



ITALIAN

BEHIND THE WHEEL

An Innovative and Effective Language
Program that Ensures Maximum Results
with Minimal Effort

SERIES FOUNDED BY MARK FROBOSE

Macmillan Audio

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INTRODUCTION

A LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER

Throughout a lifetime of learning and teaching foreign languages, I have always been amazed at how inflexible and difficult most foreign language programs are to use. Most have few or no English equivalents or readily accessible explanations for the student to understand what he or she is learning. I used to watch my students scribble notes throughout their books, constantly struggling to grasp and understand concepts. All of that tedium has been eliminated here. In this course you will find English translations for all exercises, written and recorded. As a result, you can focus on learning the language, not searching for answers, and your learning curve in Italian will be more efficient and more enjoyable.

Buona Fortuna, (good luck)

Mark Frobosse
Founder, *Behind the Wheel*

YES, YOU CAN LEARN ITALIAN!

I simply cannot express to you how wonderful it is for me to be able to present you with the fastest, easiest, and most effective Italian course on the market. I am originally from a small town in the Midwest where only English is spoken. I know what it means to come from a place of no fluency to total fluency in not just one but a number of foreign languages.

My life has been spent learning how to simplify, speed up, and take the foreign out of the language learning process.

Of course, you can learn Italian using other methods. You can also go to Los Angeles from Chicago on horseback. It is possible. It just isn't fast, efficient, or easy. This method is. It is a linguistic jet that will get you from point A to point B in a way that is faster, easier, and more natural than any other. Through a lifetime of learning and teaching languages I have learned the hard way what really gets results and I've included it all here. Here are a few tips that may assist you on the path to learning Italian, and if you work hard at it, eventual functional fluency.

Mistakes are good. Be willing to make and correct mistakes quickly and frequently. All successful language learners possess this trait.

Practice daily. Practice with your course, watch Italian television, listen to Italian radio, and make Italian-speaking friends.

Keep repeating. Repetition is the mother of skill. All successful language learners become fluent through constant, and creative daily repetition

Memorize through retrieval. Attempt to retrieve daily all previously learned material from memory.

Practice with native Italian speakers whenever possible.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THIS PROGRAM

1. Spend time with the vocabulary and common phrases charts at the beginning of each chapter before diving into the chapter itself. Pronounce all material aloud, repeatedly.
2. Be sure to listen and repeat with the corresponding CD *before* doing the exercises in the text. After completing each chapter, review the CD for added reinforcement. Always repeat and review.
3. When out of your car, read translations for all stories and exer-

cises *before* doing them so that their meaning is somewhat clear. Then read the stories/dialogues and do the exercises orally and writing over and over until you no longer need the translations to understand fully. Continue to repeat all exercises until you answer them all completely.

4. The most effective learning sequence is as follows: Preview → Exercises → Correction → Review → Exercises → Correction. Continue to repeat this process both orally and in written form until you have mastered the material.

TIPS ON PRONOUNCING ITALIAN WORDS

The Italian alphabet has 21 letters and most of them are pronounced differently than in English, both individually and as part of words. The English letters *K, J, W, X*, and *Y*—which are not part of the Italian alphabet—often appear when foreign words are used or in names and words derived from foreign languages. *K, X* and *Y* are pronounced as they are in English; *J* is pronounced like the Italian *I* (eh); and *W* like the English *V*.

In general, Italian is much more staccato and rhythmic than English. The sounds in Italian are shorter, sharper and less drawn out.

A	<i>ah</i>	J	<i>i lunga</i>	S	<i>ehsseh</i>
B	<i>bee</i>	K	<i>cappa</i>	T	<i>tee</i>
C	<i>chee</i>	L	<i>ehlleh</i>	U	<i>ooh</i>
D	<i>dee</i>	M	<i>ehmmeh</i>	V	<i>vooh</i>
E	<i>eh</i>	N	<i>ehnneh</i>	W	<i>doppia vooh</i>
F	<i>effeh</i>	O	<i>oh</i>	X	<i>ics</i>
G	<i>jee</i>	P	<i>pee</i>	Y	<i>ipsilon</i>
H	<i>akah</i>	Q	<i>kooh</i>	Z	<i>zehtah</i>
I	<i>ee</i>	R	<i>ehrreh</i>		

- h** The *h* in Italian is always silent.
 hotel (*oh tehl*) hobby (*oh bee*) hostess (*ohs tehss*)

c/g In Italian *c* and *g* before an *i* or *e* are soft as in *chill* or *gentle*.

<i>cento</i> (<i>chEn-toh</i>)	<i>baci</i> (<i>bAh chee</i>)	<i>giorno</i> (<i>jOhr-noh</i>)
(hundred)	(kisses)	(day)
<i>pagina</i> (<i>pAh gee nah</i>)		

(page)

r The *r* is trilled. It is pronounced by pointing the tip of the tongue toward the gum of the upper front teeth.

<i>ragno</i> (<i>rah nyo</i>)	<i>ricco</i> (<i>rEE-koh</i>)	<i>treno</i> (<i>trEh noh</i>)
(spider)	(rich)	(train)
<i>amore</i> (<i>ah-mOh-reh</i>)		

(love)

gli This is pronounced like the *lli* in *million*.

<i>maglietta</i> (<i>mah llyEht tah</i>)	<i>aglio</i> (<i>Ah-llyooh</i>)	<i>sbaglio</i> (<i>sbAH-llyooh</i>)
(t-shirt)	(garlic)	(mistake)
<i>sveglia</i> (<i>svEh-llyah</i>)		

(alarm clock)

s The single *s* in Italian is usually pronounced like the double *s* in English similar to the sound of *albatross* or *glass* when it is the first letter of the word or before a consonant. A simple *s* between two vowels sounds like the english *z*.

<i>sogno</i> (<i>sOh-nyoh</i>)	<i>casa</i> (<i>cAh zah</i>)	<i>palestra</i> (<i>pah lEhss trah</i>)
(dream)	(house)	(gymnasium)
<i>sale</i> (<i>sAh-leh</i>)	<i>rosa</i> (<i>rOh zah</i>)	

(salt) (rose/pink)

ch/gh The combinations *ch* and *gh* are found only before an *e* or *i* and are hard as in *call* and *go*.

<i>laghi</i> (<i>lAh ghee</i>)	<i>chiodo</i> (<i>kYOh-doh</i>)
(lakes)	(nail)
<i>chiaramore</i> (<i>kyah-mAh-reh</i>)	<i>pagbiamo</i> (<i>pah-gyAh-moh</i>)

(to call) (we pay)

- gn** The Italian *gn* (n-yeh) sounds like the *ny* in canyon.
cigno (chee nyoh) *signora* (see-nyOh-rah)
(swan) (lady)
signorina (see-nyohr-EEnah) *bagno* (bAh nyoh)
(miss) (bathroom)

GRAMMAR BASICS

I hate the word *grammar*. Just hearing it summons up terrifying images of my teachers in bygone eras writing grammar rockets on the blackboard in a tireless attempt to complicate the obvious. We will therefore approach grammar in a different way here. We will use grammar to help us master Italian, instead of allowing grammar to master us.

The 90% Percent Rule

We will focus on the 90% percent of the time that something is generally true in Italian. There are, of course, exceptions which will occasionally be mentioned, but we will concentrate on the rule rather than the exceptions. That way you will be right with these simple rules 9 times out of 10. You will learn the exceptions gradually as you become more familiar with the language.

A Noun

A noun is a person, place or thing.

Masculine or Feminine?

In English, all words are neutral, meaning that they are neither masculine nor feminine. In Italian, words are actually male or female in gender. There are also different ways of saying *a* and *the* which must harmonize with the gender of the words or nouns.

il libro = the book

Il libro is masculine. There is only one book so it is also singular. So for book in Italian, *the* is expressed with the masculine singular article *il*.

i libri = the books

As we learned above, book is masculine. But now we are talking about more than one book, so it is also plural. So in this case, *the* is expressed by the masculine plural article *i*.

la penna = the pen

La penna is feminine. There is only one pen so it is also singular. So for pen in Italian, *the* is expressed with the feminine singular article *la*.

le penna = the pens

Here *the* is expressed by feminine plural article *le*.

Note: In this text masculine is abbreviated as *m*; feminine is abbreviated as *f*; singular is abbreviated as *sing*; plural is abbreviated as *pl*.

Formal and Informal

Italian uses formal and informal ways of speaking to people of different ages, backgrounds, and social standing. *Lei* is *you* in the formal. *Tu* is *you* in the informal.

Note: In this text formal is abbreviated as *form*; informal or familiar is abbreviated as *fam*.

Subject Pronouns

Italian does not require the use of subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, we, they) when the end of the verb tells us who is involved in the action. *I want* in Italian is simply *voglio*. When you do use the subject pronoun, it serves to clarify or to add emphasis. It is not a necessity as it is in English.

SOME FUN ITALIAN SAYINGS

- Non tutto il male vien per nuocere.* Every dark cloud has a silver lining.
L'amore è cieco. Love is blind.
Il mattino ha l'oro in bocca. God helps the early riser.
Meglio un uovo oggi che una gallina domani. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
Il tempo perso non si ritrova. Lost time is not found again.
Can che abbaia non morde. A barking dog doesn't bite.
Il silenzio è d'oro. Silence is golden.
L'abito non fa il monaco. Don't judge a book by its cover.
Più facile a dirsi che a farsi. Easier said than done.
Vedere per credere. Seeing is believing.
Tale padre tale figlio. A chip off the old block.
Dimmi con chi vai e ti dirò chi sei. Birds of a feather flock together.
Chi non risica non rosica. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

Meno male! So much the better.
Benvenguto. Make yourself at home.
Mi stai prendendo in giro? Are you pulling my leg?
Mi costa un occhio della testa. It cost me an arm and a leg.
Mi cucio la bocca. I stuck my foot in my mouth.
Mi sono alzato con il piede sbagliato. I got up on the wrong side of the bed.

Non si piange sul latte versato. No use crying over spilt milk.
Mi ha bidonato. He/she stood me up.
Meglio tardi che mai. Better late than never.
Di niente. Don't mention it.
E' una bugia! That's a lie.

CONSTRUCTING YOUR FIRST SENTENCES

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>c'è</i> (there is)	<i>domani</i> (tomorrow)	<i>o</i> (or)
<i>ci sono</i> (there are)	<i>adesso</i> (now)	<i>con</i> (with)
<i>è</i> (it is)	<i>sì</i> (yes)	<i>senza</i> (without)
<i>oggi</i> (today)	<i>se</i> (if)	<i>con me</i> (with me)
<i>ieri</i> (yesterday)	<i>e</i> (and)	<i>con te</i> (with you)

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Mi chiamo</i>	My name is
<i>Come ti chiami?</i>	What's your name? (fam)
<i>Come si chiama?</i>	What's your name? (form)
<i>Piacere!</i>	Nice to meet you.
<i>Altrettanto</i>	Likewise
<i>Per favore</i>	Please
<i>Grazie</i>	Thank you
<i>Prego</i>	You're welcome
<i>Buon giorno</i>	Good morning
<i>Buon pomeriggio</i>	Good afternoon
<i>Buona sera/notte</i>	Good evening
<i>Buona notte</i>	Good night
<i>A dopo</i>	See you later!
<i>A domani</i>	See you tomorrow

<i>Arrivederci</i>	Goodbye
<i>Di dove sei?</i>	Where are you from? (fam)
<i>Di dov'è?</i>	Where are you from? (form)
<i>Sono degli Stati Uniti.</i>	I am from the United States.
<i>I'm American.</i>	Sono americano(a).

SENTENCE BUILDING: CONSTRUCTING YOUR OWN SENTENCES

Throughout this book you will find *Sentence Building Charts*, like the one you see below. These charts will help you immediately form your own original sentences in Italian by combining various elements across the columns. Example: *Mi piace viaggiare* means *I like to travel*.

In the Sentence Building Chart below you will see the *I* form of four key verbs—*voglio* (I want) *mi piace* (I like) *posso* (I can) and *devo* (I have to)—and then 16 very common infinitives (an infinitive is the basic form of a verb and in English begins with “to” e.g. to talk, to run, etc). You can make basic sentences by adding one of these infinitives after one of your four key verbs.

<i>Voglio</i> (I want)	<i>parlare</i> (to talk/speak)	<i>fare</i> (to do/make)
<i>Mi piace</i> (I like)	<i>avere</i> (to get/to have)	<i>vedere</i> (to see)
<i>Posso</i> (I can)	<i>dormire</i> (to sleep)	<i>scrivere</i> (to write)
<i>Devo</i> (I have to/I must)	<i>viaggiare</i> (to travel)	<i>imparare</i> (to learn)
	<i>uscire</i> (to go out)	<i>dare</i> (to give)
	<i>ballare</i> (to dance)	<i>mangiare</i> (to eat)
	<i>lavorare</i> (to work)	<i>camminare</i> (to walk)
	<i>andare</i> (to go)	<i>provare</i> (to try)
	<i>nuotare</i> (to swim)	

Note: This chart uses the verb for I want, *voglio*, but it is important to note that the most polite way to request anything in Italian is with *vorrei*

(I would like). Be sure to practice with this more formal version as well as *voglio* as you continue this lesson.

Now let's add the *you* form of our four key verbs. We are also going to add two new infinitives: *pagare* (to pay) and *ordinare* (to order) to our list.

<i>Vuole</i> (you want)	<i>pagare</i> (to pay)
<i>Le piace</i> (you like)	<i>ordinare</i> (to order)
<i>Può</i> (you can)	
<i>Deve</i> (you have to)	

Now you try: Using the charts above, say the following in Italian.

1. I have to work.
2. You can try.
3. I have to go.
4. I want to order.
5. You have to pay.

Answers: 1. Devo lavorare. 2. Può provare. 3. Devo andare. 4. Voglio ordinare. 5. Deve pagare.

Now let's practice with some new vocabulary:

1. You have to pay the bill (*il conto*).
2. I like to travel cheap (*economico*).
3. You can have a job (*un lavoro*).
4. You have to work hard (*duro*).
5. I can go later (*più tardi*).

Answers: 1. Deve pagare il conto. 2. Mi piace viaggiare economico. 3. Può avere un lavoro. 4. Deve lavorare duro. 5. Posso andare più tardi.

SENTENCE BUILDING: USING THE NEGATIVE

Now let's express the negative of those same four key verbs by adding *non* before the verb. Use the sentence building chart below to create new sentences expressing the negative. For example, *I don't want* is *non voglio*.

Non voglio (I don't want)	<i>indovinare</i> (to guess) <i>dormire</i> (to sleep) <i>prendere</i> (to get/to take) <i>uscire</i> (to go out/leave) <i>lavorare</i> (to work) <i>sapere</i> (to know facts) <i>conoscere</i> (to know) <i>mangiare</i> (to eat) <i>fare</i> (to do/make) <i>partire</i> (to leave) <i>mandare</i> (to send) <i>vedere</i> (to see) <i>studiare</i> (to study) <i>viaggiare</i> (to travel) <i>comprare</i> (to buy) <i>vendere</i> (to sell) <i>imparare</i> (to learn) <i>finire</i> (to end/finish) <i>richiedere</i> (to request) <i>pagare</i> (to pay) <i>andare</i> (to go) <i>ritornare</i> (to return) <i>domandare</i> (to ask)	la risposta (the answer) fino a tardi (until late) il numero (the number) di notte (at night) tutto il giorno (all day) la ragione (the reason) tutti (everyone) qualcosa di buono (something good) nulla (nothing/anything) un messaggio (a message) un fax (a fax) cosa succede (what's going on) la lezione (the lesson) in aereo (by plane) i biglietti (the tickets) abbastanza (enough) a lingua (the language) il progetto (the project) aiuto (help) in contanti (in cash) in vacanza (on vacation)
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Sentence Building Chart cont.

<i>Non voglio</i> (I don't want)	<i>rispondere</i> (to answer) <i>scoprire</i> (to find out)	<i>in tempo</i> (on time) <i>al manager</i> (to the manager)
<i>Non posso</i> (I can't)	<i>camminare</i> (to walk) <i>dire</i> (to say/tell)	<i>lalla domanda</i> (to the question)
<i>Non mi piace</i> (I don't like)		<i>una bugia</i> (a lie)
<i>Non devo</i> (I don't have to)		<i>solo(a)</i> (alone)
<i>Non dovete</i> (you don't want)		<i>la verità</i> (the truth)
<i>Non ti piace</i> (you don't like)		
<i>Non devi</i> (you don't have to)		

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I'm not going.
2. I don't want to eat.
3. I don't want to pay.
4. I can't talk now.
5. I don't like to study all day.

Answers: 1. Non vado. 2. Non voglio mangiare. 3. Non voglio pagare. 4. Non posso parlare adesso. 5. Non mi piace studiare tutto il giorno.

DO YOU HAVE HUNGER?

In Italian, you aren't hungry, you *have* hunger. Similarly, you aren't thirsty, you *have* thirst. Italian uses the verb *avere* (to have) for these expressions where English uses the verb *to be*.

<i>Ho</i> (I have)	<i>fame</i> (hunger)
<i>Hai</i> (you have [fam])	<i>sete</i> (thirst)
<i>Ha</i> (he/she/you has/have [form])	<i>freddo</i> (cold)
<i>Abbiamo</i> (we have)	<i>caldo</i> (heat)
<i>Avete</i> (you have [pl])	<i>sonno</i> (sleepiness)
<i>Hanno</i> (they have)	<i>voglia di</i> (desire to)

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I am hungry.
2. I am thirsty.
3. I'm sleepy.
4. They are cold.
5. We are hungry.

Answers: 1. Ho fame. 2. Ho sete. 3. Ho sonno. 4. Hanno freddo. 5. Abbiamo fame.

ARTICLES

Saying “the” in Italian

There are seven ways to say *the* in Italian depending on whether the noun is masculine, feminine, singular or plural. The = *il, lo, la, l', i, gli*, or *le*

- ***il*** is used with masculine singular nouns that begin with a consonant
Examples: *il libro* (the book), *il treno* (the train)
- ***lo*** is used with masculine singular nouns that begin with *z* or *s* + consonant
Examples: *lo studente* (the student), *lo zio* (the uncle)

- *l'* is used with any singular noun either masculine or feminine that begins with a vowel
Examples: *l'orologio* (the clock/watch), *l'insalata* (the salad)
- *la* is used with feminine singular nouns that begin with a consonant
Examples: *la sedia* (the chair), *la scuola* (the school)
- *i* is the plural of *il* and is used with masculine plural nouns that begin with a consonant
Examples: *i libri* (the books), *i treni* (the trains)
- *gli* is the masculine plural of *lo* and *l'*
Examples: *gli studenti* (the students), *gli aerei* (the planes)
- *le* is the feminine plural of *la* and *l'*
Examples: *le sedie* (the chairs), *le insalate* (the salads)

Saying “a” in Italian

There are four forms of *a* in Italian, depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine. A = *un*, *uno*, *una*, or *un'*

- *un* is used with masculine singular nouns
Examples: *un libro* (a book), *un ombrello* (an umbrella)
- *uno* is used with masculine singular nouns that begin with a *z* or *s + consonant*
Examples: *uno studente* (a student), *uno zio* (an uncle)
- *una* is used with feminine singular nouns that begin with a consonant
Examples: *una sedia* (a chair), *una scuola* (a school)
- *un'* is used with any feminine singular nouns that begin with a vowel
Examples: *un'aula* (a classroom), *un'insalata* (a salad)

CONTRACTIONS

When certain prepositions are used with the article *the*, they create a contraction. Below is a chart listing the contractions created when *of*, *to*, *from*, *in*, and *on* are used with each of the seven forms of the article *the*.

	<i>il</i>	<i>lo</i>	<i>l'</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>gli</i>	<i>le</i>
<i>di</i> (of)	<i>del</i>	<i>dello</i>	<i>dell'</i>	<i>della</i>	<i>dei</i>	<i>degli</i>	<i>delle</i>
<i>a</i> (to)	<i>al</i>	<i>allo</i>	<i>all'</i>	<i>alla</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>agli</i>	<i>alle</i>
<i>da</i> (from)	<i>dal</i>	<i>dallo</i>	<i>dall'</i>	<i>dalla</i>	<i>dai</i>	<i>dagli</i>	<i>dalle</i>
<i>in</i> (in)	<i>nel</i>	<i>nello</i>	<i>nell'</i>	<i>nella</i>	<i>nei</i>	<i>negli</i>	<i>nelle</i>
<i>su</i> (on)	<i>sul</i>	<i>sullo</i>	<i>sull'</i>	<i>sulla</i>	<i>sui</i>	<i>sugli</i>	<i>sulle</i>

90% Rules: Noun Gender and Number

- If the noun ends in *o* then it is generally masculine singular.
- If the noun ends in *a* then it is generally feminine singular.
- If the noun ends in *i* then it is generally masculine plural.
- If the noun ends in *e* then it is generally feminine plural.

Now you try: Say the following in Italian using the correct article for *the*.

1. *libri* (the books)
2. *matita* (the pencil)
3. *nastri* (the tapes)
4. *penna* (the pen)
5. *settimana* (the week)

Answers: 1. i libri 2. la matita 3. i nastri 4. la penna 5. la settimana

Now say the following Italian words using the correct article for *a*.

1. *penna* (a pen)
2. *libro* (a book)
3. *casa* (a house)

4. *macchina* (a car)
5. *anno* (a year)

Answers: 1. *una penna* 2. *un libro* 3. *una casa* 4. *un macchina* 5. *un anno*

Irregular Nouns

Even though the following nouns end in *a* and appear to be feminine, they are all masculine.

<i>il clima</i>	climate
<i>il dramma</i>	play
<i>il coma</i>	coma
<i>il poeta</i>	poet
<i>il programma</i>	program
<i>il dilemma</i>	dilemma
<i>il poema</i>	poem
<i>il problema</i>	problem

And some nouns can be either masculine or feminine depending just on their different endings. Below are some examples.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
student	<i>lo studente</i>	<i>la studentessa</i>
actor/actress	<i>l'attore</i>	<i>l'attrice</i>
director	<i>il direttore</i>	<i>la direttrice</i>
spouse	<i>il marito</i>	<i>la moglie</i>
friend	<i>l'amico</i>	<i>l'amica</i>
model	<i>il modello</i>	<i>la modella</i>
farmer	<i>il contadino</i>	<i>la contadina</i>
policeman/woman	<i>il poliziotto</i>	<i>la poliziotta</i>
lawyer	<i>l'avvocato</i>	<i>l'avvocatessa</i>
waiter/waitress	<i>il cameriere</i>	<i>la cameriera</i>
teacher	<i>il professore</i>	<i>la professoressa</i>
doctor	<i>il dottore</i>	<i>la dottorella</i>
son/daughter	<i>il figlio</i>	<i>la figlia</i>

CHAPTER 1 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. This is my friend Maria.
2. Pleased to meet you.
3. I'm hungry and I'm thirsty.
4. Thanks a lot.
5. Give me the book, please.

