinging to the habit. Travelling between Turkey and Bulgaria typically requires a change of trains and is subject to a lengthy border procedure. For information on visas, see p1199 and individual chapters.

Health

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Europe comes without any major health warnings, and commonsense prevention is the key to staying well here. Travellers who take the necessary precautions and adopt a sensible approach to their health usually suffer nothing more than a little diarrhoea (if that).

BEFORE YOU GO

Bring medications in their original, clearly labelled containers. A signed and dated letter from your physician describing your medical conditions and medications, including generic names, is a good idea. If carrying syringes or needles – apart from in a sealed, sterile first-aid kit – it's wise to have a physician's letter documenting their medical necessity.

INSURANCE

If you're a citizen of the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland, the **European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)** covers you for most medical care within most of that zone (although some restrictions apply for Icelandic, Liechtenstein, Norwegian and Swiss citizens). The form is available from health centres, online from national health authorities or, in the UK, post offices.

The EHIC will only cover you for emergencies or emergency repatriation, however.

Citizens from other countries should find out if there is a reciprocal arrangement for free medical care between their country and the country visited.

If you do need health insurance, strongly consider a policy that covers you for the worst possible scenario, such as an accident requiring an emergency flight home. Find out in advance if your insurance plan will make payments directly to providers or reimburse you later for overseas health expenditures. The former option is generally preferable, as it doesn't require you to pay out of pocket in a foreign country.

RECOMMENDED VACCINATIONS

No jabs are necessary for Europe. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that all travellers should be covered for diphtheria, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella and polio, regardless of their destination. Since most vaccines don't produce immunity until at least two weeks after they're given, visit a physician at least six weeks before departure.

ONLINE RESOURCES

There is a wealth of travel health advice on the Internet. For further information, **Lonely Planet.com** (www.lonelyplanet.com) is a good place to start. The **World Health Organization** (www.who.int/ith/en) also publishes a superb book called *International Travel and Health*, which is revised annually and is available online at no cost. Another useful website is **MD Travel Health** (www.mdtravelhealth.com), which provides travel health recommendations for every country; information is updated daily.

It's usually a good idea to consult your government's website before departure, if one is available:

Australia www.smartraveller.gov.au

Canada www.travelhealth.gc.ca

UK www.dh.gov.uk

USA www.cdc.gov/travel

FURTHER READING

In the UK, *Health Advice for Travellers* is a leaflet updated annually by the **Department of Health** (www.dh.gov.uk) and available free in

post offices. Also published online, it contains some general information, legally required and recommended vaccines for different countries, reciprocal health agreements and an EHIC application form.

Recommended references include *Traveller's Health* by Dr Richard Dawood and *The Traveller's Good Health Guide* by Ted Lankester.

IN TRANSIT

DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

Blood clots may form in the legs during plane flights, chiefly because of prolonged immobility. The chief symptom of DVT is swelling or pain of the calf, usually but not always on just one side. If a blood clot travels to the lungs, it may cause chest pain and breathing difficulties. Travellers experiencing any of these symptoms should immediately seek medical attention.

To prevent the development of DVT on long flights you should walk about the cabin when possible, contract the leg muscles while sitting, drink plenty of fluids and avoid alcohol.

MEDICAL CHECKLIST

- Acetaminophen/paracetamol or aspirin
- Adhesive or paper tape
- Antibacterial ointment (eg Bactroban) for cuts and abrasions
- Antihistamines (for hay fever and allergic reactions)
- Anti-inflammatory drugs (eg ibuprofen)
- Bandages, gauze, gauze rolls
- Insect repellent, containing DEET if entering tick-infested areas, and after-bite lotion
- Insect spray containing pyrethrin for clothing, tents, and bed nets, if camping
- Over-the-counter cortisone cream (for poison ivy and other allergic rashes)
- Pocket knife
- Scissors, safety pins, tweezers
- Sun block
- Thermometer

JET LAG & MOTION SICKNESS

To avoid jet lag (common when crossing more than five time zones) try to drink plenty of nonalcoholic fluids and eat light meals. Try to readjust your schedule for meals, sleep etc as soon as you board your flight, or even in the days before departure. Upon arrival, get exposure to natural sunlight.

Antihistamines such as dimenhydrinate (Dramamine) and meclizine (Antivert, Bonine) are usually the first choice for treating motion sickness. A herbal alternative is ginger.

IN EUROPE

AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH CARE

Good, sometimes excellent, health care is readily available in Western Europe and, for minor illnesses, pharmacists can give valuable advice and sell over-the-counter medication. They can also advise when more-specialised help is required and point you in the right direction. The standard of dental care is usually good.

In Eastern Europe, medical care is not always readily available outside of major cities but embassies, consulates and five-star hotels can usually recommend doctors or clinics. In some cases, medical supplies required in hospital may need to be bought from a pharmacy and nursing care may be limited. Although many eastern European hospitals now use disposable syringes, supply can be short, so it doesn't hurt to bring your own, in a sterilised first-aid kit. Otherwise, note that there can be an increased risk of hepatitis B and HIV transmission via poorly sterilised equipment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

This bacterial infection of the throat, nose and tonsils is resurgent in parts of the former Soviet Union (FSU). The disease causes lesions in the infected area and in severe cases can cause swelling and fluid build-up in the neck, very occasionally leading to death. In many western countries, diphtheria booster shots are recommended every 10 years. Travellers should particularly ensure theirs is current before visiting the FSU.

Rabies

Rabies is spread through bites or licks on broken skin from an infected animal. It is always

BIRD FLU

Cases of the H5N1 strain of avian influenza have been found in poultry and wild birds in Europe. The severe form of H5N1 has been diagnosed in birds in Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey.

Although several people have also died from being infected with the virus in Turkey, H5N1 avian influenza remains predominantly a disease of birds. It does not pass easily from birds to people and has not yet been proved to pass from human to human. Where people have been infected, it was as a result of close contact with infected poultry or birds. The virus has caused severe disease and a high proportion of infected people have died.

Therefore, the World Health Organization and health authorities across the Continent advise travellers:

- not to visit bird or poultry farms and markets;
- to avoid close contact with live or dead poultry;
- not to eat raw or poorly-cooked poultry or poultry products, including blood;
- to wash their hands frequently with soap and water.

More information can be found at www.who.int or www.dh.gov.uk.

fatal unless treated promptly. Animal handlers should be vaccinated, as should those travelling to remote areas where a reliable source of post-bite vaccine is not available within 24 hours. Three preventive injections are needed over a month. If you have not been vaccinated, you will need a course of five injections starting 24 hours or as soon as possible after the injury. If you have been vaccinated, you will need fewer injections and have more time to seek medical help.

Tickborne Encephalitis

This is spread by tick bites. It is a serious infection of the brain and some medical practitioners advise vaccination for those planning to spend time hiking in the Alps and Carpathians between April and August. The risk of getting bitten is quite low, however, so other clinics suggest prophylactic prevention – ie using DEET- and pyrethrin-based insect repellents to prevent tick bites – particularly for short-term visitors. In either case, check your body for ticks each evening.

Two doses of vaccine will give a year's protection, three doses up to three years. However, many doctors' surgeries have to order the vaccine in advance and the shots need to be given at certain intervals for maximum protection. Therefore, if plan to have a series of shots, you should look at having the first injection about a month before departure.

Tuberculosis

Although travellers might be aware that strains of drug-resistant tuberculosis have reappeared in the FSU, you're at minimal risk of contracting this disease, because you need prolonged contact with an infected individual. Some practitioners think childhood immunisation against normal strains of TB and being in good health also offers some natural immunity to rogue variants.

In any case, try to avoid spending a lot of time with someone with a persistent dry cough. If that's not possible, it's a sensible precaution to get a TB test on your return home.

Typhoid & Hepatitis A

These diseases are spread through contaminated food (particularly shellfish) and water. Typhoid can cause septicaemia; Hepatitis A causes liver inflammation and jaundice. Neither is usually fatal but recovery can be prolonged. Hepatitis A and typhoid immunisation is now routinely provided in a single vaccine. However, the first dose only lasts a year, after which you will need a booster to provide ten years' coverage.

TRAVELLER'S DIARRHOEA

If you develop diarrhoea, be sure to drink plenty of fluids, preferably an oral rehydration solution such as Dioralyte. If diarrhoea is bloody, persists for more than 72 hours

or is accompanied by a fever, shaking, chills or severe abdominal pain, you should seek medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS Altitude Sickness

Lack of oxygen at high altitudes (typically over 3500m) affects most people to some extent, but European travellers really only need to be aware of it if climbing or taking train rides high up in the Alps or, at a pinch, the Pyrenees. The Continent's third main mountain range, the Carpathians, barely reaches 2500m.

Mild symptoms include headache, lethargy, dizziness, difficulty sleeping and loss of appetite. If you take a high-altitude train ride in Switzerland (specifically to Jungfrauoch; p1140), you might feel sleepy and lethargic, but just take it slowly.

However, the onset of Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS) may occur without warning and can be fatal. Severe symptoms include breathlessness, a dry, irritating cough (which may progress to the production of pink, frothy sputum), severe headache, lack of coordination and balance, confusion, irrational behaviour, vomiting, drowsiness and unconsciousness. If this happens, *immediate descent is necessary*; even 500m can help.

Beware that altitude sickness can sometimes occur as low as 2500m. For more details contact or visit the website of the **British Mountaineering Council** (177-179; www.thebmc.co.uk; Burton Rd, Manchester, M20 2BB).

Bites & Stings

As European mosquitoes do not carry malaria, you really only need an ordinary repellent against them, saving harsher DEET-based repellents to ward off ticks (see opposite).

Sand flies are found around the Mediterranean beaches. In Europe, they usually cause only a nasty itchy bite, but very, very occasionally they can carry a rare skin disorder called cutaneous leishmaniasis – a series of boils erupting weeks or months after you've been bitten.

Bees and wasps cause real problems only to those with a severe allergy (anaphylaxis). If you have a severe allergy to bee or wasp stings, carry an 'epipen' or similar adrenaline injection.

Bedbugs lead to very itchy, lumpy bites. Spraying the mattress with insect killer after changing bedding will get rid of them.

WARNING

Codeine, which is commonly found in headache preparations, is banned in Greece; check labels carefully or risk prosecution. There are strict rules applying to the importation of medicines into Greece, so obtain a certificate from your doctor that outlines any medication you may have to carry into the country with you.

Scabies are tiny mites that live in the skin, particularly between the fingers. They cause an intensely itchy rash. Scabies is easily treated with lotion from a pharmacy; other members of the household also need treating to avoid spreading scabies between asymptomatic carriers.

Scorpions can also be found in a number of European countries but although their sting can be distressingly painful, it is not considered fatal.

Of the 28 types of snake found in Europe, only four are poisonous and only the two vipers ever kill – and then fairly rarely. Nevertheless, to avoid being bitten do not walk barefoot or stick your hand into holes or cracks. If bitten, do not panic. Immobilise the bitten limb, apply a bandage over the site firmly, similar to a bandage over a sprain, and apply a splint if possible. Do not apply a tourniquet, or cut or suck the bite. Get the victim to medical help as soon as possible so that antivenin can be given if necessary.

Different varieties of jellyfish can be found throughout southern European waters. However they generally occur in large numbers or hardly at all, so it's fairly easy to know when not to go in the sea. Heed local warnings.

Heat Exhaustion & Heat Stroke

Heat exhaustion occurs following excessive fluid loss with inadequate replacement of fluids and salt. Symptoms include headache, dizziness and tiredness. Dehydration has already started by the time you're thirsty – aim to drink sufficient water to produce pale, diluted urine. Replace lost fluids by drinking water and/or fruit juice, and cool the body with cold water and fans. Treat salt loss with salty fluids such as soup or add a little more table salt to foods than usual.

Heat stroke is much more serious, resulting in irrational and hyperactive behaviour and

eventually loss of consciousness and death. Rapid cooling by spraying the body with water and fanning is ideal. Emergency fluid and electrolyte replacement by intravenous drip may be required.

Hypothermia

The weather in mountainous regions can be extremely changeable at any time of year. Proper preparation will reduce the risks of getting hypothermia. Even on a hot day the weather can change rapidly; carry waterproof garments and warm layers, and inform others of your route.

Hypothermia starts with shivering, loss of judgment and clumsiness. Unless rewarming occurs, the sufferer deteriorates into apathy, confusion and eventually coma. Prevent further heat loss by seeking shelter, warm dry clothing, hot sweet drinks and shared bodily warmth.

Water

Tap water is generally safe to drink in large parts of western Europe. However, bottled

water is recommended in most parts of eastern Europe, and is a must in some countries including Russia and Ukraine, where giardia can be a problem. Do not drink water from rivers or lakes as it may contain bacteria or viruses that can cause diarrhoea or vomiting.

SEXUAL HEALTH

Condoms are widely available in Europe, however emergency contraception may not be, so take the necessary precautions. The **International Planned Parenthood Federation** (www.ippf.org) can advise about the availability of contraception in different countries.

When buying condoms, look for a European CE mark, which means they have passed quality tests. Remember to keep them in a cool, dry place.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

Travelling during pregnancy is usually possible but always seek a medical check-up before planning your trip. The most risky times for travel are during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy and after 30 weeks.

Language

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Don't let the language barrier get in the way of your travel experience. This language guide offers basic vocabulary and some pronunciation guidelines to help you negotiate your way through all the countries of Europe and beyond. For more extensive coverage of the languages we have included here, choose from Lonely Planet's extensive range of phrasebooks, which cover all of these languages in much greater detail.

You should be aware that many of the languages in this chapter use polite and informal modes of address (indicated by the abbreviations 'pol' and 'inf' respectively). Use the polite form when addressing older people, officials or service staff.

ALBANIAN

PRONUNCIATION

Written Albanian is phonetically consistent and pronunciation shouldn't pose too many problems for English speakers. The Albanian **rr** is rolled and each vowel in a diphthong is pronounced. However, Albanian possesses certain letters that are present in English but pronounced in a different way.

ë	often silent; at the beginning of a word it 's like the 'a' in 'ago'
c	as the 'ts' in 'bits'
ç	as the 'ch' in 'church'
dh	as the 'th' in 'this'
gj	as the 'gy' in 'hogyard'
j	as the 'y' in 'yellow'
q	between 'ch' and 'ky', similar to the 'cu' in 'cure'
th	as in 'thistle'
x	as the 'dz' in 'adze'
xh	as the 'j' in 'jewel'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
camping ground	<i>kamp pushimi</i>
Do you have any rooms available?	<i>A keni ndonjë dhomë të lirë?</i>
a single room	<i>një dhomë më një krevat</i>
a double room	<i>një dhomë më dy krevat</i>
How much is it per night/per person?	<i>Sa kushton për një natë/ për një njeri?</i>
Does it include breakfast?	<i>A e përfshin edhe mëngjesin?</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Tungjatjeta/Allo.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Lamtumirë. (pol) Mirupafshim. (inf)</i>
Yes.	<i>Po.</i>
No.	<i>Jo.</i>
Please.	<i>Ju lutem.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Ju falem nderit.</i>
That's fine.	<i>Eshtë e mirë.</i>
You're welcome.	<i>S'ka përse.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Me falni.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Më vjen keq or Më falni, ju lutem.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>A flisni anglisht?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Sa kushton?</i>

EMERGENCIES – ALBANIAN

Help!	<i>Ndihmë!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Thirrni doktorin!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Thirrni policinë!</i>
Go away!	<i>Zhduku!/Largohuni!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Kam humbur rrugë.</i>

What's your name?	<i>Si quheni ju lutem?</i>
My name is ...	<i>Unë quhem .../Mua më quajnë ...</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>një bankë</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>farmaci</i>
the ... embassy	<i>... ambasadën</i>
my hotel	<i>hotelin tim</i>
the market	<i>pazarin</i>
newsagency	<i>agjensia e lajmeve</i>
the post office	<i>postën</i>
the telephone centre	<i>centralin telefonik</i>
the tourist office	<i>zyrën e informimeve turistike</i>
What time does it open/close?	<i>Në ç'orë hapet/mbyllet?</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Sa është ora?</i>
today	<i>sot</i>
tomorrow	<i>nesër</i>
yesterday	<i>dje</i>
in the morning	<i>në mëngjes</i>
in the afternoon	<i>pas dreke</i>

Monday	<i>e hënë</i>
Tuesday	<i>e martë</i>
Wednesday	<i>e mërkurë</i>
Thursday	<i>e enjte</i>
Friday	<i>e premte</i>
Saturday	<i>e shtunë</i>
Sunday	<i>e diel</i>

1	<i>një</i>	7	<i>shtatë</i>
2	<i>dy</i>	8	<i>tetë</i>
3	<i>tre</i>	9	<i>nëntë</i>
4	<i>katër</i>	10	<i>dhjetë</i>
5	<i>pesë</i>	100	<i>njëqind</i>
6	<i>gjashtë</i>	1000	<i>njëmijë</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>Në ç'orë nisjet/arrin ...?</i>
boat	<i>barka/lundra</i>
bus	<i>autobusi</i>
tram	<i>tramvaji</i>
train	<i>treni</i>

SIGNS – ALBANIAN

Hyrje	Entrance
Dalje	Exit
Informim	Information
Hapur	Open
Mbyllur	Closed
E Ndaluar	Prohibited
Nevojtorja	Toilets
Burra	Men
Gra	Women

I'd like ...	<i>Dëshiroj ...</i>
a one-way ticket	<i>një biletë vajtje</i>
a return ticket	<i>një biletë kthimi</i>

1st/2nd class timetable	<i>klas i parë/i dytë orar</i>
bus stop	<i>stacion autobus</i>

Where is ...?	<i>Ku është ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Shko drejt.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Kthehu majtas.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Kthehu djathtas.</i>
near/far	<i>afër/larg</i>

BULGARIAN

ALPHABET

Bulgarian uses the Cyrillic alphabet (see p1222), and it's worth familiarising yourself with it.

