

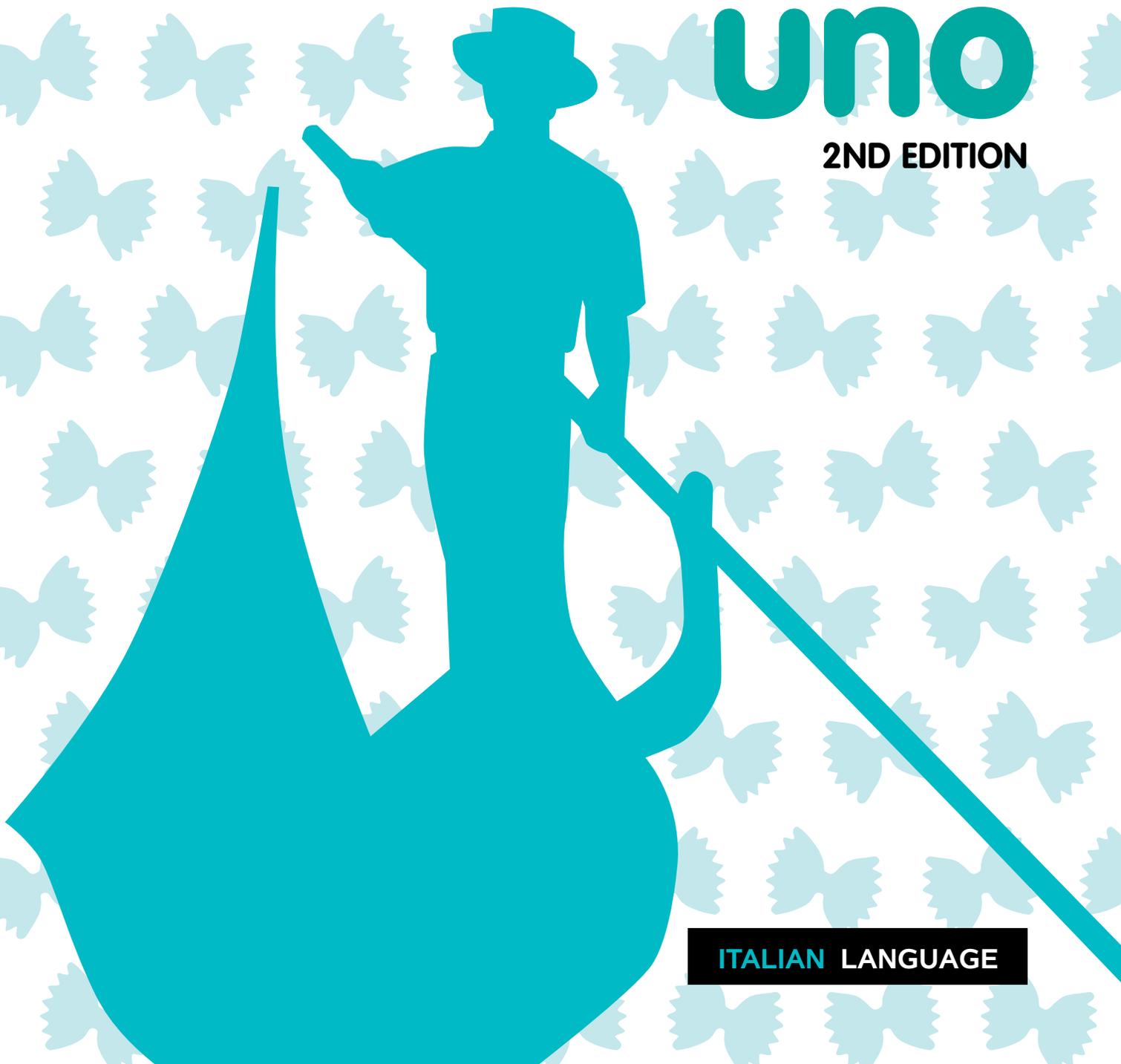
Liana Trevisan Lidia Nuzzolese Matthew Absalom Michael Sedunary
CONSULTANTS Gabriella Bertolissi Nancy Posterino Silvia Campanella

STUDENT BOOK

ECCO!

uno

2ND EDITION



ITALIAN LANGUAGE

STUDENT BOOK

ECCO!

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2ND EDITION

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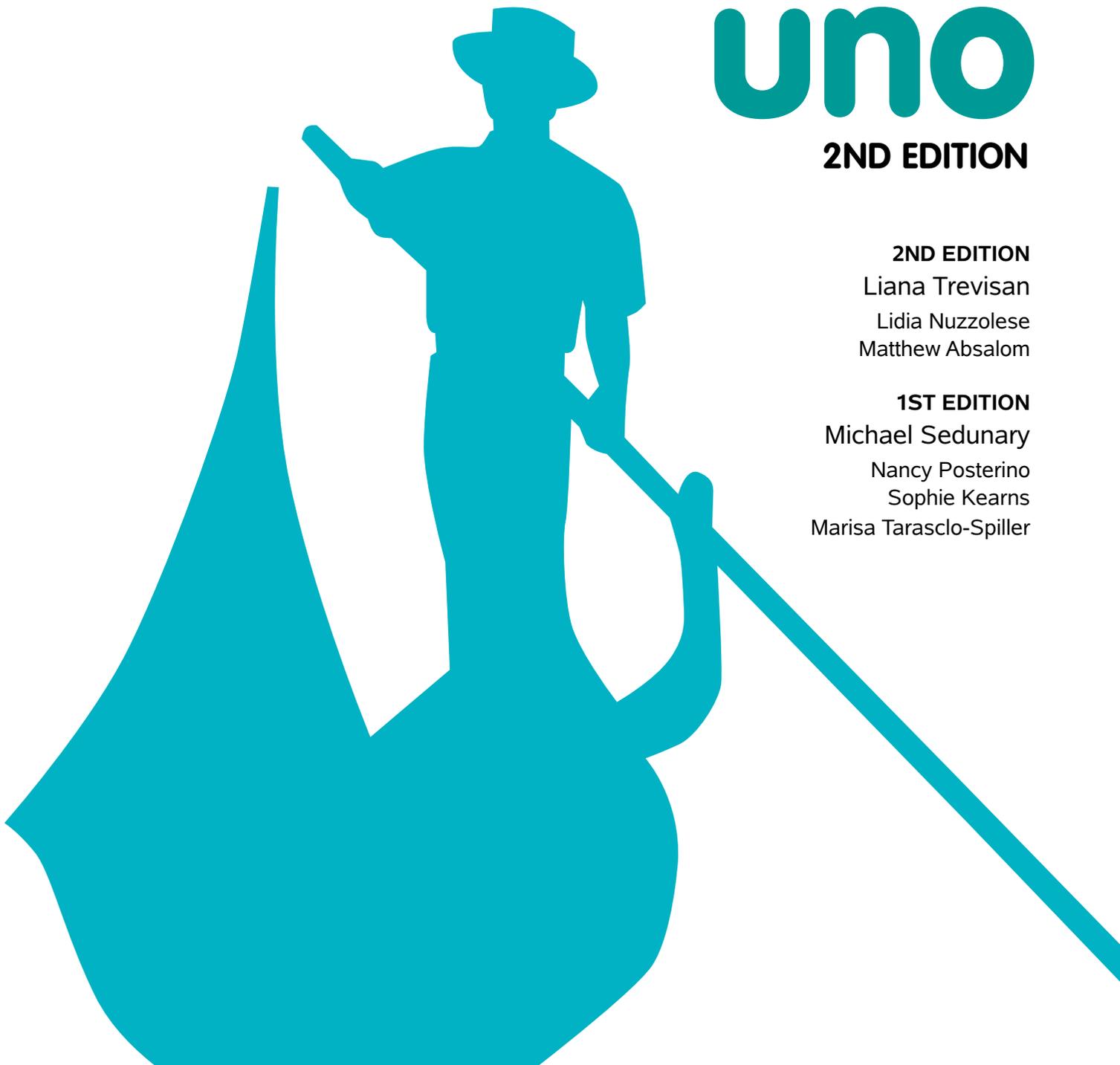
1ST EDITION

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Pearson Australia

(a division of Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd)
707 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3008
PO Box 23360, Melbourne, Victoria 8012
www.pearson.com.au

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First published 2007 by Heinemann

2021 2020 2019 2018
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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Publisher: Sonia Davoine
Development Editor: Laura Wright
Editor: Carolyn Glascodine
Proofreader: Inge Note
Designers: Anne Donald, Cameron McPhail, Watershed Art + Design and Nikki M Group Pty Ltd
Illustrations: Roberto Fino and Caroline Keys
Rights and Permissions Editor: Amirah Fatin
Photographer: Sian Human
Project Manager: Beth Zeme
Production Managers: Elizabeth Gosman and Casey McGrath
Printed in Malaysia

National Library of Australia
cataloguing-in-publication data:

Trevisan, Liana, author.
Ecco! : Uno student book / Liana Trevisan, Michael Peter Sedunary,
Lidia Nuzzolese, Matthew Absalom.
Second edition

ISBN: 9781488656705 (paperback)
For secondary school age (Years 7–8).

Italian language—Study and teaching (Secondary)
Problems, exercises, etc., Usage, Textbooks for foreign speakers.

458.2421

Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd ABN 40 004 245 943

Acknowledgements

We thank the following for their contributions to our textbook:

Consultants: Nancy Posterino, Gabriella Bertololis, Silvia Campanella and Teresa De Fazio.

Gesti and Fonetica photo talents: Giorgia Brown and Luca Brown

FRONT COVER: Shutterstock: Steinar, gondolier; **Fotolia:** Natis, pasta shapes. **BACK COVER: Remo Casilli. I23RF:** pp. 43br, 57c, 70t4, 89br, 118 (tablecloth); gstockstudio, p. 106br; Andriy Kravchenko, p. 93tl; Rainer Lesniewski (base map), p. 56c. **AC Fiorano:** p. 28bl. **Alamy Stock Photo:** Aflo Co. Ltd., p. 29bl; Collection Christophel, p. 55tc; Mairo Cinquetti, p. 76bl; Martin Dalton, pp. 76br, 106tl; Food for Thought, p. 125t; Miriam Heppell, p. 57b; B. O’Kane, p. 1; Travel Pictures, p. 103bl. **Bologna Welcome:** p. 74t. **Carozza, Claudia:** pp. 105bl, 105t. **Casilli, Remo:** p. 1. **Davoine, Sonia:** p. 124. **DK Images:** Steve Gorton, p. 15tr; Michelle Grant, p. 15tr. **GeMS – Grupp. editoriale Mauri Spagnol:** Io, la Giraffa e Pellicano by Roald Dahl, Salani, Italy, 31 March 2016, p. 55br; Il Passaggio del Orso by Giusepp. Festa, Salani, Italy, 26 November 2015, p. 55cl; Memorie di un gatto by Regina Henscheid, Salani, Italy, 19 November 2015, p. 55cr; Animal Fantastici by JK Rowling, Salani, Italy, January 2017, p. 55bl. **Glasbergen Cartoon Services:** Randy Glasbergen, p. 29br. **Google:** 2017 Google, p. 89tc. **Human, Sian:** pp. 9, 10, 23b, 23t, 36t, 52, 67b, 80, 97b, 116cr. **ImageFolk:** Stefano Scat/SIME, p. 122bl; Tetra Images, p. 70b3. **Italian State Tourist Board – Australia & New Zealand:** Courtesy of the Italian State Tourist Board, p. 16t. **McBroom, Alice:** p. 123 (Baci). **Mondadori:** pp. 15b, 73t, 109tr. **Natuzzi, Maria Teresa:** p. 30br. **Photodisc:** p. 81 (Eduardo); p. 81 (Elena); p. 81 (Johann); p. 81 (Romain). **Photos.com:** p. 81; p. 81 (Steffi). **Piaggio:** pp. 107bl, 107br. **RCS:** Courtesy of RCS, p. 120 (Cucina logo); Courtesy of RCS, p. 120 (list). **Shutterstock:** 77tl; 4kclips, p. 100b; admin_design, p. 132; Africa Studio, p. 70t3; Alhovic, p. 123 (fridge); arbit, p. 62tl (piano and drums); August_0802, p. 101br; barkarola, p. 66b; bellena, p. 103br; Paolo Bona, pp. 29tl, 30bl, 59bl; Simona Bottone, p. 72bl; Jaromir Chalabala, p. 84tl; ChiccoDodiFC, pp. 18, 91; Dmitry Chulov, p. 74b3; Kizel Cotiw-an, p. 125c; Matteo Cozzi, p. 14bl; dedMazay, p. 14t (cat); DFree, pp. 83t, 83tb; divanov, p. 70t2; dotshock, pp. 70b4, 129; Evannovostro, p. 107tl; Alexander Fediachov, p. 28tr; Fotocrisis, p. 120br; Fotokon, p. 29br; GoneWithTheWind, p. 29tr; Hurst Photo, p. 121bl; Tumarkin Igor - ITPS, p. 28tl; iryna1, p. 75b; Puwadol Jaturawutthichai, p. 47t; Nattakit Jeerapatmaitree, p. 75t; Kada, p. 117b; Patryk Kosmider, p. 126tr; Arsenie Krasnevsky, p. 106tr; KucherAV, p. 122t; Viacheslav Lopatin, p. 57t; Luca Lorenzelli, p. 1; Marla Margarla, p. 89tl; Aleksandr Markin, p. 70tl; Aleks Melnik, p. iii; Monkey Business Images, p. 77br; Luciano Mortula, p. 56b; Teguh Mujiono, p. 39cr; Evgeniya Mukhitova, pp. 54 (comment box), 54 (thumbs-up); Andrei Nekrassov, p. 43tl; Sergey Novikov, p. 29bl; Gigi Peis, p. 14br; Massimo Petranzan, p. 108t; pio3, p. 106bl; posztos, p. 74b4; Pressmaster, p. 15l; Pushnova, p. 89 (icons); Alexander Rath, p. 125b; Carsten Reisinger, p. 89 (flag); Resnak, 62tl (bass guitar and guitar); Maria Sbytova, p. 15tl; Ljupco Smokovski, p. xT; ylv1rob1, p. 14 (headshots of girl); Tim UR, p. 123 (shelf); vanilla22, pp. 14t (notebook), 90 (notebook); T.W. van Urk, p. 89tr; Wake up. p. xB; XiXinXing, p. 54 (Alex); Oleg Znamenskiy, p. 105cr. **Spagnolo, Germano:** p. 90 (poem). **Universal Pictures:** 1975 Universal Pictures, p. 55tr; 1995 Universal City Studios, Inc, p. 55tl. **Vonvikken:** p. 91t.

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The authors wish to thank the following people in Italy for their assistance in the preparation of this book:

Lidia Nuzzolese wishes to thank Maria Teresa Natuzzi, student of Liceo Classico Cagnazzi, Altamura, especially for providing the photos, and Mina Plantamura in Altamura.

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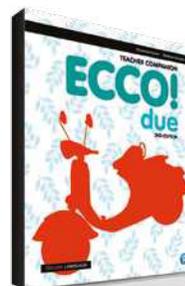
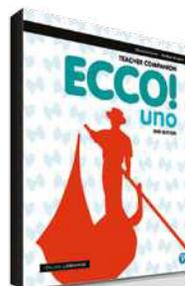
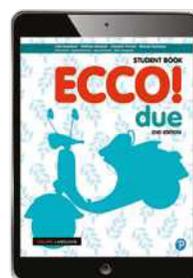
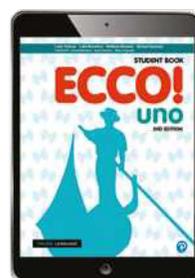
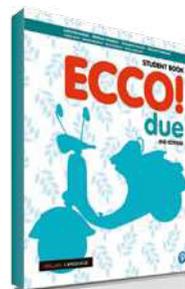
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1

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Ciao!

Mi piace la scuola!

Topics

Greetings
Introductions
Days of the week
People's age

School life in Italy
Likes and dislikes
Birthdays

Communication

Greet people and say goodbye
Ask someone their name and say your name
Ask how someone is and say how you are
Introduce someone
Ask and give ages

Talk about school subjects
Talk about likes and dislikes
Ask and give dates for birthdays
Exchange phone numbers
Do some maths

Language

Count from 1 to 20
Learn the Italian alphabet
Use **questo** and **questa**
Understand grammatical gender
Learn about verb conjugation and the verbs
avere and **stare**

Learn how to say the date
Count to 100
Learn about nouns (singular and plural)
Use definite articles (singular and plural)
Use some question words
Express likes and dislikes using **piacere**,
adorare and **odiare (io and you)**

Pronunciation

Italian vowels: **a**, **i** and **u**
Letters of the alphabet

Italian vowels: **e** and **o**
Consonants **c** and **ch** with vowels

Cultural and intercultural awareness

Learn some formal and informal greetings
Learn **una filastrocca**
Investigate the meanings of the names of the days of the week
Learn to recognise stereotypes

Explore some aspects of school life in Italy
Learn about **l'interrogazione** at school
Discover **il calcio** and learn about **Serie A**

Gesture

Vieni qui!

Hai paura, eh?

Create and collaborate

Il fumetto
Differenze culturali
Mi presento...
Italia

Ti piace?
Il calcio in Italia
In classe con la professoressa Key
Interrogazione!

Text types

Photo captions
Cartoon story
Filastrocca
Passport
Blog posts with photos
Magazine cover

Photo captions
Cartoon story
Filastrocca
Email
Advertisement
Match tickets
Blog posts with photos
Newspaper cartoon

Che famiglia simpatica!**Ti piacciono gli animali?****Topics**

Family
Describing people
Telling the time

Animals
Using colours

Communication

Talk about family members
Describe people
Tell the time on the hour, half hour and quarter hour

Talk about animals
Say the colour of something
Talk about your favourite animal and your pet

Language

Use adjectives
Use demonstratives **questo, questa, questi, queste**
Use possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, its*)
Learn the verb **essere**

Understand verb conjugations
Learn the verb **abitare**
Learn about indefinite articles
Use colours as adjectives

Pronunciation

The Italian **r**

Syllables and word stress

Cultural and intercultural awareness

Discover some family celebrations in Italy
Learn about the Romance languages
Recognise some Latin connections between Italian and English

Discover Ancient Rome
Learn about the story of **Romolo e Remo**
Learn about the sporting feats at **il Circo Massimo**
Learn about the gruesome battles at **il Colosseo**

Gesture

Basta!

Perfetto!

Create and collaborate

La mia famiglia
Il latino
Un'email

Società Protezione Animali
Roma antica
Un volantino per lo zoo
I numeri per bambini

Text types

Photo captions
Cartoon story
Photo album
Fairytale
Blog posts with photos
Pie chart

Photo captions
Cartoon story
Social media posts
Movie posters
Book covers
Blog posts with photos and map

Cosa fai durante il weekend?

Dove abiti? Che lingue parli?

Topics

Talking about pastimes
Making plans for the weekend

Countries, languages and nationalities
The weather

Communication

Talk about your own and ask about others' pastimes
Ask and say what is happening and when
Make plans for the weekend

Talk about nationalities
Talk about what languages people speak
Say where you were born (**nato/a**)
Talk about the weather

Language

Use regular **-are** and **-ere** verbs
Learn the irregular verb **fare**
Learn more about telling the time

Use **a** with cities and **in** with countries
Learn more **-are** verbs
Learn how to talk about the weather using **fare**

Pronunciation

Double consonants
Long sounds

The sounds for the letters **sc**

Cultural and intercultural awareness

Discover some sights of Bologna
Find out what young Italians do in their free time
Learn about **la passeggiata** and **fare bella figura**

Discover that Italian is spoken in many parts of the world
Learn cultural aspects of the regions of Sicily and Emilia-Romagna
Continue to explore Italian dialects as part of Italy's heritage

Gesture

Ma fammi il piacere!

Ma sei scemo?

Create and collaborate

Musicisti italiani
Ascoltiamo la musica
Il concerto degli animali
Che cosa fai la domenica?

Giochiamo
Scriviamo
La mia famiglia

Text types

Photo captions
Cartoon story
Billboard
Book covers
Street sign
Tourist brochure
Blog post with photo
Album cover

Photo captions
Cartoon story
Map
Weather chart
Profiles
Tourist forum with map
Blog posts with photos
Poem

	Quale mezzo prendiamo?	Buon appetito!
Topics	Travelling and commuting Using different modes of transport	Food preferences Ordering meals How much things cost
Communication	Talk about where you are going and how you are getting there Say at what time you are catching a mode of transport Ask and say what time someone is arriving and leaving	Talk about food and food preferences Ask how much something costs Read a menu
Language	Learn the irregular verb andare Learn different ways of saying going <i>to</i> Learn different ways of saying travelling <i>by</i> Use regular -ire verbs	Use <i>there is</i> and <i>there are</i> (c'è / ci sono) Learn more about adjectives: the superlatives Learn about -isc verbs
Pronunciation	The sounds for the letters g and gh The sounds for the letters gli and gn	The sounds for the letter s
Cultural and intercultural awareness	Discover some of the different ways to travel around Italy Learn about the gondola Discover l'Ape and la Vespa	Learn about la cucina italiana Discover the different types of pasta and gelato Understand the euro
Gesture	Se ti prendo...!	Ma che dici?
Create and collaborate	Un viaggio Andiamo al concorso Una gara Facciamo un sondaggio	Prepara un pranzo Inventa un menu Conosci l'euro? Andiamo al ristorante
Text types	Photo captions Cartoon story Transport signs Tourist information Blog post with photo Iconic advertisement	Photo captions Magazine cover Cartoon story Menu Food labels Recipe Blog posts with photos

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Introduzione

We're looking for young people who are keen to learn a new language and to find out about life in another country. We're looking for people who are happy to put in some effort to achieve their goals, and want to have fun doing it. Ah, **Ecco!** – *there you are!*

And you're looking for a set of resources that explain things clearly and give you an enjoyable, relevant and rewarding learning experience. Well, **Ecco!** – *here it is!*

Pagina di apertura

The first page of every chapter shows a selection of authentic photographs hinting at the topics covered in that chapter. Take the time to discuss them in class and predict what you will be learning about. Before you look closely at the chapter content, do the related task in the Activity Book. Finally,

- **communicare** outlines the new communication outcomes you will be learning
- **capire** outlines the different language points you will be learning
- **cultura** shows some cultural and intercultural discoveries and comparisons you will make.



Il fumetto

In the *cartoon story*, **il fumetto**, you will meet Barbara, Massimo and his dog Gustavo, Claudia and Bruno. They all live and go to school in the city of Bologna. Can you spot Bologna on the map on page 142? You will discover what these friends get up to and how they use the language you are learning in their everyday lives. The **fumetto** is also a great way to reflect on aspects of the Italian culture and your own, and it introduces a gesture used in Italy that may come in handy.

When you have listened to and read the cartoon story a few times, have a go at answering the **Abbiamo capito tutto?** questions, in English in chapters 1 to 3 and in Italian in 4 to 8. You will probably need to come back to the questions after you have worked through the **Vocabolario** section and the grammar points.



The **Vocabolario** section lists all new words and expressions from the cartoon story or feature text. You can also do the Activity Book task that relates to it.

To make sure you sound Italian, **Fonetica** offers a rigorous approach to understanding the sounds of Italian. The *video* in the Reader+ eBook will help you practise the sounds you are working on. *The Italian alphabet and the IPA* on page 129 is also a good reference.

I gesti presents the chapter's gesture in more detail. The Reader+ eBook provides some real-life context in a soap-opera style video for each chapter.

When you're familiar with the cartoon story you will have a chance to use your Italian and perform the story. Here's how ...

Adesso parliamo noi!

- With your classmates, agree who will play which role of the **fumetto** characters.
- Listen to the audio and read the story several times, imitating the voices until you are confident.
- Master **il vocabolario** on the previous pages.
- Rehearse with your classmates and perform **il fumetto** for the class. Remember to use the gesture!

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Throughout the chapter, you will have many other opportunities to speak Italian. **Iniziamo** activities prepare you for **Parliamo ancora**. Once you have mastered the new language from the chapter, you will be ready to make up your own conversations with **Parliamo ancora un po'**. And don't forget to try out your Italian outside your classroom if you can.



Istruzioni in classe: Come si dice?

Ora ascoltate e ripetete.



Il professore / La professoressa dice:

Attenzione!	Pay attention!
Ascoltate!	Listen!
Rispondete all'appello.	Let's call the roll.
Oggi studiamo...	Today, we will study ...
Lavorate in coppia!	Work with a partner!
Alzatevi! / Sedetevi!	Stand up! / Sit down!
Prendete il libro!	Get the book!
Andate a pagina...	Go to page ...
Leggiamo.	Let's read.
Ripetiamo insieme.	Let's repeat together.
Scrivete nel vostro quaderno!	Write in your (exercise) books!
Tutti insieme...	All together...
Avete capito?	Did you understand?
Scrivete i compiti per casa.	Do (or write) as homework.
Tocca a te.	It's your turn.
Spegni le luci il cellulare.	Switch off the lights your mobile.

Lo studente / La studentessa dice:

Presente!	I'm here!
(Non) ho capito.	I did (not) understand.
Può ripetere per favore?	Can you repeat (that) please?
Come si dice... in italiano?	How do you say ... in Italian?
Come si scrive... in italiano?	How do you write/spell ... in Italian?
Come si pronuncia?	How do you pronounce it?
Cosa significa...? / Cosa vuole dire...?	What does ... mean?
Me lo spiega di nuovo?	Can you explain it again?
Posso andare in bagno?	May I go to the bathroom?
Scusi il ritardo.	Sorry I'm late.
... è assente oggi.	... is absent today.
Secondo me...	In my opinion ...
Di chi è questo/a...	Whose is this ... ?
È mio/mia. / È di...	It's mine. / It's ...'s.
Mi presti...?	Can I borrow ...?



Parole utili

il libro di testo	textbook (Student Book)
il libro dello studente	Activity Book
il portatile	laptop
il tablet iPad	tablet iPad
la penna	pen
la matita	pencil
l'armadietto	locker
i compiti	homework



Ecco Bologna. Bologna è una città in Italia.



Comunicare

- Greet people and say goodbye
- Ask someone their name and say your name
- Ask how someone is and say how you are
- Introduce someone
- Ask and give ages

Capire

- Count from 1 to 20
- Learn the Italian alphabet
- Use **questo** and **questa**
- Understand grammatical gender
- Learn about verb conjugation and the verbs **avere** and **stare**

Cultura

- Learn some formal and informal greetings
- Learn **una filastrocca**
- Investigate the meanings of the days of the week
- Learn to recognise stereotypes

Before you start this chapter, go to page 1 of your Activity Book.

Ecco Massimo e Barbara! 🎧



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Massimo and Barbara live in Bologna. True or false?
- 2 What does Massimo's mum want Gustavo to do?
- 3 What do you think **ecco** means?
- 4 What question does Barbara's dad ask? Is there another way he could have asked it?
- 5 What does Barbara ask her little brother and sister?

Rifletti



Read frame 8 again. If **anche** means *too* and **io** means *I*, can you guess what **anch'io** means?

Culture a confronto



- Bologna is the capital of a region called Emilia-Romagna. Can you find it on a map of Italy?
- What is the capital city of Italy? Which region is it in?
- What other Italian cities do you know of?
- How many regions are there in Italy? How does this compare with Australia?

Nota

In Italian, a cartoon story is called **un fumetto**. The word **fumetto** literally translates as 'little puff of smoke'. It refers to the speech bubbles that contain the dialogue in graphic novels and comics.

Vocabolario

Words are the building blocks of a language. Here are the ones you have just been introduced to. Make sure you know them before we move on. In the Activity Book, you will build your own list of vocabulary in the activity **Lavoriamo con le parole!**

GREETINGS

Ciao!
Come stai?
Bene, grazie.
Molto bene.
E tu?

INTRODUCTIONS

Ecco...
Mi chiamo...
Sono...

PEOPLE AND PLACES

mamma
papà
la casa di...
io
tu

EXPRESSIONS

Giù!
Ho... anni.
Quanti anni hai?

USEFUL WORDS

anche
bene
due
grazie
molto
sì

Contiamo da 0 a 20

0 zero	8 otto	16 sedici
1 uno	9 nove	17 diciassette
2 due	10 dieci	18 diciotto
3 tre	11 undici	19 diciannove
4 quattro	12 dodici	20 venti
5 cinque	13 tredici	
6 sei	14 quattordici	
7 sette	15 quindici	

Rifletti



- How are the numbers 11 to 16 formed in Italian? Is this similar to other languages you know?
- How are the numbers 17, 18, 19 different from the numbers 11 to 16?
- Can you find a link between Italian numbers and English words e.g. *duet*?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Concorso dei cani – i finalisti



- 1 Chicco
- 2 Ceci
- 3 Cappuccino
- 4 Cherubino
- 5 E.T.
- 6 Gustavo
- 7 Cucù
- 8 Chinotto
- 9 Ciclope
- 10 Cesare

Iniziamo

These dogs are the finalists at this year's **concorso dei cani** (*dog show competition*). Practise saying their names and numbers.

Esempio: Il numero **uno** è **Chicco**.

il cane dog
il numero number

Parliamo ancora

- 1 The judge (your partner) keeps forgetting the dogs' names. Using the numbers, answer the judge's questions.
Judge: **Il numero sei?**
You: **È Gustavo.**
- 2 This judge still can't get it right! Now they want to know the number of each dog.
Judge: **Che numero è Gustavo?**
You: **Il numero sei.**

Spiegazione della lingua

1 Saying your name

- **Come ti chiami?** What's your name?
- **Mi chiamo Massimo.** My name is Massimo.
- **Mi chiamo Barbara.** My name is Barbara.
- **Sono Gustavo.** I'm Gustavo.

2 Introducing other people

- **Questo è Massimo.** This is Massimo.
- **Questa è Barbara.** This is Barbara.

Questo and **questa** both mean *this*. Look at the endings in the sentences above. Can you work out why they are different?

Questo is used to talk about boys or men and **questa** is used to talk about girls or women.

Look at these sentences:

Questo è il numero uno. **Questa è la casa.**

Il numero and **la casa** are *nouns*. Italian nouns fall into two groups: *masculine* or *feminine*. This is called *grammatical gender*. Grammatical gender usually corresponds with biological gender for animals and people. All other nouns also have a grammatical gender. For example, **numero** is masculine and **casa** is feminine. **Questo** is used with masculine nouns and **questa** is used with feminine nouns.

You will learn more about nouns in **capitolo 2**.

Rifletti

Learning a language means learning many new words. How will you remember the words **cane** and **casa**? Try a memory aid (mnemonic).

Learning a language also means learning new concepts, such as the gender of words.

3 Asking someone how they are

	Come stai? Come va?	How are you? How's it going?
	(Sto) bene, grazie. Molto bene.	(I am) well, thanks. Very well.
	Non c'è male. Così così.	Not bad. So so.
	(Sto) male. Molto male.	(I am) not well. Very bad.
	E tu?	And you?

Rifletti

The above dialogues are between two friends in an informal situation. The formal way of asking someone how they are is **Come sta?** How would you ask your teacher how they are?

4 Asking and giving age

– Quanti anni hai?	How old are you?
– Ho dodici anni.	I'm 12 (years old).
– Quanti anni ha Lucia?	How old is Lucia?
– Lucia ha tredici anni.	Lucia is 13.
– Quanti anni ha?	How old is he/she?
– Ha diciotto anni.	He/She is 18.
– Quanti anni avete?	How old are you?
– Abbiamo dieci anni.	We're 10.
– Quanti anni hanno Luisa e Davide?	How old are Luisa and Davide?
– Hanno undici anni.	They're 11.

Rifletti

Ho due anni translates literally as 'I have two years', using the verb **avere** (to have). How do you say how old you are in English? How is it different to Italian? This shows you can't always translate word for word.

5 Subject pronouns and the verb *avere*

Subject pronouns take the place of a subject noun, e.g. Barbara has a dog – *she* has a dog. The subject shows who the 'doer' of the action is. In Italian you don't have to use subject pronouns because the verb ending is different for each person (or subject).

Verbs are often called 'action' or 'doing words'. They can also indicate a state of being. In Italian, verbs show who is doing the action (*first, second, third person, singular or plural*) and when (*past, present or future*).

You have seen parts of the verb **avere**. All Italian verbs are conjugated. Conjugating a verb means changing the ending to show which person (or subject) is doing the action.

Here is the full conjugation of **avere**.

	person	avere	to have
singular	1st	io ho	I have
	2nd	tu hai	you have
	3rd	lui/lei ha	he/she/it has
plural	1st	noi abbiamo	we have
	2nd	voi avete	you have
	3rd	loro hanno	they have

When talking about verbs, we say *1st, 2nd* and *3rd person singular* or *plural*. In English, the 1st person singular is *I* and the 1st person plural is *we*.

How would you translate the following sentences?

- **Quanti anni hai?**
- **Ho dodici anni.**
- **Hai un cane.**
- **Anche voi avete un cane.**

In the last sentence the pronoun **voi** is used to emphasise that you (plural) have a dog *too* (**anche**).

There is another word for *you*: **Lei**. You use **Lei** in formal situations when talking to one person. You use it with the 3rd person singular verb forms. You will learn more about **Lei** later in this Student Book.

6 The verb *stare*

When you want to answer the question **Come stai?** and say how you feel you use the verb **stare + bene/ male/così così...**

- **Come stai?** How are you?
- **Sto bene.** I am (feeling) well.
- **Come sta la mamma?** How is mum?
- **Sta così così.** She is (feeling) so so.
- **Come state?** How are you (*plural*)?
- **Stiamo male.** We are not (feeling) well.

As with the verb **avere**, the endings for **stare** are different for each person so you don't need to say the subject pronouns.

stare	to be
io sto	I am
tu stai	you are
lui/lei sta	he/she/it is
noi stiamo	we are
voi state	you are
loro stanno	they are

Nota

Both **sono** and **sto** mean *I am* – Italian has two verbs that mean *to be*. As you continue learning Italian, you will work out how to use them.

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Parliamo ancora un po'

Use these phrases to have a conversation in pairs or a group of three, replacing the names and ages as necessary.

A: **Ciao mamma! | papà! Come stai?**

B: **Sto bene. | Sto molto bene. E tu?**

A: **Bene, grazie. | Sto molto bene, grazie. | Così così, non c'è male. | Sto male. | Sto molto male.**

B: **Ciao! Come ti chiami?**

A: **Ciao! Mi chiamo Paolo.**

B: **Quanti anni hai?**

A: **Ho tredici anni.**

B: **Questo è Massimo. | Questa è Barbara.**

A: **Ciao Massimo | Barbara!**



Andiamo, ragazzi!





Rifletti

Do you remember what **Lei** means in frame 8? Why do you think it has a capital **L**?

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 What do you think **andiamo** means?
- 2 How does Claudia feel about Valentino? How do you know?

Culture a confronto

- What do you notice about how Bruno greets Massimo's mum? How does this compare with how Barbara greets **il signor Lando**? Is it different to how you might greet adults that you know?
- How does Massimo say goodbye to his mum? What does Bruno say? Why do you think they use different expressions?

Rifletti

- Compare how Barbara sounds out her name on page 2 with how Claudia spells out *Vogue* in frame 9. Why do you think there is a difference?
- Would you need to spell out your name in Italian? How would you spell it?

L'alfabeto

Practise saying the alphabet with your teacher.

Aa	a	Nn	enne	Jj	i lunga
Bb	bi	Oo	o	Kk	cappa
Cc	ci	Pp	pi	Ww	vu doppia OR doppia vu
Dd	di	Qq	cu	Xx	ics
Ee	e	Rr	erre	Yy	ipsilon OR i greca
Ff	effe	Ss	esse		
Gg	gi	Tt	ti		
Hh	acca	Vv	vu		
Ii	i	Zz	zeta		
Ll	elle				
Mm	emme				

There are 21 letters in the Italian alphabet, 5 vowels and 16 consonants.

The letters **j**, **k**, **w**, **x** and **y** are used for words, such as **jeans**, that are borrowed from other languages.

Vocabolario

GREETINGS

Informale		Formale
Ciao	Salve	Buongiorno Buonasera Arrivederci
... ragazzi/e.		... signor(e). ... signora. ... signorina.