Answers: 1. Questa è la mia amica Maria. 2. Piacere!. 3. Ho fame e ho sete. 4. Molte grazie. 5. Dammi il libro per piacere.

ASKING QUESTIONS AND PROVIDING ANSWERS

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>è</i> (it is)	<i>sopra/sotto</i> (on/under)
<i>non è</i> (it isn't)	<i>vicino a</i> (near)
<i>va bene</i> (alright)	<i>per terra</i> (on the ground)
<i>subito</i> (right away)	<i>la famiglia</i> (the family)
<i>ecco</i> (here it is)	<i>i miei genitori</i> (my parents)
<i>chi/(che) cosa?</i> (who/what?)	<i>i miei figli</i> (my children)
<i>quando/dove?</i> (when/where?)	<i>mia moglie/mio marito</i> (my wife/husband)
<i>come/perché?</i> (how/why?)	
<i>perché</i> (because)	

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Dov'è il bagno, per favore?</i>	Where is the bathroom please?
<i>Cameriere, il conto per favore.</i>	Waiter, the check please.
<i>Il menu, per favore.</i>	The menu, please.
<i>Cos'è questo?</i>	What is this?
<i>Cos'è quello?</i>	What is that?
<i>Non so.</i>	I don't know.
<i>Non capisco.</i>	I don't understand.
<i>Mi dispiace.</i>	I'm sorry.
<i>Può ripetere per favore?</i>	Can you repeat, please?
<i>Scusi.</i>	Excuse me.

Come si dice . . . in italiano?

How do you say . . . in Italian?

Può consigliarmi . . . ?

Can you recommend to me . . . ?

KEY QUESTION WORDS

<i>Chi?</i>	Who?
<i>Quando?</i>	When?
<i>Quanto?</i>	How much?
<i>(Che) cosa?</i>	What?
<i>Come?</i>	How?
<i>Dove?</i>	Where?
<i>Quanti?</i>	How many?
<i>Quale?</i>	Which?

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: ASKING QUESTIONS

<i>Chi</i> (Who)	<i>è</i> (is it?)
<i>Quando</i> (When)	<i>sono</i> (are they?)
<i>Quanto</i> (How much)	
<i>Quanti</i> (How many)	
<i>Che cosa</i> (What)	
<i>Come</i> (How)	
<i>Dove</i> (Where)	
<i>Quale</i> (Which)	

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. Who is it?
2. Where is it?

3. How many are they?
4. What is it?
5. How much is it?

Answers: 1. Chi è? 2. Dov'è? 3. Quanti sono? 4. (Che) cos'è? 5. Quante è?

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:
COME VA? (HOW ARE YOU DOING?)

<i>Sono</i> (I am)	<i>stanco(a)</i> (tired) <i>malato(a)</i> (ill) <i>allegro(a)</i> (cheerful) <i>triste</i> (sad) <i>contento(a)</i> (happy) <i>occupato(a)</i> (busy) <i>compiaciuto(a)</i> (delighted) <i>di fretta</i> (in a hurry)
<i>Sto</i> (I am feeling)	<i>bene</i> (well/fine) <i>male</i> (bad) <i>meglio</i> (better)

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. How are you doing?
2. Is he sick?
3. I'm better, thanks.
4. I'm feeling bad.
5. I'm delighted.

Answers: 1. Come va? 2. E' malato? 3. Sto meglio, grazie. 4. Sto male. 5. Sono compiaciuto(a).

DESCRIBING OBJECTS

When an adjective is describing a noun that is masculine, it ends in *o* as in *il libro è bello* (the book is good.) If the noun is feminine, then it ends in an *a* as in *la vita è bella* (life is good).

Di che colore è? (What color is it?)

<i>giallo/a</i>	yellow
<i>nero/a</i>	black
<i>rosso/a</i>	red
<i>bianco/a</i>	white

The following colors are invariable in gender so their endings do not change based on the noun they are modifying:

<i>marrone*</i>	brown
<i>verde*</i>	green
<i>blu</i>	blue
<i>rosa</i>	pink
<i>viola</i>	purple
<i>beige</i>	beige

**Marrone* and *verde* change in the plural (*marroni* and *verdi*). All others in this group are the same regardless of gender or number.

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. *cassa/ner* (The box is black.)
2. *gatto/bianc* (The cat is white.)
3. *banane/giall* (The bananas are yellow.)
4. *mela/ross* (The apple is red.)
5. *pera/verd* (The pear is green.)

Answers: 1. *La cassa è nera.* 2. *Il gatto è bianco.* 3. *Le banane sono gialle.* 4. *La mela è rossa.* 5. *La pera è verde*

Di che dimensione è? (What size is it?)

<i>lungo/a</i>	long
<i>corto/a</i>	short
<i>grande</i>	big
<i>piccolo/a</i>	small
<i>largo/a</i>	wide
<i>stretto/a</i>	narrow
<i>alto/a</i>	tall
<i>basso/a</i>	short

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. The entrance is narrow.
2. The house is big.
3. The man is tall.
4. They have a small family.
5. Our town is small.

Answers: 1. L'entrata è stretta. 2. La casa è grande. 3. L'uomo è alto. 4. Hanno una famiglia piccola. 5. La nostra città è piccola.

Starred Expression:**CHE TIPO? (WHAT KIND?)**

Che tipo di libro è? (What kind of book is it?)

Che tipo di ristorante è? (What kind of restaurant is it?)

Che tipo di lavoro ha? (What kind of job do you (form) have?)

THE NUMBERS

<i>uno</i> (one)	<i>undici</i> (eleven)
<i>due</i> (two)	<i>dodici</i> (twelve)
<i>tre</i> (three)	<i>tredici</i> (thirteen)
<i>quattro</i> (four)	<i>quattordici</i> (fourteen)
<i>cinque</i> (five)	<i>quindici</i> (fifteen)
<i>sei</i> (six)	<i>sedici</i> (sixteen)
<i>sette</i> (seven)	<i>diciassette</i> (seventeen)
<i>otto</i> (eight)	<i>diciotto</i> (eighteen)
<i>nove</i> (nine)	<i>diciannove</i> (nineteen)
<i>dieci</i> (ten)	<i>venti</i> (twenty)
<i>ventuno</i> (twenty-one)	<i>cento</i> (one hundred)
<i>ventidue</i> (twenty-two)	<i>centouno</i> (one hundred one)
<i>trenta</i> (thirty)	<i>duecento</i> (two hundred)
<i>trentatré</i> (thirty-three)	<i>trecento</i> (three hundred)
<i>quaranta</i> (forty)	<i>quattrocento</i> (four hundred)
<i>quarantaquattro</i> (forty-four)	<i>cinquecento</i> (five hundred)
<i>cinquanta</i> (fifty)	<i>seicento</i> (six hundred)
<i>cinquantacinque</i> (fifty-five)	<i>settecento</i> (seven hundred)
<i>sessanta</i> (sixty)	<i>ottocento</i> (eight hundred)
<i>sessantasei</i> (sixty-six)	<i>novecento</i> (nine hundred)
<i>settanta</i> (seventy)	<i>mille</i> (one thousand)
<i>settantasette</i> (seventy-seven)	<i>duemila</i> (two thousand)
<i>ottanta</i> (eighty)	<i>centomila</i> (one hundred thousand)
<i>ottantotto</i> (eighty-eight)	<i>cinquecentomila</i> (five hundred thousand)
<i>novanta</i> (ninety)	<i>un milione</i> (one million)
<i>novantanove</i> (ninety-nine)	<i>un miliardo</i> (one billion)

SENTENCE BUILDING:
USING NUMBERS

<i>Ci sono</i> (There are)	<i>cinque</i> (five) <i>dieci</i> (ten) <i>venti</i> (twenty) <i>cinquanta</i> (fifty) <i>cento</i> (one hundred) <i>cinquecento</i> (five hundred)	<i>dollari</i> (dollars) <i>euro</i> (euros) <i>persone</i> (people) <i>sterline</i> (pounds)
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Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. How many are there?
2. There are three.
3. There aren't three. There are four.
4. There is just one.
5. There are fifteen.

Answers: 1. *Quanti sono?* 2. *Sono tre.* 3. *Non sono tre. Sono quattro.* 4. *È solo uno.*
5. *Sono quindici.*

AGE AND YEARS

<i>Quanti anni ha?</i>	How old are you? (form)
<i>Ho quarantasei anni.</i>	I am 46 years old.
<i>Quanti anni hai?</i>	How old are you? (fam)
<i>Ho ventitré anni.</i>	I am 23 years old.

SPEAKER BEWARE: Remember, in Italian you *aren't* years, you *have* years.
Also, the days and the months are not capitalized.

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. How old are you? (form)
2. How old is he?
3. I am 51 years old.
4. How old are you? (fam)
5. I am 21 years old.

*Answers: 1. Quanti anni ha? 2. Quanti anni ha lui? 3. Ho cinquantun anni
4. Quanti anni hai? 5. Ho ventun anni.*

CHE ORE SONO? (WHAT TIME IS IT?)

When telling time in Italian, you use *è* for one o'clock, noon and midnight. For all other times you use *sono*. Since the number one is singular, one o'clock is considered to be singular as well. In English we don't differentiate, so it *is* 5:30 and it *is* 1:15. When you refer to one o'clock in Italian, however, you use the singular and all other times use the plural.

Below are some common time expressions:

<i>quarto</i>	quarter
<i>mezza</i>	half past
<i>meno</i>	till
<i>e</i>	after
<i>mezzogiorno</i>	midday
<i>mezzanotte</i>	midnight
<i>di mattina</i>	in the morning
<i>di pomeriggio</i>	in the afternoon
<i>di sera</i>	in the evening
<i>di notte</i>	at night

Other time indicators:

<i>ieri</i>	yesterday
<i>oggi</i>	today
<i>domani</i>	tomorrow
<i>mattina</i>	morning
<i>ieri mattina</i>	yesterday morning
<i>questa mattina</i>	this morning
<i>domattina</i>	tomorrow morning
<i>pomeriggio</i>	afternoon
<i>ieri pomeriggio</i>	yesterday afternoon
<i>questo pomeriggio</i>	this afternoon
<i>domani pomeriggio</i>	tomorrow afternoon
<i>notte</i>	night
<i>ieri notte</i>	last night
<i>stanotte</i>	tonight
<i>domani notte</i>	tomorrow night
<i>settimana</i>	week
<i>la settimana scorsa</i>	last week
<i>questa settimana</i>	this week
<i>la settimana prossima</i>	next week
<i>mese</i>	month
<i>il mese scorso</i>	last month
<i>questo mese</i>	this month
<i>il mese prossimo</i>	next month
<i>anno</i>	year
<i>l'anno scorso</i>	last year
<i>quest'anno</i>	this year
<i>l'anno prossimo</i>	next year

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. It's one o'clock in the afternoon.
2. I study in the morning.
3. I work in the afternoon.
4. I get up at six thirty in the morning.
5. I go to bed at eleven o'clock at night.

Answers: 1. È l'una di pomeriggio. 2. Studio di mattina. 3. Lavoro di pomeriggio.
4. Mi alzo alle sei e trenta di mattina. 5. Vado a letto alle undici di sera.

SPEAKER BEWARE: You *passi tempo* (spend time) but you *spendi soldi* (spend money).

The Days of the Week

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

The Months of the Year

<i>gennaio</i>	January
<i>febbraio</i>	February
<i>marzo</i>	March
<i>aprile</i>	April
<i>maggio</i>	May
<i>giugno</i>	June
<i>luglio</i>	July
<i>agosto</i>	August
<i>settembre</i>	September
<i>ottobre</i>	October

<i>novembre</i>	November
<i>dicembre</i>	December

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. How many are there?
2. The man is tall and the woman is short.
3. How old are you? (fam)
4. I am not 53 years old. I am only 22.
5. Where is the bathroom please?

Answers: 1. Quanti ce ne sono? 2. L'uomo è alto e la donna è bassa. 3. Quanti anni hai? 4. Non ho cinquantatré anni. Ne ho soltanto ventidue. 5. Dov'è il bagno, per piacere?

DAILY ROUTINES AND EATING OUT

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>piacere!</i> (pleased to meet you)	<i>malato(a)</i> (sick)	<i>dopo</i> (afterwards)
<i>contento(a)</i> (glad/content)	<i>meglio</i> (better)	<i>ricco(a)</i> (rich)
<i>triste</i> (sad)	<i>peggio</i> (worse)	<i>povero(a)</i> (poor)
<i>bene</i> (fine)	<i>anche</i> (also)	<i>con me</i> (with me)
	<i>neanche</i> (neither)	<i>con te</i> (with you)
	<i>prima</i> (first/before)	

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Come sta?</i>	How are you? (form)
<i>Mi dispiace ma . . .</i>	I'm sorry but . . .
<i>Che ora è?/Che ore sono?</i>	What time is it?
<i>Sono in ritardo.</i>	I'm late.
<i>Vuole andare?</i>	Do you want to go? (form)
<i>Dove si trova?</i>	Where is it located?
<i>È a destra.</i>	It's on the right.
<i>È sempre diritto.</i>	It's straight ahead.
<i>È in città.</i>	It's in the city.

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: EATING OUT

<i>Vorrei</i> (I would like)	<i>ordinare</i> (to order) <i>mangiare</i> (to eat)	<i>un caffè</i> (coffee) <i>il dolce</i> (dessert)
<i>Vorremmo</i> (We would like)	<i>pagare il conto</i> (pay the bill)	<i>adesso</i> (now) <i>più tardi</i> (later)
<i>Devo</i> (I have to)	<i>pagare</i> (to pay) <i>pagare in contanti</i> (to pay cash)	<i>dopo</i> (after) <i>qui</i> (here)
<i>Ho bisogno di</i> (I need)	<i>lasciare una mancia</i> (to leave a tip)	<i>alla cassa</i> (at the register) <i>qualcosa di nuovo</i> (something new)
<i>Posso</i> (I can)	<i>vedere il menù</i> (to see the menu) <i>assaggiare/provare</i> (to taste/try) <i>vedere</i> (to see) <i>parlare con</i> (to speak with)	<i>il gestore</i> (the manager) <i>la carta dei vini</i> (the wine list) <i>al cameriere</i> (the waiter) <i>alla cameriera</i> (the waitress)

Colazione (breakfast)

<i>uova</i>	eggs
<i>caffè</i>	coffee
<i>panna</i>	cream
<i>zucchero</i>	sugar
<i>succo</i>	juice
<i>succo di</i>	juice of
<i>arancia</i>	orange
<i>frutta</i>	fruit
<i>uovo</i>	egg
<i>latte</i>	milk
<i>pane</i>	bread
<i>burro</i>	butter
<i>marmellata</i>	jam/jelly

<i>sale</i>	salt
<i>pepe</i>	pepper
<i>macedonia</i>	fruit salad
<i>cereali</i>	cereals

Pranzo (lunch)

<i>panino</i>	sandwich
<i>prosciutto cotto</i>	ham
<i>formaggio</i>	cheese
<i>mortadella</i>	mortadella (bologna sausage)
<i>grissini</i>	breadsticks
<i>roast beef</i>	roast beef
<i>pollo</i>	chicken
<i>fritto</i>	fried
<i>al forno</i>	baked
<i>pesce</i>	fish
<i>riso</i>	rice
<i>verdure</i>	vegetables
<i>insalata</i>	salad
<i>patate</i>	potatoes
<i>patate fritte</i>	french fries
<i>bibite</i>	soft drinks
<i>vino</i>	wine
<i>salsa piccante</i>	hot sauce
<i>fagioli</i>	beans

Cena (dinner)

<i>minestra di</i>	soup of
<i>ceci</i>	chickpeas
<i>carote</i>	carrots
<i>sorbetto</i>	sherbet
<i>carne di</i>	meat of
<i>manzo</i>	beef
<i>maiale</i>	pork

<i>bollito</i>	boiled meat
<i>aceto</i>	vinegar
<i>gelato</i>	ice cream
<i>bistecca</i>	steak
<i>spezzatino</i>	stew
<i>salsiccia</i>	sausage
<i>involtino</i>	stuffed roll (of meat)
<i>dolce</i>	dessert
<i>birra</i>	beer
<i>torta</i>	cake
<i>crostata</i>	tart

Starred Expression:**DI COS'HA BISOGNO? (WHAT DO YOU NEED?)**

Ho bisogno di due uova per la torta. (I need two eggs for the cake).

Ho bisogno di un caffè ben caldo. (I need a real hot cup of coffee).

REFLEXIVE VERBS

Reflexive verbs are verbs in which the action refers back to the subject. You use reflexives when you do things to or for yourself. For example, *John washes himself* is reflexive; *John washes the car* is not reflexive because John is not receiving the action of the washing.

In order to use reflexive verbs in Italian you need to know how to say the various forms of *self* and *selves*. These are listed below. Remember that you can recognize a reflexive infinitive by the *si* at the end of it. For example, *lavarsi* is reflexive and means *to wash oneself*.

<i>mi lavo</i>	I wash myself
<i>ti lavi</i>	you (fam) wash yourself
<i>si lava</i>	he/she washes him/herself, you (form) wash yourself

<i>ci laviamo</i>	we wash ourselves
<i>vi lavate</i>	you (pl) wash yourselves
<i>si lavano</i>	they wash themselves

Other Reflexive Verbs

<i>sdraiarsi</i>	to lie down
<i>dimenticarsi</i>	to forget
<i>innamorarsi</i>	to fall in love
<i>arrabbiarsi</i>	to get mad
<i>svegliarsi</i>	to wake up
<i>addormentarsi</i>	to fall asleep
<i>lavarsi</i>	to wash oneself
<i>alzarsi</i>	to stand up
<i>incontrarsi</i>	to meet
<i>pettinarsi</i>	to comb one's hair
<i>mettersi</i>	to put on
<i>provarsi</i>	to try on
<i>sbagliarsi</i>	to make a mistake
<i>vestirsi</i>	to get dressed
<i>piegarsi</i>	to bend down
<i>sedersi</i>	to sit down

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I put on my shirt.
2. What time do you wake up? (form)
3. We talk to each other often
4. I am falling in love with you.
5. We wake up early.

Answers: 1. *Mi metto la camicia.* 2. *A che ora si sveglia?* 3. *Ci parliamo spesso.*
 4. *Mi sto innamorando di te.* 5. *Ci svegliamo presto.*

Reflexive Practice

vestirsi (to get dressed)

<i>mi vesto</i>	I get dressed
<i>ti vesti</i>	you get dressed
<i>si veste</i>	he/she/you (form) gets dressed/get dressed
<i>ci vestiamo</i>	we get dressed
<i>vi vestite</i>	you (pl) get dressed
<i>si vestono</i>	they get dressed

divertirsi (to have fun)

<i>mi diverto</i>	I have fun
<i>ti diverti</i>	you have fun
<i>si diverte</i>	he/she/you (form) has fun/have fun
<i>ci divertiamo</i>	we have fun
<i>vi divertite</i>	you (pl) have fun
<i>si divertono</i>	they have fun

svegliarsi (to wake up)

<i>mi sveglia</i>	I wake up
<i>ti svegli</i>	you wake up
<i>si sveglia</i>	he/she/you (form) wakes up/wake up
<i>ci svegliamo</i>	we wake up
<i>vi svegliate</i>	you (pl) wake up
<i>si svegliano</i>	they wake up

addormentarsi (to fall asleep)

<i>mi addormento</i>	I fall asleep
<i>ti addormenti</i>	you fall asleep
<i>si addormenta</i>	he/she/you (form) falls asleep/fall asleep
<i>ci addormentiamo</i>	we fall asleep
<i>vi addormentate</i>	you (pl) fall asleep
<i>si addormentano</i>	they fall asleep

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I get dressed.
2. She has fun.
3. He washes himself.
4. I fall asleep.
5. We wake up.

Answers: 1. Mi vesto. 2. Si diverte. 3. Si lava. 4. Mi addormento. 5. Ci svegliamo.

90% Rule: *C'è, c'era, ci sarà* (There is, there was, there will be)

When talking in the present, use *c'è* for *there is* and *ci sono* for *there are*.

When talking in the past, use *c'era* for *there was* and *c'erano* for *there were*.

When talking in the future, use *ci sarà* (sing) or *ci saranno* (pl) for *there will be*.

C'è (There is)

tempo per mangiare (time to eat)

C'erano (There were)

turisti in albergo (tourists in the hotel)

Ci sarà (There will be)

un concerto (a concert)

CHAPTER 3 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. I'm leaving the day after tomorrow.
2. We're having fun.
3. Pleased to meet you.
4. I would like to pay the bill now.
5. We would like to order dessert, please.

Answers: 1. Esco dopodomani. 2. Ci divertiamo. 3. Piacere! 4. Vorrei pagare il conto adesso. 5. Vorremmo ordinare il dolce, per favore.

TWO FORMS OF TO BE AND CONJUGATING VERBS

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>parlare bene</i> (to speak well)	<i>pagare il conto</i> (to pay the bill)
<i>parlare italiano/inglese</i> (to speak Italian/English)	<i>ordinare qualcosa da mangiare</i> (to order something to eat)
<i>parlare al telefono</i> (to talk on the phone)	<i>lavorare al computer</i> (to work on the computer)
<i>uscire con amici</i> (to go out with friends)	<i>dormire bene/male</i> (to sleep well/badly)
<i>guardare la televisione</i> (to watch television)	<i>andare</i> (to go)
	<i>viaggiare all'estero</i> (to travel abroad)

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Si accomodi</i>	Make yourself at home
<i>Può dirmi . . . ?</i>	Can you tell me...?
<i>Conosciamo un buon ristorante</i>	We know a good restaurant
<i>Ha spiccioli?</i>	Do you have change?
<i>Andiamo?</i>	Are we going?
<i>Torniamo?</i>	Are we returning?
<i>Non capisco</i>	I don't understand
<i>Non devo</i>	I don't have to
<i>Non voglio</i>	I don't want to

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

<i>io</i>	I
<i>tu</i>	you (fam)
<i>lui</i>	he
<i>lei</i>	she
<i>Lei</i>	you (form)
<i>noi</i>	we
<i>voi</i>	you (pl)
<i>loro</i>	they (m & f)

Now you try: Answer the following questions in Italian using subject pronouns.

1. *Giulio è un professore?* (Is Giulio a teacher?)
2. *Patrizia e Mario sono amici?* (Are Patrizia and Mario friends?)
3. *La signora Verdi è sposata?* (Is Mrs. Verdi married?)
4. *Franco e Paolo sono ingegneri?* (Are Franco and Paolo engineers?)
5. *Elena e Michele sono musicisti?* (Are Elena and Michele musicians?)

Answers: 1. *Sì, lui è un professore.* 2. *Sì, loro sono amici.* 3. *Sì, lei è sposata.*
 4. *Sì, loro sono ingegneri.* 5. *Sì, loro sono musicisti.*

CONJUGATING VERBS: NOT AS SCARY AS IT SOUNDS

So far we have used the *I* and *you* form of some very common verbs to help you begin building original sentences in Italian quickly and easily. The next step is to learn the basics of conjugation, which will allow you to communicate in all subject voices (I, you, he, she, it, they, and we).