ACCOMMODATION

Do you have any rooms available?

imateh li svobodni stai?

How much is it?

kolko struva?

Does it include breakfast?

zakuskata vklyuchena li e?

camping ground	<i>kàmpinguvane</i>
youth hostel	<i>obshtezhitie</i>
guesthouse	<i>pansion</i>
hotel	<i>khotel</i>
private room	<i>stoya v chastna kvartira</i>
single room	<i>edinichna staya</i>
double room	<i>dvoyna staya</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>zdraveyte/zdrasti (pol/inf)</i>
Goodbye.	<i>dovizhdane/chao (pol/inf)</i>
Yes.	<i>da</i>

No.	<i>ne</i>
Please.	<i>molya</i>
Thank you.	<i>blagodarya/merci (pol/inf)</i>
I'm sorry.	<i>sàzhalyavam</i>
Excuse me.	<i>izvinete me</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>govorite li angliski?</i>
I don't understand.	<i>az ne razbiram</i>
What's it called?	<i>kak se kazva tova?</i>
How much is it?	<i>kolko struva?</i>

EMERGENCIES – BULGARIAN

Help!	<i>pomosh!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>povikayte lekar!</i>
Call the police!	<i>povikayte politsiya!</i>
Go away!	<i>mahayte se!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>zagubih se</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

the bank	<i>bankata</i>
the hospital	<i>bolnitsata</i>
the market	<i>pazara</i>
the museum	<i>muzeja</i>
the post office	<i>poshtata</i>
the tourist office	<i>byuroto za turisticheska informatsiya</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>kolko e chasât?</i>
today	<i>dnes</i>
tonight	<i>dovechera</i>
tomorrow	<i>utre</i>
yesterday	<i>vchera</i>
in the morning	<i>sutrinta</i>
in the evening	<i>vecherta</i>

Monday	<i>ponedelnik</i>
Tuesday	<i>vtornik</i>
Wednesday	<i>sryada</i>
Thursday	<i>chetvârtak</i>
Friday	<i>petâk</i>
Saturday	<i>sâbota</i>
Sunday	<i>nedelya</i>

1	<i>edno</i>	7	<i>sedem</i>
2	<i>dve</i>	8	<i>osem</i>
3	<i>tri</i>	9	<i>devet</i>
4	<i>chetiri</i>	10	<i>deset</i>
5	<i>pet</i>	100	<i>sto</i>
6	<i>shest</i>	1000	<i>hilyada</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>v kolko chasa zaminava/pristiga ...?</i>
---	---

SIGNS – BULGARIAN

Вход	Entrance
Изход	Exit
Информация	Information
Отворено	Open
Затворено	Closed
Забранено	Prohibited
Тоалетни	Toilets
Мъже	Men
Жени	Women

city bus	<i>gradskiyat avtobus</i>
intercity bus	<i>mezhdugradskiyat avtobus</i>
plane	<i>samolehtât</i>
train	<i>vlakât</i>
tram	<i>tramvayat</i>
arrival	<i>pristigane</i>
departure	<i>zaminavane</i>
timetable	<i>razpisanie</i>

Where is the bus stop?

kâde e avtobusnata spirka?

Where is the train station?

kâde e zhelezopâtnata gara?

Where is the left-luggage room?

kâde e garderobât?

Please show me on the map.

molya pokazhete mi na kartata

straight ahead	<i>napravo</i>
left	<i>lyavo</i>
right	<i>dyasno</i>

CROATIAN & SERBIAN

Serbian is written in both the Cyrillic and the Roman alphabet, and it's worth familiarising yourself with the former (see p1250). Croatian uses a Roman alphabet and many letters are pronounced as in English. Note the following exceptions:

c	as the 'ts' in 'cats'
ć	as the 'tch' sound in 'future'
č	as the 'ch' in 'chop'
đ	as the 'dy' sound in 'verdure'
dž	as the 'j' in 'just'
j	as the 'y' in 'young'
lj	as the 'lli' in 'million'
nj	as the 'ny' in 'canyon'
š	as the 'sh' in 'hush'
ž	as the 's' in 'pleasure'

Croatian and Serbian are very similar and minor differences in pronunciation aren't marked in the following words and phrases, which are Croatian. You'll still be understood, even with a Croatian lilt to your language. Where significant differences occur, we've included both, with Croatian marked (C) and Serbian marked (S).

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
guesthouse	<i>privatno prenočište</i>
youth hostel	<i>omladinsko prenočište</i>
camping ground	<i>kamping</i>
Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Imate li slobodne sobe?</i>
How much is it per night/per person?	<i>Koliko košta za jednu noć po osobi?</i>
Is breakfast included?	<i>Da li je u cijenu uključen i doručak?</i>
I'd like a (single/double) room.	<i>Želim sobu sa (jednim/duplim) krevetom.</i>

EMERGENCIES – CROATIAN & SERBIAN

Help!	<i>Upomoć!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Pozovite liječnika/lekara! (C/S)</i>
Call the police!	<i>Pozovite policiju!</i>
Go away!	<i>Idite!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Izgubljen/Izgubljena sam. (m/f)</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Zdravo.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Doviđenja.</i>
Yes.	<i>Da.</i>
No.	<i>Ne.</i>
Please.	<i>Molim.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Hvala.</i>
You're welcome.	<i>Nema na čemu.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Pardon.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Oprostite.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Govorite li engleski?</i>
How much is it ...?	<i>Koliko košta ...?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

I'm looking for ...	<i>Tražim ...</i>
a bank	<i>banku</i>
the ... embassy	<i>... ambasadu</i>
the market	<i>pijacu</i>
the post office	<i>poštu</i>
the tourist office	<i>turistički biro</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Koliko je sati?</i>
today	<i>danas</i>
tomorrow	<i>sutra</i>

SIGNS – CROATIAN & SERBIAN

Ulaz/Izlaz	<i>Entrance/Exit</i>
Улаз/Изаз	
Otvoreno/Zatvoreno	<i>Open/Closed</i>
Отворено/Затворено	
Informacije	<i>Information</i>
Информације	
Zabranjeno	<i>Prohibited</i>
Забрањено	
Toaleti/WC	<i>Toilets</i>
Тоалети/WC	

in the morning	<i>ujutro</i>
in the afternoon	<i>popodne</i>

Monday	<i>ponedeljak</i>
Tuesday	<i>utorak</i>
Wednesday	<i>srijeda</i>
Thursday	<i>četvrtak</i>
Friday	<i>petak</i>
Saturday	<i>subota</i>
Sunday	<i>nedjelja</i>

1	<i>jedan</i>	7	<i>sedam</i>
2	<i>dva</i>	8	<i>osam</i>
3	<i>tri</i>	9	<i>devet</i>
4	<i>četiri</i>	10	<i>deset</i>
5	<i>pet</i>	100	<i>sto</i>
6	<i>šest</i>	1000	<i>tisuću (C)/hiljada (S)</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>Kada ... polazi/dolazi?</i>
boat	<i>brod</i>
city bus	<i>gradski autobus</i>
intercity bus	<i>međugradski autobus</i>
train	<i>vlak (C)/voz (S)</i>
tram	<i>tramvaj</i>

one-way ticket	<i>kartu u jednom pravcu</i>
return ticket	<i>povratnu kartu</i>
1st class	<i>prvu klasu</i>
2nd class	<i>drugu klasu</i>

Where is the bus/tram stop?

Gdje je autobuska/tramvajska postaja?

Can you show me (on the map)?

Možete li mi pokazati (na karti)?

Go straight ahead.

Idite pravo naprijed.

Turn left/right.

Skenite lijevo/desno.

near/far

blizu/daleko

CZECH

PRONUNCIATION

Many Czech letters are pronounced as per their English counterparts. An accent over a vowel lengthens its pronunciation and the stress is always on the first syllable. Words are pronounced as written, so if you follow the guidelines below you should have no trouble being understood. When consulting indexes on Czech maps, be aware that **ch** comes after **h**.

c	as the 'ts' in 'bits'
č	as the 'ch' in 'church'
ch	as in Scottish <i>loch</i>
d'	as the 'd' in 'duty'
ě	as the 'ye' in 'yet'
j	as the 'y' in 'you'
ň	as the 'ni' in 'onion'
ř	as the sound 'rzh'
š	as the 'sh' in 'ship'
ť	as the 'te' in 'stew'
ž	as the 's' in 'pleasure'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
guesthouse	<i>penzión</i>
youth hostel	<i>ubytovna</i>
camping ground	<i>kemping</i>
private room	<i>privát</i>
single room	<i>jednolůžkový pokoj</i>
double room	<i>dvoulůžkový pokoj</i>
Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Máte volné pokoje?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Kolik to je?</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello/Good day.	<i>Dobrý den. (pol)</i>
Hi.	<i>Ahoj. (inf)</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Na shledanou.</i>
Yes.	<i>Ano.</i>
No.	<i>Ne.</i>
Please.	<i>Prosím.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Děkuji.</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Není zač/Prosím.</i>
Excuse me/Sorry.	<i>Promiňte.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Mluvíte anglicky?</i>
I don't understand.	<i>Nerozumím.</i>
How much is it?	<i>Kolik to stojí?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is it?	<i>Kde je to?</i>
the bank	<i>banka</i>

EMERGENCIES – CZECH

Help!	<i>Pomoc!</i>
Go away!	<i>Bězte pryč!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Zabloudil jsem. (m) Zabloudila jsem. (f)</i>
Call ...!	<i>Zavolejte ...!</i>
a doctor	<i>doktora</i>
an ambulance	<i>sanitku</i>
the police	<i>policii</i>

the chemist	<i>lékárna</i>
the market	<i>trh</i>
the museum	<i>muzem</i>
the post office	<i>pošta</i>
the tourist office	<i>turistické informační centrum (středisko)</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Kolik je hodin?</i>
today	<i>dnes</i>
tonight	<i>dnes večer</i>
tomorrow	<i>zítra</i>
in the morning	<i>ráno</i>
in the evening	<i>večer</i>

Monday	<i>pondělí</i>
Tuesday	<i>úterý</i>
Wednesday	<i>středa</i>
Thursday	<i>čtvrtek</i>
Friday	<i>pátek</i>
Saturday	<i>sobota</i>
Sunday	<i>neděle</i>

1	<i>jeden</i>	7	<i>sedm</i>
2	<i>dva</i>	8	<i>osm</i>
3	<i>tři</i>	9	<i>devět</i>
4	<i>čtyři</i>	10	<i>deset</i>
5	<i>pět</i>	100	<i>sto</i>
6	<i>šest</i>	1000	<i>tisíc</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>Kdy odjíždí/přijíždí ...?</i>
boat	<i>loď</i>
city bus	<i>městský autobus</i>
intercity bus	<i>meziměstský autobus</i>
train	<i>vlak</i>
tram	<i>tramvaj</i>

arrival	<i>příjezdy</i>
departure	<i>odjezdy</i>
timetable	<i>jízdní řád</i>

SIGNS – CZECH

Vchod	Entrance
Východ	Exit
Informace	Information
Otevřeno	Open
Zavřeno	Closed
Zakázáno	Prohibited
Telefon	Telephone
Záchody/WC/Toalety	Toilets

Where is the ...?	Kde je ...?
bus stop	autobusová zastávka
station	nádraží
left-luggage room	úschovna zavazadel

Please show me on the map.	Prosím, ukažte mi to na mapě.
left/right	vlevo/vpravo
straight ahead	rovně

DANISH

PRONUNCIATION

a	as in 'father'
a/æ	as in 'act'
o/å/ u(n)	a long rounded 'a' as in 'walk'
e(g)	as in 'eye'
e, i	as the 'e' in 'bet'
i	as the 'e' in 'theme'
ø	as the 'er' in 'fern'
o, u	as the 'oo' in 'cool'
o	as in 'pot'
o(v)	as the 'ou' in 'out'
o(r)	as the 'or' in 'for' with less emphasis on the 'r'
u	as in 'pull'
y	say 'ee' while pursing your lips
sj	as in 'ship'
c	as in 'celery'
(o)d	a flat 'dh' sound, as the 'th' in 'these'
r	a rolling 'r' abruptly cut short
j	as the 'y' in 'yet'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	hotel
guesthouse	gæstgiveri
hostel	vandrerhjem
camping ground	campingplads

Do you have any rooms available?	Har I ledige værelser?
----------------------------------	------------------------

How much is it
per night/person?
one day/two days

Hvor meget koster det
per nat/person?
en nat/to nætter

I'd like ...
a single room
a double room

Jeg ønsker ...
et enkeltværelse
et dobbeltværelse

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	Hallo.
	Hej. (informal)
Goodbye.	Farvel.
Yes.	Ja.
No.	Nej.
Please.	Må jeg bede/Værsgo.
Thank you.	Tak.
You're welcome.	Selv tak.
Excuse me/Sorry.	Undskyld.
Do you speak English?	Taler De engelsk?
How much is it?	Hvor meget koster det?

EMERGENCIES – DANISH

Help!	Hjælp!
Call a doctor!	Ring efter en læge!
Call the police!	Ring efter politiet!
Go away!	Forsvind!
I'm lost.	Jeg har gået vild.

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	en bank
a chemist/pharmacy	et apotek
the ... embassy	den ... ambassade
the market	ma rkedet
a newsagent	en avisiosk
the post office	postkontoret
the tourist office	turistinformationen

What time does it open/close?	Hvornår åbner/lukker det?
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	Hvad er klokken?
today	i dag
tomorrow	i morgen
morning	morgenen
afternoon	eftermiddagen

Monday	mandag
Tuesday	tirsdag
Wednesday	onsdag
Thursday	torsdag
Friday	fredag
Saturday	lørdag
Sunday	søndag

SIGNS – DANISH

Indgang	Entrance
Udgang	Exit
Åben	Open
Lukket	Closed
Forbudt	Prohibited
Information	Information
Toiletter	Toilets
Herrer	Men
Damer	Women

0	nul	7	syv
1	en	8	otte
2	to	9	ni
3	tre	10	ti
4	fire	11	elve
5	fem	100	hundrede
6	seks	1000	tusind

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does ... leave/arrive?	Hvornår går/ankommer ...?
the boat	båden
the bus (city)	bussen
the bus (intercity)	rutebilen
the tram	sporvognen
the train	toget

I'd like ...	Jeg vil gerne have ...
a one-way ticket	en enkeltbillet
a return ticket	en tur-retur billet
1st/2nd class	første/anden klasse

left-luggage office	reisegodsopbevaringen
timetable	koreplan
bus stop	bus holdeplads
tram stop	sporvogn holdeplads
train station	jernbanestation (banegård)

Where can I hire a car/bicycle?	Hvor kan jeg leje en bil/cykel?
Where is ...?	Hvor er ...?
Go straight ahead.	Gå lige frem.
Turn left/right.	Drej til venstre/højre.
near/far	nær/fjern

DUTCH

PRONUNCIATION

au/ou pronounced somewhere between the 'ow' in 'how' and the 'ow' in 'glow'

eu	a tricky one; try saying 'eh' with rounded lips and the tongue forward, then slide the tongue back and down to make an 'oo' sound; it's similar to the 'eu' in French <i>couleur</i>
i/ie	long, as the 'ee' in 'meet'
ij	as the 'ey' in 'they'
oe	as the 'oo' in 'zoo'
ui	a very tricky one; pronounced somewhere between au/ou and eu; it's similar to the 'eui' in French <i>fauteuil</i> , without the slide to the 'i'
ch/g	in the north, a hard 'kh' sound as in the Scottish <i>loch</i> ; in the south, a softer, lisp sound
j	as the 'y' in 'yes'; also as the 'j' in 'jam' or 'zh' 'pleasure'
r	in the south, a rolled sound; in the north it varies, often guttural

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	hotel
guesthouse	pension
youth hostel	jeugdherberg
camping ground	camping
Do you have any rooms available?	Heeft U kamers vrij?
single/double room	eenpersoons/tweepersoons kamer
one/two nights	één nacht/twee nachten
How much is it per night/per person?	Hoeveel is het per nacht/per persoon?