USEFUL WORDS/EXPRESSIONS

Andiamo!	Che bello!
Presto!	Che bella!
No.	Come si chiama?
Vieni qui!	Si chiama...
	ragazza

I gesti

Gestures are often used in Italian to add meaning – they sometimes even replace words. Some gestures are gender-specific, some are only used by young people and are considered rude by older people, and some are better known than others.



Practise saying **vieni qui** using this gesture: just wave one hand up and down. Is there a similar gesture in your culture to convey this meaning?

Rifletti

Look at the greeting **buongiorno**. If **buono** means *good* and **giorno** means *day*, and **sera** means *evening*, what does **buonasera** mean?

Do greetings work in a similar way in other languages you know?

Culture a confronto

What is a stereotype? What are some common stereotypes about Australians? What stereotypes of other cultures have you heard of? How can you combat stereotyping?

Spiegazione della lingua

7 More on presentations

- **Come ti chiami?**
What's your name?
- **Mi chiamo Angelo/Angela.**
My name is Angelo/Angela.
- **Come si chiama?**
What's his/her name?
- **Si chiama Angelo/Angela.**
His/Her name is Angelo/Angela.

Nota

Look at the endings of the verb **chiamare**. The conjugation is similar to the verb **stare**.

8 Mr, Mrs and Ms

You always use the *definite article* **il** with **signor**, and **la** with **signora** or **signorina**, when you are talking *about* a specific person.

Titles that end in **-e** (such as **signore**, **dottore**, **professore** etc.) drop the final **e** when used with a name but you keep the **-e** when talking *to* someone.

- **Questo è il signor Lando.** This is Mr Lando.
- **'Buongiorno signore.'** 'Good morning / Good day, sir.'
- **Questa è la signora Berti.** This is Mrs/Ms Berti.
- **Ecco la signorina Claudia!** There's Miss Claudia!

Culture a confronto

Traditionally, **signorina** was used for a woman who was not married. Why do you think **signorina** is used less these days? How do you use Mr, Mrs and Miss in English? What other titles are commonly used? Why?

Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, act out all or part of **il fumetto**.

- 1 Choose the role you want to act out.
- 2 Listen to the audio and read the story several times, imitating the voices until you are confident.
- 3 Master **il vocabolario** on pages 3 and 9.
- 4 Rehearse with your classmates and perform **il fumetto** for the class. Remember to use the gesture!

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Parliamo ancora

Use these phrases to have a conversation in a group of three. Replace the names and ages with those of your teacher and classmates. Swap roles when you think you sound fluent.

A: Questo è **il signor Lando**. | Questa è **Claudia**.

B: Buongiorno **signor Lando**. | Ciao **Claudia**. |
Salve. Come stai? | Come sta?

C: Sto bene, grazie. E tu? | E Lei?

B: Anch'io sto bene.

C: Come ti chiami? | Come si chiama?

B: Mi chiamo... | Si chiama...

C: Quanti anni hai? | Quanti anni ha?

B: Ho | Ha **quattordici anni**.

A/B/C: Arrivederci! | Ciao!

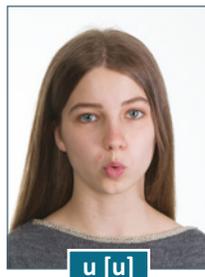


Fonetica

Three vowels that never change

One of the secrets to sounding Italian is to pronounce the vowels properly. Listen to the vowels **a**, **i** and **u**, and imitate them as accurately as you can.

Sounding Italian may not come naturally to you because you're used to moving your lips, tongue and teeth to make different sounds. It may feel strange at first but that's a good sign because it means you are making the sounds of a new language.



Now practise the three vowel sounds in the Italian words in the table below. You don't need to know what the words mean, but you can try to work them out if you like. Each time you pronounce the vowels make sure the vowel stays the same.

a [a]

Anna mangia la pasta.

La rana salta.

La mamma canta.

i [i]

i libri simili

giri in bici

brividi sismici

u [u]

un tutù blu

un cucù

Su su! Giù Giù!

Italian vowels need lots of energy – don't be lazy when you pronounce them! Now you can practise all the words you have learnt so far in **capitolo 1**, concentrating on the vowel sounds above.

Si chiama Gustavo



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Explain why Barbara says **ciao ragazzi** and Massimo says **ciao ragazze**.
- 2 How do Massimo and Bruno try to prevent **il disastro**?
- 3 Who is **la professoressa Key**?
- 4 Why does **la professoressa Key** need to spell her name?
- 5 What do you notice about how Massimo addresses the teachers?
- 6 Why does **la professoressa Key** say **presto**?

Culture a confronto

Take a closer look at **il fumetto** in this chapter. Which details suggest the story is set in Italy? How is it different to where you live?

Vocabolario

NOUNS

l'inglese (*m*)
la lezione
lunedì
il professore
la professoressa

USEFUL WORDS/EXPRESSIONS

Che disastro!
Chi?
Mi dispiace
Oggi è...
... comincia fra... minuti

Nota

In Italian, you don't write the days of the week with a capital letter – unless they're at the beginning of a sentence.

I giorni della settimana

Do you remember how **buongiorno** is formed? Another word for **il giorno** in Italian is **il dì**. In some parts of Italy you may hear **buondì** instead of **buongiorno**.

In both Italian and English the days of the week are named either after heavenly bodies (sun, moon, planets) or ancient gods.

oggi today
domani tomorrow
la settimana week

Italiano						
lunedì	martedì	mercoledì	giovedì	venerdì	sabato	domenica
Luna is the Italian word for <i>moon</i> .	Marte is Italian for <i>Mars</i> , the ancient Roman god of war	This is Mercury-day. Mercury is the messenger of the Roman gods and a planet gods and a planet.	Giove (in English, Jove or Jupiter) is the father of the Roman god and a planet.	Venere or Venus is the goddess of beauty and a planet.	In some religions, Saturday is the Sabbath (the day of rest).	In Latin, the language of ancient Rome, <i>dies dominicus</i> means the 'Lord's day'.
Inglese						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Monday is Moon-day.	Tyr's day was named after Tyr, the Nordic god of single combat or heroic glory.	Woden's day was named after Woden, the Norse father of the gods.	Thor's day was named after Thor, the Nordic god of thunder.	Frige's day was named after Frige, the Germanic goddess of beauty.	Saturday is named after Saturn, a planet and the Roman god of agriculture or the harvest.	Sunday is the day of the sun.

Learn the days of the week by heart and be ready to answer when someone asks: **Che giorno è oggi? E domani?**

Culture a confronto

What do the names for the days of the week reveal about different languages and cultures?

What differences and similarities can you see between the Italian and English days of the week?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Parliamo ancora un po'

Use these phrases, together with those from **Iniziamo** and **Parliamo ancora** earlier in the chapter to have a conversation with a partner. Be creative!



Che disastro!

Che bello!

È il professore d'italiano.

Come sta?

Che bella!

Buongiorno ragazzi.

Ecco il prof.

Salve!

Come stai?

Vieni qui!

Giù, giù!

Ho 14 anni.

Buongiorno ragazze.

È la professoressa d'inglese.

Ha 3 anni.

Quanti anni ha?

Che bella!

Key. K.E.Y.

Vogue. V.O.G.U.E.

Presto!

Sto bene, e tu?

Come state?

Ciao!

Arrivederci.

Quanti anni hai?

Andiamo!

Va bene.

Che bel cane! Come si chiama?

Molto bene, grazie.

Ecco la prof.

Nota
You can shorten **il professore** and **la professoressa** to **il/la prof.**



Mocha, vieni qui!



Che cane bello!

Il blog di Keira



Un'australiana in Italia

Ciao. Come state? Mi chiamo Keira. Ho tredici anni e sono australiana. Sono in Italia con mamma e papà.

That's about all the Italian I have so far. I have just arrived in Italy where I will be living for about a year. I'm pretty impressed that I am already able to introduce myself, say how old I am and where I'm from. My accent isn't great but I know it will get better. The Italians I have met try to speak English and they have lots of trouble pronouncing words in English so we're all learning and helping each other. By the way, the closest Italian equivalent of my name is Chiara.

I have to go and have dinner with my parents now. I'll write again tomorrow!

Ciao ciao.

MERCOLEDÌ 1 AGOSTO – DI: KEIRA  COMMENTI



Il motorino

Buongiorno. Come stai?

During my time in Italy I've noticed quite a lot of English. You just have to check out the music charts to see how many of the popular songs are in English, or look at the number of magazines with English titles at a newspaper stand (**un'edicola**). The newspaper stands are everywhere and there are so many different newspapers and magazines! Some look familiar but have different names, such as **Chi**.

The other thing that's everywhere is **il motorino** (*the motor scooter*). I couldn't believe it but anyone over the age of 14 can ride one. I can't wait until I turn 14 so I can ride **un motorino** too. Maybe Mum and Dad will let me ride to school. **Che bello!**

Next time I write, I'll be able to tell you all about school.

Arrivederci!

DOMENICA 05 AGOSTO – DI: KEIRA  COMMENTI



Culture a confronto

- How does Keira's experience with learning Italian compare to yours? Have you tried using your Italian outside of the classroom? What can you say about this experience?
- What point does Keira make about her Italian accent and the English accent of some Italians she has met? What are your views?
- What does the name of this magazine mean? Is there a similar magazine in English?
- Would you read this magazine? Why or why not?

Il fumetto

Use a cartoon maker tool to create a cartoon story in Italian with all the Italian language you have learnt. The setting may be in an Italian school, at a park or at a party.

For your friends who don't study Italian, create a version of the cartoon with English subtitles.

Differenze culturali

Design and create a poster displaying all the cultural differences you have noticed so far between Italy and where you live. You may use Italian or English phrases, images and explanations in your own words. You can add to this poster throughout the year.

Mi presento...

Imagine you and your classmates are all at a party and don't know each other. Walk around the room, meeting as many people as you can.

Using the Italian you now know, take turns to:

- say hello to each other
- introduce yourself
- ask each other's names
- ask each other's ages
- introduce a friend
- say goodbye.

Be creative! For example, you could pretend you are an adult, someone famous or that you have a dog.



Italia

Prepare a fact sheet for a neighbour who is travelling to Italy for the first time. Using an atlas, the school library, the internet, apps and travel brochures, provide information such as:

- actual distance from where you live to Italy
- time taken to travel by plane from where you live to Italy
- time difference between your town and Italy
- population difference between your country and Italy
- average temperatures in Bologna in January and June.



Mi piace la scuola!

CAPITOLO ■ 2



Ciao! Mi chiamo Antonio. Ho tredici anni. Il mio compleanno è il 16 marzo. E tu, come ti chiami? Quando è il tuo compleanno?



Ti piace la scuola?



Grazie, signora. Mi piace molto il gelato.

Comunicare

- Talk about school subjects
- Talk about likes and dislikes
- Ask and give dates of birthdays
- Exchange phone numbers
- Do some maths

Capire

- Learn how to say the date
- Count to 100
- Learn about nouns
- Use definite articles
- Use some question words
- Express likes and dislikes using **piacere**, **adorare** and **odiare** (**io** and **you**)

Cultura

- Explore some aspects of school life in Italy
- Learn about **l'interrogazione** at school
- Discover **il calcio** and learn about **Serie A**

Before you start this chapter, go to page 15 in your Activity Book.

L'orario scolastico di Roberto

	lunedì	martedì	mercoledì	giovedì	venerdì	sabato
1	italiano	inglese	italiano	storia	musica	italiano
2	matematica			italiano	italiano	matematica
3	scienze	geografia	religione	matematica	scienze	inglese
4	musica	storia	storia dell'arte		educazione fisica	storia
5	geografia	educazione fisica	-	geografia	francese	-
6	francese	-	-	francese	-	-

Vocabolario

NOUNS

il francese
l'italiano
l'inglese
l'orario scolastico

la geografia
la scuola
la matematica
la musica
la religione
la storia
la storia dell'arte
l'educazione fisica

le scienze

VERBS

mi piace / non mi piace
mi piacciono / non mi piacciono
adoro / odio

USEFUL WORDS

fa
difficile
per

Oggi è lunedì. A scuola, abbiamo la lezione di matematica. Adoro la matematica! Dodici per quattro fa quarantotto... Non è difficile! Domani, abbiamo la lezione d'inglese. Non mi piace l'inglese, odio l'inglese! Mi piacciono molto la storia e la geografia.



Roberto ha 12 anni. È studente della scuola media (*middle school*).

Culture a confronto

What do you notice about Roberto's timetable? What subjects is he studying? Which do you study?

A lesson in Italy normally lasts one hour but schools also have double lessons, lasting 2 hours. School usually starts at 8 a.m. and finishes at 1 p.m. Students have a 10-minute break in the morning, **l'intervallo**, and go home for lunch, unless the school has **una mensa** (like a canteen). Some schools have afternoon classes after a long lunch break and finish at 4.30 p.m. Usually, there is also school on Saturday. How do your school day and week compare?

Rifletti

Le scienze is a feminine noun. Why do you think it is different from the other subjects? What do you think the difference is between **la** and **le**?

Can you work out the difference between **mi piace** and **mi piacciono**? When do we use them?

Spiegazione della lingua

1 Likes and dislikes

	Ti piace la scuola?	Ti piacciono le scienze e la matematica?
	Sì, mi piace (la scuola).	Sì, mi piacciono (le scienze e la matematica).
	Sì, mi piace molto (la scuola)! Sì, adoro la scuola!	Sì, mi piacciono molto (le scienze e la matematica)! Sì, adoro le scienze e la matematica.
	No, non mi piace (molto) (la scuola). Odio la scuola!	No, non mi piacciono (le scienze e la matematica). Odio le scienze e la matematica!



Vocabolario

Counting from 21 to 100

For numbers over 20, use **venti, trenta, quaranta...** followed by the numbers 1 to 9.

• 40 quaranta + 9 nove = 49 quarantanove		
21 ventuno	26 ventisei	40 quaranta
22 ventidue	27 ventisette	50 cinquanta
23 ventitré	28 ventotto	60 sessanta
24 ventiquattro	29 ventinove	70 settanta
25 venticinque	30 trenta	80 ottanta
		90 novanta
		100 cento

Rifletti

What is different about **ventuno** and **ventotto**?
How would you say 31 and 38?

Some Italian maths

Test yourself on these sums. Then make up some sums to test a partner.

ADDIZIONI

$$21 + 1 = 22$$

ventuno più uno fa ventidue

$$31 + 8 = ? \quad 45 + 3 = ?$$

SOTTRAZIONI

$$60 - 4 = 56$$

sessanta meno quattro fa cinquantasei

$$72 - 2 = ? \quad 83 - 6 = ?$$

Times tables in Italian

The times tables are called **le tabelline**. **La tabellina del due** starts like this:

$$2 \times 2 = 4 \quad \text{due per due fa quattro}$$

$$3 \times 2 = \dots \quad \text{tre per due fa...}$$

Practise it with a partner until you can say it fluently. Then move on to **la tabellina del tre**.

Nota

- When talking about things they do or don't like, Italians often use a word for *the*.
Esempi: il gelato, il fumetto, la scuola...
It's like saying 'I like *the* ice-cream, *the* comic, *the* school ...'.
- Using the negative in Italian is easy – just add **non** before the verb.
Esempi:
Claudia non ha un cane.
Non mi piace la scuola.
- The number **23** and all numbers ending with **3** take an accent on the final **é**.
Esempi: ventitré, trentatré...

Culture a confronto

Mathematical symbols and numbers are used in text or chat messages in Italian. Do you do the same in English or other languages?

xché	perché	why?
xsona	persona	person
-male	meno	male just as well
+ -	più o meno	more or less
dv 6	dove sei	where are you?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

- 1 Practise saying the names of the activities, school subjects (le materie) and people in the pictures on the right. You can use the pictures to guess the meaning of any new words.



Esempi:

Il numero uno è la scuola.

Il numero sei è il calcio.

- 2 Practise talking about likes and dislikes using these phrases and the options in the pictures on the right.

Ti piace il signor Pessina?

Ti piacciono i ragazzi?

Mi piace il calcio.

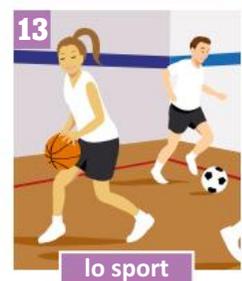
Mi piacciono la geografia e la storia.

Sì, adoro l'italiano.

No, non mi piace la scuola.

No, non mi piacciono le macchine.

No, odio lo shopping.



Rifletti



What do you notice about how these activities, school subjects and people have been presented? Can you see a pattern?

What other word can you think of that belongs in the **i ragazzi** group?

Spiegazione della lingua

2 Nouns

A noun is a word we use to identify a person, an animal, a place or a thing. In Italian, all nouns are either masculine or feminine (their grammatical *gender*). All nouns are also singular or plural (their *number*). The noun endings can help you work out their gender and number.

NOUN	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	-o → ragazzo	-i → ragazzi
Feminine	-a → ragazza	-e → ragazze
Masc./Fem.	-e → studente	-i → studenti

Remember:

- Most *singular masculine* nouns end in **-o**
- Most *singular feminine* nouns end in **-a**
- Some singular nouns end in **-e** and can be masculine or feminine. Look them up to find out their gender.

Rifletti

Are you beginning to notice something about the way Italian words work? Where do you find important information in words? How are verb endings and noun endings different?

3 The definite article

Definite articles are words used for *the*. They are called *definite* because they pick out a specific thing. All nouns in Italian have articles, which change according to the gender and number of the noun. We say that the articles *agree* with nouns. You will learn more about agreement with nouns and articles as you continue to study Italian.

MASCULINE SINGULAR	MASCULINE PLURAL
il gelato	i gelati
l' orario	gli orari
lo studente	gli studenti
il signore	i signori

FEMININE SINGULAR	FEMININE PLURAL
la scuola	le scuole
la pizza	le pizze
l' aula	le aule
la macchina	le macchine

The table below shows rules for using a definite article with a noun. Refer to this table as you learn Italian.

	DEFINITE ARTICLE		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	USED BEFORE ...
Masculine noun	il	i	masculine nouns starting with a consonant
	l'	gli	masculine nouns starting with a vowel
	lo	gli	masculine nouns starting with s + consonant or z
Feminine noun	la	le	feminine nouns starting with a consonant
	l'	le	feminine nouns starting with a vowel

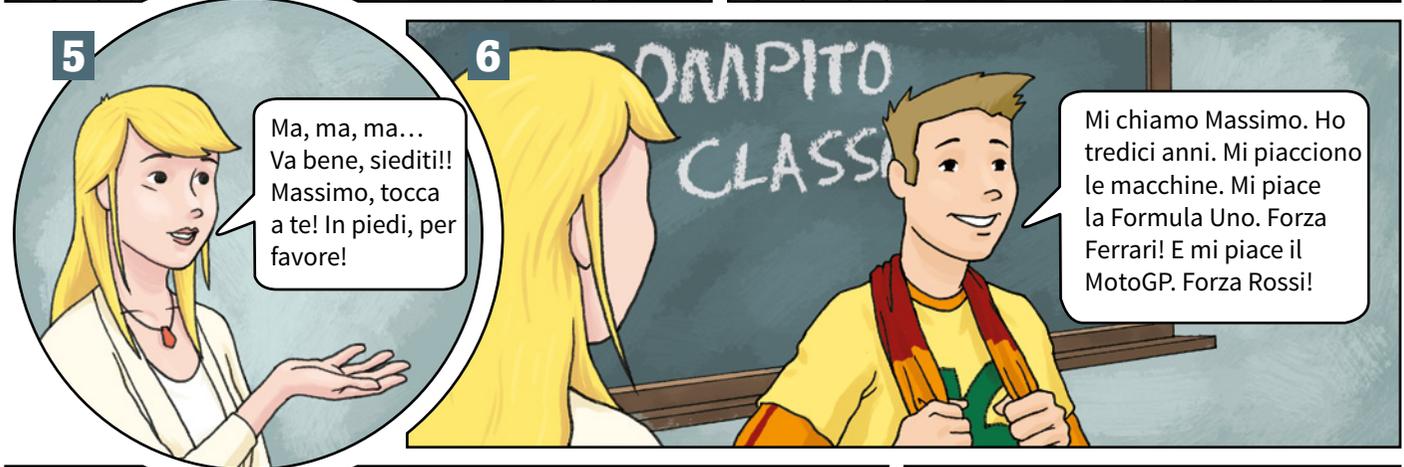
l'aula classroom

Nota

To choose the correct article, think about these three things:

- *Gender* – is the noun masculine or feminine?
- *Number* – is it singular or plural?
- *Beginning* – what is/are the first letter(s) of the noun?

Tocca a te!





Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Explain why the class is laughing in frame 1.
- 2 Why does Massimo say **Che disastro!**?
- 3 Why do you think Claudia is having trouble answering Miss Key's question in frame 4?
- 4 What does Massimo like?
- 5 How old is Barbara?
- 6 What is significant about **il trenta settembre**?
- 7 Explain the change in Bruno's mood in frame 12.
- 8 Do you think **la professoressa Key** is a likeable teacher?

Vocabolario

NOUNS

il calcio
 il compito
 il compleanno
 il telefono
 il tifoso
 il cellulare
 lo shopping

la classe
 la lavagna
 la pagina
 la pizza
 la Formula Uno
 la televisione

le macchine

ADJECTIVES

romantico/a
 tuo/a

POLITE EXPRESSIONS

mi scusi
 per favore

QUESTION WORDS

Qual è...?
 Quando...?

USEFUL WORDS

quasi
 Tifo per
 allora

CONJUNCTION

ma

INTERJECTIONS

Basta!
 Forza!
 Hai paura, eh!
 Senti!
 Va bene!

CLASSROOM COMMANDS

Ascoltate!
 Leggete!
 Guardate!
 Ripetete!
 Siediti!
 Silenzio!
 In piedi!
 Tocca a te!

Nota

In Italian, you can either say **OK** (with an Italian accent!) or **Va bene**.

A *conjunction* joins two ideas. The most common are **e**, **ma** and **o**. These work very much like their English counterparts *and*, *but* and *or*.

Qual è il tuo numero di telefono?



More about question words

Can you work out what the examples mean in the table below?

Question words that never change	Esempi
Che / Che cosa / Cosa What	Che giorno è oggi? Cosa significa...? What does ... mean?
Chi Who	Chi sei?
Come How	Come ti chiami?
Quando When	Quando vai a scuola?
Perché Why	Perché ti piace la musica?
Question words that agree with the noun	Esempi
Quanto / Quanti Quanta / Quante How many / How much	Quanto mangi? Quanti anni hai? Quanta pizza mangi? Quante materie studi?
Quale / Quali / Qual Which	Quale cane ti piace? Quali materie studi? Qual è la tua scuola?

Il numero di telefono

Italians often say phone numbers as pairs of digits. For 26 they say **ventisei**, not **due sei**.

Esempio: 02 22736194 → zero due, ventidue, settantatré, sessantuno, novantaquattro

Culture a confronto

A **Milano** number has the area code 02, **Roma** is 06, **Bologna** is 05 and **Venezia** 04. What is the area code where you live?

Most Italians use mobile phones and these numbers all start with 3 and a 3-digit prefix followed by six or seven digits.

Più parliamo, più impariamo

1 Practise saying the following numbers:

- 359 768 1245
- 02 67549311
- 364 326 854
- 05 80620915

2 You have lost all your contacts! Ask your classmates their phone numbers. You may invent a number but give the same number to all to avoid confusion.

A: Qual è il tuo numero di telefono?

B: Il mio numero è...

Fonetica

e and o

We saw in **capitolo 1** that the vowels **a**, **i** and **u** always have the same pronunciation in Italian. The vowels **e** and **o**, on the other hand, can have two sounds: **e** (closed) and **ɛ** (open), and **o** (closed) and **ɔ** (open).

Listen to these words, paying attention on the **e** and the **o**:

sera ['sera] **prego** ['prɛgo]

signora [sijn'nora] **ho** [ɔ]

To pronounce open **e** and **o** you need to open your mouth more, while closed **e** has spread lips and closed **o** has rounded lips.

c and ch with vowels

Like **e** and **o**, some other letters in Italian can have more than one sound. Compare these words:

ce/ci [tʃ]	ca/co/cu [k]
piace	musica
Cesare	come
dicembre	cucù
ceci	

So, how do you pronounce **cinque** and **quindici**?

Now look at these words. Notice what's happening:

cia/cio/ciu [tʃ]	che/chi [k]
ciao	che cosa
calcio	chi
ciuffo	

So, how does **c** sound in Italian when it's with **i** or **h**? Is this like any other languages you know?

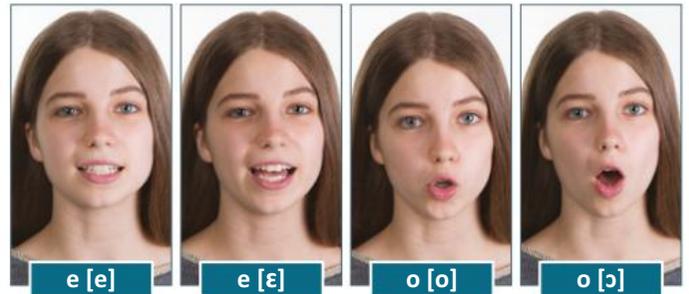
The main thing to remember is that **ch** always has the sound [k] in Italian. So have a **chinotto** and relax. **Cincin!**



I gesti

Look at **il fumetto** again. Massimo used a gesture when teasing Bruno. With a smirky smile on your face, squeeze your fingers a few times in front of you to say: **Hai paura, eh!** (You're scared, huh!)

When would you use this gesture?



Closed **e** [e] and closed **o** [o] are more common than open **e** [ɛ] and open **o** [ɔ]. Spelling does not show which one to use – you'll need to use a dictionary.

Lingue a confronto

In English, **c** also has more than one sound. Compare how the letter **c** sounds in English and Italian.

	INGLESE	ITALIANO
Same letter, different sound	centre	centro
	city	città
Same letter, same sound	cat	cane
	cot	come
	cut	cucù

Rifletti

The Italian words are similar to the English words in the first two rows above. Can you remember what you call words that are similar in Italian and English?

Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, act out all or part of **il fumetto** as you did in **capitolo 1** (page 10). Remember to use the gesture!



Vocabolario

Practise reciting the months of the year.

I MESI DELL'ANNO		
gennaio	maggio	settembre
febbraio	giugno	ottobre
marzo	luglio	novembre
aprile	agosto	dicembre

In Italian, as with the days of the week, you don't write the months with a capital letter – unless they're at the beginning of a sentence.

Rifletti

Think about the months in English. What are the similarities and differences to Italian? Take note of the similar and different sounds.

La data

It's actually easier to say the date in Italian than it is in English. You don't have to worry about ordinal numbers like *second*, *third*, etc. You just use the cardinal numbers (**il due**, **il tre...**).

- the second of March **il 2 (due) marzo**
- the eighth of May **l'8 (otto) maggio**
- August the 23rd **il 23 (ventitré) agosto**
- 31 October **il 31 (trentuno) ottobre**

In Italian, there is only one way to say the date:

- il** + [day] + [month].

The only exception is the first of the month for which you use the ordinal number, **il primo**.

- 01/12 **il primo dicembre**

Now you're ready to give the date of your birthday.

- Il mio compleanno è il 28 (ventotto) aprile.**
My birthday is (on) the 28th of April.

Culture a confronto

Research the idea of **l'onomastico** (*name day*) and discuss this with your classmates. What do you think of this tradition? Are there similar traditions in other cultures that you are aware of?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

To remember how many days there are in a month, Italians learn this **filastrocca** in schools.

*Trenta giorni ha novembre,
con aprile, giugno e settembre,
di 28 ce n'è uno,
tutti gli altri ne hanno trentuno.*

Practise reading **la filastrocca** aloud then tell your teacher which months haven't been mentioned.

aprile					
lunedì		7	14	21	28
martedì	1	8	15	22	29
mercoledì	2	9	16	23	30
giovedì	3	10	17	24	
venerdì	4	11	18	25	
sabato	5	12	19	26	
domenica	6	13	20	27	

Culture a confronto

What rhyme do you know that is similar to this one, in English or any other languages you know?

Parliamo ancora

Use these phrases, together with those from **Iniziamo** and **Parliamo ancora** earlier in the chapter and **capitolo 1**, to have a conversation with a partner. Be creative!



Leggiamo

La posta elettronica

You have received an email from your e-pal, Michele. Discuss new words with your teacher and classmates to work out what they might mean.

Ciao    

Da: Michele M

A: me

Ciao!

Mi chiamo Michele e ho sedici anni, quasi diciassette. Sono italiano e abito a Vergato, vicino a Bologna.

Il mio compleanno è il quattro febbraio. Mi piace il mio motorino – ma non mi piace il traffico in città. Mi piace il basket americano e tifo per i LA Lakers. Che squadra fantastica! Il sabato gioco a basket. Naturalmente, mi piace anche il calcio. Sono tifoso della Juve. Forza Juve! Ti piace lo sport? Ti piace il calcio italiano o il football inglese? Mi piace molto la musica e ascolto anche la musica inglese ma non capisco sempre le parole.

La scuola? Mmm... che disastro! Faccio il liceo scientifico e adoro l'educazione fisica. Studio l'inglese a scuola. Mi piace, ma la grammatica è difficile. Studio anche la storia e la geografia, l'italiano, la matematica e il latino. Mi piacciono la storia, la geografia e il latino ma non mi piace la matematica...! Non mi piace il prof. 'Ragazzi, silenzio! Ragazzi, ascoltate! Ragazzi, ripetete!' Uffa! Non è bravo. E tu? Ti piace l'italiano? È difficile?

Ciao. A presto.

Michele

Culture a confronto

In Italy the school year starts in **settembre**. Why do you think that is?

Rifletti

What do you think **il sabato** means in this email?

Culture a confronto

Michele is attending **il liceo scientifico alla scuola secondaria di secondo grado** (upper secondary school).

Un liceo is a school with an *academic* focus and students can attend one of the following types of **liceo**:

- **artistico** (the arts)
- **linguistico** (languages)
- **scientifico** (sciences)
- **classico** (humanities)
- **musicale** (music)
- **delle scienze umane** (social sciences or economics).

Students can also follow a *vocational* pathway, such as fashion, mechanics, graphic design, at **un istituto tecnico**, or hospitality, tourism, artisanal crafts and administration at **un istituto professionale**.

In each type of school, the subjects are fixed. For instance, if you are in **un liceo linguistico** and want to study music, you would have to do this outside school. How does this system compare to yours?

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 How old is Michele?
- 2 Where does he live?
- 3 When is his birthday?
- 4 How does Michele feel about sport?
- 5 What does Michele say about the music he listens to?
- 6 Explain how Michele feels about his school subjects.

Using the language you have learnt and some of the structures in the email, respond to Michele.

Andiamo a vedere una partita di calcio

Here is a ticket for a soccer game and some ads. What information can you gather from these documents?



CHI HA DETTO CHE IL CALCIO E' UN GIOCO DA RAGAZZI?

**SEI UNA RAGAZZA
E TI PIACE IL CALCIO?**

DIVERTIMENTO

VOGLIA DI METTERSI IN GIOCO

GRINTA

FIORANO CALCIO

**CERCA GIOVANI RAGAZZE DAI 6 AI 12 ANNI
PER LA NUOVA SCUOLA CALCIO.**

Per info. Tel. 0536/910050 info@acflorano.com - www.acflorano.com
o recarsi presso la ns. sede in Piazza del Ciliegli, 15 - Fiorano Modenese

STADIO DI BOLOGNA PARTITA DI CALCIO



ROSSOBLÙ

contro

ROSSONERI

Sabato 23 settembre

Ore: 14:30

BIGLIETTI:

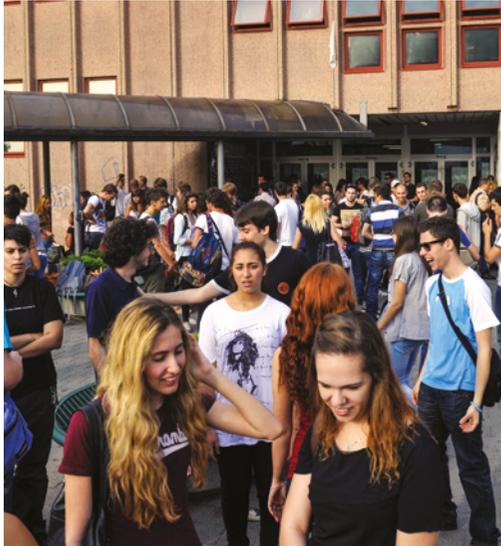
Adulti: €25

Bambini: €10

Culture a confronto

- What do you think the flyer on the left is promoting? Do you have similar organisations where you live? If so, what information would they advertise?
- What other forms of football are played that you know of (in Australia and overseas)?

Il blog di Keira



La scuola

Salve! Come state? Io sto bene. Mi piace l'Italia e mi piacciono i ragazzi a scuola ma non mi piace molto la scuola. I have started school here in Italy. Uffa! What a week! I can't believe how much homework I'm getting, and I'm only in the second year of **la scuola secondaria di primo grado** (also called **la scuola media** – that's like Years 6 to 8). Every day after school I come home for lunch and then do homework most of the afternoon. I'm not even watching **Una mamma per amica** (*The Gilmore Girls*), my favourite show!

Here in Italy it's the students who stay in the same classroom for every lesson and the teacher comes to us!

GIOVEDÌ 13 OTTOBRE – DI: KEIRA

COMMENTI

L'interrogazione

Today in English class it was my turn for **l'interrogazione**. That's when the teacher calls on one student to answer questions aloud on the topic. You usually don't know when it's going to be your turn, or what the questions might be, so you just hope you've studied the right things the night before! I bet my English teacher will pick on me for **l'interrogazione** in Saturday's class. I can't wait till Sunday, my one school-free day.

SABATO 15 OTTOBRE – DI: KEIRA

COMMENTI



Il calcio

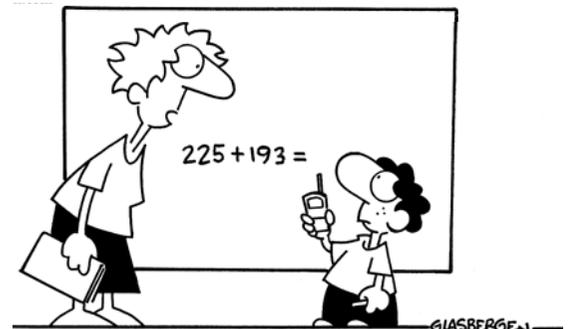
Soccer is huge here. Everyone has a team they follow. I hope **Bologna** wins this Sunday. They're the big soccer team here and they play in **Serie A**. They lost last week against **la Fiorentina** – **papà** was furious! **Forza rossoblù!** We call the **Bologna** players **i rossoblù** because their jerseys are red (**rosso**) and blue (**blu**).

DOMENICA 16 DICEMBRE – DI: KEIRA

COMMENTI

Culture a confronto

- How do aspects of school life in Italy that Kiera mentions compare with your own school experience?
- Although some classrooms in Italy are equipped with whiteboards and projectors, many schools still use blackboards and chalk. What do you notice about the classroom setting in the photo that may be different from your classroom? Which do you prefer and why?
- Italian students have a very short recess (**l'intervallo**) in the morning but an extra-long lunch. Why do you think that is?



'È difficile! Chiamo supporto tecnico.'

Ti piace?

How well do you and your partner know each other? Create a list of 16 questions to ask each other about activities or school subjects you like. Start each question with:

Ti piace / piacciono?

When it's your turn to

answer, begin by saying one of the following:

- a Sì, adoro...
- b Sì, mi piace / piacciono...
- c No, non mi piace / piacciono...
- d No, odio...

You could try to predict each other's answers to the questions. Write the numbers **1** to **16** on a piece of paper and leave a space to write your prediction – **a**, **b**, **c** or **d** – next to each number. When you have finished your conversation, see how many predictions about your partner's answers you got right. How many predictions about your answers did your partner get right? Now work out your scores and see how well you know each other.

SCORE	VERDICT
16–18	This is scary – you must be twins!
13–15	You are quite close, aren't you?
9–12	You can still surprise each other!
5–8	Partners, yes, but friends ...?
0–4	Are you sure you've been introduced??