To conjugate a verb is to break it down from the infinitive into its basic forms. First the ending of the verb must be removed to find the stem. Next, certain endings are added to the stem to make the different forms. Below is an example of how to conjugate regular verbs ending in *-are*, *-ere*, and *-ire* in the regular present tense. Note that irregular verbs like *avere* and *dovere* don't follow this structure and must be memorized.

PARLARE (to talk/speak)

<i>parl</i> +	<i>o</i>	<i>parlo</i> (I talk)
	<i>i</i>	<i>parli</i> (you talk)
	<i>a</i>	<i>parla</i> (he/she/you [form] talks/talk)
	<i>iamo</i>	<i>parliamo</i> (we talk)
	<i>ate</i>	<i>parlate</i> (you talk)
	<i>ano</i>	<i>parlano</i> (they talk)

VEDERE (to see)

<i>ved</i> +	<i>o</i>	<i>vedo</i> (I see)
	<i>i</i>	<i>vedi</i> (you see)
	<i>e</i>	<i>vede</i> (he/she/you [form] sees/see)
	<i>iamo</i>	<i>vediamo</i> (we see)
	<i>ete</i>	<i>vedete</i> (you see)
	<i>ono</i>	<i>vedono</i> (they see)

APRIRE (to open)

<i>apr</i> +	<i>o</i>	<i>apro</i> (I open)
	<i>i</i>	<i>apri</i> (you open)
	<i>e</i>	<i>apre</i> (he/she/you [form] opens/open)
	<i>iamo</i>	<i>apriamo</i> (we open)
	<i>ite</i>	<i>aprite</i> (you open)
	<i>ono</i>	<i>aprono</i> (they open)

Conjugating our Key Verbs**Volere** (to want)

<i>voglio</i>	I want
<i>vuoi</i>	you want
<i>vuole</i>	he/she/you (form) wants/want
<i>vogliamo</i>	we want
<i>volete</i>	you (pl) want
<i>vogliono</i>	they want

Volere (would like)

<i>vorrei</i>	I would like
<i>vorresti</i>	you would like
<i>vorrebbe</i>	he/she/you (form) would like
<i>vorremmo</i>	we would like
<i>vorreste</i>	you (pl) would like
<i>vorrebbero</i>	they would like

Piacere (to like)

<i>mi piace</i>	I like
<i>ti piace</i>	you like
<i>gli piace</i>	he likes
<i>le piace</i>	she likes
<i>le piace</i>	you (form) like
<i>ci piace</i>	we like
<i>vi piace</i>	you (pl) like
<i>gli piace</i>	they like

Dovere (to have to/must)

<i>devo</i>	I have to
<i>devi</i>	you have to
<i>deve</i>	he/she/you (form) has/have to
<i>dobbiamo</i>	we have to
<i>dovete</i>	you (pl) have to
<i>devono</i>	they have to

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: VOLERE (TO LIKE)

<i>Vorrei</i> (I'd like to)	<i>parlare</i> (to talk/speak) <i>dormire</i> (to sleep) <i>uscire</i> (to go out/leave) <i>lavorare</i> (to work) <i>sapere</i> (to know facts) <i>conoscere</i> (to know people/places) <i>mangiare</i> (to eat) <i>fare</i> (to do/make) <i>scrivere</i> (to write) <i>cambiare</i> (to cash/change) <i>studiare</i> (to study) <i>viaggiare</i> (to travel) <i>comprare</i> (to buy) <i>vendere</i> (to sell) <i>incominciare/iniziare</i> (to start) <i>finire</i> (to finish) <i>ordinare</i> (to order) <i>pagare</i> (to pay) <i>andare</i> (to go) <i>ritornare</i> (to return/go back) <i>chiedere</i> (to ask) <i>rispondere</i> (to answer)	<i>al telefono</i> (on the phone) <i>tardi</i> (late) <i>con amici</i> (with friends) <i>duro</i> (hard) <i>tutto</i> (everything) <i>gente</i> (people) <i>molte cose</i> (a lot of things) <i>una lettera</i> (a letter) <i>un assegno</i> (a check) <i>italiano</i> (Italian) <i>all'estero</i> (abroad) <i>un ricordo</i> (a souvenir) <i>subito</i> (right away) <i>domani</i> (tomorrow) <i>la specialità</i> (the special) <i>alla cassa</i> (at the register) <i>adesso</i> (now) <i>a casa</i> (home) <i>qualcosa</i> (something) <i>la Sua domanda</i> (your (form) question) <i>al lavoro</i> (to work) <i>in centro</i> (to downtown) <i>quello che voglio</i> (what I want) <i>in hotel</i> (into the hotel) <i>dal negozio</i> (from the store)
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Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I would like to start tomorrow.
2. We would like to answer your question.
3. He would like to sleep late.
4. I would like to do what I want.
5. They would like to go back home.

*Answers: 1. Vorrei incominciare domani. 2. Vorremmo rispondere alla sua domanda.
3. Vorrebbe dormire fino a tardi 4. Vorrei fare quello che voglio. 5. Vorrebbero ritornare a casa.*

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: POTERE (TO BE ABLE TO)

Posso (I can)	<i>parlare</i> (speak) <i>capire</i> (understand) <i>andare</i> (go) <i>lavorare</i> (work) <i>ripetere</i> (repeat) <i>prendere</i> (get) <i>imparare</i> (learn) <i>mangiare</i> (eat) <i>pagare</i> (pay) <i>ordinare</i> (order) <i>comprare</i> (buy) <i>ricordare</i> (remember) <i>guidare</i> (drive) <i>camminare</i> (walk) <i>vedere</i> (see)	<i>italiano/inglese</i> (Italian/English) <i>adesso</i> (now) <i>anche</i> (also/too) <i>insieme</i> (together) <i>ancora</i> (again) <i>l'indirizzo</i> (the address) <i>qualcosa</i> (something) <i>prima</i> (first) <i>dopo</i> (after/later) <i>il dolce</i> (the dessert) <i>i biglietti</i> (the tickets) <i>la risposta</i> (the answer) <i>la macchina</i> (the car) <i>molto</i> (a lot) <i>un film</i> (a movie)
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Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. You (form) can order dessert.
2. We can work together.

3. Can you repeat again?
4. Can she go too?
5. I can speak Italian also.

Answers: 1. Può ordinare il dolce 2. Possiamo lavorare insieme 3. Può ripetere ancora? 4. Può andare anche lei? 5. So parlare anche italiano.

CHAPTER 4 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. How are you? I'm fine thanks.
2. What are you (form) doing?
3. I'm eating.
4. I'm at home.
5. Can you (form) speak Italian, please?

*Answers: 1. Come stai? Sto bene, grazie. 2. Cosa sta facendo? 3. Sto mangiando.
4. Sono a casa. 5. Potete parlare italiano, per favore?*

USING TENSES AND BASIC TRAVEL VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY BUILDING

	Paese (country)	Nazionalità (nationality)	Lingua (language)
France	<i>Francia</i>	<i>francese</i>	<i>francese</i>
Germany	<i>Germania</i>	<i>tedesco(a)</i>	<i>tedesco</i>
Japan	<i>Giappone</i>	<i>giapponese</i>	<i>giapponese</i>
United States	<i>Stati Uniti</i>	<i>americano(a)</i>	<i>inglese</i>
Mexico	<i>Messico</i>	<i>messicano(a)</i>	<i>spagnolo</i>
Spain	<i>Spagna</i>	<i>spagnolo(a)</i>	<i>spagnolo</i>
Portugal	<i>Portogallo</i>	<i>portoghese</i>	<i>portoghese</i>
Colombia	<i>Colombia</i>	<i>colombiano(a)</i>	<i>spagnolo</i>
Italy	<i>Italia</i>	<i>italiano(a)</i>	<i>italiano</i>

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Di chi è?</i>	Whose is it?
<i>Che cos'ha?</i>	What do you (form) have?
<i>Non vale la pena</i>	It's not worth it.
<i>Questo anziché quello</i>	This instead of that.
<i>Ho ragione</i>	I'm right.
<i>Ho torto</i>	I'm wrong.
<i>Forse hai ragione</i>	Maybe you're (fam) right.

SENTENCE BUILDING: USING THE FUTURE

There are two common ways of using the future tense in Italian. One is the implied future which employs the present tense with a future time indicator. The second is the formal future (with or without time indicator) which uses endings attached to the stem of the verb.

Implied future: I'm going to talk tomorrow = *parlo domani*

(literally: I am talking tomorrow)

Formal future: I will talk tomorrow = *parlerò domani*

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: IMPLIED FUTURE

<i>Viaggio in treno</i> (I'm going to travel by train)	<i>domani</i> (tomorrow) <i>oggi</i> (today) <i>stamattina</i> (this morning) <i>stasera</i> (tonight) <i>fra due giorni</i> (in two days) <i>fra mezz'ora</i> (in half an hour)
<i>Lavoriamo</i> (We're going to work)	
<i>Studia</i> (You're going to study)	
<i>Partono</i> (They're going to leave)	
<i>Esco</i> (I'm going to go out)	

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I am going to travel by train tomorrow.
2. They are going to leave tonight.
3. Are you going to study this morning?
4. We are going to work today.
5. I'm going out in half an hour.

Answers: 1. Viaggio in treno domani. 2. Partono stasera. 3. Studia stamattina?
4. Lavoriamo oggi. 5. Esco fra mezz'ora?

Formal Future Tense

The formal future in Italian is formed by taking the stem of a verb and adding certain endings. Note that the stem of a regular verb ending in *-are* like *parlare* will have its stem change to *parler* to which you add the appropriate ending.

Some verbs are irregular in the future tense, like *andare*, *avere*, *vedere*, and *dovere*. The irregularity consists in dropping the second to last vowel as well as the final vowel in the conjugated forms. For example, notice in the chart below that the stem of *andare* is *andr*. Therefore *I will go* in Italian is *io andrò* (not *io anderò*). Additionally, there are also other verbs that are irregular in a different way. Irregular verb stems must be memorized.

Endings in the formal future:

I = *-ò*
 you = *-ai*
 he/she = *-à*
 we = *-emo*
 you (form) = *-ete*
 they = *-anno*

INFINITIVE	STEM	ENDING
<i>parlare</i> (to talk/speak)	<i>parler</i>	<i>ò</i>
<i>andare</i> (to go)	<i>andr</i>	<i>ai</i>
<i>vedere</i> (to see)	<i>vedr</i>	<i>à</i>
<i>lavorare</i> (to work)	<i>lavorer</i>	<i>emo</i>
<i>studiare</i> (to study)	<i>studier</i>	<i>ete</i>
<i>ritornare</i> (to return)	<i>ritorner</i>	<i>anno</i>

Examples:

parlerò (I will talk/speak)
andrai (you will go)

vedrà (he/she will see)
lavoreremo (we will work)
studierete (you [form] will study)
ritorneranno (they will return)

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I will go there tomorrow.
2. We will speak Italian every day.
3. Who will pay the bill this time?
4. He will study Italian in Florence.
5. They will work this summer.

Answers: 1. Andrò lì domani 2. Parleremo italiano ogni giorno 3. Chi pagherà il conto questa volta? 4. Studierà l'italiano a Firenze. 5. Lavoreranno quest'estate.

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:
USING OUR FOUR KEY VERBS IN THE FUTURE TENSE**

<p><i>Vorrà</i> (he/she will want) Gli/Le piacerà (he/she will like) Dovrò (I will have to) Sarà necessario (it will be necessary to) Potrò (I will be able) Avrò bisogno di (I will need)</p>	<p><i>prendere</i> (to get/take) <i>vincere</i> (to win) <i>perdere</i> (to lose) <i>aiutare</i> (to help) <i>visitare</i> (to visit) <i>lavare</i> (to wash) <i>andare</i> (to go) <i>pensare</i> (to think) <i>ricordare</i> (to remember) <i>dimenticare</i> (to forget) <i>comprare</i> (to buy) <i>vendere</i> (to sell) <i>cambiare</i> (to change) <i>cercare</i> (to look for)</p>
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Sentence Building Chart cont.

<i>Vorrà</i> (he/she will want) <i>Gli/Le piacerà</i> (he/she will like) <i>Dovrò</i> (I will have to) <i>Sarà necessario</i> (it will be necessary to) <i>Potrò</i> (I will be able) <i>Avrò bisogno di</i> (I will need)	<i>trovare</i> (to find) <i>lasciare</i> (to leave something, somebody) <i>comporre</i> (to dial/compose) <i>firmare</i> (to sign) <i>aprire</i> (to open) <i>chiudere</i> (to close) <i>entrare</i> (to enter) <i>uscire</i> (to leave) <i>riposare</i> (to rest) <i>mettere</i> (to put/place) <i>raccontare</i> (to tell a story) <i>dire</i> (to say/tell something) <i>passare il tempo</i> (to spend time) <i>spendere soldi</i> (to spend money) <i>mandare</i> (to send) <i>ricevere</i> (to receive) <i>continuare</i> (to continue) <i>iniziare/cominciare</i> (to begin) <i>fermare</i> (to stop)
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Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. When he arrives he will want to eat.
2. I will need to rest.
3. I will have to think.
4. I will like to visit Florence.
5. It'll be necessary to remember.

Answers: 1. Quando arriva vorrà mangiare. 2. Avrò bisogno di riposare. 3. Dovrò pensare. 4. Mi piacerà visitare Firenze 5. Sarà necessario ricordare.

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: QUESTIONS
USING THE FORMAL FUTURE**

<i>Quando</i> (When)	<i>saprà qualcosa</i> (will you know something?)
<i>Dove</i> (Where)	<i>avrà</i> (will you have . . . ?)
<i>Come</i> (How)	<i>lavorerà</i> (will you work?)
<i>Che cosa</i> (What)	<i>andrà</i> (will you go?) <i>tornerà</i> (will you go back?) <i>mangerà</i> (will you eat?) <i>uscirà</i> (will you go out?) <i>comincerà</i> (will you start?) <i>finirà</i> (will you finish?) <i>viaggerà</i> (will you travel?) <i>comprerà</i> (will you buy?) <i>pagherà</i> (will you pay?) <i>firmerà</i> (will you sign?) <i>proverà</i> (will you try?)

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. When will you know something?
2. When will you finish?
3. What will you try?
4. When will you pay?
5. How will you start?

Answers: 1. *Quando saprà qualcosa?* 2. *Quando finirà?* 3. *Che cosa proverà?*
4. *Quando pagherà?* 5. *Come comincerà?*

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: STARE PER (ABOUT TO)

<i>Sto</i> (I am)	<i>per</i> (about to)	<i>mangiare qualcosa</i> (eat something) <i>andare via</i> (leave/to go away) <i>pagare il conto</i> (pay the bill) <i>fare un viaggio</i> (take a trip) <i>imparare l'italiano</i> (learn Italian) <i>ordinare qualcosa da mangiare</i> (order something to eat) <i>mandare un email</i> (send an email) <i>lavorare al computer</i> (work on the computer) <i>venire a casa mia</i> (come to my house)
<i>Stai</i> (you are)		
<i>Sta</i> (he/she/you [form] is/are)		
<i>Stiamo</i> (we are)		
<i>State</i> (you [pl] are)		
<i>Stanno</i> (they are)		

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I am about to eat something.
2. We are about to pay the bill.
3. She is about to leave.
4. They are about to take a trip.
5. You (pl) are about come to my house.

Answers: 1. *Sto per mangiare qualcosa.* 2. *Stiamo per pagare il conto.* 3. *Sta per andare via.* 4. *Stanno per fare un viaggio.* 5. *State per venire a casa mia.*

SENTENCE BUILDING: USING THE NEAR PAST TENSE

Near Past Tense

Italian has a number of tenses which express different forms of past action. The passato prossimo is the most common past form used to talk about finished actions that happened once or a determined number of times in the past (recent or distant). For example: *Ho parlato con Mario prima* (I talked to Mario before), *Sono andato al cinema sabato scorso* (I went to the movies last Saturday).

To conjugate verbs in the passato prossimo form, you need two parts, much like *I have talked* or *I have gone* in English: Part 1 (the auxiliary) is either *essere* or *avere*. Part 2 (the past participle) is the basic stem of the verb + specific endings (-*ato/-uto/-ito*) that are added to the stem. Below are examples of how to conjugate regular verbs ending in *-are*, *-ere*, and *-ire*. Irregular verbs must be memorized.

FORMING THE PAST PARTICIPLE:

<i>parlare</i> (to talk/speak)	<i>-are</i> → - <i>ato</i>	<i>parlato</i>
<i>ripetere</i> (to repeat)	<i>-ere</i> → - <i>uto</i>	<i>ripetuto</i>
<i>dormire</i> (to sleep)	<i>-ire</i> → - <i>ito</i>	<i>dormito</i>

parlare (to talk/speak)

<i>ho parlato</i>	I talked
<i>hai parlato</i>	you talked
<i>ha parlato</i>	he/she/you (form) talked
<i>abbiamo parlato</i>	we talked
<i>avete parlato</i>	you (pl) talked
<i>hanno parlato</i>	they talked

ripetere (to repeat)

<i>ho ripetuto</i>	I repeated
<i>hai ripetuto</i>	you repeated
<i>ha ripetuto</i>	he/she/you (form) repeated
<i>abbiamo ripetuto</i>	we repeated

<i>avete ripetuto</i>	you (pl) repeated
<i>hanno ripetuto</i>	they (repeated)

dormire (to sleep)

<i>ho dormito</i>	I slept
<i>hai dormito</i>	you slept
<i>ha dormito</i>	he/she/you (form) slept
<i>abbiamo dormito</i>	we slept
<i>avete dormito</i>	you (pl) slept
<i>hanno dormito</i>	they slept

The above charts use the auxiliary *avere*, but there are also verbs that use the auxiliary *essere*. These include verbs that involve movement, change or transformation or permanence in a place. Here are some examples of verbs that use *essere* for the passato prossimo:

<i>andare</i> (to go)
<i>uscire</i> (to leave)
<i>tornare</i> (to come back)
<i>diventare</i> (to become)
<i>stare</i> (to stay)
<i>rimanere</i> (to remain)

When the auxiliary *essere* is used the final vowel of the past participle must change to agree with the subject. It will end in *o* if the subject is masculine singular, *a* if the subject is feminine singular, *i* if the subject is masculine plural, *e* if the subject is feminine plural.

andare (to go)

<i>sono andato/a</i>	I went
<i>sei andato/a</i>	you went
<i>è andato/a</i>	he/she/you (form) went
<i>siamo andati/e</i>	we went
<i>siete andati/e</i>	you (pl) went
<i>sono andati/e</i>	they went

TRANSFORMATION

Now that we have worked with past, present and future tense sentence building, let's try a transformation. This is an exercise that lets you practice quickly adjusting your statements according to the appropriate tense using *oggi*, *ieri*, and *domani*.

***Oggi io* (Today I)**

Oggi ho bisogno di un giornale. Today I need a newspaper.

Ne compro uno. I buy one.

Prenoto una camera all'hotel. I reserve a room in the hotel.

Dormo due ore. I sleep two hours.

***Ieri io* (Yesterday I)**

Yesterday I needed a newspaper.

I bought one.

I reserved a room in the hotel.

I slept two hours.

***Domani io* (Tomorrow I)**

Tomorrow I will need a newspaper.

I will buy one.

I will reserve a room in the hotel.

I will sleep two hours.

Answers: Ieri io: ho avuto bisogno di un giornale/ne ho comprato uno/ho prenotato una camera all'hotel/ho dormito due ore. *Domani io:* avrò bisogno di un giornale/ne comprerò uno/prenoterò una camera all'hotel/dormirò due ore

USEFUL TRAVEL VOCABULARY & PHRASES

<i>Vorrei ordinare adesso per favore.</i>	I would like to order now please.
<i>Non so dove. Può ripetere, per favore?</i>	I don't know where it is. Can you repeat please?
<i>Qual è il numero della stanza?</i>	What is the room number?
<i>Signore(a), la mia chiave per favore.</i>	Sir (Miss), my key please.
<i>Dove lascio il mio bagaglio?</i>	Where do I leave my luggage?
<i>Dove passano i taxi/gli autobus?</i>	Where do the taxis/buses pass by?
<i>Quanto prende da qui a . . . ?</i>	What will you charge from here to . . . ?
<i>Vorrei pagare adesso.</i>	I would like to pay now.
<i>Dove ritiro il mio bagaglio?</i>	Where do I pick up my luggage?
<i>Accettate carte di credito?</i>	Do you accept credit cards?
<i>Vorrei una camera singola.</i>	I would like a single room.
<i>Vorrei una camera doppia/tripla.</i>	I would like a double/triple room.
<i>Posso avere il conto per favore?</i>	May I have the bill please?
<i>Sembra ci sia un errore nel conto.</i>	There seems to be a mistake in the bill.
<i>Cosa devo fare per chiamare all'estero?</i>	What do I have to do to call abroad?

SENTENCE BUILDING: TYPICAL TRAVEL QUESTIONS

<i>A che ora parte</i> (What time does . . . leave?)	<i>il treno?</i> (the train?)
<i>A che ora arriva</i> (What time does . . . arrive?)	<i>l'aereo?</i> (the plane?) <i>l'autobus?</i> (the bus?) <i>la barca?</i> (the boat?) <i>il volo?</i> (the flight)

<i>Quanto dista</i> (How far away is)	<i>l'aeroporto?</i> (the airport?)
<i>Dov'è</i> (Where is)	<i>il centro?</i> (downtown?)
	<i>l'ospedale?</i> (the hospital?)
	<i>il negozio?</i> (the store?)
	<i>il ristorante?</i> (the restaurant?)
	<i>l'ambasciata?</i> (the embassy?)
	<i>la stazione?</i> (the station?)
	<i>l'hotel?</i> (the hotel?)
	<i>la spiaggia?</i> (the beach?)
	<i>il parco?</i> (the park?)
	<i>la banca?</i> (the bank?)
	<i>l'ufficio postale?</i> (the post office?)
	<i>la casa?</i> (the house?)
	<i>il negozio?</i> (the store?)
	<i>il supermercato?</i> (the supermarket?)
	<i>il museo?</i> (the museum?)

<i>È</i> (It is)	<i>all'angolo</i> (on the corner)
	<i>sulla strada</i> (on the street)
	<i>al semaforo</i> (at the traffic light)
	<i>a due isolati</i> (two blocks away)
	<i>a cinque chilometri</i> (five kilometers away)
	<i>a sette miglia</i> (seven miles away)
	<i>di fianco</i> (next door)
	<i>di fronte</i> (in front/across the street)
	<i>lontano</i> (far)
	<i>vicino</i> (near)
	<i>a destra</i> (to the right)
	<i>a sinistra</i> (to the left)
	<i>dritto</i> (straight ahead)

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. Where is the store please?
2. It's straight and to the right.
3. It isn't far. It's near.
4. It's five blocks away from here.
5. It's next door.

Answers: 1. Dov'è il negozio, per favore? 2. È dritto e a destra. 3. Non è lontano. È vicino. 4. È a cinque isolati da qui. 5. È di fianco.