EMERGENCIES – DUTCH

Help!	Hulp!
Call a doctor!	Haal een dokter!
Call the police!	Haal de politie!
Go away!	Ga weg!
I'm lost.	Ik ben de weg kwijt.

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	Dag/Hallo.
Goodbye.	Dag.
Yes.	Ja.
No.	Nee.
Please.	Alstublieft/Alsjeblieft.
Thank you.	Dank U/je (wel).
You're welcome.	Geen dank.
Excuse me.	Pardon.
Sorry.	Sorry.
Do you speak English?	Spreekt U/spreek je Engels?
How much is it?	Hoeveel kost het?

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>een bank</i>
the ... embassy	<i>de ... ambassade</i>
the market	<i>de markt</i>
the pharmacy	<i>de drogist</i>
the newsagent/ stationer	<i>de krantenwinkel/ kantoorboekhandel</i>
the post office	<i>het postkantoor</i>
the tourist office	<i>de VVV/het toeristenbureau</i>

**What time does it
open/close?** *Hoe laat opent/sluit het?*

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Hoe laat is het?</i>
today	<i>vandaag</i>
tomorrow	<i>morgen</i>
in the morning	<i>'s-morgens</i>
in the afternoon	<i>'s-middags</i>

Monday	<i>maandag</i>
Tuesday	<i>dinsdag</i>
Wednesday	<i>woensdag</i>
Thursday	<i>donderdag</i>
Friday	<i>vrijdag</i>
Saturday	<i>zaterdag</i>
Sunday	<i>zondag</i>

0	<i>nul</i>	7	<i>zeven</i>
1	<i>één</i>	8	<i>acht</i>
2	<i>twee</i>	9	<i>negen</i>
3	<i>drie</i>	10	<i>tien</i>
4	<i>vier</i>	11	<i>elf</i>
5	<i>vijf</i>	100	<i>honderd</i>
6	<i>zes</i>	1000	<i>duizend</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive? (next)	<i>Hoe laat vertrekt/ arriveert de ...? (volgende)</i>
boat	<i>boot</i>
bus	<i>bus</i>
train	<i>trein</i>
tram	<i>tram</i>

I'd like to hire a car/bicycle.	<i>Ik wil graag een auto/fiets huren.</i>
I'd like a one-way/ return ticket.	<i>Ik wil graag een enkele reis/een retour.</i>
1st/2nd class	<i>eerste/tweede klas</i>
left-luggage locker	<i>bagagekluis</i>
bus/tram stop	<i>bushalte/tramhalte</i>
train station/ ferry terminal	<i>treinstation/veerhaven</i>

SIGNS – DUTCH

Ingang	<i>Entrance</i>
Uitgang	<i>Exit</i>
Informatie	<i>Information</i>
Open	<i>Open</i>
Gesloten	<i>Closed</i>
Verboden	<i>Prohibited</i>
WC/Toiletten	<i>Toilets</i>
Heren	<i>Men</i>
Dames	<i>Women</i>

Where is the ...?	<i>Waar is de ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Ga rechtdoor.</i>
Turn left/right.	<i>Ga linksaf/rechtsaf.</i>
far/near	<i>ver/dichtbij</i>

ESTONIAN

ALPHABET & PRONUNCIATION

The letters of the Estonian alphabet are: **a b d e f g h i j k l m n o p r s š z ž t u v õ ä ö ü**.

a	as the 'u' in 'cut'
b	similar to English 'p'
g	similar to English 'k'
j	as the 'y' in 'yes'
š	as 'sh'
ž	as the 's' in 'pleasure'
õ	somewhere between the 'e' in 'bed' and the 'u' in 'fur'
ä	as the 'a' in 'cat'
ö	as the 'u' in 'fur' but with rounded lips
ü	as a short 'you'
ai	as the 'i' in 'pine'
ei	as in 'vein'
oo	as the 'a' in 'water'
uu	as the 'oo' in 'boot'
öö	as the 'u' in 'fur'

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Tere.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Head aega/Nägemiseni.</i>
Yes.	<i>Jah.</i>
No.	<i>Ei.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Vabandage.</i>
Please.	<i>Palun.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Tänan/Aitäh. (thanks)</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Kas te räägite inglise keelt?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>pank</i>
chemist	<i>apteek</i>

currency exchange	<i>valuutavahetus</i>
market	<i>turg</i>
toilet	<i>tualett</i>

Where?	<i>Kus?</i>
How much?	<i>Kui palju?</i>

EMERGENCIES – ESTONIAN

Help!	<i>Appi!</i>
I'm ill.	<i>Ma olen haige.</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Ma olen eksinud.</i>
Go away!	<i>Minge ära!</i>
Call ...!	<i>Kutsuge ...!</i>
a doctor	<i>arst</i>
an ambulance	<i>kiirabi</i>
the police	<i>politsei</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

today	<i>täna</i>
tomorrow	<i>homme</i>

Monday	<i>esmaspäev</i>
Tuesday	<i>teisipäev</i>
Wednesday	<i>kolmapäev</i>
Thursday	<i>neljapäev</i>
Friday	<i>reed</i>
Saturday	<i>laupäev</i>
Sunday	<i>pühapäev</i>

1	<i>üks</i>	7	<i>seitse</i>
2	<i>kaks</i>	8	<i>kaheksa</i>
3	<i>kolm</i>	9	<i>üheksa</i>
4	<i>neli</i>	10	<i>kümme</i>
5	<i>viis</i>	100	<i>sada</i>
6	<i>kuus</i>	1000	<i>tuhat</i>

SIGNS – ESTONIAN

Sissepääs	<i>Entrance</i>
Väljapääs	<i>Exit</i>
Avatud/Lahti	<i>Open</i>
Suletud/Kinni	<i>Closed</i>
Mitte Suitsetada	<i>No Smoking</i>
WC	<i>Public Toilet</i>
Meestele	<i>Women</i>
Naistele	<i>Men</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

airport	<i>lennujaam</i>
bus station	<i>bussijaam</i>
port	<i>sadam</i>

stop (eg bus stop)	<i>peatus</i>
train station	<i>raudteejaam</i>

bus	<i>buss</i>
taxi	<i>takso</i>
train	<i>rong</i>
tram	<i>tramm</i>
trolleybus	<i>trollibuss</i>

ticket	<i>pilet</i>
ticket office	<i>piletikassa/kassa</i>
soft class/deluxe	<i>luksus</i>
sleeping carriage	<i>magamisvagon</i>
compartment (class)	<i>kupee</i>

FINNISH

PRONUNCIATION

The final letters of the alphabet are **ä, å** and **ö** (important to know when looking for something in a telephone directory).

y	as the 'u' in 'pull' but with the lips stretched back (like the German 'ü')
å	as the 'oo' in 'poor'
ä	as the 'a' in 'act'
ö	as the 'e' in 'summer'
z	pronounced (and sometimes written) as 'ts'
v/w	as the 'v' in 'vain'
h	a weak sound, except at the end of a syllable, when it is almost like 'ch' in German <i>ich</i>
j	as the 'y' in 'yellow'
r	a rolled 'r'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotelli</i>
guesthouse	<i>matkustajakoti</i>
youth hostel	<i>retkeilymaja</i>
campground	<i>leirintäalue</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Onko teillä vapaata huonetta?</i>
one day	<i>yhden päivän</i>
two days	<i>kaksi päivää</i>

How much is it ...?	<i>Paljonko se on ...?</i>
per night	<i>yöltä</i>
per person	<i>hengeltä</i>

I'd like ...	<i>Haluaisin ...</i>
a single room	<i>yhden hengen huoneen</i>
a double room	<i>kahden hengen huoneen</i>

EMERGENCIES – FINNISH

Help!	<i>Apua!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Kutsukaa lääkäri!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Soittakaa poliisi!</i>
Go away!	<i>Mene pois! (Häivy!)</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Minä olen eksynyt.</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Hei/Terve.</i>
<i>Moi.</i> (inf)	
Goodbye.	<i>Näkemiin/Moi.</i> (inf)
Yes.	<i>Kyllä/Joo.</i>
No.	<i>Ei.</i> (pronounced 'ay')
Please.	<i>Kiitos.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Kiitos.</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Ole hyvä/Eipä kestä.</i> (inf)
Excuse me/Sorry.	<i>Anteeksi.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Puhutko englantia?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Paljonko se makasaa?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>pankkia</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>apteekki</i>
... embassy	<i>... -n suurlähetystöä</i>
market	<i>toria</i>
newsagent	<i>lehtikioski</i>
post office	<i>postia</i>
tourist office	<i>matkailutoimistoa/ matkailutoimisto</i>

What time does it open/close? *Milloin se aukeaan/suljetaan?*

SIGNS – FINNISH

Sisään	Entrance
Ulos	Exit
Avoinna	Open
Suljettu	Closed
Kiellety	Prohibited
Opastus	Information
WC	Toilets
Miehet	Men
Naiset	Women

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Paljonko kello on?</i>
today	<i>tänään</i>
tomorrow	<i>huomenna</i>
morning	<i>aamulla</i>
afternoon	<i>iltapäivällä</i>

Monday	<i>maanantai</i>
Tuesday	<i>tiistai</i>
Wednesday	<i>keskiviikko</i>
Thursday	<i>torstai</i>
Friday	<i>perjantai</i>
Saturday	<i>lauantai</i>
Sunday	<i>sunnuntai</i>

0	<i>nolla</i>	7	<i>seitsemän</i>
1	<i>yksi</i>	8	<i>kahdeksan</i>
2	<i>kaksi</i>	9	<i>yhdeksän</i>
3	<i>kolme</i>	10	<i>kymmenen</i>
4	<i>neljä</i>	11	<i>yksitoista</i>
5	<i>viisi</i>	100	<i>sata</i>
6	<i>kuusi</i>	1000	<i>tuhat</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does ... leave/arrive?	<i>Mihin aikaan ... lähtee/saapuu?</i>
the boat	<i>laiva</i>
the bus (city)	<i>bussi</i>
the bus (intercity)	<i>bussi/linja-auto</i>
the train	<i>juna</i>
the tram	<i>raitiovaunu/raitikka</i>

I'd like a one-way/return ticket.	<i>Saanko menolipun/ menopalulipun.</i>
Where can I hire a car?	<i>Mistä mina voisin vuokrata auton?</i>
Where can I hire a bicycle?	<i>Mistä mina voin vuokrata polkupyörän?</i>

1st class	<i>ensimmäinen luokka</i>
2nd class	<i>toinen luokka</i>
left luggage	<i>säilytys</i>
timetable	<i>aikataulu</i>
bus/tram stop	<i>pysäkki</i>
train station	<i>rautatieasema</i>
ferry terminal	<i>satamaterminaali</i>

Where is ...?	<i>Missä on ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Kulje suoraan.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Käännä vasempaan.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Käännä oikeaan.</i>
near/far	<i>lähellä/kaukana</i>

FRENCH**ACCOMMODATION**

the hotel	<i>l'hôtel</i>
the youth hostel	<i>l'auberge de jeunesse</i>
the camping ground	<i>le camping</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Est-ce que vous avez des chambres libres?</i>
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for one person	<i>pour une personne</i>
for two people	<i>pour deux personnes</i>

How much is it ...?	<i>Quel est le prix ...?</i>
per night	<i>par nuit</i>
per person	<i>par personne</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Bonjour.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Au revoir.</i>
Yes.	<i>Oui.</i>
No.	<i>Non.</i>
Please.	<i>S'il vous plaît.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Merci.</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Je vous en prie.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Excusez-moi.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Pardon.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Parlez-vous anglais?</i>
How much is it?	<i>C'est combien?</i>

EMERGENCIES – FRENCH

Help!	<i>Au secours!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Appelez un médecin!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Appelez la police!</i>
Leave me alone!	<i>Fichez-moi la paix!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Je me suis égaré/e.</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>une banque</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>la pharmacie</i>
the ... embassy	<i>l'ambassade de ...</i>
market	<i>le marché</i>
newsagent	<i>l'agence de presse</i>
post office	<i>le bureau de poste</i>
the tourist office	<i>l'office de tourisme</i>

What time does it open/close? *Quelle est l'heure de ouverture/fermeture?*

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Quelle heure est-il?</i>
today	<i>aujourd'hui</i>
tomorrow	<i>demain</i>
morning	<i>matin</i>
afternoon	<i>après-midi</i>

Monday	<i>lundi</i>
Tuesday	<i>mardi</i>
Wednesday	<i>mercredi</i>
Thursday	<i>jeudi</i>
Friday	<i>vendredi</i>

SIGNS – FRENCH

Entrée	Entrance
Sortie	Exit
Renseignements	Information
Ouvert	Open
Fermée	Closed
Interdit	Prohibited
Toilettes, WC	Toilets
Hommes	Men
Femmes	Women

Saturday	<i>samedi</i>
Sunday	<i>dimanche</i>

1	<i>un</i>	7	<i>sept</i>
2	<i>deux</i>	8	<i>huit</i>
3	<i>trois</i>	9	<i>neuf</i>
4	<i>quatre</i>	10	<i>dix</i>
5	<i>cinq</i>	100	<i>cent</i>
6	<i>six</i>	1000	<i>mille</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

When does the next ... leave/arrive?	<i>À quelle heure .../arrive le prochain ...?</i>
boat	<i>bateau</i>
bus (city)	<i>bus</i>
bus (intercity)	<i>car</i>
train	<i>train</i>
tram	<i>tramway</i>

left-luggage office	<i>consigne</i>
timetable	<i>horaire</i>
bus stop	<i>arrêt d'autobus</i>
tram stop	<i>arrêt de tramway</i>
train station	<i>gare</i>
ferry terminal	<i>gare maritime</i>

I'd like a ... ticket.	<i>Je voudrais un billet ...</i>
one-way	<i>aller simple</i>
return	<i>aller retour</i>
1st class	<i>de première classe</i>
2nd class	<i>de deuxième classe</i>

I'd like to hire a car/bicycle.	<i>Je voudrais louer une voiture/un vélo.</i>
Where is ...?	<i>Où est ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Continuez tout droit.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Tournez à gauche.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Tournez à droite.</i>
near	<i>proche</i>
far	<i>loin</i>

GERMAN

PRONUNCIATION

Vowels

As a rule, German vowels are long before one consonant and short before two consonants, eg the **o** is long in the word *Dom* (cathedral), but short in the word *doch* (after all).

au	as the 'ow' in 'vow'
ä	short, as in 'cat' or long, as in 'care'
äu	as the 'oy' in 'boy'
ei	as the 'ai' in 'aisle'
eu	as the 'oy' in 'boy'
ie	as the 'brief'
ö	as the 'er' in 'fern'
ü	similar to the 'u' in 'pull' but with lips stretched back

Consonants

The consonants **b**, **d** and **g** sound like 'p', 't' and 'k', respectively, when word-final.