In classe con la professoressa Key

Imagine that you are in **professoressa Key's** class. Prepare the script of what you would say when it's your turn to introduce yourself. Include your name, age, birthday, likes and dislikes, and the sports team you go for. Practise your presentation until you are confident you can say it fluently, without looking at your notes. You may wish to create a video of your presentation.



Interrogazione!

You will be the teacher next lesson and you will be conducting **un'interrogazione**. Prepare a series of questions for your classmates on all the vocabulary, language structures and cultural knowledge you have learnt so far. You will need to know the answers! Once you've questioned everyone the traditional way, quiz your classmates using interactive games.

Il calcio in Italia

Research the Italian soccer teams in the Italian A league. You may investigate the number of fans for the popular teams, how much soccer players earn, how much money is generated by merchandise and the number of spectators at matches. Compare what you have found with a popular sport where you live (e.g. football, cricket, rugby). Present your findings with an online infographic creator.



Che famiglia simpatica!



La madre di Eleonora è simpatica.



Anche il padre di Eleonora è molto simpatico.



Questa è mia cugina Alice. È molto intelligente.



Che ore sono?

Comunicare

- Talk about family members
- Describe people
- Tell the time on the hour, half hour and quarter hour

Capire

- Use adjectives
- Use demonstratives **questo, questa, questi, queste**
- Use possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, its*)
- Learn the verb **essere**

Cultura

- Discover some family celebrations in Italy
- Learn about the Romance languages
- Recognise some Latin connections between Italian and English

Before you start this chapter, go to page 29 of your Activity Book.

La famiglia di Barbara



1

La prof è in gamba, no?

Sì, è intelligente, spiritosa, simpatica...

Ma è anche severa.

È giovedì. È l'una e mezza.



2

Mi piace. Ti piace, Bruno?



3

Ti piace, Bruno?

Chi?



4

La prof d'inglese, la professoressa Key.

Sì, è brava, ma qualche volta è severa.



5

Ciao! A domani!

A domani! Ciao, ciao!

Sono le sei.



6

Ciao papà. Questo è il mio amico Bruno. Questo è mio padre.

Ciao Bruno.

Buongiorno signor Fiorello.



7

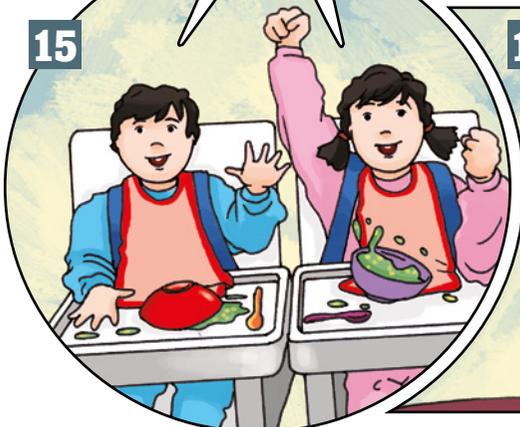
Questa è mia sorella Pina.

Ciao Buno.

Ciao Pina!

E questo è mio fratello Pino. No Pino, fai il bravo!

8



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 What do Claudia, Barbara, Bruno and Massimo think about **la prof Key**?
- 2 What are Pino and Pina like?
- 3 How is Barbara's mum feeling?
- 4 What is Bruno's sister like?
- 5 What do you think of Bruno?

Rifletti

If you translate **in gamba** literally, it means 'in leg', which doesn't help much! Phrases that are not meant literally are called *idioms*. They can be difficult to translate. What three adjectives does Barbara use to explain **in gamba**? Can you think of a similar idiomatic usage of a word in English?

Vocabolario

NOUNS

la madre
il padre
la sorella
il fratello
l'amico/a

ADJECTIVES

birichino/a
buono/a
bravo/a
carino/a
gentile
intelligente

GREETINGS

Buonasera.
Buonanotte.
A domani!

severo/a
simpatico/a
spiritoso/a
stanco/a
timido/a

EXPRESSIONS

Com'è...?
Fai la brava / il bravo!
in gamba
Scusa!
Come siete bravi!
Che ore sono?
È l'una e mezza.

USEFUL WORDS

qualche volta
un po'



More about greetings

	il mattino morning	il pranzo lunch	il pomeriggio afternoon	la sera evening	la notte night
i saluti greetings	buongiorno		buonasera		
			ciao salve		
i saluti taking leave	buongiorno		buonasera		buonanotte
	ciao				
			a domani arrivederci a presto		

Nota

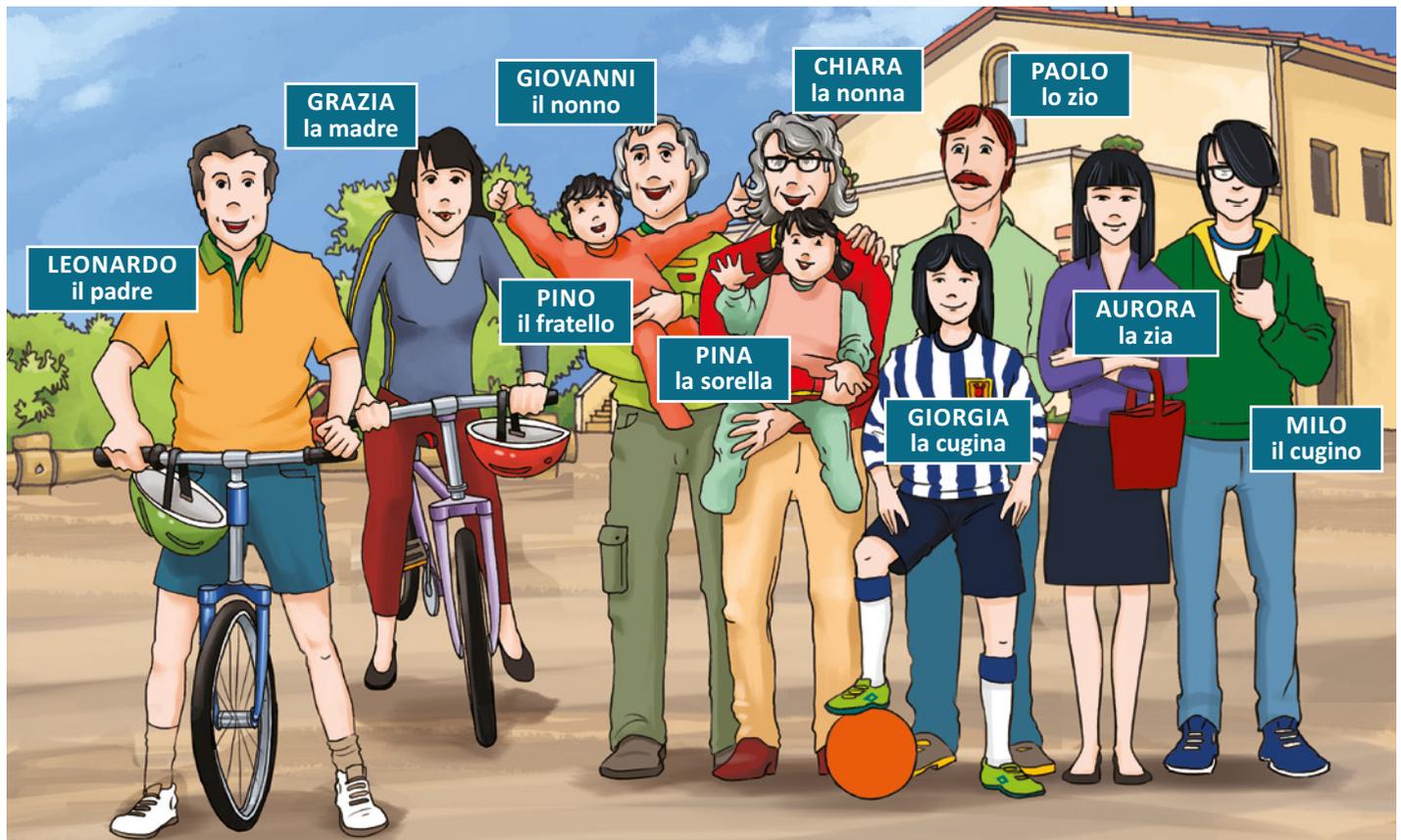
In some parts of Italy, you will hear **buonasera** straight after lunch; in other parts you say **buongiorno** until late afternoon. You say **a domani** when you're expecting to catch up the next day. Otherwise you use **arrivederci** for *goodbye* and **a presto** to say *see you soon/later*.

Culture a confronto

When would you use *good evening* in English? How does this compare with the explanation here? Can you give English equivalents for all the greetings, and when and with whom you would use them?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Ecco la famiglia di Barbara



Iniziamo

Listen to the audio and practise saying the family-member words in Barbara's family portrait. Then practise saying their names.

Have fun pronouncing the vowels and different sounds, such as the **nn** in **nonno** and **nonna**, the **r** in **Grazia**, **Chiara**, **padre** and **sorella**, the **g** in **cugino** and **cugina**, and the **z** in **zio** and **zia**.

How many syllables are there in **Gio-van-ni**? How many in **Leonardo**? What about in **sorella**?

Parliamo ancora

1 Your teacher will test you on the names of Barbara's family members. When you've got the hang of it, you and your partner can test each other.

A: Come si chiama la nonna di Barbara?

B: Si chiama Chiara.

2 Now see if you can say what relation each person in the picture is to Barbara.

A: Chi è Leonardo?

B: È il padre di Barbara.

Chi è...? Who is ...?

Culture a confronto

Knowing other languages can help you work out the meaning of Italian words. **Madre** and **padre**, for example, come from the Latin words *mater* and *pater*, which are related to the English words *maternal* and *paternal*. In Spanish, the words are spelt the same as in Italian.

Aurora moved to Italy from the Philippines as a student. Today Italy is a multicultural country. What does *multicultural* mean? How multicultural is your school?

Rifletti

How would you pronounce the name Aurora in English and in Italian?

I gesti

Basta!

You can use this gesture when you have had enough of something. Hold your hands flat in front of you and move them from side to side a couple of times. You can also say **Basta!**

Can you think of a practical situation when you would use this gesture?



Fonetica

The Italian r [r]

Italian **r** is different from English **r**. Most of the time, the sound of single **r** is called a *tap* – you simply flick your tongue once against the roof of your mouth.

SINGLE R

- Single **r** between two vowels: **buonasera**, **sorella**, **severa**, **spiritosa**, **birichina**, **quaranta**.
- Single **r** after another consonant: **Bruno**, **madre**, **padre**, **fratello**, **prof**, **brava**, **trentatré**.
- When single **r** comes before another consonant it is very important to pronounce it clearly as you would all other consonants: **Barbara**, **Roberto**, **sportiva**, **forte**, **forza**, **buongiorno**, **arrivederci**.
- At the beginning or end of words, the single **r** should be short and well articulated: **per**, **signor**, **Roberto**, **Roma**.



DOUBLE R

Double **r** is longer and is called a *trill*: **terra**, **porre**, **guerra**, **arriva**.

Try saying **caro** and **carro**, making a difference between the single **r** and the double **r**.

Here are some sentences to practise your Italian **r**:

- **Il signor Roberto Verdi è molto sportivo.**
- **Buongiorno signora Berti!**
- **Arrivederci Roma!**
- **Trenta più tre fa trentatré.**

Now try this **scioglilingua** (*tongue twister*):

- **trentatré tigri contro trentatré tigri.**

Culture a confronto

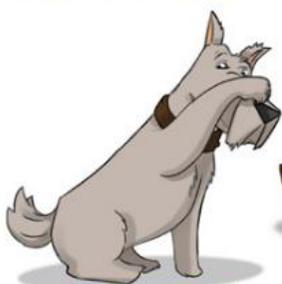
What is a tongue twister? Do you know of any in another language? Share it/them with your classmates. What sounds are used that are particular to that language?

Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, choose a role from **il fumetto** to act out. You know what to do to prepare yourselves! If not, check page 10 in **capitolo 1**. Don't forget to use the gesture!

Vocabolario

Ecco Gustavo!



timido



stanco



sportivo



simpatico



birichino



intelligente



forte



contento



carino



bravo

Ecco Stella!



Rifletti

- What do you notice about the endings of the adjectives for Gustavo? What about for Stella?
- The words **contento/a** and **sportivo/a** are easy to work out because they are *cognates* – this means they are related to English. How is **alto/a** related to *tall*? (What does *altitude* mean?) What about **forte** and *strong*? (What type of building is a fort?)

alto/a	tall	forte	strong
basso/a	short	sportivo/a	sparty
contento/a	happy		

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

With your teacher, practise saying the adjectives. Then, with a partner, use the adjectives to describe the following people: **Claudia**, **Pino**, **la prof Key**, **Valentino**, **Pina**, **Massimo**, **il prof Conti**, **Bruno**, **Barbara** and **Gustavo**.

A: Com'è Claudia | il prof Conti?

B: È simpatica | birichino.

Spiegazione della lingua

1 The verb *essere*

When we describe people or talk about the state of things, we use the verb **essere** (*to be*). Study the table on the right so you can start using all forms of the verb. **Essere**, like **avere**, is an irregular verb, so you will have to learn its conjugation by heart.

essere	to be
io sono	I am
tu sei	you are
lui/lei è	he/she/it is
noi siamo	we are
voi siete	you are
loro sono	they are

2 Adjectives



Sì, è brava, ma è severa.

A word that describes a noun is called an *adjective*. Just like nouns, adjectives are *masculine* or *feminine*, *singular* or *plural*.

Many adjectives follow this pattern:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	-o bravo	-i bravi
Feminine	-a brava	-e brave

Others follow this pattern:

Masculine or feminine	-e forte	-i forti
--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

3 Demonstrative pronoun *this*

The word *this* in English is called a *demonstrative pronoun*. In Italian, *this* translates as **questo** and **questa**. You have seen these words in **capitolo 1**.

Look at Barbara's family portrait again. You already know how to use the masculine form **questo** to introduce a male and the feminine form **questa** to introduce a female.

Questo è il	nonno. fratello.
Questa è la	nonna. sorella.

Adjectives must agree with the noun they describe. Look at the examples below.

Feminine nouns and adjectives ending in **-o/-e** or **-i**:

Il	nonno padre	è	simpatico. birichino forte.
I	cugini	sono	simpatici. birichini forti.

Nouns and adjectives ending in **-a** or **-e**:

La	nonna sorella	è	simpatica. birichina. forte.
Le	cugine	sono	simpatiche. birichine. forti.

Look at the table below. What happens to the ending of **questo**?

Questi sono i	nonni. fratelli.
Queste sono le	nonne. sorelle.

Nota

You can also use **ecco** to introduce people, especially in a photo.

Esempio: Ecco mio nonno e mia sorella.

La mia famiglia

Questa è mia zia. Si chiama Linda. Ha 22 anni.



Zia Linda è un po' timida e un po' seria, ma è molto intelligente.

Ecco mia nonna, Chiara. Nonna ha 71 anni.



È alta ed è molto sportiva. È anche carina e modesta.

Culture a confronto

Sometimes you can see that Italian and English words are related, but be careful – **simpatico/a** means *likeable*, not *sympathetic* and **spiritoso/a** means *funny* or *witty*, not *spirited* or *spiritual*. We call these **false friends (falsi amici)**. Do you know of other examples of false friends in Italian or in another language?

piccolo/a small
pigro/a lazy

Questo è mio zio. Si chiama Dario e ha 44 anni.



Zio Dario è alto e forte. È un po' severo ma è anche simpatico.

Questa è mia madre. Si chiama Francesca. Mamma ha 38 anni.



Mamma è piccola ma è forte. È anche molto spiritosa.

I miei cugini si chiamano Max e Georgie.



Max è un po' pigro e qualche volta è antipatico, ma mi piace molto! Georgie è molto simpatica, ma anche lei è pigra.

Mio nonno si chiama Giorgio e le mie sorelle si chiamano Lidia e Sonia.



Nonno ha 63 anni. Mia sorella Lidia è un po' piccola ma mia sorella Sonia è molto alta.

Rifletti

Try making up ways to help you remember what words mean. How will you remember what **pigro/a** means?



Spiegazione della lingua

4 Possessive adjectives *my, your, his, her*

- Questa è **la mia** scuola.
- Come si chiama **il tuo** cane?
- **Il suo** professore è molto intelligente.
- **Le mie** amiche sono brave.
- Quanti anni hanno **i tuoi** cugini?
- **Le sue** zie sono inglesi.

Possessive adjectives indicate possession or ownership. They agree with the nouns they refer to; that is, with the object possessed, not who owns it.

Look at the examples above and the table on the right. Notice that all these possessive adjectives have a definite article.

What is owned	my	your	his/her/its
Singular masculine <i>il cellulare</i>	il mio	il tuo	il suo
Singular feminine <i>la scuola</i>	la mia	la tua	la sua
Plural masculine <i>i cani</i>	i miei	i tuoi	i suoi
Plural feminine <i>le macchine</i>	le mie	le tue	le sue

Nota

When talking about a close family member, you do not use the article with the possessive adjective so **mia madre, tuo fratello, sua sorella** etc.

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

- Work in pairs, asking each other the names of the relatives of the **fumetto** characters.

A: **Come si chiama il fratello di Georgie?**
B: **Si chiama Max.**
- Test each other on who's who among the relatives.

A: **Chi è Dario?**
B: **È il padre di Valentino.**
- Your partner describes each relative, but leaves out an adjective each time.

A: **Linda è timida.**
B: **È anche seria.**
- Your partner asks what each relative is like. Reply using the various adjectives.

A: **Com'è Max?**
B: **È un po' pigro e anche antipatico.**

Parliamo ancora

Now talk about your own family using the questions and answers below as a guide. Add words such as **molto**, **un po'**, **qualche volta** and **ma** to make longer sentences.

i genitori	parents
grande	big

Hai **una sorella / un fratello / fratelli o sorelle?**

Com'è **tuo fratello / tua sorella?**

Come si chiama?

Hai una famiglia grande?

Come sono **i tuoi fratelli / le tue sorelle?**

Quanti anni ha **tua nonna / tuo nonno?**

E tu?

Come si chiamano i tuoi genitori?

Ho **una sorella / due sorelle / un fratello / due fratelli.**

Mia madre / Mio padre si chiama...

I miei nonni / Le mie sorelle si chiamano...

Ha **quindici / quarantotto** anni.

È **simpatico**, molto **forte** ma qualche volta **severo**.

È **bella, simpatica** e molto **sportiva**.

Si chiamano Bert e Sue.

Parliamo ancora un po'

Use all the phrases on this page to have a conversation with a partner. Be creative!

Ciao... Come stai?

Buongiorno...
Sto bene, grazie.

Sì, molto. È...

Mi piace.
È in gamba.

È...?

Hai una famiglia grande?

Questo/a è...

Ti piace...

Sì, ma è anche molto...



La professoressa Bianchi è la preside della scuola. È intelligente e spiritosa. È anche simpatica.



Il professor Toscano è molto bravo, intelligente e spiritoso. È anche simpatico.

Com'è il professore d'... / di...

Com'è la professoressa d'... / di... ?

La professoressa / Il professore è molto brava / bravo.

Vocabolario

Che ore sono?

To tell the time on the hour you say **Sono le...** plus the number.



Sono le undici.

But at one o'clock, you say ...



È l'una.

At 12 o'clock, you say ...



Sono le dodici. È mezzogiorno (*midday*) / mezzanotte (*midnight*)?

To say it's quarter past the hour you say...



Sono le dodici e un quarto.

To say it's half past the hour ...



Sono le sei e mezza/a.



È l'una e mezza/a.



Sono le dodici e mezza/a. È mezzogiorno e mezza/a.



È l'una meno un quarto.

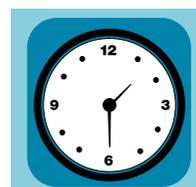
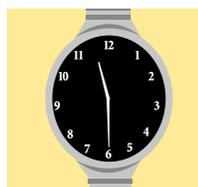
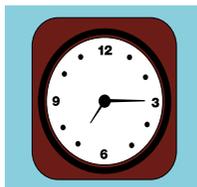
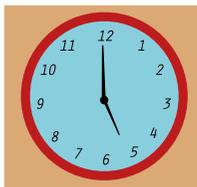
Più parliamo, più impariamo

Parliamo ancora

With a partner, practise asking and telling the time using these clocks:

A: **Che ore sono?**

B: Sono le **tre**.

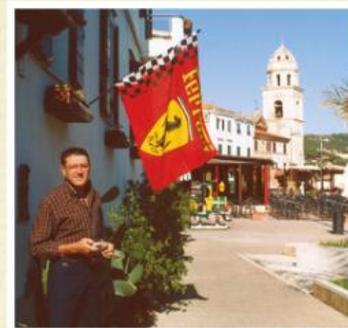


Leggiamo

La famiglia di Federica



Questa è Federica con Mocha, il suo cane. Mocha è birichino ma è molto carino. Federica adora Mocha.



E questo è il padre di Federica. Si chiama Claudio e ha 48 anni. Claudio adora la Formula 1 e tifa per la Ferrari.

Il papà di Federica è molto contento. Quando va in vacanza è un po' pigro. Anche Mocha è pigro.



Claudio adora il mare e ha una bella barca. Qualche volta Federica va in barca con suo padre...

Il grande lupo cattivo

What has the wolf been up to? Do you think he has been **cattivo** (*bad*)? How does he explain himself to his mother? Write an ending for each of these stories. Try some Italian.

Culture a confronto

What do you call this literature genre? Do these extracts remind you of any stories you know?



- Che cosa fai porcellino?
- Faccio una casa bella e forte con i miei fratelli. Arrivederci.



- Come stai Cappuccetto Rosso?
- Be... be... bene grazie.
- Dove vai?
- Vado dalla nonna. Sta molto male e la mamma ha preparato dei biscotti per lei. Ciao.



- Che cosa fai figlio mio?
- Nie... nie... niente, mamma. Io sono bravo.

Il blog di Keira

La nonna di Alessia e il suo compleanno

Ciao a tutti! Today I was invited to my friend Alessia's house for lunch. It was her grandmother's (**nonna**'s) birthday. Even on her own birthday, Alessia's **nonna** prepared a special meal for us all. We had an **antipasto, tortellini** (which in the local dialect are **turtlén**) and roast lamb. For dessert, we had a birthday cake and **tiramisù!** We all sang '**Tanti auguri a te**' and made a toast, **Salute!** It was great to see all the relatives together: parents, aunts and uncles, and cousins. After lunch Alessia's cousins taught me to play **briscola** (an Italian card game). We also played with her **nonno**, but we never beat him.

DOMENICA 16 NOVEMBRE – DI: KEIRA

COMMENTI



La lingua italiana

Today in class we were given an interesting assignment – to research the Italian language. Here's what I've learnt so far ...

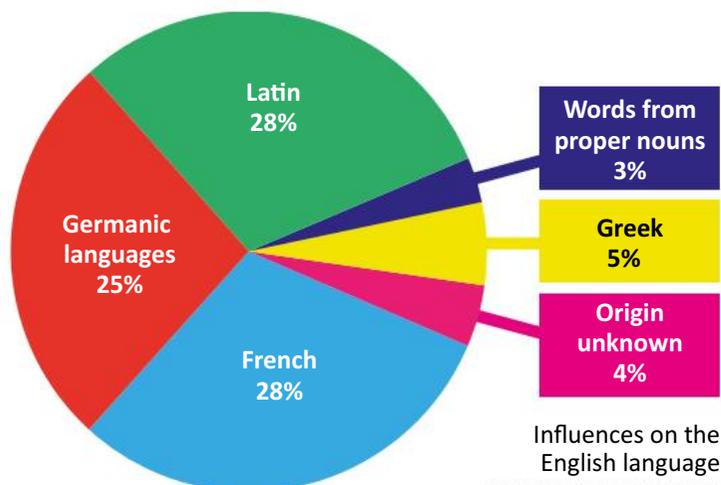
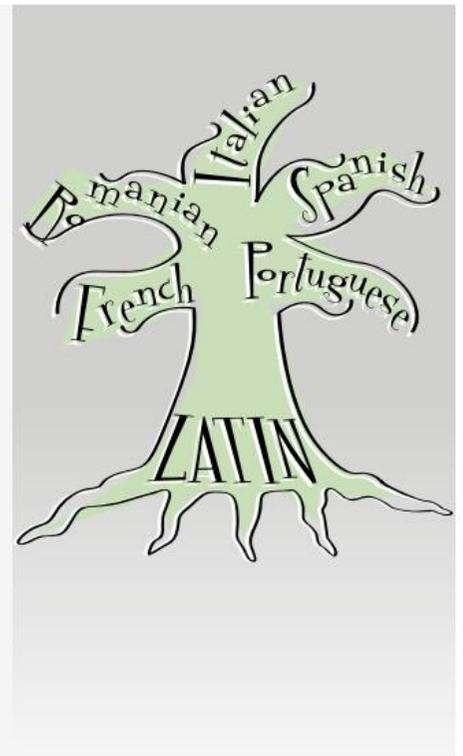
Just like people, languages have families. Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Romanian, as well as the many Italian dialects, are all part of the same language family: they are 'Romance' languages. They are called this because they all derive directly from Latin, the language of Rome, not because Italian is the language of love!

Latin was spoken in Ancient Rome and the surrounding area. As the Romans were conquerors and colonisers, Latin became the official language of the Roman Empire. Look where the Romance languages are spoken today and you'll see how vast the Roman Empire was. Latin is still the official language of the Vatican today. Italy was only unified in 1861. Before this, there were lots of states and kingdoms with different languages and many dialects are still spoken today.

I also researched how English fits into this family. English is a Germanic language, but because of a long history of interaction between the English and the French, a significant number of common words in English have Latin origins.

MERCOLEDÌ 19 NOVEMBRE – DI: KIERA

COMMENTI



Culture a confronto

- How are birthdays celebrated in your family? Are there similarities with Keira's description of Alessia's **nonna**'s birthday?
- Many English words are used in Italian, e.g. **weekend, computer, hip hop, jeans** and **privacy**. Why do you think this is? Similarly, what Italian words do you often use in English? What about Latin words?

La mia famiglia

Time to introduce your family! Present a photo album with captions or draw a family tree. The captions for each person should include the name of the relative and how they are related to you. Write a description of each family member, including their age. You must present 5 to 10 people, for example your brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. You can always make up family members and you don't need to present them all! You may want to create the album using an online photo album website. When you have finished, share your photo album and discuss it with your classmates. Don't forget to ask them about their family too.

Culture a confronto

In Italian there are words for *stepfather*, *stepmother* etc. (**patrigno**, **matrigna** etc.) but they are rarely used as they have negative connotations because of fairytales. These relationships are expressed in other ways, such as **la moglie di mio padre** (*my stepmother*). How would you translate **il marito di mia mamma**? How would you express *stepsister* and *stepbrother* in Italian?

Il latino

Italian and English are like 'stepcousin' languages. Create a Venn diagram, a table or another visual representation to categorise:

- words with an equivalent English adjective and similar spelling
- words that resemble English words but have a different meaning
- words that don't resemble their English equivalent.

In pairs, compare and discuss your categorisation and prepare your final draft to present to the class. Be ready to justify your choices.

Un'email

Your class has partnered with a class in Italy to help you improve your language skills. Marco has been assigned to you as your language exchange partner. He has sent you the following email to talk about his family.

MARCO

Ciao,

Mi chiamo Marco. Ho 13 anni e abito a Firenze con la mia famiglia. Sono alto, sportivo (mi piace il tennis) e piuttosto carino. Adesso ti presento la mia famiglia.

La mia famiglia è abbastanza grande. Ho una sorella e due fratelli.

Mia sorella si chiama Giuliana. Ha sedici anni. Vado d'accordo con Giuliana. È simpatica e bellina. Suona la chitarra ma non è molto brava.

Il mio fratello più piccolo si chiama Davide. Ha dieci anni. È spiritoso e sempre contento.

Il mio fratello più grande si chiama Paolo. Ha 19 anni ed è alto. È intelligente ma è anche molto pigro. Guarda sempre la televisione. Adora il calcio e tifa per la Fiorentina. Ti piace il calcio?

Mia mamma si chiama Angela e mio papà si chiama Giuseppe. Mia mamma è un po' severa e mio papà è gentile.

La madre di mia madre, mia nonna, si chiama Lina. È molto affettuosa.

Il padre di mia madre, mio nonno, si chiama Giovanni. Ha settantasei anni. Lui ascolta sempre la radio.

Voglio molto bene alla mia famiglia.

Saluti di Marco

What do we learn about Marco and his family?

La tua email

Now it is your turn to write to Marco. Tell him about yourself and the members of your family.

Tell him what everyone is like and talk about your likes and dislikes.

Ti piacciono gli animali?



Questo leone del bioparco a Roma è molto feroce.



Eleonora abita a Roma. Ha un cane grande e intelligente. Ma qualche volta il suo cane è birichino.



Questo asino si chiama Arturo. Abita nella fattoria in campagna.



Il Colosseo è magnifico.

Comunicare

- Talk about animals
- Say the colour of something
- Talk about your favourite animal and your pet

Capire

- Understand verb conjugations
- Learn the verb **abitare**
- Learn about indefinite articles
- Use colours as adjectives

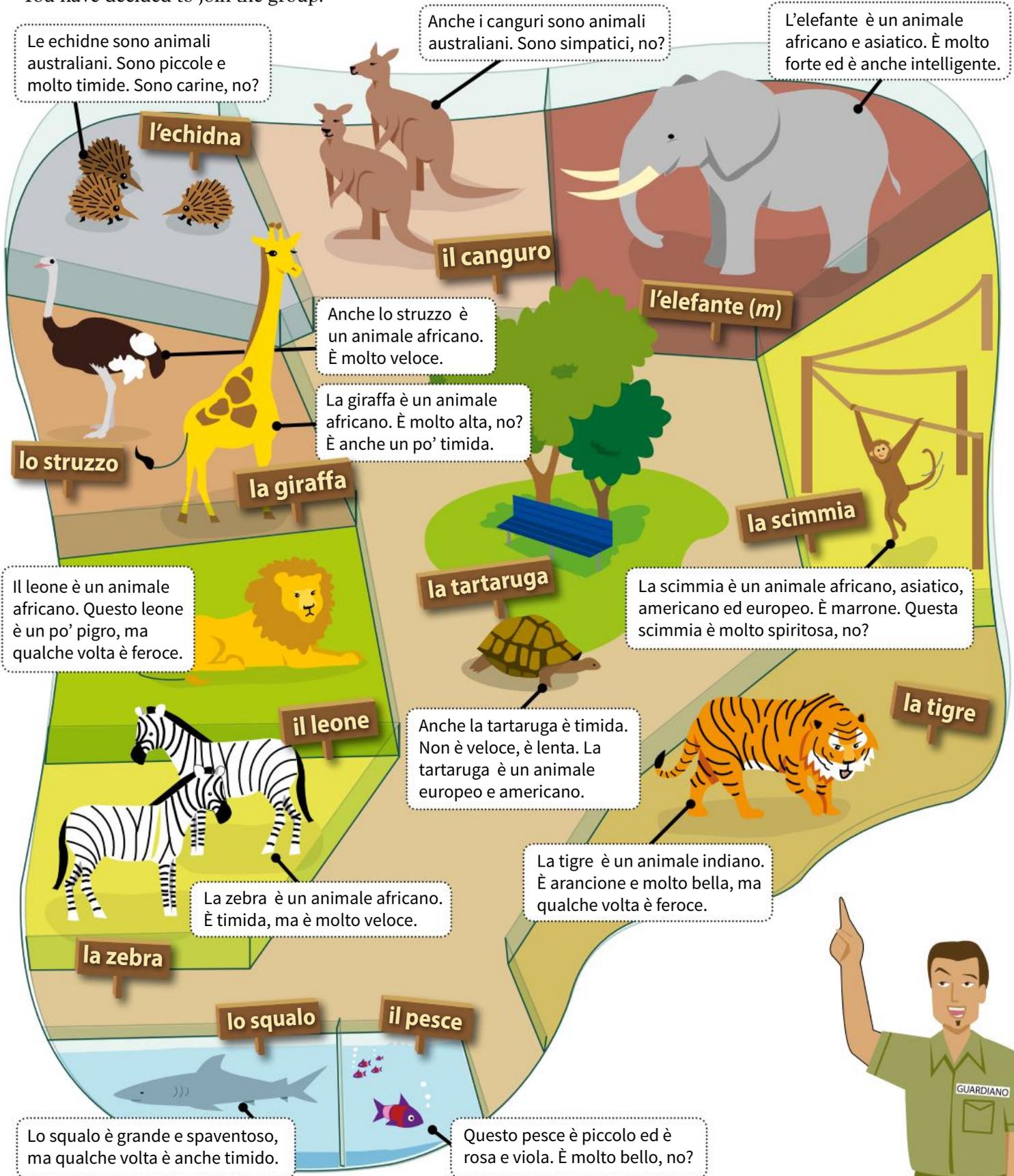
Cultura

- Discover Ancient Rome
- Learn about the story of **Romolo e Remo**
- Learn about the sporting feats at **il Circo Massimo**
- Learn about the gruesome battles at **il Colosseo**

Before you start this chapter, go to page 43 of your Activity Book.

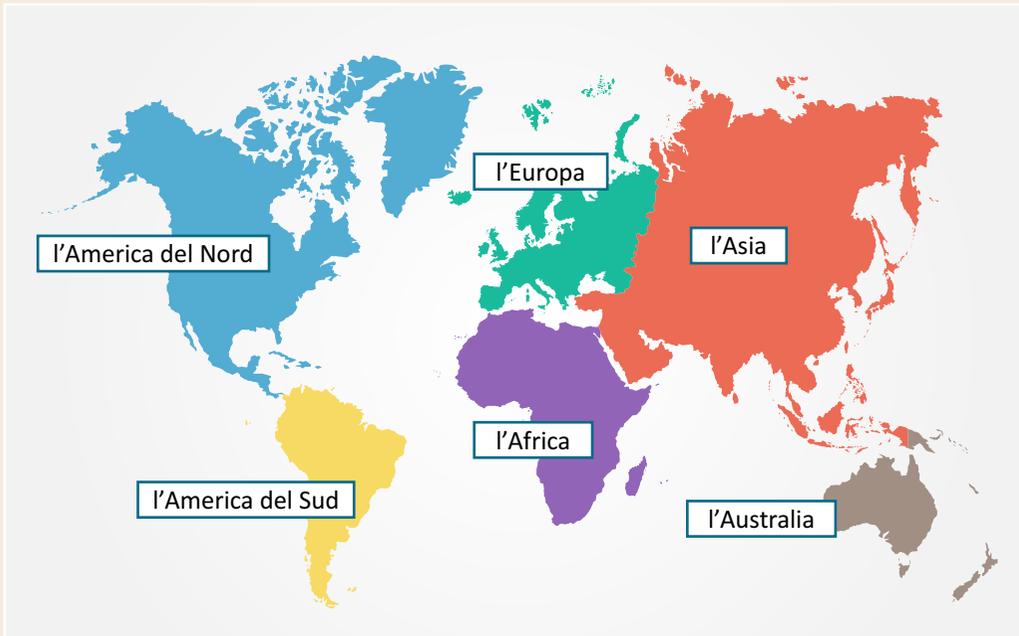
Gli animali dello zoo di Roma

You are visiting **lo zoo di Roma**. Il **guardiano** (*zookeeper*) is giving a tour to a group of small children. You have decided to join the group.



Vocabolario

CONTINENTS



ADJECTIVES

africano/a
americano/a
asiatico/a
australiano/a
europeo/a

lento/a
piccolo/a
pigro/a
spaventoso/a
timido/a
feroce
forte
grande

COLOURS

rosa
viola
arancione
marrone

NOUN

l'animale (*m*)

Rifletti

Many adjectives form pairs of opposites, or **contrari**. What are the opposites of these adjectives: **lento/a**, **piccolo/a**, **simpatico/a**?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

Listen to the audio and practise saying aloud the Italian for the zoo animals, making an effort to learn their meaning as you go. Don't forget to pronounce the **r** (but don't exaggerate it!) when you say **la tartaruga**.