USEFUL PHRASES: ASKING FOR HELP

Può dirmi (Can you tell me)

<i>dov'è il negozio?</i>	Where the store is located?
<i>come andare in centro?</i>	How to go downtown?
<i>quanto costa questo?</i>	How much this costs?
<i>quanto dista da qui a là?</i>	How far from here to there?
<i>dove va?</i>	Where you are going? (form)
<i>dove sono i taxi?</i>	Where the taxis are located?
<i>quanto costa l'entrata?</i>	How much is the admission?
<i>dov'è la stazione degli autobus/ treni?</i>	Where the bus/train station is?
<i>dov'è l'aeroporto?</i>	Where the airport is located?
<i>dov'è l'ospedale?</i>	Where the hospital is located?
<i>se è lontano o vicino?</i>	If it's far or near?
<i>se si mangia bene o no?</i>	If the food is good or not?
<i>se il cibo è costoso o economico?</i>	If the food is expensive or cheap
<i>quanto costano i biglietti?</i>	How much the tickets cost?
<i>quando si deve lasciare la stanza?</i>	When one must be out of the room?
<i>dove trovare un poliziotto?</i>	Where a policeman is?

<i>come chiamare gli Stati Uniti?</i>	How to call to the United States?
<i>dove devo scendere?</i>	Where I should get off?
<i>quanto dista?</i>	How far away it is?

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. Can you tell me . . . ?
2. How far away is it?
3. Where are the taxis?
4. How far from here to there?
5. Where is the airport?

Answers: 1. Può dirmi . . . ? 2. Quanto dista? 3. Dove sono i taxi? 4. Quanto dista da qui a là? 5. Dov'è l'aeroporto?

Starred Expression

SIA COSÌ GENTILE DA . . . (BE KIND ENOUGH TO . . .)

Sia così gentile da vendermi un francobollo.

Be kind enough to sell me a stamp.

Sia così gentile da chiamare il cameriere.

Be kind enough to call the waiter.

Sia così gentile da non fare rumore.

Be kind enough not to make noise.

SPEAKER BEWARE: Both *sapere* and *conoscere* mean to know. However, *sapere* is used for subjects, factual knowledge in general, and knowing how to do things. *Conoscere* refers to being acquainted or familiar with a person, place, or thing.

sapere (to know subjects, facts, and how to do things)

<i>io so</i>	I know
<i>tu sai</i>	you know

<i>lui/lei/Lei sa</i>	he/she/you (form) knows/know
<i>noi sappiamo</i>	we know
<i>voi sapete</i>	you (pl) know
<i>loro sanno</i>	they know

conoscere (to know people, places, and things)

<i>io conosco</i>	I know
<i>tu conosci</i>	you know
<i>lui/lei/Lei conosce</i>	he/she/you (form) knows/know
<i>noi conosciamo</i>	we know
<i>voi conoscete</i>	you (pl) know
<i>loro conoscono</i>	they know

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I know the answer and I know him.
2. Do you know where it is?
3. I know Italian, French and English.
4. We don't know the city very well.
5. Does he know my sister?

Answers: 1. So la risposta e lo conosco. 2. Sa dov'è? 3. So l'italiano, il francese e l'inglese. 4. Non conosciamo la città molto bene. 5. Conosce mia sorella?

TRANSFORMATION**Oggi io** (Today I)

Voglio andare all'ufficio postale. I want to go to the post office.

Chiedo dov'è. I ask where it is.

Mando una lettera. I mail a letter.

Ieri io (Yesterday I)

_____ I wanted to go to the post office.

_____ I asked where it is.

_____ I mailed a letter.

Domani io (Tomorrow I)

- I will go to the post office.
I will ask where it is.
I will mail a letter.

Answers: Ieri io: sono voluto andare all'ufficio postale/ho chiesto dov'era/ho mandato una lettera. Domani io: andrò all'ufficio postale/chiederò dov'è/manderò una lettera

CHAPTER 5 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. Is this restaurant good?
2. Be kind enough to tell me where it is.
3. I am about to take a trip.
4. We (m) arrived yesterday.
5. We have already eaten.

Answers: 1. È buono questo ristorante? 2. Sia così gentile da dirmi dov'è. 3. Sto per fare un viaggio. 4. Siamo arrivati ieri. 5. Abbiamo già mangiato.

DESCRIBING WHAT YOU LIKE AND SHOWING POSSESSION

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>il padre</i> (father)	<i>lo zio/la zia</i> (uncle/aunt)
<i>la madre</i> (mother)	<i>i genitori</i> (parents)
<i>il figlio</i> (son)	<i>i nonni</i> (grandparents)
<i>la figlia</i> (daughter)	<i>le nipoti & i nipoti</i> (nieces & nephews)
<i>il fratello</i> (brother)	<i>i figli</i> (sons & daughters)
<i>la sorella</i> (sister)	<i>i cugini</i> (cousins)

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Cos'ha fatto?</i>	What've you (form) done?
<i>Il mio cognome è</i>	My last name is
<i>Il mio indirizzo è</i>	My address is
<i>Sia così gentile da mi prepari il conto</i>	Be kind enough to prepare my bill

PIACERE (TO LIKE/TO BE PLEASING TO)

Piacere really means *to be pleasing to*. When you say you *like* something in Italian you are really saying that something or someone is pleasing to you. For example, *mi piace la casa* literally means *the house pleases me*. House is the subject and me is the indirect object.

Example: *Gli piace la pizza* = They like pizza. Note that *piace* here agrees with *pizza* (singular) and not *they*

<i>La pasta</i> (pasta)	<i>mi</i> (to me) <i>ti</i> (to you [fam]) <i>gli</i> (to him) <i>le</i> (to her/you [form]) <i>ci</i> (to us) <i>vi</i> (to you [pl]) <i>gli</i> (to them)	<i>piace</i> (is pleasing) <i>piacciono</i> (are pleasing)
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Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I like the house.
2. I like the houses.
3. You (fam) like the book.
4. We like the restaurant.
5. We like the hotel rooms.

Answers: 1. Mi piace la casa. 2. Mi piacciono le case. 3. Ti piace il libro. 4. Ci piace il ristorante 5. Ci piacciono le camere dell'albergo.

TRANSFORMATION

Oggi ho (Today I)

Sono in classe. I am in the class.

Parlo con un amico. I talk with a friend.

- Ho una domanda.* I have a question.
Capisco la lezione. I understand the lesson.

Ieri io (yesterday I)

- _____ I was in the class.
_____ I talked with a friend.
_____ I had a question.
_____ I understood the lesson.

Domani io (tomorrow I)

- _____ I will be in the class.
_____ I will talk with a friend.
_____ I will have a question.
_____ I will understand the lesson.

Answers: Ieri io: sono stato(a) in classe/ho parlato con un amico/ho avuto una domanda/ho capito la lezione Domani io: sarò in classe/parlerò con un amico/avrò una domanda/capirò la lezione

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Like adjectives, possessive pronouns must agree in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with what is owned. The exception to this is the possessive pronoun for *their*, which is always *loro* in Italian, no matter what the gender or number of the noun.

DESCRIBING WHAT YOU LIKE AND SHOWING POSSESSION 55

<i>È</i> (It's)	<i>mio (masc/sing)</i> <i>miei (masc/pl)</i> <i>mia (fem/sing)</i> <i>mie (fem/pl)</i>	(mine)
<i>Sono</i> (They're)	<i>tuo (masc/sing)</i> <i>tua (masc/pl)</i> <i>tuoi (fem/sing)</i> <i>tue (fem/pl)</i>	(yours)
	<i>suo (masc/sing)</i> <i>sua (masc/pl)</i> <i>sudi (fem/sinl)</i> <i>sue (fem/pl)</i>	(his/hers)
	<i>nostro (masc/sing)</i> <i>nostri (masc/pl)</i> <i>nostra (fem/sing)</i> <i>nostre (fem/pl)</i>	(ours)
	<i>vostro (masc/sing)</i> <i>vostri (masc/pl)</i> <i>vostra (fem/sing)</i> <i>vostre (fem/pl)</i>	(yours)
	<i>loro</i>	(theirs)

Now you try: Restate the answers to the following in Italian using possessive pronouns.

1. *Di chi è l'automobile? È di Michele.*
2. *Di chi sono le scarpe? Sono di Maria.*
3. *Di chi è la casa? È di Pietro.*
4. *Di chi sono i soldi?*
5. *Di chi sono le riviste? Sono di Giovanni.*

Answers: 1. È sua (It's his). 2. Sono sue (They're hers). 3. È sua (It's his). 4. Sono miei (It's mine). 5. Sono sue (They're his).

CHAPTER 6 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. My last name is Jones.
2. Whose shoes are they? They are mine.
3. Whose house is it? It's our house.
4. Yesterday, I understood the lesson.
5. Tomorrow I will be in class and I will talk with a friend (f).

Answers: 1. Il mio cognome è Jones. 2. Di chi sono le scarpe? Sono mie. 3. Di chi è la casa? E' mia. 4. Ieri, ho capito la lezione. 5. Domani sarò in classe e parlerò con una amica.

OTHER WAYS TO TALK ABOUT THINGS IN THE PAST AND FUTURE

VOCABULARY BUILDING: COMMON OPPOSITES

<i>pulito(a)</i> (clean)	<i>sporco(a)</i> (dirty)
<i>uomo</i> (man)	<i>donna</i> (woman)
<i>domanda</i> (question)	<i>risposta</i> (answer)
<i>sopra</i> (up)	<i>sotto</i> (down)
<i>bugia</i> (lie)	<i>verità</i> (true)
<i>buono(a)</i> (good)	<i>cattivo(a)</i> (bad)
<i>grande</i> (big)	<i>piccolo(a)</i> (small)
<i>spesso(a)</i> (thick)	<i>sottile</i> (thin)
<i>brutto(a)</i> (ugly)	<i>carino(a)</i> (pretty)
<i>grasso(a)</i> (fat)	<i>magro(a)</i> (skinny)
<i>un poco/un po'</i> (a little)	<i>molto</i> (a lot)
<i>lontano</i> (far)	<i>vicino</i> (nearby)
<i>dentro</i> (inside)	<i>fuori</i> (outside)
<i>domani</i> (tomorrow)	<i>oggi</i> (today)
<i>niente</i> (nothing)	<i>qualcosa</i> (something)
<i>difficile</i> (difficult)	<i>facile</i> (easy)
<i>caro(a)</i> (expensive)	<i>economico(a)</i> (cheap)
<i>leggero(a)</i> (light)	<i>pesante</i> (heavy)
<i>nemico(a)</i> (enemy)	<i>amico(a)</i> (friend)
<i>simpatico(a)</i> (kind)	<i>antipatico(a)</i> (mean)

CONTRACTIONS IN THE FORMAL FUTURE

As we stated in Chapter 5, the formal future is formed by taking the infinitive of a verb, dropping the final *e* (-*ere* and -*ire* verbs) or changing the second to last vowel from an *a* to an *e* and dropping the final *e* (-*are* verbs) and adding the following endings to it:

<i>ò</i>	I
<i>ai</i>	you
<i>à</i>	he/she/it
<i>emo</i>	we
<i>ete</i>	you (pl)
<i>anno</i>	they

Examples:

parlare → *parlerò* = I will talk/speak

scrivere → *scriverò* = I will write

dormire → *dormirò* = I will sleep

Note: some verbs, like *vedere* and *andare*, actually drop the vowel of the infinitive (which creates a contraction):

vedere → *vedrò* = I will see

andare → *andrò* = I will go

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. Franco will not go to the store
2. They will not go to the movies
3. I'll study at home.
4. We will listen to that music.
5. Will you go by car?

Answers: 1. *Franco non andrà al negozio.* 2. *Non andranno al cinema.* 3. *Studierò a casa.* 4. *Ascolteremo quella musica.* 5. *Andrà in macchin?*

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The present progressive tense is used to describe an ongoing action that is occurring as it is being described, for example *sto studiando* is *I am studying*. The gerund (the *-ing* form of the verb) is formed by dropping the *-are*, *-ere*, *-ire* ending from the infinitive and then adding *-ando* (used for *-are* verbs) or *-endo* (used for *-ere* and *-ire* verbs).

-are verbs

<i>ascoltare - <u>are</u> = ascolt</i>	<i>+ ando</i>	<i>ascoltando</i> (listening)
<i>studiare - <u>are</u> = studi</i>		<i>studiando</i> (studying)
<i>guardare - <u>are</u> = guard</i>		<i>guardando</i> (looking)

-ere/-ire verbs

<i>leggere - <u>ere</u> = legg</i>	<i>+ endo</i>	<i>leggendo</i> (reading)
<i>capire - <u>ire</u> = cap</i>		<i>capendo</i> (understanding)
<i>dormire - <u>ire</u> = dorm</i>		<i>dormendo</i> (sleeping)

Then, the gerund is used with the present tense form of *stare*:

<i>Sto</i> (I am) <i>Stai</i> (you are) <i>Sta</i> (he/she/you [form] is/are) <i>Stiamo</i> (we are) <i>State</i> (you [pl] are) <i>Stanno</i> (they are)	<i>parlando</i> (speaking) <i>scrivendo</i> (eating) <i>dormendo</i> (sleeping)
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Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I'm writing an email.
2. The men are looking at the woman.
3. The director is leaving the room.
4. We are learning French.
5. We're listening to the CD.

Answers: 1. Sto scrivendo un email. 2. Gli uomini stanno guardando la donna. 3. Il direttore sta lasciando la stanza. 4. Stiamo imparando il francese. 5. Stanno ascoltando il CD.

REGULAR IMPERFECT TENSE

The imperfect tense is used to describe habitual or continuous past action. When it is used to describe habitual past actions it is similar to *would always, often, sometimes, etc* (time indicators expressing recurrence) in English. When it is used to indicate an action that has taken place in the past (at a more or less specific time) it is similar to was doing in English. Below are examples of how to conjugate regular verbs ending in -are, -ere and -ire in the imperfect tense.

parlare (to speak)

<i>parl +</i>	<i>avo</i>	<i>parlavo</i>	I was talking
	<i>avi</i>	<i>parlavi</i>	you were talking
	<i>ava</i>	<i>parlava</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were talking
	<i>avamo</i>	<i>parlavamo</i>	we were talking
	<i>avate</i>	<i>parlavate</i>	you (pl) were talking
	<i>avano</i>	<i>parlavano</i>	they were talking

vedere (to see)

<i>ved +</i>	<i>evo</i>	<i>vedevo</i>	I was seeing
	<i>evi</i>	<i>vedevi</i>	you were seeing
	<i>eva</i>	<i>vedeva</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were seeing
	<i>evamo</i>	<i>vedevamo</i>	we were seeing
	<i>evate</i>	<i>vedevate</i>	you (pl) were seeing
	<i>evano</i>	<i>vedevano</i>	they were seeing

uscire (to leave)

<i>usc +</i>	<i>ivo</i>	<i>uscivo</i>	I was leaving
	<i>ivi</i>	<i>uscivi</i>	you were leaving

<i>iva</i>	<i>usciva</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were leaving
<i>ivamo</i>	<i>uscivamo</i>	we were leaving
<i>ivate</i>	<i>uscivate</i>	you (pl) were leaving
<i>ivano</i>	<i>uscivano</i>	they were leaving

More verbs in the imperfect tense:**GUIDARE** (to drive)

<i>guidavo</i>	I was driving
<i>guidavi</i>	you were driving
<i>guidava</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were driving
<i>guidavamo</i>	we were driving
<i>guidavate</i>	you (pl) were driving
<i>guidavano</i>	they were driving

MANGIARE (to eat)

<i>mangiavo</i>	I was eating
<i>mangiavi</i>	you were eating
<i>mangiava</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were eating
<i>mangiavamo</i>	we were eating
<i>mangiavate</i>	you (pl) were eating
<i>mangiavano</i>	they were eating

APRIRE (to open)

<i>aprivo</i>	I was opening
<i>aprivi</i>	you were opening
<i>apriva</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were opening
<i>aprivamo</i>	we were opening
<i>aprivate</i>	you (pl) were opening
<i>aprivano</i>	they were opening

BERE (to drink)

<i>bevevo</i>	I was drinking
<i>bevevi</i>	you were drinking

<i>beveva</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were drinking
<i>bevevamo</i>	we were drinking
<i>bevevate</i>	you (pl) were drinking
<i>bevevano</i>	they were drinking

SALIRE (to get on/up)

<i>salivo</i>	I was getting on
<i>salivi</i>	you were getting on
<i>saliva</i>	he/she/you (form) was/were getting on
<i>salivamo</i>	we were getting on
<i>salivate</i>	you (pl) were getting on
<i>salivano</i>	they were getting on

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. She was getting on the bus.
2. He used to drink coffee.
3. We were eating spaghetti.
4. I was driving my car.
5. They were opening the door.

Answers: 1. Saliva sull'autobus. 2. Beveva il caffè. 3. Mangiavamo gli spaghetti. 4. Guidavo la mia macchina. 5. Aprivano la porta.

SENTENCE BUILDING: IMPERATIVES

The imperative mode is the command form of a verb. The formal imperative is formed with regular verbs by taking the third person singular (the *lui/lei* form) of the verb in the present tense and changing the *a* ending to an *i* (with *-are* verbs) or an *e* ending to an *a* (with the *-ere* and *-ire* verbs). To make any of these forms plural you add *no* to the imperative singular forms. Irregular verbs like *andare* do not follow this rule and must be memorized.

Note: as in English, it is always a good idea to add *please* to any command, so make it a habit to say *per favore* when you use the imperative tense.

SINGULAR

<i>Signore</i> (Sir)	<i>parli</i> (talk/speak)	<i>per favore!</i>
<i>Signora</i> (Madam)	<i>mangi</i> (eat)	
<i>Signorina</i> (Miss)	<i>entri</i> (go in)	
<i>Lei</i> (you)	<i>esca</i> (leave)	
	<i>venga</i> (come)	
	<i>guardi</i> (look)	
	<i>aspetti</i> (wait)	
	<i>ascolti</i> (listen)	
	<i>faccia</i> (do/make)	
	<i>vada</i> (go)	
	<i>accenda la luce</i> (turn on the light)	

PLURAL

<i>Signori</i> (Gentlemen)	<i>parlino</i> (talk/speak)	<i>per favore!</i>
<i>Signore</i> (Ladies)	<i>mangino</i> (eat)	
<i>Signorine</i> (Misses)	<i>entrino</i> (go in)	
<i>Voi</i> (You all)	<i>escano</i> (leave)	
	<i>vengano</i> (come)	
	<i>guardino</i> (look)	
	<i>aspettino</i> (wait)	
	<i>ascoltino</i> (listen)	
	<i>facciano</i> (do/make)	
	<i>vadano</i> (go)	
	<i>accendano la luce</i> (turn on the light)	

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. Come to my house on Monday.
2. Turn on the light please.
3. Eat this, it's good.
4. Go straight, then turn right.
5. Go in ladies!

Answers: 1. Venga a casa mia lunedì! 2. Accenda la luce per favore. 3. Mangi questo, è buono. 4. Vada dritto, poi giri a destra. 5. Entrino, signore!

Starred Expression

DIMINUTIVES

Diminutives in Italian are mainly used to express a smaller size, but sometimes are also be used to express endearment or affection.

piccolo (small [m])

piccolino (very small)

piccola (small [f])

piccolina (very small)

povero (poor guy [literal])

poverino (with affection)

PRACTICE YOUR TENSES

Let's review verb tenses. Answer in following questions in the familiar using the correct tense:

1. *Dove sei andato/a?* (Where did you go?)
_____ (I went home.)
2. *Che cosa hai fatto?* (What did you do?)
_____ (I didn't do anything.)
3. *Dove hai lavorato?* (Where did you work?)
_____ (I worked here.)

4. *Dove sei stato/a?* (Where were you?)
 _____ (I was over there.)
5. *Quando l'hai fatto?* (When did you do it?)
 _____ (I did it yesterday.)
6. *Come sei stato/a?* (How have you been?)
 _____ (I have been fine, thanks.)
7. *Hai dormito bene?* (Did you sleep well?)
 _____ (I slept well, thanks.)
8. *Che cosa hai detto?* (What did you say?)
 _____ (I didn't say anything.)
9. *Che cosa hai mangiato?* (What did you eat?)
 _____ (I didn't eat anything.)

Answers: 1. *Sono andato(a) a casa.* 2. *Non ho fatto niente.* 3. *Ho lavorato qui.*
 4. *Sono stato(a) lì.* 5. *L'ho fatto ieri.* 6. *Sono stato(a) bene, grazie.* 7. *Ho dormito bene, grazie.* 8. *Non ho detto niente.* 9. *Non ho mangiato niente.*

TRANSFORMATION

Oggi io (Today I)

- Vengo da casa* I come from my house.
Pago l'entrata I pay the admission.
Guardo lo spettacolo I see the show.

Ieri io (Yesterday I)

- _____ I came from my house.
 _____ I paid the admission.
 _____ I saw the show.

Domani io (Tomorrow I)

- _____ I will come from my house.
 _____ I will pay the admission.
 _____ I will see the show.

*Answers: Ieri io: sono venuto da casa/ho pagato l'entrata/ho visto lo spettacolo
Domani io: verrò da casa/pagherò l'entrata/vedrò lo spettacolo*

CHAPTER 7 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. You (form) were driving and I was talking.
2. The weather was nice, right?
3. I will go to the store tomorrow morning.
4. What are you (fam) doing? I'm listening to a CD.
5. What are you (pl) doing? We are reading a good book.

Answers: 1. Lei guidava ed io parlavo. 2. Faceva bel tempo, vero? 3. Andrò al negozio domani mattina. 4. Cosa stai facendo? Sto ascoltando un CD. 5. Che cosa fate? Stiamo leggendo un buon libro.

DIRECT OBJECTS, INDIRECT OBJECTS, AND DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>la chitarra</i> (the guitar)	<i>in fretta</i> (in a hurry)	<i>la campagna</i>
<i>la canzone</i> (the song)	<i>il pavimento</i> (the floor)	(the countryside)
<i>la parola</i> (the word)	<i>un bagno</i> (a bathroom)	<i>il negozio</i> (the store)
<i>la verità</i> (the truth)	<i>pieno(a)</i> (full)	
<i>la storia</i> (the story)	<ivuoto(a)< i=""> (empty)</ivuoto(a)<>	

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Dammeli!</i>	Give them (m) to me.
<i>Dammele!</i>	Give them (f) to me.
<i>Dammelo!</i>	Give it (m) to me.
<i>Dammela!</i>	Give it (f) to me.
<i>Dimmi!</i>	Tell me.
<i>Dimmelo!</i>	Tell that to me.

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

Direct object pronouns replace direct object nouns in a sentence. Since nouns are either masculine or feminine in Italian, *it* and *them* can be expressed in either masculine or feminine forms. When the item you are talking about is masculine, you use the direct object pronoun *lo*. If the object is feminine, you use *la*. Similarly, if there is more than one of the items and they are masculine you use *li*. If they are feminine you use *le*. If the group includes both masculine and feminine items, you use the masculine form, *li*.

lo = him/it (m)

la = her/it (f)

li = them (m)

le = them (f)

Maria dà un regalo a Paolo.

