

Ecco!

uno

Textbook



Michael Sedunary

Nancy Posterino

Sophie Kearns

Marisa Tarascio-Spiller

www.pearsoned.com.au/ecco

PEARSON
Heinemann

Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide
and associated companies around the world

Pearson Heinemann

An imprint of Pearson Education Australia
A division of Pearson Australia Group
20 Thackray Road, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
PO Box 460, Port Melbourne, Victoria 3207
www.pearsoned.com.au/schools

Copyright © Pearson Education Australia Pty Ltd 2008
(a division of Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd)
First published 2007 by Heinemann
2011 2010 2009 2008
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

Reproduction and communication for educational purposes

The Australian *Copyright Act 1968* (the Act) allows a maximum of one chapter or 10% of the pages of this work, whichever is the greater, to be reproduced and/or communicated by any educational institution for its educational purposes provided that that educational institution (or the body that administers it) has given a remuneration notice to Copyright Agency Limited (CAL) under the Act. For details of the CAL licence for educational institutions contact Copyright Agency Limited (www.copyright.com.au).

Reproduction and communication for other purposes

Except as permitted under the Act (for example any fair dealing for the purposes of study, research, criticism or review), no part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, communicated or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior written permission. All enquiries should be made to the publisher at the address above.

This book is not to be treated as a blackline master; that is, any photocopying beyond fair dealing requires prior written permission.

Publisher: Eileen Sedunary
Editors: Amber Parkinson and Jo Horsburgh
Proofreader: Sandra Balonyi
Designer: Lisa Austin
Illustrations: Roberto Fino and Caroline Keys
Photograph researchers: Janet Pheasant and Alice McBroom
Production controller: Jenna Williams

Typeset in 11/15 Myriad by Lisa Austin
Film supplied by Splitting Image
Printed in China by WKT Company Ltd

National Library of Australia
cataloguing-in-publication data:

Michael Sedunary.
Ecco! uno Textbook.
ISBN 978 1 74085 158 9.

1. Italian language – Textbook for foreign speakers.
English. I.

458.2421

ISBN 978 1 74085 162 6 (Value Year Pack).

Pearson Australia Group Pty Ltd ABN 40 004 245 943

Acknowledgements

Reviewers: Annemarie Mitchell and Rosa Genovesi
Language consultant: Ada Lanzaro
Series consultant: Nancy Posterino

Photographs:

Except where specified below, all photographs were taken by Michael Sedunary specifically for this Textbook.

The publishers wish to thank the following organisations who kindly gave permission to reproduce copyright material in this book:

Big Stock Photos, p. 13 bottom left; Harcourt Education/Alice McBroom, pp. 25, 117, 119 top; Lonely Planet Images/Russell Mountford, p. 13 right; Photodisc, pp. 76 middle and bottom both; Photolibary.com/Alamy/Martin Dalton, p. 73 top; Photos.com, pp. 13 top left, 54 middle, 76 top both, 116 top, Shutterstock, p.82 bottom right.

Every effort has been made to trace and acknowledge copyright. The publisher would welcome any information from people who believe they own copyright to any material in this book.

The selection of Internet addresses (URLs) given in the *Ecco!* series were valid at the time of publication and chosen as being appropriate for use as a secondary education research tool. However, due to the dynamic nature of the Internet, some addresses may have changed, may have ceased to exist since publication, or may inadvertently link to sites with content that could be considered offensive or inappropriate. While the authors and publisher regret any inconvenience this may cause readers, no responsibility for any such changes or unforeseeable errors can be accepted by either the authors or the publisher.

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

In Porretta Terme

Il professor Alberto Borghi, along with the staff and students at the **Liceo Linguistico ‘Montessori–da Vinci’**.

Il professor Renzo Zagnoni, along with the staff and students at the **Istituto Tecnico ‘Leonardo da Vinci’**.

In Vergato

La professoressa Angela Govoni, along with the staff and students at the **Istituto Superiore ‘Luigi Fantini’**. Special thanks also to Eleonora and Danilo.

In Sirolo

Maria-Cristina Caporalini, Claudio Moriconi and Genna. Special thanks also to Federica, Morgana, Claudia, Marco, Mattia, Ilenia, Alice, Allegra and Michele.

In Perugia

Antonella Frascarelli and Paolo Dominici.

In Lucca

Jeff and Jane Harding.



This sign on certain pages of this Textbook indicates that a relevant photocopiable sheet is provided in

TRAK

Ecco! uno Teacher's Resource and Assessment Kit (TRAK).

Contents

Introduzione	viii
Carta geografica d'Italia	x

Ciao! 1

Capitolo 1

Topics

Greetings
Introducing yourself and other people
Asking and saying how you are
Days of the week

Communication tasks

Say 'hi!' and 'bye!', 'hello' and 'goodbye'
Ask someone's name
Say your name
Ask how someone is
Say how you are
Introduce someone and give their name
Say someone is cute
Say the days of the week
Tell people to hurry
Tell your dog to 'Come!' and 'Get down!'

Language points

Informal and formal greetings
Sentences for greeting
Sentences for asking how someone is
Sentences for introducing self and others

Pronunciation points

Italian vowel sounds

Cultural awareness

Italian names and name days (**onomastico**)
The meanings of Italian names for the days of the week
The Italian gesture for 'Come here!'
How Italian towns celebrate their patron saints

San Francesco d'Assisi

Text types

Photo caption
Cartoon story
Food advertisement

Tocca a me! 15

Capitolo 2

Topics

Likes and dislikes
School life in Italy
People's ages
Months of the year

Communication tasks

Count to 30
Do some sums in Italian
Do your 2 and 3 times tables
Ask and give ages
Talk about your likes and dislikes
Ask about someone else's likes and dislikes
Say some school subjects in Italian
Say which team you go for
Give the date of your birthday and your

onomastico

Give some commands
Say the months of the year

Language points

Wording for addition, subtraction and multiplication sums
Sentences for asking and giving age
Ways of expressing likes and dislikes (singular)
Expressing dates

Pronunciation points

The **c** and **ch** sounds

Cultural awareness

Some aspects of school life in Italy
The **interrogazione** tests at school
Il calcio and the teams that make up **Serie A**

Text types

Photo caption
Cartoon story
Movie advertisement
Email

Che famiglia simpatica!

29

Capitolo 3

TOPICS

Family members
Telling the time

Communication tasks

Introduce people in your family
Say how old they are
Say what they're like
Describe yourself
Count to 100
Tell the time on the hour and half-hour
Say 'good evening' and 'good night'

Language points

Nouns, and gender agreement
Using **questo** and **questa** to introduce
Adjectives, and gender agreement
Using **è** to describe
'Very', 'a bit', 'sometimes'

Pronunciation points

The **r** sound

Cultural awareness

Some family celebrations in Italy
Some Latin connections between Italian
and English
The 'family' of Romance languages

Text types

Photo caption
T-shirt message
Cartoon story

Ti piacciono gli animali?

43

Capitolo 4

TOPICS

Animals
Colours

Communication tasks

Say where some animals live
Describe some animals
Say what colour they are
Ask and tell how many there are
Say what animals you like and dislike
Say what pets you have
Sing **Nella vecchia fattoria**

Language points

The definite article (singular and plural)
Colours as adjectives (gender agreement)
The indefinite article
Plural nouns
Ways of expressing likes and dislikes (plural)
The verb **avere** in the singular

Pronunciation points

Double consonants **nn**, **cc** and **ll**

Cultural awareness

Pecorino cheese
Farm life in Italy
Ancient Rome, capital of the Roman Empire
The story of **Romolo** and **Remo**
Sporting feats at **il Circo Massimo**
Gruesome battles at **il Colosseo**

Text types

Photo caption
Billboard
Cartoon story

Buon weekend!

57

Capitolo 5

TOPICS

Musical instruments people play
Sports people play

Communication tasks

Say what instruments people play
Say what sports you play
Say what you do on the weekend
Say who plays what sport
Ask and say where and when things are happening
Find out when people are free
Ask what someone is doing

Language points

Regular **-are** and **-ere** verbs (singular)
Personal pronouns: **io, tu, lui, lei**
First person plural verb ending and personal pronoun **noi**
Irregular verbs: **fare, essere**
(singular and first person plural)

Pronunciation points

The **g** sound

Cultural awareness

Famous **piazze** and **fontane** in Italy
Hanging out with friends in the **piazza**
La passeggiata and **fare bella figura**
What young Italians do in their free time

Text types

Photo caption
Cartoon story
Shopfront banner
Billboard
Sign
Advertisement
Poster
Brochure
Survey

Dove abiti? Che lingue parli?

75

Capitolo 6

TOPICS

Countries and cities
Nationalities and languages
Telling the time

Communication tasks

Say in what city and in what country people live
Say what nationality people are
Say where you were born
Say what language people speak
Tell the time (any time, day or night)
Say how often you do something
Ask if people are free

Language points

Gender of countries
How to say 'in' a country and city
Second and third person plural **-are** verb endings
The verb **avere** in the plural
The verb **essere** in the plural
How to say where you were born
Second and third person plural **fare** verb endings

Pronunciation points

The **sc** and **sch** sounds

Cultural awareness

Bologna: fine food and fast cars
Sicily: geography, cuisine and language
The Italian language throughout the world

Text types

Photo caption
Map
Cartoon story
Food advertisement

Come vai in giro?

91

Capitolo 7

Topics

Going to places, using different types of transport

Communication tasks

- Say where you're going
- Say how you're getting there
- Say at what time you're catching the bus, train, ferry, aeroplane or tram
- Ask someone how to get somewhere
- Tell people what transport they have to take
- Ask and say what time someone is leaving
- Say what time someone is arriving
- Say how long it takes to go somewhere

Language points

- The verb **andare**
- Different ways of saying going 'to'
- Different ways of saying travelling 'by'
- Second and third person plural
-ere verb endings
- Specifying at what time things happen
-ire verbs

Pronunciation points

The **gli** and **gn** sounds

Cultural awareness

- Means of transport in Italy
- Motor scooter licences for 14-year-olds
- The **Ape** and **Vespa**: insects or vehicles?
- The **gondola**: a special Venetian means of transport

Text types

- Photo caption
- Bus advertisement
- Destination sign
- Cartoon story

Buon appetito!

107

Capitolo 8

Topics

- Pizza** and ingredients
- Different types of **pasta**
- Some other Italian food
- The euro

Communication tasks

- Say what food you like and don't like
- Talk about different types of **pizza** and **pasta**
- Ask and tell how much something costs
- Ask someone what they're ordering
- Order something for yourself
- Say something is 'really ...'
- Say what sort of **gelato** you prefer

Language points

- How much ...?
- The adjective **buono**
- The suffix **-issimo**
- Agreement of adjectives with nouns in the plural
- Some irregular **-ire** verbs

Cultural awareness

- Different sorts of **pasta**, **pizza**, bread and **gelato**
- Nutella, a famous Italian spread
- Italian currency: the euro
- Italian products used worldwide

Text types

- Photo caption
- Sign
- Placard
- Menu
- Coin
- Billboard
- Cartoon story
- Product label

Cerchiamo nel vocabolario!	124
Glossario	128
Vocabolario	131

Ecco! uno Components

Textbook

- clear statements of communication and cultural learning outcomes
- skillfully devised pre-teaching of new language structures
- inviting cartoon stories where targeted language and cultural dimensions are showcased through lively narratives and appealing characters
- a carefully-phased, multi-faceted approach to building speaking skills
- clear and concise explanations, with scaffolding, of key language points
- helpful grouping and explorations of new vocabulary
- different thinking strategies to help students make linguistic connections
- systematic pointers for mastering pronunciation
- extra reading material in varied text types
- purposeful use of photographs to illustrate language and cultural elements
- extra cultural information and intercultural comparisons
- various extension tasks, including ICT and cross-curricular activities
- introduction to using an Italian-English dictionary
- glossary of key vocabulary, verb conjugations and parts of speech
- Italian-English and English-Italian word lists



Student's Work Kit

Workbook

- checklists for students' active self-assessment of chapter learning outcomes
- exercises to help students master new vocabulary through inductive reasoning
- varied listening-comprehension tasks using lively performances, by native speakers, on the Teacher Audio CDs
- a wide range of appealing reading comprehension, grammar practice and text-type writing activities
- targeted cultural awareness revision and ICT activities
- dictionary skills work to develop students' bilingual dictionary know-how



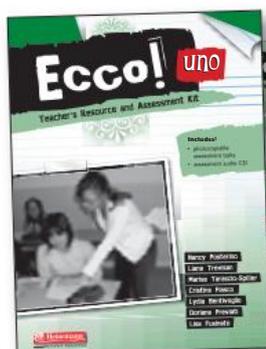
Student CD-ROM

- cartoon stories replay, for listening, reading and speaking practice (students record own voice)
- applied pronunciation practice of key sounds (students record own voice)
- vocabulary games, to reinforce knowledge of new words and phrases
- different text-type writing tasks, with templates provided
- varied activities to enrich and extend cultural knowledge
- chapter review quizzes for revision of grammar, vocabulary and cultural knowledge
- student record keeping: scoring, positive feedback and certificate print-out



Teacher Audio CDs

- lively, engaging recordings, by native speakers, of the cartoon stories and a song from the Textbook
- appropriately-paced recordings, by native speakers, of the listening-comprehension activities from the Workbook.



Teacher's Resource and Assessment Kit (TRAK)

- practical guidelines for working with each component
- suggested work programs for each chapter, linking all components
- additional advice on handling language skills assessment and multidisciplinary skills assessment
- extra cultural information notes on key themes for each chapter
- photocopiable assessment tasks for each chapter in the different language skills
- photocopiable assessment tasks integrating multidisciplinary skills
- useful photocopiable checklists for students
- transcripts of all Workbook and TRAK recordings
- audio CD for listening assessment

Web support

For certain activities in the Textbook and the Workbook, students are directed to Heinemann's Ecco! website for updated Internet addresses selected specifically for those activities.

hi.com.au/ecco 

Ecco! uno

Introduzione

We're looking for lively young people who are keen to learn another 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, but want to have fun doing it. We're looking for ... ah, **Ecco!** – *there you are!*

And you're looking for a textbook that explains everything clearly and gives you a really enjoyable and rewarding learning experience. Well, **Ecco!** – *here it is!*



The first page of every chapter in **Ecco! uno** Textbook tells you exactly what you'll be learning in it: the different ways you'll **Learn how to ...** communicate in Italian and the different things you'll **Learn about ...** Italian culture.

Open any chapter and you'll see that you're speaking Italian right from the start. There are **Warm up** exercises to ease you into it so that you're well prepared by the time you're **Seriously speaking**. And to make sure you're **Sounding Italian**, there are lots of useful pronunciation tips as well.



Once you've mastered some short 'grabs' of language you're ready to be **Making conversation**. You and your partner put together an Italian conversation that you can then practise thoroughly and perhaps perform for the rest of the class. And don't forget to try out your Italian on people outside your class – after all, this is all **Take-away Italian**.

All of this speaking practice also helps you **Get real!** We put you in some real-life situations and ask you to use your new speaking skills to give us some information, express an opinion, complete a survey – whatever the situation requires.



But it's not just saying lots of things if you don't have some understanding of **How Italian works**. That's why we have sections in each chapter that make Italian grammar clear. You'll come to see that the language has a system to it that actually makes a lot of sense. And to keep your mind ticking over we'll often put a question to you and ask you to **Think about it**, or a special language point to **Notice ...**

You'll love the **cartoon stories**. Here you'll meet Massimo, Barbara, Bruno and Claudia who live and go to school in the city of Bologna. You'll read and listen to what they get up to and how they use the language you're learning in their everyday lives. They're a fun group, but the real star of the stories is Massimo's canine companion, Gustavo.



When you've read a cartoon story several times and listened to it on the **Ecco! uno Teacher Audio CDs**, it's **All talk** as you ask and answer some questions about it. Then it's time for you and your classmates to **Get into the act!** by performing scenes from the story for everyone else.

All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story.

1. Di che nazionalità è Massimo?
2. Di che nazionalità è Barbara?
3. Di che cosa prepara la nonna di Joseph e Kamina?
4. Che cosa fa il padre di Massimo e Joseph in Italia?
5. Che cosa fanno Massimo e Joseph quando hanno un'occasione di caso?
6. Che lingua parlano in Australia?
7. Dove è nato Joseph?
8. Dove è nato Massimo?
9. Che cosa prepara la nonna di Joseph e Kamina?
10. Che cosa fanno Massimo e Joseph quando hanno un'occasione di caso?
11. Che cosa fanno Massimo e Joseph quando hanno un'occasione di caso?
12. Che cosa fanno Massimo e Joseph quando hanno un'occasione di caso?
13. Che cosa fanno Massimo e Joseph quando hanno un'occasione di caso?
14. Che cosa fanno Massimo e Joseph quando hanno un'occasione di caso?
15. Dove abitano i Coraggio?
16. Che cosa fanno Massimo e Joseph?

Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story.

- read through the story and listen to the CD several times with your class
- gradually master the Working with words' on page 8
- rehearse with your classmates so you can perform for the rest of the class.

Read on

Download a fun Italian reading text, listen to it and read it aloud. You'll learn more about the Italian language and culture.

Read the signs

When you see some interesting signs in Italy, you will be able to read them. This book contains a list of signs that you can find in Italy. You can use this book to learn more about the Italian language and culture.

The reading doesn't stop with the cartoon story: in **Read the signs** you'll read colourful texts that would catch your eye in Italy, and the **Read on** sections challenge you to extend your reading skills with a bit of clever guesswork.

In every chapter you will be **Working with words** to build up your vocabulary. You'll become even more **Word wise** as you discover where certain words and expressions come from and some interesting connections between Italian and English. And you can learn how to use an Italian-English dictionary with help from the **Cerchiamo nel vocabolario!** section at the back of this Textbook. The **Glossario** and the **Vocabolario** word lists (also at the back this Textbook) are extra references to help you.

Working with words

Match the words in the box with the correct definition.

Stupido	Espresso	Amico	Amorevole	Amorevole
Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole
Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole
Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole
Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole	Amorevole

Word wise

Some words in the English language have a different meaning in Italian. Can you find the Italian word for the following words?

- **Stupido** - stupid
- **Amorevole** - loving

Here in Italy

Learn about life in Italy on every page of Ecco! uno Textbook, with dozens of photographs giving you windows onto the Italian people and their way of life. But Here in Italy is where you'll get the most concentrated focus on Italian culture.

Go for it!

Make it!

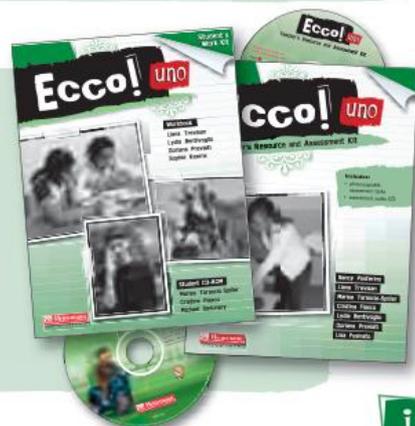
Created!

Clare the dog!

You learn about life in Italy on every page of **Ecco! uno Textbook**, with dozens of photographs giving you windows onto the Italian people and their way of life. But **Here in Italy** is where you'll get the most concentrated focus on Italian culture. On these pages you'll find information about things like life at school and at home, meeting friends in the **piazza**, and eating Italian style, with regular 'online' updates from teenagers, Luca and Sabina. You'll also compare what you learn about Italian life with your own experience.