Parliamo ancora

- In pairs, take turns to ask where some of the animals come from.
A: Di dov'è il leone? **Di dov'è...** Where is... from?
B: Il leone è un animale africano.
- Now take turns to ask about and describe the animals.
A: Com'è il leone?
B: Il leone è un po' pigro, ma qualche volta è feroce.



La mia giraffa è timida e il suo leone è feroce.

Fonetica

How words are formed

Words are made up of sounds, which can be divided into two groups: *vowels* and *consonants*.

When sounds come together in words, they form syllables. In Italian, every syllable has a vowel. A syllable can include consonants before and/or after the vowel. Words can have one syllable (monosyllable) such as **si** [si] or more than one (polysyllables) such as **canguro** [kan.gu.ro].

As a general rule, when sounding out words, or spelling in Italian, you separate consonant clusters and double consonants. Look at these examples:

marmo [mar.mo]	mamma [mam.ma]
desto [des.to]	detto [det.to]

Remember how Barbara spelt out her name in **capitolo 1**? How would you spell out **Massimo** in Italian?

Word stress

Understanding syllables is important in Italian words. In polysyllables, one syllable is always stressed or more prominent than the others. Putting stress on the wrong syllable can change the meaning of a word!

Listen to these words: **papa, papà** **il papa** pope
Can you hear the difference?

So, where does stress fall in Italian words?

2nd last syllable	most common	casa, libro, italiano
Final syllable	fairly common	caffè, perché
3rd last syllable		abito, abiti, abita
4th last syllable	rare	abitano, telefonano

Spiegazione della lingua

Di che colore è?



Rifletti

To ask the colour of something in Italian, we say **Di che colore è?** Is this the same in other languages you know? If not, how is it different?

Colour words are often adjectives, so they agree with the nouns they are describing.

Esempi: **Il canguro è marrone.**
I canguri sono marroni.
La zebra è bianca e nera.
Le zebre sono bianche e nere.
Il pesce è azzurro e arancione.
I pesci sono azzurri e arancioni.

Exceptions to the agreement rule are **rosa, viola** and **blu**. These adjectives are invariable and never change.

Esempio: **Il maiale è rosa. I maiali sono rosa.**

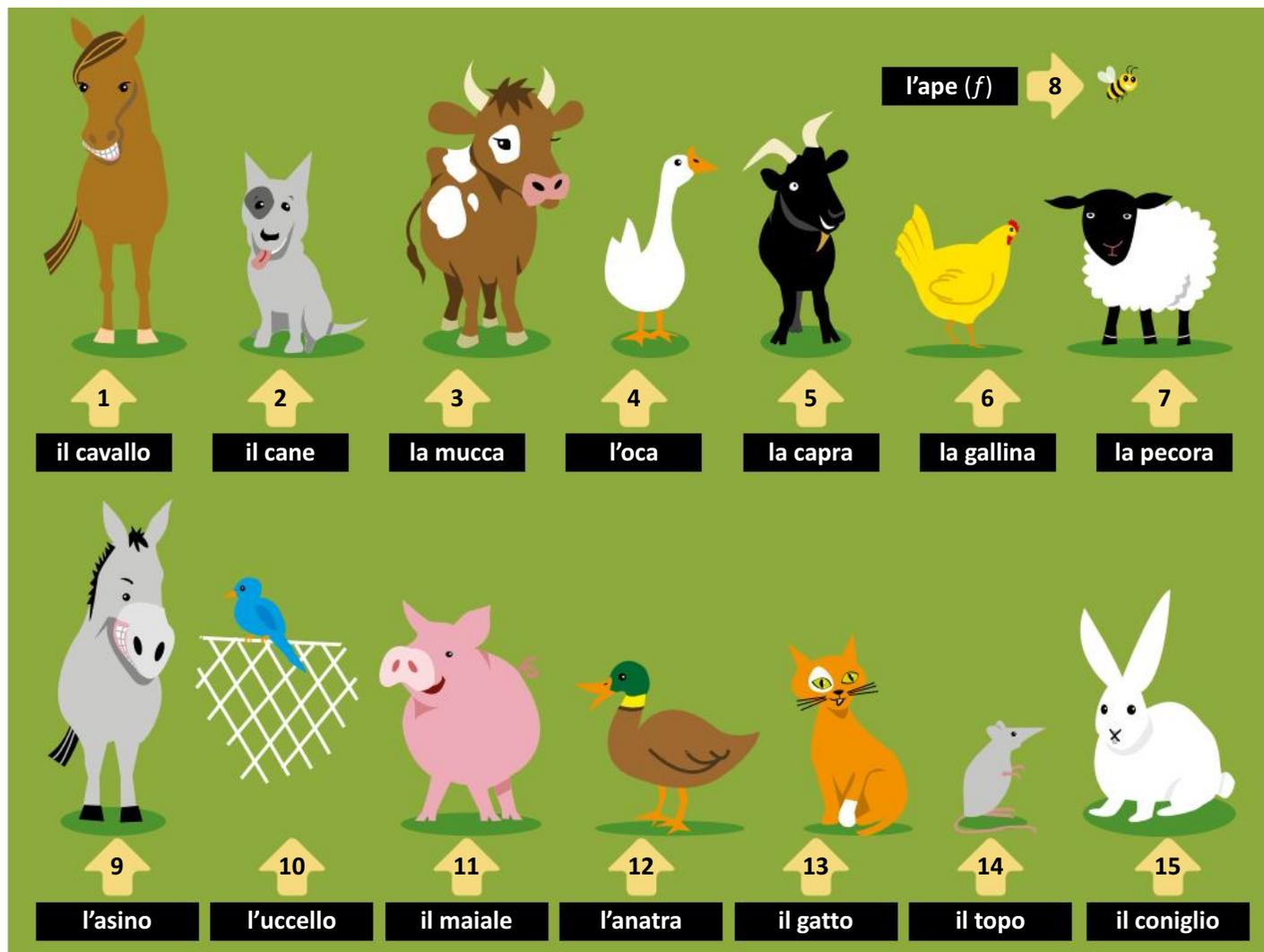
Nota

Notice how **bianco** needs an **h** in the plural feminine form to keep the [k] sound (see **capitolo 2, Fonetica**). This 'rule' applies to nouns too. What would be the plural of **amica**?

- Remember, colour words always follow the noun they describe.
Esempio: **Ho una macchina gialla.**
- To describe a colour as dark or light you add **scuro** or **chiaro** after the colour adjective. In that case, neither of the adjectives agree with the noun; they become *invariable*.
Esempio: **Ho una macchina giallo scuro.**

Più parliamo, più impariamo

La fattoria



Culture a confronto

Another name for **la gallina** is **il pollo**. When you're talking about cooked chicken, you only use **il pollo**.

Many languages use different words when describing animals as meat.

animale	carne
la gallina	il pollo
la mucca/la vacca	il manzo

Which words would we use in English for the meat of these animals? What about other languages that you know?

Iniziamo

- 1 Work in pairs, taking turns to ask each other about the colours of the animals at **lo zoo di Roma** (page 46) and **La fattoria** above.
A: Di che colore è l'uccello?
B: L'uccello è azzurro e arancione.
- 2 Now take turns changing the animal words from singular to plural.
A: la tigre – le tigri
B: il cavallo – i cavalli
- 3 Now ask each other questions about the colour of the animals in plural form.
A: Di che colore sono gli uccelli?
B: Gli uccelli sono azzurri e arancioni.

La vita in fattoria





Rifletti

Which English word does **la fattoria** sound like and look like? Don't get **la fattoria** confused with **la fabbrica** (*factory*)! Beware of **falsi amici**!

Vocabolario

NOUNS

il pappagallo

la campagna

la fattoria

la vita

ADJECTIVES

cattivo/a

domestico/a

fantastico/a

EXPRESSIONS

a cavallo

Benvenuto/a!

Che schifo!

Mamma mia!

Non preoccuparti.

Perfetto!

Quanti?

Sta' zitto/a!

USEFUL WORDS

vicino a

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Come si chiama lo zio di Claudia?
- 2 Quanti cavalli hanno zio Giuseppe e zia Angela?
- 3 Come si chiama il cavallo di Claudia?
- 4 Quanti anni ha?
- 5 Che cos'è Minimo?
- 6 Quante mucche hanno zio Giuseppe e zia Angela?
- 7 Com'è la vita in fattoria per Claudia? E per Massimo?

Rifletti



You know what **un maiale** is and you can work out from the story what **un maialino** is. Watch out for **-ino/-ina** endings – they make whatever you're talking about smaller and cuter. So, if **un gatto** is a cat, what is **un gattino**? This does not apply to all words ending in **-ino**. Look up the word **il postino** – it doesn't mean 'the little post'!

I gesti

At the end of the cartoon story, Claudia congratulates Massimo with a bit of sarcasm: **Perfetto!** To show something is perfect, even sarcastically, bring your thumb and index together to form a ring and keep the other fingers fanned out. Then pull your hand across your chest.



Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, choose a role from **il fumetto** to act out. You know what to do! If not, check page viii.

Spiegazione della lingua

I verbi regolari -are

All Italian verbs have a *stem* and end in **-are**, **-ere** or **-ire** in their *infinitive* form.

The infinitive is what you will find if you look up the verb *to play*, *to sing*, *to watch* or *to live* in a dictionary, but it doesn't tell you *who* does the action or *when*.

To show who does the action, you remove the **-are**, **-ere** or **-ire** verb ending and replace it with the ending for the person doing the action.

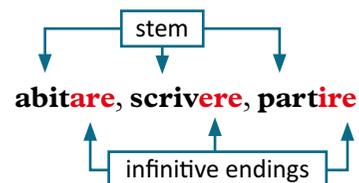
Barbara **abitare** a Bologna.

→ Barbara **abita** a Bologna.

Look at the verb table for **abitare**. Notice that the endings are all different.

How would you say these sentences in Italian? 'We live in Sydney. They live in Bologna.'

Look at the conjugation for **abitare**. How would you conjugate these verbs: **ascoltare** (*to listen*) and **lavorare** (*to work*)? You will learn more **-are** verbs in **capitolo 5** and **6**.



abitare	to live
io abito	I live
tu abiti	you live
lui/lei abita	he/she/it lives
noi abitiamo	we live
voi abitate	you live
loro abitano	they live

Rifletti



Why don't you need to use the subject pronouns in front of a verb in Italian? How does this differ from your language?

Spiegazione della lingua

3 The indefinite article

In **capitolo 2** you learnt about the definite articles in Italian – **il, l', lo, la, gli, le** – which all mean *the*. **la scimmia, le scuole, il motorino, l'animale**.

The English words *a* and *an* (*a dog, an elephant*) are called the *indefinite article*.

In Italian, indefinite articles can be masculine (**un** or **uno**) or feminine (**una** or **un'**) like definite articles and are only used with singular nouns.

If a *feminine* noun starts with a vowel, the indefinite article is **un'**.

- **un'oca, un'ape**

If a *masculine* noun starts with **s + consonant** or **z**, the indefinite article is **uno**.

- **uno squalo, uno zoo**

Masculine	Feminine
un	una
un maiale	una scimmia
un cane	una giraffa
un elefante	una pecora

Definite article	Indefinite article
Masculine	
il	un
l'	un
lo	uno
Feminine	
la	una
l'	un'

Rifletti

In English we don't say *a apple* or *a elephant*. How do we make these words easier to say? How does the indefinite article change in Italian so it is easier to pronounce?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

Practise the articles with a partner by taking turns to change the definite article to an indefinite for the animals at **lo zoo di Roma** (page 46) and **la fattoria** (page 49).

A: lo squalo

B: uno squalo

Parliamo ancora un po'

Can you remember all the adjectives you have learnt? With a partner, use the questions and answers below to discuss your pets or a toy animal.

il peluche soft toy animal



Man: Hai un animale domestico / un peluche?
E tu?
Che cos'è?
Com'è?
Come si chiama?
Quanti anni ha?
Ti piacciono i cani?

Woman: Sì, ho un animale domestico / un peluche.
È piccolo/a, carino/a, marrone e fantastico/a.
Ho un pappagallo / una tartaruga / un'anatra.
Ho due gatti e quattro pesci.
Ho un animale grande. È uno squalo / una tigre / un leone.
È molto feroce / spaventoso/a.
Si chiama Milo.
Ha due anni.
Mi piacciono i cani, ma non mi piacciono gli uccelli.

Leggiamo

La fattoria in campagna

Eleonora has posted pictures of her trip to her cousin's farm near Rome. Develop your Italian reading skills by reading her posts. Some of the language you will know and some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English. (Clever guessing is an important reading skill.)

 **Eleonora Moretti**
4 ore fa

Mia zia ha una piccola fattoria in campagna, vicino a Roma. Abita in questa casa. La casa ha 70 anni – è vecchia e grande, no?



 mi piace
 Commenta

 **Alex Liu:** Ke bella casa!

 **Eleonora Moretti**
56 minuti fa

Nella fattoria c'è un piccolo cavallo – ma no, è una cavalla; ha un cavallino! È molto carino.



 mi piace
 Commenta

 **Eleonora Moretti**
15 minuti fa

Mia zia ha anche quattro conigli e cinque galline. In questa fattoria tutti gli animali sono contenti!



 mi piace
 Commenta

 **Eleonora Moretti**
2 ore fa

Questa è mia cugina Olivia. Olivia adora gli animali. Il gattino si chiama Galileo. È molto piccolo!



 mi piace
 Commenta

 **Elena Antonescu:** Che carino!

 **Eleonora Moretti**
35 minuti fa

C'è anche un asino. Si chiama Arturo. È molto simpatico!



 mi piace
 Commenta

 **Arturo Esposito:** Questo è il mio nome! Ha ha!

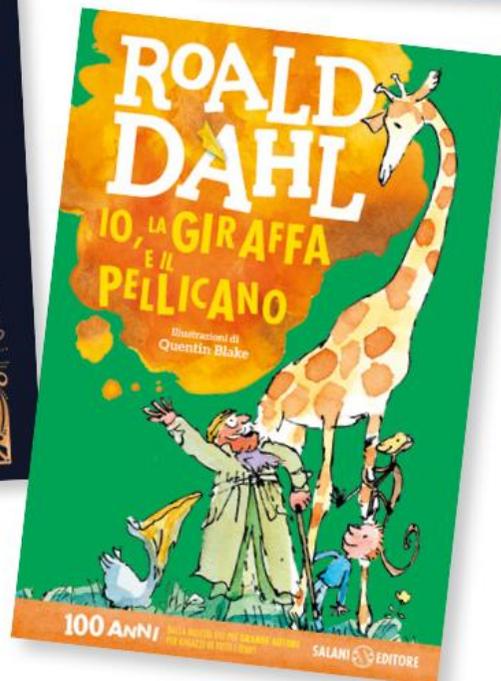
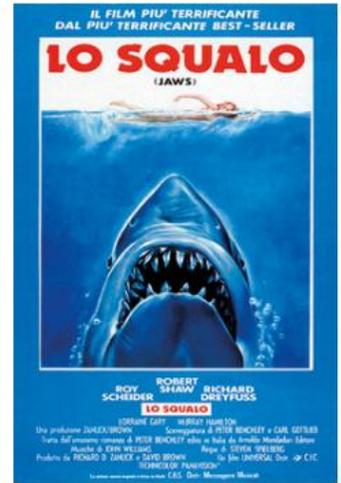
- Summarise Eleonora's posts. Which animals did she see? Who was she with? Where did she stay?
- Translate Eleonora's posts, using a dictionary if you need to.

Rifletti

What Italian word does **ke** represent in Alex's comment? How do you change your own language on social media sites?

Animali famosi

Many popular films and books that you may have seen or read have been translated into different languages so that people across the world can also enjoy them.



Rifletti



- Do you recognise any of the films or books? With the help of the images, cognates, guesswork and perhaps a dictionary, work out the titles. Are they a direct translation from the English titles? Why? / Why not? Not all the titles have been translated. Why do you think that could be?
- Go online and look up some of your favourite films or books. Have they been translated into Italian? If so, are the titles a direct translation? Share and discuss your findings in class.
- Have you seen an Italian film recently? Now that you know some more Italian, think about the translation of the original title in English. What do you think of this translation?

Cultura a confronto



Why is it important to read books and watch films from around the world? What do these works of art help you understand?

Il blog di Keira



A glimpse of Ancient Rome

Last weekend my family and I went for a trip to the capital of Italy, Rome. What a city! They call it **la città eterna** (*the eternal city*) and I can see why. It's over 2500 years old. In the years between 98 CE and 275 CE, it was the centre of government of the vast Roman Empire, with at least a million inhabitants. Animals were important in Roman society – Romans worshipped wolves; they looked at bird flight patterns to tell the future; and many other animals were used for sporting activities and for entertainment. I have uploaded a copy of the map we used to get around the city!

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO – DI: KEIRA

 COMMENTI



Il Circo Massimo

I learnt from a guide that **il Circo Massimo** was built in the sixth century BCE. It was mainly used for chariot racing, the most popular sport in Ancient Rome. Chariots were pulled at great speed by two or four specially trained horses (**i poveri cavalli!**) Many charioteers had accidents or died because of the high speeds. **Il Circo Massimo** held up to 300 000 people. That's almost a quarter of Rome's population at the time, crowded into the stands and on the hills.

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO – DI: KEIRA

 COMMENTI



Il Palatino

I saw **il Palatino**, one of the seven hills of Rome (in Italian they are called **i colli romani**). It's supposed to be the place Rome was first established, back in 753 BCE. Rome itself is named after Romolo, its first king. The story goes that Romolo and his twin brother Remo were abandoned as babies and were found by a she-wolf (known as **la lupa**), who fed them. Imagine that! A shepherd then raised the twins until they could look after themselves. When they grew up, they founded a kingdom on the banks of the Tiber River (**il Tevere**), where their lives had begun. But Romolo and Remo could not agree on the exact site (arguing like brothers!) and on **il Palatino** Romolo killed Remo and became the leader of the city of Rome. Today, there are statues and postcards everywhere in Rome of the she-wolf and the twins.

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO – DI: KEIRA

 [COMMENTI](#)



Il Colosseo

Finally, I got to see the famous **Colosseo (Che enorme!)**. It was built in 80 CE. Here **i gladiatori** fought terrible battles with wild beasts and even with each other, watched by the emperor and 50 000 loud spectators who decided whether the loser should live or die by signalling thumbs up or thumbs down! All sorts of animals were used for these battles, including bulls, bears, lions, rhinoceroses, tigers and elephants. These days, **il Colosseo** has some less ferocious animals – about 200 feral cats.

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO – DI: KEIRA

 [COMMENTI](#)

Culture a confronto

- Which modern-day countries were part of the Roman Empire?
- What sporting activities today could be compared with those of Ancient Rome?
- Work with a partner to find out a bit more about beliefs and legends in Ancient Roman mythology.

Have you come across some of these beliefs and legends in books or films? How else are they still a part of our lives today?



Società Protezione Animali

In Italy many regions have a **Società Protezione Animali**, which advertises lost animals and animals in need of a home.

Go online and look at these different websites to see what sort of information they provide about the animals looking for a home. Your task is to create an advertisement for four to five animals.

The advertisement should include the type of animal looking for a home, its name, age, colour, a description and any other information you think is important. But remember, it should all be in Italian!

Lots of different animals need to find homes, not just the typical pets you find in homes. Be creative and use the information in this chapter to create your advertisement with a range of different animals!

Culture a confronto

Do some research on animal shelters where you live. What differences or similarities can you see in the information provided on these websites and the website of **Società Protezione Animali**.

Un volantino per lo zoo

Design a brochure for a new zoo. Include some of the animals that visitors will see, where these animals are from and what they look like. You may include some details about some of the favourites (such as **Leo il leone**, **Tina la tigre**). Don't forget the farm animals!

I numeri per bambini

Create an illustrated counting book or devise a computer game for young children using the Italian numbers from one to 20 and the words for animals you have learnt so far. (Remember: use the plural endings for animals two to 20 – **un asino**, but **due galline**, **tre cani**, etc.). You could add descriptions of the animals. When your illustrated counting book or computer game is ready, you could use it to teach Italian to some young children you know.



Roma antica

Design a time traveller's tour of Ancient Rome. Your travellers will arrive at various sites at different times in history. Re-read Kiera's blog, use the sites and dates to guide you and research what Rome might have looked like at that time. You can use English to guide your travellers but make sure you throw in some Italian.



Cosa fai durante il weekend?

Durante il weekend, ti piace...



... suonare o ascoltare la musica?



... leggere un libro o una rivista?



... giocare a pallavolo?



... fare shopping?

Comunicare

- Talk about your own and ask about others' pastimes
- Ask and say what is happening and when
- Make plans for the weekend

Capire

- Use regular **-are** and **-ere** verbs
- Learn the irregular verb **fare**
- Learn more about telling the time

Cultura

- Discover some sights of Bologna
- Find out what young Italians do in their free time
- Learn about **la passeggiata** and **fare bella figura**

Before you start this chapter, go to page 57 of your Activity Book.

Formiamo una banda [Prima parte]





Rifletti

Can you work out what the poster in frame 1 is advertising?
Notice that many of the adjectives in the cartoon story are cognates, e.g. **musicale**, **strangolato**. Can you find other examples?

Vocabolario

NOMI



la chitarra



il pianoforte



il basso



la batteria

il bagno
il concorso
il gruppo
il manifesto
il nome
il premio
il pubblico
il spettacolo
lo strumento

la canzone
la tastiera

VERBI

-are	-ere
cantare	leggere
formare	scrivere
guardare	
suonare	

AGGETTIVI

creativo/a
modesto/a
musicale
nuovo/a
originale
strangolato/a

ESPRESSIONI

Calma!

PAROLE UTILI

come
dove
sempre

Nota

You can guess what **la banda** means. It is a cognate and it works well with **la battaglia** (*battle*), but you usually call a rock band **un gruppo**.

A piano has **una tastiera** (*a keyboard*). So does a computer. Remember we talked about **-ino/-ina** suffixes in the last chapter. **Un tasto** is *a key* and when you put the keys all together you have **una tastiera**. Notice how a suffix changes the meaning of a word but the new word is often related.

Rifletti

Can you work out what **dov'è** means? How has it been constructed? Is there something similar in English? Why do we do this?

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Che cos'è la Battaglia delle Bande?
- 2 Quando è la Battaglia delle Bande?
- 3 Che strumento suona Barbara?
- 4 Chi suona il basso?
- 5 Che strumento suona Claudia?
- 6 Chi suona la batteria?
- 7 Chi canta per il nuovo gruppo?
- 8 Come canta Gustavo?
- 9 Chi scrive le canzoni?
- 10 Come si chiama il nuovo gruppo?



Che strumento suona Vincenzo?

Spiegazione della lingua

1 I verbi regolari -are



Suono la chitarra ma non canto.



You learnt the verb **abitare** and how to form regular **-are** verbs in **capitolo 4**. Other verbs that follow this pattern include: **cantare** (*to sing*) **suonare** (*to play an instrument*), **guardare** (*to watch*) and **formare** (*to form*). Remember that to show who does the action, you remove the **-are** ending and replace it with the appropriate ending.

Barbara ~~abitare~~ a Bologna.
→ Barbara **abita** a Bologna.

How would you translate these sentences?

- Voi ragazzi, suonate uno strumento?
- I ragazzi formano un gruppo.

Rifletti

How would you conjugate **suonare**, **guardare** and **formare**?

cantare

to sing

io canto	I sing
tu canti	you sing
lui/lei canta	he/she sings
noi cantiamo	we sing
voi cantate	you sing
loro cantano	they sing

2 I verbi regolari -ere

- Leggi la musica?
- Gina è brava – scrive molto bene.
- Voi scrivete una lettera.
- Loro leggono la musica.

You've seen another group of verbs in the cartoon story that follows a slightly different pattern. These are **-ere** verbs such as **scrivere** (*to write*) and **leggere** (*to read*).

Look at the conjugation for **scrivere**.

scrivere

to write

io scrivo	I write
tu scrivi	you write
lui/lei scrive	he/she writes
noi scriviamo	we write
voi scrivete	you write
loro scrivono	they write

How would you conjugate **leggere**?

Rifletti

Compare the **-are** verb conjugation with the **-ere** verb conjugation. What are the similarities and differences?

Nota

Remember that to show who does the action you change the endings of the verb so you don't need the subject pronoun! However, you can use them for emphasis. What could be the context of these sentences?

- **Io** scrivo le canzoni ma **lui** canta.
- **Noi** suoniamo la chitarra e **loro** suonano il basso.



Renato suona la chitarra elettrica. È molto bravo.



Eleonora suona la chitarra acustica. Anche lei è brava.

Più parliamo, più impariamo

La banda degli animali



Iniziamo

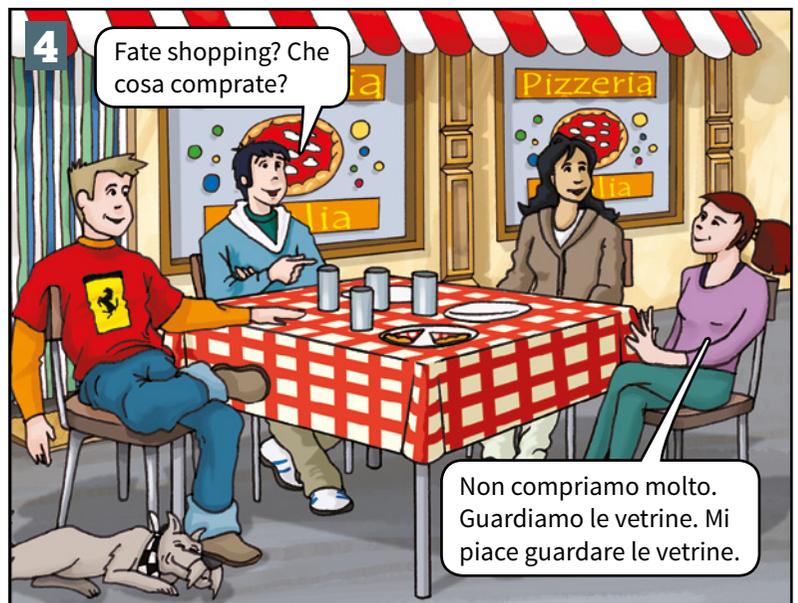
- 1 With your teacher, practise saying the names of the animals and the musical instruments.
- 2 In pairs, take it in turns to ask what instrument each animal is playing.

A: Che strumento suona la tartaruga? **B: La tartaruga suona il basso.**
A: Il maiale suona uno strumento? **B: Sì, suona la tastiera.**
A: I canguri suonano uno strumento? **B: Sì, suonano il violino.**

Parliamo ancora

- 1 Now ask each other what instrument you each play.
A: Suoni uno strumento?
B: Sì, suono la chitarra. | No, non suono uno strumento ma canto.
- 2 Ask each other whether you like to sing or play an instrument.
A: Ti piace cantare?
B: Sì, mi piace molto cantare. | No, non mi piace cantare.
A: Ti piace suonare il basso?
B: Sì, mi piace suonare il basso. | No, non mi piace suonare il basso, mi piace suonare la chitarra.
- 3 Ask about one another's family members.
A: Tuo fratello | I tuoi fratelli | Tua sorella | Le tue sorelle suona | suonano uno strumento?
B: Sì, suona | suonano il pianoforte.
A: E canta | cantano?
B: Sì, canta | cantano in bagno. | No, non canta | cantano.
- 4 As a class, discuss in Italian what you have learnt about your partner.
Esempio: Lisa suona il pianoforte. Suo fratello suona la batteria...

Formiamo una banda [Seconda parte]





Vocabolario

LA GIORNATA



06:00

la mattina



14:00

il pomeriggio



18:00

la sera



la notte

NOMI

il libro
il videogioco
la partita
la rivista
la vetrina

PAROLE UTILI

allora
se

AGGETTIVI

libero/a

ESPRESSIONI

Cin cin!
fare le prove
Ma dai!
una vita da cani

VERBI

-are	-ere
ascoltare	vincere
comprare	
giocare	
mangiare	
fare	

Nota

When conjugating the verb **giocare** you need to maintain the [k] sound of the **c** in the infinitive. So, for the **tu** and **noi** forms, you need to add an **h** before the **i** so you have **gioco, giochi, gioca, giochiamo, giocate, giocano**.

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Che cosa fa Bruno la domenica?
- 2 E Claudia, che cosa fa?
- 3 Claudia compra molto quando fa shopping?
- 4 Che cosa guarda?
- 5 Che cosa fa Massimo la domenica?
- 6 Che cosa legge?
- 7 E Gustavo, che cosa fa?
- 8 Che cosa fa Massimo il venerdì sera?

Rifletti



- Without the definite article, **domenica** means *Sunday or on Sunday*. But **la domenica** means *on Sundays*. In the cartoon story, how did the friends say 'on Friday evenings'? How would you say 'on Saturdays'?
- Just as **la domenica** can mean *on Sundays*, **la mattina** can mean *in the morning* and **il pomeriggio** can mean *in the afternoon*. What does Bruno mean when he says he's free **la domenica mattina**?



Ha una rivista di animali domestici? E una rivista di cucina e una di giochi per il computer?

la cucina cooking

I gesti

Bruno couldn't believe it when Massimo claimed he played soccer every Sunday. He showed his doubt with this gesture: **Ma fammi il piacere!**

When you want to express disbelief about what someone is saying, squeeze your fingertips together and move your hands backwards and forwards.

Do you have a similar saying or gesture in your culture?



Fonetica

Double consonants

In **capitolo 4** you saw that an accent can change the meaning of a word. A double consonant can change the meaning of a word too. The pronunciation also changes. Look at the pairs of words in the box on the right and listen to how they are pronounced. Notice what a difference an extra consonant makes to the meaning!

Nota

Although double consonants are often between two vowels, you will find double consonants before **l** and **r** too, e.g. **obbligo** and **apprezzare**.

[p]	papa pope	pappa baby food
[t]	note notes	notte night
[k]	eco echo	ecco here
[b]	lobi lobes	lobby special interest group
[d]	cade falls	cadde he fell
[g]	sego I saw (wood)	seggo I sit
[m]	camino chimney	cammino I walk
[n]	nono ninth	nonno grandfather
[s]	case houses	casse speakers
[f]	grifone griffin	griffone (type of dog)
[v]	avallo guarantee	avvallo I confirm
[ʃ]	face light (<i>poetic</i>)	facce faces
[dʒ]	regio royal	Reggio Reggio (place name)
[l]	pala shovel	palla ball

Long sounds

Listen to the words in the box on the right. These five sounds are always pronounced long when they occur between two vowels.

Nota

Notice in the last two rows that it doesn't matter whether there is one **z** or two, the pronunciation of [ts] and [dz] is always long between two vowels.

[ʃ]	fascia [faʃʃa]
[ɲ]	lasagne [laʒaɲɲe]
[ʌ]	egli [eʌʌi]
[ts]	azione [attsjone] ragazzi [ragattsi]
[dz]	ozono [oddzɔno] azzurro [addzɛro]

Spiegazione della lingua

Il verbo *fare*

- **Che cosa fai la domenica?**
- **Non faccio molto.**
- **I ragazzi fanno i compiti.**

Verbs that don't follow the regular patterns we have seen are called *irregular verbs*. You have already learnt the irregular verbs **stare**, **essere** and **avere**. **Fare** is another irregular verb. Because they don't follow regular verb patterns, you need to learn irregular verbs by heart.

There are many expressions with the verb **fare** that don't translate as *to do* or *to make* in English. Which is the typical translation of **fare**?

- **Claudia fa shopping.** Claudia goes shopping.
- **Fai sport il sabato?** Do you play (a) sport on Saturdays?
- **Quando facciamo le prove?** When do we rehearse?
- **I nonni fanno una passeggiata.** The grandparents go for a walk.

fare	to do, to make
io faccio	I do
tu fai	you do
lui/lei fa	he/she does
noi facciamo	we do
voi fate	you do
loro fanno	they do

Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, act out all or part of **il fumetto**. Remember to use the gesture!

Spiegazione della lingua

4 Che ore sono?

In **capitolo 3** you learnt how to tell the time.

on the hour:	8:00	Sono le otto.
on the half hour:	8:30	Sono le otto e mezzola.
on the quarter hour:	8:15	Sono le otto e un quarto.
	7:45	Sono le otto meno un quarto.

When you want to express other times you add **e** + the number of minutes past the hour:

8:20	Sono le otto e venti.
10:40	Sono le dieci e quaranta.
12:55	Sono le dodici e cinquantacinque.
1:25	È l'una e venticinque.

When you want to express times after half past you can also express them like this:

9:55	Sono le dieci meno cinque.
2:40	Sono le tre meno venti.
4:50	Sono le cinque meno dieci.

Observe how you say the following times:



Sono le undici e venti.



È l'una e venticinque.



Sono le dodici meno tre.
(Sono le undici e cinquantasette.)

Che ore sono o che ora è?

What differences do you notice about the two ways of asking and telling the time?

Che ore sono? / Che ora è?	What time is it?	→ Sono le due.
		→ È l'una.
A che ora telefonate?	At what time will you call?	→ Alle sette e trenta.
A che ora mangiamo?	At what time do we eat?	→ All'una e trenta.

Rifletti

In English, we can say *it's 9* or *it's 9 o'clock*. Why do you think we say **sono le 9** in Italian? What is the literal (word-for-word) translation?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

Practise asking and telling the time using these clocks.



Più parliamo, più impariamo

Facciamo sport!



Vittoria

il nuoto



Sofia e Viola

il canottaggio



Alessandro

la danza (classica)



Federico e Michele

lo sci



Tommaso e Andrea

la pallavolo



Dario

il calcio



Eleonora e Silvana

il pallacanestro / il basket



Amélie

il tennis

Iniziamo

Practise saying the names of the games in the photos.

Parliamo ancora

1 Look at the photos. In pairs, take turns to ask who plays what sport.

A: Chi fa il nuoto?

B: Vittoria fa il nuoto?

A: Chi gioca a pallavolo?

B: Tommaso e Andrea giocano a pallavolo.

2 Ask about the sports these people do.

A: Che cosa fa Alessandro? | Che cosa fanno Federico e Michele?

B: Fa la danza. | Fanno lo sci.

3 Now ask each other what sports you each play.

A: Tu giochi a tennis?

B: Sì, gioco a tennis. | No non, gioco a tennis ma gioco a pallacanestro.

A: Tu fai il canottaggio?

B: Sì, faccio il canottaggio. | No, non faccio il canottaggio ma faccio la danza.

Nota

For some activities and sports you use the verb **giocare** (to play), but for others you use the verb **fare** (to do). Work out which sounds better. Play or do swimming? Play or do volleyball? Play or do skiing? Play or do tennis?

Rifletti

Now that you know how to ask who does what sports, try asking whether someone likes a sport and what day and time they do it. How would you ask these questions? Remember, **mi piace** can be used with verbs to say you like doing something.

Che cosa fa durante il fine settimana?

Barbara, Bruno, Massimo and Gustavo are pretty busy this weekend.

venerdì sera



sabato pomeriggio



domenica mattina



Iniziamo

Decide what each character is doing and practise saying the activity in Italian.

Esempi: mangiare gli spaghetti, giocare con un videogioco

Parliamo ancora

1 In pairs, take turns to ask who does what and when.

A: Chi guarda la televisione venerdì sera?

B: Barbara guarda | Barbara e Pina guardano la televisione venerdì sera.

2 Take turns to ask when the characters do the various activities.

A: E Bruno | Bruno e Massimo, quando gioca | giocano con un videogioco?

B: Bruno | Bruno e Massimo gioca | giocano con un videogioco sabato pomeriggio.

3 Take turns to ask what the characters do at different times of the day.

A: Che cosa fa Gustavo domenica mattina?

B: Gustavo mangia gli spaghetti domenica mattina.

A: Quando suona la chitarra Barbara?

B: Barbara suona la chitarra sabato pomeriggio.

Rifletti



Even though **il fine settimana** is the translation of *weekend*, Italians usually use the English word **weekend**. Is **weekend** a feminine or masculine noun in Italian?

What are the two ways of wishing someone a good weekend?

Parliamo ancora un po'

Make arrangements with your friend for the weekend. Use the language you have learnt so far and the prompts below, which are in random order, to guide you. Don't forget to include greetings, gestures and expressions you have learnt or even try some new ones. Be creative!