Maria gives a present to Paolo.

Maria lo dà a Paolo.

Maria gives it to Paolo.

Barbara lava i piatti.

Barbara is washing the dishes.

Barbara li lava.

Barbara is washing them.

Now you try: Say the following sentences in Italian using direct object pronouns to replace the direct object noun.

1. Franco sings the song. (*la canzone*)
2. Alberto repeats the word. (*la parola*)
3. The man buys the newspaper. (*il giornale*)
4. I close the door. (*la porta*)
5. Luciano plays the guitar. (*la chitarra*)

Answers: 1. *Franco la canta.* 2. *Alberto la ripete.* 3. *L'uomo lo compra.* 4. *Io la chiudo.* 5. *Luciano la suona.*

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

Like direct objects, indirect object pronouns also replace nouns in a sentence. When indirect objects are used in place of a noun, they answer the question *to whom* and often *for whom*.

mi = to or for me
ti = to or for you
gli = to or for him
le = to or for her
Le = to or for you (form)
ci = to or for us
vi = to or for you (pl)
gli = to or for them

Maria dà un regalo a Paolo.

Maria gives a present to Paolo.

Maria gli dà un regalo.

She gives a present to him.

Il cameriere porta il conto ai clienti.

The waiter brings the bill to the clients.

Il cameriere gli porta il conto.

He brings the bill to them.

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. John is buying me a car.
2. I give you (fam) the present.
3. They are talking to us.
4. We are talking to them.
5. I'm telling her the truth.

*Answers: 1. John mi compra un'automobile. 2. Ti do il regalo. 3. (Loro) ci parlano.
4. (Noi) gli parliamo. 5. Le sto dicendo la verità.*

DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

Sometimes both direct and indirect object pronouns are used in the same sentence. These are called double object pronouns. The indirect object pronoun always comes *before* the direct object pronoun when they are used in the same sentence.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Do il regalo a Roberto.</i> | I give the present to Robert. |
| <i>Lo do a Roberto.</i> | I give <u>it</u> to Robert. |
| <i>Gli do il regalo.</i> | I give <u>him</u> the present. |
| <i>Glielo (gli + e + lo)* do</i> | I give <u>it to him</u> . |

* When the indirect object pronoun *gli* is used with a direct object pronoun, the two are joined together and an *e* is inserted. Also, when all other indirect object pronouns are used with direct objects, the *i* is replaced with an *e*. See the chart below:

	<i>mi</i> (to me)	<i>ti</i> (to you)	<i>gli/le</i> (to him/ her)	<i>ci</i> (to us)	<i>vi</i> (to you [pl])	<i>gli</i> (to them)
<i>lo</i> (it [m])	<i>me lo</i>	<i>te lo</i>	<i>glielo</i>	<i>ce lo</i>	<i>ve lo</i>	<i>glielo</i>
<i>la</i> (it [f])	<i>me la</i>	<i>te la</i>	<i>gliela</i>	<i>ce la</i>	<i>ve la</i>	<i>gliela</i>
<i>li</i> (them [m])	<i>me li</i>	<i>te li</i>	<i>glieli</i>	<i>ce li</i>	<i>ve li</i>	<i>glieli</i>
<i>le</i> (them [f])	<i>me le</i>	<i>te le</i>	<i>glele</i>	<i>ce le</i>	<i>ve le</i>	<i>glele</i>

Now you try: Say the following sentences in Italian using double object pronouns.

1. John is buying it for me. (*la macchina/the car*)
2. I give it to you (fam). (*il regalo/the present*)
3. They say it to us. (*la verità/the truth*)
4. He taught it to them. (*la lezione/the lesson*)
5. I'm telling it to her. (*la storia/the story*)

Answers: 1. John me la compra. 2. Te lo do. 3. La dicono a noi/Ce la dicono. 4. L'ha insegnata a loro/Gliel'ha insegnata. 5. La sto dicendo a lei/Gliela sto dicendo.

SENTENCE BUILDING: DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

<i>Voglio</i> (I want)	<i>fare</i> (to do)	<i>te lo</i> (it [m] for/to you [fam])	<i>oggi</i> (today)
<i>Vorrò</i> (I'm going to want)	<i>comprare</i> (to buy)	<i>te la</i> (it [f] for/to you [fam])	<i>ora</i> (now)
<i>Volevo</i> (I wanted)	<i>vendere</i> (to sell)	<i>te li</i> (them [m] for/to you [fam])	<i>domani</i> (tomorrow)
<i>Pensavo di</i> (I was going to)	<i>dare</i> (to give)	<i>te le</i> (them [f] for/to you [fam])	<i>stasera</i> (tonight)
<i>Ho bisogno di</i> (I need)	<i>pagare</i> (to pay)	<i>glielo</i> (it [m] for/to you [form])	<i>un giorno</i> (someday)
<i>Avrò bisogno di</i> (I'm going to need)	<i>dire</i> (to say)	<i>gliela</i> (it [f] for/to you [form])	
<i>Avevo bisogno di</i> (I needed)	<i>prestare</i> (to lend)	<i>glieli</i> (them [m] for/to you [form])	
<i>Devo</i> (I have to)	<i>chiedere</i> (to ask for)	<i>gleie</i> (them [f] for/to you [form])	
<i>Dovrò</i> (I'm going to have to)	<i>insegnare</i> (to show/teach)		
<i>Dovevo</i> (I had to)			

Now you try: Say the following in Italian.

1. I wanted to do it (general) for him last month.
2. I needed to sell it to them (*la casa*/the house)
3. I had to lend it (*i soldi*/the money) to you (form) yesterday.
4. I was thinking to buy it for her (*il regalo*/the present) tomorrow.
5. I wanted to offer it (*la cena*/the dinner) to you (fam) last week.

Answers: 1. Volevo farglielo il mese scorso. 2. Avevo bisogno di vendergliela un anno fa. 3. Dovevo prestarglieli ieri. 4. Pensavo di comprarglielo domani. 5. Volevo offrirtela la settimana scorsa.

CHAPTER 8 REVIEW

Let's review: Say the following in Italian.

1. I give him the present. I give it to him.
2. I buy her the shoes. I buy them for her.
3. They tell us the truth. They tell it to us.
4. Give it to me. (masculine singular object)
5. I wanted to buy the car for you (familiar).

Answers: 1. Gli do il regalo. Glielo do. 2. Gli compro le scarpe. Gliele compro. 3. Ci dicono la verità. Ce la dicono. 4. Dammelo. 5. Volevo comprarti la macchina.

AUDIO TRANSCRIPT

CD 1

What is your name? *Come si chiama lei?* • My name is... *Mi chiamo...* • Pleased to meet you *Piacere!* • Likewise or the pleasure is mine *Il piacere è mio* • It is... *E'* • It isn't *Non è* • Is it a book? *E' un libro?* • Yes it is a book *Sì è un libro* • Is this a book too? *E' anche questo un libro?* • No it isn't a book *No non è un libro* • It's a car *E' una macchina* • I am from *Sono di* • You are from *Lei è di* • I am from the United States *Io sono americano/a / degli Stati Uniti* • I speak English *Parlo l'inglese* • You are from Spain *Lei è della Spagna* • You speak Spanish *Lei parla spagnolo* • How old are you? *Quanti anni ha lei?* • I am 26 years old *Ho ventisei anni* • The days of the week *I giorni della settimana* • What are the days of the week? *Quali sono i giorni della settimana?* • The days of the week are... Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday *I giorni della settimana sono... lunedì, martedì, mercoledì, giovedì, venerdì, sabato, domenica* • The months of the year *I mesi dell'anno* • What are the months of the year? *Quali sono i mesi dell'anno?* • The months of the year are... January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, *I mesi dell'anno sono... gennaio, febbraio, marzo, aprile, maggio, giugno, luglio, agosto*, September, October, November, December *settembre, ottobre, novembre, dicembre* • What's the weather like? *Che tempo fa?* • In the spring it's cool and it rains *In primavera fa fresco e piove* • In the summer it's hot and it's very sunny *D'estate fa caldo e fa molto sole* • In the fall it's cool *In autunno fa fresco* • In the winter it's cold and it snows a lot *D'inverno fa freddo e nevica molto* • One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,

eight, nine, ten *Uno, due, tre, quattro, cinque, sei, sette, otto, nove, dieci* • eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty *undici, dodici, tredici, quattordici, quindici, sedici, diciassette, diciotto, diciannove, venti* • I like, I want, I am able to, I have to *mi piace, voglio, posso, devo* • To talk, to sleep, to leave, to eat, to work, to swim *parlare, dormire, uscire, mangiare, lavorare, nuotare* • To see, to walk, to sing, to travel, to give, to dance *vedere, camminare, cantare, viaggiare, dare, ballare* • To play, to do/make, to write, to learn *giocare, fare, scrivere, imparare* • I have to work, I want to play, I like to learn *Devo lavorare, voglio giocare, mi piace imparare* • I am able to sleep, I able to write, I like to swim *posso dormire, posso scrivere, mi piace nuotare* • I want to eat, I am able to learn Italian, *voglio mangiare, posso*

imparare l'italiano, • I want to walk, I want to travel *voglio camminare*, *voglio viaggiare* • You want, you like, you can, he/she can, you have to *Lei vuole*, *Le piace*, *Lei può*, *Lei deve* • he/she has to, to talk, to sleep, to leave, to eat *dove*, *parlare*, *dormire*, *uscire*, *mangiare* • to work, to swim, to see, to order, to sing, to travel *lavorare*, *nuotare*, *vedere*, *ordinare*, *cantare*, *viaggiare* • to give, to dance, to do/make, to write, to pay, to go *dare*, *ballare*, *fare*, *scrivere*, *pagare*, *andare*, • to play, to play (music/an instrument), I want, *giocare*, *suonare*, *voglio* • he/she/you can, I like, I have to, you like *può*, *mi piace*, *dove*, *Le piace* • he/she/you want(s), I can, he/she/you have(has) to *vuole*, *posso*, *dove* • he/you can talk, she/you must talk, he wants to talk *può parlare*, *dove parlare*, *vuole parlare* • I can talk, I want to talk, I like to talk *posso parlare*, *voglio parlare*, *mi piace parlare* • I have to talk, you like to talk, he/she/you can go *dove parlare*, *le piace parlare*, *può andare* • he/she/you must go, he/she/you want(s) to go *dove andare*, *vuole andare* • I can go/I am able to go, I want to go, I like to go *posso andare*, *voglio andare*, *mi piace andare* • I have to go/I must go, you like to go *dove andare*, *Le piace* andare • he/she/you can order, he/she/you have(has) to order *può ordinare*, *dove ordinare* • he/she/you want(s) to order, I can order *vuole ordinare*, *posso ordinare* • I want to order, I like to order, I must/I have to order *voglio ordinare*, *mi piace ordinare*, *dove ordinare* • he/she/you like(s) to order, he/she/you want to go out *Le piace ordinare*, *vuole uscire*, • I can go out/I am able to go out/ I can leave/I am able to leave *posso uscire* • I want to leave/I want to go out *voglio uscire* • he/she/you can go out, he/she/you can leave *può uscire* • I like to go out, I must leave/I must go out *mi piace uscire*, *dove uscire* • he/she/you like(s) to go out *le piace uscire* • he/she/you have(has) to leave, *dove uscire* • I must work/I have to work, I want to work *dove lavorare*, *voglio lavorare* • he/she/you can work, I like to work *può lavorare*, *mi piace lavorare* • you have to work, you want to work, I can work *dove lavorare*, *vuole lavorare*, *posso lavorare* • I have to eat, she likes to eat, I want to eat *dove mangiare*, *le piace mangiare*, *voglio mangiare* • I like to eat, you want to eat, I can eat *mi piace mangiare*, *vuole mangiare*, *posso mangiare* • I have to see, he/she/you like(s) to see, I want to see *dove vedere*, *le piace vedere*, *voglio vedere* • he/she/you can see, I like to see *può vedere*, *mi piace vedere* • you must see/he/she has to see *dove vedere* • he/she/you want(s) to see, I can see, I want to dance *vuole vedere*, *posso vedere*, *voglio ballare* • he/she/you can dance, I like to dance *può ballare*, *mi piace ballare* • I have to dance, you like to dance *dove ballare*, *Le piace ballare* • he/she/you want(s) to dance, I can dance *vuole ballare*, *posso ballare* • he/she/you have(has) to dance, I want to learn *dove ballare*, *voglio imparare* • he/she/you can learn, I like to learn, I have to learn *può imparare*, *mi piace imparare*, *dove imparare* • he/she/you like(s) to learn, he/she/you want(s) to learn *le piace imparare*, *vuole imparare* • I can learn, he/she/you have(has) to learn *posso imparare*, *dove imparare* • I want to learn Italian, he/she/you can learn Italian *voglio imparare l'italiano*, *può imparare l'italiano* • I like to learn Italian, I have to learn Italian *mi piace imparare l'italiano*, *dove imparare l'italiano* • he/she/you like(s) to learn Italian *le piace imparare l'italiano*, *voglio imparare l'italiano* • he/she/you want(s) to learn Italian, I can learn Italian *vuole imparare l'italiano*

*I'italiano, posso imparare
l'italiano • he/she/you have(has) to learn Italian deve imparare l'italiano • what's the weather like? che tempo fa? • In the spring it's cool and it rains in primavera fa fresco e piove • in the summer it's hot and it's very sunny d'estate fa caldo e fa molto sole • in the fall it is cool in autunno fa fresco • in the winter it's cold and it snows a lot d'inverno fa freddo e nevica molto • he/she/you can go, he/she/you must go può andare, deve andare • he/she/you want(s) to go, I can go/I am able to go, vuole andare, posso andare, • I want to go, I like to go, I have to go/I must go voglio andare, mi piace andare, devo andare • you like to go, he/she/you have(has) to order Le piace andare, deve ordinare • I can order, I want to order, I like to order posso ordinare, voglio ordinare, mi piace ordinare • I must order/I have to order devo ordinare • he/she/you want(s) to go out vuole uscire • I can go out/I am able to go out/I can leave/I am able to leave posso uscire • I want to leave/I want to go out voglio uscire*

CD 2

you like to dance *le piace ballare* • you have to pay, you want to pay, you are

able to order *Lei deve pagare, Lei vuole pagare, Lei può ordinare* • I want to write, you are able to learn, voglio scrivere, *lei può imparare* • you want to go out, I like to give, you are able to see *Lei vuole uscire, mi piace dare, Lei può vedere* • I want to sing, I don't want, I don't like, I'm not able to *io voglio cantare, non voglio, non mi piace, non posso* • you don't want, you don't like, you aren't able to *non vuole, non Lei piace, Lei non può* • you don't have to pay, I don't want to write *Lei non deve pagare, non voglio scrivere* • you don't want to go out, I don't want to sing *Lei non vuole uscire, non voglio cantare* • Do I want? Do I like? Am I able to?/Can I? Do I have to? *Voglio? Mi piace? Posso? Devo?* • Do you want? Do you like? Can you?/Are you able to? *Lei vuole? Le piace? Lei può?* • Do you have to? Don't you want? Don't you like? *Lei deve? Non vuole Lei? Non Le piace?* • You aren't able to?/Aren't you able to? *Lei non può?* • Don't you have to? *Lei non deve?* • To speak English, to speak Italian, to talk on the phone *Parlare l'inglese, parlare l'italiano, parlare al telefono* • to go out with friends, to watch television *uscire con gli amici, guardare la televisione* • to pay the bill, to order food, to work on the computer *pagare il conto, ordinare da mangiare, lavorare al computer* • do you like to go out with friends? *Le piace uscire con gli amici?* • I don't like to talk on the telephone *non mi piace parlare al telefono* • Do you have to order food? *deve ordinare da mangiare?* • Do you want to speak Italian? To go *Vuole parlare l'italiano? Andare* • I like to talk on the phone, I have to order food *mi piace parlare al telefono, devo ordinare da mangiare* • Do you want to travel? Do you like to speak Italian? *Lei vuole viaggiare? Le piace parlare l'italiano?* • I want to eat, I have to go, do you want to go? *Voglio mangiare, devo andare, vuole andare?* • Are you able to pay the bill? *Può pagare il conto?* • You are not able to speak English *Lei non può parlare l'inglese* • Aren't you able to speak English? I don't want to go *Lei non può parlare l'inglese? Non voglio andare* • Are you going out with friends? *Lei esce con gli amici?* • I don't like to talk on the phone *Non mi piace parlare al telefono* • I don't want to talk on the phone *non voglio parlare al telefono* • I don't have to talk on the telephone, *non devo parlare al telefono* • I am not able to talk on the telephone, to order food *non posso*

parlare al telefono, ordinare da mangiare • to watch television, to go out with friends *guardare la televisione, uscire con gli amici* • to speak Italian, to go, to work on the computer *parlare l'italiano, andare, lavorare al computer* • to do/make, to work, to pay the bill, to play *fare, lavorare, pagare il conto, giocare* • to play an instrument/music, to learn, to swim, to travel *suonare, imparare, nuotare, viaggiare* • to talk on the phone, to dance, to eat *parlare al telefono, ballare, mangiare* • What is your name? My name is... Pleased to meet you. *Come si chiama Lei? Mi chiamo...* *Piacere!* • The pleasure is mine. *Il piacere è mio/Piacere mio/Piacere!* • Wednesday, Sunday, Thursday, Tuesday, Friday, Saturday, Monday *Mercoledì, domenica, giovedì, martedì, venerdì,* • *sabato, lunedì* • The months of the year are... *I mesi dell'anno sono...* • February, December, April, May, March, October *Febbraio, dicembre, aprile, maggio,* marzo, ottobre • June, February, July, January, August, November, September. *giugno, febbraio, luglio, gennaio, agosto, novembre, settembre.* • What are the seasons? The seasons are... *Quali sono le stagioni?* *Le stagioni*

sono... • winter, spring, summer, fall inverno, primavera, estate, autunno • he/she/you can go, he/she/you must go *può andare, deve andare* • he/she/you want(s) to go, I can go/I am able to go *vuole andare, posso andare* • I want to go, I like to go, I have to go/I must go *voglio andare, mi piace andare, devo andare* • you like to go, he/she/you can order, *Le piace andare, può ordinare* • he/she/you have(has) to order *deve ordinare* • he/she/you want(s) to order, I can order *vuole ordinare, posso ordinare* • I want to order, I like to order *voglio ordinare, mi piace ordinare* • I must order/I have to order *devo ordinare* • he/she/you like(s) to order *le piace ordinare* • he/she/you want(s) to go out, *vuole uscire* • I can go out/I am able to go out/I can leave/I am able to leave, • I want to leave/I want to go out, *posso uscire, voglio uscire,* • he/she/you can go out, he/she/you can leave *può uscire* • I like to go out, I must leave/I must go out *mi piace uscire, devo uscire* • he/she/you like(s) to go out *le piace uscire* • he/she/you have(has) to leave *deve uscire* • Seventeen, fourteen, eleven, six, two, twenty, ten *Diciassette, quattordici, undici, sei, due,* • *venti, dieci* • twelve, sixteen, eight, eighteen, three, five, one, seven *dodici, sedici, otto, diciotto, tre, cinque, uno, sette* • nine, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, four *nove, tredici, quindici, diciannove, quattro* • To be hungry, to be cold, to be sleepy, to be thirsty *Avere fame, avere freddo, avere sonno, avere sete* • to be hot, to need *avere caldo, avere bisogno di* • I, you, she, we, you, they *Io, tu/Lei, Lei, noi, voi, loro* • you have (form), we have, I am cold *Lei ha, abbiamo/noi abbiamo, ho freddo* • you are hot (form.), I am sleepy, you're cold *Lei ha caldo, ho sonno, Lei ha freddo* • we're hungry, I am hungry, you're hungry (form) *noi abbiamo fame, ho fame, Lei ha fame,* • I am thirsty, you're thirsty (form), I need *ho sete, Lei ha sete, ho bisogno di* • I need to study Italian *ho bisogno di studiare l'italiano* • I need to speak Italian *ho bisogno di parlare l'italiano* • you (form) need to learn Italian *Lei ha bisogno di imparare l'italiano* • you (form) need to talk Italian *Lei ha bisogno di parlare l'italiano* • I need to sleep, I need to leave *ho bisogno di dormire, ho bisogno di uscire* • I need to eat, I need to work *ho bisogno di mangiare, ho bisogno di lavorare* • you (form) need to see *Lei ha bisogno di vedere* • I need to walk next

door ho bisogno di camminare alla porta a fianco • I need to travel far away, I need to give *ho bisogno di viaggiare lontano*, *ho bisogno di dare* • I need to do/make, I need to write *ho bisogno di fare*, *ho bisogno di scrivere* • I need to eat *ho bisogno di mangiare* • you (form) need to learn Italian *Lei ha bisogno di imparare l'italiano* • do you (form) need to learn Italian? *Lei ha bisogno di imparare l'italiano?* • You (form) don't need to learn English *Lei non ha bisogno di imparare l'inglese* • the *il, lo, i, gli, la, le, l'* • the boy, the boys, the book, the books, the same book *il ragazzo, i ragazzi, il libro, i libri, lo stesso libro* • the same books, the uncle, the uncles, the pen, the pens *gli stessi libri, lo zio, gli zii, la penna, le penne* • the other pen, the other pens, the books, the pens, *l'altra penna, le altre penne, i libri, le penne* • the uncles, the other pen, the book, the uncle *gli zii, l'altra penna, il libro, lo zio* • the other pens, the same books *le altre penne, gli stessi libri* • a *un, uno, una* • a book, a table, another book *un libro, un tavolo, un altro libro* • I need to work on the computer *ho bisogno di lavorare al computer* • I need to talk on the phone, I need to order *ho bisogno di parlare al*

telefono, ho bisogno di ordinare • I need to pay the bill, I don't want to be hungry *ho bisogno di pagare il conto, non voglio avere fame* • I don't want to be cold, I don't want to be sleepy *non voglio avere freddo, non voglio avere sonno* • I don't want to be thirsty, I don't want to be hot *non voglio avere sete, non voglio avere caldo* • do you (form) want to travel? *Lei vuole viaggiare?* • Do you like to speak Italian? I want to eat, I have to go *Le piace parlare l'italiano? Voglio mangiare, devo andare* • do you (form) want to go? *vuole andare?* • Are you (form) able to pay the bill? *Può pagare il conto?* • You (form) are not able to speak English *Lei non può parlare inglese* • aren't you able to speak English? I don't want to go. *Lei non può parlare inglese? Non voglio andare.* • are you (form) going out with friends? *Lei esce con gli amici?* • I don't like to talk on the phone *Non mi piace parlare al telefono* • I don't want to talk on the phone *non voglio parlare al telefono* • I don't have to talk on the telephone *non devo parlare al telefono* • I am not able to talk on the telephone, I am cold *non posso parlare al telefono, ho freddo* • I am sleepy, you're (form.) cold, we're hungry *ho sonno, Lei ha freddo, noi*

abbiamo fame • I am hungry, you're (form.) hungry, I am thirsty *ho fame, Lei ha fame, ho sete* • you're (form) thirsty *Lei ha sete*