If you're the hands-on type, or you like to learn by investigating or playing games, there's a page in every chapter full of great extension activities where you can **Go for it!** And talk about multi-media! You'll be giving those computer skills a real work-out as well.

Don't forget that you'll also find lots of other fun ways of practising your new Italian language skills, enriching your knowledge of Italian culture, and checking on your own progress with the **Ecco! uno Workbook** and the **Ecco! uno Student CD-ROM** – both in your **Student's Work Kit**. And to help you see just how well you're going, every so often your teacher will give you assessment tasks you'll enjoy doing, from the **Ecco! uno Teacher's Resource and Assessment Kit**. You must be keen to get started! So, turn the page and ... **Ecco! – there it is!**



Carta geografica d'Italia

Fast facts

Location: continent of Europe

Population: 58 500 000

Capital city: Rome

Size: a bit smaller than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales combined; would fit about 26 times in Australia and about 40 times in the United States of America.



A country within a country

The Vatican City, the headquarters of the Catholic Church, is in Rome. Although situated in Italy, it is an independent state with its own language (Latin), laws, flag and postal system.

Ciao!

Capitolo 1

Come ti chiami!

Mi chiamo
Federica.

E tu, come ti chiami?



Ciao Matteo!
Come stai?

Questo è Matteo.

Molto bene, grazie.



Che bello!

Ciao!



Learn how to ...

- Say 'hi!' and 'bye!', 'hello' and 'goodbye'
- Ask someone's name
- Say your name
- Ask how someone is
- Say how you are
- Introduce someone and give their name
- Say someone is cute
- Say the days of the week
- Tell people to hurry
- Tell your dog to 'Come!' and 'Get down!'
- Pronounce Italian vowel sounds

Learn about ...

- Italian names and name days
- The meaning of Italian names for the days of the week
- The Italian gesture for 'Come here!'
- How Italian towns celebrate their patron saints
- **San Francesco d'Assisi**





Ecco Massimo e Barbara!



How Italian works

1 Saying 'Hi!'

Ciao! Hi!
Salve! Hello!, Hi!

Ciao! is a casual greeting that you use in informal situations. Use it with your family and friends – or whenever you want to greet people in a cheery way. **Salve!** is a slightly less casual greeting, and it dates back to ancient Rome.

Salve!



Questo è l'imperatore romano... Marco Aurelio.

2 Telling other people your name

Mi chiamo Massimo. My name is Massimo.
Mi chiamo Barbara. My name is Barbara.

3 Introducing other people

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

Questo and **questa** both mean 'this'. **Questo** is the masculine form of the word, which you use to introduce a male. **Questa** is the feminine form of the word, which you use to introduce a female.

Ciao! Mi chiamo Federica. Come stai?



Questa è Federica.

4 How are you?

Come stai? How are you?
Bene, grazie. Well, thanks.
Molto bene. Very well.
E tu? And you?

Practice makes perfect

Warm up

Practise saying the names of the characters from the cartoon story.



Massimo



Barbara



Gustavo



Pino



Pina

Seriously speaking

1 Your teacher will point to the characters and introduce them. You say 'hi' to each one in turn.

Teacher: **Questo è Massimo.**
 You: **Ciao, Massimo!**

2 You and your partner point to the characters, taking it in turns to introduce and greet them.

Partner: **Questa è Barbara.**
 You: **Ciao, Barbara! Come stai?**

Working with words

Words are the building blocks of a language and below are the ones we have just been working with. Make sure you get to know them before we move on.

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your **Ecco! uno** Workbook.

Greetings

Ecco!
Ciao!
Salve!
Come stai?
molto bene
bene, grazie
E tu?

Introductions

mi chiamo...
questo
questa

People

papà
mamma

Useful words

la casa
è
Giù!

Word wise

- Work with these words. Say them out loud and clear, using gestures or facial expressions – the sillier the better – that will help you remember them.
- **Ciao** combines **a** and **o** to give a warm, rich sound – one you probably don't make when you're speaking English.
- **Grazie** has three separate sounds, **a-i-e**. Make sure you say all three!
- Try not to confuse **è** ('is') with **e** ('and').

Italian names

If you don't already have one, why not give yourself an Italian name? You could choose one from the list below. Ask your teacher to help you pronounce it. You could use this name in Italian class from now on.

Ragazzi

Adriano	Fabio	Luciano
Alberto	Fabrizio	Marco
Alessandro	Franco	Massimo
Andrea	Gabriele	Matteo
Angelo	Giacomo	Mauro
Antonio	Gianni	Michele
Bruno	Giordano	Nicola
Carlo	Giorgio	Paolo
Claudio	Giovanni	Piero
Daniele	Giuliano	Pino
Dario	Giuseppe	Riccardo
Davide	Iacopo	Roberto
Dino	Leonardo	Saverio
Enrico	Lorenzo	Stefano
Enzo	Luca	Tommaso

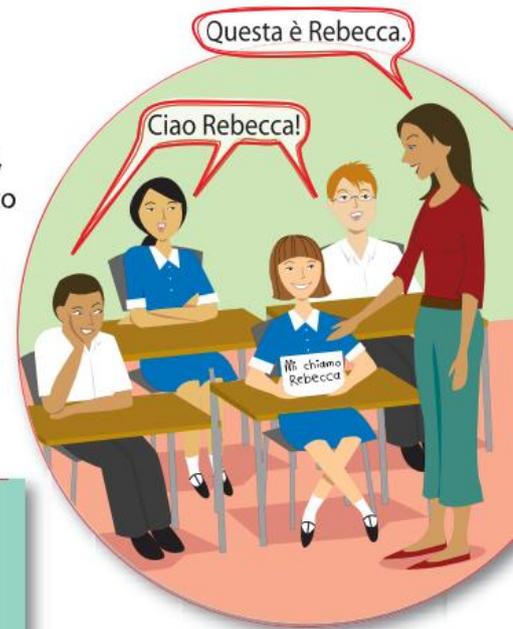
Ragazze

Adriana	Elena	Marianna
Allegra	Emilia	Marina
Alessandra	Enrica	Michela
Alessia	Federica	Natalia
Annamaria	Francesca	Nicoletta
Anita	Gianna	Paola
Antonella	Giorgia	Renata
Beatrice	Giulia	Roberta
Carla	Grazia	Rosa
Carmela	Katia	Sara
Caterina	Laura	Sofia
Chiara	Lucia	Sonia
Claudia	Luisa	Stefania
Cristina	Maddalena	Teresa
Eleonora	Margherita	Valentina



Get real!

- 1 Write on a card or sticky label **Mi chiamo...**, using your real or Italian name, and put it where everyone can see it. Now your teacher can introduce you to the rest of the class and they can all say 'hi!' to you.
- 2 Get together with four or five of your classmates and sit in a circle.
 - Take it in turns to tell the others your name. Everyone says 'hi!' to you.
 - Now that you know everyone, take it in turns to introduce the person on your left. Everyone says 'hi!' and asks how they are. They reply.



Take-away Italian

Practise saying 'hi' to your mum or dad, and teach them to say 'hi' to you. You could even give an Italian name to your brother, your sister or your pet and introduce them to your mum or dad.

Buon onomastico

Some Italian kids are lucky – they have an extra day every year when people make a fuss of them, send them cards and give them presents. This is their **onomastico**, or name day.

The **onomastico** tradition was strongest when everyone was named after a saint: that saint's feast day became the person's name day. Not all Italians maintain this tradition, so not everybody celebrates their **onomastico**. But, as a student of Italian, you're entitled to an **onomastico** and you don't want to miss out on a chance to celebrate! On your special day you can expect people to wish you **buon onomastico!** – and if you're lucky you might even get some cards and presents. Your teacher will give you a list of **onomastico** dates for lots of different Italian names.

Isabella	18
Italo	3 lug
Idisoro	21 ott
Kevin	1 giugn
Leo	3 agost
Lea	22 gennai
Leonardo	23 febr
Leone	9 agost
Letizia	10 dicemb
Lia	18 dicemb
Lidia	13 ottob
Linda	7 gennai
Livio	21 giugn
Livia	15 mar
Loretta	22 lugli
Lorena	12 giugn
Luca	12 settem
Lucia	15 genn
Luciano	22 febr
Luigi	12 settem
Luisa	16 genn
Maddalena	22 febr
Manuela	12 settem
Maria	15 genn
Marcella	22 febr
Marcello	12 settem
Margherita	16 genn
Maria	22 febr
Mariana	12 settem
Mario	15 genn
Marissa	22 febr
Matteo	12 settem

TRAK



Andiamo, ragazzi!





Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story. To get ready you need to:

- read through the story and listen to the CD several times with your class
- gradually master the *Working with words* on page 4 and below
- rehearse with your classmates so you can perform for the rest of the class.

Working with words

These are the words we have just been working with. Make sure you get to know them – and love them – before we move on.

Greetings

buongiorno
arrivederci
sto bene

People

signora
signorina
signor(e)
ragazzi

Expressions

Presto!
Vieni qui!
Andiamo!
Che bello!
Che bella!

Useful words

sì
no

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your *Ecco! uno* Workbook.



Notice ...

The Italian gesture for **Vieni qui!** is different from the one we use with 'Come here!' in English. In fact, it can look as though you are shooing away the person you want to come to you. Try it and you'll see!

How Italian works

5 Asking and giving names

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

7 More about greetings

Use **ciao** when you want to say a casual 'hi' or 'bye'.

Ciao Massimo!	Hi, Massimo!
Ciao Barbara!	See you, Barbara!

Use **buongiorno** and **arrivederci** when you want to sound a little more polite or formal.

Buongiorno signor Lando.	Hello, Mr Lando.
Arrivederci signora Berti.	Goodbye, Mrs Berti.
Buongiorno signore.	Good morning, sir.
Buongiorno signora.	Good morning, madam.

Think about it

Do we have different greeting words in English for formal and informal situations? What are some of the casual greetings you use with your friends? Do you use the same greetings with their parents?

6 Mr, Mrs and Ms

When you're talking about an adult as Mr, Mrs or Ms, you put **il** before **signor(e)** and **la** before **signora** and **signorina**. You use **signorina** for a young woman who's not married.

Questo è il signor Lando.	This is Mr Lando.
Questa è la signora Berti.	This is Mrs (Ms) Berti.
Ecco la signorina Rocca!	There's Miss (Ms) Rocca!

Practice makes perfect

Warm up

Practise saying the names of these six cartoon characters.

Seriously speaking

- Your partner points to each of the three kids and asks their name. Unfortunately, they can't talk, so you'll have to speak for them.
Teacher/partner: **Come ti chiami?**
You: **Mi chiamo Valentino.**
- Your teacher or partner will introduce each of the adults. Practise saying 'hello!' to them.
Teacher/partner: **Questo è il signor Lando.**
You: **Buongiorno signore!**
- Your teacher plays the part of the adults she/he points to and says **Ciao!** Work out from the tone of voice she/he used, whether to reply 'Hello' or 'Goodbye'. Then you can take it in turns with your partner to play the adult role.
Teacher/partner: **Ciao!**
You: **Buongiorno signor Lando.**
or
Arrivederci signor Lando.



Bruno

Claudia



Valentino

Il signor Lando



La signorina Rocca

La signora Berti

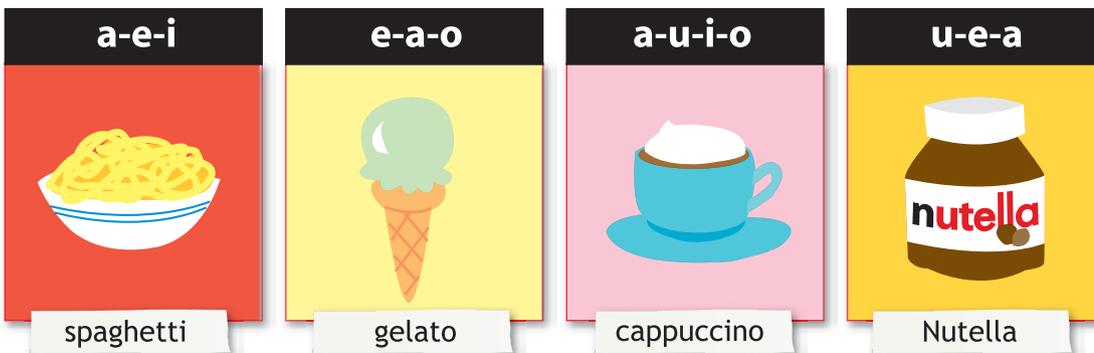


Sounding Italian

One of the secrets to sounding Italian is to pronounce the vowel sounds properly. Listen to your teacher making these sounds and imitate them as accurately as you can.



Now practise the vowel sounds in these Italian words.



Notice that there are no 'lazy' vowel sounds in Italian. (Can you pick the lazy sounds in our English way of pronouncing these Italian words?) Now you can practise all the words in **Capitolo 1**, concentrating on the vowel sounds.

You can do it!

Sounding Italian may not come naturally to you. After all, you're used to forming your mouth (lips, tongue and teeth) to make English sounds. You'll probably have to make an effort to pronounce Italian properly. If it feels strange at first it probably means you're getting it right!



Questa è la signora Govoni, la mamma di Eleonora.

Questa è Eleonora.



Si chiama Gustavo



Making conversation

Get together with a classmate to help make up an Italian conversation using the script set out in the grids below.

- Make sure you can say every line of the dialogue. You will need some practice with new names.
- To make it all work, you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partner makes.



When A meets B they end up talking about B's dog. Help make up this conversation and see if you can work out whether the dog is a 'boy' or a 'girl'!

A	Ciao	Roberto/a.
	Salve	Angelo/a. Giulio/a.

B	Buongiorno	signor	Pera.
		signorina	
		signora	Rossi.

A	Come stai?
----------	------------

B	Sto bene,	grazie!	[Dog jumps up]	No,	vieni qui!
	Bene,				
	Molto bene,				

A	Che bello! Come si chiama?
----------	----------------------------

B	Si chiama	Tina.
	Questa è	Mina. Dina.

A	Che bella!	Arrivederci,	Roberto/a.	Ciao,	Tina.
		Ciao,	Angelo/a.		Mina.
			Giulio/a.		Dina.

B	Arrivederci	signor	Pera.	Presto,	Tina.	Andiamo!
		signorina	Crespi.		Mina.	
		signora	Rossi.		Dina.	



Good times

This is where you get a chance to learn Italian expressions that have to do with time. In this chapter, we concentrate on the days of the week.

→ I giorni della settimana

Notice ...

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

lunedì	Monday is Moon-day. Luna is the Italian word for 'moon'.
martedì	Marte is Italian for 'Mars', the ancient Roman god of war.
mercoledì	Another god, another planet. This is Mercury-day.
giovedì	By Jove, that's another name for 'Jupiter'!
venerdì	So which god and planet are we talking about here?
sabato	In some religions, Saturday is the Sabbath (day of rest).
domenica	In Latin, the language of ancient Rome, dies dominicus means the 'Lord's day'.

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

ieri	yesterday
oggi	today
domani	tomorrow

Read the signs

When you see signs around the streets in Italy, you will often find that you understand parts of them. Concentrate on what you do know and work from that – you can usually guess most of the rest.

This food advertisement is outside a well-known fast-food restaurant in Rome, advertising special offers available only (**solo**) on four days (**giorni**) of the week.

- When is the (single) cheeseburger available?
- What is the special offer available on Thursday?
- If you only have 50 euro cents for fast food, which days can you afford to buy something at this restaurant?
- Which English words have been adopted here? What Italian words are often used on restaurant menus where you live?



Che giorno è oggi?

Oggi è mercoledì. Mm... il Toast, solo € 0.50!



Here in Italy

Patron saints and feast days

In Italy, it's not just people that have a name day. In a tradition dating back centuries, most towns have a patron saint. The names of some saints are even linked to their home town, such as **Santa Caterina da Siena**. In most towns every year, there is a festival to honour the patron saint. Some people dress up in medieval costumes and lead a procession through the streets, carrying a statue of the saint. This is often followed by celebrations in the streets or at home, as people gather together to enjoy food and music with friends and neighbours. The Italian customs of honouring saints are linked to Italy's strong Catholic heritage. Today, these customs are community events as much as religious celebrations.



San Francesco d'Assisi

San Francesco d'Assisi is a patron saint of Italy. Born in 1182, he grew up in a wealthy family in Assisi in the region of Umbria. He could have led a life of luxury but, after a serious illness, he chose a simple life of poverty, prayer and helping others. He visited hospitals, cared for lepers and sent food to thieves in prison. He also had a special connection with animals and the natural world. Today, **San Francesco d'Assisi** is widely known as the patron saint of animals and the environment.

Moving between cultures

- What would you like to ask Luca and Sabina about their life in Italy?
- Are you, or is anyone in your family, named after someone special, such as a saint, a grandparent or someone famous?
- Does your town or city have special celebrations? How do these compare with those in Italy?

Ragazzi online!
Indirizzo: https://www.luca_raga/online.com
domenica 18 marzo 10.35

Ciao!

Ciao ragazzi! My name is Luca Di Marco and I'm 14. I live in an apartment in Rome with my Mum, my Dad, my younger sister, and our dog, Beppe. Last year we were in America because of my Dad's work – that helped with my English – and my friends there always asked me about life here in Italy. Well, *Ragazzi online!* is my big chance to talk to everyone about the things I like best – football, my scooter, music, and hanging out with my friends!



Commenti

Ragazzi online!
Indirizzo: https://www.sabina_raga/online.com
domenica 18 marzo 10.49

Ciao!

Ciao! I'm Sabina Chiavone. I'm 13 and I live in Palermo, on the island of Sicily, with my Mum and my *nonno*. At home I speak Sicilian and Italian. I learn English at school and I get extra practice with emails to my cousins in Australia. We all love sport – volleyball's my favourite. My name day is August 29 – *la festa di Santa Sabina*. This year Mum is taking me to my favourite *pizzeria*. Last year *nonno* gave me 10 euros – I hope I'm lucky again this year!



Commenti

Go for it!

MAKE IT

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

- ✂ 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 Rome in January and June.

<<<Connect>>>

You'll find Italian-speaking communities throughout the world. With a partner, use the local newspaper and phone directory to make a list of clubs, organisations and businesses in your area which have Italian names. Ask your teacher if you're unsure whether the name is Italian. Then use this list to make your own **pagine gialle** (a Yellow Pages directory) for the local Italian-speaking community. Your **pagine gialle** could have categories such as leisure, sport, eating and drinking, shopping, education, real estate, travel, and so on.

PLAY this

Play this game with the whole class. Imagine you are all at a party and don't know each other. In pairs, walk around the room meeting as many people as you can. Using the Italian you now know, take it in turns to:

- say hello to the others
- introduce yourself
- ask the other people's names
- introduce a friend
- say goodbye.

Create it

Send a classmate an e-card for his/her **onomastico**, from an Italian free greeting-card website.

- ★ Look for the **onomastico** section of the website, choose a card you like and follow the instructions to personalise it for your classmate. Your teacher can help you with this.
- ★ Save the card to email to your classmate on the right date ... or send it right away if you prefer!

For useful websites to help with this activity go to hi.com.au/ecco.



SURF THE NET

Which are the most common male and female names in Italy? Which are the most popular names chosen for Italian babies nowadays? For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco.



Tocca a me!