Che cosa fai sabato pomeriggio / il fine settimana?

Sei libero/a venerdì sera alle 8? Giochiamo con il nuovo videogioco?

Allora, guardiamo un film domenica sera?

A che ora?

No, mi dispiace, alle 8 gioco a pallavolo.

No, faccio shopping con mio padre il sabato mattina.

No, gioco a pallavolo anche la domenica pomeriggio.

Non faccio molto venerdì sera.

Alle sette meno un quarto.

Sì, sono libero/a.

To make your conversation more interesting use some of the expressions listed in the box below.



Dopo scuola, le amiche fanno quattro chiacchiere.



Sabato pomeriggio gioco a pallacanestro con Luca.

Senti...

Listen...

Che ne dici?

What do you think?

Ti va?

Do you feel like it?

Non mi piace.

I don't like it.

Mi piace molto.

I like it a lot.

Ottima idea!

Great idea!

Che bello!

How nice!

È noioso!

How boring!

Va bene.

OK.

Allora, a domenica!

Well then, see you Sunday!

Ci vediamo domenica!

See you on Sunday!

Leggiamo

I gialli



Culture a confronto

- Read the book covers. Do you know the authors?
- Look at the pictures and titles. What genre of literature do you think it is?
- Work out or research the titles in English. Why do you think translations of novels and films are not often literal? What are the factors a translator would consider when translating a book? What about when preparing subtitles for a film?



Nota

As the sign says, this basket is full of 'yellow books'. In Italy yellow is the traditional colour for the cover of crime novels and other thrillers – so **un giallo** has come to mean *a thriller*. You can even go to see **un film giallo**!



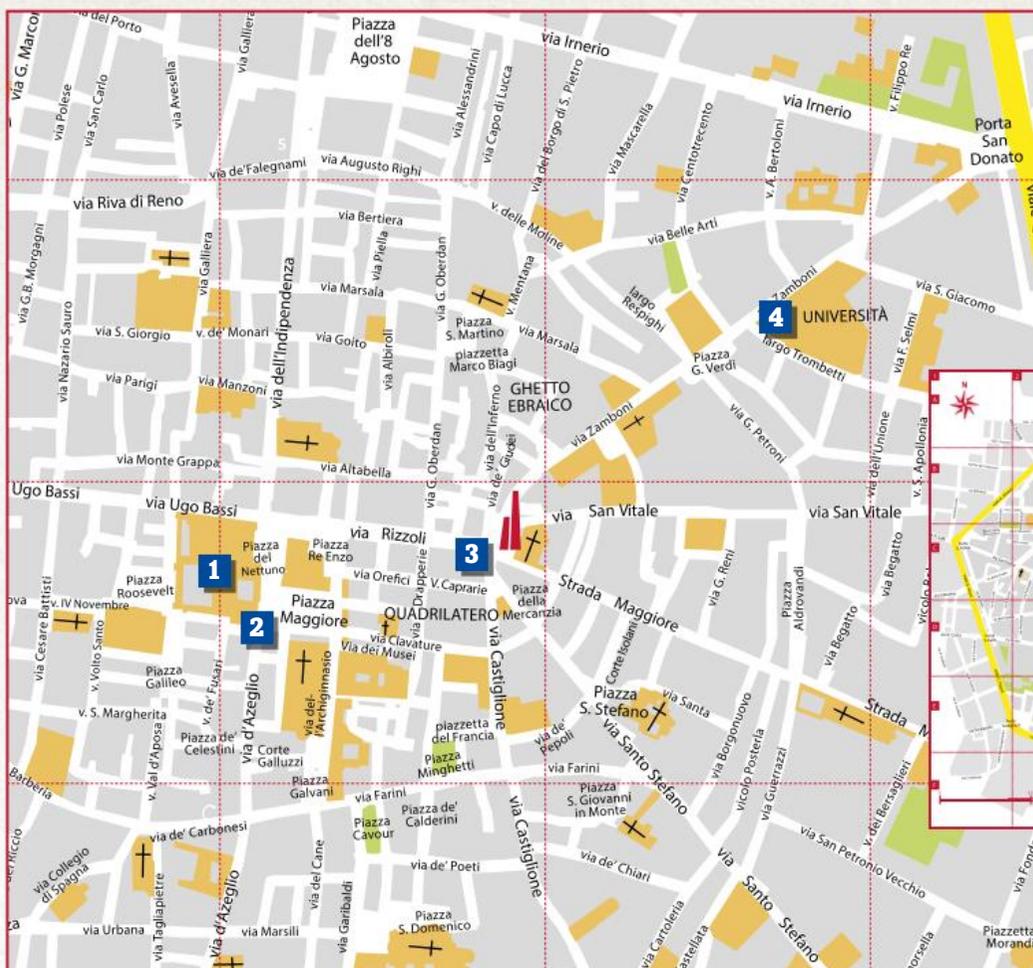
Tifa Italia

This billboard is promoting a competition. You already know the verb **tifare**. Remember Massimo in **capitolo 2 (Forza Roma!)** and you have just been introduced to the verbs **comprare** and **vincere**.

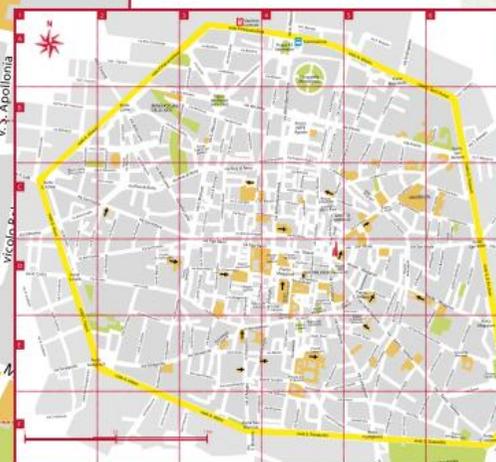
In this case, **compra** and **tifa** are telling you what to do: *Buy! Support!*

- What are you urged to buy?
- Who do you have to barrack for?
- What can you win?
- What are the dates of the competition?
- How big is this competition?

Benvenuti a Bologna



Destination
is Bologna



1

Piazza Nettuno e la Fontana del Nettuno

Vicino a Piazza Maggiore c'è Piazza Nettuno. In mezzo alla piazza c'è la Fontana del Nettuno. La fontana ha una grande statua di Nettuno, dio del mare. La Fontana del Nettuno è il punto d'incontro preferito dei bolognesi.



2

Piazza Maggiore

La più grande piazza di Bologna si chiama Piazza Maggiore. È uno spazio enorme, ideale per grandi spettacoli come la Battaglia delle Bande.



3

La Torre degli Asinelli e la Torre della Garisenda

Queste due torri sono di origine medievale nel centro della città. La Torre degli Asinelli e la Torre della Garisenda sono l'immagine simbolo di Bologna.



4

Università di Bologna

Questa è l'Università di Bologna. È la più antica università di Europa. Ci sono oltre 100.000 studenti e moltissimi sono stranieri.

Il blog di Keira



Mercoledì in piazza

Ciao ragazzi! I have learnt so much Italian since I've been here. I think it's about time I wrote my blog entry in Italian. I hope you can figure it out.

Sono le cinque e mezza di mercoledì pomeriggio e studio da tre ore! Studio sempre! Ma adesso finalmente finisco i compiti e lo studio e vado a vedere i miei amici. Mi piace incontrare gli amici in centro. Cosa facciamo? Facciamo una passeggiata in piazza o prendiamo un gelato. Qualche volta facciamo quattro chiacchiere con il gelataio – è molto simpatico. Qualche volta guardiamo le vetrine o le persone che passano in piazza. A molte persone piace fare bella figura! L'atmosfera in piazza è bella. Ci sono concerti di musica e mercati. Anche mamma e papà fanno una passeggiata in piazza la domenica e parlano con amici. È bello!

A presto.

MERCOLEDÌ 25 MARZO – DI: KEIRA

 COMMENTI

Abbiamo capito tutto?

Even though there are new words in Keira's post, see if you can work out the answers to the following questions. Remember, you can look out for cognates, you can look for key words you already know and you can guess the meaning of words according to the context. When you have finished and checked your answers, record the new vocabulary.

- 1 How does Keira spend this afternoon?
- 2 Where does she meet her friends?
- 3 What do they do together?
- 4 What is the atmosphere like in the city centre?
- 5 What do Keira's parents do?

Culture a confronto

In Italy it is customary for people of all ages to go for a stroll, **fare una passeggiata**, around the local piazza in the evening. It is a time for people watching and for meeting friends as well as enjoying **un gelato**. Is it similar where you live? Do you and your friends have a regular meeting place? Is there a place similar to an Italian piazza where you like to go?

Some people wear their best clothes to make a good impression. This is called **fare bella figura**! Italy is famous for fashion and design, so it's not surprising that **fare bella figura** and being stylish are very important to many Italians, and not just during **la passeggiata**. Most Italians value beauty, style and elegance in every part of daily life.

Look at pictures of Italian streetwear on the internet. How do the styles of young Italians compare to the styles of people where you live?



Musicisti italiani

Italy is famous for its classical musicians, composers and opera singers, such as Claudio Monteverdi, Antonio Vivaldi, Giuseppe Verdi, Giacomo Puccini, Enrico Caruso, Luciano Pavarotti and Cecilia Bartoli. Many foreign composers, such as Handel and Mozart, wrote in Italian style. Australia has produced two of the world's most renowned sopranos, Dame Nelly Melba and Dame Joan Sutherland, who both sang major roles in Italian operas.

In groups of four, use a range of resources (e.g. the internet, the school library, the school music department or a local music store) to research one of these famous Italian musical figures. As a group, look at different aspects, such as birthplace and early life, musical training and major achievements. Present your information to the class, with relevant pictures and examples of the composer's or singer's music. Include some parts in both Italian and English.

Ascoltiamo la musica

Ascoltare la musica is a favourite Italian pastime. Listen to music on an online Italian radio station. Don't worry about not understanding the Italian.

Compare the music on these stations to what is played on your favourite radio stations.

Choose an Italian song to teach your classmates.

It could be a classic (e.g. **'Volare'**, **'Tintarella di luna'**) or something more recent from artists such as Tiziano Ferro, Elisa, Giorgia, Laura Pausini, Ligabue, Marco Mengoni, Noemi, Jovanotti, or Carmen Consoli. Make sure you check with your teacher that the lyrics are appropriate!



Il concerto degli animali

Using desktop publishing software or an app, create a poster to advertise the concert performed by **La banda degli animali** (page 64). On the poster, write where and when the concert will take place. Then draw a picture of the band with their instruments. Next, using the Italian you have learnt so far, write a caption for each band member stating which instrument they play.



Che cosa fai la domenica?

Design a survey to discover how people your age spend their Sundays. Ask your classmates if they do the things listed below. You may wish to add other activities not listed. You will need to work out the exact wording for each question, how many people you will interview, how you will record the information and how you will present it.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1 Guardare la TV/un film | 8 Suonare uno strumento |
| 2 Fare shopping | 9 Fare una passeggiata |
| 3 Fare sport | 10 Fare i compiti e studiare |
| 4 Incontrare gli amici | 11 Andare a trovare i nonni o altri parenti |
| 5 Leggere una rivista | 12 Giocare con i videogiochi |
| 6 Ascoltare la musica | 13 Andare sui social network |
| 7 Navigare su internet | |

Your classmate can give one of three answers to each question:

Sì, sempre. Sì, qualche volta. No, non...

Write a sentence about your interview results, choosing one answer from each category. Then present your findings to the class.

You may also like to find out how young Italians spend their Sundays and compare their activities with those of your classmates.



Dove abiti? Che lingue parli?



Théo abita a Parigi, in Francia. Parla francese e un po' d'inglese. Oggi il tempo è nuvoloso a Parigi.



Mari è giapponese. Abita e lavora a Pisa, in Italia. Oggi c'è il sole e fa bel tempo a Pisa.



Tom è americano ma abita in Germania. Tifa per gli Stati Uniti. Parla inglese e tedesco.



Anna è nata in Grecia e Karim è nato in Tunisia, ma adesso questi amici abitano a Vergato, in Italia. Anna parla greco e Karim parla arabo a casa, ma studiano italiano e inglese a scuola.

Comunicare

- Talk about nationalities
- Talk about what languages people speak
- Say where you were born (**nato/a**)
- Talk about the weather

Capire

- Use **a** with cities and **in** with countries
- Learn more **-are** verbs
- Learn how to talk about the weather using **fare**

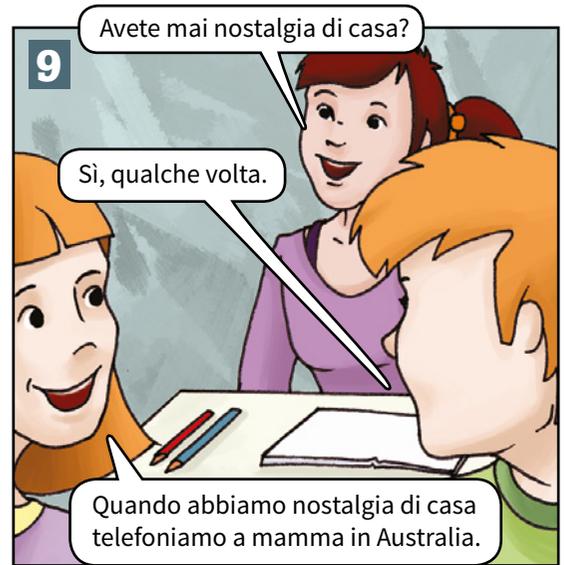
Cultura

- Discover that Italian is spoken in many parts of the world
- Learn cultural aspects of the regions of Sicily and Emilia-Romagna
- Continue to explore Italian dialects as part of Italy's heritage

Before you start this chapter, go to page 73 of your Activity Book.

Abbiamo due nuovi studenti!





Nota

Read frame 1 again and consider these sentences:

Katrina e Joseph sono gemelli. Joseph è il fratello gemello di Katrina e Katrina è la sorella gemella di Joseph.

In a mixed group of males and females the masculine plural is always used even if there is just one male, no matter how many females there are.

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Di che nazionalità sono Katrina e Joseph?
- 2 Che cosa fa il padre di Katrina e Joseph in Italia?
- 3 Che lingua parlano in Australia?
- 4 Dove sono nati Joseph e Katrina?
- 5 Che cosa fanno Katrina e Joseph quando hanno nostalgia di casa?
- 6 Com'è il tempo in Australia?

Vocabolario

NOMI

il cibo
la città
la domanda
i gemelli
l'informazione (f)
la lingua
la nazionalità
il paese
la risposta

AGGETTIVI

altro/a
scemo/a
sciocco/a
serio/a

VERBI

adorare
lavorare
parlare
preparare
studiare
telefonare a

PAROLE UTILI

dopo
ovvio
proprio
qui
spesso

ESPRESSIONI

Benissimo!
Certo!
Come mai?
È ovvio!
È vero
avere nostalgia di casa
essere nato/a/i/e
un po' di

Fonetica

In **capitolo 2** we looked at how the letter **c** works. The combination **s + c** follows a similar pattern:

[ʃ]	[sk]
...sce/sci...	...sca/sco/scu...
pesce scemo	pesca
pesci	bosco
sciocco	scudo

Now look at these words. What do you notice?

[ʃ]	[sk]
...scia/scio/sciu...	...sche/schi...
fascia	pesche
lascio	boschi
asciugamano	

Can you work out what changes the way you pronounce the letter combinations **sc** above?

- **sc** is pronounced [sk] before **a**, **o** and **u**
- **sc** is pronounced [ʃ] before **e** and **i**
- for a [ʃ] sound before **a**, **o** and **u** you add an **i**
- for a [sk] sound before **e** and **i** you add an **h** so you get **sch**.

I gesti

In the cartoon story, Claudia indicated that she thought Bruno was being silly: **Ma sei scemo?**

If you want to show that you think someone is being silly or 'crazy', point to your temple and tap it a couple of times. In some parts of Italy, people circle their finger.



Rifletti

- What is the gender of the plural noun **i gemelli**? Why is it this gender?
- Remember **adoro** from **capitolo 1**? Now you can conjugate it. Can you conjugate the other verbs?
- Can you work out what **nostalgia di casa** means? You know **casa** means *house* or *home* and **nostalgia** is a cognate.

Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, act out all or part of **il fumetto**. Remember to use the gesture!

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Dove abitano?

Nome: Emily
Paese: l'Inghilterra
Nazionalità: inglese
Città: Londra
Lingua: inglese
Età: 11



Nome: Steffi
Paese: la Germania
Nazionalità: tedesca
Città: Berlino
Lingua: tedesco
Età: 14



Nome: Romain
Paese: la Francia
Nazionalità: francese
Città: Parigi
Lingua: francese
Età: 15



Nome: Johann
Paese: la Svizzera
Nazionalità: svizzero
Città: Berna
Lingua: tedesco, francese, italiano
Età: 13



Nome: Eduardo
Paese: la Spagna
Nazionalità: spagnolo
Città: Madrid
Lingua: spagnolo
Età: 11



Nome: Elena
Paese: la Grecia
Nazionalità: greca
Città: Atene
Lingua: greco
Età: 16



Paese	Nazionalità	Lingua
l'Austria	austriaco/a	il tedesco
il Belgio	belga	il francese, il fiammingo, il tedesco
la Croazia	croato/a	il croato
l'Irlanda	irlandese	l'inglese
i Paesi Bassi	olandese	l'olandese
la Scozia	scozzese	l'inglese
la Tunisia	tunisino/a	l'arabo

Nota

The singular masculine and feminine form of *Belgian* is **belga**.

Iniziamo

- 1 Practise saying the names of the countries on the map.
- 2 Practise saying the names of the cities marked with a red dot.
- 3 Practise saying the nationalities and languages in the table.



La bandiera d'Italia

Spiegazione della lingua

1 Paese, nazionalità e lingua

Paese	Nazionalità	Lingua / Lingue
l'Argentina	argentino/a	lo spagnolo
l'Australia	australiano/a	l'inglese
il Brasile	brasiliano/a	il portoghese
il Canada	canadese	l'inglese, il francese
la Cina	cinese	il cinese
l'Egitto	egiziano/a	l'arabo
l'Etiopia	etiope	l'amarico
le Filippine	filippino/a	il tagàl
il Giappone	giapponese	il giapponese
l'India	indiano/a	l'hindi, l'inglese
l'Indonesia	indonesiano/a	l'indonesiano
l'Italia	italiano/a	l'italiano
la Nuova Zelanda	neozelandese	l'inglese, il maori
la Polonia	polacco/a	il polacco
la Russia	russo/a	il russo
gli Stati Uniti	americano/a	l'inglese
il Sudafrica / Sud Africa	sudafricano/a	l'afrikaans, l'inglese e altre lingue
il Sudan	sudanese	l'arabo, l'inglese
il Vietnam	vietnamita	il vietnamita

Nota

Some country names, such as **Canada**, end in **-a** but they are masculine.

Like **belga**, **vietnamita** has the same singular form whether masculine or feminine. The plural forms are regular.

Esempio:

Il ragazzo è vietnamita.

Le ragazze sono vietnamite.

Country names, like all Italian nouns, are either masculine or feminine. Countries are *proper nouns* so they always start with a capital letter.

Nationalities are *adjectives* so they agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular and plural) with the noun they describe. In Italian, nationalities begin with a lower case letter – unless they're at the start of a sentence.

Languages are masculine *nouns*. They also begin with a lower case.

To talk about languages people speak, you use the regular **-are** verb **parlare**. Can you conjugate it?

Culture a confronto

Australia is a multicultural country. What do you think that means? Which nationalities are represented in your family? Which nationalities are represented in Australia? How many languages are spoken in Australia?

SINGOLARE	PLURALE
Laura è italiana a . Parla italiano o .	Claudia e Barbara sono italiane e . Parlano italiano o .
Eduardo è brasiliano o . Parla portoghese e .	Eduardo e Marco sono brasiliani i . Parlano portoghese e .
Nivin è indiano o . Parla hindi i .	Anika e Nivin sono indiani i . Parlano hindi i .
Michelle è australiana a . Parla inglese e .	Michelle e Robert sono australiani i . Parlano inglese e .
Mai è vietnamita a . Parla vietnamita a . Dinh è vietnamita a . Parla vietnamita a .	Mai e Dinh sono vietnamiti i . Parlano vietnamita a .

2 Abito a Roma in Italia

Look at the captions for the pictures below and note which word introduces the cities and countries. Can you work out the rule?



Questa è Beyoncé. È americana. Abita a New York, negli Stati Uniti.



Ecco Chris. È australiano. Abita a Byron Bay, in Australia.

Nota

Italians also use the verb **vivere** (*to live*) especially in a general sense. Can you conjugate it? Hint: check **capitolo 5**.

- To say what city you live in, use **a**.
- To say what country you live in, use **in**.
- Some countries, such as **gli Stati Uniti**, are plural nouns so you use **negli** or **nelle** (**in** + **gli** = **negli**; **in** + **le** = **nelle**).
- If a city's name begins with the vowel **a**, you use **ad** instead of **a** so that it is easier to say. **Esempio: Abito ad Adelaide.**

So, how would you say the following in Italian?

- They live in Venezia in Italy.
- We live in Tokyo, Japan.

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Use the profiles from **Dove abitano?** on page 81 to complete the following speaking activities.

Parliamo ancora

- In pairs, practise asking each other questions about the map.
 - A: In quale paese è Parigi?**
 - B: È in Francia.**
- Discuss what language people speak in the different countries.
 - A: Quale lingua parlano in Francia?**
 - B: Parlano francese.**

Parliamo ancora un po'

- Discuss where the students on the profile cards live. Start by giving the city.
 - A: Dove abita Penny?**
 - B: Abita a Londra.**
- Ask in what country that city is.
 - A: In che paese è Londra?**
 - B: È in Inghilterra.**
- Ask what nationality each person is.
 - A: Di che nazionalità è Penny?**
 - B: È inglese.**
- Ask what language(s) that person speaks.
 - A: Che lingua parla Penny?**
 - B: Parla inglese.**

Spiegazione della lingua

3 Where were you born?

To say where someone was born, use the verb forms in the box.

This is the conjugated form of **essere** with the *past participle* **nato** (*born*). **Nato** agrees in gender and number with the person it refers to.

io	sono nato/a
tu	sei nato/a
lui/lei	è nato/a
noi	siamo nati/e
voi	siete nati/e
loro	sono nati/e

	SINGOLARE	PLURALE
Maschile	A: Joseph, sei nato in Italia? B: No, sono nato in Australia.	A: I miei nonni sono nati in Australia. B: Noi siamo nati in Australia.
Femminile	A: Katrina, dove sei nata ? B: Anch'io sono nata in Australia.	A: Le mie amiche sono nate in Italia. B: Noi siamo nate in Australia.

4 Il tempo

To ask about the weather, you say:
Che tempo fa?



Fa bel tempo.
C'è (il) sole.
Fa caldo.
Ci sono 30 gradi.

It's nice weather.
It's sunny.
It's hot.
It's 30 degrees.



Fa brutto tempo.
Piove.
Fa freddo.
Ci sono 8 gradi.

It's awful weather.
It's raining.
It's cold.
It's 8 degrees.



Si gela.
Nevica.
Fa freddissimo.
Ci sono zero gradi.

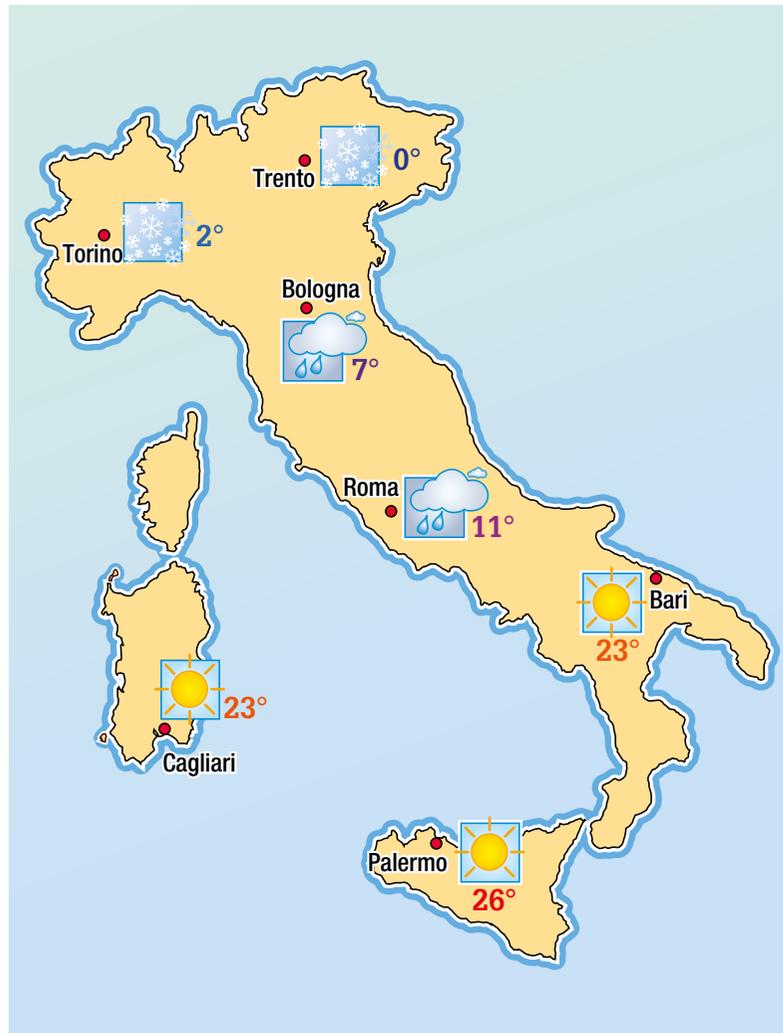
It's freezing.
It's snowing.
It's freezing cold.
It's zero degrees.

Nota

- **Il tempo** means both *time* and *weather*.
- In Italian you often use the verb **fare** (*to do, to make*) when talking about the weather, not **essere**.
- **Bello** becomes **bel** before a masculine noun beginning with certain consonants, e.g. **Che bel tempo!**

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Che tempo fa? Study this weather map of Italy, which shows a rather unusual range of weather conditions for a day in late **marzo**.



È nuvoloso. It's cloudy.
C'è (il) vento. It's windy.
C'è un temporale. It's stormy.
È umido. It's humid.

l'autunno autumn
l'estate (m) summer
l'inverno winter
la primavera spring

Iniziamo

- 1 With your teacher, practise saying the names of the cities on the map.
- 2 Practise saying the phrases that describe the weather in each city.

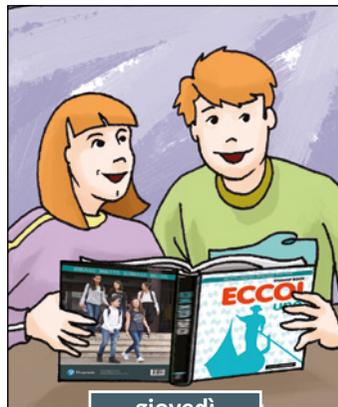
Parliamo ancora

- 1 In pairs, discuss the weather in a particular city. Describe conditions as well as you can.
A: Che tempo fa a Trento oggi?
B: Si gela. Nevica e fa freddissimo.
- 2 Now talk about the temperature in that city.
A: Quanti gradi ci sono a Trento?
B: Ci sono zero gradi.
- 3 Now talk about the weather where you live.
A: Che tempo fa dove abiti?
B: Oggi fa caldo ed è umido.
- 4 Now ask about the weather in different seasons.
A: Che tempo fa in inverno?
B: Fa freddissimo in inverno.

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Che cosa fanno i gemelli...

Massimo wants to get together with Joseph and Katrina, but this week they're just too busy.



Iniziamo

- 1 Revise the days of the week. Say them loud and clear, making sure that you emphasise the final **-i**.
- 2 Revise the conjugation of the irregular verb **fare**.
- 3 Brainstorm the appropriate infinitive for each activity then revise the conjugation of each verb.

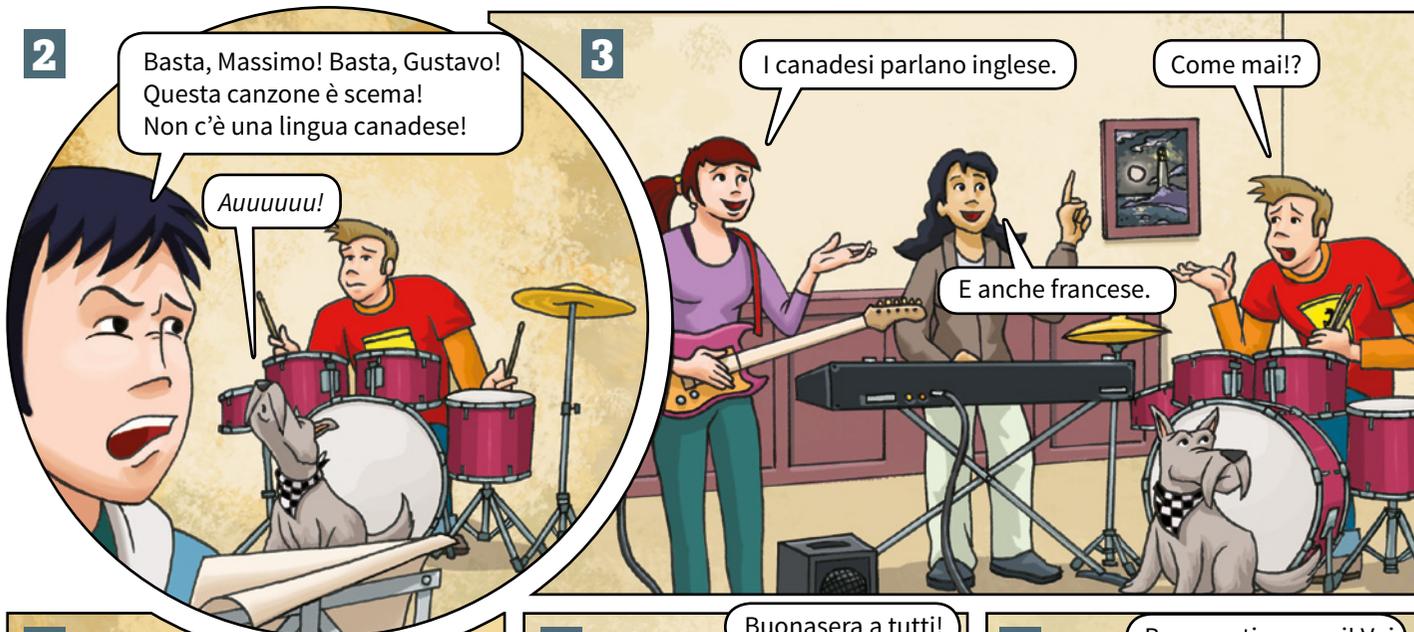
Esempio: mercoledì – preparare gli spaghetti

preparo, prepari, prepara, prepariamo, preparate, preparano

Parliamo ancora

- 1 In pairs, take turns asking what the twins are doing on a particular evening.
A: Che cosa fanno i gemelli giovedì sera?
B: Giovedì sera preparano gli spaghetti.
- 2 Now take turns acting the part of Massimo asking the twins if they are free on a particular evening. When you answer for the twins, you will be saying what you're both doing.
A: Siete liberi domenica sera?
B: No, domenica sera guardiamo la partita.

I ragazzi fanno le prove





Vocabolario

NOMI

la melodia
la parola

VERBI

cambiare
pensare

AGGETTIVI

prossimo/a
ridicolo/a
tutto/a

ESPRESSIONI

avere senso

Rifletti

What does **non ha senso** mean? Notice you use the verb **avere** but we use the verb *to make* in English. **Fa senso** has another meaning in Italian – it means *it's disgusting!*

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Perché i ragazzi fanno le prove?
- 2 Che lingua parlano i canadesi?
- 3 Che pensa Katrina di questa canzone?
- 4 Come cantano Bruno e Gustavo?



Più parliamo, più impariamo

Parliamo ancora

Some friends are talking on the phone organising a night out.

Work with a classmate to make up an Italian conversation, using the model below. Change the words in red to make it more personal.

organizzare to organise

Cosa fate **sabato sera**?
Siete liberi?

Come mai?

Perché?

Parla **francese** allora?

E i **francesi**?
Parlano italiano?

In **Francia** fa caldo ora?

Allora, siete liberi
domenica mattina?



No, mi dispiace, **organizziamo**
una festa per **la mamma**.

Domenica parte **per Parigi**
per tre settimane.

Ha un fratello a Parigi.

Sì, certo, un po' **di francese**.

Sì, parlano **un po'**
di italiano.

Sì, **c'è il sole** e fa caldo.

Sì, siamo liberi.

Leggiamo

Forum turismo

Culture a confronto

Do you know what a *forum* is? Research the origin of the word and compare it with how the word is used today in English and Italian.

consigli di viaggio

L'Italia ha venti regioni e una popolazione di circa 61 milioni di abitanti.

Molti turisti visitano l'Italia perché ha tante città con paesaggi stupendi e spiagge meravigliose. Molti americani, inglesi e tedeschi visitano la regione della Sicilia perché il tempo è sempre bello. Fa caldo in estate e spesso c'è il sole anche in inverno.



Tipo di attrazione

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 
Monumenti e chiese (28) | 
Discoteche (2) | 
Il mare e le isole (4) | 
Musei (3) |
| 
Gite organizzate (2) | 
I parchi e le riserve naturali (2) | 
Alberghi e B&B (4) | 
Ristoranti (6) |

Cose da fare a Siracusa



Mappa di Siracusa

Siracusa: Chiesa della Natività

forum

>Fabian



Tedesco

Tour della Sicilia: mi suggerite un itinerario?

14 APRILE 12:55

Ciao a tutti del forum! Quest'estate, con il camper, io e la mia famiglia facciamo un viaggio in Sicilia per tre settimane. È la mia prima volta in Italia! Avete un consiglio sull'itinerario, cose da vedere, spiagge più belle, luoghi interessanti, e dove mangiare? Grazie per l'aiuto! Scusate, non parlo bene la lingua! Sono tedesco, parlo solo un po' d'italiano.

Ciao

>Adriana



Italia

Re: Tour della Sicilia: mi suggerite un itinerario?

15 APRILE 18:08

Ciao

Io sono siciliana, abito a Siracusa, una città molto bella.

Siracusa è ricca di bellezze antiche. La mia città ha spiagge fantastiche e un mare stupendo. L'itinerario ideale è visitare tutta la costa siciliana e queste città: Taormina, Acireale, Siracusa, Ragusa, Agrigento, Marsala. Il cibo è buonissimo: una specialità è la cassata siciliana e non dimenticare i cannoli.

Per informazioni su hotel o B&B nella mia città, scrivetemi.

Buon viaggio!

Rifletti

Where in Italy is Syracuse located? Search for the answer online.

Translate all the words in the **Tipi di attrazione**. What attractions would you list for where you live?

Poesia della pace

With the help of your teacher, translate this poem and read it aloud to practise your pronunciation.

Festa per la pace

Leggo oggi sul giornale
c'è una festa assai speciale.
È finita ogni guerra.
C'è la pace sulla terra.

Benvenuti voi africani,
europei, arabi, indiani,
tutti insieme nel quartiere
con canzoni e le bandiere.



Questo è un dì da celebrare
e per sempre ricordare.
Vi aspettiamo, qui c'è posto,
oggi è gratis, senza costo.

Tutti parlano l'inglese,
molti l'arabo e il cinese,
piace sempre l'italiano
se parlato bene e piano.

Ogni razza ha il suo colore
come un albero il suo fiore.
Ma siamo tutti gente unita,
questo è il bello della vita.

Germano Spagnolo

Rifletti

- What is this poem about? How does it relate to the topic of this chapter?
- How does this poem make you feel? Can you find a poem in English relating to a similar topic?
- Note that one of the devices used by the poet is the rhyming couplet, in Italian this is called **una rima baciata**.
- Can you find a simile in the poem? What does it mean and what effect does it have?

Culture a confronto

Italian is not only spoken in Italy; it is also one of the four official languages of Switzerland. In fact, Italian is spoken by millions of people around the world. Over the last two centuries, about 60 million Italians have settled in other countries. The United States of America, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Germany, France, Australia and the United Kingdom were the popular destinations and are now home to generations of Italian speakers.