CD 3

and, or, please, thank you, who, where, there is *e, o, per piacere, grazie, chi, dove, c'è* • there are, here, with me, it is, today, what, how much *ci sono, qui, come, è, oggi, che cosa, quanto* • how many, now, also, I need *quanti, adesso, anche, ho bisogno di* • I need to sleep *ho bisogno di dormire* • now I'm going to speak Italian, I need a car *adesso parlo l'italiano, ho bisogno di una macchina* • Who is it? What is it? How many are there? *Chi è? Che cosa è? Quanti ce ne sono?* • I need a car also *Ho bisogno di una macchina anche io/Anche io ho bisogno di una macchina/Anch'io ho bisogno di una macchina* • today is Tuesday, I want to go too, *oggi è martedì, anch'io voglio andare* • do you have to write here? I have to work *deve scrivere qui? Io devo lavorare* • I like to walk or to swim *mi piace camminare o nuotare* • I am not going to work now, how much is it? *non vado a lavorare adesso, quanto costa?* • How many are there? Where does he

work? *Quanti ce ne sono?* *Dove lavora lui?* • Do you (form.) speak English? What do I have to do? *Lei parla l'inglese?* *Che cosa devo fare?* • Who is going with me? Do you (form.) like to dance? *Chi viene con me?* *Le piace ballare?* • Who has to pay the bill now? *Chi deve pagare il conto adesso?* • Where is the bathroom please? *Dov'è il bagno per piacere?* • Waiter the check please. *Cameriere, il conto per piacere.* • What is this? What is that? Who is it? *Che cosa è questo?* *Che cosa è quello?* *Chi è?* • How many are there? Where is it? I don't know, I don't understand, let's see, I am sorry, repeat please, *Quanti ce ne sono?* *Dov'è?* *Non lo so,* • *non capisco, vediamo, mi dispiace, ripeta per piacere,* • why? Because, sure, excuse me, what kind, *perché?* *Perchè, sicuro, scusi, che tipo* • how much is it? What size is it? I need... *quanto costa?* *Che taglia è?* *Ho bisogno di...* • How do you say... in Italian? *Come si dice... in italiano?* • In Italian book is "libro". *In italiano 'book' si dice libro.* • We are on page four. *Siamo a pagina quattro.* • What is your (form) name? My name is... *Come si chiama Lei?* *Mi chiamo...* • What is his name? His name is Giovanni. *Come si chiama lui?* *Si chiama Giovanni.* • What is her name? Her name is Maria. *Come si chiama Lei?* *Si chiama Maria.* • Where is the book? The book is... *Dov'è il libro?* *Il libro è...* • to the right/on the right, to the left, under the table *a destra, a sinistra, sotto il tavolo,* • on the table, behind the table, in front of the table *sul tavolo, dietro il tavolo, davanti al tavolo* • on the ground/floor, where are you (form)? *per terra, dov'è Lei?* • I am at the bus stop, where is he? He is at home. *Sono alla fermata dell'autobus, dov'è lui?* *E' a casa.* • Where is she? She is at the Italian class, hi/bye *Dov'è Lei?* *E' alla lezione di italiano, ciao* • good morning, good afternoon, good evening *buongiorno, buon pomeriggio, buona sera* • good night, see you (form.) later, see you (fam.) later *buona notte,* *arrivederla, arrivederci* • please, thank you, you're welcome *per piacere/per favore, grazie, prego* • what do you (form.) do? I am a student *che cosa fa Lei?* *Sono studente* • what does he do? He is a doctor, what does she do? *che cosa fa lui?* *E' medico, che cosa fa Lei?* • She is a professor, I am from the United States *Lei è una professoressa, sono americano/a /degli Stati Uniti* • I am from Italy, where is he from? He is from Sicily? *Sono italiano, di dov'è lui?* *Lui è siciliano* • Where is she from? She is from Rome, what is this? *di dov'è Lei?* *Lei è di Roma, che cos'è questo?* • it is a man, it's a woman, it's a boy, it's a girl *e' un uomo, è una donna, è un ragazzo, è una ragazza,* • it's a book, it's a pen, it's a pencil *è un libro, è una penna, è una matita* • it is the student (m), it is the student (f) *è lo studente, è la studentessa* • it is the Italian class, it is the dictionary, *è la lezione di italiano, è il dizionario* • it is the paper, it's the blackboard, it's the table *è la carta, è la lavagna, è il tavolo* • zero, one, two, twenty-one, twenty, nineteen, eighteen zero, uno, due, ventuno, venti, diciannove, diciotta • seventeen, sixteen, fifteen, fourteen, thirteen, twelve diciassette, sedici, quindici, quattordici, tredici, dodici • eleven, ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three undici, dieci, nove, otto, sette, sei, cinque, quattro, tre • two, one, zero due, one, zero • What do you (form) have? I have a dictionary, *Che cosa ha Lei?* *Ho un dizionario.* • What does he have? He has a watch/clock, • What does she have? She has the paper. *Che cosa ha lui?* *Lui ha un orologio, che cosa ha*

Lei? Lei ha la carta. • What are you (form) listening to? *Che cosa ascolta Lei?* • I am listening to the radio, what is he listening to? *Ascolto la radio, che cosa ascolta lui?* • He is listening to the record, what is she listening to? *Ascolta il disco, che cosa ascolta Lei?* • She is listening to the teacher, how many are there? *Lei ascolta il professore, quanti ce ne sono?* • There is one, there are two of them *Ce n'è uno, ce ne sono due* • there are twenty of them, there are many of them *ce ne sono venti, ce ne sono molti* • there are few of them, there isn't anything *ce ne sono pochi, non c'è niente* • who answers the questions? I answer the questions, *chi risponde alle domande?* *Io rispondo alle domande* • who answers the questions? *chi risponde alle domande?* • You (fam) answer the questions *Tu rispondi alle domande*, • does Luigi answer the teacher? *Luigi risponde al professore?* • Yes, he answers the teacher *Sì, Luigi risponde al professore* • the family, the father, the mother, the brother *la famiglia, il padre, la madre, il fratello* • the sister, the uncle, the aunt, the cousin (m) *la sorella, lo zio, la zia, il cugino* • the cousin (f), the son, the daughter *la cugina, il figlio, la figlia* • the

grandfather, the grandmother *il nonno, la nonna* • do you (form) ask a question? Yes I ask a question *Lei fa una domanda?* *Sì, io faccio una domanda* • do you (form) talk a lot? I always talk, I talk at times *Lei parla molto?* *Io parlo sempre, parlo ogni tanto* • I never talk, I don't talk a lot *non parlo mai, non parlo molto* • do you speak Italian? Yes, we speak Italian. *voi parlate l'italiano?* *Sì, parliamo l'italiano*. • and, or, please, thank you, who, where, there is *e, o, per piacere, grazie, chi, dove, c'è* • there are, here, with me, it is, today, what? *ci sono, qui, con me, è, oggi, che cosa?* • How much? How many? Now, also, I need... *Quanto? Quanti?* *Adesso, anche, ho bisogno di...* • Where is the bathroom please? *Dov'è il bagno per piacere?* • Waiter, the check please, what is this? *Cameriere, il conto per piacere, che cos'è questo?* • What is that? Who is it? How many are there? *Che cos'è quello? Chi è? Quanti ce ne sono?* • Where is it? I don't know, I don't understand *Dov'è? Non lo so, non capisco* • let's see, I am sorry, repeat please, why? *vediamo, mi dispiace, ripeta per piacere, perché?* • Because, sure, excuse me, what kind, how much is it?

Perchè, sicuro, scusi, che tipo, quanto costa? • What size is it? I need..., I need the lesson *Che taglia è?* *Ho bisogno di..., ho bisogno della lezione,* • how do you say in Italian? Where is the book? *Come si dice in italiano?* *Dov'è il libro?* • The book is... to the right/on the right, to the left *Il libro è... a destra, a sinistra* • under the table, on the table, behind the table *sotto il tavolo, sul tavolo, dietro il tavolo* • in front of the table, on the ground/floor *davanti al tavolo, per terra* • where are you (form.)? I am at the bus stop *dov'è Lei?* *Sono alla fermata dell'autobus* • where is he? He is at home, where is she? *dov'è lui?* *E' a casa, dov'è Lei?* • She is at the Italian class, hi/bye, good morning *E' alla lezione di italiano, ciao, buongiorno* • good afternoon, good evening, good night *buon pomeriggio, buona sera, buona notte* • see you (form) later, I need a car, who is it? *arrivederla, ho bisogno di una macchina, chi è?* • What is it? How many are there? *Che cosa è? Quanti ce ne sono?* • I need a car also, where, there is *Ho bisogno di una macchina anche io, dove, c'è* • there are, here, with me, it is, today, what, how much *ci sono, qui, con me,*

è, oggi, che cosa, quanto • how many, now, also, I need... quanti, adesso, anche, ho bisogno di... • I need to sleep, I need to pay the bill, ho bisogno di dormire, ho bisogno di pagare il conto • I don't want to be hungry, I don't want to be cold non voglio avere fame, non voglio avere freddo • I don't want to be sleepy, I don't want to be thirsty non voglio avere sonno, non voglio avere sete, • I don't want to be hot, do you (form) want to travel? non voglio avere caldo, Lei vuole viaggiare? • Do you like to speak Italian? I want to eat Le piace parlare l'italiano? Voglio mangiare • I have to go, do you (form.) want to go? devo andare, vuole andare? • Are you (form) able to pay the bill? Può pagare il conto? • You (form) are not able to speak English Lei non può parlare l'inglese • Aren't you (form) able to speak English? Lei non può parlare inglese? • I don't want to go Non voglio andare • are you (form) going out with friends? Lei esce con gli amici? • I don't like to talk on the phone Non mi piace parlare al telefono • I don't have to talk on the telephone, non devo parlare al telefono • I am not able to talk on the telephone, excuse me non

posso parlare al telefono, scusi • what kind, how much is it? What size is it? che tipo, quanto costa? Che taglia è?

CD 4

I went to the store yesterday Sono andata/o al negozio ieri • we spoke Italian last week abbiamo parlato l'italiano la settimana scorsa • I ate and I studied, I entered the room ho mangiato ed ho studiato, sono entrata/o nella stanza • they left the room, they understood the lesson, sono usciti dalla stanza, hanno capito la lezione, • I'm going to the store tomorrow vado al negozio domani • I will go to the store tomorrow andrò al negozio domani • we are going to study next week studiamo la prossima settimana • we will study next week studieremo la prossima settimana • who is going to travel next year? chi viaggia l'anno prossimo? • Who will travel next year? Chi viaggerà l'anno prossimo? • With whom are you (form) speaking? Con chi parla Lei? • I am speaking with the doctor Parlo con il medico • with whom is he speaking? con chi parla lui? • He is speaking with his friend, does Gina speak German? Parla con il suo amico, Gina parla il tedesco? • No, she

doesn't speak German, what is this? It is... No, Gina non parla il tedesco, che cos'è questo? E'... • The telephone, the telephone directory, the automobile // telefono, l'elenco telefonico, l'automobile/macchina • the house, the park, it is...the finger, the nose la casa, il parco, è... il dito, il naso • the hand, the hands, the mouth, the eye, the head la mano, le mani, la bocca, l'occhio, la testa • the arm, the arms, the ear, the ears, the foot il braccio, le braccia, l'orecchio, le orecchie, il piede • the feet i piedi • Monday is the first day of the week lunedì è il primo giorno della settimana • Tuesday is the second day of the week martedì è il secondo giorno della settimana • Wednesday is the third day of the week mercoledì è il terzo giorno della settimana • Thursday is the fourth day of the week giovedì è il quarto giorno della settimana • Friday is the fifth day of the week venerdì è il quinto giorno della settimana • Saturday is the sixth day of the week sabato è il sesto giorno della settimana, • Sunday is the seventh day of the week domenica è il settimo giorno della settimana • January is the first month of the year Gennaio è il primo mese dell'anno • February is the second month of the year

febbraio è il secondo mese dell'anno • March is the third month of the year *marzo è il terzo mese dell'anno* • April is the fourth month of the year *aprile è il quarto mese dell'anno* • May is the fifth month of the year *maggio è il quinto mese dell'anno* • June is the sixth month of the year, *giugno è il sesto mese dell'anno* • July is the seventh month of the year *luglio è il settimo mese dell'anno* • August is the eighth month of the year *agosto è l'ottavo mese dell'anno* • September is the ninth month of the year *settembre è il nono mese dell'anno* • October is the tenth month of the year *ottobre è il decimo mese dell'anno* • November is the eleventh month of the year *novembre è l'undicesimo mese dell'anno* • December is the twelfth month of the year *dicembre è il dodicesimo mese dell'anno* • very simple *molto semplice* • twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, forty-three *venti, ventuno, ventidue, quarantatre* • fifty-five, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six *cinquantacinque, ventiquattro, venticinque, ventisei* • twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty *ventisette, ventotto, ventinove, trenta* • thirty-one, thirty-two, forty, forty-one *trentuno, trentadue, quaranta, quarantuno* • forty-

two, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two *quarantadue, cinquanta, cinquantuno, cinquantadue* • sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three *sessanta, sessantuno, sessantadue, sessantatre* • sixty-eight, seventy, eighty, ninety, ninety-eight *sessantotto, settanta, ottanta, novanta, novantotto* • one hundred, one hundred-one *cento, centouno* • Eleven, twenty-two, thirty-three, forty-four *Undici, ventidue, trentatre, quarantaquattro* • fifty-five, sixty-six, seventy-seven, eighty-eight *cinquantacinque, sessantasei, settantasette, ottantotto* • ninety-nine, one hundred, ninety-nine, eighty-eight *novantanove, cento, novantanove, ottantotto* • seventy-seven, sixty-six, fifty-five *settantasette, sessantasei, cinquantacinque* • forty-four, thirty-three, twenty-two, eleven, ten *quarantaquattro, trentatre, ventidue, undici, dieci* • nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one, zero *nove, otto, sette, sei, cinque, quattro, tre, due, uno, zero* • Do you (form) understand English? *Lei capisce l'inglese?* • Yes, I understand English *Sì, capisco l'inglese* • does he understand the question? *lui capisce la domanda?* • No, he doesn't understand, what language is spoken? *No, non capisce, che lingua si*

parla? • In Rome, Italian is spoken *A Roma, si parla l'italiano* • in the United States English is spoken, what color is it? *negli Stati Uniti si parla l'inglese, che colore è?* • It is black, gray, red, purple, white *E' nero, grigio, rosso, viola, bianco* • yellow, blue, green *giallo, azzurro, verde* • who, how, how much, when, where, what *chi, come, quanto, quando, dove, che cosa* • what did you (form) yesterday? *che cosa ha fatto Lei ieri?* • I spoke with the teacher, I had an accident *ho parlato con il professore, ho avuto un incidente* • I understood the lesson, I listened to the radio *ho capito la lezione, ho ascoltato la radio* • I answered the question *ho risposto alla domanda* • what will you (form) do tomorrow? *che cosa farà Lei domani?* • I will talk with my friends, I will buy a new car *parerò con i miei amici, comprerò una macchina nuova* • I will understand the lesson, I will listen to the record *capiro la lezione, ascolterò il disco* • I will answer the question *risponderò alla domanda* • where will you (form) be tomorrow? I will be in Rome *dove sarà Lei domani?* Sarò a Roma • Where will Gina be next week? She will be in London *Dove sarà Gina la settimana prossima?* Sarà a

Londra • have you (form) been in Italy? Yes, I have been in Italy *Lei è stato in Italia?* *Sì, (io) sono stato/a in Italia* • has Paolo been in the United States? *Paolo è stato negli Stati Uniti?* • No, he hasn't been in the United States *No, non è stato negli Stati Uniti* • what do you (form) have? I have a lot of friends *che cosa ha Lei?* *ho molti amici* • what does he have? he has a watch *che cosa ha lui?* *lui ha un orologio* • what does she have? She has two books *che cosa ha Lei?* *Lei ha due libri* • What do you (form) know how to do? *Che cosa sa fare Lei?* • I know how to speak Italian, can Claudia go to London? *io so parlare l'italiano, Claudia può andare a Londra?* • She can go to London, where are you (form) now? *Lei può andare a Londra, dov'è Lei adesso?* • I am in the United States, where is Carlo? *Io sono negli Stati Uniti, dov'è Carlo?* • He is in the park, where is Edmonda? She is in school, *E' nel parco, dov'è Edmonda, Lei è a scuola,* • how are you (form)? I am fine thank you *come sta Lei?* *Sto bene grazie* • how is Paolo? He is sick, how is Maria? She is tired *come sta Paolo?* *E' malato, come sta Maria?* *E' stanca* • how is your (form) friend? he is happy, he is sad *come sta il suo amico?* *e' contento, è*

triste • what size is it? It is, long, short, big/large, small, wide, narrow, tall, short! *che taglia è? E', lungo/a, corto/a, grande, piccolo/a, largo/a, stretto/a, alto/a, basso/a* • want to play the guitar, *Voglio suonare la chitarra* • he/she/you can play the guitar, I like to play the guitar *può suonare la chitarra, mi piace suonare la chitarra* • I have to play the guitar *devo suonare la chitarra* • you (form) like to play the guitar *le piace suonare la chitarra* • he/she/you want(s) to play the guitar *vuole suonare la chitarra* • I can play the guitar *posso suonare la chitarra* • he/she/you have(has) to play the guitar *dove suonare la chitarra* • I want to take a short trip *voglio fare una gita* • he/she/you can take a short trip *può fare una gita* • I like to take a short trip *mi piace fare una gita* • I must/I have to take a short trip *devo fare una gita* • you like(s) to take a short trip *Le piace fare una gita* • he/she/you want(s) to take a short trip *vuole fare una gita* • I can take a short trip *posso fare una gita* • he/she/you must take a short trip *dove fare una gita* • Some/Any, I want eight of them, I want fifteen of them *Ne, ne voglio otto, ne voglio quindici* • I want eighteen of them *ne voglio diciotto* • Do

you understand English? Yes, I understand English *Lei capisce l'inglese?* *Sì, capisco l'inglese* • does he understand the question? I need to sleep, *lui capisce la domanda?* *ho bisogno di dormire* • I need to pay the bill, I don't want to be hungry *ho bisogno di pagare il conto, non voglio avere fame* • I don't want to be cold, I don't want to be sleepy *non voglio avere freddo, non voglio avere sonno* • I don't want to be thirsty, I don't want to be hot *non voglio avere sete, non voglio avere caldo* • do you (form) want to travel? *Lei vuole viaggiare?* • Do you (form) like to speak Italian? I want to eat. *Le piace parlare l'italiano?* *Voglio mangiare.*

CD 5

The house, the houses, the book, the books, the state *La casa, le case, il libro, i libri, lo stato* • the states, the man/gentleman, the men/gentlemen *gli stati, il signore, i signori* • the key, the keys *la chiave, le chiavi* • It is one o'clock, it is five o'clock, it is seven thirty *E' l'una, sono le cinque, sono le sette e mezza* • thirty/half past *trenta/e mezza* • it is ten to nine *sono le nove meno dieci/sono le otto e cinquanta* • it's a quarter past six/it's six fifteen *sono le sei e un quarto* • it is two

o'clock, it is one o'clock, it is nine thirty *sono le due, è l'una, sono le nove e mezza* • Where is it? Where is it located? It is... It is located... *Dov'è? Dove si trova? E'... Si trova... at the corner, it is located at the corner, on the street all'angolo, si trova all'angolo, sulla strada* • it is located on the street, two blocks away *si trova sulla strada, a due isolati* • it is located two blocks away, next door *si trova a due isolati, accanto/a lato* • it is located next door, in front of *si trova a lato/accanto, davanti a* • it is located in front of a chinese restaurant *si trova davanti a un ristorante cinese* • faraway/far, it is located faraway, nearby/near *lontano, si trova lontano, vicino a* • it is located near the store, to the right, to the left *si trova vicino al negozio, a destra, a sinistra* • straight ahead *dritto* • Where is it located? *Dov'è?* • Lady: Excuse me sir, can you tell me where Da Luigi restaurant is located? *Signora: Scusi signore, mi può dire dove si trova il ristorante Da Luigi?* • Policeman: Yes madam, it's not faraway, let's see... go *Poliziotto: Sì signora, non è lontano, vediamo... vada* • straight up to the first light and there you turn left, *dritto fino al primo semaforo e là volti a sinistra*, • when you

arrive at the bank on the corner cross the *quando arriva alla banca all'angolo, attraversi la* • street Da Luigi is there in front *strada, Da Luigi è lì di fronte* • Lady: Do you know the name of the street? I don't know the city very well *Signora: Lei sa il nome della strada? Non conosco molto bene la città* • Policeman: You don't know the city well? Well, fine the street's name is via Scarperini *Poliziotto: Non conosce bene la città? Bene, la strada si chiama via Scarperini* • Lady: I am not sure of having understood sir, I get lost easily. How many blocks away is the restaurant from here, more or less? *Signora: Non sono sicura di avere capito signore, io mi perdo facilmente. Quanti isolati il ristorante dista da qui, più o meno?* • Policeman: You're not sure? Alright, Da Luigi is next *Poliziotto: Non è sicura? Va bene, Da Luigi è accanto* • to the post office, it's two or three streets from here. *all'ufficio postale, è a due o tre strade da qui.* • Are you familiar with it? *Lo conosce?* • Lady: I am not familiar with it. Sorry sir, but I still *Signora: Non lo conosco. Scusatemi signore ma ancora* • don't know where the restaurant is. *non so dov'è il ristorante.* • Repeat everything, please *Ripeta tutto, per piacere* •