Ciao! Mi chiamo Roberta.
Ho tredici anni. Il mio
compleanno è il 16 marzo.
E tu? Quanti anni hai? Ti
piace la scuola? Tocca a te!



Grazie, signora.

Ecco!



Mi piace molto il gelato.

Learn how to ...

- Count to 30
- Do some sums in Italian
- Do your 2 and 3 times tables
- Ask and give ages
- Talk about your likes and dislikes
- Ask about someone else's likes and dislikes
- Say some school subjects and sports
- Say which team you go for
- Give the date of your birthday and your **onomastico**
- Give some commands
- Say the months of the year
- Pronounce the Italian **c** and **ch** sounds

Learn about ...

- Some aspects of school life in Italy
- The **interrogazione** tests at school
- How Italians love **il calcio**
- **Il calcio** and the teams that make up **Serie A**



How Italian works

1 Counting from 1 to 10



Practice makes perfect

Warm up

- 1 The dogs in the picture above are the finalists at this year's **Mondo cane** dog show. Count them from left to right. When you can do that easily, count them from right to left. Now count the odds, then the evens ...
- 2 Your teacher plays the role of the announcer at the dog show and reads out from the list on the left the names of the ten dogs that made the finals. Repeat the numbers and names as they are announced, for example, **Il numero uno... Chicco.**

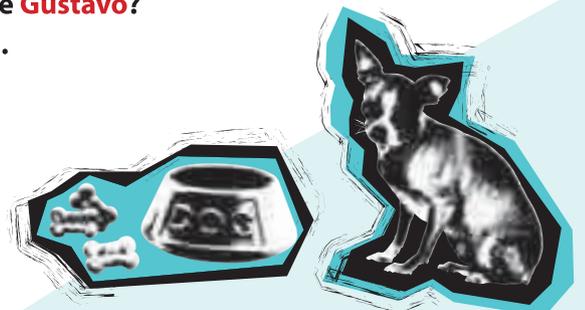
Seriously speaking

- 1 The judge (your teacher or partner) keeps forgetting the dogs' names and has to ask every time. Use the list of finalists to help you answer his/her questions.
Judge: **Come si chiama il numero sei?**
You: **Si chiama Gustavo.**
- 2 This judge has a hopeless memory. Now he/she is asking what number each dog is: **Che numero è...?**
Judge: **Che numero è Gustavo?**
You: **Il numero sei.**

Mondo cane - i finalisti

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

il cane dog



How Italian works

2 Counting from 11 to 20

11 undici	16 sedici
12 dodici	17 diciassette
13 tredici	18 diciotto
14 quattordici	19 diciannove
15 quindici	20 venti

Some Italian maths

Ask your teacher or partner to test you on the sums below. Then make up your own sums to test them.

$1 + 1 = 2$	$10 - 4 = 6$
uno più uno fa due	dieci meno quattro fa sei
$9 + 5 = ?$	$12 - 2 = ?$
$11 + 8 = ?$	$13 - 6 = ?$
$15 + 3 = ?$	$17 - 13 = ?$

3 Counting from 21 to 30

For numbers in the 20s, just add one to nine to **venti** and make one word.

21 ventuno	26 ventisei
22 ventidue	27 ventisette
23 ventitré	28 ventotto
24 ventiquattro	29 ventinove
25 venticinque	30 trenta

4 Asking and giving age

This is how to ask someone how old they are and to say how old you are.

Quanti anni hai?	How old are you?
Ho dodici anni.	I'm 12 (years old).

This is how to ask and answer how old someone else is.

Quanti anni ha?	How old is he/she?
Ha diciotto anni.	He/she is 18.
Quanti anni ha Lucia?	How old is Lucia?
Lucia ha tredici anni.	Lucia is 13.



Think about it

There is something different about **ventuno** and **ventotto**. Can you see what the difference is? Can you work out why they are different? So how would you say **31** and **38**?

Notice ...

You say and write **23** (and **33**) with an accent on the final **é**.

Le tabelline

The times tables Italian kids learn at school are called **le tabelline**.

The two times table is called **la tabellina del due** and it starts off like this:

$2 \times 2 = 4$	due per due fa quattro
$3 \times 2 = 6$	tre per due fa sei
$4 \times 2 = 8$	quattro per due fa...?

Practise **la tabellina del due** with a partner until you know it perfectly. Then you can move on to **la tabellina del tre**.

Practice makes perfect

Warm up

- 1 Can you guess what **nome** and **età** mean next to the pictures below?
- 2 With your teacher, practise saying the names of the people in the pictures.



Nome: Eleonora
Età: 15 anni



Nome: Luigino
Età: 2 anni



Nome: Renzo
Età: 17 anni



Nome: Natalia
Età: 26 anni



Nome: Marco
Età: 13 anni



Nome: Allegra
Età: 12 anni

Seriously speaking

- 1 With a partner, take it in turns to be each person in the pictures and to answer the questions for them.

Partner: **Numero uno, come ti chiami?**

You: **Mi chiamo Eleonora.**

Partner: **Quanti anni hai, Eleonora?**

You: **Ho quindici anni.**

- 2 When you have finished speaking to the photos, practise speaking about them:

Partner: **Il numero tre, come si chiama?**

You: **Si chiama Renzo.**

Partner: **Quanti anni ha?**

You: **Ha diciassette anni.**



Mi piace





Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story. To get ready you need to:

- read through the story and listen to the CD several times with your class
- gradually master the *Working with words* on the next page
- rehearse with your classmates so you can perform for the rest of the class.

Working with words

These are the words we have just been working with.

Talking about yourself

(io) sono

Useful word

ma

Descriptions

bello/a

romantico/a

Like/dislike

ti piace?

mi piace

mi piace molto

adoro

tifo per

odio

What?

la lavagna

la scuola

la televisione

lo shopping

la musica

lo sport

il calcio

la pizza

Expressions

Va bene!

Basta!

Forza!

Senti!

mi dispiace

sono tifoso

per favore

Tocca a te!

Classroom commands

Ascoltate!

Guardate!

Ripetete!

Siediti!

Silenzio!

In piedi!

Word wise

- Once you understand the meanings of the words, say them all out loud, using gestures or facial expressions that will help you remember them. Be sure to put authority into expressions like **Silenzio!**, **Siediti!** and **Basta!**
- Basta!** is the exclamation you need when you've just had enough!
- Italian is an easy language to learn because so many words are like English words. How many of the words in the lists above are like that?
- Senti!** is often a good word to start with when you're asking someone's opinion. It means 'Listen!'
- Massimo says **Tifo per la Roma** because (even though he is from Bologna) he supports the **Roma** team in Italy's **Serie A** (Premier League) football competition. **Tifo** comes from the word **tifoso/a**, which means a person suffering from 'typhus' or 'typhoid'. With these serious diseases, the victim has an uncontrollable fever. Do you know any crazy sports fans like that?

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your **Ecco! uno** Workbook.

How Italian works

Likes and dislikes I

This is how to say you like someone or something:

Mi piace il signor Grasso. I like Mr Grasso.

Mi piace la televisione. I like television.

If **mi piace** is not strong enough for you, try **adoro**:

Adoro lo shopping. I love shopping.

This is how to ask another person if they like someone or something:

Ti piace Claudia? Do you like Claudia?

Ti piace la scuola? Do you like school?

This is how to give a positive answer:

Sì, mi piace (molto). Yes, I like him/her/it (a lot).

This is how to give a negative answer:

No, non mi piace (molto). No, I don't like him/her/it (much).

If **non mi piace** is not strong enough for you, try **odio**.

Odio lo sport. I hate sport.

Ti piace il gelato?



Mm, adoro il gelato!

Notice ...

When talking about things they like or don't like, Italians often use a word for 'the' (e.g. **il** calcio, **la** televisione, **lo** shopping). It's as if they're saying 'I like the football, the television, the shopping'. You will learn more about the Italian words for 'the' later.



Get real!

Warm up

- 1 Practise saying after your teacher the names of the activities and school subjects pictured below: for example, **Il numero uno... il ping-pong.** (You can use the pictures to help you guess the meaning of any new words.)
- 2 You and your partner can then test each other. For example:

Partner: **Il numero otto?**

You: **Il numero otto è la matematica.**



il ping-pong



l'italiano



la scuola



l'inglese



il gelato



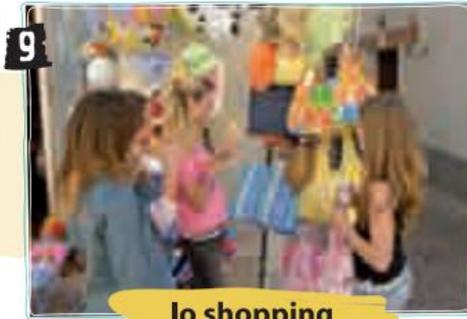
la scienza



il basket



la matematica



lo shopping



la pizza



l'educazione fisica



la musica

Seriously speaking

How well do you and your partner know each other? Ask each other if you like the 12 things you see in the pictures on the opposite page. Start your question about each activity or school subject with: **Ti piace...?** When it's your turn to answer, begin your answer by saying one of the following:

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

You could try to predict each other's answers to the 12 questions. Write the numbers **1–12** 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 did your partner get right about your answers? Now combine your scores and use this scoreboard to find out how well you know each other.

Correct predictions	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??



Get real again!

Tocca a te! That's right, now it's your turn to do what the cartoon characters were doing in their Italian class – talking about themselves. Stand up and:

- state your name
- say how old you are
- tell us one or two things that you like
- tell us one or two things that you don't like.



Making conversation

Get together with a classmate to make up an Italian conversation, using the script set out in the grids below.

- To make it all work you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partner makes.



A meets B at school. Help make up their conversation and you'll see how much they have in common.

Non mi piace lo sport.



A	Ciao! Buongiorno!	lo sono	Rocco. Rosa.	E tu, come ti chiami?	
B	Mi chiamo lo sono	Sonia. Saverio.	Come stai,	Rocco? Rosa?	
A	Molto bene, Sto bene,	grazie.	Quanti anni hai,	Sonia? Saverio?	
B	Ho	11 13 15	anni.	E tu?	
A	Ho	12 14 16	anni.	Senti, Saverio, Sonia,	ti piace il calcio? <i>Beautiful?</i>
B	No, non mi piace	lo sport. la televisione.			
A	Ti piace	la matematica? Madonna?			
B	No, non mi piace	la scuola. la musica.	Ti piace lo shopping?		
A	No, odio lo shopping. Non mi piace.				
B	Va bene, va bene. Arrivederci!				
A	Ciao!				



Sounding Italian

You've probably said **piace** often enough to know now that the Italian **c** before **e** gives a sound like the English `ch`. You can practise with these words: **piace, dicembre, Cesare, ceci**.

And you've done enough counting to realise that **c** gives the same `ch` sound before **i**: **dieci, cinque, quindici, cappuccino, ceci**.

To get this `ch` sound before **a, o** and **u** you need the letter combination **ci**: **ciao, diciannove, calcio, diciotto, ciuffo**.

The letter **c** gives a hard `k` sound before **a, o** and **u**: **calcio, musica, cappuccino, cane, romantico, cucù**.

To get the hard `k` sound before **e** and **i** you need the letter combination **ch**: **che disastro!, mi chiamo, cherubino, chicco, chinotto**.

The Italian alphabet has no letter `k`. You will only see this letter in words borrowed from other languages, like **kiwi** and **karate**.



You can do it!

Don't get yourself into a tangle with this; the main thing to remember is that **ch** always gives the hard 'k' sound in Italian. So go and buy yourself a bottle of **chinotto** and relax with a very Italian soft drink. **Cincin!**

Good times

You'll soon want to give the dates of your birthday and your name day in Italian. First you need to learn the months of the year. Practise reciting them with your teacher.

► I mesi dell'anno

gennaio

febbraio

marzo

aprile

maggio

giugno

luglio

agosto

settembre

ottobre

novembre

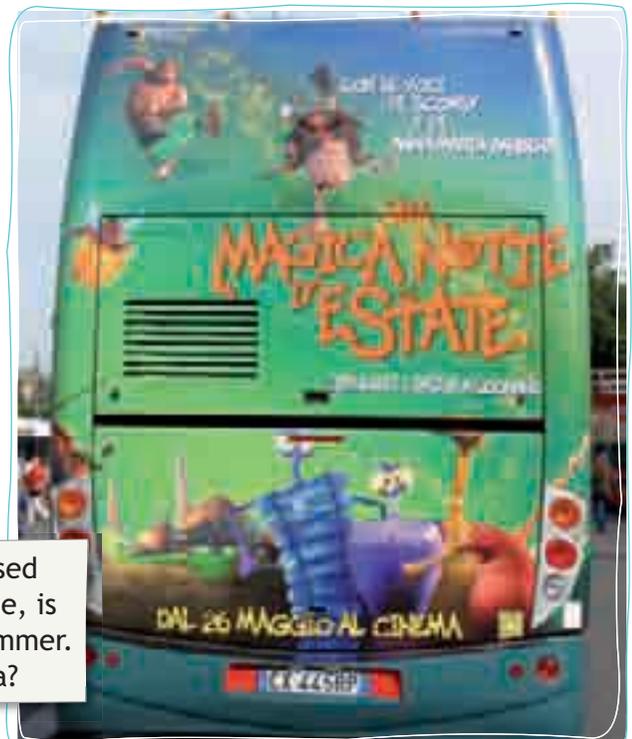
dicembre

Notice ...

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

This animated film, advertised on the back of a bus in Rome, is about a magical night in summer. When does it hit the cinema?

► Read the signs





► La data

It's easier to say the date in Italian than it is in English. You don't have to worry about words like second, third, fourth, etc. You can use the numbers you already know. Here are some examples:

the second of March	il 2 (due) marzo
the eighth of May	l'8 (otto) maggio
the fifteenth of June	il 15 (quindici) giugno
August the 23rd	il 23 (ventitré) agosto
the 31st of October	il 31 (trentuno) ottobre

The only exception is the first of the month – you actually use the words for 'the first', **il primo**. For example:

the first of December	il primo dicembre
-----------------------	--------------------------

Now you're ready to give the dates of your birthday and name day. The Italian for 'my birthday' is **il mio compleanno**.

My birthday is (on) the 28th of April.

Il mio compleanno è il 28 (ventotto) aprile.

Try this

What would this mean?
Il mio onomastico è il 19 (diciannove) settembre.

Read on

Develop your Italian reading skills. Some of the language you'll know; some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English. (Clever guessing is an important reading skill.)

Nuovo Messaggio

Allega Indirizzo Font Colori Espandilo come Barra Rispondi Rispondi a tutti Inoltra Nuovo Casella Segni Indesiderata

A: mrsmith@blackwoodschoo.com

Cc:

Oggetto: Ciao!

Ciao a tutti!

Mi chiamo Michele e ho 16 anni. Io sono italiano e abito a Vergato, vicino a Bologna.

Il mio compleanno è il quattro febbraio e il mio onomastico è il 29 settembre – la festa di San Michele.

Mi piace il mio motorino – ma non mi piace il traffico in città. Che disastro! Mi piace il basket americano e tifo per i LA Lakers. Che squadra fantastica!

Studio inglese a scuola. Mi piace l'inglese ma la grammatica è difficile. E tu? Ti piace l'italiano? È difficile?

Here in Italy



Soccer fever

Il calcio is a passion shared by millions of Italians. Most cities have a representative team in one of the three divisions: Serie A, B or C. Most Italians barrack for their hometown team in the lower divisions as well as one of the teams that make up Serie A. The 20 top teams in the country are in the Serie A division, all competing for the *scudetto* – the shield-shaped badge that the champion teams' players get to wear on their jerseys. Roma, Milano and Torino each have two teams in Serie A. The two teams in each of these cities are usually fierce rivals and the matches they play are always strongly contested by players and fans alike. Maybe that's why a Roma–Lazio match or a Milan–Inter match is called a derby!

Gli Azzurri (the Blues) is the name and colour of Italy's famous national team. In 2006, Italy won the World Cup for the first time in 24 years.

Ragazzi online!
Indirizzo: https://www.sabina_raga/online.com
giovedì 17 aprile 8.04

My week

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 media* (that's junior high school here in Italy). Every day after school I come home for lunch and then do homework most of the afternoon. I'm not even watching 'Beautiful', my favourite soap! Today in English class it was my turn for an *interrogazione*. (That's when the teacher calls on one student to answer questions aloud on the topic being studied. 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 an *interrogazione* in Saturday's class. I can't wait till Sunday, my one school-free day.

I hope *US Palermo* wins this Sunday. They're the big football team here and they play in *Serie A*. They lost last week — *nonno* was furious! *Forza rosaneri!* We call the *US Palermo* players *rosaneri* because their jerseys are pink and black.

Commenti



Moving between cultures

- What are some aspects of school life in Italy mentioned in Sabina's blog? How does this compare with your own school experience?
- Is soccer popular where you live? What other forms of football are popular in your country? What forms of football are played in other countries?

Go for it!

MAKE IT

Make a poster using photos cut out from magazines or newspapers. Your photos might be of TV, movie or sports stars. Paste them onto your poster so that it looks like the various stars are speaking to each other. Then, using Italian you now know, choose at least two different groups or pairs on your poster and, in speech bubbles, have them:

- ✂ greet each other
- ✂ introduce themselves
- ✂ ask each other how they are going
- ✂ ask and tell each other what they like and don't like.

SURF THE NET

Find out, using the internet, what is the history behind the names of the months in Italian? Key in words such as names + months + **gennaio** + history into a search engine to help you locate the information you need.

<<<Connect>>>

Which Italian football teams belong to which Italian cities? First, using the Internet or the school library, find out the names of the teams that currently make up **Serie A**. For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco. 

Next, use an atlas to locate the cities each team represents. Then, trace the map of Italy on page x of this Textbook onto a sheet of paper. Mark the cities on your map and write the names of the football teams for each city. (Some cities have two teams.)

Create it

After you've completed *Get real!* on page 22, use PowerPoint to create a multimedia slide show about the things that you like and don't like. Each slide in your presentation should have:

- ★ a picture of one of the activities or school subjects on page 22: use your own electronic images or images copied from the Internet. Remember to always acknowledge where on the internet you found them
- ★ a sentence in Italian saying you like or dislike the item, for example, **Mi piace lo sport**
- ★ a recording of you saying the sentence, which you make using a microphone and your computer's sound recorder. (Don't forget to name and save each recording carefully, so you can find the sound files and insert them into your slide presentation.)

Che famiglia

simpatica!

Il padre di Federica è molto simpatico.



Questo è mio cugino Marco. È molto spiritoso.



È bello.

Ciao Marco!



Anche la madre di Eleonora è simpatica.

Learn how to ...