Italy established colonies in Africa in the late 19th and early 20th century, so Italian is also spoken in Somalia, Libya and Eritrea.

Il blog di Keira

Bologna 'la Grassa'

Even after many weeks in Italia, I am still amazed at the beauty of this country. I would have loved to be able to write this blog in Italian as I did last time, but I am still learning and cannot say everything that I want to say ... yet!

Last week I went on a little trip with my parents. The first place we visited was Bologna, the capital of **la regione di Emilia-Romagna**. I learnt that Italy's longest river, **il Po**, runs through Emilia-Romagna, making the land very fertile. So it's no wonder this region is famous for its fine food and is even known as **la Grassa**, 'the fat (one)!' Guess what? **Bolognese** sauce is named after the city Bologna, and did you know that Parma ham (**il prosciutto di Parma**) and parmesan cheese (**il parmigiano**) come from the nearby city of Parma.

My mum pointed out to me that Emilia-Romagna is also famous for **Formula 1** and that the famous sport cars Ferrari, Lamborghini and Maserati are all produced in the city of Modena, in Emilia-Romagna.

DOMENICA 23 NOVEMBRE – DI: KEIRA

 COMMENTI



In giro per la Sicilia multiculturale

After two days in Bologna, we headed to the 'toe' of Italy, where we took a ferry (**un traghetto**) to the island of Sicily. It's the largest island (**isola**) in the Mediterranean Sea and one of Italy's 20 regions. We saw the active volcano (**il vulcano**), Mount Etna. Everywhere in Sicily you see evidence of the different people who have lived here over the centuries:

i greci, gli arabi, i francesi and **gli spagnoli**, among others. With all these influences, **i dialetti siciliani** are quite different from standard Italian. At school and **alla radio e alla TV** everything is in Italian, but a friend told me that many also often speak dialect with their family and friends. Every region has many different dialects! With the various cultural influences, as well as the great climate, Sicilian food is fantastic. We went to a restaurant and we saw many different kinds of seafood dishes (**frutti di mare**); we had **caponata, cassata** and **gelato al pistacchio**. Mmm, and we also brought home a lot of **cannoli siciliani**.

Ciao ciao (or should I say **nni videmu**).

MARTEDÌ 25 NOVEMBRE – DI: KEIRA

 COMMENTI



Culture a confronto

What do you think **nni videmu** means? The following expressions are in Sicilian dialect.

Sugnu di... = Sono di...

Nun lu sacciu = Non lo so

Parri ngrisi? = Parli inglese?

Can you find someone to give you examples of expressions in different Italian dialects?

In the languages that you speak, what is the relationship between dialect and the official language? What other dialects do you know?

Giochiamo

Using an online game creator, work in pairs to create a game about the Italian you have learnt in this chapter. Include questions about **spiegazione della lingua**, **fonetica** and the cartoon stories. When you have finished your game, play it with the rest of the class.

Scriviamo

Choose a country and do some research. Imagine you are a writer for a tourist magazine. You have been asked to write two pages of useful information to help travellers learn more about your chosen country. Write as much as you can using the Italian you know.

Make sure you include:

- a map
- the flag of the country
- the capital city
- languages spoken
- the population
- places of interest and famous landmarks, using adjectives to describe them
- the weather
- the food
- some activities.

You may use desktop-publishing software. You can insert images, diagrams, maps and charts, as well as your own illustrations.

La mia famiglia

Create an Italian multimedia slide show about your family or a celebrity family (real or imaginary). If you choose a real celebrity family, ask your classmates to guess who you have chosen!

As well as text, you can include maps, images, illustrations and family photos on each slide. You could record yourself introducing your family, and insert these sound and video clips into your presentation as well.

Make sure you answer the following questions:

- Where were they born?
- Where do they live now? In what country? In which city or town?
- Where were the mother and father born?
- Do they have any relatives living in other countries?
- What languages do they speak at school?
- What language do they speak at home? Are there people in their family who speak other languages?

Mi chiamo Lachlan e ho dodici anni. Sono nato in Australia a Surrey Hills e adesso abito a Richmond. Papà è nato in Croazia e mamma è nata in Scozia. Parlo inglese, un po' di giapponese e un po' d'italiano. A casa parliamo inglese. Papà parla croato con zio Ivan.



Mi chiamo Claudia e ho tredici anni. Sono nata in Tunisia ma adesso abito qui a Bologna, in Italia. Parlo arabo e italiano. A casa, qualche volta parliamo arabo e qualche volta parliamo italiano. Mio nonno e mia nonna abitano a Tunisi in Tunisia. Qualche volta mamma e papà hanno nostalgia di casa.



Quale mezzo prendiamo?



Queste persone prendono il treno.



Gianpaolo va a scuola in treno.



Molti turisti vanno in giro a Roma in autobus. Guardano i Fori Imperiali.



Carlo va in giro in bicicletta. Abita in campagna, vicino a Lucca.

Comunicare

- Talk about where you are going and how you are getting there
- Say at what time you are taking a mode of transport
- Ask and say what time someone is arriving and leaving

Capire

- Learn the irregular verb **andare**
- Learn different ways of saying going *to*
- Learn different ways of saying travelling *by*
- Use regular **-ire** verbs

Cultura

- Discover some of the different ways to travel around Italy
- Learn about the **gondola**
- Discover **l'Ape** and the **la Vespa**

Before you start this chapter, go to page 89 of your Activity Book.

Che brutto sogno!



1

Uffa, sono stanco!
Dove andiamo?

Andiamo a Bologna
per il concorso.

È domenica 16 agosto. Oggi comincia il grande concorso musicale in Piazza Maggiore, alle cinque di pomeriggio. Dopo pranzo, Massimo fa un pisolino. Mentre dorme, fa un brutto sogno.



2

Ehi, ragazzi, dove andate?

Andiamo a Bologna. Oggi c'è
la Battaglia delle Bande.



3

Perché non salite, allora?

Grazie signore,
molto gentile.



4

Grazie per la bella batteria!
Arrivederci, e buon viaggio!

Ma no, come andiamo in città?

Perché non prendete l'autobus?

Accidenti!

Non è gentile, è
un mascalzone!



5

L'autobus numero 56 parte
alle quattro e dieci...

... e arriva alle
quattro e mezzo.



6

Che ore sono
adesso?

Sono le quattro e dieci.



7

Presto Gustavo, prendiamo questa
bicicletta! Siamo disperati.

Massimo e Gustavo leggono
l'orario.

Massimo e Gustavo sono disperati.
Prendono la bicicletta di Paolo, il postino.



Culture a confronto

There are various types of law enforcers in Italy: **la polizia stradale**, **i carabinieri** and **i vigili urbani**. Do some research on their different areas of responsibility. How does this system compare with the Australian system?

Vocabolario



NOMI

l'autobus (*m*)
 il berrettino
 la bicicletta
 il casco
 il mascazone
 il patentino
 il pisolino
 il postino
 il pranzo
 la prigione
 il sogno

PAROLE UTILI

dopo
 finalmente
 mentre
 perché
 solo

AGGETTIVI

brutto/a
 disperato/a

ESPRESSIONI

Accidenti!
 Aiuto!
 Buon viaggio!
 Che figata!
 Uffa!

VERBI

-are

arrivare
 portare
 cominciare

-ere

prendere

-ire

dormire
 partire

Irregolare

andare

salire

Rifletti

- How long a sleep is a **pisolino** (frame 1)? What part of the word indicates that it is a short amount of time?
- Remember **brutto** when talking about weather in **capitolo 6**? So can you work out what **un brutto sogno** means?
- Which English word does **disperati** (frame 7) remind you of?

Culture a confronto

In English, we have the pair of words *why/because*, which often go together. In Italian, **perché** means both *why* and *because* – you'll need to work out which from the context.

Nota

- **Accidenti!** looks like the English word *accident* but these are false friends. **Accidenti!** is an interjection which expresses disappointment or anger, a bit like *Damn!* in English. *An accident* in Italian is **un incidente** (another false friend!).
- Italian uses a lot of expressive language. **Uffa!** is the sound you make when you don't really want to do something – it means 'how boring' or 'how annoying'. **Che figata!**, on the other hand, means the opposite: that something is really exciting.



Mimmo e Luigi portano sempre il casco quando vanno in motorino.

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 **A che ora comincia il concorso musicale?**
- 2 **Che cosa fa Massimo dopo pranzo?**
- 3 **Che cosa fa mentre dorme?**
- 4 **Dove vanno Massimo e Gustavo per il concorso?**
- 5 **Il signore è gentile?**
- 6 **A che ora parte l'autobus numero 56?**
- 7 **A che ora arriva?**
- 8 **Perché Massimo e Gustavo prendono la bicicletta?**
- 9 **Perché Massimo non ha il patentino?**
- 10 **Dove vanno Massimo e Gustavo in macchina?**
- 11 **Perché vanno in prigione?**
- 12 **Com'è il sogno di Massimo?**

Fonetica

The way you pronounce the letter **g** in Italian is similar to **c** and **sc** – it represents different sounds when combined with other letters. Look at the words in the box on the right. How do the different letter combinations with **g** change the way you pronounce each word?

In Italian the letter **g** represents the sound [g] in front of **a**, **o** and **u**. For the sound [g] before **e** and **i** you need to add a **h**, so you get **gh**.

Before **e** and **i**, the Italian **g** represents the sound [dʒ]. To achieve this sound before **a**, **o** and **u**, you need to add the letter **i**, so you get **gi**.

The letter **g** also combines with other letters to indicate two sounds that you've already been using:

[g]	[dʒ]
i ragazzi il governo Gustavo	Genova la regina
i laghi le righe	Gianni Giovanni Giuseppe

1 **gli** (Ai): you have been handling it well since your first **scioglilingua**. You can practise with these:

	In questa famiglia la figlia piglia sempre vaniglia.
	Giulio e Giulia passano luglio in Puglia.
	Va in battaglia con una maglia di paglia.

2 **gn** [ɲ]: you have been pronouncing it well since you first met **la signorina Key**. Now have fun with these:

	Che cattivo compagno è un ragno in bagno!
	Tre asini vennero dalla Sardegna carichi di fischì, fiaschi e legna.
	Mangia gli gnocchi e le lasagne quando va in campagna.

I gesti

Massimo is angry with the man driving off with his drum, **un mascalzone!** He could have used this gesture in frame 4: hold your hand out, with fingers extended in front of you and move it up and down in a chopping motion. It means 'If I catch you, watch out!': **Se ti prendo...!**

The gesture varies from region to region. Do some research and see if you can find out how it varies.



Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, act out all or part of **il fumetto**. Remember to use the gesture!

Spiegazione della lingua

1 Il verbo *andare*

You know **Andiamo!** means *Let's go!* It's part of the verb **andare** (*to go*). **Andare** is an *irregular verb*, like **essere**, **avere** and **fare**. You need to learn it by heart.

Remember, if you want to see all of the verb conjugation tables together go to page 130 of this Student Book.

andare	to go
io vado	I go
tu vai	you go
lui/lei va	he/she/it goes
noi andiamo	we go
voi andate	you go
loro vanno	they go

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Andiamo a casa!



Iniziamo

Practise saying the words for the different means of transport.

Parliamo ancora

In pairs, ask each other how these people are getting home. Then ask each other how you get home.

A: Come va a casa il professor Conti?

B: Va in treno.

A: Come vanno a casa Katrina e Joseph?

B: Vanno in aereo.

A: Tu, come vai a casa?

B: Vado in autobus.

Spiegazione della lingua

2 Dove vai? Preposizioni a e in

When you say where you're going in Italian, the word you use for *to* (a preposition) depends on where you're heading. Look at this sentence.

Andiamo a Roma in Italia.

1 To talk about going to a specific place like a town or city, you use **andare + a**. You also use **a** if you're going to school or going home.

- **Vado a Venezia per le vacanze.** I'm going *to* Venice for the holidays.
- **Vado a scuola il sabato.** I go *to* school on Saturdays.
- **A che ora vai a casa?** What time are you going home?

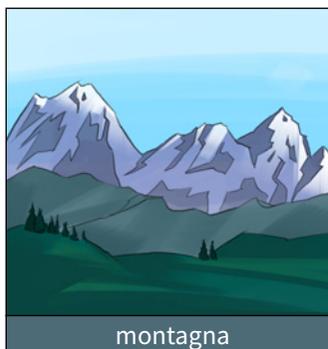
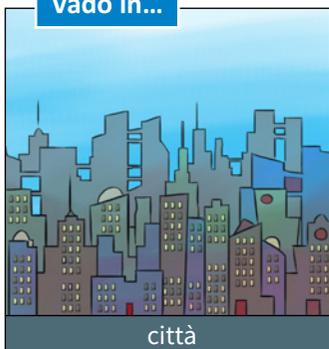
2 If you're going into town or to the countryside or the mountains, you use **andare + in**. You also use **in** if you're going to a country, state or region.

- **Giulio va in città oggi.** Giulio is going *into* town today.
- **Perché andate in campagna?** Why are you going *to* the countryside?
- **I nonni vanno in montagna domani.** Our grandparents are going *to* the mountains tomorrow.
- **I miei cugini vanno in Italia.** My cousins are going *to* Italy.

Vado a...



Vado in...



Rifletti



Did you notice how **a** and **in** translate into English? So how would you translate this sentence? **Vado a Catania in Sicilia.**

Nota

To say you are going shopping, you use the verb **fare** rather than **andare**. So it translates as *I do shopping, faccio shopping.*

3 Come viaggi? Altri usi di *a* e *in*

Now look at the use of **in** and **a** when you are talking about *how* you are getting somewhere.

- Andiamo **in** aereo o **in** treno?
- Alessia e Michele vanno **a** Milano **in** autobus.
- Giulia e Angelo, andate **a** scuola **a** piedi o **in** motorino?

For most means of transport you can use **in**, but you use **a** if you're going *on foot* (**a piedi**) or *on horseback* (**a cavallo**). So how would you translate the following?

- They are going to Rome by car.
- Today I am riding to school (on horseback!).

4 Ancora verbi regolari in *-ere*

- Dove prendete il tram?
Where do you catch the tram?
Where are you catching the tram?
- Prendono l'autobus alla Stazione Termini.
They catch the bus at Termini station.
They're catching the bus at Termini station.

Prendere means *to take* but when talking about transport it can also mean *to catch* or *to get*.

Prendere is a regular **-ere** verb in the present tense, like **scrivere** and **leggere**.



Marina va a scuola a piedi.

prendere	to take
io prendo	I take
tu prendi	you take
lui/lei prende	he/she/it takes
noi prendiamo	we take
voi prendete	you take
loro prendono	they take



Roma Termini

Nota

- **Prendo** means both *I catch* and *I am catching*; **prendono** means both *they catch* and *they are catching*. The *present tense* (**presente**) forms of **prendere** – and all other verbs – can be translated in a variety of ways. Do you *get/are you getting* the idea?
- The word order in statements and questions doesn't change – just the intonation. Compare **Prendete l'autobus** and **Prendete l'autobus?**

Culture a confronto

Look at the signage in the photo of Roma Termini on the left. What do you notice about the language used? Why do you think the English is so prominent? Are languages other than English used in signage where you live?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

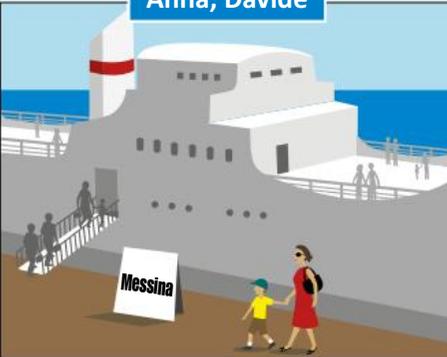
Dove andate? Come andate?

Alessia, Michele



Destinazione: Milano
Mezzo di trasporto: l'autobus

Anna, Davide



Destinazione: Messina
Mezzo di trasporto: il traghetto

Rifletti 

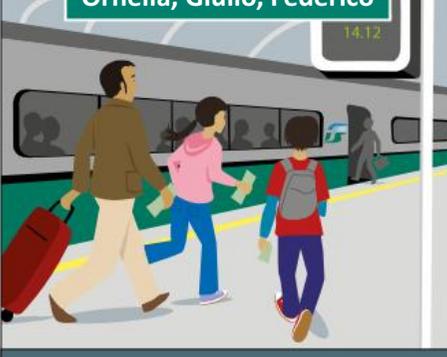
Destinazione means *destination*.
Stazione means *station*. What do you think **situazione** means? What about **partecipazione**?
Soluzione? **Creazione**? What's the pattern?

Elena, Roberto, Margherita



Destinazione: Torino
Mezzo di trasporto: l'aereo

Ornella, Giulio, Federico



Destinazione: Venezia
Mezzo di trasporto: il treno

Nota

It is useful to remember that all words ending in **-zione** and nearly all words ending in **-ione** are feminine.

Iniziamo

- 1 Practise saying the names of the people who are travelling and the places they are travelling to. (Don't forget to check the places on the map of Italy on page 142.)
- 2 Practise saying the words for the different means of transport.

Parliamo ancora

- 1 You and your partner are the travellers in the illustrations. Take turns asking each other where you are going for the holidays.

A: Alessia, dove vai per le vacanze?
B: Vado a Milano.
- 2 Now take turns asking where other travellers are going.

A: Dove vanno Ornella, Giulio e Federico?
B: Vanno a Venezia.
- 3 Now ask each other how you are getting to your holiday destination. This time you answer for both travellers.

A: Ragazzi, come andate a Messina?
B: Andiamo in traghetto.



Questo è il tram numero 14 a Roma. Va alla Stazione Termini.



Questi treni sono alla stazione Centrale di Milano. Vanno a Roma.

il mezzo di trasporto means of transport

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Andiamo in giro a Roma!

The buses and tram pictured below will take you to various places around Rome. Perhaps the busiest bus in **la città eterna** is **il numero 64**, which runs between the main railway station, **la Stazione Termini**, and the **piazza** outside San Pietro near the Vatican.



Iniziamo

- 1 Practise saying the names of the destinations in Rome on the buses and tram in the photos.
- 2 Revise the numbers up to **cento**.

Parliamo ancora

- 1 In pairs, ask how to get to various places around Rome. Answer the question, saying which bus or tram to take.

A: Scusa, come vado a **San Pietro**?

B: Prendi l'autobus numero **64**.

- 2 Your partner now has a friend with them and they want to know how to get to those places around Rome.

A: Scusa, come andiamo **alla Stazione Termini**?

B: Prendete l'autobus numero **92**.

Spiegazione della lingua

5 A che ora...?

You have already learnt how to ask and tell the time, but what about asking and saying at what time something is happening?

When you want to know at what time something is happening in Italian, ask **A che ora...?**

- **A che ora prendono l'autobus?**
What time are they catching the bus?

When you're answering, use **a** (*at*) combined with **le** to form **alle**.

- **Prendiamo l'autobus alle sette.**
We're catching the bus at seven o'clock.

6 I verbi regolari -ire

So far you have seen two regular verb conjugations: the **-are** and the **-ere** verbs. Now it is time to meet the third and final conjugation, the **-ire** verbs.

- **Partono alle cinque e venti.**
They leave at 5:20.
- **Marco, a che ora partite, tu e Gemma?**
Marco, at what time do you and Gemma leave?

The **-ire** verb **partire** means *to leave* or *to depart*.

The other **-ire** verbs you have met in this chapter are **dormire** (*to sleep*) and the irregular verb **salire** (*to board*). You will need to learn the conjugation of **salire** by heart.

- **Mentre Massimo dorme, fa un brutto sogno.**
While Massimo sleeps, he has a bad dream.
- **Perché non salite?**
Why don't you get on (board)?

Culture a confronto

If you were to hop on a train in Milan, your destination could be another country. How long would it take you to get to Paris in France? What about to Bern in Switzerland? How does this compare to international travel from where you live?

A che ora prendi il treno?



Prendo il treno alle due e un quarto.

Nota

The preposition **a** combines with all forms of the definite article. Here are a couple of examples:

- **a + le = alle** → **alle sette**
- **a + l' = all'** → **all'una**

partire	to leave
io parto	I leave
tu parti	you leave
lui/lei parte	he/she/it leaves
noi partiamo	we leave
voi partite	you leave
loro partono	they leave

salire	to get on
io salgo	I get on
tu sali	you get on
lui/lei sale	he/she/it gets on
noi saliamo	we get on
voi salite	you get on
loro salgono	they get on



Sabato pomeriggio, alle cinque, prendono l'autobus al Colosseo.



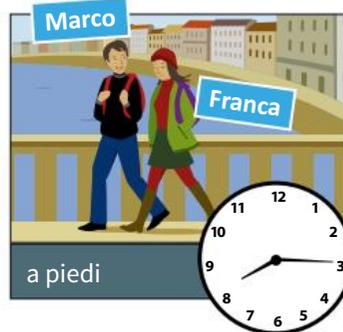
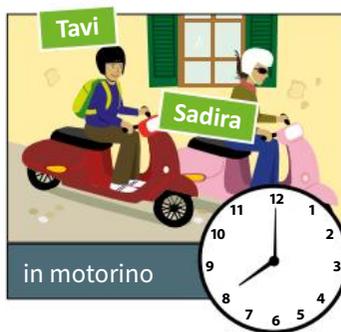
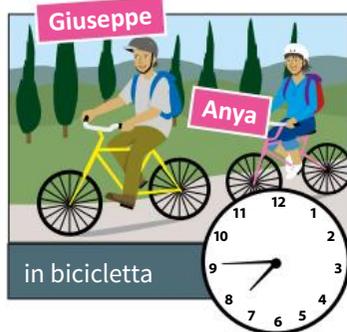
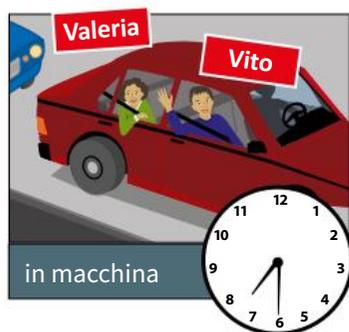
Il treno parte per Ancona alle tre e quaranta. Che ore sono adesso?

Rifletti

How would you ask the ticket officer at the train station at what time the train departs?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Come andate a scuola? A che ora partite?



Iniziamo

- 1 Practise saying the names of the people and how they get around.
- 2 Practise saying the times at which they leave home.

Parliamo ancora

- 1 Imagine you are one of the people in the illustrations. In pairs, take turns asking how you get to school and answering for both people.
A: Giuseppe, come andate a scuola, tu e Anya?
B: Andiamo in bicicletta.
- 2 Now you talk about what time you and the other person leave.
A: Sadira, a che ora partite, tu e Tavi?
B: Partiamo alle otto.
- 3 Now you're talking about how the people get to school and when they leave.
A: Come vanno a scuola Franca e Marco?
B: Vanno a piedi.
A: A che ora partono Vito e Valeria?
B: Partono alle sette e mezzo.

Parliamo ancora un po'

Work in pairs to make up a conversation in Italian using the phrases below.

durante

during

Dove vai per le vacanze | durante il weekend?

Prendete l'autobus | il treno?

Andiamo in Croazia | Sardegna | montagna. Andiamo in traghetto | aereo.

Quando | A che ora partite?

E quando | a che ora arrivate?

Buon viaggio, allora!

Vado a Roma | Venezia con mia zia | il mio papà.

No, andiamo in macchina | in aereo. E voi, dove andate?

Partiamo sabato mattina | venerdì sera alle 8:10 | 8:20.

Arriviamo alle 9:15 | 7:30 | 10:35.

Grazie, anche a voi.



Venezia – città dei canali

Venezia è una città unica, nel nord d'Italia. È anche chiamata la Serenissima...



I canali di Venezia

Venezia non ha strade per le macchine, ma ha più di 150 canali. Se i veneziani non vanno a piedi, vanno in barca...

Le barche di Venezia

Ci sono solo due modi per esplorare Venezia. A piedi o in barca! La barca più popolare fra i turisti a Venezia è la famosissima gondola. I veneziani non prendono l'autobus, prendono il vaporetto. E a Venezia, anche l'ambulanza è una barca...



Il traghetto

Molti italiani vanno in Sardegna per le vacanze. Prendono il traghetto da Civitavecchia, un porto importante vicino a Roma. Durante la notte dormono sul traghetto e arrivano nel porto di Cagliari o Olbia alle 7 di mattina.



La FIAT

La FIAT Cinquecento è una leggendaria macchina italiana, come la Mini d'Inghilterra. La fabbrica Fiat è a Torino (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino).



La bici

Bici, piste ciclabili e bike sharing. Almeno un quarto degli abitanti usa la bici ogni giorno a Bolzano, Treviso, Ferrara e Pesaro.



La Vespa

Molti italiani vanno in giro in motorino. La marca più famosa è la Vespa.

Culture a confronto

- Milan has a large bike-sharing system. It has been running since 2008. Bolzano, Treviso, Ferrara, Pesaro and Turin also have bike-sharing systems.
- Do you have bike-sharing or something similar where you live? What do you think are the benefits? Are there other sharing schemes that you are aware of?
- Are motor scooters (**motorini**) common where you live? Why do you think they are so popular in Italy?

Il blog di Keira

Come andiamo in giro?

Ciao a tutti. I'm really enjoying driving around on my Vespa! I have had my licence for a few months now.

In this post I want to tell you about some of the forms of transport that are particular to Italy and the way of life here. You would all know about the Vespa, the most famous Italian scooter. Did you know that Vespa literally means *wasp*? The name perfectly describes its buzzing sound and darting movements, as well as its original body shape. I've been told that the design was based on a scooter used by American soldiers who were stationed in Europe during the Second World War. Many of

my classmates travel to school on their **motorino**.

I couldn't imagine travelling to school on a motor scooter back in Australia!

My neighbour has an unusual three-wheeled utility, or small pick-up truck. It makes a buzzing sound like the Vespa but it's called **un'Ape**, which means *bee*.

L'Ape is sometimes used by tradespeople and council workers **in città**. Apparently, it's cheap to run and you don't need a truck licence to drive it. Also, it's easy to manoeuvre in the narrow, winding streets of Italy's town centres.

We only have a few more months until we go home back to Australia. I don't want to leave!

MARTEDÌ 23 FEBBRAIO – DI: KEIRA

COMMENTI



Culture a confronto

Why do you think the **L'Ape** is so well suited to streets in Italy? Would **L'Ape** be a suitable vehicle for farmers, delivery people and tradespeople in your part of the world?



Un viaggio

Create a daily planner for a whole week of your holiday in one of the regions of Italy. Use a range of different sources to research the region and decide on the towns and places of interest you would like to visit. (You could visit more than one place in a day.) Next, for each busy day, write sentences using Italian you have learnt, saying:

- what day it is
- the town(s) or places of interest you are visiting
- how you are getting there
- what time you are leaving and arriving.

Choose different destinations, modes of transport and departure and arrival times for each day.

Andiamo al concorso

Create a board game with the aim of getting to **la Battaglia delle Bande** on time. On the way to the competition, there may be incidents that prevent players from moving forward or may even send them backwards. They may encounter fortunate events that allow them to move closer to the final destination. Make sure you use the language you have learnt for your instructions (e.g. **hai un motorino veloce; l'autobus non arriva; non hai il patentino; il semaforo indica verde**).

il dado	the dice
indicare	to show
il semaforo	the traffic light
Vai avanti	Go forward
(di due posti)!	(two places)!
Vai indietro!	Go back!

Una gara

Research these three famous races: **Il giro d'Italia**, **il Palio di Siena** and **la Regata storica di Venezia**. Find out as much about them as possible, such as when and where they take place and who participates. Create a map for the races, with some Italian labels. Include vocabulary you have learnt in this chapter and some language you have found about the races. Present your research to your classmates.



La Regata storica di Venezia

Facciamo un sondaggio

As a whole class or in smaller groups, prepare a survey to find out how you all get to school and how long it takes you.

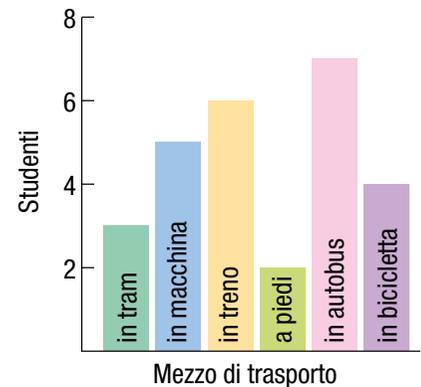
- 1 First you will need to draw up a list that includes as many ways of getting to school as you can think of, in Italian of course!
- 2 Then ask members of the class or group how they get to school: **Come vai a scuola?**
- 3 Find out how long people in your class spend getting to school by asking them these two questions:
 - **A che ora parti per andare a scuola?**
 - **A che ora arrivi a scuola?**

Note the answer to both questions then work out how long this person takes to get to school. Note down the results.

Esempio: Tessa impiega **40 minuti per andare a scuola.**

When you have all the results, think of an interesting way of presenting this information.

For example, you could create a pie chart or a bar graph.



impiegare	to take/to use
il minuto	the minute



Ti piacciono le pesche? Sono buonissime!



Federica e Morgana sono in un negozio di alimentari.



Mi piace leggere le riviste di cucina.



Ti piace il pesce? È bello fresco.

Comunicare

- Talk about food and food preferences
- Ask how much something costs
- Read a menu

Capire

- Use *there is* and *there are* (c'è / ci sono)
- Learn more about adjectives: the superlatives
- Learn about the *-isc* verbs

Cultura

- Learn about **la cucina italiana**
- Discover the different types of **pasta** and **gelato**
- Understand the euro

Before you start this chapter, go to page 105 of your Activity Book.

Un premio di consolazione





8 Bruno, che cosa fai? Perché non canti?

Su, Bruno, forza!



9 Ouuuu! Aaaaauuuu! Ouuuuuuuuuuuu!



10 Sono nato a Bologna, sì, sono bolognese, è la città più bella di tutto il paese.

Auuuuuu!



11 Non sono fiorentino, non sono milanese, sono figlio di Bologna, sì, sono bolognese.

Auuuuuu!



12 Bravi, bravissimi! Suonate e cantate molto molto bene. Benissimo! E questo cane è bravissimo. Come si chiama?

Si chiama Gustavo, e adesso il gruppo si chiama Babrumaclagu!

Finalmente!



13 E adesso i risultati della Battaglia delle Bande. Al secondo posto, con 88 punti: i Bacio Nuovo! Bravi, bravi!



14 E al primo posto, con 96 punti, i Babrumacla... gu!



15 E adesso presento il premio di €1000 a... Un momento, per favore!



Vocabolario

NOMI

l'applauso
il bacio
il buono
il/la cantante
la consolazione
la Nutelleria
il posto
il punto
il risultato

AGGETTIVI

ammesso/a
bolognese
buono/a
delizioso/a
fiorentino/a
gustoso/a
milanese
nervoso/a
nuovo/a
povero/a
preparato/a
saporito/a
secondo/a
squalificato/a
ultimo/a

VERBI

-are
presentare

-ere

capire
preferire

ESPRESSIONI

In bocca al lupo!
Su!
Un momento!

NEGOZI IN ITALIA

Remember that Italian uses suffixes to create new words. Think about **la Nutella** and **la Nutelleria**. The suffix **-eria** (with the stress on the letter **i**) often indicates a type of shop. Can you work out what the following shops sell?

- **la panetteria**
- **la pasticceria**
- **la macelleria**
- **la pescheria**
- **la libreria**
- **la cartoleria**

What would you call a shop where you can buy **gelati**? Or a shop that sells **biscotti**?

Rifletti

It is sometimes difficult to translate the word *good* into Italian. Look at these sentences:

- **Come stai? Bene!**
- **I Babrumaclagu sono bravi a suonare.**
- **Come sono le tagliatelle? Sono buone.**
- **Andiamo al cinema stasera? Che bell'idea.**

Which English words do **primo/a** and **ultimo/a** remind you of?

Culture a confronto

One way to wish someone luck in Italian is to say **In bocca al lupo!** It literally means 'into the wolf's mouth!' ... No stranger than telling someone to 'break a leg' before they go on stage.

The response is **Crepi il lupo!** (*May the wolf die!*) or just **Crepi!**



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Come sono i vermicelli e le linguine?
- 2 Come si chiama il primo gruppo?
- 3 Come si chiama la loro canzone?
- 4 Bruno è nervoso?
- 5 Che cosa non capisce Barbara?
- 6 Come canta Bruno?
- 7 Come si chiama il gruppo adesso?
- 8 Chi arriva al secondo posto? Con quanti punti?
- 9 Quanto è il primo premio?
- 10 Perché i Babrumaclagu sono squalificati?
- 11 Chi prende il primo premio?
- 12 Che cosa prendono i Babrumaclagu come premio di consolazione?

Fonetica

We have already seen that **s** combines with **c** and other letters to represent a series of sounds. In Italian **s** also has two distinct pronunciations: [s] and [z].

Listen to how the words in the table on the right are pronounced. You do not need to know their meaning but you may recognise some of them.

[s]	[z]	[ss]
s ano	c asa	c assa
a nanas	e sempio	f isso
s econdo	f rase	l esso
s porco	s mall	
r istorante	s nello	
s catola	I sraele	
s fera	d isgelo	
i nsetto	s bucciare	
i nsulto	s degno	
	s gombo	
	s leale	
	s regolato	

After observing the first row, can you work out the pronunciation rules for **s**? The second row is a bit more challenging: in Italian, the letter that comes *before* or *after* **s** affects its pronunciation.

Culture a confronto 

Although there are pronunciation conventions in Standard Italian, you may hear some words pronounced differently in different regions, e.g. **casa** is pronounced with an **s** sound [kasa] in the south instead of its standard **z** pronunciation [kaza].

Are there any regional pronunciation differences where you live?

Adesso parliamo noi!

With some classmates, act out all or part of **il fumetto**. Take the opportunity to work on your **s** sounds.

Spiegazione della lingua

1 Aggettivi: il superlativo assoluto

An adjective that describes a noun as the best of its class is called a *superlative*. To form a superlative in Italian, take off the last letter of the adjective to leave the stem and add **-issimo/-issima/-issimi/-issime**.

buon**o** → buon**issimo** buon**a** → buon**issima** buon**i** → buon**issimi** buon**e** → buon**issime**

How would you translate the following sentences? (Notice you need the **h** in **freschissimo** to retain the [sk] sound.)

- **Questi gelati sono buonissimi.**
- **Questa pizza è grandissima.**
- **Queste arance sono freschissime.**
- **Queste linguine sono gustosissime.**

2 Gli avverbi molto e bene

Molto (*very*) and **bene** (*well*) are *adverbs*; they modify the meaning of *verbs*, *adjectives* or other *adverbs*.

Adverbs are invariable – they don't need to agree with the word they refer to.

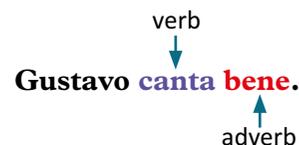
- **Questa carne è molto buona.**
- **Queste arance sono molto buone.**

The adverb **molto** is used *in front of* the adjective to emphasise the quality of the noun it refers to.

The adverb **bene** can modify a verb to describe the way something is done.

You can add the **-issimo** ending to **bene** and **molto** to express the highest degree of something, as you do with superlative adjectives.

- **Voi suonate benissimo.** You play very well.
- **Mi dispiace moltissimo.** I'm really, really sorry.



Mille euro





Abbiamo capito tutto?

Answer **vero** or **falso** to these questions:

- 1 Il buono per la Nutelleria è di 1000 euro.
- 2 A Massimo piacciono le pizze con la Nutella.
- 3 Gustavo prende un nido d'ananas.
- 4 Il gelato costa 8 euro.
- 5 La Nutelleria ha gelati.

Vocabolario

NOMI

il contratto
l'ananas (*m*)
il nido
la piadina
la regola
il viaggiatore

PAROLE UTILI

se
ci vediamo

VERBI

-are	-ere
cercare	rimanere
passare	
costare	sognare

Nota

The verb **rimanere** is irregular:
rimango, rimani, rimane,
rimaniamo, rimanete, rimangono.