ch	as in Scottish <i>loch</i>
j	as the 'y' in 'yet'
qu	as 'k' plus 'v'
r	can be rolled or guttural, depending on the region
s	as in 'sun'; as the 'z' in 'zoo' when followed by a vowel
sch	as the 'sh' in 'ship'
sp, st	as 'shp' and 'sht' when word-initial
tion	the 't' is pronounced as the 'ts' in 'its'
v	as the 'f' in 'fan'
w	as the 'v' in 'van'
z	as the 'ts' in 'its'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>Hotel</i>
guesthouse	<i>Pension, Gästehaus</i>
youth hostel	<i>Jugendherberge</i>
camping ground	<i>Campingplatz</i>

Do you have any rooms available? *Haben Sie noch freie Zimmer?*

a single room	<i>ein Einzelzimmer</i>
a double room	<i>ein Doppelzimmer</i>

How much is it ...?	<i>Wieviel kostet es ...?</i>
per night	<i>pro Nacht</i>
per person	<i>pro Person</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Good day.	<i>Guten Tag.</i>
Hello. (in Bavaria and Austria)	<i>Grüss Gott.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Auf Wiedersehen.</i>
Bye.	<i>Tschüss.</i> (informal)
Yes.	<i>Ja.</i>
No.	<i>Nein.</i>
Please.	<i>Bitte.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Danke.</i>
You're welcome.	<i>Bitte sehr.</i>
Excuse me/Sorry.	<i>Entschuldigung.</i>
What's your name?	<i>Wie heissen Sie?</i>
My name is ...	<i>Ich heiße ...</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Sprechen Sie Englisch?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Wieviel kostet es?</i>

EMERGENCIES – GERMAN

Help!	<i>Hilfe!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Holen Sie einen Arzt!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Rufen Sie die Polizei!</i>
Go away!	<i>Gehen Sie weg!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Ich habe mich verirrt.</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

I'm looking for ...	<i>Ich suche ...</i>
a bank	<i>eine Bank</i>
the ... embassy	<i>die ... Botschaft</i>
the market	<i>der Markt</i>
the newsagency	<i>der Zeitungshändler</i>
the pharmacy	<i>die Apotheke</i>
the post office	<i>das Postamt</i>
the stationers	<i>der Schreibwarengeschäft</i>
the tourist office	<i>das Verkehrsamt</i>

What time does it open/close?	<i>Um wieviel Uhr macht es auf/zu?</i>
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Wie spät ist es?</i>
today	<i>heute</i>
tomorrow	<i>morgen</i>
in the morning	<i>morgens</i>
in the afternoon	<i>nachmittags</i>

Monday	<i>Montag</i>
Tuesday	<i>Dienstag</i>
Wednesday	<i>Mittwoch</i>
Thursday	<i>Donnerstag</i>
Friday	<i>Freitag</i>
Saturday	<i>Samstag/Sonnabend</i>
Sunday	<i>Sonntag</i>

SIGNS – GERMAN

Eingang	Entrance
Ausgang	Exit
Auskunft	Information
Offen	Open
Geschlossen	Closed
Verboten	Prohibited
Toiletten (WC)	Toilets
Herren	Men
Damen	Women

0	<i>null</i>	8	<i>acht</i>
1	<i>eins</i>	9	<i>neun</i>
2	<i>zwei/zwo</i>	10	<i>zehn</i>
3	<i>drei</i>	11	<i>elf</i>
4	<i>vier</i>	12	<i>zwölf</i>
5	<i>fünf</i>	13	<i>dreizehn</i>
6	<i>sechs</i>	100	<i>hundert</i>
7	<i>sieben</i>	1000	<i>tausend</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does ... leave/arrive?	<i>Wann (fährt ... ab/kommt ... an)?</i>
the boat	<i>das Boot</i>
the (intercity) bus	<i>der (überland) Bus</i>
the train	<i>der Zug</i>
the tram	<i>die Strassenbahn</i>

I'd like to hire a car/bicycle.	<i>Ich möchte ein Auto/Fahrrad mieten.</i>
I'd like a one-way/return ticket.	<i>Ich möchte eine Einzelkarte/Rückfahrkarte.</i>

1st/2nd class	<i>erste/zweite Klasse</i>
left-luggage lockers	<i>Schliessfächer</i>
timetable	<i>Fahrplan</i>
bus stop	<i>Bushaltestelle</i>
tram stop	<i>Strassenbahnhaltestelle</i>
train station	<i>Bahnhof (Bf)</i>
ferry terminal	<i>Fährhafen</i>

Where is the ...? Go straight ahead.	<i>Wo ist die ...? Gehen Sie geradeaus.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Biegen Sie links ab.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Biegen Sie rechts ab.</i>
near/far	<i>nahe/weit</i>

GREEK

ACCOMMODATION

a hotel	<i>ena xenothohio</i>
a youth hostel	<i>enas xenonas neoitos</i>
a camping ground	<i>ena kamping</i>

I'd like a ... room.	<i>thelo ena dhomatío ...</i>
single	<i>ya ena atomo</i>
double	<i>ya dhio atoma</i>

How much is it per night/person?	<i>poso kostizi ya ena vradhi/atomo?</i>
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CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>yasu</i> (informal)
Goodbye.	<i>yasas</i> (polite/plural)
Yes.	<i>andio</i>
No.	<i>ne</i>
Please.	<i>okhi</i>
Thank you.	<i>sas parakalo</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>sas epharisto</i>
Excuse me/Sorry.	<i>ine endaksi/parakalo</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>signomi</i>
How much is it?	<i>milate anglika?</i>
	<i>poso kani?</i>

EMERGENCIES – GREEK

Help!	<i>voithia!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>fonakste ena yatro!</i>
Call the police!	<i>tilefoniste tin astinomia!</i>
Go away!	<i>fighe/dhromo!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>eho hathi</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>mia trapeza</i>
the ... embassy	<i>i ... presvia</i>
the market	<i>i aghora</i>
newsagent	<i>efimeridhon</i>
pharmacy	<i>farmakio</i>
the post office	<i>to takhidhromio</i>
the tourist office	<i>to ghratio turistikon pliroforion</i>

What time does it open/close?	<i>ti ora aniyi/klini?</i>
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>ti ora ine?</i>
today	<i>simera</i>
tomorrow	<i>avrio</i>
in the morning	<i>to prai</i>
in the afternoon	<i>to apoyevma</i>

Monday	<i>dheftera</i>
Tuesday	<i>triti</i>
Wednesday	<i>tetarti</i>
Thursday	<i>pempti</i>
Friday	<i>paraskevi</i>
Saturday	<i>savato</i>
Sunday	<i>kiryaki</i>

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Greek	English	Pronunciation
Α α	a	as in 'father'
Β β	v	as the 'v' in 'vine'
Γ γ	gh/y	like a rough 'g', or as the 'y' in 'yes'
Δ δ	dh	as the 'th' in 'then'
Ε ε	e	as in 'egg'
Ζ ζ	z	as in 'zoo'
Η η	i	as the 'ee' in 'feet'
Θ θ	th	as the 'th' in 'throw'
Ι ι	i	as the 'ee' in 'feet'
Κ κ	k	as in 'kite'
Λ λ	l	as in 'leg'
Μ μ	m	as in 'man'
Ν ν	n	as in 'net'
Ξ ξ	x	as in 'taxi'
Ο ο	o	as in 'hot'
Π π	p	as in 'pup'
Ρ ρ	r	slightly trilled 'r'
Σ σ/ς	s	as in 'sand' (ς at the end of a word)
Τ τ	t	as in 'to'
Υ υ	i	as the 'ee' in 'feet'
Φ φ	f	as in 'fee'
Χ χ	kh/h	as the 'ch' in Scottish 'loch, or as a rough 'h'
Ψ ψ	ps	as the 'ps' in 'lapse'
Ω ω	o	as in 'lot'

SIGNS – GREEK

Εισοδος	Entrance
Εξοδος	Exit
Πληροφορίες	Information
Ανοικτο	Open
Κλειστο	Closed
Απαγορευεται	Prohibited
Τουαλετες	Toilets
Ανδρων	Men
Γυναικων	Women

left luggage	<i>horos aspokevon</i>
timetable	<i>dromologhio</i>
bus stop	<i>i stasi tu leoforio</i>

Go straight ahead.	<i>pighenete efthia</i>
Turn left.	<i>stripste aristera</i>
Turn right.	<i>stripste dheksya</i>

HUNGARIAN

PRONUNCIATION

The letters **cs, dz, gy, ly, ny, sz, ty,** and **zs** (consonant clusters) are separate letters in Hungarian and appear that way in telephone books and other alphabetical listings, eg *cukor* (sugar) appears in the dictionary before *csak* (only).

c	as the 'ts' in 'hats'
cs	as the 'ch' in 'church'
dz	as in 'adze'
dzs	as the 'j' in 'jet'
gy	as the 'du' in 'endure'
j	as the 'y' in 'yes'
ly	as the 'y' in 'yes'
ny	as the 'ni' in 'onion'
r	like a slightly rolled Scottish 'r'
s	as the 'sh' in 'ship'
sz	as the 's' in 'set'
ty	as the 'tu' in British English 'tube'
w	as 'v' (found in foreign words only)
zs	as the 's' in 'pleasure'

The meaning of words with **a, e** or **o** with and without an accent mark can be quite marked. For example, *hát* means 'back' while *hat* means 'six'.

a	as the 'o' in hot
á	as in 'father'
e	a short 'e' as in 'set'

é	as the 'e' in 'they' with no 'y' sound
i	as in 'hit' but shorter
í	as the 'i' in 'police'
o	as in 'open'
ó	a longer version of o above
ö	as the 'u' in 'fur' with no 'r' sound
ő	a longer version of ö above
u	as in 'pull'
ú	as the 'ue' in 'blue'
ü	similar to the 'u' in 'flute'; purse your lips tightly and say 'ee'
ű	a longer, breathier version of ü above

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>szálloda</i>
guesthouse	<i>panzió</i>
youth hostel	<i>ifjúsági szálló</i>
camping ground	<i>kemping</i>
private room	<i>fizetővendégszoba</i>

Do you have rooms available?	<i>Van szabad szobájuk?</i>
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How much is it ...?	<i>Mennyibe kerül ...?</i>
per night	<i>éjszakánként</i>
per person	<i>személyenként</i>

single room	<i>egyágyas szoba</i>
double room	<i>kétágyas szoba</i>

EMERGENCIES – HUNGARIAN

Help!	<i>Segítség!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Hívjon orvost!</i>
Call an ambulance!	<i>Hívja a mentőket!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Hívja a rendőrséget!</i>
Go away!	<i>Menjen innen!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Éltévedtem.</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Jó napot kívánok. (pol)</i> <i>Szia/Szervusz. (inf)</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Viszontlátásra. (pol)</i> <i>Szia/Szervusz. (inf)</i>

Yes.	<i>Igen.</i>
No.	<i>Nem.</i>
Please.	<i>Kérem.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Köszönöm.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Bocsánat.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Elnézést.</i>
What's your name?	<i>Mi a neve?/Mi a neved? (pol/inf)</i>
My name is ...	<i>A nevem ...</i>
I don't understand.	<i>Nem értem.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Beszél angolul?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Mennyibe kerül?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is ...?	<i>Hol van ...?</i>
a bank	<i>bank</i>
a chemist	<i>gyógyszertár</i>
the market	<i>a piac</i>
the museum	<i>a múzeum</i>
the post office	<i>a posta</i>
a tourist office	<i>turistairoda</i>

What time does it (open/close)?	<i>Mikor (nyit ki/zár be)?</i>
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Hány óra?</i>
today	<i>ma</i>
tonight	<i>ma este</i>
tomorrow	<i>holnap</i>
in the morning	<i>reggel</i>
in the evening	<i>este</i>

Monday	<i>hétfő</i>
Tuesday	<i>kedd</i>
Wednesday	<i>szerda</i>
Thursday	<i>csütörtök</i>
Friday	<i>péntek</i>
Saturday	<i>szombat</i>
Sunday	<i>vasárnap</i>

1	<i>egy</i>	7	<i>hét</i>
2	<i>kettő</i>	8	<i>nyolc</i>
3	<i>három</i>	9	<i>kilenc</i>
4	<i>négy</i>	10	<i>tíz</i>
5	<i>öt</i>	100	<i>száz</i>
6	<i>hat</i>	1000	<i>ezer</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>Mikor indul/érkezik a ...?</i>
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boat/ferry	<i>hajó/komp</i>
city bus	<i>város</i>
intercity bus	<i>varosközi</i>
plane	<i>repülőgép</i>
train	<i>vonat</i>
tram	<i>villamos</i>

arrival	<i>érkezés</i>
departure	<i>indulás</i>
timetable	<i>menetrend</i>

Where is ...?	<i>Hol van ...?</i>
the bus stop	<i>az autóbusszmegálló</i>
the station	<i>az állomás</i>
the left-luggage office	<i>a csomagmegőrző</i>

1	<i>ena</i>	7	<i>epta</i>
2	<i>dhio</i>	8	<i>okhto</i>
3	<i>tria</i>	9	<i>enea</i>
4	<i>tesera</i>	10	<i>dheka</i>
5	<i>pende</i>	100	<i>ekato</i>
6	<i>eksi</i>	1000	<i>khilya</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>ti ora fevyi/apo horito ...?</i>
boat	<i>to plio</i>
bus (city/intercity)	<i>to leoforio (ya tin boli/ya ta proastia)</i>
train	<i>to treno</i>
tram	<i>to tram</i>

I'd like a ... ticket.	<i>tha ithela isitirio ...</i>
one-way	<i>horis epistrofi</i>
return	<i>met epistrois</i>
1st class	<i>proti thesi</i>
2nd class	<i>dhefteri thesi</i>

SIGNS – HUNGARIAN

Bejárat	Entrance
Kijárat	Exit
Információ	Information
Nyitva	Open
Zárva	Closed
Tilos	Prohibited
Toalet/WC	Toilets
Férfiak	Men
Nők	Women

Turn left.	<i>Forduljon balra.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Forduljon jobbra.</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Menyen egyenesen előre.</i>
near/far	<i>közel/messze</i>

ICELANDIC

PRONUNCIATION

i, y	as the 'e' in 'pretty'
í, ý	as the 'e' in 'evil'
ú	as the 'o' in 'moon', or as the 'o' in 'woman'
ö	as the 'er' in 'fern', but without a trace of 'r'
á	as the 'ou' in 'out'
ei, ey	as the 'ay' in 'day'
ó	as the word 'owe'
æ	as the word 'eye'
au	as 'er' + 'ee' (as in French <i>fauteuil</i>)
é	as the 'y' in 'yet'
ð	as the 'th' in 'lather'
j	as the 'y' in 'yellow'
þ	as the 'th' in 'thin' or 'three'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hótel</i>
guesthouse	<i>gistiheimili</i>
youth hostel	<i>farfuglaheimili</i>
camping ground	<i>tjaldsvæði</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Eru herbergj laus?</i>
How much is it per night/per person?	<i>Hvað kostar nóttin/fyrir manninn?</i>
one day	<i>einn dag</i>
two days	<i>two daga</i>

I'd like ...	<i>Gæti ég fengið ...</i>
a single room	<i>einstaklingsherbergi</i>
a double room	<i>tveggjannaherbergi</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Halló.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Bless.</i>
Yes.	<i>Já.</i>
No.	<i>Nei.</i>
Please.	<i>Gjörðu svo vel.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Takk fyrir.</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Allt í lagi/Ekkert að þakka.</i>
Excuse me/Sorry.	<i>Afsakið.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Talar þú ensku?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Hvað kostar það?</i>

EMERGENCIES – ICELANDIC

Help!	<i>Hjálp!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Náið í lækni!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Náið í lögregluna!</i>
Go away!	<i>Farðu!</i>
I'm lost	<i>Ég er villtur/villt. (m/f)</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>banka</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>apótek</i>
... embassy	<i>... sendiráðinu</i>
market	<i>markaðnum</i>
newsagent/stationer	<i>blaðasala/bókabúð</i>
post office	<i>pósthúsinu</i>
tourist office	<i>upplýsingaþjónusta fyrir ferðafólk</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Hvað er klukkan?</i>
today	<i>í dag</i>
tomorrow	<i>á morgun</i>
yesterday	<i>í gær</i>
in the morning	<i>að morgni</i>
in the afternoon	<i>eftir hádegi</i>

Monday	<i>mánudagur</i>
Tuesday	<i>þriðjudagur</i>
Wednesday	<i>miðvikudagur</i>
Thursday	<i>fimmtudagur</i>
Friday	<i>föstudagur</i>
Saturday	<i>laugardagur</i>
Sunday	<i>sunnudagur</i>

0	<i>núll</i>	7	<i>sjö</i>
1	<i>einn</i>	8	<i>átta</i>
2	<i>tveir</i>	9	<i>níu</i>
3	<i>þrír</i>	10	<i>tíu</i>
4	<i>fjórir</i>	20	<i>tuttugu</i>
5	<i>fimm</i>	100	<i>eitt hundrad</i>
6	<i>sex</i>	1000	<i>eitt þúsund</i>

SIGNS – ICELANDIC

Inngangur/Inn	Entrance
Útgangur/Út	Exit
Opið	Open
Lokað	Closed
Bannað	Prohibited
Upplýsingar	Information
Snyrting	Toilets
Karlar	Men
Konur	Women

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does ...	<i>Hvenær fer/kemur ...?</i>
leave/arrive?	
the boat	<i>báturinn</i>
the bus (city)	<i>vagninn</i>
the tram	<i>sporvagninn</i>

I'd like ...	<i>Gæti ég fengið ...</i>
a one-way ticket	<i>miða/aðra leiðina</i>
a return ticket	<i>miða/báðar leiðir</i>
1st-class	<i>fyrsta farrymi</i>
2nd-class	<i>annað farrymi</i>

timetable	<i>tímaáætlun</i>
bus stop	<i>biðstöð</i>
ferry terminal	<i>ferjuhöfn</i>
I'd like to hire a car/bicycle.	<i>Ég vil leigja bíl/reiðhjól.</i>

Where is ...?	<i>Hvar er ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Farðu beint af áfram.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Beygðu til vinstri.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Beygðu til hægri.</i>
near/far	<i>nálægt/langt í burtu</i>

ITALIAN

Many older Italians expect to be addressed in the second person formal – *Lei* instead of *tu*. It isn't polite to use *ciao* when addressing strangers, unless they use it first; use *buongiorno* and *arrivederci*.