- Introduce people in your family
- Say how old they are
- Say what they're like
- Describe yourself
- Count to 100
- Tell the time on the hour and half-hour
- Say 'good evening' and 'good night'
- Pronounce the Italian r sound

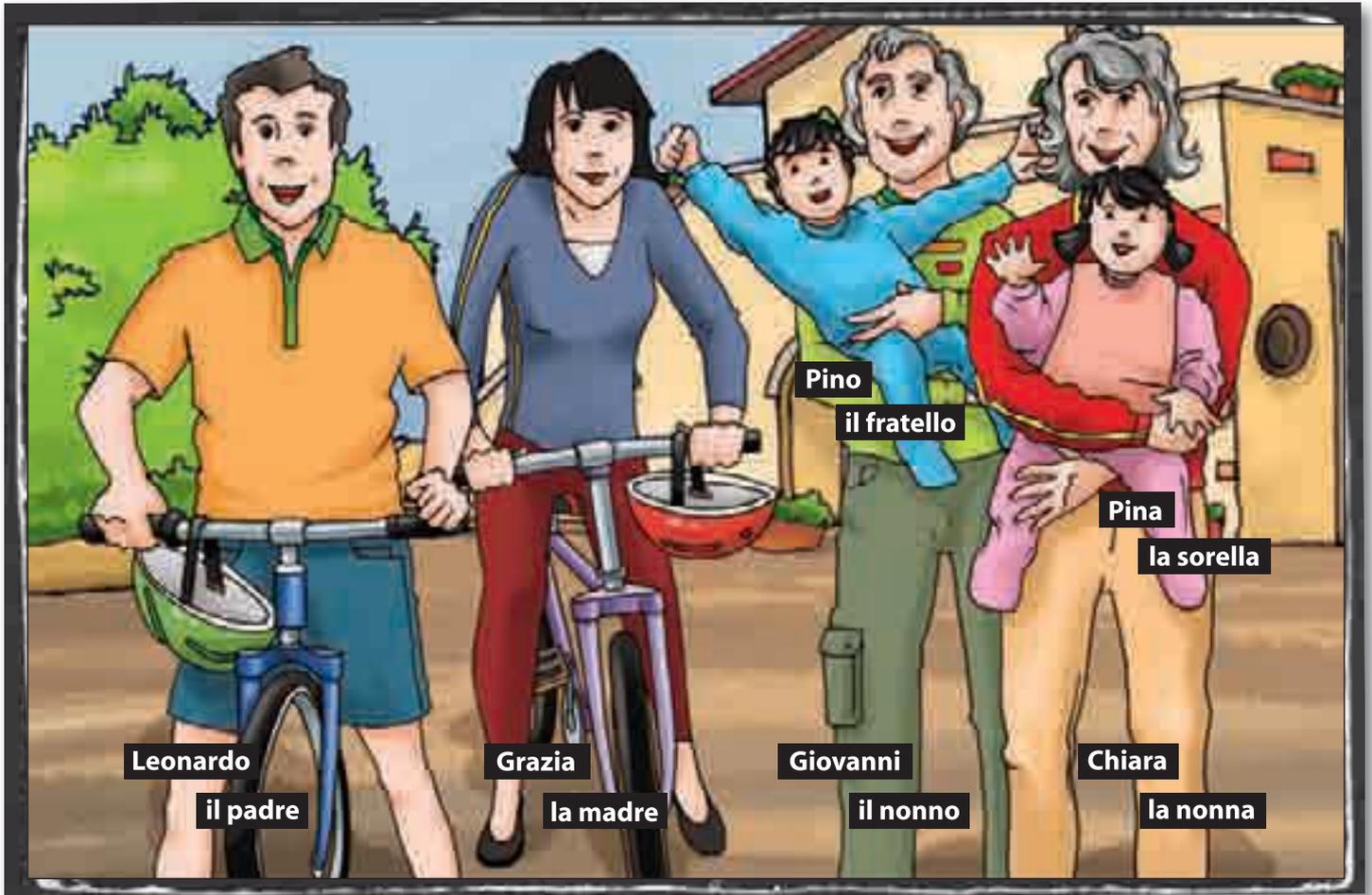
Learn about ...

- Some family celebrations in Italy
- Some Latin connections between Italian and English
- The 'family' of Romance languages



Practice makes perfect

La famiglia di Barbara



Warm up

With your teacher, practise saying the family-member words in Barbara's family 'photo'. Then practise saying their names.

- Enjoy pronouncing the **nn** in **nonno** and **nonna**. Compare the **n** in **Pino** with the **nn** in **Giovanni**.
- How many syllables (hand-claps) are there in **Gio-van-ni**?

Seriously speaking

- 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.
You: **Come si chiama la nonna di Barbara?**
Partner: **Si chiama Chiara.**
- 2 Now see if you can say what relation each person in the 'photo' is to Barbara. **Chi è?** means 'Who is?'
You: **Chi è Leonardo?**
Partner: **È il padre di Barbara.**

Scioglilingua

Try this tongue-twister:
No, non ho un nonno.

How Italian works

1 Family nouns

A word that stands for a person, a place or a thing is called a noun. So family member words like **fratello** and **sorella** are nouns.

The family member nouns with Barbara's family 'photo' on page 30 are all given with **il** or **la**, which are Italian words for 'the'.

The **il** words are masculine. The **la** words are feminine.

2 Other nouns

All Italian nouns – not just those that stand for a person – are masculine or feminine.

But, as you can see from the words **padre** and **madre**, not all masculine nouns end in **-o** and not all feminine nouns end in **-a**.

Many nouns end in **-e**, and these may be either masculine or feminine. As you learn them, take note of whether they belong to the **il** or the **la** group.

Masculine	Feminine
il nonno	la nonna
il padre	la madre
il fratello	la sorella
il cugino	la cugina

Masculine	Feminine
il numero	la famiglia
il signore	la televisione
il gelato	la scuola

You might find the **Parts of speech** table on page 130 of this Textbook helpful here.

3 Introducing your family

You already know to use the masculine form **questo** to introduce a male and the feminine form **questa** to introduce a female. The Italian word for 'my' also has a masculine form and a feminine form.

Mio is the masculine form of the word for 'my'; **mia** is the feminine form.

Questo è mio	nonno.	This is my	grandfather.
	padre.		father.
	fratello.		brother.
Questa è mia	nonna.	This is my	grandmother.
	madre.		mother.
	sorella.		sister.

Notice ...

You can also use **ecco** to introduce people, especially in a photo. For example, **Ecco mio nonno e mia sorella.**

4 Numbers 40–100

When you're counting by tens from 40 to 90, the numbers all end in **-anta**. Too easy! For the in-between numbers, just add one to nine to **quaranta**, **cinquanta**, etc. and make one word. Remember the accent on numbers ending in 3 and the special treatment for those ending in 1 and 8.

40	quaranta	43	quarantatrè
50	cinquanta	51	cinquantuno
60	sessanta	68	sessantotto
70	settanta	72	settantadue
80	ottanta	87	ottantasette
90	novanta	96	novantasei
100	cento		

You can do it!

Are you still practising **le tabelline**? It's time to move on to **le tabelline del quattro, del cinque, del sei...**

Practice makes perfect

La mia famiglia

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



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

Ecco mia nonna, Chiara. Nonna ha 71 anni.



È piccola ma è molto sportiva. È anche carina e modesta.

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



Papà 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.

Ecco mio fratello Roberto. Ha 33 anni.



È un po' pigro e qualche volta è antipatico, ma mi piace molto!

Questo è mio nonno. Si chiama Giorgio. Nonno ha 63 anni.



Nonno è simpatico. Qualche volta è serio, qualche volta è spiritoso.

Warm up

With your teacher, practise saying the name of each cartoon character's relative listed on the left. (For example, Bruno's sister is Linda.)

- Don't spoil the sound of an **e** when it comes before an **r**. Practise with **Arrivederci, Roberto!**
- You know the **gio** sound with **Giovanni**. Practise it twice with **Giorgio**.

Seriously speaking

A Use the information in the speech bubbles above the illustrations.

- 1 With a partner, ask each other the names of the characters' relatives.
You: **Come si chiama il fratello di Giulia?**
Partner: **Si chiama Roberto.**
- 2 Test each other on who's who among the relatives.
You: **Chi è Dario?**
Partner: **È il padre di Valentino.**
- 3 Now talk about the relatives' ages.
You: **Quanti anni ha il nonno di Claudia?**
Partner: **Ha 63 anni.**

Linda
Chiara
Dario
Francesca
Roberto
Giorgio

B First, look at *How Italian Works* on the next page, to learn about describing words (adjectives). Now, returning to page 32, use the information in the captions below the illustrations to do these tasks.

4 Your teacher (then your partner) describes each relative, but leaves out an adjective each time. You have to add in the missing adjective.

Teacher/partner: **Giorgio è simpatico.**

You: **È anche spiritoso.**

5 Your teacher (then your partner) asks what each relative is like. You reply using the various adjectives.

Teacher/partner: **Com'è Dario?**

You: **È alto e forte. È anche severo.**

Working with words

These are the words we have just been working with. Get to know them before we move on.

Family members (Nouns)

il nonno
la nonna
il padre
la madre
il fratello
la sorella
il cugino
la cugina

Descriptions (Adjectives)

alto/a serio/a
antipatico/a severo/a
carino/a simpatico/a
forte spiritoso/a
intelligente sportivo/a
piccolo/a timido/a
pigro/a modesto/a

Expressions

Com'è?
chi
un po'
qualche volta

Useful words

anche
molto

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your *Ecco! uno* Workbook.

Word wise

- You can often see a connection between Italian and English words. That's because both languages have a 'family' connection with Latin.
- Sometimes the connection is so close that it makes guessing the meaning of Italian words easy, for example, **intelligente** and **sportivo/a**.
- Sometimes you have to work a bit harder to see the connection. **Madre** and **padre**, for example, come from the Latin words **mater** and **pater**, which are related to the English words 'maternal' and 'paternal'. Do you know what those words mean?
- Many American colleges have 'fraternity' and 'sorority' houses. Do you know what they are? Can you see a connection with **fratello** and **sorella**?
- Alto/a** means 'tall' and **forte** means 'strong'. Do you know the English words 'altitude' and 'fortitude'?
- Sometimes you can see that Italian words are related to English words, but the relationship is distant and you need help to get the English meaning. For example, **simpatico/a** means 'likeable' rather than 'sympathetic' and **spiritoso/a** means 'funny' or 'witty' rather than 'spiritual'.
- Sometimes you just have to make up your own ways to help you remember what words mean. How will you remember what **pigro/a** means?
- Molto** can mean 'very'; but it can also mean 'much' or 'a lot'.



Can you work out what the messages on these T-Shirts say? (If you're not sure of the meaning of a word, you can check in the *Vocabolario* lists at the end of this Textbook.)

How Italian works

You might find the **Parts of speech** table on page 130 of this Textbook helpful here.

Think about it

You now know that, in Italian, an adjective agrees in gender (masculine or feminine) with the noun it describes. In Italian, an adjective must also agree in number (singular or plural) with the noun it describes. You'll learn more about this later.

5 Saying what they're like

When you say what people are like, you are describing them. The describing words you use are called adjectives. (You also use adjectives to describe places and things, as well as people.)

Italian adjectives have a masculine form and a feminine form.

Most follow this pattern:

Masculine **Feminine**
alto **alta**

But many follow this pattern:

Masculine **Feminine**
forte **forte**

You have to match Italian adjectives with the gender of the noun they are describing: masculine with masculine, feminine with feminine.

This matching of adjective to noun is called 'agreement': the adjective agrees with the noun in gender (masculine or feminine).

Mio fratello è alto e forte.

My brother is tall and strong.

Mia sorella è alta e forte.

My sister is tall and strong.

6 He is, she is

You've worked out by now that the word for 'is' in Italian is **è**.

È can also mean 'he is', 'she is' or 'it is'.

Mio padre è severo. È anche spiritoso.

My father is strict. He is also funny.

7 Very, a bit, sometimes

You can make your descriptions more interesting and accurate by adding:

molto – very

un po' – a bit

qualche volta – sometimes

Mia cugina Laura è molto pigra. Qualche volta è anche un po' antipatica.

My cousin Laura is very lazy. Sometimes she's also a bit annoying.

Notice ...

To describe yourself, you can begin with **Sono...** (I am ...).

Don't forget to make the adjectives you use to describe yourself masculine or feminine, depending on whether you're a boy or a girl.

Get real!

Remember how you introduced yourself in **Capitolo 2**? You can now extend that introduction by adding some descriptive words (adjectives). Greet the class, give your name and age and then describe yourself. Don't let any false modesty get in the way!

Buongiorno. Mi chiamo Angelina. Ho 12 anni. Sono bella, intelligente e simpatica. Sono anche modesta.



Buonanotte Bruno!





Working with words

Descriptions (Adjectives)

bravo/a
buono/a
birichino/a
gentile
stanco/a

Expressions

Fai il bravo!
in gamba
Scusa!

Greetings

Buonasera!
Buonanotte!
A domani!

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your **Ecco! uno** Workbook.

Word wise

- **Bravo/a** means 'good' when you're talking about people. It can mean they're 'good at what they do' or they're 'well-behaved'. It's also the word to use when you say 'well done'.
- If you say **Fai il bravo!** you're telling a boy to 'Be good!' What would you say to a girl?
- What do the audience at the opera mean when they shout **Bravo!** at a male singer? What should they shout if the singer is a woman?
- **Buono/a** is another word for 'good' or 'nice', and you often use it about food.
- You can often work out the meaning of a word from the context, from what is going on around it. Can you work out what **birichino/a** and **stanco/a** mean in the cartoon story?
- Just as **simpatico/a** doesn't really mean 'sympathetic', **gentile** doesn't mean 'gentle' and **bravo/a** doesn't mean 'brave'.
- **In gamba** is an expression that's hard to translate. What three adjectives did Barbara use that help to explain it? So what does it mean?
- You use **buonasera** from late afternoon onwards, and **buonanotte** at bedtime. You say **a domani** when you're expecting to catch up the next day.



All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story.

A Use **molto** in your answers to make them quite definite, for example:

- La signorina Rocca è brava?
- Sì, è molto brava.

- 1 La signorina Rocca è simpatica?
- 2 Pino è birichino?
- 3 Pina è carina?
- 4 La mamma di Barbara è stanca?
- 5 La pizza è buona?

B In your answers, say who these people are.

- 1 Chi è la signorina Rocca?
- 2 Chi è il signor Fiorello?
- 3 Chi è la signora Fiorello?
- 4 Chi è Pino?
- 5 Chi è Pina?

Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of the cartoon story. You know what to do to prepare yourselves!

Making conversation



A introduces C to his/her parent, B. They have a chat about one of the teachers. What do the kids think of this teacher?

Get together with two classmates to make up an Italian conversation, using the script set out in the grids below.

- Decide who will be **A** and **C** (the kids), and who will be **B** (the adult).
- To make it all work you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partners make.

A	Questo Questa	è	mio padre. mia madre.	Papà, Mamma,	questo questa	è	Claudio. Cristina.
----------	------------------	---	--------------------------	-----------------	------------------	---	-----------------------

B	Ciao	Cristina. Claudio.	Come stai?
----------	------	-----------------------	------------

C	Buongiorno Buonasera	signor signora	Neri.	Sto bene, grazie.
----------	-------------------------	-------------------	-------	-------------------

B	E com'è	il professore la professoressa	d'italiano? di matematica?	Come si chiama?
----------	---------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------

A	La signora Il signor	Rossi. Verdi. Toscano.	È molto	brava. bravo.	Ti piace,	Claudio? Cristina?
----------	-------------------------	------------------------------	---------	------------------	-----------	-----------------------

C	Sì, molto. È intelligente e molto	spiritoso. spiritosa.
----------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------

B	È	severo? severa?
----------	---	--------------------

A	Sì, ma è anche molto	gentile. simpatico. simpatica.
----------	----------------------	--------------------------------------

C	Mi piace. È in gamba.
----------	-----------------------



La signora Bianchi è molto brava. È intelligente e spiritosa. È anche simpatica.



Il signor Toscano è un professore. È molto bravo, intelligente e spiritoso. È anche simpatico.

Good times

To tell the time on the hour in Italian, you simply say **sono le...** followed by the number.



Sono le undici.

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



È l'una.

At 12 o'clock, you can say **sono le dodici**. Or you can say **è mezzogiorno** (it's midday) or **è mezzanotte** (it's midnight).



Sono le dodici.
È mezzogiorno o mezzanotte?

To say it's half past the hour, you add **e mezzo** (and half).



Sono le sei e mezzo.



È l'una e mezzo.



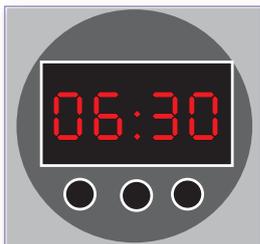
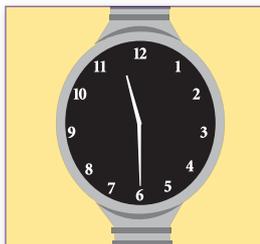
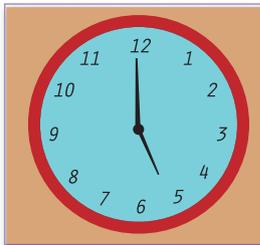
Sono le dodici e mezzo.
È mezzogiorno e mezzo.

Practice makes perfect

To ask someone what time it is, you say **Che ore sono?** Now, with a partner, practise asking and telling the time using these clocks:

Partner: **Che ore sono?**

You: **Sono le tre.**



Sounding Italian

Rolling your rrrrs

Try this!

Some people are naturally good at rolling their **rrrs** and can keep up that sound for ages. Who is the class champion?

Scioglilingua

Try this tongue twister:

**Tre tigri contro tre tigri.
Trentatré tigri contro
trentatré tigri.**

You make the Italian **r** sound by 'trilling' the tip of your tongue against the ridge above your front teeth.

- The easiest words to pronounce are the ones where the **r** comes between two vowels: **buonasera, sorella, severa, spiritosa, birichina, quaranta.**
- Next easiest are the ones where the **r** comes after a consonant: **Bruno, madre, padre, fratello, professoressa, brava, trentatré.**
- A bit harder are the words where the **r** comes before a consonant. You have to make a real effort to pronounce it properly: **Barbara, Roberto, Verdi, sportiva, forte, forza, buongiorno, arrivederci.**
- Perhaps trickiest of all are the words that start or finish with **r**: **per, signor, Roberto, Rocca.**

Here are some sentences to get your **rrrs** rolling:

- 1 **Il signor Roberto Verdi è molto sportivo.**
- 2 **Buongiorno, signorina Rocca!**
- 3 **Arrivederci, Roma!**
- 4 **Trenta più tre fa trentatré.**

Read on

Develop your Italian reading skills. Some of the language you'll know; some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English.



Questa è Federica con Genna. Genna è birichina ma è molto carina. Federica adora Genna.



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



Il papà di Federica è molto intelligente. Lavora in una banca ad Ancona. Ma quando va in vacanza è un po' pigro. Anche Genna è pigra.



Claudio ha un piccolo motorino. Quando va in motorino porta Genna in un sacco. Simpatico, no?

Claudio adora il mare e ha una bella barca. Qualche volta Genna va in barca con Claudio...

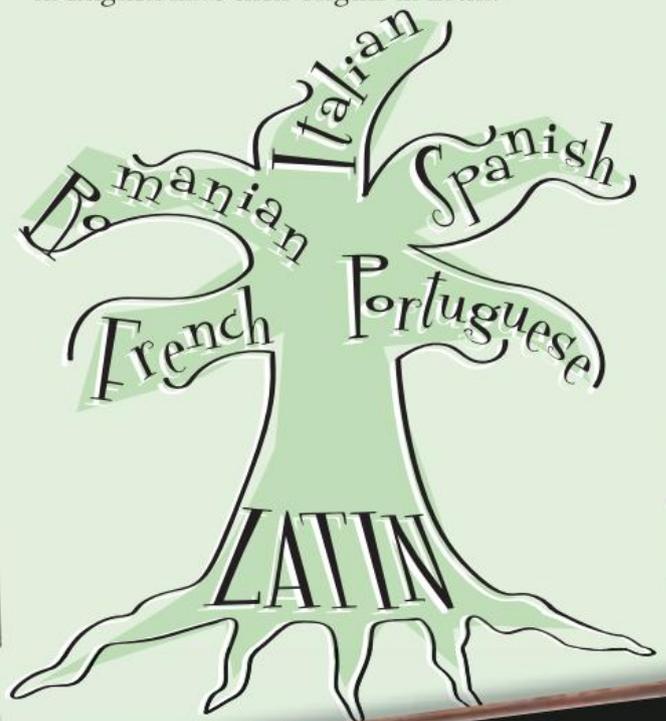


...e visita le Due Sorelle. Sono due sorelle molto belle, no?