Culture a confronto

In English you say *red as a beetroot*, but in Italian you say **rosso come un pomodoro** or **rosso come un peperone**. Someone with a big red nose is said to have **un naso rosso come un peperone!**

You can also describe anyone or anything that looks really pale as **bianco/a come una mozzarella**. Are there any similar expressions in other languages you know?

I gesti

In the cartoon story, Claudia shows her disbelief at Massimo's response:

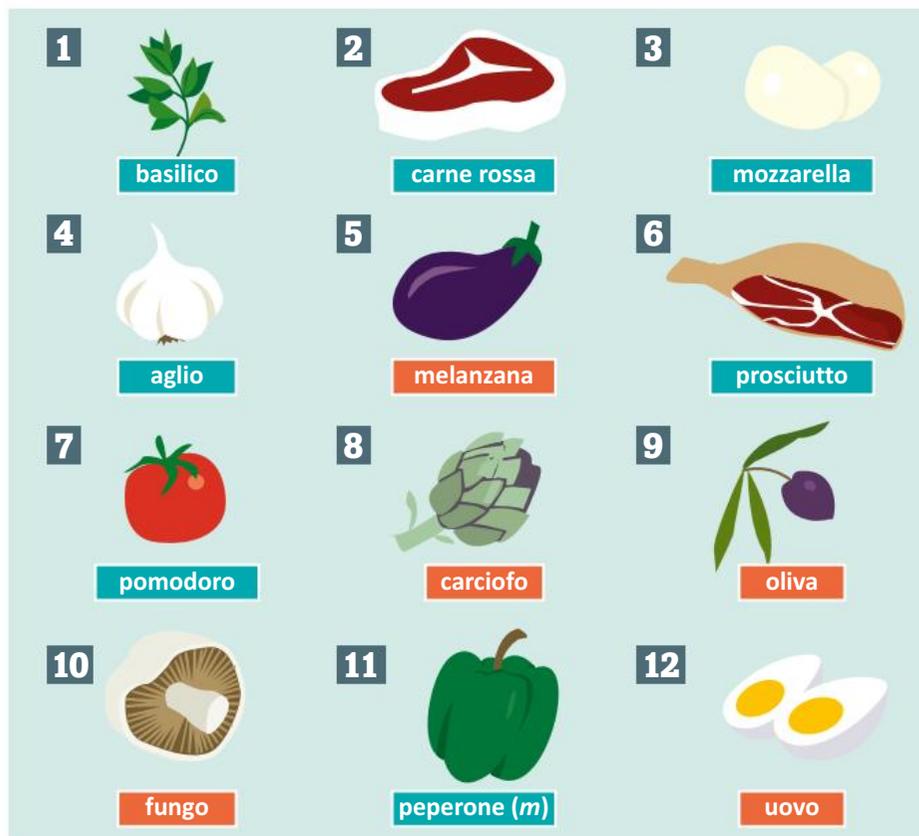
Ma che dici? If you want to show incredulity, hold your hand palm up at chest level, with your fingers and thumb together and move your hand up and down from the wrist.

Can you think of a situation when you might use this gesture?



Più parliamo, più impariamo

Andiamo in pizzeria e al ristorante



Iniziamo

- 1 Practise saying the names of the foods in the illustration, without the definite article. Then say each one with the definite article (**il, la** or **l'**).

Esempio: aglio – l'aglio

- 2 When you order a pizza the ingredients with the orange labels are usually plural. Work out the plural form of these words and add the definite article.

Esempio: carciofo – i carciofi

Nota

L'uovo has an irregular plural, **le uova**.

Parliamo ancora

In pairs, ask each other if you like the various pizza and pasta ingredients. Before you ask the question you need to work out whether to start the question with **ti piace** or **ti piacciono**.

A: **Ti piace** | **Ti piacciono la carne** | **i carciofi**?

B: **Sì, mi piace** | **mi piacciono** | **adoro la carne** | **i carciofi**.
No, non mi piace | **non mi piacciono** | **odio la carne** | **i carciofi**.

Nota

Each word here gives you a great chance to revise all the pronunciation tips from the **Fonetica** sections of this Student Book. For example, the word **carne** shows how important it is to pronounce the r. You wouldn't want to be making your spaghetti sauce out of **cane**!

Spiegazione della lingua

3 C'è e ci sono

Observe the following examples. How do you decide when to use **c'è** or **ci sono**? How would you translate these sentences?

- **Cosa c'è** sulla pizza margherita?
- **Ci sono** mozzarella e basilico.
- **Ci sono funghi** sulla vegetariana?
- **Sì, ci sono funghi** e anche olive.

C'è means *there is* and **ci sono** means *there are*.

4 Quanto costa...?

To ask how much something costs you say:

Quanto costa...?

If you're asking about more than one thing, you use the 3rd person plural of the verb **costare**:

Quanto costano...?

- **Quanto costa** la pizza margherita?
- **Costa** €6,50 (sei euro e cinquanta centesimi).
- **Quanto costano** gli spaghetti alla siciliana?
- **Costano** €7,50 (sette euro e cinquanta centesimi).

Nota

People selling food often put the adjectives **bello** and **fresco** together to describe it as 'lovely and fresh'.

il centesimo the cent



Com'è il formaggio? Quanto costa al chilo?



Sono buone queste fragole?
Quanto costano?



Queste arance sono belle fresche.

Culture a confronto

The **euro** is the currency used in most countries of the European Union (EU). Euro notes are the same across all countries, but each country is allowed to use its own national designs on one side of each coin. In Italy, there is an image of **il Colosseo** on the 5-cent coin, and the statue of Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius on the 50-cent coin.

- Research the countries of the European Union. What type of international alliances does Australia belong to?
- Why do you think many of the EU countries share the same currency? What are some advantages and disadvantages of a single currency?



Più parliamo, più impariamo

Cosa c'è sul menù?

Al ristorante Tre Archi ad Altamura...



PIZZE

Le speciali... inventate da Mina

	€
Cardoncelli (pomodorini, funghi cardoncelli) (B) 1987	7
Salsiccia e cardoncelli (con pomodorini e rucola) (B)	8
Radicchio (con stracciatella) 1988	6
Affumicata (stracciatella, scamorza affumicata e speck)	6,50
Funghi porcini (con stracciatella)	7
Lardo di colonnata (B) 2000	7
Pesto (con stracciatella)	6
Bacon (mascarpone al gorgonzola e speck, con stracciatella) 2004	7
Araba (filante, pomodoro verde, prosciutto crudo) (B) 1985	7
Spinaci (stracciatella, spinaci, ricotta) (B)	7
Gorgonzola e pera (con stracciatella) 2012	7
Gorgonzola noci e pancetta (con stracciatella) (B) 2014	8

B: Pizze senza pomodoro

La mozzarella è utilizzata in tutte le pizze eccetto quelle con stracciatella.

Serviamo pizze baby (-1 euro).
Pizza senza glutine (+1 euro).
Impasto integrale (+1 euro).

A seconda della disponibilità, alcuni prodotti rispettano la catena del freddo.

PIZZE

Le speciali

	€
Bufala (pomodorini, bufala, rucola) (B)	6,50
Salmon e (con stracciatella)	6,50
Stracciatella	5
Speck e stracciatella	6,50
Stracciatella e crudo (crudo di Parma)	7,50
Stracciatella e cotto	6
Quattro formaggi	7
Pomodorini con rucola (B)	6
Pomodorini e melanzane (B)	6
Pomodorini, zucchine e melanzane (B)	7
Verdure (pomodorini, melanzane, peperoni, zucchine) (B)	7
Primavera (pomodoro verde, basilico, mozzarella) (B)	6
Limone (bianca, insalata condita, prosciutto cotto)	7
Crudaiola (con ricotta marzotica) (B)	6
Fornarina con prosciutto crudo (con formaggio filante) (B)	7
Fornarina con speck (B)	6,50
Fornarina con bresaola (B)	7
Salsiccia fresca (pomodorini, salsiccia fresca e rucola) (B)	7
Bresaola, grana e rucola (bresaola punta d'anca)	7

Culture a confronto

- How does this **menù** compare with a menu in a restaurant you have been to?
- How many pizzeria and Italian restaurants are there where you live? What does that suggest about the influence of Italian culture in your community?



Iniziamo

- 1 Practise saying the names of the various pizzas on the menu.
- 2 Work out how to say the prices of the different dishes. You can practise by including the words **euro** and **centesimi**.

Parliamo ancora

- 1 You and a friend are at **Tre Archi**. The waiter has only given you one menu. Take turns to ask each other about the pizzas.

A: **Che cosa c'è sul menù?**

B: **C'è una lista di pizze.**

A: **Che cosa c'è sulla pizza verdure?**

B: **Sulla verdure ci sono i pomodorini, le melanzane, i peperoni e le zucchine.**

A: **Sulla salsiccia fresca ci sono i pomodorini?**

B: **Sì, ci sono i pomodorini.**

A: **Quanto costa la quattro formaggi?**

B: **Costa 7 euro.**

- 2 You are now eating. Ask each other whether your pizzas taste good.

A: **La pizza cardoncelli è buona?**

B: **È buonissima! E la tua pizza, com'è?**



La pizza dei Tre Archi è buonissima.

Spiegazione della lingua

Verbi in *-ire* con *-isc*



Preferisco questi carciofi grandi.



Preferisci i peperoni rossi...



... o gialli?

You have already met two regular verbs from the **-ire** conjugation: **partire** and **dormire**.

There is a group of **-ire** verbs that have a different spelling pattern. We refer to them as **-isc** verbs.

Compare the **-ire** verb **partire** with the **-isc** verbs **preferire** and **capire** and work out how they are different.

partire	preferire	capire
parto	preferisco	capisco
parti	preferisci	capisci
parte	preferisce	capisce
partiamo	preferiamo	capiamo
partite	preferite	capite
partono	preferiscono	capiscono

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Andiamo in gelateria!



Iniziamo

- 1 Work out what the different ice-cream flavours are.
- 2 Practise saying the flavours in Italian after your teacher.

il cono	cone
la coppa	cup
il gusto	flavour

Parliamo ancora

- 1 In pairs, ask each other which of the two ice-cream flavours you prefer.
A: Preferisci il gelato al limone o alla vaniglia?
B: Preferisco il gelato al limone.
- 2 Now ask each other what you're going to have.
A: Allora, che cosa prendi?
B: Prendo un cono con due gusti, fragola e cioccolato.



Morgana prende una coppa con due gusti: fragola e cioccolato.

CORRIERE DELLA SERA ©

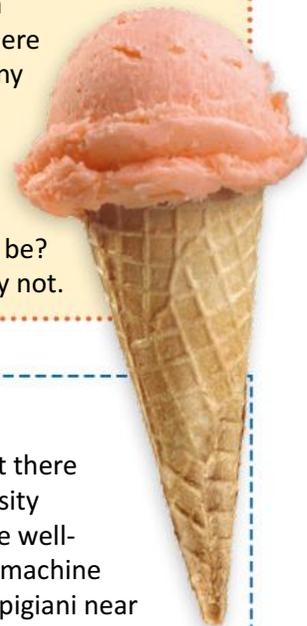
Cucina / NOTIZIE

Il noto giornale *Il Corriere della sera* pubblica i 'nuovi gusti' di gelato di questa stagione estiva.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Crema al prosecco di pesca |
| 2 | Vino dei Castelli |
| 3 | Melograno |
| 4 | Ricotta di pecora |
| 5 | Arancia e anice |
| 6 | Arachidi salati |
| 7 | Rhum e cioccolato |
| 8 | Tè matcha |
| 9 | Bacche di ginepro (e fiori) |
| 10 | Gianduiotto |

Culture a confronto

Italians have exported their food traditions all over the world. Find out if there is **una gelateria** near where you live. How many flavours does it offer? Are they authentic Italian flavours? Do you think they should be? If not, explain why not.



Nota

Did you know that there is a Gelato University near Bologna? The well-known ice-cream machine manufacturer Carpigiani near Bologna offers courses every week to learn how to make **gelato**.



Più parliamo, più impariamo

You are at an Italian restaurant, deciding what to order. Work with a partner to create an Italian conversation using the model below. Personalise your response by changing the highlighted words depending on your likes. Then swap roles.



Tagliatelle con salsiccia e funghi

- A:** Perché non prendi le tagliatelle alla siciliana?
- B:** No, non mi piacciono le melanzane.
- A:** Allora, perché non prendi gli spaghetti all'aglio e olio?
- B:** No, non mi piacciono perché c'è l'aglio.
- A:** Allora, perché non prendi una pizza capricciosa?
- B:** No, non mi piace perché ci sono i funghi.
- A:** Una vegetariana?
- B:** Non mi piacciono i peperoni.
- A:** Che cosa prendi, allora?
- B:** Preferisco una pizza alla Nutella.
- A:** Bravo! Sei un nutellaro!

Culture a confronto

In Italian, the word **pasta** means something made out of flour and water. **Spaghetti** is just one of about 300 pasta shapes available. **Spago** means *string*, so **spaghetti** are 'little bits of string'. Did you know that Italians use different sauces to match different pasta shapes? Do some research to find out how many pasta shapes are available. Explore an Italian grocery or supermarket, if there is one near you, to see if the same variety is offered in Australia.



Nota

Whatever the pasta shape you're cooking, it's important to have it **al dente** – tender, yes, but also nice and firm when you put it 'to the tooth'.



Leggiamo

Gli italiani a tavola

Per colazione i bambini mangiano i biscotti con il latte. Gli adulti preferiscono il caffè.

A pranzo gli italiani di solito mangiano:

- per primo: pasta, risotto o minestra
- per secondo: carne, pesce o verdure
- per contorno: patatine fritte, insalata, mozzarella, salumi
- per dolce: gelato, dolci, pasticcini o frutta
- per finire: un bel caffè.

A cena di solito mangiano una minestra con brodo, pane con formaggio o con pomodoro



'I fast food'

Ai giovani piacciono anche i fast food e i pub ma questi sono frequentati molto nelle grandi città. Nei paesi troviamo molte pizzerie e focaccerie.

Nel paese di Altamura, in Puglia, i giovani preferiscono il pane e la focaccia al McDonald's.

Il pane e la focaccia di Altamura hanno un sapore gustosissimo perché sono fatti con farina di grano duro.

Cosa mangiano e bevono gli italiani?

Look at the Italian products on this page. You'll find you can understand most of what is on the labels.



Culture a confronto

What do you eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner? Answer in Italian, as in the examples:

- Per colazione mangio **i corn flakes**.
- A pranzo preferisco **i meat pie**.

Do you prefer fast food, or local products like the young Altamurani?

- What Italian foods or snacks do you eat at home or when you go out? Why do you think Italian food is popular all around the world?
- Check your kitchen cupboards and fridge at home and explore your local supermarket for authentic Italian foods and drinks. Write a list of the Italian products you find and report back to at your next class.

Rifletti



Il chinotto è una bibita tipica italiana. What do you think una bibita is?

Torta al cioccolato

Read this authentic Italian chocolate cake recipe. Translate it and try to cook it at home. You can replace Nutella with melted chocolate if you want to.

Ricetta: Torta al cioccolato

Difficoltà: facile

Tempo di preparazione: 50 minuti

Ingredienti per sei persone

- 300 gr di farina 00
- 200 gr di zucchero
- 4 uova intere
- 150 gr di burro
- 100 ml di latte
- 150 gr di Nutella

Metodo

- 1 Riscaldare il forno a 180 gradi.



- 2 Mettere lo zucchero con le uova in una terrina, mescolare fino a ottenere una crema soffice.



- 3 Sciogliere il burro e unire al composto.



- 4 Aggiungere la farina, il latte e continuare a mescolare.



- 5 Infilaxla Nutella.



- 6 Mettere il preparato in una teglia e cuocere nel forno per mezz'ora.



- 7 Quando è pronta, servire su un piatto con zucchero a velo.

... È gustosissima!

farina 00
all-purpose flour

Nota

Le ricette usually have instructions written with the *infinitive* form of a verb. The quantities are shortened as in English:

- ml: millilitri
- dl: decilitri
- etto: ettogrammo
- gr: grammi
- kg: chilogrammi

When people buy a quantity of food weighing less than **un chilo** they use the word **un etto**, which is 100 grams.

Il blog di Keira

Tutti pazzi per la Nutella!

Ciao ragazzi! Il mio amico Angelo mi dice oggi che a Mola di Bari, in Puglia, c'è il suo posto preferito: la Nutelleria. Angelo va a Mola con i suoi genitori ogni estate a trovare i suoi cugini e loro visitano la Nutelleria. Si trova nella strada principale di Mola di Bari, via Porto Lungara, di fronte al porto. È un ristorante che prepara pasti con la Nutella. La Nutella è una crema spalmabile, di cioccolato e nocciole. La Nutelleria serve pizze, crepes, baguettes, panini e piadine tutti con la Nutella. Nutella è un fenomeno! È stata creata da Pietro Ferrari nel 1940 ed è un'icona dell'Italia. Oggi la Nutella si trova in tutte le nazioni del mondo, piace a molti e le persone pazze per la Nutella si chiamano Nutellari!

Vanno alla Nutelleria almeno una volta alla settimana.

MARTEDÌ 27 GIUGNO – DI: KERIA



 COMMENTI

Festa di classe!

Ragazzi! Che figata! Domani facciamo una festa speciale. È il compleanno della prof d'inglese e facciamo un picnic e mangiamo solo ed esclusivamente piatti italiani. Con i miei amici di classe nel pomeriggio andiamo al supermercato che si chiama generi alimentari. Abbiamo una lista della spesa. Ecco cosa c'è nella lista:

- pane e panini per tutti: molte piadine e alcune focacce
- prosciutto e formaggio: pecorino o gorgonzola?
- per i Nutellari anche la Nutella
- insalata, pomodori, olio d'oliva, olive
- frutta: mele, arance e banane
- acqua, chinotto, forse limonata o aranciata.

Il prof di matematica è contentissimo perché gli piacciono i picnic. Io sono felicissima perché c'è anche il mio amico Gianfranco. È molto simpatico, canta e suona la chitarra benissimo.

SABATO 28 GIUGNO – DI: KERIA



 COMMENTI

Culture a confronto

Do you have a world-famous spread where you live? Is the list of food the students are buying for the picnic different to what you would buy?



Prepara un pranzo

Imagine that you are hosting a couple of Italian students for lunch. You have decided to cook them an authentic Italian meal.

Do some research to find some dishes to cook. Make a list of the ingredients you need to buy and the steps required to cook these dishes, in Italian if you can!

Inventa un menù



You and a partner are opening an Italian restaurant. Give your restaurant an Italian name. Decide on the dishes you will offer and create the menu for your customers, listing the main ingredients. Italian cooking is regional so you may choose ingredients to reflect a chosen region. Illustrate your menu.

Form a group with another pair. Prepare the script for a short play, in Italian, set in one of the restaurants and using the menu and any props you want. You could make it as funny, serious or dramatic as you want. Rehearse and then perform the play for the class.

At the end of the performance allow time for questions and answers. Talk to your classmates about the choices you made and the challenges you faced when preparing the play. You can also ask them questions to see if they have understood everything and ask for feedback.



Conosci l'euro?

The prices on the menu on page 118 are in euros. Calculate the cost of the dishes in your own currency. How do these prices compare with pizza and pasta prices where you live? What do you think can explain differences in price?

The back of each Italian euro coin presents a different art or architecture masterpiece, representing over 2000 years of Italian history and culture. Do some research on the Italian euro coins and their designs. How many Italian coins are there and what image do the coins show?

Present your findings to the class in a creative way.

Andiamo al ristorante

With a group of friends, organise a pizza night. Do some research and choose an authentic Italian restaurant near where you live. The waiters may even be able to speak Italian! Order the food in Italian and talk to your friends using the language you learnt in this chapter. You may want to create a vocabulary list of new adjectives to describe the food.

Alternatively, look online at menus of a number of good Italian restaurants in various cities. Decide which restaurant appeals most to you and your classmates.

Parts of speech | Le parti del discorso

	What it does	English	Esempi
Noun Nome o sostantivo	Nouns are naming words; they define a <i>person, living being, place, thing</i> or <i>concept</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The twins, Claire and Chuck, were born in New York. They love football! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I gemelli, Claire e Chuck, sono nati a New York. Amano il football!
Adjective Aggettivo	Adjectives <i>describe</i> nouns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bologna is an old and beautiful city. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bologna è una città bella e vecchia.
Verb Verbo	Verbs express actions or states and are sometimes called <i>doing words</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We play tennis after school and study in the evening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giochiamo a tennis dopo scuola e studiamo la sera.
Article Articolo	Articles introduce nouns. There are two articles: <i>definite (determinativo)</i> and <i>indefinite (indeterminativo)</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students talk to each other in Italian. A dictionary is an item worth having. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gli studenti si parlano in italiano. Un dizionario è una cosa utile.
Preposition Preposizione	Prepositions come before a noun and often show the <i>relationship</i> between words in a sentence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm going out with Giorgio. Mum is going to the supermarket. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Esco con Giorgio. La mamma va a Bologna.
Pronoun Pronome	Pronouns take the place of nouns in a sentence. There are different types of pronouns: <i>personal</i> (subject, object and reflexive), <i>possessive</i> , <i>demonstrative</i> , <i>relative</i> , <i>indefinite</i> and <i>interrogative</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am Australian. This is mine. Who is talking? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Io sono australiano. Questa è mia. Chi parla?
Adverb Avverbio	Adverbs are words that describe adjectives, verbs and other adverbs. They are invariable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marina is very tall. Diego is always talking. Grandma is not really well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marina è molto alta. Diego parla sempre. La nonna non sta tanto bene.
Conjunction Congiunzione	Conjunctions bring two ideas together, they connect phrases, clauses or sentences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm eating the apple and the cake. Shall we watch a film or TV? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangio la mela e la torta. Guardiamo un film o la televisione?
Interjection Interiezione	Interjections are words that express emotion or feeling. They are often used with exclamation marks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pffff! I have to study verbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uffa! Devo studiare i verbi.

Cosa significa...?

You can often guess the meaning of a word or work it out from the context. Sometimes, however, you need to look it up. There are three ways to do this:

- Use the **Vocabolario** at the back of this book.
- Use a bilingual Italian–English print dictionary.
- Use an online bilingual Italian–English dictionary.

1 Vocabolario and print dictionaries

The **Vocabolario** section is organised like a bilingual Italian–English dictionary. There are two sections: Italian–English (Italian words first) and English–Italian (English words first). In both sections, words are arranged in alphabetical order. Dictionaries usually have a word at the top left and top right corner of each page – these are the first and last words listed on that page.

Our **Vocabolario** is a simple version of a dictionary and just shows the translation as you learn it in this book and some basic information. In a print dictionary you will find a lot more information. Look at the sample:

When looking up in the English–Italian section, you can check if the Italian word is masculine or feminine so that you know which definite article (**il, lo, l', la**) or indefinite article (**un, uno, una, un'**) to use.

Often the dictionary gives more than one meaning for the same word. Imagine you want to say 'Let's watch the match on TV.' The dictionary entry for *match* will look something like this:

match [mætʃ] *n* fiammifero; (game) partita, incontro; (*fig*) uguale, matrimonio partito <> *vt* intonare; (go well with) andare benissimo con (equal) ...

Before using the first translation you find, it is important to look at the context and parts of speech (see page 127). In other words, ask yourself how you want to use the word in the sentence. Here, the noun **fiammifero** might be the word you need: but check the other options – (*game*) suggests it is more likely you'll need **partita** or **incontro**. A strategy you should use is to check both the Italian–English and the English–Italian sections to check you have found the right word.

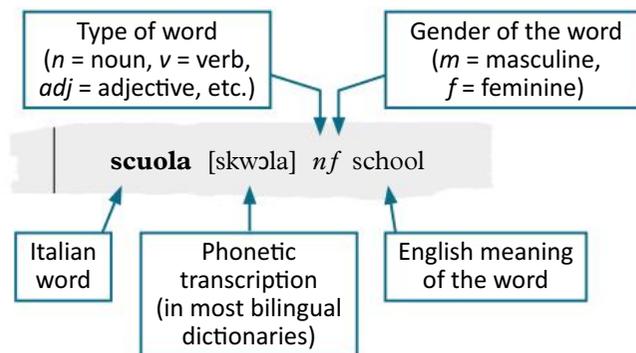
Nouns and adjectives are always listed in their singular form. Nouns that have both masculine and feminine forms may just be listed under the masculine form (e.g. **ragazzo**). So, if you want to look up *cats*, go to *cat* instead and change the ending accordingly. To form the plural, remember the pattern for most nouns is: **o** → **i**, **a** → **e**, **e** → **i**. Therefore, **gatto** (singular) becomes **gatti** (plural).

Adjectives are always listed in their masculine singular form (e.g. **alto**). You then just need to apply the correct ending.

Verbs are listed in the infinitive form (**-are, -ere, -ire** in Italian e.g. **comprare** (*to buy*)). If more than one Italian meaning is given for a word, make sure that you choose the verb by checking its label. Depending on the dictionary, this could appear as: *verb, vb, v, v.intr., v.tr., vi* or *vt*.

watch *n* orologio, *vt* guardare

↑
verb



Nota

Dictionaries use abbreviations for Italian grammatical terms such as **s** for **sostantivo** (*noun*, also **nome**); **agg** for **aggettivo** (*adjective*); **avv** for **avverbio** (*adverb*); and **inv** (*invariable*). *Invariable* means there is only one form, which never changes.

Nota

vt and *vtr.* mean the verb is *transitive* and needs an object; *vi* and *v.intr.* mean the verb is *intransitive* and does not need an object. Some verbs can be both transitive or intransitive.

- Bruno sang at the competition. (*intransitive*)
- The band sang the song that Massimo had written. (*transitive*)

2 Searching online

There are lots of online resources for looking up words. You can use online versions of bilingual print dictionaries (e.g. *Collins* or *Garzanti*) or websites that are organised like dictionaries (e.g. WordReference) and offer extra features such as discussions of meanings and usage.

The Italian alphabet and the IPA | Alfabeto e l'IPA

The Italian alphabet has 21 letters but also uses the other 5 letters found in the English alphabet. These 5 letters (**j**, **k**, **w**, **x** and **y**) are used for foreign words.

This table shows the Italian alphabet, the letter names in Italian and the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription of the sounds represented by the letters with examples.

Nota

The letter **g** is also used to represent these sounds:

- **gli** [ʎi]
- **gnocchi** [ˈɲɔkki]

Letter	Letter name	IPA	Example
a	a	a	a [a]
b	bi	b	barba [ˈbarba]
c	ci	k tʃ	carro [ˈkarro] ciao [tʃao]
d	di	d	da [da]
e	e	e ɛ	bene [ˈbene]
f	effe	f	fa [fa]
g	gi	g dʒ	gigante [dʒiˈgante]
h	acca	<i>silent</i>	ha [a]
i	i	i	i [i]
l	elle	l	la [la]
m	emme	m	ma [ma]
n	enne	n	ne [ne]
o	o	o ɔ	o [o] ho [ɔ]
p	pi	p	papà [paˈpa]
q	ku	k(w)	qui [kwi]
r	erre	r	re [rɛ]
s	esse	s z	sa [sa] esempio [ˈzɛmpjo]
t	ti	t	tu [tu]
u	u	u	su [su]
v	vu	v	va [va]
z	zeta	ts dz	zio [ˈtʃio] zero [ˈdʒero]
j	i lunga	dʒ j	jeans [dʒins] junior [ˈjunjɔr]
k	cappa	k	kayak [ˈkajak]
w	vu doppia / doppia vu	w v	wafer [ˈvafer] web [web]
x	ics	ks	xenofobo [kseˈnɔfobo]
y	i greca / ipsilon	j	yogurt [ˈjoɡurt]

Verbs | Verbi

The following conjugations are for the *present tense*.

Regular verbs

Regular verbs all follow the regular patterns below. To conjugate them, drop the ending (**-are**, **-ere** and **-ire**) from the infinitive and add the appropriate ending to the stem of each verb.

-are verbs

arrivare	to arrive
io arrivo	I arrive
tu arrivi	you arrive
lui/lei arriva	he/she/it arrives
noi arriviamo	we arrive
voi arrivate	you arrive
loro arrivanoo	they arrive

abitare to live	lavorare to work
ascoltare to listen to	parlare to speak
cambiare to change	pensare to think
cantare to sing	portare to bring, to wear
cercare to look for	preparare to prepare
comprare to buy	studiare to study
formare to form	
guardare to watch	

-ere verbs

leggere	to read
io leggo	I read
tu leggi	you read
lui/lei legge	he/she/it reads
noi leggiamo	we read
voi leggete	you read
loro leggono	they read

prendere to get	vincere to win
scrivere to write	

-ire verbs

dormire	to sleep (infinitive)
io dormo	I sleep
tu dormi	you sleep
lui/lei dorme	he/she/it sleeps
noi dormiamo	we sleep
voi dormite	you sleep
loro dormono	they sleep

partire to leave	sentire to hear
-------------------------	------------------------

-ire verbs with -isc

Drop the **-ire** ending and add **-isc-** then the regular ending for the 1st and 2nd person singular, and 3rd person singular and plural. The **noi** and **voi** forms don't take **-isc**.

preferire	to prefer
io preferisco	I prefer
tu preferisci	you prefer
lui/lei preferisce	he/she/it prefers
noi preferiamo	we prefer
voi preferite	you prefer
loro preferiscono	they prefer

capire to understand	finire to finish
-----------------------------	-------------------------

Irregular verbs

These verbs are all irregular. You have to learn them by heart.

avere	to have
io ho	I have
tu hai	you have
lui/lei ha	he/she/it has
noi abbiamo	we have
voi avete	you have
loro hanno	they have

essere	to be
io sono	I am
tu sei	you are
lui/lei è	he/she/it is
noi siamo	we are
voi siete	you are
loro sono	they are

fare	to do, to make (infinitive)
io faccio	I do
tu fai	you do
lui/lei fa	he/she/it does
noi facciamo	we do
voi fate	you do
loro fanno	they do

bere (to drink) bevo, bevi, beve, beviamo, bevete, bevono
dare (to give) do, dà, dai, diamo, date, danno
dire (to say) dico, dici, dice, diciamo, dite, dicono
stare (to be) sto, stai, sta, stiamo, state, stanno

Glossario

Days

lunedì
martedì
mercoledì
giovedì
venerdì
sabato
domenica

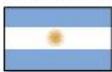
Months

gennaio	luglio
febbraio	agosto
marzo	settembre
aprile	ottobre
maggio	novembre
giugno	dicembre

Colours

 arancione	 blu
 marrone	 rosso/a
 azzurro/a	 giallo/a
 nero/a	 verde
 bianco/a	 grigio/a
 rosa	 viola

Nations and nationalities

	l'Argentina	argentino/a		l'Inghilterra	inglese
	l'Australia	australiano/a		l'Irlanda	irlandese
	l'Austria	austriaco/a		l'Italia	italiano/a
	il Belgio	belga		la Nuova Zelanda	neozelandese
	il Brasile	brasiliano/a		i Paesi Bassi	olandese
	il Canada	canadese		il Portogallo	portoghese
	la Cina	cinese		la Russia	russo/a
	la Croazia	croato/a		la Scozia	scozzese
	l'Egitto	egiziano/a		la Spagna	spagnolo/a
	l'Etiopia	etiope		gli Stati Uniti / l'America	americano/a
	la Francia	francese		il Sudafrica / Sud Africa	sudafricano/a
	la Germania	tedesco/a		il Sudan	sudanese
	il Giappone	giapponese		la Svizzera	svizzero/a
	la Grecia	greco/a		la Thailandia	tailandese
	l'India	indiano/a		la Tunisia	tunisino/a
	l'Indonesia	indonesiano/a		il Vietnam	vietnamita

A

a; al, allo, all', alla, ai, agli, alle to, at; to the, at the
abitare *v* to live
accidenti! damn!
acqua *nf* water
addizione *nf* addition
adesso now
adorare *v* to love, to adore
aereo *nm* plane
africano/a *adj* African
aggettivo *nm* adjective
agli (*see also a*) to the, at the
aglio *nm* garlic
agnello *nm* lamb
aiuto! help!
al (*see also a*) to the, at the
alfabeto *nm* alphabet
allora then, well then
alto/a *adj* tall
altro/a *adj* other
americano/a *adj* American
amica *nf* friend
amico *nm* friend
ammesso/a *adj* allowed
amore *nm* love
ananas *nm* pineapple
anatra *nf* duck
ancora *adv* again
anche also, too, even
andare *v* to go
 andare a piedi to walk
 andare in giro to get around
 andiamo! let's go!
animale *nm* animal
 animale domestico pet
 (animale di peluche) soft toy animal
anno *nm* year
 ho... anni I am ... years old
antico/a *adj* ancient
antipatico/a *adj* annoying
ape *nf* bee
appetito *nm* appetite
applauso *nm* applause
arancia *nf* orange (fruit)
aranciata *nf* orange juice
arrivare *v* to arrive
arrivederci goodbye
ascoltare *v* to listen to, to hear
 ascolta he/she/it listens to
 ascoltate! listen!
asiatico/a *adj* Asian
 ..

asino *nm* donkey
aula *nf* classroom
autobus *nm* bus
autunno *nm* autumn
avere *v* to have
 avere nostalgia di casa
 to be homesick
 avere senso to make sense

B

bacio *nm* kiss
bagno *nm* bathroom; bath
 in bagno in the bathroom
bambino/a *nmf* child
banana *nf* banana
banca *nf* bank
banda *nf* band
barca *nf* boat
basilico *nm* basil
basket *nm* basketball
basso *nm* base guitar
basta enough
battaglia *nf* battle
batteria *nf* drum
bello/a *adj* beautiful
 bello fresco lovely and fresh
bene well, good
 molto bene very well
 va bene OK
benvenuto/a *adj* welcome
berrettino *nm* small cap
bibita *nf* drink
bicicletta *nf* bicycle
 in bicicletta by bicycle
birichino/a *adj* cheeky
in bocca al lupo! break a leg! good luck!
bravo/a *adj* good
 bravo/a! well done!
briscola *nf* Italian card game
brutto/a *adj* bad, ugly
buonanotte good night
buonasera good evening
buongiorno hello
buono/a *adj* good
 buon appetito! enjoy your meal!
 buon viaggio! have a good trip!