PRONUNCIATION

c	as 'k' before a, o and u ; as the 'ch' in 'choose' before e and i
ch	a hard 'k' sound
g	as in 'get' before a, o and u ; as in 'gem' before e and i
gh	as in 'get'
gli	as the 'lli' in 'million'

gn	as the 'ny' in 'canyon'
h	always silent
r	a rolled 'rrr' sound
sc	as the 'sh' in 'sheep' before e and i ; a hard sound as in 'school' before h, a, o and u
z	as the 'ts' in 'lights' or the 'ds' in 'beds'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>albergo</i>
guesthouse	<i>pensione</i>
youth hostel	<i>ostello per la gioventù</i>
camping ground	<i>campeggio</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Avete delle camere libere/ C'è una camera libera?</i>
How much is it per (night/person)?	<i>Quanto costa per (la notte/ciascuno)?</i>

a single room	<i>una camera singola</i>
a twin room	<i>una camera doppia</i>
a double-bed room for one night	<i>una camera matrimoniale per una notte</i>
for two nights	<i>per due notti</i>

EMERGENCIES – ITALIAN

Help!	<i>Aiuto!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Chiama un dottore/medico!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Chiama la polizia!</i>
Go away!	<i>Vai via!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Mi sono perso/a (m/f)</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Buongiorno. (pol)</i> <i>Ciao. (inf)</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Arrivederci. (pol)</i> <i>Ciao. (inf)</i>

Yes.	<i>Sì.</i>
No.	<i>No.</i>
Please.	<i>Per favore/Per piacere.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Grazie.</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Prego.</i>

Excuse me.	<i>Mi scusi.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Mi scusi/Mi perdoni.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Parla inglese?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Quanto costa?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>una banca</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>la farmacia</i>

SIGNS – ITALIAN

Ingresso/Entrata	Entrance
Uscita	Exit
Informazione	Information
Aperto	Open
Chiuso	Closed
Proibito/Vietato	Prohibited
Gabinetti/Bagni	Toilets
Uomini	Men
Donne	Women

the market	<i>il mercato</i>
newsagent	<i>l'edicola</i>
post office	<i>la posta</i>
the tourist office	<i>l'ufficio di turismo</i>

What time does it open/close? *A che ora (si) apre/chiede?*

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Che (ora è?/ore sono)?</i>
today	<i>oggi</i>
tomorrow	<i>domani</i>
morning	<i>mattina</i>
afternoon	<i>pomeriggio</i>

Monday	<i>lunedì</i>
Tuesday	<i>martedì</i>
Wednesday	<i>mercoledì</i>
Thursday	<i>giovedì</i>
Friday	<i>venerdì</i>
Saturday	<i>sabato</i>
Sunday	<i>domenica</i>

1	<i>uno</i>	7	<i>sette</i>
2	<i>due</i>	8	<i>otto</i>
3	<i>tre</i>	9	<i>nove</i>
4	<i>quattro</i>	10	<i>dieci</i>
5	<i>cinque</i>	100	<i>cento</i>
6	<i>sei</i>	1000	<i>mille</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

When does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>A che ora parte/arriva ...?</i>
boat	<i>la barca</i>
bus	<i>l'autobus</i>
ferry	<i>il traghetto</i>
train	<i>il treno</i>

bus stop	<i>fermata dell'autobus</i>
train station	<i>stazione</i>
ferry terminal	<i>stazione marittima</i>

1st/2nd class
left luggage
timetable

*prima/seconda classe
deposito bagagli
orario*

I'd like a one-way/
return ticket.

*Vorrei un biglietto di sola andata/
di andata e ritorno.*

I'd like to hire a
car/bicycle.

*Vorrei noleggiare una
macchina/bicicletta.*

Where is ...?

Dov'è ...?

Go straight ahead.

Si va sempre dritto.

Turn left/right.

Giri a sinistra/destra.

far/near

lontano/vicino

LATVIAN

ALPHABET & PRONUNCIATION

The letters of the Latvian alphabet are: **a b c ċ d e f g ģ (Ģ) h i j k ķ l l̄ m n ņ o p r s š t u v z ž.**

c	as the 'ts' in 'bits'
č	as the 'ch' in 'church'
ģ	as the 'j' in 'jet'
j	as the 'y' in 'yes'
ķ	as 'tu' in 'tune'
ļ	as the 'll' in 'billiards'
ņ	as the 'ni' in 'onion'
o	as the 'a' in 'water'
š	as the 'sh' in 'ship'
ž	as the 's' in 'pleasure'
ai	as in 'aisle'
ei	as in 'vein'
aa	as the 'a' in 'barn'
ē	as the 'e' in 'where'
oo	as the 'oo' in 'boot'

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Labdien or Sveiki.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Uz redzēšanos or Ataa.</i>
Yes.	<i>Jaa.</i>
No.	<i>Nē.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Atvainojiet.</i>
Please.	<i>Loodzu.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Paldies.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Vai jooš runaajat angliški?</i>

EMERGENCIES – LATVIAN

Help!	<i>Palīgā!</i>
I'm ill.	<i>Es esmu slimš/slima. (m/f)</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Es esmu apmaldijies/ apmaldijusies. (m/f)</i>
Go away!	<i>Ejiet projam!</i>

SIGNS – LATVIAN

leeja	Entrance
izeja	Exit
Informācija	Information
Atvērts	Open
Slēgts	Closed
Smēķēt Aizliegts	No Smoking
Maksas Tualetes	Public Toilets
Sieviešu	Women
Viriešu	Men

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>banka</i>
chemist	<i>aptiēka</i>
currency exchange	<i>valootas maiņa</i>
hotel	<i>viesnēca</i>
market	<i>tirgus</i>
post office	<i>past</i>
toilet	<i>tualete</i>

Where? *Kur?*
How much? *Cik?*

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

today	<i>šodien</i>
tomorrow	<i>reet</i>

Sunday	<i>svētdiena</i>
Monday	<i>pirmdiena</i>
Tuesday	<i>otrdiena</i>
Wednesday	<i>trešdiena</i>
Thursday	<i>ceturtdiena</i>
Friday	<i>piektdiena</i>
Saturday	<i>sestdiena</i>

1	<i>viens</i>	7	<i>septiņi</i>
2	<i>divi</i>	8	<i>astoņi</i>
3	<i>trīs</i>	9	<i>deviņi</i>
4	<i>četri</i>	10	<i>desmit</i>
5	<i>pieci</i>	100	<i>simts</i>
6	<i>seši</i>	1000	<i>tuostots</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

airport	<i>lidosta</i>
train station	<i>dzelzēļa stacija</i>
train	<i>vilciens</i>
bus station	<i>autoosta</i>
bus	<i>autobuss</i>
port	<i>osta</i>
taxi	<i>taksometrs</i>
tram	<i>tramvajs</i>
stop (eg bus stop)	<i>pietura</i>
departure time	<i>atiešanas laiks</i>

arrival time
ticket
ticket office

*pienaakšanas laiks
bilēte
kase*

LITHUANIAN

ALPHABET & PRONUNCIATION

The letters of the Lithuanian alphabet are: **a b c ċ d e f g h i/j k l m n o p r s š t u v z ž.** The **i** and **y** are very similar.

c	as 'ts'
č	as 'ch'
y	between the 'i' in 'tin' and the 'ee' in 'feet'
j	as the 'y' in 'yes'
š	as 'sh'
ž	as the 's' in 'pleasure'
ei	as the 'ai' in 'pain'
ie	as the 'ye' in 'yet'
ui	as the 'wi' in 'win'

Accent marks above and below vowels (eg **aa**, **é** and **į**) all have the general effect of lengthening the vowel:

aa	as the 'a' in 'father'
ę	as the 'ai' in 'air'
į	as the 'ee' in 'feet'
ų	as the 'oo' in 'boot'
oo	as the 'oo' in 'boot'
è	as the 'a' in 'late'

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Labas/Sveikas.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Sudie or Viso gero.</i>
Yes.	<i>Taip.</i>
No.	<i>Ne.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Atsiprašau.</i>
Please.	<i>Prašau.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Ačiou.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Ar kalbate angliškai?</i>

EMERGENCIES – LITHUANIAN

Help!	<i>Gelebkite!</i>
I'm ill.	<i>Aš sergu.</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Aš paklydęs/paklydusi. (m/f)</i>
Go away!	<i>Eik šalin!</i>
Call ...!	<i>Iššaukite ...!</i>
a doctor	<i>gydytoją</i>
an ambulance	<i>greitąją</i>
the police	<i>policiją</i>

SIGNS – LITHUANIAN

lėjimas	Entrance
Išėjimas	Exit
Informacija	Information
Atidara	Open
Uždara	Closed
Nerūkoma	No Smoking
Patogumai	Public Toilets

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>bankas</i>
chemist	<i>vaistinė</i>
currency exchange	<i>valiutos keitykla</i>
hotel	<i>viešbutis</i>
market	<i>turgus</i>
post office	<i>paštas</i>
toilet	<i>tualetas</i>
Where?	<i>Kur?</i>
How much?	<i>Kiek?</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

today	<i>šiandien</i>
tomorrow	<i>rytoj</i>
yesterday	<i>vakar</i>

Monday	<i>pirmadienis</i>
Tuesday	<i>antradienis</i>
Wednesday	<i>trečiadienis</i>
Thursday	<i>ketvirtadienis</i>
Friday	<i>penktadienis</i>
Saturday	<i>šeštadienis</i>
Sunday	<i>sekmadienis</i>

1	<i>vienas</i>	7	<i>septyni</i>
2	<i>du</i>	8	<i>aštuoni</i>
3	<i>trys</i>	9	<i>devyni</i>
4	<i>keturi</i>	10	<i>dešimt</i>
5	<i>penki</i>	100	<i>šimtas</i>
6	<i>šeši</i>	1000	<i>tuokstantis</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

airport	<i>oro uostas</i>
bus station	<i>autobusų stotis</i>
port	<i>uostas</i>
train station	<i>geležinkelio stotis</i>
stop (eg bus stop)	<i>stotelė</i>
bus	<i>autobusas</i>
taxi	<i>taksi</i>
train	<i>traukinys</i>
tram	<i>tramvajus</i>
departure time	<i>išvykimo laikas</i>
arrival time	<i>atvykimo laikas</i>
ticket	<i>bilietas</i>
ticket office	<i>kasa</i>

MACEDONIAN

PRONUNCIATION

There are 31 letters in the Macedonian Cyrillic alphabet (see p1250).

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
guesthouse	<i>privatno smetuvanje</i>
youth hostel	<i>mladinsko prenoćishšte</i>
camping ground	<i>kamping</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>dali imate slobodni sobi?</i>
How much is it per night/per person?	<i>koja e cenata po noć/po osoba?</i>

a single room	<i>soba so eden krevet</i>
a double room	<i>soba so brachen krevet</i>
for one/two nights	<i>za edna/dva veçeri</i>

EMERGENCIES – MACEDONIAN

Help!	<i>Pomoš!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Povikajte lekar!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Viknete policija!</i>
Go away!	<i>Oдете si!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Jas zaginav.</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>zdravo</i>
Goodbye.	<i>priatno</i>
Yes.	<i>da</i>
No.	<i>ne</i>
Please.	<i>molam</i>
Thank you.	<i>blagodaram</i>
You're welcome.	<i>nema zoshto/milo mi e</i>
Excuse me.	<i>izvinete</i>
Sorry.	<i>oprostete ve molam</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>zboruvate li angliski?</i>
What's your name?	<i>kako se vikate?</i>
My name is ...	<i>jas se vikam ...</i>
How much is it?	<i>kolku chini toa?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>banka</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>apteka</i>
my hotel	<i>mojot hotel</i>
the market	<i>pazarot</i>
newsagent	<i>kiosk za vespnici</i>
the post office	<i>poshtata</i>
the tourist office	<i>turistichkoto biro</i>
What time does it open/close?	<i>koga se otvora/zatvora?</i>

SIGNS – MACEDONIAN

Влез	Entrance
Излез	Exit
Отворено	Open
Затворено	Closed
Информации	Information
Забрането	Prohibited
Клозети	Toilets
Машки	Men
Женски	Women

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>kolku e chasot?</i>
today	<i>denes</i>
tomorrow	<i>utre</i>
yesterday	<i>vçera</i>
morning	<i>utro</i>
afternoon	<i>popladne</i>

Monday	<i>ponedelnik</i>
Tuesday	<i>vtornik</i>
Wednesday	<i>sreda</i>
Thursday	<i>çetvrtok</i>
Friday	<i>petok</i>
Saturday	<i>sabota</i>
Sunday	<i>nedela</i>

1	<i>eden</i>	7	<i>sedum</i>
2	<i>dva</i>	8	<i>osum</i>
3	<i>tri</i>	9	<i>devet</i>
4	<i>çetiri</i>	10	<i>deset</i>
5	<i>pet</i>	100	<i>sto</i>
6	<i>shest</i>	1000	<i>hiljada</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the next ... leave/arrive?	<i>koga doagja/zaminuva idniot ...?</i>
boat	<i>brod</i>
city bus	<i>avtobus gradski</i>
intercity bus	<i>avtobus mejugradski</i>
train	<i>voz</i>
tram	<i>tramvaj</i>

I'd like ...	<i>sakam ...</i>
a one-way ticket	<i>bilet vo eden pravec</i>
a return ticket	<i>povraten bilet</i>
1st class	<i>prva klasa</i>
2nd class	<i>vтора klasa</i>

timetable	<i>vozen red</i>
bus stop	<i>avtobuska stanica</i>
train station	<i>zhelezничка stanica</i>

I'd like to hire a car/bicycle.	<i>sakam da iznajmam kola/toçhak</i>
Where is ...?	<i>kade je ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>odete pravo napred</i>
Turn left/right.	<i>svrtete levo/desno</i>
near/far	<i>blisku/daleku</i>

MALTESE

PRONUNCIATION

ç	as the 'ch' in 'child'
g	as in 'good'
ġ	as the 'j' in 'job'
għ	silent; lengthens the preceding or following vowel
h	silent, as in 'hour'
ħ	as the 'h' in 'hand'
j	as the 'y' in 'yellow'
ij	as the 'igh' in 'high'
ej	as the 'ay' in 'day'
q	a glottal stop; like the missing 't' between the two syllables in 'bottle'
x	as the 'sh' in 'shop'
z	as the 'ts' in 'bits'
ż	soft as in 'buzz'