Language families

Just like people, languages have families too. Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Romanian are all part of the same family. Together they are known as the 'Romance' or 'Romanic' languages – called this because they are all direct descendants of Latin. Latin was the language spoken in ancient times by the inhabitants of Latium, the region around Rome, and it became the official language of the Roman Empire. Even today it is still the official language of the Vatican City (Mass is still said in Latin in some Catholic churches around the world today.) So where does English fit in? It is a cousin of the Romance languages: about 60% of commonly used words in English have their origins in Latin.



Ragazzi online!

Indirizzo: https://www.luca_raga/online.com

giovedì 25 giugno

7.53

Nonna's birthday

Ciao a tutti! Even today on her own birthday, *nonna* prepared a special meal for us all, just like on Sundays when we all get together at her place for lunch. We had an *antipasto*, *pasta*, and roast lamb, and *zia* Gina brought the birthday cake and *tiramisù* she'd made. *Nonna* has always loved cooking for the whole family (I think she also worries that my working Mum has forgotten how to feed us!) Tonight she was so happy to see us all there: my parents, uncles and aunts and all my cousins.

Some things never change when my family gets together. *Zio* Roberto always makes us laugh with his story of being chased by a *cinghiale* (that's a wild boar) while hunting in Calabria when he was younger. *Zia* Marisa always embarrasses me with love advice! My cousins and I play *briscola* (an Italian card game) with *nonno*, but we never beat him. *Zio* Mauro always gets out his guitar and has us singing. We all sing '*Tanti auguri a te*' and make a toast. Tonight, *nonno* sang *nonna's* favourite song from when they first met. I'm sure it was the birthday present she liked best.

Commenti



Ecco! uno

Moving between cultures

- How are birthdays celebrated in your family? Are there similarities with Luca's description of his *nonna's* birthday?
- Who makes up your extended family? Do they play an important part in your life?
- As a class, work out what these commonly used Latin expressions mean:

et cetera

ad nauseam

modus operandi

status quo

viva voce

alma mater

Go for it!

MAKE IT

Create a class mural made up of photos of each student. Make a label for your own photo with Italian sentences saying what your name is, how old you are, and what you like and don't like. Also include a description of yourself, using Italian adjectives learnt in this chapter.

MAP IT OUT

Italian and English are like second cousins, both with Latin as an ancestor. Use computer software to represent the relationships between the Italian adjectives you've learnt and English. You could make a diagram or 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.

Create it

Using Italian you have learnt, create a magazine feature on a famous family. It could be a real-life famous family or a family on a popular TV show. Label photos or drawings of each family member, saying their name and place in the family. Then give a brief description of each family member.

PLAY this

Play this game with three other classmates. Your group needs a pair of dice and each player needs a small token to play with.

- Rule up a large 36-square grid on a piece of cardboard.
- Next, number each square in order from 1 to 36.
- Player A rolls the pair of dice and has to make a multiplication sum from the two numbers that turn up. If, for example, they roll a 5 and a 3, they say aloud in Italian: **cinque per tre fa quindici** ($5 \times 3 = 15$).
- Player A then moves their token to the appropriate number on the grid (for example, number 15).
- Each other player then has a turn.

No move can be made unless the sum is first said in Italian. Where you move depends on the numbers rolled. The winner is the player who rolls a double six and reaches number 36 first: **sei per sei fa trentasei!**

Ti piacciono gli animali?



Io... io...
io sono un asino.
Mi chiamo Arturo.

Arturo abita nella fattoria in campagna.



Mi chiamo Leo.
Sono molto feroce.

Questo leone abita a Lucca, sul
carosello in Piazza XX settembre.



No Gucci, sei cattivo!
Fai il bravo!

Eleonora ha un cane grande e intelligente.
Ma qualche volta è birichino.



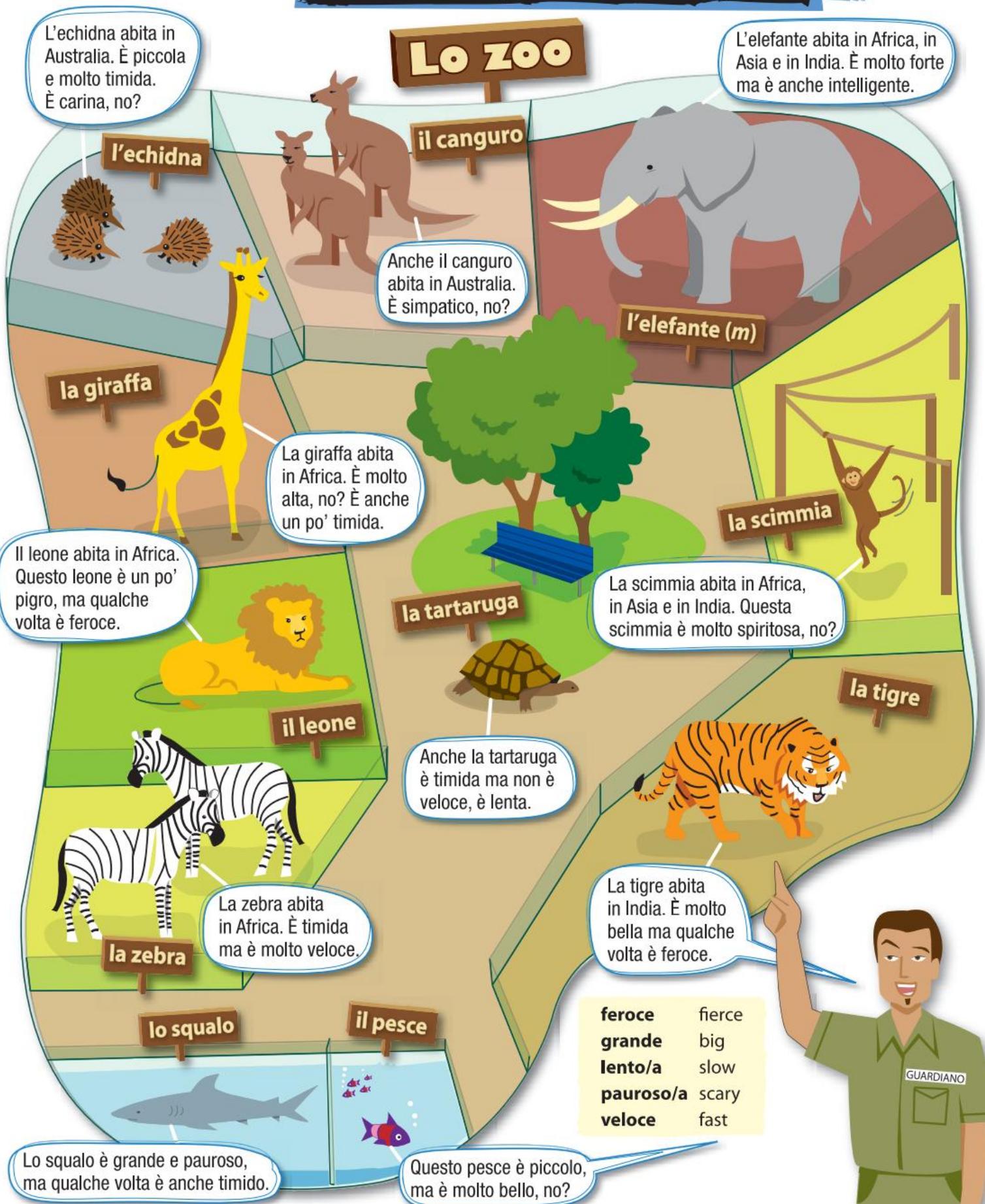
Learn how to ...

- Say where some animals live
- Describe some animals
- Say what colour they are
- Ask and say how many there are
- Say what animals you like and dislike
- Say what pets you have
- Pronounce the Italian double consonants **nn**, **cc**, and **ll**
- Sing **Nella vecchia fattoria**

Learn about ...

- **Pecorino** cheese
- Farm life in Italy
- Ancient Rome, capital of the Roman Empire
- The story of **Romolo** and **Remo**
- Sporting feats at **il Circo Massimo**
- Gruesome battles at **il Colosseo**

Practice makes perfect



L'echidna abita in Australia. È piccola e molto timida. È carina, no?

l'echidna

Lo zoo

il canguro

L'elefante abita in Africa, in Asia e in India. È molto forte ma è anche intelligente.

l'elefante (m)

Anche il canguro abita in Australia. È simpatico, no?

la giraffa

La giraffa abita in Africa. È molto alta, no? È anche un po' timida.

la scimmia

Il leone abita in Africa. Questo leone è un po' pigro, ma qualche volta è feroce.

La scimmia abita in Africa, in Asia e in India. Questa scimmia è molto spiritosa, no?

la tartaruga

Anche la tartaruga è timida ma non è veloce, è lenta.

il leone

la tigre

La zebra abita in Africa. È timida ma è molto veloce.

La tigre abita in India. È molto bella ma qualche volta è feroce.

la zebra

lo squalo

il pesce

Lo squalo è grande e pauroso, ma qualche volta è anche timido.

Questo pesce è piccolo, ma è molto bello, no?

feroce	fierce
grande	big
lento/a	slow
pauroso/a	scary
veloce	fast



Warm up

With your teacher, practise saying the zoo animal words out loud, making an effort to learn their meanings as you go. (Don't forget to roll your **rrrrs** when you say **tartaruga**).

Seriously speaking

- 1 Your teacher or partner will ask you where some of the animals live.

Teacher/partner: **Dove abita il leone?**

You: **Il leone abita in Africa.**

- 2 Your teacher or partner will ask you to describe the animals.

Teacher/partner: **Com'è il leone?**

You: **Il leone è un po' pigro, ma qualche volta è feroce.**



How Italian works

The definite article

As you know, Italian nouns are either masculine or feminine. Usually, nouns ending in **-o** are masculine, and those ending in **-a** are feminine. You can't tell with nouns ending in **-e**; you have to learn their gender (masculine or feminine) as you go.

The word 'the' is called the definite article. In Italian, the general rule for the definite article is: **il** with a masculine noun, **la** with a feminine noun.

But ...

- If a noun starts with a vowel, the definite article is **l'**, whether it's masculine or feminine.
- If a masculine noun starts with **s** + consonant, or **z**, the definite article is **lo**.

Masculine

il canguro	the kangaroo
il leone	the lion
l'elefante	the elephant
lo squalo	the shark
lo zoo	the zoo

Feminine

la giraffa	the giraffe
la tigre	the tiger
l'echidna	the echidna
la scimmia	the monkey
la zebra	the zebra

What colour is it?

Di che colore è?

arancione
marrone
azzurro
nero

bianco
rosa
blu
rosso

giallo
verde
grigio
viola

Colours are adjectives, so they agree with the nouns they are describing.

Il canguro è rosso.

The kangaroo is red.

La zebra è bianca e nera.

The zebra is black and white.

You might find the **Parts of speech** table on page 130 of this Textbook helpful here.

Think about it

Language 'rules' are all about what people actually say. Italian speakers find it easier to say **l'elefante** and **l'echidna**. Try saying these nouns with **il** and **la** and you'll see what we mean. They also find it easier to say **squalo** and **zoo** with **lo** than they would with **il** – and so will you!

Notice ...

Exceptions to the agreement rule are **rosa** and **viola** (both the names of flowers), as well as **blu**. You use the one form of these colour adjectives with both masculine and feminine nouns.

Il maiale è rosa.

The pig is pink.

Practice makes perfect

La fattoria



1

cavallo



2

cane (m)



3

mucca



4

oca



5

capra



6

gallina



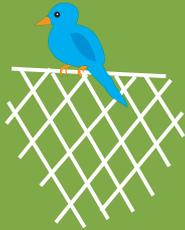
7

pecora



8

asino



9

uccello



10

maiale (m)



11

anatra



12

gatto



13

topo



14

coniglio

Notice ...

Another name for **la gallina** is **il pollo**. But when you're talking about cooked chicken, you use only **il pollo**. So, as **un pollo**, it may turn up in a supermarket freezer or on a restaurant menu.

Ti piace il pollo arrosto?

Warm up

Your teacher or partner says an animal word without the definite article and you repeat the word with the definite article (**il, la** or **l'**), depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine:

Teacher/partner: **cavallo**

You: **il cavallo**

Now cover the words and work with the numbers:

Teacher/partner: **il numero otto**

You: **l'asino**

Seriously speaking

With your teacher or partner work with **lo zoo** on page 44 one day, and **la fattoria** (on this page) the next day. Ask each other about the colours of the animals.

Teacher/partner: **Di che colore è l'uccello?**

You: **L'uccello è azzurro e arancione.**

How Italian works

3 The indefinite article

The word 'a' or 'an' is called the indefinite article. In Italian, the general rule for the indefinite article is: **un** with a masculine noun, **una** with a feminine noun.

But ...

- If a feminine noun starts with a vowel, the indefinite article is **un'**.
- If a masculine noun starts with **s** + consonant, or **z**, the indefinite article is **uno**.

Masculine

un gatto	a cat
un cane	a dog
un asino	a donkey
uno squalo	a shark
uno zoo	a zoo

Feminine

una pecora	a sheep
una tigre	a tiger
un' oca	a goose
una scimmia	a monkey
una zebra	a zebra

You might find the **Parts of speech table** on page 130 of this Textbook helpful here.

Think about it

The language 'rules' we're looking at here are like 'rules' we have in English. We don't say a apple or a elephant, do we? How do we make these words easier to say?

Practice makes perfect

Warm up

Work with **lo zoo** (on page 44) one day, **la fattoria** (on page 46) the next. Your teacher or partner says an animal word with the definite article, you repeat the word with the indefinite article:

Teacher/partner: **lo squalo**
 You: **uno squalo**

Seriously speaking

Cover the animal words on the opposite page and work with the numbers.

Teacher/partner: **Il numero 14, che cos'è?**
 You: **È un coniglio.** Che cos'è What is it?



Eleonora ha un gatto simpatico.

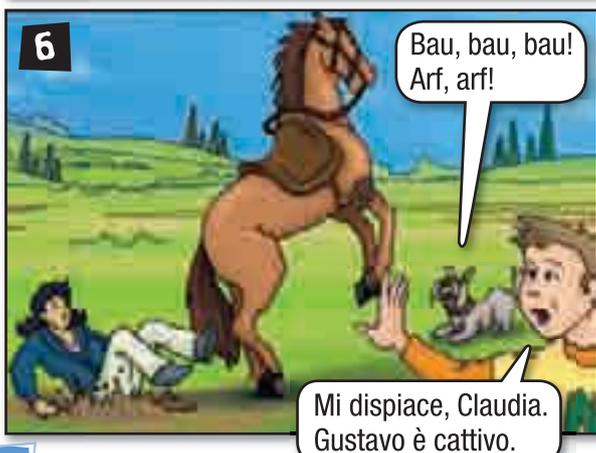
Read the signs



What do you think **pecorino** cheese is made from? **Sapore** means 'flavour' or 'taste'. How would you translate the slogan **il sapore della tradizione**? So what do you think **caprino** cheese is made from?



La vita in fattoria





Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story. To get ready you need to:

- read through the story and listen to the CD several times with your class
- gradually master the *Working with words* on the next page
- rehearse with your classmates so you can perform for the rest of the class.

Working with words



Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your **Ecco! uno** Workbook.

On the farm (Nouns)

l'animale (m)
la campagna
la fattoria
il pappagallo
la vita
lo zio

Descriptions (Adjectives)

cattivo/a
domestico/a
fantastico/a

Expressions

Benvenuto/i!
Sta' zitto!
Che schifo!
vicino a
non preoccuparti

Useful questions

Quanti/e?

Hai un animale domestico?

Sì, ho un uccello.
È un pappagallo.
Ho anche due cani.
Adoro gli animali!

Word wise

- What simple three-letter English word can we use to translate **animale domestico**?
- You know what **un maiale** is and you can work out from the story what **un maialino** is. Watch out for that **-ino/-ina** ending: it makes whatever you're talking about smaller and cuter. So, if **un gatto** is a cat, what is **un gattino**? And what about **un pappagalino**? (It's not just 'a little parrot'.)
- When you're saying **Benvenuto! Sta' zitto!** and **Che schifo!**, use good body language so people can see, as well as hear, what you mean.
- **Quanti/e** is a quantity word. Use it to find out how many ... ? or how much ... ?
- How are you going to remember that **vicino a** means 'near'?

All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story. Go through the story again before you do each set.

A

Come si chiama...

- 1 lo zio di Claudia?
- 2 il cane di Massimo?
- 3 il cavallo di Claudia?
- 4 l'oca?
- 5 il pappagallo?
- 6 il maialino?
- 7 la mucca?

B

Che cos'è...

- 1 Gustavo?
- 2 Principe?
- 3 Olga?
- 4 Paolo?
- 5 Minimo?
- 6 Matilde?

C

Com'è...

- 1 il cavallo di Claudia?
- 2 Gustavo?
- 3 il pappagallo?
- 4 il maialino?
- 5 la vita in fattoria?

D

- 1 Quanti cavalli ha zio Giuseppe?
- 2 Quanti maiali ha?
- 3 E quanti maialini?
- 4 Quante mucche ha?
- 5 Quanti anni ha Principe?

Notice ...

To ask 'how many ... ?' or 'how much ... ?', you use **quanti** for a masculine plural noun and **quante** for a feminine plural noun. See point 4 about plural nouns on the next page.

How Italian works

4 Plural nouns

In English, the usual way to change a noun from singular to plural is to add 's':
dog → dogs cat → cats. But sometimes this doesn't work. How do we form these plurals: mouse → ? goose → ? sheep → ?

Italian has its own system for forming plurals:

Masculine

gatto → **gatti**
cane → **cani**

Feminine

capra → **capre**
tigre → **tigri**

But note that in these plurals below we add **h** to keep the hard 'k' sound.

oca → **ocche**
mucca → **mucche**



5 Plural definite articles

In English, the definite article is always 'the', whether the noun is singular or plural:
the horse → the horses the goose → the geese

In Italian, you use singular definite articles with singular nouns; and you use plural definite articles with plural nouns.

Masculine

il → **i** **il cavallo** → **i cavalli**
l' → **gli** **l'asino** → **gli asini**
lo → **gli** **lo squalo** → **gli squali**
 lo zio → **gli zii**

Feminine

la → **le** **la gallina** → **le galline**
l' → **le** **l'anatra** → **le anatre**

6 Likes and dislikes II

To talk about liking a number of things (or people, or animals), use **piacciono** instead of **piace**.

Ti piacciono i maiali neri?

Do you like (the) black pigs?

Sì, mi piacciono.

Yes, I like them.

Ti piacciono i gatti?

Do you like (the) cats?

No, non mi piacciono molto.

No, I don't like them much.

7 To have

So far you have seen these parts of **avere**, the verb that means 'to have':

avere	to have
ho	I have
hai	you have
ha	he, she, it has

Ho quindici mucche.