Policeman: My goodness, I am going near the restaurant anyway. *Poliziotto: Dio mio. io vado vicino al ristorante comunque.* • Shall I go with you? Besides I'm hungry *L'accompagno? Oltretutto ho fame* • Lady: Thank you sir, let's go then. *Signora: Grazie signore, andiamo allora.* • What time is it? It is twelve o'clock, it is noon *Che ora è?/Che ore sono? Sono le dodici, è mezzogiorno* • it's midnight, it's one o'clock *è mezzanotte, è l'una* • it's one o'clock in the morning *è l'una di mattina* • it's one o'clock in the afternoon, one in the afternoon *è l'una del pomeriggio, le tredici* • it's eleven p.m. *sono le ventitre* • it is nine fifteen/a quarter past nine in the morning *sono le nove e un quarto* • it is a quarter past nine in the evening *sono le ventuno e quindici* • they like the food, you like the car *il cibo piace a loro, ti piace la macchina* • you like the cars *ti piacciono le macchine* • to me, to you (fam), to him, to her, to you (form), *mi, ti, gli, le, le,* • to us, to you (fam), to them, to you (form) *ci, vi, loro, loro,* • I like the house, I like the houses, we like the book *mi piace la casa, mi piacciono le case, ci piace il libro* • we like the television, he likes the houses *ci piace la televisione, gli piacciono le*

case • I like the plane, they like the kitchen *mi piace l'aereo, la cucina piace loro* • we like the pens, she likes the cars *ci piacciono le penne, le piacciono le macchine* • you (fam.) like the children, I like the classes *ti piacciono i bambini, mi piacciono le lezioni* • you (form) like money *Le piace il denaro* • one hundred, one hundred-one, two hundred *cento, centouno, duecento*, • five hundred, seven hundred, nine hundred *cinquecento, settecento, novecento* • nine hundred-one, one thousand, two thousand *novecentouno, mille, duemila* • one hundred thousand, one million *centomila, un milione* • nineteen eighty-three, nineteen ninety-three *milenovecentottantatre, milenovecentonovantatre*, • the year two thousand, do you (form) sleep well? *l'anno duemila, le dorme bene?* • Yes, I sleep well, what kind of car is it? It is a Fiat. *Sì, dormo bene, che tipo di macchina è?* E' una Fiat. • What kind of restaurant is this? *Che tipo di ristorante è questo?* • It is a chinese restaurant. *E' un ristorante cinese.* • The problem is that we are in Montevideo, which I don't like. *Il problema è che siamo a Montevideo che non mi piace.* • Why don't we

reserve a room in Acapulco? *Perchè non prenotiamo una camera ad Acapulco?* • Then I am going to take a shower, later I will reserve a table for us in a good restaurant. *Ora voglio fare la doccia, dopo prenoterò un tavolo per noi in un buon ristorante.* • Tomorrow I want to go to the pool to sunbathe. *Domani voglio andare in piscina per prendere il sole.* • I want to see the city in the afternoon and go to the bars at night. *Voglio vedere la città di pomeriggio e andare ai bar di sera.* • I brought three suitcases full of clothes just for this vacation. *Ho portato tre valigie piene di roba esclusivamente per questa vacanza.* • I am sleeping, I am sleeping. But I am sleeping next to a pool and not inside the hotel. *Dormo, dormo. Però io dormo accanto alla piscina e non dentro a un albergo.* • I didn't come here to sleep. *Non sono venuta qui per dormire.* • There isn't even a television. *Non c'è nemmeno un televisore.* • You're right Luigi. *Hai ragione Luigi.* • Germany, German, Argentina, Argentinian, China Germania, tedesco, Argentina, argentino, Cina • Chinese, Canada, Canadian, Chile, Chilean, Brazil cinese, Canada, canadese, Cile, cileno, Brasile • Brazilian, Spain, Spaniard, The United States brasiliano, Spagna, spagnolo, Stati Uniti • American, Greece, Greek, England, English, Italy, americano, Grecia, greco, Inghilterra, inglese, Italia, • Italian, Mexico, Mexican, Russia, Russian, Portugal, italiano, Messico, messicano, Russia, russo, Portogallo, • Portuguese, Poland, Polish, Japan, Japanese, portoghese, Polonia, polacco, Giappone, giapponese, • Switzerland, Swiss, France, French. Svizzera, svizzero, Francia, francese. • I am cold, I am thirsty, I am hungry, I am afraid, *Ho freddo, ho sete, ho fame, ho paura,* • I am right, I am wrong, I am sleepy, I am 39 years old, *ho ragione, ho torto, ho sonno, ho trentanove anni,* • what is it? It is the bank, it is the ticket, *che cos'è? E' la banca, è il biglietto,* • the traveler's check, the currency, the check. *l'assegno da viaggio, la moneta, l'assegno.* • The salad, the spoon, the fork, the knife, the plate, *L'insalata, il cucchiaino, la forchetta, il coltello, il piatto,* • the napkin, the menu. *il tovagliolo, il menù/la lista.* • Waiter, the menu please. The tip. *Cameriere, la il menù/lista per piacere.* La mancia. • Do you (form) want to leave the tip? *Vuole*

lasciare la mancia Lei? • The glass, I need a glass please
Il bicchiere, ho bisogno di un bicchiere per piacere • the soup, the dessert, siesta *la minestra, il dolce, ora di riposo/pisolino* • to take a siesta, evening meal, early breakfast *fare un pisolino, la cena, prima colazione* • breakfast, the main meal, to order *colazione, pranzo, ordinare* • Good morning, can you cash this check for me please? *Buongiorno, mi può cambiare questo assegno per piacere?* • Yes, I have an account with you. Listen, I want to buy some traveler's checks. Can I cash them abroad? *Sì, ho un conto con loro. Senta, desidero comprare degli assegni da viaggio. Posso cambiarli all'estero?* • Last year I went to the United States. This year I am going to France. *L'anno scorso sono andata/o negli Stati Uniti. Quest'anno vado in Francia.* • With a signature they will cash them for me. *Con la firma me li cambiano.* • Now I understand. Do you know the exchange rate from Euros to Dollars? *Adesso capisco. Sa qual'è il cambio da Euro in dollari?* • We like the book, we like the television *Ci piace il libro, ci piace la televisione* • he likes the houses, I like the plane *gli piacciono le case, mi piace l'aereo* • they like the kitchen, we like the

pens *la cucina piace loro, ci piacciono le penne* • she likes the cars, you (fam) like the children *le piacciono le macchine, ti piacciono i bambini* • I like the classes, you (form.) like money. *mi piacciono le lezioni, Le piace il denaro.* • One hundred, one hundred-one, two hundred, *Cento, centouno, duecento*, • five hundred, seven hundred, nine hundred *cinquecento*, settecento, novecento • nine hundred-one, one thousand, two thousand *novecentouno, mille, duemila* • one hundred thousand, one million, *centomila, un milione* • nineteen eighty-three, nineteen ninety-three *mille novecentottantatre, mille novecentonovantatre* • the year two thousand. *l'anno duemila.* • Do you (form) sleep well? Yes, I sleep well *Lei dorme bene?* *Sì, dormo bene* • What kind of car is it? It is a Fiat. *Che tipo di macchina è? È una Fiat.* • What kind of restaurant is this? *Che tipo di ristorante è questo?* • It is a Chinese restaurant. *È un ristorante cinese.*

CD 6

breakfast, egg, espresso coffee, or *prima colazione/colazione, uova, caffè espresso, o* • coffee with milk, orange juice,

toast, fruit *caffè con latte, succo d'arancia, pane tostato, frutta* • I would like, ham sandwich, soup *vorrei, panino al prosciutto, minestra* • vegetable soup, milk, meat, *minestra di legumi/ di legumi, latte, carne, spaghetti, steak, vegetables, salad, fruit, fish, spaghetti, bistecca, legumi, insalata, frutta, pesce, patatine fritte, gelato.* • My name is...I am from the United States, *Mi chiamo...* *Sono americano/a / degli Stati Uniti.* • What is your (form.) name? How many are there? *Come si chiama Lei? Quanti ce ne sono?* • Three, five, ten, twelve, fifteen, seventeen, *Tre, cinque, dieci, dodici, quindici, diciassette...* • nineteen, twenty, twenty-two, thirty-three, forty-four, *diciannove, venti, ventidue, trentatre, quarantaquattro* • fifty-five, sixty-six, seventy-seven, eighty-eight, *cinquantacinque, sessantasei, settantasette, ottantotto,* • ninety-nine, one hundred, the year two-thousand-five, *novantanove, cento, l'anno duemilacinque.* • To be on time, you (form.) have to be on time, *Essere puntuale, deve essere puntuale,* • from now on, from now on you have to be on time, *da ora in poi, da ora in poi deve essere puntuale,* • from bad to worse, all at

once, *da male in peggio, tutto in una volta*, • all at once I went from bad to worse, *tutto in una volta sono andata/o da male in peggio*, • anyway, willingly, to pay attention to, *comunque, di buona volontà, prestare/fare attenzione a*, • to wait in line, nowadays, *aspettare in fila, oggigiorno*, • to get along well with someone, *andare d'accordo con qualcuno*, • you (form.) can't get along with him, *Lei non può andare d'accordo con lui*, • it's better to, it's better to get along with him, *è meglio di, è meglio andare d'accordo con lui*, • so much the better, it's a lie, congratulations, *meno male, è una bugia, congratulazioni*, • eat heartily, merry christmas, happy birthday, *buon appetito, buon natale, buon compleanno*, • to your health. *Salute!* • It is, it is located, at the corner, *E', si trova, all'angolo*, • it is located at the corner, on the street, *si trova all'angolo, sulla strada*, • it is located on the street, two blocks away, *si trova sulla strada, a due isolati*, • it is located two blocks away, next door, *si trova a due isolati, accanto/al lato*, • it is located next door, in front of, *si trova al lato/si trova accanto, davanti a*, • it is located in front of a Chinese restaurant, *si trova davanti a un ristorante*

cinese, • faraway/far, it is located faraway, nearby/near, *lontano, si trova lontano, vicino a*, • it is located near the store, to the right, to the left, *si trova vicino al negozio, a destra, a sinistra*, • straight ahead. *dritto*. • Do you (form.) the name of the street? *Lei sa il nome della strada?* • I don't know the city very well. *Non conosco molto bene la città*. • I am not sure of having understood, sir. *Non sono sicura di aver capito, signore*. • I get lost easily. *(Io) Mi perdo facilmente*. • How many blocks away is the restaurant from here, *Quanti isolati il ristorante dista da qui*, • more or less? *più o meno?* • It is one o'clock, it is five o'clock, it is seven thirty, *E' l'una, sono le cinque, sono le sette e mezza*, • it is ten to nine, *sono le nove meno dieci/sono le otto e cinquanta*, • it's a quarter past six/it's six fifteen, it is two o'clock, *sono le sei e un quarto, sono le due*, • it is one o'clock, it is none thirty. *è l'una, sono le nove e mezza*. • Good morning can you (form.) cash this check for me, please? *Buongiorno, mi può cambiare questo assegno per piacere?* • Yes, I have an account with you. *Sì, ho un conto con loro*. • Listen, I want to buy some traveler's checks. *Senta, desidero comprare degli assegni da viaggio*.

• Can I cash them abroad? *Posso cambiarli all'estero?* • Last year I went to the United States. *L'anno scorso sono andata/o negli Stati Uniti*. • This year I am going to France. *Quest'anno vado in Francia*. • With a signature they will cash them for me. *Con la firma me li cambiano*. • Now I understand. *Adesso capisco*. • Do you know the exchange rate from Euro to Dollars? *Sa qual'è il cambio da Euro in Dolari?* • We like the book, we like the television, *Ci piace il libro, ci piace la televisione*, • he likes the houses, i like the plane, *gli piacciono le case, mi piace l'aereo*, • they like the kitchen, we like the pens, *la cucina piace loro, ci piacciono le penne*, • she likes the cars, you (fam.) like the children, *le piacciono le macchine, ti piacciono i bambini*, • I like the classes, you (form.) like money. *mi piacciono le lezioni*, *Le piace il denaro*. • Good morning, can you (form.) cash this check for me, please? *Buongiorno, mi può cambiare questo assegno per piacere?* • Yes, I have an account with you. *Sì ho un conto con loro*. • Listen, I want to buy some traveler's checks. *Senta, desidero comprare degli assegni da viaggio*. • Can I cash them abroad? *Posso cambiarli*

all'estero? • Last year I went to the United States. *L'anno scorso sono andata/o negli Stati uniti.* • This year I am going to France. *Quest'anno vado in Francia.* • With a signature they will cash them for me. *Con la firma me li cambiano.* • Now I understand. *Adesso capisco.* • Do you know the exchange rate from Euros to Dollars? *Sa qual'è il cambio da Euro a Dolari?* • We like the book, we like the television, *Ci piace il libro, ci piace la televisione,* • he likes the houses, I like the plane, *gli piacciono le case, mi piace l'aereo,* • they like the kitchen, she likes the cars, *la cucina piace loro, le piacciono le macchine,* • you (fam.) like the children, I like the classes, *ti piacciono i bambini, mi piacciono le lezioni,* • you (form.) like money. *Le piace il denaro.* • How do you say in Italian? Where is the book? *Come si dice in italiano? Dov'è il libro?* • The book is... *Il libro è...* • To the right/on the right, to the left, under the table, *A destra, a sinistra, sotto il tavolo,* • on the table, behind the table, in front of the table, *sul tavolo, dietro il tavolo, davanti al tavolo,* • on the ground/floor. *per terra.* • Where are you (form.)? I am at the bus stop. *Dov'è Lei?* *Sono alla fermata dell'autobus.* • Where is he?

He is at home. *Dov'è lui? E' a casa* • Where is she? She's at the Italian class. *Dov'è Lei? E' alla lezione di italiano.* • Hi/bye, good morning, good afternoon, good evening, *Ciao, buongiorno, buon pomeriggio, buona sera,* • good night, see you (form.) later. *buonanotte, arrivederla.* • I need a car. Who is it? What is it? *Ho bisogno di una macchina. Chi è? Che cosa è?* • How many are there? *Quanti ce ne sono?* • I need a car also. Where? *Ho bisogno di una macchina anche io. Dove?* • There is, there are, here, with me, it is, today, what, *C'è, ci sono, qui, con me, è, oggi, che cosa,* • how much, how many, now, also, I need. *quanto, quanti, adesso, anche, ho bisogno di.* • I need to sleep. I need to pay the bill. *Ho bisogno di dormire. Ho bisogno di pagare il conto.* • I don't want to be hungry, I don't want to be cold. *Non voglio avere fame, non voglio avere freddo.* • I don't want to be sleepy, I don't want to be thirsty. *non voglio avere sonno, non voglio avere sete* • I don't want to be hot. *non voglio avere caldo.* • Do you (form.) want to travel? *Lei vuole viaggiare?* • Do you (form.) like to speak Italian? I want to eat, *Le piace parlare l'italiano? Voglio mangiare* • I have to go, do you (form)

want to go? *devo andare, vuole andare?* • Are you (form) able to pay the bill? *Può pagare il conto?* • You (form.) are not able to speak English. *Lei non può parlare l'inglese* • Aren't you (form.) able to speak English? *Lei non può parlare inglese?* • I don't want to go. *Non voglio andare* • are you (form) going out with friends? *Lei esce con gli amici?* • I don't like to talk on the phone. *Non mi piace parlare al telefono* • I don't have to talk on the telephone. *non devo parlare al telefono* • I am not able to talk on the telephone. *non posso parlare al telefono* • Excuse me (form.), what kind, how much is it? *Scusi, che tipo, quanto costa?* • What size is it? What did you (form) do yesterday? *Che taglia è? Che cosa ha fatto Lei ieri?* • I spoke with the teacher, I had an accident. *Ho parlato con il professore, ho avuto un incidente* • I understood the lesson, I listened to the radio. *ho capito la lezione, ho ascoltato la radio* • I answered the question. *ho risposto alla domanda.* • What will you (form.) do tomorrow? *Che cosa farà Lei domani?* • I will talk with my friends. *Parlerò con i miei amici* • I will buy a new car, I will understand the lesson. *comprerò una macchina nuova, capirò la lezione* • I will listen to the record, I will

answer the question.
Ascolterò il disco, risponderò alla domanda. • Where will you (form.) be tomorrow? *Dove sarà Lei domani?* • I will be in Rome, where will Gina be next week? *Sarò a Roma, dove sarà Gina la settimana prossima?* • She will be in London, have you (form.) been in Italy? *Sarà a Londra, Lei è stato in Italia?* • Yes, I have been in Italy. *Sì, sono stato in Italia.* • Later, I will reserve a table for us in some good restaurant. *Dopo, riserverò un tavolo per noi in un buon ristorante.* • Tomorrow, I want to go to the pool to sunbathe. *Domani, voglio andare in piscina per prendere il sole.* • I want to see the city in the afternoon and go to the bars at night. *Voglio vedere la città di pomeriggio e andare ai bar di sera.* • I brought three suitcases full of clothes just for this vacation. *Ho portato tre valigie piene di roba esclusivamente per questa vacanza.* • I am sleeping, I am sleeping. But I am sleeping next to a pool and not inside a hotel. *Dormo, dormo.* Però io dormo accanto alla piscina e non dentro in un albergo. • I am fine thank you, and you (form)? *Io sto bene grazie, Lei?* • I'm fine, thank you. *Sto bene, grazie.* • How is Paolo? He is sick, how is

Maria? She is tired *Come sta Paolo? E' malato, come sta Maria?* E' stanca • how is your (form) friend? He is happy, he is sad. *come sta il Suo amico? E' contento, è triste.* • What size is it? It is... Long, short, big/large, small *Che taglia è? E'... lungo/a, corto/a, grande, piccolo/a* • wide, narrow, tall, short *largo/a, stretto/a,* alto/a, basso/a

CD 7

I want, I like, I'm going to, I have to, I would like to (*Io*) *Voglio, mi piace, vado a, devo, vorrei* • I can, I need posso, *ho bisogno* • To talk/speak, to sleep, to go out, to work *Parlare, dormire, uscire, lavorare* • to know (facts, subjects and basic knowledge) *sapere*, • to know (people, places or things), to eat, to send conoscere, mangiare, spedire • to write, to see, to study, to travel, to buy, to sell scrivere, vedere, studiare, viaggiare, comprare, vendere • to begin, to end, to order, to pay, to go *iniziare, finire, ordinare, pagare, andare* • to return (something to someone) *restituire* • he has to return my change, to go back, *dove restituirmi il cambio, tornare/ritornare* • to ask (to request or ask for directions) *chiedere* • to ask (a question), to answer, to

drive, to walk *domandare, rispondere, guidare, camminare* • to say/tell, to enter/go in, to leave/go out dire, entrare, uscire • I want to speak Italian, I want to speak English *Voglio parlare italiano, voglio parlare inglese* • I'm going to work a lot *vado a lavorare molto/lavorerò molto* • I have to know Italian, I would like to know Italian *devo sapere l'italiano, mi piacerebbe sapere l'italiano, voglio conoscere l'Italia,* • I am hungry, I need to eat a lot *ho fame, ho bisogno di mangiare molto*, • I want to see a movie, I have to send e-mail *voglio vedere un film, devo spedire un'e-mail, ho bisogno di mangiare un poco* • I would like to travel to Europe *mi piacerebbe viaggiare in Europa* • it's necessary to buy clothes è necessario comprare vestiti • I need to eat something right away *ho bisogno di mangiare qualcosa subito, voglio cominciare oggi, voglio finire domani* • I want to begin today, I want to finish tomorrow *voglio finire questo progetto entro domani* • I would like to order now please *vorrei ordinare adesso per favore* • can I pay the bill here or do I have to go to the cash register? *posso pagare il conto qui o devo andare* • It's necessary to pay the bill at the cash register *E'*

necessario pagare il conto alla cassa, • I have to go to work right away devo andare al lavoro subito • my goodness, I am late, I have to go to work dio mio sono in ritardo devo andare al lavoro immediatamente, devo ritornare/tornare a casa • I want to drive my car to the city voglio guidare la mia macchina in città • can I drive your (fam) car to Italy? posso guidare la tua macchina in Italia? • I'm going to walk outside, I can walk outside Camminerò fuori, posso camminare fuori • I'm going to speak Italian now, I like to work a lot parlerò in italiano adesso, mi piace lavorare molto • it's necessary to begin work today è necessario iniziare il lavoro oggi • I can answer in writing if I want posso rispondere per iscritto se voglio • I'm used to writing letters, but I'm going to send an e-mail instead sono abituato a scrivere lettere, ma questa volta scriverò un'e-mail, • I like Italian, I want to speak it often mi piace l'italiano, voglio parlarlo spesso • I would like to take a walk with you (form) this evening vorrei fare una passeggiata con lei questa sera/stasera • I have an urgent problem that he needs to ho un problema urgente di cui lui ha bisogno di essere • know about a conoscenza • that meal was

fantastic but I need to pay the bill now/that food was delicious but I have to pay the bill now quel pasto era delizioso ma devo pagare il conto • I want to sell something important voglio vendere qualcosa di importante • I'm going to the store, I need to buy something vado al negozio, ho bisogno di comprare qualcosa • the problem is I'm broke, I don't have any money il problema è che sono al verde, non ho soldi • I would like to see a movie tonight vorrei vedere un film questa sera • ho much do the tickets cost? quanto costano i biglietti? • The tickets are too expensive / biglietti costano troppo • why don't we watch a little television at home instead? perché invece non guardiamo un po' di televisione a casa? • That sounds like a good idea to me A me sembra una buona idea questa • It seems like a good idea to me too sembra una buona idea anche a me • I want to go out with my friends often voglio uscire con i miei amici spesso • I need to finish this job tomorrow devo finire questo lavoro per domani • when can I begin this project? quando posso iniziare/cominciare questo progetto? • I would really like to know Italian Mi piacerebbe veramente sapere l'italiano • I want to do business in Italy vorrei fare affari in Italia • oops I have to return to work oops devo tornare al lavoro • I'm hungry, I want to eat a good meal right away ho fame voglio mangiare un buon pasto subito • come (fam) to my house, my wife is a wonderful cook vieni a casa mia, la mia moglie è una cuoca meravigliosa • we like Italian cuisine ci piace la cucina italiana. • that's why we travel often to Italy Questo è il motivo per cui viaggiamo spesso in Italia • you're welcome prego/di niente • You (fam) have to pay the bill Devi pagare il conto • you (form) have to pay the bill deve pagare il conto • do you (form) want to order now or later? vuole ordinare adesso o più tardi • I prefer to order now, please Preferisco ordinare adesso, per favore • I know where you (form) can get a good job, so dove può trovare un buon lavoro • really? How much does it pay per hour? veramente? Quanto si guadagna per ogni ora? • It would even be difficult to make a mistake Sarebbe anche difficile sbagliare • I can tell you (form) one thing, you have to work very hard posso dirle una cosa, deve lavorare molto • do you (form) like to travel often? le piace viaggiare spesso? • Yes, I like to travel often and

inexpensively *Sì, mi piace viaggiare spesso ed economicamente* • Would you (form) like to go out with me this evening? *Vorrebbe uscire con me questa sera?* • I like to eat in this restaurant *mi piace mangiare in questo ristorante* • the food is delicious *il cibo è delizioso* • do you (form) have to go out tonight or are you esce *questa sera o deve stare* • going to stay at home? a casa? • It's very easy to make friends here *E' molto facile fare amicizie qui* • I have to come with you (fam) *devo venire con te* • don't worry, I'll pay the bill this time (form), *non si preoccupi, pagherò io il conto questa volta*, • you (fam) said that you weren't hungry, *hai detto che non avevi fame* • so you're (fam) not going to order a lot, are you? *quindi non ordinerai molto, vero?* • You (form) said that you weren't hungry *Ha detto che non aveva fame vero* • so you're (form) not going to order a lot, are you? *quindi non ordinerà molto vero?* • I have to come with you (form) right away *Devo venire con lei immediatamente* • The (restaurant) bill, now, a job, (working) hard *Il conto, adesso, un lavoro, intensamente* • come here (form), I came here last week (m), *venga qui/quà,*

sono venuto qui la scorsa settimana, sono venuta qui la scorsa settimana • I came here last week (f) *siamo venuti qui la scorsa settimana* • What day is today? *Che giorno è oggi?* • Today is monday the 7th of January *Oggi è lunedì sette gennaio* • What are the days of the week? *Quali sono i giorni della settimana?* • The days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday *I giorni della settimana sono: lunedì, martedì* • Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday *mercoledì, giovedì, venerdì, sabato e domenica* • And the months of the year? *E i mesi dell'anno?* • The months of the year are: January, February, March *I mesi dell'anno sono: gennaio, febbraio, marzo, aprile* • April, May, June, July, August, September, October *maggio, giugno, luglio, agosto, settembre, ottobre* • November and December *novembre e dicembre* • The four seasons *Le quattro stagioni* • Good morning, my name is Marcos and *Buon giorno, mi chiamo Marcos e ho quarantasette* • I am 47 years old *anni* • It's winter time, it's the month of January and it's *E' inverno*, è *il mese di gennaio ed è* • very cold, I am from Colorado and I like to ski a lot *molto freddo, io sono del Colorado e mi piace sciare* molto. • My name is Mark and I am on the beach with *Mi chiamo Marco e sono sulla spiaggia con la mia famiglia, che stagione è?* • It's summer and it's very sunny, it's July and it's very hot also but it doesn't matter, I'm going to swim *E' estate e c'è molto sole, è luglio e fa molto caldo ma non importa, nuoterò* • I'm from Italy, where are you (form) from? *Io vengo dall'Italia, da dove viene?* • Paolo likes to read, hi my name is Paolo *A Paolo piace leggere, ciao mi chiamo Paolo* • I want to do a lot of things today *voglio fare molte cose oggi* • first I want to read a good book, I like to read *prima voglio leggere un buon libro, mi piace leggere* • then I'm going to go outside because the weather is *poi uscirò perché il tempo è* • very nice, afterwards I'm going to walk, *molto bello, dopo farò una passeggiata*, • I have to walk everyday because I need *devo passeggiare ogni giorno* perchè ho bisogno • the exercise, afterwards I have to work *di esercizio, dopo devo lavorare* • you (fam) have to work in order to live *devi lavorare per vivere, vero* • I would like to have a job with more vacations but *mi piacerebbe avere un lavoro con più vacanze ma* • I can't