ACCOMMODATION

Do you have a room available?	<i>Għandek kamra jekk jogħġbok?</i>
Do you have a room for one person/two people?	<i>Għandek kamra għal wieħed/tnejn?</i>
Do you have a room for one/two nights?	<i>Għandek kamra għal lejl/zewġt iljeli?</i>

EMERGENCIES – MALTESE

Help!	<i>Ajju!</i>
Call a doctor.	<i>Qibgħad għat-tabib.</i>
Police!	<i>Pulizija!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Ninsab mitluf.</i>
hospital	<i>sptar</i>
ambulance	<i>ambulans</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Merħba.</i>
Good morning/day.	<i>Bonġu.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Saħħa.</i>
Yes.	<i>Iva.</i>
No.	<i>Le.</i>
Please.	<i>Jekk jogħġbok.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Grazzi.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Skużani.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Titkellem bl-ingliż?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Kemm?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

the bank	<i>il-bank</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>l-ispizerija</i>
the ... embassy	<i>l'ambaxxata ...</i>
the market	<i>is-suq</i>
the post office	<i>il-posta</i>
shop	<i>ħanut</i>

What time does it open/close? *Fix'ħin jiftah/jaghlaq?*

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What's the time?	<i>X'ħin hu?</i>
today	<i>illum</i>
tomorrow	<i>ghada</i>
morning	<i>fil-ghodu</i>
afternoon	<i>nofs in-nhar</i>

Monday	<i>it-tnejn</i>
Tuesday	<i>it-tlieta</i>
Wednesday	<i>l-erbgħa</i>
Thursday	<i>il-ħamis</i>
Friday	<i>il-gimgha</i>
Saturday	<i>is-sibt</i>
Sunday	<i>il-ħadd</i>

0	<i>xejn</i>	7	<i>sebgħa</i>
1	<i>wieħed</i>	8	<i>tmienja</i>
2	<i>tnejn</i>	9	<i>disgħa</i>
3	<i>tlieta</i>	10	<i>ghaxra</i>
4	<i>erbgħa</i>	11	<i>ħdax</i>
5	<i>ħamsa</i>	100	<i>mija</i>
6	<i>sitta</i>	1000	<i>elf</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

When does the boat leave/arrive? *Meta jitlaq/jasal il-vapur?*

When does the bus leave/arrive? *Meta titlaq/jasal il-karozza?*

I'd like a ... ticket. *Nixtieq biljett ...*
one-way/return *'one-way/return'*
1st-/2nd-class *'1st/2nd class'*

left luggage *hallejt il-bagalji*
bus/trolleybus stop *xarabank/coach*

I'd like to hire a car/ bicycle. *Nixtieq nikri karozza/rota.*

Where is a/the ...? *Fejn hu ...?*
Go straight ahead. *Mur driit.*
Turn left. *Dur fuq il-lemin.*
Turn right. *Dur fuq ix-xellug.*
near/far *il-vicin/-boghod*

SIGNS – MALTESE

Dhul	Entrance
Hrug	Exit
Informazjoni	Information
Miftuh	Open
Magħluq	Closed
Tidholx	No Entry
Toilets	Toilets
Rgħiel	Men
Nisa	Women

MOROCCAN ARABIC**PRONUNCIATION**

a	as in 'had' (sometimes very short)
aa	as the 'a' in 'father'
e	as in 'bet' (sometimes very short)
ee	as in 'beet'
i	as in 'hit'
o	as in 'hot'
oo	as in 'cool'
u	as the 'oo' in 'book'
aw	as the 'ow' in 'how'
ai	as the 'i' in 'high'
ei/ay	as the 'a' in 'cake'
j	more or less as the 'j' in 'John'
H	a strongly whispered 'h', almost like a sigh of relief
q	a strong guttural 'k' sound
kh	a slightly gurgling sound, like the 'ch' in Scottish 'loch'
sh	as in 'she'
z	as the 's' in pleasure
gh	called 'ghayn', similar to the French 'r', but more guttural

GLOTTAL STOP (ʔ)

The glottal stop is the sound you hear between the vowels in the expression 'oh oh!'. When it occurs before a vowel (eg 'ayn), the vowel is 'growled' from the back of the throat. Before a consonant or at the end of a word, it sounds like a glottal stop.

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>al-oṭel</i>
youth hostel	<i>dar shabbab</i>
camp site	<i>mukħaym</i>

Is there a room available? *wash kayn shee beet xaweeya?*

How much is this room per night? *bshaHal al-bayt liyali?*

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>as-salaam 'alaykum</i>
Goodbye.	<i>ma' as-salaama</i>
Yes.	<i>eeyeh</i>
No.	<i>la</i>
Please.	<i>'afak</i>
Thank you (very much).	<i>shukran (jazilan)</i>
You're welcome.	<i>la shukran, 'ala wajib</i>
Excuse me.	<i>smeH leeya</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>wash kat' ref negleezeeya?</i>
I understand.	<i>fhemt</i>
I don't understand.	<i>mafhemtsh</i>
How much (is it)?	<i>bish-hal?</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

the bank	<i>al-banka</i>
the embassy	<i>as-sifaara</i>
the market	<i>as-sooq</i>
the police station	<i>al-bolees</i>
the post office	<i>al-boosta, maktab al-bareed</i>
a toilet	<i>bayt al-ma, mirHad</i>

TIME, DATES & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>shHal fessa'a?</i>
today	<i>al-yoom</i>
tomorrow	<i>ghaddan</i>
yesterday	<i>al-bareh</i>
in the morning	<i>fis-sabaH</i>
in the evening	<i>fil-masa'</i>

Monday	<i>(nhar) al-itnēn</i>
Tuesday	<i>(nhar) at-talata</i>
Wednesday	<i>(nhar) al-arba'</i>
Thursday	<i>(nhar) al-khamees</i>
Friday	<i>(nhar) al-juma'</i>
Saturday	<i>(nhar) as-sabt</i>
Sunday	<i>(nhar) al-ahad</i>

1	<i>waaHid</i>	7	<i>saba'a</i>
2	<i>jooj/itneen</i>	8	<i>tamanya</i>
3	<i>talata</i>	9	<i>tissa'</i>
4	<i>arba'a</i>	10	<i>'ashara</i>
5	<i>khamsa</i>	100	<i>miyya</i>
6	<i>sitta</i>	1000	<i>alf</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>emta qiyam/wusool ...</i>
boat	<i>al-baboor</i>
bus (city)	<i>al-otobees</i>
bus (intercity)	<i>al-kar</i>
train	<i>al-masheena</i>

EMERGENCIES – MOROCCAN ARABIC

Help!	<i>'teqnee!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>'ayyet 'la shee tbeeb!</i>
Call the police!	<i>'ayyet 'la lboolees!</i>
Go away!	<i>seer fhalek!</i>

1st class	<i>ddarazha lloola</i>
2nd class	<i>ddarazha ttaneeya</i>
train station	<i>maHattat al-masheena/al-qitar</i>
bus stop	<i>mawqif al-otobis</i>

Where can I hire a car/bicycle?	<i>fein yimkin ana akra tomobeel/beshkleeta?</i>
Where is (the) ...?	<i>fein ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>seer neeshan</i>
Turn right.	<i>dor 'al leemen</i>
Turn left.	<i>dor 'al leeser</i>

NORWEGIAN**PRONUNCIATION**

å	as the 'aw' in 'paw'
æ	as the 'a' in 'act'
ø	long, as the 'er' in 'fern'; short, as the 'a' in 'ago'
u, y	say 'ee' while pursing your lips
ai	as the word 'eye'
ei	as the 'ay' in 'day'
au	as the 'o' in 'note'
øy	as the 'oy' in 'toy'
d	at the end of a word, or between two vowels, it's often silent
g	as the 'g' in 'get'; as the 'y' in 'yard' before ei, i, j, øy and y
j	as the 'y' in 'yard'
k	as in 'kin'; as the 'ch' in 'chin' before ei, i, j, øy and y
r	a rolled 'r'
rs	as the 'sh' in 'fish'
s	as in 'so'; as the 'sh' in 'ship' before ei, i, j, øy and y

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotell</i>
guesthouse	<i>gestgiveri/pensionat</i>
youth hostel	<i>vandrerhjem</i>
camping ground	<i>kamping/leirplass</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Har du ledige rom?</i>
How much is it per night/person?	<i>Hvor mye er det pr dag/person?</i>
one day/two days	<i>en dag/to dager</i>

SIGNS – NORWEGIAN

Inngang	Entrance
Utgang	Exit
Åpen	Open
Stengt	Closed
Forbudt	Prohibited
Toaletter	Toilets
Herrer	Men
Damer	Women

I'd like ...	<i>Jeg vil gjerne ha ...</i>
a single room	<i>et enkeltrom</i>
a double room	<i>et dobbeltrom</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Goddag.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Ha det.</i>
Yes.	<i>Ja.</i>
No.	<i>Nei.</i>
Please.	<i>Vær så snill.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Takk.</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Ingen årsak.</i>
Excuse me/Sorry.	<i>Unnskyld.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Snakker du engelsk?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Hvor mye koster det?</i>

EMERGENCIES – NORWEGIAN

Help!	<i>Hjelp!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Ring en lege!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Ring politiet!</i>
Go away!	<i>Forsvinn!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Jeg har gått meg vill.</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>banken</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>apotek</i>
... embassy	<i>... ambassade</i>
market	<i>torget</i>
newsagent	<i>kiosk</i>
post office	<i>postkontoret</i>
telephone centre	<i>televerket</i>
tourist office	<i>turistinformasjon</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Hva er klokka?</i>
today	<i>i dag</i>
tomorrow	<i>i morgen</i>
in the morning	<i>om formiddagen</i>
in the afternoon	<i>om ettermiddagen</i>

Monday	<i>mandag</i>
Tuesday	<i>tirsdag</i>
Wednesday	<i>onsdag</i>
Thursday	<i>torsdag</i>
Friday	<i>fredag</i>
Saturday	<i>lørdag</i>
Sunday	<i>søndag</i>

0	<i>null</i>	7	<i>sju</i>
1	<i>en</i>	8	<i>åtte</i>
2	<i>to</i>	9	<i>ni</i>
3	<i>tre</i>	10	<i>ti</i>
4	<i>fire</i>	11	<i>elleve</i>
5	<i>fem</i>	100	<i>hundre</i>
6	<i>seks</i>	1000	<i>tusen</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does ... leave/arrive?	<i>Når går/kommer ...?</i>
the boat	<i>båten</i>
the (city) bus	<i>(by)bussen</i>
the intercity bus	<i>linjebussen</i>
the tram	<i>trikken</i>
the train	<i>toget</i>

I'd like ...	<i>Jeg vil gjerne ha ...</i>
a one-way ticket	<i>enkeltbillett</i>
a return ticket	<i>tur-retur</i>
1st class	<i>første klasse</i>
2nd class	<i>annen klasse</i>

left luggage	<i>reisegods</i>
timetable	<i>ruteplan</i>
bus stop	<i>bussholdeplass</i>
tram stop	<i>trikkholdeplass</i>
train station	<i>jernbanestasjon</i>
ferry terminal	<i>ferjeleiet</i>

Where can I rent a car/bicycle?	<i>Hvor kan jeg leie en bil/sykkel?</i>
Where is ...?	<i>Hvor er ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Det er rett fram.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Ta til venstre.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Ta til høyre.</i>
near/far	<i>nær/langt</i>

POLISH

PRONUNCIATION

Written Polish is phonetically consistent, which means that the pronunciation of letters or clusters of letters doesn't vary from word to word. The stress almost always goes on the second-last syllable.

Vowels

a	as the 'u' in 'cut'
e	as in 'ten'
i	as the 'ee' in 'feet' but shorter
o	as in 'lot'
u	as the 'oo' in 'book' but shorter
y	similar to the 'i' in 'bit'

There are three vowels unique to Polish:

ą	a nasal vowel sound like the French <i>un</i> , similar to 'own' in 'sown'
ę	also nasalised, like the French <i>un</i> , but pronounced as 'e' when word-final
ó	similar to Polish <i>u</i>

CONSONANTS

In Polish, the consonants **b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v** and **z** are pronounced more or less as they are in English. The following consonants and clusters of consonants sound distinctly different to their English counterparts:

c	as the 'ts' in 'its'
ch	similar to the 'ch' in the Scottish <i>loch</i>
cz	as the 'ch' in 'church'
ć	much softer than Polish c (as 'tsi' before vowels)
dz	as the 'ds' in 'suds' but shorter
dź	a soft dz (as 'dzi' before vowels)
dż	as the 'j' in 'jam'
g	as in 'get'
h	as ch
j	as the 'y' in 'yet'
ł	as the 'w' in 'wine'
ń	as the 'ny' in 'canyon' (as 'ni' before vowels)
r	always rolled
rz	as the 's' in 'pleasure'
s	as in 'set'
sz	as the 'sh' in 'show'
ś	as s but softer (as 'si' before vowels)
w	as the 'v' in 'van'
ź	softer version of z (as 'zi' before vowels)
ż	as rz

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
youth hostel	<i>schronisko młodzieżowe</i>
camping ground	<i>kemping</i>
private room	<i>kwatery prywatna</i>
Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Czy są wolne pokoje?</i>

How much is it?	<i>Ile to kosztuje?</i>
Does it include breakfast?	<i>Czy śniadanie jest wliczone?</i>

single room	<i>pokój jednoosobowy</i>
double room	<i>pokój dwuosobowy</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello/Good morning.	<i>Dzień dobry.</i>
Hello.	<i>Cześć. (informal)</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Do widzenia.</i>
Yes/No.	<i>Tak/Nie.</i>
Please.	<i>Proszę.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Dziękuję.</i>
Excuse me/Sorry.	<i>Przepraszam.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Czy pan/pani mówi po angielsku? (m/f)</i>
I don't understand.	<i>Nie rozumiem.</i>
What is it called?	<i>Jak to się nazywa?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Ile to kosztuje?</i>

EMERGENCIES – POLISH

Help!	<i>Pomocy!/Ratunku!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Proszę wezwać lekarza!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Proszę wezwać policję!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Zgubiłem się. (m) Zgubiłam się. (f)</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

the bank	<i>bank</i>
the chemist	<i>apteka</i>
the church	<i>kościół</i>
the city centre	<i>centrum miasta</i>
the market	<i>targ/bazar</i>
the museum	<i>muzeum</i>
the post office	<i>poczta</i>
the tourist office	<i>informacja turystyczna</i>

What time does it open/close?	<i>O której otwierają/zamykają?</i>
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Która jest godzina?</i>
today	<i>dzisiaj</i>
tonight	<i>dzisiaj wieczorem</i>
tomorrow	<i>jutro</i>
in the morning	<i>rano</i>
in the evening	<i>wieczorem</i>

Monday	<i>poniedziałek</i>
Tuesday	<i>wtorek</i>
Wednesday	<i>środa</i>

SIGNS – POLISH

Wejście	Entrance
Wyjście	Exit
Informacja	Information
Otwarte	Open
Zamknięte	Closed
Wzbroniony	Prohibited
Toalety	Toilets
Panowie	Men
Panie	Women

Thursday	czwartek
Friday	piątek
Saturday	sobota
Sunday	niedziela

1	jeden	7	siedem
2	dwa	8	osiem
3	trzy	9	dziewięć
4	cztery	10	dziesięć
5	pięć	100	sto
6	sześć	1000	tysiąc

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does	<i>O której godzinie</i>
the ... leave/arrive?	<i>przychodzi/odchodzi ...?</i>
plane	<i>samolot</i>
boat	<i>statek</i>
bus	<i>autobus</i>
train	<i>pociąg</i>
tram	<i>tramwaj</i>

arrival	<i>przyjazd</i>
departure	<i>odjazd</i>
timetable	<i>rozkład jazdy</i>

Where is the bus stop?	<i>Gdzie jest przystanek autobusowy?</i>
Where is the station?	<i>Gdzie jest stacja kolejowa?</i>
Where is the left-luggage office?	<i>Gdzie jest przechowalnia bagażu?</i>
Please show me on the map.	<i>Proszę pokazać mi to na mapie.</i>
straight ahead	<i>prosto</i>
left	<i>lewo</i>
right	<i>prawo</i>

PORTUGUESE

Note that Portuguese uses masculine and feminine word endings, usually ‘-o’ and ‘-a’ respectively – to say ‘thank you’, a man will therefore use *obrigado*, a woman, *obrigada*.