I have fifteen cows.

Quanti maiali hai?

How many pigs do you have?

Lo zio di Claudia ha una fattoria.

Claudia's uncle has a farm.

Notice ...

When you ask someone in Italian how old they are, you use the verb **avere**, because you're actually asking how many years they have:

Quanti anni hai?

Get real!

Lo zoo

Do a class survey to find out which zoo animal is most popular in your class. List (or draw) on the board the ten zoo animals you know, with a wide column to record your class members' votes.

Warm up

Go back to page 44 and say the names of the zoo animals with the definite article.

1 Practise changing from the singular to the plural.

Teacher/partner: **la tigre**
You: **le tigri**

2 Practise going from **mi piace** to **mi piacciono**.

Teacher/partner: **Mi piace lo squalo.**
You: **Mi piacciono gli squali.**



Seriously speaking

You each have a turn to tell the class your three zoo favourites.

Mi piacciono le giraffe, mi piacciono i leoni e mi piacciono i canguri.

Your votes will be recorded on the board by your teacher or a class member. You may then be asked to come to the board and count out the votes for one of the animals. When all the votes have been added, the results can be announced. You might even get a job as one of the announcers ...

La fattoria

And if your survey system is working well, why not do a similar poll to find out which farm animal is most popular in your class?

Sounding Italian

Double consonants – double the fun!

nn

We don't make much of double consonants in English: compare the 'n' sounds in 'puny pony' and 'funny bunny'. Not much difference, is there? But Italian speakers really do double up their consonant sounds, lingering over them. We have seen this with the **nn** in **nonno** and **Giovanni**. Compare these double consonants with the single consonant sound in **buono** and **domani**.

cc

What is the difference between **c** and **cc**? Practise with these silly sentences:

La signora Rocca ha un'oca. Il duca Luca di Lucca ha una mucca.

ll

And then there's the difference between the **l** in **maiale** and the **ll** in **cavallo**, **uccello**, **pollo** and **pappagallo**. Say these words out loud.

Scioglilingua

Now practise your **l** and **ll** sounds, and try not to get your tongue in a twist!

Al Polo Nord c'è un pollo giallo, al Polo Sud c'è un pollo viola.

Read on

Develop your Italian reading skills. Some of the language you'll know; some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English. (Clever guessing is an important reading skill.)



Questa è Olivia, una cugina di Eleonora. Olivia adora gli animali. Il gattino si chiama Galileo. Che carino!



La zia di Olivia ha una piccola fattoria in campagna, vicino a Perugia. La zia abita in questa casa. La casa ha 70 anni – è vecchia, ma è carina, no?



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



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



La zia di Olivia ha anche quattro conigli e cinque galline. Sono molto contenti, ma in questa fattoria tutti gli animali sono contenti!

🎧 Nella vecchia fattoria



Listen to the song **Nella vecchia fattoria** on the CD. Your teacher will provide you with the words. Now you can sing along with the CD (and make the animal sounds in Italian). Then you could even teach people in your family to sing **Nella vecchia fattoria**. They'll want to learn the words for the animals and make the animal sounds too.

TRAK

Making conversation

Get together with a classmate to help make up an Italian conversation, using the script set out in the grids below.

- To make it all work you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partner makes.



When A meets B the talk turns to pets. B's pets are the usual ones, but A has a couple that would take some looking after.

Mi chiamo Spillo. Ho 9 anni. Sono serio e intelligente, ma qualche volta un po' pigro! Sono anche carino, no?



A Hai un animale domestico?

B Sì, ho due gatti e quattro cani e quattro pesci. E tu? conigli.

A Ho un pappagallo. una tartaruga. un' anatra.

B Come si chiama il pappagallo? la tartaruga? l' anatra?

A Si chiama Pinocchio. Teresa. Angela.

B E com'è Pinocchio? Teresa? Angela?

A È simpatico/a. fantastico/a. carino/a. Mi piace molto.

B Quanti anni ha?

A Ha 2 anni, ma è grande. 4 6

B Io, ho un animale grande. È uno squalo. una tigre. un leone. È molto feroce. pauroso/a.

A Uno squalo!? Una tigre!? Un leone!? Mamma mia!



Here in Italy

A glimpse of Ancient Rome

The city of Rome is over 2500 years old. In the years between 98 CE and 275 CE, it was the centre of government of the vast Roman Empire and was home to at least a million people. Animals were important in Roman society: the wolf was worshipped; bird flight patterns were used to tell the future; and many other animals were used in sporting activities and for entertainment.

Il Circo Massimo

Built in the sixth century BCE, **il Circo Massimo** 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. High speeds meant regular accidents and charioteers were often trampled to death. **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. Much like today's soccer fans, supporters wore their team colours, although there were only four teams to choose from – the Whites, the Reds, the Greens and the Blues. Today, the tradition of celebrating sporting champions at **il Circo Massimo** is still strong – after Italy's success in the 2006 World Cup, **gli Azzurri** made their first public appearance there before a huge, ecstatic crowd.



Il Palatino

Dating back to 753 BCE, **il Palatino** is one of the seven Roman hills and is said to be the founding place of Rome. Rome itself is named after **Romolo**, its first king. According to the story **Romolo** and his twin brother, **Remo**, were abandoned as babies and found by a she-wolf, who fed them. A shepherd then raised the twins until they could look after themselves. As young men, they set out to found a kingdom by the banks of the river **il Tevere**, where their lives had begun. But **Romolo** and **Remo** could not agree on the exact site. In an angry battle on **il Palatino**, **Romolo** killed **Remo** and became the undisputed leader of what was to become the city of Rome. Today you'll find statues and postcards of the she-wolf and twins everywhere in Rome.



Il Colosseo

Il Colosseo was built in 80 CE. Here **i gladiatori** fought gruesome battles with wild beasts and even 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 down! All sorts of animals were used for these battles, including bulls, bears, lions, rhinoceroses, tigers and elephants. (Today's spectator sport of bull fighting, still popular in Spain and southern France, originates from the battles that took place in **il Colosseo**. You can still find intact remains of amphitheatres modelled on **il Colosseo** in both countries.) These days **il Colosseo** is home to some less ferocious animals – about 200 feral cats.

Moving between cultures

- Which modern-day countries were part of the Roman Empire?
- What sporting activities today could be compared with those of ancient Rome?
- With a classmate, find out a bit more about the beliefs and legends in ancient Roman mythology and present a report to the class.

Go for it!

MAKE IT

Make an illustrated counting book for young children using the numbers from one to ten and the animals you have learnt so far. (Remember: animals two to ten must be in the plural – **un asino, due galline, tre cani**, etc. Turn to page 51 for a quick check on plurals.) You could use desktop-publishing software to make the book. When your illustrated counting book is ready, you could use it to teach Italian to some children you know.

PLAY this

Play this game with the whole class sitting in rows or in a large circle. One student begins by saying: **Mi piacciono gli animali**, and then says which animal they have, for example, **lo ho un asino**. The next student repeats the animal just mentioned and adds another animal, for example, **lo ho un asino e un cane**. The next student might say **lo ho un asino, un cane e una mucca**. Each student adds an animal to the list, but they must remember all the other animals that have already been said. If a player gets it wrong, they are out. Continue until one player is left. (As a variation, try adding adjectives you have learnt, for example, **lo ho un asino piccolo**.)

<<<Connect>>>

Gran Paradiso, Stelvio and Abruzzo

National Parks are three of the 21 National Parks in Italy. Using the Internet or the school library, research one or two of these National Parks and present your findings to the class.

- Find out why each is a National Park.
- Draw a map of Italy showing the area each National Park covers and the region it is in.
- List the animals (fauna) protected within each Park and find out why they need protection.
- Include photos of the animals and the National Parks.

For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco. 

Create it

A great way of practising all the words you have learnt so far is to make your own interactive on-screen games. You can make crosswords, multiple-choice questions, matching and ordering activities, word finds, tic-tac-toe and other games, using pictures and your own recordings. There are several types of easy-to-use game-building software available.

For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco. 

Buon weekend!

Capitolo 5

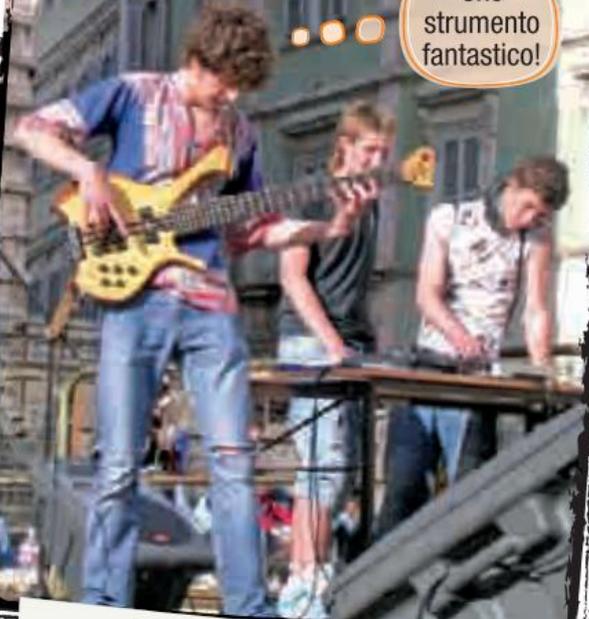
Durante il weekend, ti piace...

Che interessante!!



...leggere un libro o una rivista?

Che strumento fantastico!



...suonare o ascoltare la musica?

Gioca molto bene!



...giocare a ping-pong?

Learn how to ...

- Say what instruments people play
- Say what sports you play
- Say what you do on the weekend
- Say who plays what sport
- Ask and say where and when things are happening
- Find out when people are free
- Ask what someone is doing
- Pronounce the Italian g

Learn about ...

- Famous **piazze** and **fontane** in Italy
- Hanging out with friends in the **piazza**
- **La passeggiata** and **fare bella figura**
- What young Italians do in their free time

Practice makes perfect

La banda degli animali



Warm up

- 1 With your teacher, practise saying the names of the musical instruments above.
- 2 Your teacher or partner will name an animal; you say what instrument it plays.

Seriously speaking

suona he/she/it plays

suoni you play
suono I play

- 1 Your teacher or partner will ask you what instrument each animal is playing.

T eacher/partner: **Che strumento suona la tartaruga?**

Y ou: **Suona il basso.**

- 2 Your teacher or partner will ask you if you play an instrument. If you do, say which one.

T eacher/partner: **Suoni uno strumento?**

Y ou: **Sì, suono la chitarra.**

or

No, non suono uno strumento.

- 3 You'd better listen to other people's answers in case your teacher tests you.

T eacher: **Lisa suona uno strumento?**

Y ou: **Sì, suona il pianoforte.**

And what about your family?

T **uo fratello/padre** suona uno strumento?

T **ua sorella/madre**

cantare to sing

- 4 Your teacher or partner will ask you whether you like to sing.

T eacher/partner: **Ti piace cantare?**

Y ou: **Sì, mi piace cantare.**

or

No, non mi piace cantare.

How Italian works

1 Italian verbs

Suonare means 'to play' (an instrument) and **cantare** means 'to sing'. They are both verbs, or 'doing words'.

Suonare and **cantare** are examples of verbs that belong to the **-are** 'family'. They are two of a large group of verbs that follow the same basic pattern. They are regular **-are** verbs.

In the cartoon story, you will also meet two members of the **-ere** verb family: **leggere**, 'to read', and **scrivere**, 'to write'. They are regular **-ere** verbs.

These **-are** and **-ere** forms of the verb are called infinitives. The infinitive is what you'll find if you look up 'play', 'sing', 'read' or 'write' in a dictionary.

But the infinitive doesn't tell you who does the action – who sings, who reads, etc. To show who does the action, remove the **-are** and **-ere** endings and replace them with endings that tie the action to a person. We'll use **suonare** and **leggere** as examples:

suonare	to play
suono	I play
suoni	you play
suona	he, she plays

leggere	to read
leggo	I read
leggi	you read
legge	he, she reads

Suono la chitarra ma non canto.
I play the guitar but I don't sing.

Leggi la musica?
Do you read music?

Gina è brava; scrive molto bene.
Gina is clever; she writes really well.

Canta come un gatto strangolato.
He/she sings like a strangled cat.

You might find the **Parts of speech** table on page 130 of this Textbook helpful here.

You can do it!

Handling verb endings is a really important part of learning Italian. Don't worry if it seems tricky right now – pretty soon you'll wonder what you were worried about!

Bravo, Renato!
Suoni molto bene.



Renato suona la chitarra elettrica.

Mm, questa musica
è un po' difficile!



Eleonora suona la chitarra acustica.



I Babrumacla - prima parte





7

Ciao Massimo! Tu suoni la batteria, no?

Sì, perché?



8

C'è un concorso in Piazza Maggiore...

Il premio è di mille euro...

Formiamo un gruppo musicale...



9

Calma, ragazzi, calma! Noi formiamo un gruppo?

Sì, sì. Io suono il basso, tu suoni la batteria, Claudia suona la tastiera e Barbara suona la chitarra. Ecco il nuovo gruppo!



10

Auuuuuu!
Auuuuuu!

Bravo, Gustavo! Tu canti con Massimo quando lui suona la batteria?

Sì, e canta sempre così, come un gatto strangolato!



11

Bravo, Gustavo! Canti come un gatto strangolato.

Ma chi scrive le canzoni?

Io. Mi piace scrivere canzoni. Sono molto creativo.

Sei anche molto modesto.



12

Ho un nome per il nuovo gruppo: i Babrumacla - Barbara, Bruno, Massimo e Claudia.

I Babrumacla! Forte! Mi piace. È originale!

Non mi piace. Dov'è Gustavo? Dov'è la 'Gu'?

Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story. To get ready you need to:

- read through the story and listen to the CD several times with your class
- gradually master the *Working with words* on the next page
- rehearse with your classmates so you can perform for the rest of the class.

Working with words

Nouns

il concorso
il premio
il manifesto
il gruppo
la canzone
lo spettacolo
la tastiera

Adjectives

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

Verbs

guardare
formare
cantare
suonare
leggere
scrivere

Useful questions

Che cosa?
Quando?
Dove?
Come?

Expressions

Calma!
in bagno
in pubblico

Useful words

così
come

Word wise

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your *Ecco! uno Workbook*.

- Did you guess what **Battaglia delle Bande** means? **Banda** sounds good with **battaglia**; but you usually call a rock band **un gruppo**.
- It's easy to guess the meaning of adjectives like **musicale** and **originale**. And then there are **finale, vitale, globale, brutale, naturale**...
- If you can play **il pianoforte** you can play **la tastiera**. **La tastiera** is an important part of **un pianoforte** and of **un computer**, too.
- **Leggere** is an activity that can only happen if there is something legible. So when you go to write (**scrivere**), make sure you don't scribble.
- **Che cosa?** – two words, one simple meaning. 'What?', is it? Yes, it is.
- **Quando?** and **dove?** are two important question words. Can you work out what they mean from **il manifesto** in the cartoon story?
- You have already seen **come?** as a question word. When it is not in a question, **come** means 'like' or 'as'.

Mi piace suonare canzoni originali.



All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story.

- 1 Che cosa guarda Barbara?
- 2 Come si chiama il grande spettacolo?
- 3 Che cos'è la Battaglia delle Bande?
- 4 Quando è il concorso?
- 5 Dov'è il concorso?
- 6 Che strumento suona Barbara?
- 7 Chi suona il basso?
- 8 Che strumento suona Claudia?
- 9 Chi suona la batteria?
- 10 Gustavo suona uno strumento?
- 11 Dove canta Bruno?
- 12 Dove non canta?
- 13 Quando canta Gustavo?
- 14 Come canta Gustavo?
- 15 Chi scrive le canzoni?
- 16 Come si chiama il nuovo gruppo?

How Italian works

2 lo, tu, lui, lei

As you know, the ending of the verb is the main clue as to who does what.

Suoni molto bene.

You play very well.

Non leggi la musica?

Don't you read music?

But you can also use the personal pronouns **io, tu, lui** and **lei** to emphasise who does what.

Io suono la chitarra.

I play the guitar.

Tu suoni il basso.

You play the bass.

Lui suona la batteria.

He plays the drums.

Lei suona il pianoforte.

She plays the piano.

3 -iamo

You use the **-iamo** ending when you want to say 'we' do the action. In the two examples below, we see regular **-are** and **-ere** verbs with the **-iamo** ending.

Formiamo un gruppo.

We're forming a group.

Scriviamo le canzoni.

We write the songs.

You can use the personal pronoun **noi** for special emphasis.

Noi formiamo un gruppo?

We're forming a group?

Noi suoniamo canzoni originali.

We play original songs.

You can also use the **-iamo** ending to say 'let's' do something.

Formiamo un gruppo!

Let's form a group!

Leggiamo il manifesto!

Let's read the poster!

4 Fare

Verbs that don't follow the regular patterns we have seen are called irregular verbs. Here is a black sheep of the **-are** family, the irregular verb **fare**.

	fare	to do
io	faccio	I do
tu	fai	you do
lui/lei	fa	he, she, it does
noi	facciamo	we do

Che cosa fai la domenica?

What do you do on Sundays?

Non faccio molto.

I don't do much.

There are many expressions using the verb **fare** that don't translate as 'to do' expressions in English.

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?

5 Essere

In this chapter you meet **sei**, meaning 'you are'.

It is the **tu** form of the verb **essere**, 'to be'.

The verb **essere** is another irregular verb.

	essere	to be
io	sono	I am
tu	sei	you are
lui, lei	è	he, she, it is
noi	siamo	we are

Sei molto bravo!

You're very good!

Sei libero il venerdì sera?