C

c'è there is
c'incontriamo let's meet
calcio *nm* soccer
caldo/a *adj* warm
calma! calm down! quiet!

cambiare *v* to change
campagna *nf* countryside
canale *nm* canal
cane *nm* dog
canguro *nm* kangaroo
cannolo *nm* cannolo (Sicilian pastry with sweet filling)
canottaggio *nm* rowing
cantante *nmf* singer
cantare *v* to sing
canzone *nf* song
capire *v* to understand
capitolo *nm* chapter
caponata *nf* Sicilian dish with eggplant, capsicum, celery, olives, tomatoes and capers
cappero *nm* caper
cappuccino *nm* cappuccino (coffee with frothed milk)
capra *nf* goat
carciofo *nm* artichoke
carino/a *adj* cute, nice
carne *nf* meat
casa *nf* house
 a casa at home
cassata *nf* Sicilian gelato
casco *nm* (crash) helmet
cattivo/a *adj* bad
cavallino *nm* little horse
cavallo *nm* horse
 a cavallo on horseback
cellulare *nm* mobile phone
centesimo *nm* cent
cercare *v* to look for
certificato *nm* certificate
certo certainly
che what; that
 a che ora...? at what time ...?
 che bella! she's cute!
 che bello! he's cute!
 che cosa? what?
 che disastro! what a disaster!
 che figata! cool!
 che numero è...? what number is ...?
 che ne dici? What do you think?
 che ore sono? what time is it?
 che schifo! how disgusting!
 che tempo fa? what's the weather like?
chi who
chiaro/a *adj* light

chiamare *v* to be called
si chiama his/her name is
ti chiami your name is
mi chiamo my name is
chicco *nm* coffee bean, corn kernel
chilo *nm* kilo
chinotto *nm* chinotto (soft drink)
chitarra *nf* guitar
chitarra acustica acoustic guitar
chitarra elettrica electric guitar
ci sono there are
ciao hi, bye, see you
cibo *nm* food
cin cin! cheers!
cioccolato *nm* chocolate
città *nf* city
classe *nf* class
classico/a *adj* classical
colazione *nf* breakfast
colore *nm* colour
come how, like, as
come mai?! how come?!
come stai? how are you?
come va? how are you?
com'è? how is he/she? what is he/she like?
cominciare *v* to begin
compagno *nm* companion
compito *nm* homework
compito in classe class test
compleanno *nm* birthday
comprare *v* to buy
comprendere *v* to include
computer *nm* computer
comune *nm* town council
con with
concerto *nm* concert
concorso *nm* competition
coniglio *nm* rabbit
cono *nm* cone
consolazione *nf* consolation
contare *v* to count
contento/a *adj* happy
contenuto *nm* contents
contratto *nm* contract
contro against
cosa *nf* thing
cosa? what?
cosa significa...? what does ... mean?
coppa *nf* cup
così so
costare *v* to cost
creativo/a *adj* creative
cucina *nf* kitchen, cooking
cucù *nm* cuckoo

cultura *nf* culture
culture a confronto
 cultures compared
culturale *adj* cultural
cugina *nf* cousin
cugino *nm* cousin
D
da; dal, dallo, dall', dalla, dai, dagli,
dalle by, from; by the, from the
danza *nf* dancing
del, dello, dell', della, dei, degli, delle; di
 of the; of
delizioso/a *adj* delicious
al dente slightly underdone
destinazione *nf* destination
di; del, dello, dell', della, dei, degli, delle
 of; of the
di dov'è...? where is ...?
dicono they say
differenza *nf* difference
difficile *adj* difficult
disperato/a *adj* desperate
domanda *nf* question
domani tomorrow
a domani see you tomorrow
dopo after
dormire *v* to sleep
dove where
durante during

E
è she/he/it is
ecco here/there is, here/there are,
 here/there you are!
echidna *nf* echidna
educazione *nf* education
educazione fisica physical education
elefante *nm* elephant
email/e-mail/mail *nf* email
enorme *adj* enormous
esempio *mn* example
essere *v* to be
essere in gamba to be on the ball
essere nato/a to be born
estate *nm* summer
età *nf* age
euro *nm* euro (currency)
europeo/a *adj* European
espressione *nf* expression

F
fabbrica *nf* factory
falso/a *adj* false
famiglia *nf* family
famoso/a *adj* famous

fantastico/a *adj* fantastic
fare *v* to do, make
fai il bravo! / fai la brava! be good!
fare bella figura to make a good
 impression
fare le prove to rehearse
fare sport to do sport
fare un pisolino to have a nap
fare un sogno to have a dream
farina *nf* flour
fattoria *nf* farm
feroce *adj* fierce
fiesta *nf* party, celebration
figlio *nm* son
figlia *nf* daughter
filastrocca *nf* nursery rhyme
film *nm* film
finale *adj* final
finalista *nmf* finalist
finalmente finally, at last
fine settimana *nm* weekend
fiorentino/a *adj* Florentine (from
 Florence)
fiarmonica *nf* piano accordion
flauto *nm dolce* recorder
fonetica *nf* phonetics
fontana *nf* fountain
formaggio *nm* cheese
formare *v* to form
in forma in shape
forte *adj* strong
forza! come on!; go!
fra within; among, between
fragola *nf* strawberry
fratello *nm* brother
freddo/a *adj* cold
fresco/a *adj* fresh
frutta *nf* fruit
fumetto *nm* cartoon
fungo *nm* mushroom

G
gallina *nf* chicken, hen
 in **gamba** on the ball, switched on
gattino *nm* kitten
gatto *nm* cat
gela it's freezing
gelataio *nm* ice-cream maker
gelateria *nf* ice-cream shop
gelato *nm* ice cream
gemello *nm* twin
genitore *nmf* parent
gentile *adj* kind
geografia *nf* geography
gesto *nm* gesture
giallo *nm* thriller

giallo/a *adj* yellow
gigante *adj* gigantic, huge
giocare *v* to play (sport)
giornale *nm* newspaper
giorno *nm* day
giraffa *nf* giraffe
giro *nm* tour, trip
giù! down!
giusto/a *adj* right, correct
gli *mpl* the
glossario *nm* glossary
gondola *nf* gondola
grado *nm* degree
grammatica *nf* grammar
grande *adj* big
grasso/a *adj* big, fat
grazie thank you
gruppo *nm* group
guardare *v* to watch, to look at
guarda he/she/it watches
guardate! look!
guardiano *nm* zookeeper, guard
gusto *nm* flavour
gustoso/a *adj* tasty

H

hai paura, eh? are you afraid?
ho... anni I am ... years old

I

i *mpl* the
idea *nf* idea
ideale *adj* ideal
ieri yesterday
impiegare *v* to use; to take (time)
importante *adj* important
in (see also **nel**) in
informatica *nf* computer science, information technology
informazione *fn* information
iniziamo let's begin
insalata *nf* (**mista**) salad (mixed)
intelligente *adj* intelligent
interrogazione *nf* test
intervallo *nm* interval
inventare *v* to invent
inverno *nm* winter
io I
irregolare *adj* irregular

L

la *f* the (singular)
largo *nm* square
lasagne *nfpl* lasagna
latino *nm* Latin
lavagna *nf* blackboard

lavorare *v* to work
le *fpl* the
leggere *v* to read
legge he/she/it reads
legna *nf* wood
lei she
lento/a *adj* slow
leone *nm* lion
lezione *nf* (school) lesson
libero/a *adj* free
libro *nm* book
limonata *nf* lemonade
limone *nm* lemon
lingua *nf* language; tongue
lista *nf* menu; list
litro *nm* litre
lo *m* the (singular)
loro they
lui he
lupo *nm* wolf
in bocca al lupo break a leg!
 good luck!

M

ma but
ma dai! come on!
ma fammi il piacere! for heaven's sake!
ma sei scemo? are you crazy?
macchina *nf* car
in macchina by car
madre *nf* mother
maglia *nf* jumper, chain mail
magnifico/a *adj* magnificent
mai never, ever
maiale *nm* pig
maialino *nm* piglet
male
mi fa male... my ... hurts
mamma *nf* mum
mamma mia! oh my goodness!
manager *nmf* manager
mangiare *v* to eat
manifesto *nm* poster
manzo *nm* beef
mare *nm* sea
mascalzone *nm* scoundrel, crook, rascal
matematica *nf* maths
materia *nf* (school) subject
mattina *nf* morning
mela *nf* apple
melanzana *nf* eggplant
melodia *nf* melody
meno minus, less
mensa *nf* canteen
mentre while

menu *nm* menu
mese *nm* month
mezzanotte *nf* midnight
mezzo *nm* means, middle
in mezzo a in the middle of
mezzo di trasporto means of transport
mezzo/a *adj* half
mezzogiorno *nm* midday, noon
mi chiamo... my name is ...
mi dispiace I'm sorry
mi piace I like (singular)
mi piacciono I like (plural)
la mia, il mio, i mie, le mie my
milanese *adj* Milanese (from Milan)
mille *adj* one thousand
minuto *nm* minute
modesto/a *adj* modest
molto/a *adj* very, much, a lot, too
molto bene very well
momento *nm* moment
mondo *nm* world
montagna *nf* mountain
motocicletta *nf* motorcycle
motorino *nm* moped
mozzarella *nf* mozzarella
mucca *nf* cow
museo *nm* museum
musica *nf* music
musica classica classical music
musica rock rock music
musicale *adj* musical
musicista *nmf* musician

N

nato/a *adj* born
naturale *adj* natural
nazionalità *nf* nationality
negozio *nm* store
negozio di alimentari food store
nel, nello, nell', nella, nei, negli, nelle; in in the, on the; in, on
nervoso/a *adj* nervous
nevica it's snowing
nido *nm* nest
no no
noi we
noioso/a boring
nome *nm* name; noun
non not
non c'è male not bad, okay
non preoccuparti don't worry
nonna *nf* grandmother, Grandma
nonno *nm* grandfather, Grandpa
nota take note
notte *nf* night

numero *nm* number
nuoto *nm* swimming
nuovo/a *adj* new
è **nuvoloso** it's cloudy

O

o or
oca *nf* goose
odiare *v* to hate
oggi today
olio *nm* oil
oliva *nf* olive
onomastico *nm* name day
ora *nf* hour
 a che ora...? at what time ... ?
 che ore sono? what time is it?
orario *nm* timetable
originale *adj* original
ottimo/a *adj* top; great
 ottima idea! great idea!
ovvio/a *adj* obvious

P

padre *nm* father
paese *nm* country, town
pagina *nf* page
paglia *nf* straw
pallacanestro *nm* basketball
pallavolo *nf* volleyball
pancetta *nf* bacon
pane *nm* bread
panino *nm* bread roll
papà *nm* dad
papa *nm* pope
pappagallino *nm* budgerigar
pappagallo *nm* parrot
parlare *v* to speak, to talk
parmigiano *nm* Parmesan cheese
parola *nf* word
parte *nf* part
partire *v* to leave
partita *nf* match
passaporto *nm* passport
passare *v* to spend (time); to pass
 (through)
passeggiata *nf* walk
pastasciutta *nf* (dried) pasta
pasticceria *nf* cake shop
patentino *nm* temporary driving licence
pecora *nf* sheep
pensare *v* to think
peperone *nm* capsicum
per for; times (maths)
 per favore please
perché why; because
perfetto/a *adj* perfect

pesca *nf* peach
pesce *nm* fish
piacere *v* to like
mi **piace** I like (singular)
mi **piacciono** I like (plural)
piadina *nf* type of flatbread
pianoforte *nm* piano
piazza *nf* square
piccolo/a *adj* small
piede *nm* foot
 a piedi on foot
 in piedi on your feet,
 standing
prendere *v* to take
pigro/a *adj* lazy
ping-pong *nm* table tennis
piove it's raining
pisolino *nm* nap
pistacchio *nm* pistachio
più plus, more
pizza *nf* pizza
pizzeria *nf* pizza restaurant
il Po *nm* Po (river)
polizia *nf* **stradale** traffic police
pollo *nm* chicken (food)
pomeriggio *nm* afternoon
pomodoro *nm* tomato
popolare *adj* popular
portare *v* to bring, to carry
porto *nm* port
posta elettronica *nf* email
postino *nm* post officer
posto *nm* place
povero/a *adj* poor
pratica *nf* practice
pranzo *nm* lunch
preferire *v* to prefer
preferito/a *adj* favourite
prego you're welcome
premio *nm* prize
prendere *v* to take, to catch, to get
preparare *v* to prepare
presentare *v* to present
presto hurry
prigione *nf* prison, jail
primavera *nf* (as in: *nf*) spring
primo/a *nm* first
professore *nm* male teacher
professoressa *nf* female teacher
proprio really
prosciutto *nm* prosciutto, ham
prossimo/a *adj* next, close
protezione *nf* protection
prova *nf* attempt; rehearsal
 fare le prove to rehearse

pubblico *nm* public
punto *nm* point

Q

quale...? which? what ... ?
qualche volta sometimes
quando when
quanto/a how much, how many
 quanto costa/costano? how much?
 quanto tempo? how long?
 quanti anni hai? how old are you?
quarto *nm* quarter
quasi almost
questo/a this
qui here

R

ragazza *nf* girl
ragazzo *nm* boy
ragno *nm* spider
regata *nf* regatta
regola *nf* rule
regolare *adj* regular
religione *nf* religion
ricotta *nf* ricotta (cheese)
ridicolo/a *adj* ridiculous
riflettere *v* to reflect
 rifletti! reflect!
rimanere *v* to stay, to remain
ripetere *v* to repeat
 ripetete! repeat!
risposta *nf* response, reply
ristorante *nm* restaurant
risultato *nm* result
rivista *nf* magazine
romano/a *adj* Roman
romantico/a *adj* romantic

S

salire *v* to climb up, to get on board
salsiccia *nf* sausage
saluto *nm* greeting; farewell
salve hi, hi there, hello
saporito/a *adj* tasty
scemo/a *adj* stupid, silly
sci *nm* ski
scienze *nfpl* science
scimmia *nf* monkey
sciocco/a *adj* silly, stupid
scioglilingua *nm* tongue twister
scolastico/a *adj* scholastic
scrivere *v* to write
scuola *nf* school
 scuola media junior high school
scuro *adj* dark
scusa sorry

se if
secondo/a *adj* second
secondo me in my opinion
sempre always
senso *nm* sense
sentire *v* to hear
 senti! listen!
senza without
sera *nf* evening
serio/a *adj* serious
settimana *nf* week
severo/a *adj* strict
shopping *nm* shopping
sì yes
siediti! sit! sit down!
signor(e) *nm* Mr, sir
signora *nf* Mrs, Ms, madam
signorina *nf* Miss, Ms
silenzio! silence! be quiet!
simpatico/a *adj* likeable, nice
società *nf* society, association
sogno *nm* dream
sole *nm* sun
solo only
sorella *nf* sister
sottrazione *nf* subtraction
spaghetteria *nf* spaghetti restaurant
spaghetti *nmpl* spaghetti
spaventoso/a *adj* frightening
spazio *nm* space
speciale *adj* special
spesso often
spettacolo *nm* show
spiegazione *nf* explanation
spinaci *nmpl* spinach
spiritoso/a *adj* funny, witty
sport *nm* sport
sportivo/a *adj* sporty
squadra *nf* team
squalificato/a *adj* disqualified
squalo *nm* shark
stagione *nf* season
stanco/a *adj* tired
stare *v* to be
 sta' zitto/a! be quiet!
 sto bene I am well
statua *nf* statue
stazione *nf* station
sto bene I am well
storia *nf* history; story
 storia dell'arte art history
storico/a *adj* historical
strada *nf* street
strangolato/a *adj* strangled
struzzo *nm* ostrich
studente *nm* student
..

studentessa *nf* student
studiare *v* to study
stupido/a *adj* stupid
su! come on!
su; sul, sullo, sull', sulla, sui, sugli, sulle
 on; on the
la sua, il suo, i suoi, le sue his/her/its
sugo *nm* pasta sauce
suonare *v* to play (instrument)
supermercato *nm* supermarket

T

tabellina *nf* times table
tanti auguri a te happy birthday to you
tartaruga *nf* tortoise, turtle
tastiera *nf* keyboard
telefonare (a) *v* to telephone
televisione *nf* television
tempo *nm* time
 tempo libero free time
c'è un **temporale** it's stormy
tennis *nm* tennis
ti piace/piacciono...? do you like ...?
tifare *v* to barrack
 tifo per I support, I barrack for
 sono tifoso/a I'm a (sports) fan
tigre *nf* tiger
timido/a *adj* shy
tipico/a *adj* typical
tiramisù *nm* Italian dessert
tocca a te over to you, it's your turn
topo *nm* mouse
tradizione *nf* tradition
traffico *nm* traffic
traghetto *nm* ferry
 in traghetto by ferry
tram *nm* tram
 in tram by tram
trasporto *nm* transport
treno *nm* train
 in treno by train
tromba *nf* trumpet
tu you (singular)
la tua, il tuo, i tuoi, le tue your
turista *nmf* tourist
tutto/a everything, all
tutti/e everyone, all

U

uccello *nm* bird
uffa! ooh! oh no! phew!
ultimo/a *adj* last
è umido it's humid
un, una, uno, un' a, an, one
 un momento wait a minute
 un po' (di) a little bit (of)

uovo *nm* egg
utile *adj* useful

V

va he/she/it goes
 va bene OK
vacanza *nf* holiday
 in vacanza on holidays
vaniglia *nf* vanilla
vaporetto *nm* steamboat
vedere *v* to see
 vede he/she/it sees
 ci vediamo! see you!
vegetariano/a *adj* vegetarian
veloce *adj* fast
c'è **vento** it's windy
verbo *nm* verb
vetrina *nf* shop window
viaggiatore *nm* traveller
vicino a close to, near
videogioco *nm* video game
vieni qui! come here!
vincere *v* to win
violino *nm* violin
visitare *v* to visit
vita *nf* life
 una vita da cani a dog's life
vocabolario *nm* vocabulary, dictionary
volantino *nm* leaflet
voi you (plural)
voto *nm* vote

W

weekend *nm* weekend

Z

zebra *nf* zebra
zia *nf* aunt
zio *nm* uncle
zoo *nm* zoo

A

a uno, un, una, un'
acoustic guitar *n* chitarra *f* acustica
adjective *n* aggettivo *m*
to **adore** *v* adorare
after dopo
afternoon *n* pomeriggio *m*
against contro
age *n* età *f*
all tutto, tutti
also anche
always sempre
among fra
and e
animal *n* animale *m*
annoying *adj* antipatico/a
applause *n* applauso *m*
apple *n* mela *f*
to **arrive** *v* arrivare
artichoke *n* carciofo *m*
at; at the a; al, allo, alla, ai agli, alle
at last finalmente
aunt *n* zia *f*
autumn *n* autunno *m*

B

bacon *n* pancetta *f*
bad *adj* brutto, cattivo
banana *n* banana *f*
band *n* gruppo *m*
bank *n* banca *f*
to **barrack** *v* tifare
I barrack for tifo per
base guitar *n* basso *m*
basil *n* basilico *m*
basketball *n* pallacanestro *m*; basket *m*
bath *n* bagno *m*
bathroom *n* bagno *m*
battle *n* battaglia *f*
to **be** *v* essere; stare
to be born essere nato/a
be good! fai il bravo! fai la brava
be quiet! sta' zitto/a!
beautiful *adj* bello/a
because perché
bee *n* ape *f*
to **begin** *v* cominciare
between fra
bicycle *n* bicicletta *f*
by bicycle in bicicletta
big *adj* grande

bird *n* uccello *m*
birthday *n* compleanno *m*
black *adj* nero/a
blackboard *n* lavagna *f*
(light) **blue** *adj* azzurro/a
(dark) **blue** *adj* blu *inv*
book *n* libro *m*
boring *adj* noioso/a
boy *n* ragazzo *m*
bread *n* pane *m*
bread roll *n* panino *m*
break a leg! in bocca al lupo!
to **bring** *v* portare
brother *n* fratello *m*
brown *adj* marrone
budgerigar *n* pappagalino *m*
but ma
to **buy** *v* comprare
by; by the da; dal, dallo, dall', dalla, dai, dagli, dalle
bye ciao

C

cake shop *n* pasticceria *f*
calm down! calma!
canal *n* canale *m*
cannolo *n* cannolo *m*
cap *n* berretto *m*
small cap *n* berrettino *m*
capsicum *n* peperone *m*
car *n* macchina *f*
by car in macchina
to **carry** *v* portare
cassata *n* cassata *f*
cat *n* gatto *m*
to **catch** *v* prendere
celebration *n* festa *f*
cent *n* centesimo *m*
certainly certo
change *v* cambiare
chapter *n* capitolo *m*
cheeky *adj* birichino/a
cheers! cin cin!
cheese *n* formaggio *m*
chicken *n* gallina *f*; (food) *n* pollo *m*
chinotto (soft drink) *n* chinotto *m*
chocolate *n* cioccolato *m*
city *n* città *f*
classical *adj* classico/a
to **climb up** *v* salire
close to vicino a
it's **cloudy** è nuvoloso
colour *n* colore *m*

to **come** *v* venire
come here! vieni qui!
come on! forza! ma dai! su!
companion *n* compagno *m*
competition *n* concorso *m*
computer *n* computer *m*
computer science *n* informatica *f*
concert *n* concerto *m*
cone *n* cono *m*
consolation *n* consolazione *f*
contract *n* contratto *m*
cooking *n* cucina *f*
cool! che figata!
to **cost** *v* costare
country *n* paese *m*
countryside *n* campagna *f*
cousin *n* cugina *f*; *n* cugino *m*
cow *n* mucca *f*; vacca *f*
creative *adj* creativo/a
crook *n* mascalzone *m*
cuckoo *n* cucù *m*
cup *n* coppa *f*
cute *adj* carino/a

D

dad *n* papà *m*
damn! accidenti!
dancing *n* danza *f*
day *n* giorno *m*
degree *n* grado *m*
delicious *adj* delizioso/a
design and technology *n* educazione *f* tecnica
desperate *adj* disperato/a
destination *n* destinazione *f*
difficult *adj* difficile
what a **disaster!** che disastro!
disco *n* discoteca *f*
how **disgusting!** che schifo!
disqualified *adj* squalificato/a
to **do** *v* fare
dog *n* cane *m*
a dog's life una vita da cani
domestic *adj* domestico/a
donkey *n* asino *m*
don't worry non preoccuparti
down! giù!
dream *n* sogno *m*
to have a dream fare *v* un sogno
to **dream** *v* sognare
drink *n* bibita *f*
driver *n* automobilista *mf*

temporary **driving licence** *n*
patentino *m*
drum *n* batteria *f*
duck *n* anatra *f*
during durante

E

to **eat** *v* mangiare
echidna *n* echidna *f*
education *n* educazione *f*
physical education *n* educazione *f*
fisica
egg *n* uovo *m*
eggplant *n* melanzana *f*
electric guitar *n* chitarra *f* elettrica
elephant *n* elefante *m*
eleven undici
email *n* email/e-mail/mail *f*
enjoy your meal! buon appetito!
enormous *adj* enorme
enough basta
euro *n* euro *m*
European Union (EU) *n* Unione *f*
europea
even anche
evening *n* sera *f*
good evening buonasera
everyone tutti
exam *n* esame *m*
expression *n* espressione *f*

F

factory *n* fabbrica *f*
family *n* famiglia *f*
famous *adj* famoso/a
fan *n* tifoso/a *mf*
fantastic *adj* fantastico/a
farm *n* fattoria *f*
fast *adj* veloce
fat *adj* grasso/a
father *n* padre *m*
favourite *adj* preferito/a
ferry *n* traghetto *m*
by ferry in traghetto
fierce *adj* feroce
film *n* film *m*
final *adj* finale
finally finalmente
first *n* primo/a *mf*
fish *n* pesce *m*
five cinque
flavour *n* gusto *m*; *n* sapore *m*
Florentine (from Florence) *adj*
fiorentino/a
food *n* cibo *m*
food store *n* negozio *m* di alimentari

foot *n* piede *m*
on foot a piedi
on your feet in piedi
football (soccer) *n* calcio *m*
to **form** *v* formare
free *adj* libero/a
free time tempo libero
fresh *adj* fresco/a
friend *n* amico *m*, amica *f*
from; from the da; dal, dallo, dall', dalla,
dai, dagli, dalle
fruit *n* frutta *f*
funny *adj* spiritoso/a

G

garlic *n* aglio *m*
generation *n* generazione *f*
to **get** *v* prendere
to get around andare *v* in giro
to get on board *v* salire
gigantic *adj* gigante
giraffe *n* giraffa *f*
girl *n* ragazza *f*
global *adj* globale
go! forza!
to **go** *v* andare
to go down *v* scendere
goat *n* capra *f*
gondola *n* gondola *f*
good bene; *adj* bravo/a; *adj* buono/a
good evening buonasera
good luck! in bocca al lupo!
good night buonanotte
goodbye arrivederci
goose *n* oca *f*
grammar *n* grammatica *f*
grandfather *n* nonno *m*
grandma *n* nonna *f*
grandmother *n* nonna *f*
grandpa *n* nonno *m*
group *n* gruppo *m*
guard *n* guardiano *m*
guitar *n* chitarra *f*
acoustic guitar chitarra acustica
electric guitar chitarra elettrica

H

half mezzo/a
ham *n* prosciutto *m*
happy *adj* contento/a
happy birthday to you tanti auguri
a te
to **hate** *v* odiare
to **have** *v* avere
have a good trip! buon viaggio!
to **have a nap** fare un pisolino

he lui
he is è
he's cute! che bello!
to **hear** *v* ascoltare
hello buongiorno, salve
crash **helmet** *n* casco *m*
help! aiuto!
here is, here are, here you are ecco
hi ciao, salve
historical *adj* storico/a
history *n* storia *f*
holiday *n* vacanza *f*
on holidays in vacanza
at **home** a casa
to be **homesick** avere *v* nostalgia di casa
horse *n* cavallo *m*
on horseback a cavallo
house *n* casa *f*
how come
how are you? come stai?
how come? come mai?
how disgusting! che schifo!
how is he/she/it? com'è?
how long? quanto tempo?
how many? quanti/e?
how much? quanto/a?
how much is it/are they? quanto
costa/costano?
how old are you? quanti anni hai?

huge *adj* gigante
it's **humid** è umido
hurry presto

I

I io
I am ... years old ho... anni
I am well sto bene
I like mi piace
I'm sorry mi dispiace
ice-cream *n* gelato *m*
ice-cream maker *n* gelataio *m*
ice-cream shop *n* gelateria *f*
idea *n* idea *f*
ideal *adj* ideale
if se
important *adj* importante
in; in the in; nel, nello, nella, nell', nei,
negli, nelle
to **include** *v* comprendere
information technology *n* informatica *f*
instrument *n* strumento *m*
intelligent *adj* intelligente
to **invent** *v* inventare
irregular *adj* irregolare
it is è

J

jail *n* prigione *f*
jumper *n* maglia *f*

K

kangaroo *n* canguro *m*
keyboard *n* tastiera *f*
kilo *n* chilo *m*
kind *adj* gentile
kiss *n* bacio *m*
kitchen *n* cucina *f*
kitten *n* gattino *m*, gattina *f*

L

language *n* lingua *f*
last *adj* ultimo/a
Latin *n* latino *m*
lazy *adj* pigro/a
to **leave** *v* partire
legendary *adj* leggendario/a
lemon *n* limone *m*
lemonade *n* limonata *f*
less meno
let's go! andiamo!
let's meet c'incontriamo
life *n* vita *f*
to **like** *v* piacere
 do you like ...? ti piace...?
 ti piacciono...?
 I like mi piace; mi piacciono
likeable *adj* simpatico/a
lion *n* leone *m*
list *n* lista *f*
to **listen to** *v* ascoltare; sentire
a **little bit (of)** un po' (di)
to **live** *v* abitare
loaded (with) *adj* carico/a (di)
to **look at** *v* guardare
to **look for** *v* cercare
a **lot** molto
to **love** *v* adorare
lovely and fresh bello fresco
lunch *n* pranzo *m*

M

madam *n* signora *f*
magazine *n* rivista *f*
magnificent *adj* magnifico/a
to **make** *v* fare
 to make a good impression fare bella
 figura
to **manufacture** *v* fabbricare
match *n* partita *f*
maths *n* matematica *f*

means *n* mezzo *m*
 means of transport *n* mezzo *m* di
 trasporto
meat *n* carne *f*
melody *n* melodia *f*
menu *n* lista *f*; menu *m*
middle *n* mezzo *m*
 in the middle of in mezzo a
midnight *n* mezzanotte *f*
Milanese (from Milan) *adj* milanese
minus meno
wait a **minute** un momento
Miss *n* signorina *f*
mobile phone *n* cellulare *m*,
 telefonino *m*
modest *adj* modesto/a
monkey *n* scimmia *f*
month *n* mese *m*
moped *n* motorino *m*
more più
morning *n* mattina *f*
mother *n* madre *f*
motorcycle *n* motocicletta *f*
mouse *n* topo *m*
mozzarella *n* mozzarella *f*
Mr *n* signor(e) *m*
Mrs *n* signora *f*
Ms *n* signora, signorina *f*
much *adj* molto/a
mum *n* mamma *f*
museum *n* museo *m*
mushroom *n* fungo *m*
music *n* musica *f*
musical *adj* musicale
my name is ... mi chiamo...
musician *n* musicista *m/f*

N

name *n* nome *m*
 my name is ... mi chiamo...
 your name is ... ti chiami...
 his/her name is ... si chiama...
name day *n* onomastico *m*
nap *n* pisolino *m*
 to have a nap fare *v* un pisolino
nationality *n* nazionalità *f*
natural *adj* naturale
near vicino *a*
nervous *adj* nervoso/a
never mai
new *adj* nuovo/a
newspaper *n* giornale *m*
next *adj* prossimo/a
nice *adj* carino/a; *adj* simpatico/a
night *n* notte *f*
no no

not non
noun *n* nome *m*
now adesso
number *n* numero *m*

O

of; of the di; del, dello, dell', della, dei,
 degli, delle
often spesso
oh no! uffa!
oil *n* olio *m*
OK va bene
old *adj* vecchio/a
olive *n* oliva *f*
on; on the su; sul, sullo, sull', sulla, sui,
 sugli, sulle
 on the ball in gamba
one way *n* senso *m* unico
only solo
ooh! uffa!
orange (colour) *adj* arancione
orange (fruit) *n* arancia *f*
 orange juice *n* aranciata *f*
original *adj* originale
over to you tocca a te

P

page *n* pagina *f*
parrot *n* pappagallo *m*
part *n* parte *f*
party *n* festa *f*
pasta *n* pastasciutta *f*
peach *n* pesca *f*
pet *n* animale *m* domestico
phew! uffa!
physical education *n* educazione *f*
 fisica
piano *n* pianoforte *m*
 piano accordion *n* fisarmonica *f*
piece *n* pezzo *m*
 in pieces a pezzi
pig *n* maiale *m*
piglet *n* maialino *m*
pineapple *n* ananas *f*
pink *adj* rosa *inv*
pistachio *n* pistacchio *m*
pizza *n* pizza *f*
 pizza restaurant *n* pizzeria *f*
place *n* posto *m*
plane *n* aereo *m*
to **play (instrument)** *v* suonare
to **play (sport)** *v* giocare
to **play chess** giocare *v* a scacchi
please per favore
plus più
poem *n* poesia *f*
point *n* punto *m*

poor *adj* povero/a
popular *adj* popolare
port *n* porto *m*
poster *n* manifesto *m*
post officer *n* postino *m*
to **prefer** *v* preferire
to **prepare** *v* preparare
to **present** *v* presentare
prison *n* prigione *f*
prize *n* premio *m*
prosciutto *n* prosciutto *m*
public *n* pubblico *m*
purple *adj* viola *inv*

Q

quarter *n* quarto *m*
question *n* domanda *f*
quiet! calma!
 be quiet! silenzio! sta' zitto!

R

rabbit *n* coniglio *m*
rascal *n* mascalzone *m*
to **read** *v* leggere
recorder *n* flauto *m* dolce
red *adj* rosso/a
regatta *n* regata *f*
regular *adj* regolare
rehearsal *n* prova *f*
to **rehearse** fare *v* le prove
to **remain** *v* rimanere
to **repeat** *v* ripetere
reply, response *n* risposta *f*
result *n* risultato *m*
ridiculous *adj* ridicolo/a
rock music *n* musica *f* rock
Roman *adj* romano/a
romantic *adj* romantico/a
rowing *n* canottaggio *m*
rule *n* regola *f*

S

salad *n* insalata *f*
 mixed salad *n* insalata mista
scary *adj* spaventoso/a
school *n* scuola *f*
 junior high school *n* scuola *f* media
science *n* scienze *fpl*
scooter *n* scooter *m*
scoundrel *n* mascalzone *m*
sea *n* mare *m*
second *adj* secondo/a
to **see** *v* vedere
 see you! ciao!
 see you tomorrow a domani; ci
 vediamo domani!

serious *adj* serio/a
in **shape** in forma
shark *n* squalo *m*
she lei
 she is è
 she's cute! che bella!
sheep *n* pecora *f*
shop window *n* vetrina *f*
shopping *n* shopping *m*
show *n* spettacolo *m*
shy *adj* timido/a
silence *n* silenzio *m*
silly *adj* sciocco/a, scemo/a
to **sing** *v* cantare
singer *n* cantante *mf*
sir *n* signore *m*
sister *n* sorella *f*
sit! sit down! (singular) siediti!
to **sleep** *v* dormire
slow *adj* lento/a
small *adj* piccolo/a
so così
soccer *n* calcio *m*
sometimes qualche volta
song *n* canzone *f*
sorry scusa; mi dispiace
space *n* spazio *m*
spaghetti *n* spaghetti *mpl*
 spaghetti restaurant *n* spaghetteria
 f
to **speak** *v* parlare
special *adj* speciale
to **spend (time)** *v* passare
spider *n* ragno *m*
sport *n* sport *m*
to do **sport** fare *v* sport
sporty *adj* sportivo/a
spring *n* primavera *m*
standing in piedi
station *n* stazione *f*
statue *n* statua *f*
to **stay** *v* rimanere
steamboat *n* vaporetto *m*
strangled *adj* strangolato/a
straw *n* paglia *f*
strawberry *n* fragola *f*
street *n* strada *f*
strict *adj* severo/a
it's **stormy** è tempestoso
strong *adj* forte
student *n* studente *m*; studentessa *f*
to **study** *v* studiare
stupid *adj* scemo/a, sciocco/a,
 stupido/a
summer *n* estate *m*
supermarket *n* supermercato *m*

to **support** *v* tifare
switched on in gamba

T

table tennis *n* ping-pong *m*
to **take** *v* prendere
to **take (time)** *v* impiegare
to **talk** *v* parlare
tall *adj* alto/a
tasty *adj* gustoso/a, saporito/a
teacher *n* professore *m*;
 n professoressa *f*
team *n* squadra *f*
to **telephone** *v* telefonare (a)
television (TV) *n* television (TV) *f*
tennis *n* tennis *m*
test *n* interrogazione *f*
that che
thank you grazie
the il, la, l', lo, i, gli, le,
then allora
there is c'è
these *adj* questi/e
they loro
they loro
to **think** *v* pensare
this *adj* questo/a
thriller *n* giallo *m*
tiger *n* tigre *f*
time *n* tempo *m*
 at what time ... ? a che ora...?
 free time tempo libero
 what time is it? che ore sono?
times table *n* tabellina *f*
timetable *n* orario *m*
tired *adj* stanco/a
to; to the a; al, allo, alla, all', ai, agli, alle
today oggi
tomato *n* pomodoro *m*
tomorrow domani
tongue *n* lingua *f*
tongue twister *n* scioglilingua *m*
too anche
tortoise *n* tartaruga *f*
tour *n* giro *m*
tourist *n* turista *mf*; *adj* turistico/a
town square *n* piazza
tradition *n* tradizione *f*
traffic police *n* polizia *f* stradale
train *n* treno *m*
 by train in treno
tram *n* tram *m*
 by tram in tram
traveller *n* viaggiatore *m*
trip *n* giro *m*
trumpet *n* tromba *f*

turtle *n* tartaruga *f*
twin *n* gemello *m* gemella *f*
typical *adj* tipico/a

U

ugly *adj* brutto/a
uncle *n* zio *m*
to **understand** *v* capire
to **use** *v* usare
useful *adj* utile

V

vanilla *n* vaniglia *f*
vegetarian *adj* vegetariano/a
verb *n* verbo *m*
very molto
 very well molto bene
video game *n* videogioco *m*
violin *n* violino *m*
to **visit** *v* visitare
volleyball *n* pallavolo *f*
vote *n* voto *m*

W

(wait) a minute un momento
walk *n* passeggiata *f*
to **walk** *v* andare *v* a piedi
to **watch** *v* guardare
water *n* acqua *f*
we noi
week *n* settimana *f*
weekend *n* weekend *m*; fine settimana *m*
weight *n* peso *m*
welcome *adj* benvenuto/a
well bene
 I am well sto bene
 very well molto bene
 well then allora
what? che cosa?
 what a disaster! che disastro!
 what is he/she like? com'è?
 what number is ... ? che numero è...?
when quando
where dove
while mentre

white *adj* bianco/a
who chi
why perché
to **win** *v* vincere
it's **windy** c'è vento
winter *n* inverno *m*
with con
witty/funny *adj* spiritoso/a
wolf *n* lupo *m*
word *n* parola *f*
to **work** *v* lavorare
to **write** *v* scrivere

Y

year *n* anno *m*
yellow *adj* giallo/a
yes sì
you (plural) voi
you (singular) tu

Z

zebra *n* zebra *f*
zoo *n* zoo *m*
zookeeper *n* guardiano *m*

Carta geografica d'Italia



Pearson Australia

(a division of Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd)
707 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3008
PO Box 23360, Melbourne, Victoria 8012
www.pearson.com.au

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First published 2018 by Pearson Australia

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ISBN 978 1 4886 1748 5

Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd ABN 40 004 245 943

eBook acknowledgements

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