NASAL VOWELS

Nasalisation is represented by an ‘n’ or an ‘m’ after the vowel, or by a tilde over it, eg ã. The nasal ‘i’ exists in English as the ‘ing’ in ‘sing’.

ão	nasal ‘ow’ (owng)
ãe	nasal ‘ay’ (eing)
õe	nasal ‘oy’ (oing)
ui	similar to the ‘uing’ in ‘ensuing’
é	short, as in ‘bet’
ê	long, as the ‘a’ in ‘gate’
ô	long, as in ‘note’
c	as in ‘cat’ before a, o or u ; as the ‘s’ in ‘sin’ before e or i
ç	as the ‘c’ in ‘celery’
g	as in ‘go’ before a, o or u ; as the ‘s’ in ‘treasure’ before e or i
h	never pronounced when word-initial
nh	as the ‘ni’ in ‘onion’
lh	as the ‘li’ in ‘million’
j	as the ‘s’ in ‘treasure’
m	not pronounced when word-final – it simply nasalises the previous vowel, eg <i>um</i> (oong), <i>bom</i> (bõ)
x	as the ‘sh’ in ‘ship’, as the ‘z’ in ‘zeal’, or as the ‘x’ in ‘taxi’
z	as the ‘s’ in ‘treasure’ before a consonant or at the end of a word

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
guesthouse	<i>pensão</i>
youth hostel	<i>pousada da juventude</i>
camping ground	<i>parque de campismo</i>
Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Tem quartos livres?</i>
How much is it per night/per person?	<i>Quanto é por noite/por pessoa?</i>

a single room	<i>um quarto individual</i>
a twin room	<i>um quarto duplo</i>
a double bed room	<i>um quarto de casal</i>
for one night	<i>para uma noite</i>
for two nights	<i>para duas noites</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Olá.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Adeus/Ciao.</i> (informal)
Yes.	<i>Sim.</i>
No.	<i>Não.</i>
Please.	<i>Se faz favor.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Obrigado/a.</i> (m/f)

You’re welcome.	<i>De nada.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Com licença.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Desculpe.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Fala Inglês?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Quanto custa?</i>

EMERGENCIAS – PORTUGUESE

Help!	<i>Socorro!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Chame um médico!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Chame a polícia!</i>
Go away!	<i>Deixe-me em paz!</i> (pol)
	<i>Vai-te embora!</i> (inf)
I’m lost.	<i>Estou perdido/a.</i> (m/f)

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>um banco</i>
the chemist/ pharmacy	<i>a farmácia</i>
the ... embassy	<i>a embaixada de ...</i>
the market	<i>o mercado</i>
the newsagent	<i>a papelaria</i>
the post office	<i>os correios</i>
the tourist office	<i>o (posto de) turismo</i>

What time does it open/close?	<i>A que horas abre/fecha?</i>
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Que horas são?</i>
today	<i>hoje</i>
tomorrow	<i>amanhã</i>
morning	<i>manhã</i>
afternoon	<i>tarde</i>

Monday	<i>segunda-feira</i>
Tuesday	<i>terça-feira</i>
Wednesday	<i>quarta-feira</i>
Thursday	<i>quinta-feira</i>
Friday	<i>sexta-feira</i>
Saturday	<i>sábado</i>
Sunday	<i>domingo</i>

0	zero	7	sete
1	um/uma	8	oito
2	dois/duas	9	nove
3	três	10	dez
4	quatro	11	onze
5	cinco	100	cem
6	seis	1000	mil

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>A que horas parte/chega ...?</i>
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SIGNS – PORTUGUESE

Entrada	Entrance
Saída	Exit
Informações	Information
Aberto	Open
Fechado	Closed
Proibido	Prohibited
Empurre/Puxe	Push/Pull
Lavabos/WC	Toilets
Homens (h)	Men
Senhoras (s)	Women

boat	<i>o barco</i>
bus (city)	<i>o autocarro</i>
bus (intercity)	<i>a camioneta</i>
tram	<i>o eléctrico</i>
train	<i>o comboio</i>

bus stop	<i>paragem de autocarro</i>
train station	<i>estação ferroviária</i>
timetable	<i>horário</i>

I’d like a ... ticket.	<i>Queria um bilhete ...</i>
one-way	<i>simples/de ida</i>
return	<i>de ida e volta</i>
1st class	<i>de primeira classe</i>
2nd class	<i>de segunda classe</i>

I’d like to hire ...	<i>Queria alugar ...</i>
a car	<i>um carro</i>
a bicycle	<i>uma bicicleta</i>

Where is ...?	<i>Onde é ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Siga sempre a direito/ Siga sempre em frente.</i>

Turn left.	<i>Vire à esquerda.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Vire à direita.</i>
near/far	<i>perto/longe</i>

ROMANIAN

PRONUNCIATION

Until the mid-19th century, Romanian was written in the Cyrillic script. Today Romanian employs 28 Latin letters, some of which bear accents. At the beginning of a word, **e** and **i** are pronounced ‘ye’ and ‘yi’, while at the end of a word **i** is almost silent. At the end of a word **ii** is pronounced ‘ee’. Word stress usually falls on the penultimate syllable.

ă	as the 'er' in 'brother'
î	as the 'i' in 'river'
c	as 'k', except before e and i , when it's as the 'ch' in 'chip'
ch	always as the 'k' in 'king'
g	as in 'go', except before e and i , when it's as in 'gentle'
gh	always as the 'g' in 'get'
ș	as 'sh'
ț	as the 'tz' in 'tzar'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	hotel
guesthouse	casa de oaspeți
youth hostel	camin studentesc
camping ground	camping
private room	cameră particulară
single room	o cameră pentru o persoană
double room	o cameră pentru două persoane

Do you have any rooms available?	Aveți camere libere?
How much is it?	Cît costă?
Does it include breakfast?	Include micul dejun?

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	Bună.
Goodbye.	La revedere.
Yes.	Da.
No.	Nu.
Please.	Vă rog.
Thank you.	Mulțumesc.
Excuse me.	Scuzați-mă.
Sorry.	Iertați-mă.
Do you speak English?	Vorbiți engleza?
I don't understand.	Nu înțeleg.
What is it called?	Cum se cheamă?
How much is it?	Cît costă?

EMERGENCIES – ROMANIAN

Help!	Ajutor!
Call a doctor!	Chemați un doctor!
Call the police!	Chemați poliția!
Go away!	Du-te!/Pleacă!
I'm lost.	Sînt pierdut.

SHOPPING & SERVICES

the bank	banca
the chemist/ pharmacy	farmacistul
the city centre	centrum orașului
the ... embassy	ambasada ...

SIGNS – ROMANIAN

Intrare	Entrance
Ieșire	Exit
Informații	Information
Deschis	Open
Inchis	Closed
Nu Intrați	No Entry
Toaleta	Toilets

the market	piața
the museum	muzeu
the post office	poșta
the tourist office	birou de informatii turistice

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	Ce oră este?
today	azi
tonight	deseară
tomorrow	mine
in the morning	dimineața
in the evening	seară

Monday	luni
Tuesday	marți
Wednesday	miercuri
Thursday	joi
Friday	vineri
Saturday	sîmbătă
Sunday	duminică

1	unu	7	șapte
2	doi	8	opt
3	trei	9	nouă
4	patru	10	zece
5	cinci	100	o sută
6	șase	1000	o mie

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	La ce oră pleacă/sosește ...?
boat	vaporul
bus	autobusul
train	trenul
tram	tramvaiul
plane	avionul

arrival	sosire
departure	plecare
timetable	mersul/orar

Where is the bus stop?	Unde este stația de autobuz?
Where is the station?	Unde este gară?

Where is the left-luggage office?	Unde este biroul pentru bagaje de mîna?
Please show me on the map.	Vă rog arătați-mi pe hartă.

straight ahead	drept înainte
left	stînga
right	dreapta

RUSSIAN

Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet. The table on p1250 shows all the characters used in the Cyrillic alphabets of Bulgarian, Macedonian, Russian and Serbian. It's well worth familiarising yourself with them.

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	gastinitsa
room	nomer
breakfast	zaftrak

How much is a room?	skol'ka stoit nomer?
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CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	zdrastvuyte
Good morning.	dobroye utra
Good afternoon.	dobryy den'
Good evening.	dobryy vecher
Goodbye.	da svidaniya
Bye!	paka! (inf)
How are you?	kak dila?
Yes.	dat
No.	net
Please.	pazhalsta
Thank you (very much).	(bal'shoye) spasiba
Pardon me.	prastite/pazhalsta
No problem/Never mind.	nichevo (literally, 'nothing')
Do you speak English?	vy gavarite pa angliyski?
What's your name?	kak vas zavut?
My name is ...	minya zavut ...
How much is it?	skol'ka stoit?

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	bank
market	rynak
pharmacy	apteka
post office	pochta
telephone booth	tilifonnaya budka
open	otkryta
closed	zakryta

EMERGENCIES – RUSSIAN

Help!	na pomashch'!/pamagite!
I'm sick.	ya bolen (m)/ya bal'na (f)
I need a doctor.	mne nuzhin vrach
hospital	bal'nitsa
police	militsiya
I'm lost.	ya zabludilsya (m) ya zabludilas' (f)

TIME, DATE & NUMBERS

What time is it?	katoryy chas
today	sivodnya
tomorrow	zaftra
am/in the morning	utra
pm/in the afternoon	dnya
in the evening	vechira

Monday	panidel'nik
Tuesday	ftornik
Wednesday	srida
Thursday	chitverk
Friday	pyatnitsa
Saturday	subota
Sunday	vaskrisen'e

0	nol'	7	sem'
1	adin	8	vosim'
2	dva	9	devit'
3	tri	10	desit'
4	chityri	11	adinatsat'
5	pyat'	100	sto
6	shest'	1000	tysyacha

SIGNS – RUSSIAN

Вход	Entrance
Выход	Exit
Мест Нет	No Vacancies
Открыто	Open
Закрыто	Closed
Справки	Information
Касса	Ticket Office
Больница	Hospital
Туалет	Toilets
Мужской (М)	Men
Женский (Ж)	Women

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave?	f katoram chasu pribyvaet ...?
What time does the ... arrive?	f katoram chasu atpravlyaetsa ...?

THE CYRILLIC ALPHABET

CYRILLIC ROMAN	PRONUNCIATION
А а	a as in 'father'; also as in 'ago' when unstressed in Russian
Б б	b as in 'but'
В в	v as in 'van'
Г г	g as in 'go'
Г г	gj as the 'gu' in 'legume' (Macedonian only)
Д д	d as the 'd' in 'dog'
Е е	ye as in 'yet' when stressed; as in 'year' when unstressed (Russian)
	e as in 'bet' (Bulgarian); as in 'there' (Macedonian)
Ё ё	yo as in 'yore' (Russian only)
Ж ж	zh as the 's' in 'measure'
З з	z as in 'zoo'
С с	zj as the 'ds' in 'suds' (Macedonian only)
И и	i as the 'ee' in 'meet'
Й й	y as in 'boy'
Ј ј	j as the 'y' in 'young' (Macedonian only)
К к	k as in 'kind'
Ќ ќ	kj as the 'cu' in 'cure' (Macedonian only)
Л л	l as in 'lamp'
Љ љ	lj as the 'lli' in 'million' (Macedonian only)
М м	m as in 'mat'
Н н	n as in 'not'
Њ њ	nj as the 'ny' in 'canyon' (Macedonian only)

CYRILLIC ROMAN	PRONUNCIATION
О о	o as the 'a' in 'water' when stressed; as the 'a' in 'ago' when un-stressed (Russian); as in 'hot' (Bulgarian & Macedonian)
П п	p as in 'pick'
Р р	r as in 'rub' (but rolled)
С с	s as in 'sing'
Т т	t as in 'ten'
У у	u as in 'rule'
Ф ф	f as in 'fan'
Х х	kh as the 'ch' in 'Bach' (Russian)
	h as in 'hot' (Macedonian)
Ц ц	ts as in 'bits'
Џ џ	dz as the 'j' in 'judge' (Macedonian only)
Ч ч	ch as in 'chat'
Ш ш	sh as in 'shop'
Щ щ	shch as 'shch' in 'fresh chips' (Russian)
	sht as the '-shed' in 'pushed' (Bulgarian)
Ъ ъ	â as the 'a' in 'ago' (Bulgarian only)
Ъ ъ	'hard' sign (Russian only)
Ы ы	y as the 'i' in 'ill' (Russian only)
Ь ь	'soft' sign (Russian only)
Э э	e as in 'end' (Russian only)
Ю ю	yu as the word 'you'
Я я	ya as in 'yard'

Where is ...?	gde ...?
to (on) the left	naleva
to (on) the right	naprava
straight on	pryama

SLOVAK

PRONUNCIATION

In words of three syllables or less the stress falls on the first syllable. Longer words generally also have a secondary accent on the third or fifth syllable. There are 13 vowels (a, á, ä, e, é, i, í, o, ó, u, ú, y, ý), three semi-vowels (l, ľ, r) and five diphthongs (ia, ie, iu, ou, ô).

bus	aftobus
fixed-route minibus	marshrutnaye taksi
steamship	parakhot
train	poyezt
tram	tramvay
trolleybus	traleybus
pier/quay	prichal/pristan'
train station	zhilezna darozhnyy vagzal
stop (bus/trolleybus/ tram)	astanofka
one-way ticket	bilet v adin kanets
return ticket	bilet v oba kantasa
two tickets	dva bilyety
soft/1st-class	myahkiy
hard/2nd-class	kupeynny
3rd-class	platskartnyy

c	as the 'ts' in 'its'
č	as the 'ch' in 'church'
dz	as the 'ds' in 'suds'
dž	as the 'j' in 'judge'
ia	as the 'yo' in 'yonder'
ie	as the 'ye' in 'yes'
iu	as the word 'you'
j	as the 'y' in 'yet'
ň	as the 'ni' in 'onion'
ô	as the 'wo' in 'won't'
ou	as the 'ow' in 'know'
š	as the 'sh' in 'show'
y	as the 'i' in 'machine'
ž	as the 'z' in 'azure'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	hotel
guesthouse	penzion
youth hostel	mládežnícka ubytovňa
camping ground	kemping
private room	privat

Do you have any rooms available? Máte volné izby?

How much is it? Koľko to stojí?

Does it include breakfast? Sú raňajky zahrnuté v cene?

single room	jednolôžková izba
double room	dvojľôžková izba

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	Ahoj.
Goodbye.	Dovidenia.
Yes.	Áno.
No.	Nie.
Please.	Prosím.
Thank you.	D'akujem.
Excuse me.	Prepáčte mi.
Sorry.	Odpuste mi.
Do you speak English?	Hovoríte anglicky?
I don't understand.	Nerozumiem.
What is it called?	Ako sa do volá?
How much is it?	Koľko to stojí?

EMERGENCIES – SLOVAK

Help!	Pomoc!
Call a doctor!	Zavolajte doktora/lekára!
Call an ambulance!	Zavolajte záchranku!
Call the police!	Zavolajte policíu!
Go away!	Chod preč! (sg)/ Chodte preč! (pl)
I'm lost.	Nevyznám sa tu.

SHOPPING & SERVICES

the bank	banka
the chemist	lekárnik
the market	trh
the post office	pošta
the telephone centre	telefónnu centrálu
the tourist office	turistické informačné centrum

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	Koľko je hodín?
today	dnes
tonight	dnes večer
tomorrow	zajtra
in the morning	ráno
in the evening	večer

Monday	pondelok
Tuesday	utorok
Wednesday	streda
Thursday	štvrtok
Friday	piatok
Saturday	sobota
Sunday	nedela

1	jeden	7	sedem
2	dva	8	osem
3	tri	9	deväť
4	štyri	10	desať
5	päť	100	sto
6	šesť	1000	tisíc

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	Kedy odchádza/prichádza ...?
boat	loč
city bus	mestský autobus
intercity bus	medzimestský autobus
plane	lietadlo
train	vlak
tram	elektrická
arrival	príchod
departure	odchod
timetable	cestovný poriadok

Where is the bus stop? Kde je autobusová zastávka?

Where is the station? Kde je vlaková stanica?

Where is the left-luggage room? Kde je úschovňa batožín?