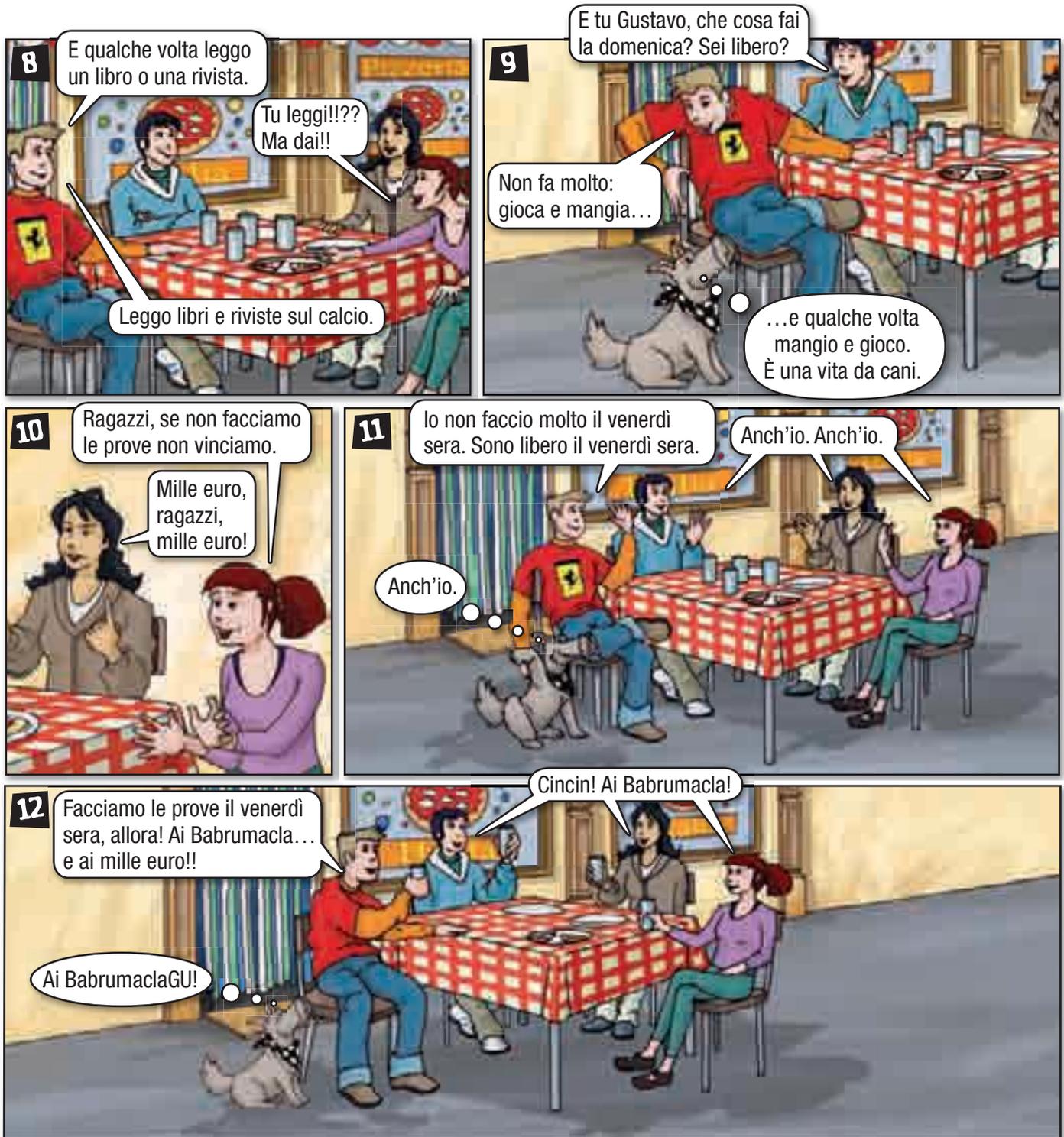
Are you free on Friday nights?

Because they don't follow regular verb patterns, you need to learn irregular verbs by heart.



I Babrumacchia - seconda parte





Working with words

Verbs

fare
ascoltare
essere
giocare
comprare
vincere
mangiare

Nouns

il libro
la partita
la rivista
la vetrina
il videogioco

Useful words

sempre
allora
se

Times of day

la mattina
il pomeriggio
la sera

Expressions

fare le prove
Ma dai!
una vita da cani
anch'io

Adjectives

libero/a

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your *Ecco! uno* Workbook.

Word wise

- Without the definite article, **domenica** means 'Sunday' or 'on Sunday'. But **la domenica** means 'on Sundays' and **il sabato** means 'on Saturdays'. How did the kids say 'on Friday evenings'?
- 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**?
- As you know, **anche** means 'also' or 'too'. It has a slightly different meaning in the story when Massimo says **anche a scuola**. Can you work it out?
- **Ascoltare** can mean 'to listen to' as well as 'to listen', just as **guardare** can mean 'to look at' as well as 'to look'. **Guardare** can also mean 'to watch'. Which meaning does **guardare** have when you're talking about shop windows (**le vetrine**)? What about with **la TV**?
- **Giocare** means 'to play' (a game, not an instrument). Notice that you put **a** (at) between the verb and the name of the game, for example, **gioco a tennis**. Notice also how to spell the **tu** form of this verb. Why the **h**?
- **Mangiare** is one of the most important words in the Italian language. You can get the 'munchies' just thinking about it.
- **Una prova** is a trial or a practice run. So, when it comes to music, what would **fare le prove** mean?
- **La partita** means 'the match'; but when you say **le partite**, you usually mean the televised matches of the day and talkshow discussion about them.
- Massimo reads **libri e riviste** about soccer. Do you think he also reads other books or magazines?
- **Allora** is a very common word in Italian. Can you get a feel for its meaning in this story?
- If you haven't worked out what **se** means, have another look at this little word in the context of the story.
- Notice what happens to **anche** before a vowel: **Anch'io!** Me too!
- You know what **la vita** means and you know what **un cane** is. But what sort of life do you think **una vita da cani** is?

C'è una rivista sugli animali domestici?



C'è una rivista per mangiare e giocare?

All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story.

- 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?**
- 9 **Quando è libero Gustavo?**
- 10 **Quando fanno le prove i Babrumacla?**



Che strumento suona Roberto?

Practice makes perfect

Giochiamo!

Tommaso e Gianni



la pallavolo

Dario



il calcio

Eleonora e Gianna



il basket

Silvio e Luca



il ping-pong

Amélie



il tennis

Warm up

- 1 With your teacher, practise saying the names of the games pictured above. Make sure you say **all'italiana** the names borrowed from English.
- 2 Practise saying the names of all the people.

Seriously speaking

- 1 Your teacher or partner will ask you who plays what.
Teacher/partner: **Chi gioca a pallavolo?**
You: **Tommaso e Gianni.**
- 2 Your teacher or partner will ask you what each person does.
Teacher/partner: **Che cosa fa Tommaso?**
You: **Gioca a pallavolo.**
- 3 Your teacher or partner will ask you if you play that game too.
Teacher/partner: **Tu giochi a tennis?**
You: **Sì, gioco a tennis.**
or
Non gioco a tennis, ma gioco a basket.



Practice makes perfect

Barbara, Bruno and Gustavo are pretty busy this weekend as you can see in these illustrations.

venerdì sera



sabato pomeriggio



domenica mattina



Warm up

- 1 Practise saying the different parts of the weekend in the labels above, making sure that you know what each one means.
- 2 Work out what each character is doing in the illustrations and with your teacher practise saying it in Italian. For example: **mangiare spaghetti; giocare con un videogioco.**

Seriously speaking

- 1 Your teacher or partner will ask you who does what when.
Teacher/partner: **Chi guarda la televisione venerdì sera?**
You: **Barbara guarda la televisione venerdì sera.**
- 2 Your teacher or partner will ask you when the characters do their various activities.
Teacher/partner: **E Bruno, quando gioca con un videogioco?**
You: **Bruno gioca con un videogioco sabato pomeriggio.**
- 3 Your teacher or partner will ask you what they do at certain times.
Teacher/partner: **Che cosa fa Gustavo domenica mattina?**
You: **Gustavo mangia spaghetti domenica mattina.**



Making conversation

Get together with a classmate to make up an Italian conversation, using the script set out in the grids below.

- To make it all work you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partner makes.



A and B are both keen to enjoy A's new DVD or videogame, but they can't seem to find a time when they're both free.

A Ho un nuovo DVD. videogioco. Sei libero/a sabato pomeriggio? venerdì sera? domenica mattina?

B No, mi dispiace, gioco a tennis. basket. calcio. Tu sei libero/a domenica mattina? venerdì sera? sabato pomeriggio?

A No, faccio shopping con mio/a nonno/a. padre. madre. Compriamo una chitarra. un basso. una batteria.

B Suoni il basso, batteria, chitarra, allora?

A Sì, suono con un gruppo. Facciamo le prove il venerdì sera. il sabato pomeriggio. la domenica mattina.

B Allora, quando guardiamo il nuovo DVD? giochiamo con il nuovo videogioco?

A Non faccio molto giovedì mercoledì martedì sera. Tu sei libero/a?

B Sì, sono libero/a. Allora, guardiamo il DVD videogioco giovedì mercoledì martedì sera!



Sounding Italian

Ouuuu! Aaaaauuu!
Ouuuuuuuuuuuu!



The Italian **g** gives a hard `g´ sound in front of **a**, **o**, and **u**:

Gustavo canta come un **gatto** strangolato.

Before **e** and **i**, the Italian **g** gives a softer `j´ sound:

La **giraffa** di **Angela** è molto **gentile**.

If the **g** is doubled you get a double dose of the sound, hard or soft:

leggo, **leggi**, **legge**.

To get the softer `j´ sound before **a**, **o** and **u** you need **gi**:

Giorgio **gioca** in Piazza Maggiore.

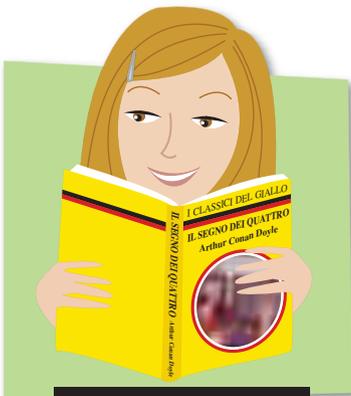
Giù, **Gustavo!** **Giù** **Gucci!**

Il pappagallo **legge** un **giallo** in **pigiama**.

To get the hard `g´ sound before **e** and **i** you need **gh**:

Giovanni **Gondolfo**, grande **ghiottone**, fa **ghirigori** sul **ghiaccio**.

Read the signs



Livia adora leggere
i gialli il weekend.



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



This advertisement is promoting a competition. It uses two verbs you know: **comprare** and **vincere**, and another verb, **tifare**, which you can probably work out (remember those crazy sports fans?) 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 has to happen to give you a chance to win the TV?
- When, exactly, does the competition run?
- Just how big is this competition?

Now look at this poster.

- What key words does **il manifesto** use to attract **il pubblico** to the Kung Fu Championships? What do these words mean?
- In which Italian city will the championships be held?
- On what date?
- At what time? (**la mattina**, **il pomeriggio** or **la sera**)?



Get real!

«Che cosa fai la domenica?»

Interview a classmate about what they do on Sundays, using the interview sheet your teacher will give you. Ask your classmate if they do the ten things listed below. Notice that you have to work out the exact wording for each question.

TRAK

- 1 Guardare la TV.
- 2 Guardare un DVD.
- 3 Fare shopping.
- 4 Fare sport.
- 5 Giocare con i videogiochi.
- 6 Leggere una rivista.
- 7 Ascoltare la musica.
- 8 Cantare in bagno.
- 9 Suonare uno strumento.
- 10 Scrivere email.

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

Sì, sempre.

Sì, qualche volta.

No, non...

On the interview sheet tick the appropriate column for each answer. Next, write a sentence about your interview results, choosing one answer from each category (**sì, sempre**; **sì, qualche volta**; **no, non...**). Then present your findings to the class.



Read on

Develop your Italian reading skills. Some of the language you'll know; some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English. (Clever guessing is an important reading skill.) The **Vocabolario** lists at the end of this Textbook can help you if you are still not sure.

Guardiamo piazze e fontane



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.



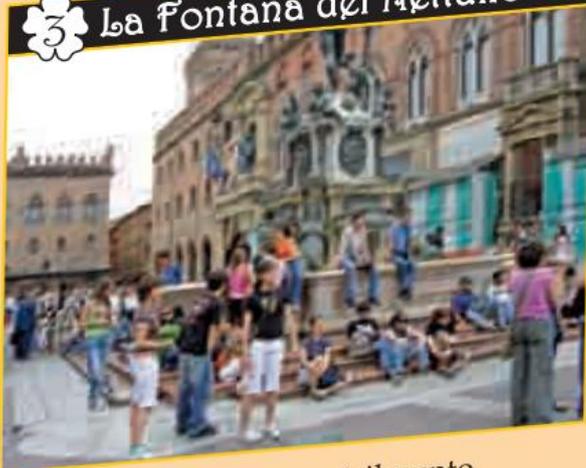
Piazza Nettuno



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



La Fontana del Nettuno è il punto d'incontro preferito dei bolognesi. Dicono sempre, 'C'incontriamo al Nettuno!'



La Fontana di Trevi



La fontana più famosa d'Italia è la splendida Fontana di Trevi a Roma. Anche la Fontana di Trevi ha una grande statua di Nettuno. È una fontana magnifica.



Ragazzi online!

Indirizzo: https://www.luca_raga/online.com

mercoledì 22 marzo 5.30

Wednesdays at the piazza

Ciao raga! It's 5:30 pm on Wednesday and I've just finished three hours' study. Finally, I can jump on my bike and head straight to *la piazza*. I go there most days at about this time to meet friends from school. There are about 25 of us altogether but not everyone goes every day – it depends on how much homework we have or if there's football training. We don't need to arrange it first – I know someone will be there, or a quick phone call soon brings someone. So, what do we do there? Well, we chat to *il gelataio* (the man who makes our favourite *gelato* – he knows us all by name), we go to our regular bar (my American friends call this a 'café') and have a *succo di frutta* or hang out outside; we might look in the nearby shops; and we just check out everyone else in *la piazza*.

La piazza is most fun in the warmer months. There's free live music most days and nights. Shops stay open longer (the *gelateria* till midnight!) and there are more outdoor markets than in winter. In summer Mum and Dad let me stay out even longer. Sometimes I see them going for a walk together before dinner on Saturday or Sunday night. It's a custom for all ages in Italy – strolling around the local *piazza* or streets and chatting to friends and neighbours. We call this *una passeggiata*. Some people take it pretty seriously and wear their good clothes to make a good impression. We call that *fare bella figura*.

[Commenti](#)

Tempo libero

- Il 95% guarda la TV
- L'80% vede un film al cinema
- Il 65% ascolta la radio
- Il 58% legge un giornale o una rivista
- Il 41% legge un libro
- Il 31% usa Internet
- Il 29% guarda la partita
- Il 28% visita un museo
- Il 26% va in discoteca
- Il 21% fa sport
- Il 20% va a un concerto di musica rock
- Il 18% va al teatro
- Il 9% va a un concerto di musica classica

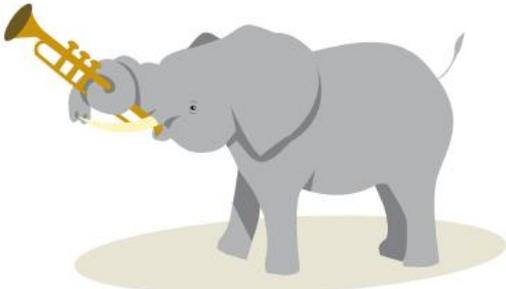
Moving between cultures

- Do you and your friends have a regular meeting place? How do you organise to meet? And how often? How does this compare with life in Italy?
- **Ascoltare la musica** is a favourite Italian pastime. You can listen to music on an online Italian radio station. Don't worry about not understanding most of the Italian; simply focus on the music. Compare the music on these stations to what's played on your favourite radio stations. For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco.
- Look at the survey above of how young Italians spend their free time. Do they use their free time in the same ways as young people where you live? What are the similarities and differences?

Go for it!

Create it

Using desktop-publishing software, make a poster to advertise the concert performed by **La banda degli animali** (page 58). 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.



SURF THE NET

Type key words and names into an Internet search engine to help you find the answers to the question 'Which musical instrument am I?'

- ① I was first made in the Italian city of Cremona in the 1500s by a famous craftsman called Andrea Amati.
- ② I've had many ancestors through the ages. But Bartolomeo Cristofori, who lived in Padova in the 1700s, was the first to make a modern version of me which could play music softly and loudly.

<<<Connect>>>

Italy is famous for its classical musicians, composers and opera singers, such as Giuseppe Verdi, Antonio Vivaldi, Giacomo Puccini, Enrico Caruso and Luciano Pavarotti. In groups of four, use the Internet, the school library, the school music department or a local music store to research one of these famous Italian musical identities. As a group, look at different aspects, such as birthplace and early life, musical training and major achievements. Present your information to the class using a PowerPoint slide show. Your slide show can contain relevant pictures and even examples of the composer's or singer's music. For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco.



MAP IT OUT

Have you completed the *Get real!* interview with your classmate about what they do on Sundays (page 71)? As a class, collate all the answers in a table, so that you know how many students gave each answer. Enter this data into a spreadsheet (for example, using Excel) and use it to create charts which compare the survey results for each Sunday activity.

Dove abiti?

Che lingue parli?



Alain abita a Parigi, in Francia.
Parla francese e un po' d'inglese.
Studia l'inglese a scuola.



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



Mari è giapponese ma abita
e lavora a Pisa, in Italia.
Parla italiano molto bene.



Anna è nata in Egitto ed Elena è nata in Tunisia
ma adesso abitano a Vergato, in Italia. Parlano
arabo e italiano e studiano l'inglese a scuola.

Learn how to ...

- Say in what city and in what country people live
- Say what nationality people are
- Say where you were born
- Say what language people speak
- Tell the time (day or night)
- Say how often you do something
- Ask if people are free
- Pronounce the Italian **sc** and **sch**

Learn about ...

- Bologna and its reputation for fine food and fast cars
- Sicily: its geography, cuisine and language
- The spread of the Italian language throughout the world

Practice makes perfect

Paesi e città



Paese	Nazionalità	Lingua
l'Inghilterra	inglese	inglese
la Francia	francese	francese
la Spagna	spagnolo/a	spagnolo
la Germania	tedesco/a	tedesco
l'Italia	italiano/a	italiano
la Svizzera	svizzero/a	tedesco francese italiano

Notice ...

- Italian words for nationalities and languages begin with a lower-case letter – unless they're at the start of a sentence.

As with all adjectives, 'nationality' adjectives agree with the noun they describe.

Laura è italiana.
Eduardo è spagnolo.
Pierre è francese.
Penny è inglese.

Bruno e Massimo sono italiani.
Claudia e Barbara sono italiane.
Pierre e Monique sono francesi.

Warm up

- 1 Practise saying after your teacher the names of the countries marked in **red** on the map.
- 2 Practise saying after your teacher the names of the cities marked with a **red** dot.
- 3 Your teacher says the name of a city. You say the name of the country it is in.
- 4 Practise saying after your teacher the words for nationality and language.



abitare to live



parlare to speak

parlano they speak

Seriously speaking

- 1 Your teacher will ask you where the people on the map live. You answer, giving the name of a city.

Teacher: **Dove abita Penny?**

You: **Abita a Londra.**

- 2 Your teacher will ask you in what country that city is.

Teacher: **In che paese è Londra?**

You: **È in Inghilterra.**

- 3 Your teacher will ask you what nationality each person is.

Teacher: **Di che nazionalità è Penny?**

You: **È inglese.**

- 4 Your teacher will ask you what language that person speaks.

Teacher: **Che lingua parla Penny?**

You: **Parla inglese.**

- 5 Your teacher will ask you what language they speak in each country.

Teacher: **Che lingua parlano in Inghilterra?**

You: **Parlano inglese.**

Really Seriously speaking

- 1 When you feel confident saying the names of countries and cities on the map marked with **red**, you and your partner can practise with these others.