*now non posso adesso • I don't want to arrive late
devo guidare fino all'ufficio alle dieci del mattino, non voglio arrivare in ritardo • Good morning, my name is John and I'm a worker Buongiorno, mi chiamo John e sono un lavoratore • you (fam) have to work in order to make money devi lavorare per guadagnare soldi e devi guadagnare soldi per vivere • right? Here I am working in a house vero? Eccomi qui a lavorare in casa • I need to rest because I'm really tired ho bisogno di riposare perchè sono molto stanco/a • good afternoon, my name is Paolo buon pomeriggio, mi chiamo Paolo • I don't want to watch television non voglio guardare la televisione • I'm not going to talk on the telephone either non parlerò al telefono neppure • I can't go out with friends because it's very late non posso uscire con gli amici perchè è molto tardi • besides I have to work on the computer invece devo lavorare al computer • I like to work on the computer because it's a lot of fun mi piace lavorare al computer perchè è molto divertente • it isn't difficult on the contrary it's very easy non è difficile anzi è molto facile • To eat, to send, to write, to see, to study, to travel Mangiare, spedire, scrivere, vedere,*

studiare, viaggiare • to buy, to sell, to begin, to end, to order, to pay comprare, vendere, iniziare, finire, ordinare, pagare • to go, to answer, to drive, to walk, to say/tell andare, rispondere, guidare, camminare, dire • to enter/go in, to leave/go out, I have to send e-mail entrare, uscire, devo spedire una e-mail • I need to eat a little ho bisogno di mangiare un poco • I can study business, I'm going to travel to Europe io posso studiare commercio, viaggerò in Europa • I would like to travel to Europe mi piacerebbe viaggiare in Europa • it's necessary to buy clothes è necessario comprare vestiti • I need to sell something ho bisogno di vendere qualcosa • I need to eat something right away ho bisogno di mangiare qualcosa subito • I want to begin today, I want to finish tomorrow, voglio cominciare oggi, voglio finire domani • Paolo likes to read, hi my name is Paolo, a Paolo piace leggere, ciao mi chiamo Paolo • I want to do a lot of things today voglio fare molte cose oggi • first I want to read a good book, I like to read prima voglio leggere un buon libro, mi piace leggere, • then I'm going to go outside because the weather is very nice, afterwards I'm going to walk poi uscirò perchè il tempo è • I have to walk everyday because I need molto bello, dopo farò una passeggiata • the exercize, afterwards I have to work, devo passeggiare ogni giorno perchè ho bisogno di esercizio, dopo devo lavorare, • you (fam) have to work in order to live, right? devi lavorare per vivere, vero? • I would like to have a job with more vacations but I can't now mi piacerebbe avere un lavoro con più vacanze ma non posso adesso • I need to drive to the office at ten in the morning devo guidare fino all'ufficio alle dieci del mattino • I don't want to arrive late, it's necessary to work non voglio arrivare in ritardo, è necessario lavorare • I want to finish this project by tomorrow, voglio finire questo progetto entro domani, • I would like to order now, please vorrei ordinare adesso, per favore • can I pay the bill here or do I have to go to the cash register? posso pagare il conto qui o devo andare alla cassa? • It's necessary to pay the bill at the cash register E' necessario pagare il conto alla cassa, • I have to go to work right away devo andare al lavoro subito • my goodness, I'm late I have to go to work dio mio sono in ritardo devo andare al lavoro • right away, I have to go back home

immediatamente, devo ritornare/tornare a casa • I can ask my boss a question posso chiedere al mio capo una domanda • when can I begin this project? quando posso iniziare/cominciare questo progetto? • I would really like to know Italian Mi piacerebbe veramente sapere l'italiano • I want to do business in Italy vorrei fare affari in Italia • oops I have to return to work oops devo tornare al lavoro • I'm hungry I want to eat a good meal right away ho fame voglio mangiare un buon pasto subito • come to my house my wife is a wonderful cook (fam) vieni a casa mia la mia moglie è una cuoca meravigliosa • we like Italian cuisine ci piace la cucina italiana • that's why we travel often to Italy questo il motivo per cui viaggiamo spesso in Italia • why don't we watch a little television at home perché invece non guardiamo un po' di televisione • instead? That sounds like a good idea to me a casa? A me sembra una buona idea questa • It seems like a good idea to me too Sembra una buona idea anche a me • I want to go out with my friends often voglio uscire con i miei amici spesso • I need to finish this job tomorrow devo finire questo lavoro per domani • when can I begin this

project? quando posso iniziare/cominciare questo progetto? • I would really like to know Italian, mi piacerebbe veramente sapere l'italiano • I want to do business in Italy vorrei fare affari in Italia

CD 8

A telephone, a program, a girl, a little girl Un telefono, un programma, una ragazza, una bambina • the desk, the key, the family, the hat la scrivania, la chiave, la famiglia, il cappello • a hotel room, the problem, a book, a taxi una stanza d'albergo, il problema, un libro, un taxi • a plane, our plane, the window un aeroplano/aereo, il nostro aereo, la finestra • the suitcase, our suitcases, our luggage, a magazine la valigia, le nostre valigie, i nostri bagagli, una rivista • the flight, our flight il volo, il nostro volo • Is our flight on time? Is the window open or closed? Il nostro volo è in orario? La finestra è aperta o chiusa? • Is the suitcase too heavy to carry? La valigia è troppo pesante per trasportarla? • Do you (form) prefer to take a taxi or rent a car? Preferisce prendere un taxi o noleggiare una macchina? • I would like the key to my room Vorrei la chiave della mia camera per favore • I hear the telephone ringing sento il telefono

squillare • do you (form) want me to answer it? A decision vuole che risponda? Una decisione • I have to make a difficult decision ho dovuto prendere una decisione difficile • between buying a dog and buying a cat tra comprare un cane o comprare un gatto • I chose the dog, thank god he is a small dog ho scelto il cane, grazie a dio è un cane piccolo • he barks but nobody hears him abbaia ma nessuno lo sente • what's the weather like today? com'è il tempo oggi? • It's hot like it always is in August, a flower E' caldo come sempre in agosto, un fiore • a bouquet of flowers un mazzo di fiori • I always give flowers to my wife on io do sempre un mazzo di fiori a mia moglie per il • our anniversary, a napkin nostro anniversario, un tovagliolo • waiter I need a napkin, please cameriere ho bisogno di un tovagliolo, per favore • gasoline benzina • how much does the gas cost in this gas station? quanto costa la benzina in questa stazione di servizio? • A bicycle Una bicicletta • I like to ride my bicycle on Sunday morning mi piace andare in bicicletta la domenica mattina • the men, the men are talking to one another l'uomo, gli uomini, gli uomini si parlano • the men see the

woman, she is their friend
gli uomini vedono la donna, lei è loro amica • Yes, no, and, or, me and you (form), me or you (form) *Sì, no, e, o, io e lei, io o lei* • who, who is calling? Please, thank you *chi, chi sta chiamando?*
Pronto? Per favore, grazie • you're welcome, if, yes, yes if you (form) want *di niente, se, sì, si se lei vuole* • if you (form) don't want to it's ok, we don't want to spend a lot of money, what? What's wrong? *se non vuole va bene, non vogliamo spendere troppi soldi, cosa?* Cosa c'è? • Nothing, how many? How much? To spend time *Niente, quanti? Quanto? Passare del tempo* • who is it? What is it? Where is it? How much is it? *chi è? Cos'è? Dov'è?* Quanto costa? • Would you (form) like to come with us? *Vorrebbe venire con noi?* • Sure, excuse me, what kind? What kind of car is it? Sicuro, mi scusi, che tipo? Che tipo di macchina è? • Where is the bus stop, please? *Dov'è la fermata dell'autobus, per favore?* • Where is the airport, please? *Dov'è l'aeroporto, per favore?* • Repeat everything slowly, please (form) *Ripeta tutto lentamente, per favore* • how far away is it from here? *quanto dista da qui?* • I don't know if I want to go or not *Non so se voglio andare o*

no • let's see, do I have enough money? *vediamo, ho abbastanza soldi?* • I don't believe I'm going to be able to go, here it is *Non credo che potrò andare, ecco* • here he is, here she is, here we are, here they are *eccolo, eccola, eccoci, eccoli* • Where is the glass? It is on the table, it's on the floor *Dov'è il bicchiere? E' sul tavolo, è sul pavimento* • it's under the table, it's on the ground, it's next to me *è sotto il tavolo, è per terra, è vicino a me* • my name is Robert and this is my car *mi chiamo Robert e questa è la mia macchina* • I like my car because it's very pretty and very economical, what do I do with my car? *mi piace la mia macchina perché 'e molto bella e molto economica, cosa faccio con la mia macchina?* • I drive it of course, I drive it to work *La guido certamente, la guido per andare al lavoro* • Who? When? How much? What? How/What? Where? Chi? Quando? Quanto? Cosa? Come? Dove? • How many? Which? Quanti? Quale? • What is this? What is that? *Cos'è questo? Cos'è quello?* • Do you (form) know when the movie starts? *Sa quando comincia il film?* • Sorry, I don't have the slightest idea *Mi dispiace, non ne ho la minima idea* • which house is it the white one or the

blue one? *quale casa è la bianca o la blu?* • How old are you (form)? I'm 51 years old, *Quanti anni ha? Ho cinquantun anni* • how are you (fam)? What is your (form) name? *come stai? Come si chiama?* • What is your (fam) name? My name is Mark *Come ti chiami? Mi chiamo Mark* • who is that woman over there? What is her name? *chi è quella donna là giù? Come si chiama?* • Could you (form) please tell me how much this cost? *Mi può dire quanto costa per favore?* • What color is it? The cup is black, the house is white *Di che colore è? La tazza è nera, la casa è bianca* • the car is red, the dog is brown and white *la macchina è rossa, il cane è marrone e bianco* • the bananas are yellow, the sky is blue *le banane sono gialle, il cielo è blu* • the pencil is yellow, the pen is yellow *la matita è gialla, la penna è gialla* • the telephone is black and white, the box is brown *il telefono è bianco e nero, la scatola è marrone* • the cat is white, the bread is white, the salt is white *il gatto è bianco, il pane è bianco, il sale è bianco* • the pepper is black, what size is it? *il pepe è nero, quanto grande è/che taglia è?* • It is long, it's short, the table is long *E' lungo, è corto, il tavolo è lungo* • the other table is

short, the house is big, *l'altro tavolo è corto, la casa è grande* • my house is small *la mia casa è piccola* • look at that window over there it is wide *guarda quella finestra là giù è larga* • look at the other window over there it is narrow *guarda l'altra finestra là giù è stretta* • is this street wide or narrow? *questa strada è larga o stretta?* • This street is wide in some places, narrow in other places and very long, the ceiling is low, the roof is high *Questa strada è larga in alcuni punti, stretta in altri e molto lunga, il soffitto è basso, il tetto è alto* • the building is tall, we live in a big city *l'edificio è alto, viviamo in una grande città* • I don't want, I don't like, I don't have to *non voglio, non mi piace, non devo* • you (fam) don't want, you (form) don't want *non vuoi, non vuole* • you (form) don't have to *non deve* • To guess, to sleep, to dream, to sleep *Indovinare, dormire, sognare, dormire* • to have a bad dream, to go out/leave, to work *avere un incubo/brutto sogno, uscire, lavorare* • to know (facts), to know (people or places), to eat *sapere, conoscere, mangiare* • to do/make, to write, to see, to study, to travel, to buy *fare, scrivere, vedere, studiare, viaggiare, comprare* • to sell, to learn, to teach, to begin, to end, to

request *vendere, imparare, insegnare, iniziare, finire, chiedere* • to ask, to pay, to go, to return (home), to ask *domandare, pagare, andare, tornare/ritornare, domandare* • to answer, to find out, to walk to say/tell *rispondere, scoprire, camminare, dire* • To guess the answer, I don't want to guess the answer *Indovinare la risposta, non voglio indovinare la risposta* • I don't want to sleep late, to get *non voglio dormire fino a tardi, prendere* • I don't want to get the tickets *non voglio prendere multe* • I don't want to get a ticket *non voglio prendere una multa* • I don't want to get the (admission) tickets *non voglio prendere i biglietti* • I don't like to go out with them (m) *non mi piace uscire con loro* • I prefer to go out with other people *preferisco uscire con altre persone* • I don't have to know Italian *non devo sapere l'italiano* • but I would like to very much *ma mi piacerebbe molto* • I have to become familiar with that country *devo conoscere quel paese* • I don't want to see that program *non voglio vedere quel programma* • I don't want to eat too much *non voglio mangiare troppo* • you (fam) don't like to eat too much, do you? *non ti piace mangiare troppo vero?* • You (form) don't like to eat too much, do you? *Non le piace mangiare troppo vero?*

piace mangiare troppo vero? • Do you (fam) like to travel by train? *Ti piace viaggiare in treno?* • Do you (form) like to travel by train? *Le piace viaggiare in treno?* • I like to travel by train but I prefer to travel *Mi piace viaggiare in treno ma preferisco viaggiare* • by airplane, I don't want to study abroad *in aereo, non voglio studiare all'estero* • I prefer to study here in the United States *preferisco studiare qui negli Stati Uniti* • don't you (form) want to learn English? *non vuole imparare l'inglese?* • It's very useful, you (fam) don't have to sell that ring *E' molto utile, non devi vendere quell'anello* • I don't want to sell it, I prefer to buy another one *non voglio venderlo, preferisco comprarne un altro* • do you (form) want to order more coffee? *vuole ordinare più caffè?* • Yes, I would like another cappuccino, please *Sì, vorrei un altro cappuccino, per favore* • I don't want to end the meeting quickly *non voglio terminare l'incontro velocemente* • I don't want to buy anything really, besides I'm broke, do I have to pay now or later? *non voglio comprare nulla veramente, in più sono al verde, devo pagare adesso o più tardi?* • You (form) must pay now and at the cash

register *Deve pagare adesso e alla cassa* • I want to go back home right away *voglio tornare a casa subito* • I don't want to go back to work *non voglio tornare al lavoro* • you (form) don't have to answer the telephone if you don't want to *non deve rispondere al telefono se non vuole* • do you (form) want to find out what happened? *vuole scoprire cosa è successo?* • I don't want to find out what happened *Non voglio scoprire cosa è successo* • eyes that don't see, heart that does not feel pain *occhio non vede, cuore non duole* • you (form) don't like to walk downtown, do you? *non le piace passeggiare/camminare in centro, vero?* • I want to tell the truth, I don't want to tell a lie *voglio dire la verità non voglio dire una bugia* • When is it? Where are you (fam) now? *Quando è? Dove sei adesso?* • Where are you (form) now? It doesn't fit me *Dov'è adesso? Non mi va* • the shoes don't fit me, the shoes don't fit you (fam) *le scarpe non mi vanno, le scarpe non ti vanno* • the shoes don't fit you (form) *le scarpe non le vanno* • I need to buy another pair *ho bisogno di comprare un altro paio*, • is there a shoes sale somewhere? *ci sono delle offerte sulle scarpe da qualche parte?* • I need to

go soon, whose car is it? *l'incontro?* • When is the meeting? When does the meeting begin? *Quando è l'incontro? Quando inizia l'incontro?* • When does the meeting end? It is absolutely incredible *Quando finisce l'incontro? E' assolutamente incredibile* • don't look at me it isn't my fault (fam), it's his fault *non guardarmi non è colpa mia, è colpa sua* • what is this? It's a dog, it isn't a cat, who is it? *cos'è questo? E' un cane non è un gatto, chi è?* • It's your (fam) friend (m), it isn't your brother *E' il tuo amico non è il tuo fratello* • it's your (form) friend (m), it isn't your brother *è il suo amico non è il suo fratello* • what is spoken in Brazil? Portuguese is spoken *che cosa si parla in Brasile? Si parla portoghese* • hi/bye, see you soon (fam), see you soon (form) *ciao, arrivederci/a presto, arrivederla* • what is spoken in Italy? Italian is spoken *cosa si parla in Italia? Si parla italiano* • what color is it? It's red, white and blue *di che colore è? E' rosso, bianco e blu* • it's green, yellow, black and orange *è verde, giallo, nero e arancione* • see you in a little while (form) *ci vediamo fra poco* • English is spoken in England *in Inghilterra si parla inglese* • that's why now I understand *ecco perchè adesso capisco* •

waiter, will you (form) bring my bill, please? *cameriere mi può portare il conto, per favore?* • Alright, what is the problem? *Va bene, qu'è il problema?* • Can you (form) please tell me how much it is? *Mi può dire quanto costa per favore?* • Can I help you (form)? Can I help you (fam)? *Penso aiutarla?* *Penso aiutarti?* • What size is it? Does it fit me well? No it's too big *Di che taglia è?* *Mi va bene? No è troppo grande* • no it's too small, it fits you fine but it's too expensive *no è troppo piccolo, ti sta bene ma è troppo caro* • I made a mistake, please forgive me (fam), I'm sorry *ho sbagliato, per favore perdonami, mi dispiace* • forgive me (fam), I'm sorry *perdonami, mi dispiace* • I don't understand repeat everything please (fam) *non capisco ripeti tutto, per favore* • I don't understand repeat everything please (form) *non capisco ripeta tutto, per favore* • What? What's wrong? Nothing, how many? How much? Cosa? Cosa c'è? Niente, quanti? Quanto? • To spend time, who is it? What is it? Where is it? *Passare del tempo, chi è? Cos'è? Dov'è?* • How much is it? Would you (form) like to come with us? *Quanto costa? Vorrebbe venire con noi?* • I'm 51 years old, how are you

(fam)? *Ho cinquantun anni, come stai?* • What is your (form) name? What is your (fam) name? *Come si chiama? Come ti chiami?* • My name is Mark, who is that woman over there? *Mi chiamo Mark, chi è quella donna là giù?* • What is her name? *Come si chiama?* • Could you (form) please tell me how much this costs? *Mi può dire quanto costa, per favore?* • What color is it? The cup is black, the house is white *Di che colore è?* *La tazza è nera, la casa è bianca* • the car is red, the dog is brown and white *la macchina è rossa, il cane è marrone e bianco* • the bananas are yellow, the sky is blue *le banane sono gialle, il cielo è blu* • the pencil is yellow, the pen is yellow *la matita è gialla, la penna è gialla* • the telephone is black and white, the box is brown *il telefono è bianco e nero, la scatola è marrone* • the cat is white, the bread is white, the salt is white *il gatto è bianco, il pane è bianco, il sale è bianco* • the pepper is black, what size is it? It is long *il pepe è nero, quanto grande è/che taglia è?* *E' lungo* • it's short, the table is long, the other table is short *è corto, il tavolo è lungo, l'altro tavolo 'e corto* • the house is big, my house is small *la casa è grande, la mia casa è piccola* • look (fam) at that window over there, it is wide *guarda quella finestra là giù è larga* • look (fam) at the other window over there it's narrow *guarda l'altra finestra là giù è stretta* • is this street wide or narrow? This street is wide in some places, narrow in other places and very long *questa strada è larga o stretta?* *Questa strada è larga in alcuni punti, stretta in altri e molto lunga* • the ceiling is low, the roof is high, the building is tall *il soffitto è basso, il tetto è alto, l'edificio è alto* • we live in a big city *viviamo in una grande città* • do you (form) prefer to take a taxi or rent a car? I would like the key to my room, please *preferisce prendere un taxi o noleggiare una macchina?* *Vorrei la chiave della mia camera per favore* • I hear the telephone ringing *sento il telefono squillare* • do you (form) want me to answer it? A decision *vuole che risponda?* *Una decisione* • I had to make a difficult decision *ho dovuto prendere una decisione difficile* • between buying a dog and buying a cat *tra comprare un cane o comprare un gatto* • I chose the dog, thank god he is a small dog *ho scelto il cane, grazie a dio è un cane piccolo* • he barks but nobody hears him *abbaia ma nessuno lo sente* • he bites but nobody feels

it, he bites but nobody feels pain *morde ma nessuno sente, morde ma nessuno sente dolore* • what's the weather like today? It's hot like it always is in August, a flower, a bouquet of flowers *com'è il tempo oggi? E' caldo come sempre in agosto, un fiore, un mazzo di fiori* • I always give flowers to my wife on our anniversary *io do sempre un*

mazzo di fiori a mia moglie per il nostro anniversario • a napkin, waiter, I need a napkin, please *un tovagliolo, cameriere, ho bisogno di un tovagliolo per favore* • gasoline, how much does the gas cost in this gas station? *benzina, quanto costa la benzina in questa stazione di servizio?* • A bicycle, I like to ride my bicycle on Sunday morning

Una bicicletta, mi piace andare in bicicletta la domenica mattina • the man, the men, the men are talking to one another *l'uomo, gli uomini, gli uomini si parlano* • Yes, no, and, or, me and you (form), me or you (form) *Sì, no, e, o, io e lei, io o lei* • who? Who is calling? *chi? Pronto? Chi sta chiamando?*