Please show me on the map. Prosím, ukážte mi to na mape.

left	vľavo
right	vpravo
straight ahead	rovno

SIGNS – SLOVAK

Vchod	Entrance
Východ	Exit
Informácie	Information
Otvorené	Open
Zatvorené	Closed
Zakázané	Prohibited
Telefón	Telephone
Záchody/WC/Toalety	Toilets

SLOVENE

PRONUNCIATION

The letters **l** and **v** are both pronounced like the English 'w' when they occur at the end of syllables and before vowels. Though words like *trn* (thorn) look unpronounceable, most Slovenes (depending on dialect) add a short vowel like an 'a' or the German 'ö' in front of the 'r' to give a Scot's pronunciation of 'tern' or 'tarn'.

c	as the 'ts' in 'its'
č	as the 'ch' in 'church'
ê	as the 'a' in 'apple'
e	as the 'a' in 'ago' (when unstressed)
é	as the 'ay' in 'day'
j	as the 'y' in 'yellow'
ó	as the 'o' in 'more'
ò	as the 'o' in 'soft'
r	a rolled 'r' sound
š	as the 'sh' in 'ship'
u	as the 'oo' in 'good'
ž	as the 's' in 'treasure'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	hotel
guesthouse	gostišče
camping ground	kamping

Do you have a ...?	Ali imate prosto ...?
bed	posteljo
cheap room	poceni soba
single room	enoposteljno sobo
double room	dvoposteljno sobo

How much is it per night? *Koliko stane za eno noč?*

How much is it per person? *Koliko stane za eno osebo?*

for one/two nights *za eno noč/za dve noči*
Is breakfast included? *Ali je zajtrk vključen?*

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Pozdravljeni.</i> (pol) <i>Zdravo/Zvívio.</i> (inf)
Good day.	<i>Dober dan!</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Nasvidenje!</i>
Yes.	<i>Da or Ja.</i> (inf)
No.	<i>Ne.</i>
Please.	<i>Prosim.</i>
Thank you (very much).	<i>Hvala (lepa).</i>
You're welcome.	<i>Prosim/Ni za kaj!</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Oprostite.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Govorite angleško?</i>
What's your name?	<i>Kako vam je ime?</i>
My name is ...	<i>Jaz sem ...</i>

EMERGENCIES – SLOVENE

Help!	<i>Na pomoč!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Pokličite zdravnika!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Pokličite policijo!</i>
Go away!	<i>Pojdite stran!</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

Where is the/a ...?	<i>Kje je ...?</i>
bank/exchange	<i>banka/menjalnica</i>
post office	<i>pošta</i>
telephone centre	<i>telefonska centrala</i>
tourist office	<i>turistični informacijski urad</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

today	<i>danes</i>
tonight	<i>nocoj</i>
tomorrow	<i>jutri</i>
in the morning	<i>zjutraj</i>
in the evening	<i>zvečer</i>

Monday	<i>ponedeljek</i>
Tuesday	<i>torek</i>
Wednesday	<i>sreda</i>
Thursday	<i>četrtek</i>
Friday	<i>petek</i>
Saturday	<i>sobota</i>
Sunday	<i>nedelja</i>

1	<i>ena</i>	7	<i>sedem</i>
2	<i>dve</i>	8	<i>osem</i>
3	<i>tri</i>	9	<i>devet</i>
4	<i>štiri</i>	10	<i>deset</i>
5	<i>pet</i>	100	<i>sto</i>
6	<i>šest</i>	1000	<i>tisoč</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the ... leave/arrive?	<i>Kdaj odpelje/pripelje ...?</i>
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SIGNS – SLOVENE

Vhod	Entrance
Izhod	Exit
Informacije	Information
Odpрто	Open
Zaprto	Closed
Prepovedano	Prohibited
Stranišče	Toilets

boat/ferry	<i>ladja/trajekt</i>
bus	<i>avtobus</i>
train	<i>vlak</i>

timetable	<i>spored</i>
train station	<i>železniška postaja</i>
bus station	<i>avtobusno postajališče</i>
one-way ticket	<i>enosmerna vozovnica</i>
return ticket	<i>povratna vozovnica</i>

Can you show me on the map?	<i>A mi lahko pokažete na mapi?</i>
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SPANISH

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotel</i>
guesthouse	<i>peñión/casa de huéspedes</i>
youth hostel	<i>albergue juvenil</i>
camping ground	<i>camping</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>¿Tiene habitaciones libres?</i>
How much is it per night/per person?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta por noche/por persona?</i>

a single room	<i>una habitación individual</i>
a double room	<i>una habitación doble</i>
a room with a double bed	<i>una habitación con cama de matrimonio</i>
for one night	<i>para una noche</i>
for two nights	<i>para dos noches</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello/Goodbye.	<i>¡Hola!/¡Adiós!</i>
Yes.	<i>Sí.</i>
No.	<i>No.</i>
Please.	<i>Por favor.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Gracias.</i>
You're welcome.	<i>De nada.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Perdón/Perdoneme.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Lo siento/Disculpeme.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>¿Habla inglés?</i>
How much is it?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta/vale?</i>

EMERGENCIES – SPANISH

Help!	<i>¡Socorro!/¡Auxilio!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>¡Llame a un doctor!</i>
Call the police!	<i>¡Llame a la policía!</i>
Go away!	<i>¡Váyase!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Estoy perdido/a.</i> (m/f)

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>un banco</i>
the chemist	<i>la farmacia</i>
the ... embassy	<i>la embajada ...</i>
the market	<i>el mercado</i>
newsagent/stationer	<i>papelería</i>
the post office	<i>los correos</i>
the tourist office	<i>la oficina de turismo</i>

What time does it open/close?	<i>¿A qué hora abren/cierran?</i>
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>¿Qué hora es?</i>
today	<i>hoy</i>
tomorrow	<i>mañana</i>
yesterday	<i>ayer</i>
morning	<i>mañana</i>
afternoon	<i>tarde</i>

Monday	<i>lunes</i>
Tuesday	<i>martes</i>
Wednesday	<i>miércoles</i>
Thursday	<i>jueves</i>
Friday	<i>viernes</i>
Saturday	<i>sábado</i>
Sunday	<i>domingo</i>

1	<i>uno/una</i>	10	<i>diez</i>
2	<i>dos</i>	11	<i>once</i>
3	<i>tres</i>	12	<i>doce</i>
4	<i>cuatro</i>	13	<i>trece</i>
5	<i>cinco</i>	14	<i>catorce</i>
6	<i>seis</i>	15	<i>quince</i>
7	<i>siete</i>	16	<i>dieciséis</i>
8	<i>ocho</i>	100	<i>cientociento</i>
9	<i>nueve</i>	1000	<i>mil</i>

TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the next ... leave/arrive?	<i>¿A qué hora sale/llega el próximo ...?</i>
boat	<i>barco</i>
bus (city)	<i>autobús, bus</i>
bus (intercity)	<i>autocar</i>
train	<i>tranvía</i>

SIGNS – SPANISH

Entrada	Entrance
Salida	Exit
Información	Information
Abierto	Open
Cerrado	Closed
Prohibido	Prohibited
Servicios/Aseos	Toilets
Hombres	Men
Mujeres	Women

I'd like a ... ticket.	<i>Quisiera un billete ...</i>
one-way	<i>sencillo/de sólo ida</i>
return	<i>de ida y vuelta</i>
1st class	<i>de primera clase</i>
2nd class	<i>de segunda clase</i>

left luggage	<i>consigna</i>
timetable	<i>horario</i>
bus stop	<i>parada de autobus</i>
train station	<i>estación de ferrocarril</i>

I'd like to hire ...	<i>Quisiera alquilar ...</i>
a car	<i>un coche</i>
a bicycle	<i>una bicicleta</i>

Where is ...?	<i>¿Dónde está ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Siga/Vaya todo derecho.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Gire a la izquierda.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Gire a la derecha/recto.</i>
near/far	<i>cerca/lejos</i>

SWEDISH

PRONUNCIATION

ä	long, as the word 'awe'; short as the 'o' in 'pot'
ä	as the 'a' in 'act'
ö	as the 'er' in 'fern', but without the 'r' sound
y	like 'ee' while pursing your lips
c	as the 's' in 'sit'
ck	as a double 'k'; shortens the preceding vowel
tj/rs	as the 'sh' in 'ship'
sj/ch	similar to the 'ch' in Scottish <i>loch</i>
g	as in 'get', but also as the 'y' in 'yet'
lj	as the 'y' in 'yet'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>hotell</i>
guesthouse	<i>gästhus</i>

SIGNS – SWEDISH

Ingång	Entrance
Utgång	Exit
Öppet	Open
Stängt	Closed
Förbjudet	Prohibited
Toalett	Toilets
Herrar	Men
Damer	Women

youth hostel	<i>vandrarhem</i>
camping ground	<i>campingplats</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Finns det några lediga rum?</i>
How much is it per night/person?	<i>Hur mycket kostar det per natt/person?</i>
for one night	<i>i en natt</i>
for two nights	<i>i två nätter</i>

I'd like ...	<i>Jag skulle vilja ha ...</i>
a single room	<i>ett enkelrum</i>
a double room	<i>ett dubbelrum</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Hej.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Adjö/Hej då.</i>
Yes.	<i>Ja.</i>
No.	<i>Nej.</i>
Please.	<i>Snälla/Vänligen.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Tack.</i>
That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Det är bra/Varsågod.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Ursäkta mig.</i>
Sorry.	<i>Förlåt.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>Talar du engelska?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Hur mycket kostar den?</i>

EMERGENCIES – SWEDISH

Help!	<i>Hjälp!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Ring efter en doktor!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Ring polisen!</i>
Go away!	<i>Försvinn!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Jag har gått vilse.</i>

TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Vad är klockan?</i>
today	<i>idag</i>
tomorrow	<i>imorgon</i>
morning	<i>morgonen</i>
afternoon	<i>efter middagen</i>

Monday	<i>måndag</i>
Tuesday	<i>tisdag</i>
Wednesday	<i>onsdag</i>
Thursday	<i>torsdag</i>
Friday	<i>fredag</i>
Saturday	<i>lördag</i>
Sunday	<i>söndag</i>

0	<i>noll</i>	7	<i>sju</i>
1	<i>ett</i>	8	<i>åtta</i>
2	<i>två</i>	9	<i>nio</i>
3	<i>tre</i>	10	<i>tio</i>
4	<i>fyra</i>	11	<i>elva</i>
5	<i>fem</i>	100	<i>ett hundra</i>
6	<i>sex</i>	1000	<i>ett tusen</i>

SHOPPING & SERVICES

bank	<i>bank</i>
chemist/pharmacy	<i>apotek</i>
... embassy	<i>... ambassaden</i>
market	<i>marknaden</i>
newsagent/ stationer	<i>nyhetsbyrå/ pappershandel</i>
post office	<i>postkontoret</i>
tourist office	<i>turistinformation</i>

What time does it open/close?	<i>När öppnar/stänger de?</i>
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TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does ... leave/arrive?	<i>När avgår/kommer ...?</i>
the boat	<i>båten</i>
the city bus	<i>stadsbussen</i>
the intercity bus	<i>landsortsbussen</i>
the tram	<i>spårvagnen</i>
the train	<i>tåget</i>

I'd like ...	<i>Jag skulle vilja ha ...</i>
a one-way ticket	<i>en enkelbiljett</i>
a return ticket	<i>en returbiljett</i>
1st class	<i>första klass</i>
2nd class	<i>andra klass</i>

left luggage	<i>effektförvaring</i>
timetable	<i>tidtabell</i>
bus stop	<i>buss hållplats</i>
train station	<i>tågstation</i>

Where can I hire a car/bicycle?	<i>Var kan jag hyra en bil/cykel?</i>
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Where is ...?	<i>Var är ...?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Gå rakt fram.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Sväng till vänster.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Sväng till höger.</i>
near/far	<i>nära/långt</i>

TURKISH

PRONUNCIATION

A, a	as the 'ar' in 'art' or 'bar'
E, e	as in 'fell'
İ, i	as 'ee'
I, ı	as 'uh'
O, o	as in 'hot'
U, u	as the 'oo' in 'moo'
Ö, ö	as the 'ur' in 'fur'
Ü, ü	as the 'ew' in 'few'

Note that both **ö** and **ü** are pronounced with pursed lips.

Ç, ç	as the 'ch' in 'church'
Ç, c	as English 'j'
Ğ, ğ	not pronounced; draws out the preceding vowel a bit – ignore it!
J, j	as the 's' in 'treasure'
S, s	hard, as in 'stress'
Ş, ş	as the 'sh' in 'shoe'
V, v	as the 'w' in 'weather'

ACCOMMODATION

hotel	<i>otel(i)</i>
guesthouse	<i>pansiyon</i>
student hostel	<i>öğrenci yurdu</i>
camping ground	<i>kampink</i>

Do you have any rooms available?	<i>Baş oda var mı?</i>
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How much is it per night/per person?	<i>Bir gecelik/Kişi başına kaç para?</i>
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a single room	<i>tek kişilik oda</i>
a double room	<i>iki kişilik oda</i>

EMERGENCIES – TURKISH

Help!/Emergency!	<i>İmdat!</i>
Call a doctor!	<i>Doktor çağırım!</i>
Call the police!	<i>Polis çağırım!</i>
Go away!	<i>Gidin/Git!/Defol!</i>
I'm lost.	<i>Kayboldum.</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.	<i>Merhaba.</i>
Goodbye.	<i>Allahaismarladık/Güle güle.</i>
Yes.	<i>Evet.</i>
No.	<i>Hayır.</i>
Please.	<i>Lütfen.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Teşekkür ederim.</i>

That's fine/You're welcome.	<i>Bir şey değil.</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Affedersiniz.</i>
Sorry/Pardon.	<i>Pardon.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>İngilizce biliyor musunuz?</i>
How much is it?	<i>Ne kadar?</i>

SIGNS – TURKISH

Giriş	Entrance
Çıkış	Exit
Danışma	Information
Açık	Open
Kapalı	Closed
Yasak(tir)	Prohibited
Tuvalet	Toilets

SHOPPING & SERVICES

a bank	<i>bir banka</i>
a chemist/pharmacy	<i>bir eczane</i>
the ... embassy	<i>... büyükelçiliği</i>
the post office	<i>postane</i>
the market	<i>çarşı</i>
the tourist office	<i>turizm danışma bürosu</i>

What time does it open/close?	<i>Ne zaman açılır/kapanır?</i>
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TIME, DAYS & NUMBERS

What time is it?	<i>Saat kaç?</i>
today	<i>bugün</i>
tomorrow	<i>yarın</i>
morning	<i>sabah</i>
afternoon	<i>öğleden sonra</i>

Monday	<i>Pazartesi</i>
Tuesday	<i>Salı</i>
Wednesday	<i>Çarşamba</i>
Thursday	<i>Perşembe</i>
Friday	<i>Cuma</i>

Saturday	<i>Cumartesi</i>
Sunday	<i>Pazar</i>
1	<i>bir</i>
2	<i>iki</i>
3	<i>üç</i>
4	<i>dört</i>
5	<i>beş</i>
6	<i>altı</i>
7	<i>yedi</i>
8	<i>sekiz</i>
9	<i>dokuz</i>
10	<i>on</i>
11	<i>on bir</i>
12	<i>on iki</i>
100	<i>yüz</i>
1000	<i>bin</i>

one million	<i>bir milyon</i>
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TRANSPORT & DIRECTIONS

What time does the next ... leave/arrive?	<i>Gelecek ... ne zaman kalkar/gelir?</i>
ferry/boat	<i>feribot/vapur</i>
bus (city)	<i>şehir otobüsü</i>
bus (intercity)	<i>otobüs</i>
tram	<i>tramvay</i>
train	<i>tren</i>

I'd like ...	<i>... istiyorum</i>
a one-way ticket	<i>gidiş bileti</i>
a return ticket	<i>gidiş-dönüş bileti</i>
1st/2nd class	<i>birinci/ikinci mevkii</i>

left luggage	<i>emanetçi</i>
timetable	<i>tarife</i>
bus/tram stop	<i>otobüs/tramvay durağı</i>
train station	<i>gar/istasyon</i>
boat/ship dock	<i>iskele</i>

I'd like to hire a car/ bicycle.	<i>Araba/bisiklet kirala mak istiyorum.</i>
Where is a/the ...?	<i>... nerede?</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>Doğru gidin.</i>
Turn left.	<i>Sola dönün.</i>
Turn right.	<i>Sağa dönün.</i>
near/far	<i>yakın/uzak</i>