Partner: **In che paese è Vienna?**

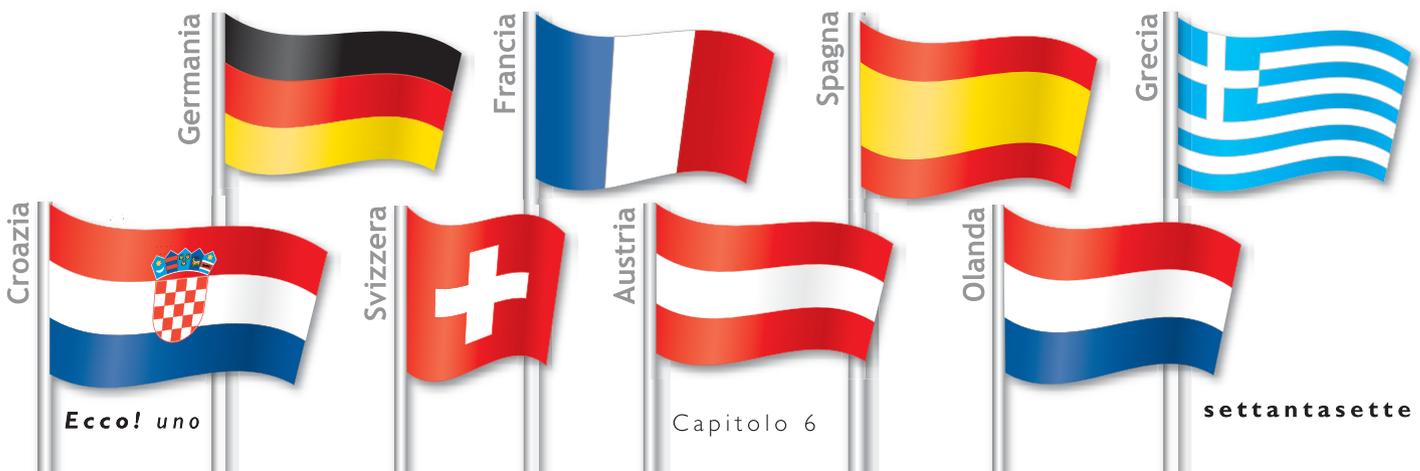
You: **È in Austria.**

- 2 Your partner will ask you what language they speak in the different countries.

Partner: **Che lingua parlano in Austria?**

You: **Parlano tedesco.**

Paese	Nazionalità	Lingua
la Grecia	greco/a	greco
l'Olanda	olandese	olandese
la Croazia	croato/a	croato
l'Austria	austriaco/a	tedesco
la Scozia	scozzese	inglese
la Tunisia	tunisino/a	arabo



How Italian works

1 Countries and gender

Like all Italian nouns, the names of countries are either masculine or feminine. Most are feminine, for example, **l'Italia, la Francia, l'Australia**.

Some are masculine, for example, **il Vietnam, il Canada**. And one is masculine plural: **gli Stati Uniti**.

2 'In' countries and cities

To say in a country, you just say **in** with the name of the country, without the definite article.

Penny abita in Inghilterra.

Penny lives in England.

Montreal è in Canada.

Montreal is in Canada.

The word for in the United States of America is **negli**:

Chicago è negli Stati Uniti.

Chicago is in the United States.

To say in a city, you say **a** with the name of the city.

Penny abita a Londra.

Penny lives in London.

3 More about -are verbs

Parlare, 'to speak', is a regular **-are** verb, like **suonare** and **giocare**. In this chapter we finish off the **-are** verbs with the 'you plural' and 'they' forms.

	parlare	to speak
io	parlo	I speak
tu	parli	you speak
lui, lei	parla	he, she speaks
noi	parliamo	we speak
voi	parlate	you speak
loro	parlano	they speak

You use the **voi** 'you plural' form when you are talking to more than one person.

Che lingua parlate voi australiani?

What language do you Australians speak?

You use the **loro** 'they' form when you are talking about more than one person.

I canadesi parlano inglese e francese.

Canadians speak English and French.

4 More about avere

In this chapter we also finish off **avere**, 'to have', with the 'we', 'you plural' and 'they' forms.

As you can see, **avere** is an irregular verb.

	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

Avete canguri a casa?

Do you have kangaroos at home?

Abbiamo un canguro come animale domestico.

We have a kangaroo as a pet.



A Roma, i gladiatori parlano italiano, francese, tedesco, spagnolo, inglese, giapponese...



Domande e risposte

1 Ragazzi, oggi abbiamo due nuovi studenti. Katrina e Joseph sono australiani – e sono gemelli!

2 Come mai siete qui a Bologna?

Siamo qui con papà, professoressa.

Siamo qui per due mesi. Papà lavora a Bologna. Scrive un libro sulla cucina italiana.

3 Benissimo! Allora, se avete domande per Katrina o per Joseph...

Prof, io ho una domanda per Katrina.

4 Ti piacciono i ragazzi italiani?

Sì, mi piacciono molto.

Hai un ragazzo in Australia?

Che domanda sciocca!

Se non avete una domanda seria...

5 Prof, adesso io ho una domanda seria. Che lingua parlate voi australiani?

Ma sei scemo?! Gli australiani parlano inglese.

6 Io parlo un po' d'inglese. How are you? I am very well, thank you.

Bravo, parli inglese molto bene!

7 Katrina, come mai parli italiano? Sei nata in Italia?

Sono nata in Australia, ma mia nonna è italiana. Lei parla italiano con noi.

E studiamo l'italiano a scuola.



Get into the act! With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story. You know what to do!

Working with words

Nouns

lo studente	il paese
i gemelli	la nazionalità
la domanda	la città
la risposta	la lingua
il ragazzo	il cibo
la ragazza	la cucina

Adjectives

serio/a
scemo/a
sciocco/a

Verbs

lavorare
essere nato
studiare
preparare
avere nostalgia
telefonare

Useful words

qui
adesso
spesso
mai
con

Expressions

Benissimo!
Certo!
Come mai?!
un po' di

Word wise

- **Gemelli** is one of the signs of the zodiac in Italian. In English, it's Gemini.
- **Cucina** is the Italian word for 'kitchen', and it also means 'cooking'.
Il cibo is the stuff that you cook **in cucina**.
- No prizes for guessing what **telefonare** means. But there are huge prizes for those who take their time and pronounce **telefoniamo** and **telefonano** well. Notice that you **telefonare a** ('to') a person.
- **Lavorare** means 'to work'. Can you see an English word that is closely related to it? (Clue: 'b' is right next to 'v' on your keyboard.)
- Can you think of a good way of remembering **domanda** and **risposta**?
- **Ragazzo** is Italian for 'boy'. But it means something more in Massimo's question, doesn't it? And what about **ragazza**, later in the story?
- What is the plural of **ragazzo italiano**? What about **ragazza italiana**?
- **Ché domanda sciocca!**, Barbara says to Massimo. She thinks it was a silly question, a real 'shocker'.
- **Scemo/a** is a synonym of **stupido/a**. **Sciocco/a** is an antonym of **serio/a**.
- Massimo only speaks **un po' d'inglese**, but he's prepared to use it. He knows the old saying: **Vale più la pratica che la grammatica**.
- By itself, **mai** means 'ever'; but **come mai?** means 'how come?'
- If you do something **spesso**, you're halfway between **qualche volta** and **sempre**.

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your **Ecco! uno Workbook**.



Michele telefona alla mamma.

All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story.

- 1 Di che nazionalità è Katrina?
- 2 Di che nazionalità è Joseph?
- 3 Che cosa fa il padre di Katrina e Joseph in Italia?
- 4 Com'è la domanda di Massimo?
- 5 Che lingua parlano in Australia?
- 6 Dov'è nato Joseph?
- 7 Dov'è nata Katrina?
- 8 Dov'è nata la nonna di Katrina?
- 9 Come mai Katrina e Joseph parlano italiano?
- 10 Dove studiano l'italiano?
- 11 Che cosa prepara la nonna di Joseph e Katrina?
- 12 Hanno mai nostalgia di casa?
- 13 Che cosa fanno Katrina e Joseph quando hanno nostalgia di casa?
- 14 Com'è la risposta di Katrina?
- 15 Dove abitano i canguri?
- 16 Com'è la risposta di Joseph?
- 17 Come sono le ragazze italiane?

Good times

By now you're an expert at telling the time on the hour and half-hour. You can prove it by quickly revising it with your teacher and classmates.

To tell the time on the quarter-hour, say **...e un quarto** if it's a quarter past, or **...meno un quarto** if it's a quarter to.

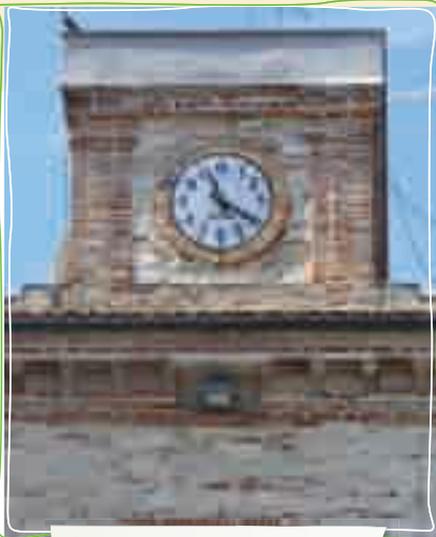


Sono le dodici e un quarto.



È l'una meno un quarto.

For all the 'in-between' times, you can just add the number of minutes past the hour. (Do you need to revise your counting up to 60?)



Sono le undici e venti.



È l'una e venticinque.

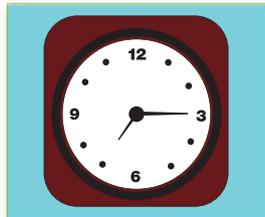


Sono le dodici meno tre.
(Sono le undici e cinquantasette.)

Once the time has gone past the half-hour you take the minutes away from the next hour (just as we do in English) or you add the minutes on.

Practice makes perfect

Che ore sono? Practise asking and telling the time using these clocks.



How Italian works

5 More about essere

Now we finish off the irregular verb **essere**, 'to be', with the 'we', 'you plural' and 'they' forms. As with other irregular verbs, you need to learn it by heart.

Come mai siete a Bologna?

How come you're here in Bologna?

Siamo qui per due mesi.

We're here for two months.

I ragazzi italiani sono molto belli.

Italian boys are really cute.

Sono means both 'I am' and 'they are'; but you can always tell which meaning it has from the context. Often an adjective's ending will give you the clue you need.

Sì, mi piacciono. Sono simpatiche.

Yes, I like them. They're nice.

6 Where were you born?

You use the verb **essere** to talk about where people were born.

– **Joseph, sei nato in Italia?**

Joseph, were you born in Italy?

– **No, sono nato in Australia.**

No, I was born in Australia.

– **Katrina, dove sei nata?**

Katrina, where were you born?

– **Anch'io sono nata in Australia.**

I was born in Australia too.

– **Mia nonna è nata in Italia.**

My grandma was born in Italy.

sono	nato/a	siamo	nati/e
sei	nato/a	siete	nati/e
è	nato/a	sono	nati/e

7 More about fare

Here is the irregular verb **fare**, 'to do', with the 'you plural' and 'they' forms added.

Che cosa fate venerdì sera?

What are you doing on Friday night?

Fanno shopping.

They're going shopping.

	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



Giorgio e Carlo sono nati in Romania. Sono gemelli.

Notice ...

You already know that, in Italian, adjectives agree with the nouns they describe. There is a similar rule for talking about where (or when) someone was born. Although 'born' is not an adjective in the examples here, you still need to make it agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular and plural) with the person referred to.

	fare	to do
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

Practice makes perfect

Massimo wants to get together with Joseph and Katrina, but this week they're just too busy. They can't even come to watch **i Babrumacla** rehearse on Friday evening. The illustrations below show you what they are doing.



domenica



lunedì



martedì



mercoledì



giovedì



venerdì



sabato

Warm up

- 1 Revise the days of the week. Say them loud and clear, making sure that you accent that final -ì.
- 2 Brainstorm on the board the appropriate infinitive for each activity. For example, **mercoledì** - **preparare gli spaghetti**

Seriously speaking

- 1 Your teacher or partner will ask you what the twins are doing on a particular evening.
Teacher/partner: **Che cosa fanno i gemelli giovedì sera?**
You: **Giovedì sera preparano gli spaghetti.**
- 2 Your teacher or partner plays the part of Massimo and asks you if you are free on a particular evening. You answer for the twins, saying what you're both doing.
Teacher/partner: **Siete liberi domenica sera?**
You: **No, domenica sera guardiamo la partita.**

Making conversation

Get together with a classmate to make up an Italian conversation, using the script set out in the grids below.

- To make it all work you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partner makes.

A	Che cosa fate	giovedì sabato domenica	sera? mattina?	Siete liberi?
----------	---------------	-------------------------------	-------------------	---------------

B	No, mi dispiace.	Giovedì Sabato Domenica	sera mattina	telefoniamo a	papà. mamma.
----------	------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------

A	Come mai!?!	Dov'è	il papà? la mamma?
----------	-------------	-------	-----------------------

B	Lavora a	Parigi Berlino Madrid	in	Francia Germania Spagna	per	due tre quattro	settimane. mesi.
----------	----------	-----------------------------	----	-------------------------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------

A	Lui Lei	parla	francese, tedesco, spagnolo,	allora?
----------	------------	-------	------------------------------------	---------

B	Parla un po' di	francese. tedesco. spagnolo.	E	i francesi i tedeschi gli spagnoli	parlano un po' d'italiano.
----------	-----------------	------------------------------------	---	--	----------------------------

A	Ma	come che cosa	mangia?	I Gli	francesi tedeschi spagnoli	mangiano il cibo italiano?
----------	----	------------------	---------	----------	----------------------------------	----------------------------

B	Qualche volta, ma	papà mamma	mangia adora	il cibo la cucina	francese. tedesco/a. spagnolo/a.
----------	-------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------------	--

A	Non ha mai nostalgia di casa, allora?
----------	---------------------------------------

B	Sì, qualche volta, ma ha	un una	fratello cugino/a sorella	a	Parigi. Berlino. Madrid.
----------	--------------------------	-----------	---------------------------------	---	--------------------------------

A	Allora, siete liberi	giovedì sabato domenica	sera? mattina?
----------	----------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------

A lives in Bologna. He is looking for a couple of people to make up a four in tennis. He rings B to see if he and his sister are free and finds out quite a lot about their family as well.





Sounding Italian

The letter combination **sc** gives a hard `sk` sound before **a, o,** and **u**:

Uno scoiattolo tedesco gioca a scacchi in Scozia? Ma scusa!

Before **e** and **i**, the Italian **sc** gives a softer `sh` sound.

Una scimmia scema scende in sci.

To get the softer `sh` sound before **a, o** and **u**, you need **sci**:

Sciaccia porta una sciarpa sciupata a sciangai. (Che scioglilingua sciocco!)

To get the hard `sk` sound before **e** and **i**, you need **sch**:

Scarno è uno scheletro. Che schifo!

Get real!

Prepare a short talk to tell us more about yourself and your family.

- Where were you born?
- Where do you live now? In what country? In which city? Or do you live in a country area?
- Where were your mother and father born?
- Do you have any relatives living in other countries?
- What languages do you speak at school?
- What language do you speak at home? Are there people in your family who speak other languages?

You could use a map and some photos to make your presentation even more interesting.

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.





I ragazzi fanno le prove



È venerdì sera e gli amici sono da Massimo. Fanno le prove per la Battaglia delle Bande, il grande concorso musicale in Piazza Maggiore.





l'amico friend
 avere senso to make sense
 pensare to think
 la melodia melody
 la parola word
 cambiare to change

(((All talk

These questions will help you talk about the cartoon story.

- 1 Che pensi di questa canzone?
- 2 Ti piace la melodia?
- 3 Ti piacciono le parole?
- 4 Hanno senso?

Here in Italy

Italian around the world

Italian is not only spoken in Italy. It's 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 around 26 million Italians settled in other countries – the largest ever migration of people from one country in world history. The United States of America, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Australia and the United Kingdom were the most popular destinations and are now home to generations of Italian speakers. And due to Italy's efforts to found colonies in Africa, Italian is spoken in Somalia, Libya and Eritrea as well.

Ragazzi online!
Indirizzo: https://www.luca_raga/online.com
martedì 21 agosto 8.35

My Emilia-Romagna

*Ciao, ragazzi! Sono romano nato e cresciuto. But my mum comes from Bologna, the capital of the Emilia-Romagna region. Italy's longest river, *il Po*, runs through Emilia-Romagna, making the land really fertile. So it's no wonder this region is famous for its fine food. Bologna is even known as *la Grassa*, 'the fat (one)', and – you guessed – bolognese sauce is named after the city. Parma ham and parmesan cheese (*il parmigiano*) come from the nearby city of Parma. Emilia-Romagna is famous for other things too. For instance, my cousin Angelo loves visiting the town of Modena because he is a huge Formula 1 fan. Ferrari, Lamborghini and Maserati are all produced there.*

Commenti

Indirizzo: https://www.sabina_raga/online.com
martedì 21 agosto 9.13

La Sicilia, my home

*Ciao ragazzi! Let me tell you about Sicily, where I live. It's the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea and one of Italy's 20 regions. We even have an active volcano, Mount Etna. Everywhere in Sicily you see signs 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, the Sicilian dialects are quite different from standard Italian. At school and on the radio and TV, everything is in Italian, and I usually speak Italian with my friends. But I often speak my dialect with my family. With the various cultural influences, as well as our great climate, Sicilian food is fantastic. Our seafood dishes are hard to resist, not to mention our *caponata, cassata* and *gelato al pistacchio*. Mmm, I feel like some *cannoli siciliani* right now!*

Commenti



In Italy, pasta dishes are usually eaten as **primi** – first courses, to be followed by **secondi** (usually meat or fish dishes). Here the advertiser is playing with the word **primi**, because it can also mean 'first' in the sense of the 'the best'. Interessante, no?

Moving between cultures

- What languages or dialects are spoken in your country? Do a survey to find out which languages and dialects are spoken by the students in your class.

Go for it!

PLAY this

Play this speaking and listening game in groups of six to eight.

- Student A in each group begins by asking Student B: **Che lingua parli?**
- Student B replies using Italian learnt in this chapter, for example, **Parlo inglese e un po' d'italiano.**
- Student B then asks Student C: **Che lingua parli?**
- In their answer, Student C must use the last language mentioned by Student B and then add another of their own, for example, **Parlo italiano e un po' di cinese.**
- Student D will start off with: **Parlo cinese e un po' di...**

Try to remember as many languages as you can. If you forget, you can repeat some that have already been mentioned. Continue around the group until your teacher tells you to stop.

Create it

Make a multimedia slide show to use for your class talk for *Get real!* on page 86. As well as text, you can insert maps, images, illustrations and family photos into each slide. You could record yourself speaking other languages, and introducing your family, and insert these sound and movie clips into your presentation as well.

<<<Connect>>>

Do this activity by yourself or in pairs. You are travelling by road to Rome from the capital city of one of the countries that borders Italy. Using an atlas, the Internet and travel guides to help you, choose the country and then make a large poster map showing some key facts about your trip between the capital city and Rome. Your poster map should include:

- > the latitude and longitude of both your chosen capital city and Rome
- > the population of each city
- > the direction (North, South, East or West) from the capital city to Rome
- > the distance in kilometres between the two cities
- > geographic features (e.g. mountain ranges, rivers) between the capital city and Rome
- > places of interest that could be visited on the trip between the two cities
- > other interesting cities or towns that you would pass through on the trip
- > the place where you would cross the border into Italy.

Use desktop-publishing software to make the poster. You can insert images, diagrams, maps and charts, as well as your own illustrations. For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco.



Come vai

in giro?

Sempre le interrogazioni, è una vita da cani!



Gianpaolo va a scuola in treno.



Questi turisti vanno in giro a Roma in autobus. Guardano il Foro Romano.



Carlo va in giro in bicicletta.

Carlo abita in campagna, vicino a Lucca.

Learn how to ...

- Say where you're going
- Say how you're getting there
- Say at what time you're catching the bus, train, ferry, aeroplane or tram
- Ask someone how to get somewhere
- Tell people what transport they have to take
- Ask and say what time someone is leaving
- Say what time someone is arriving
- Say how long it takes to go somewhere
- Pronounce the Italian **gli** and **gn**

Learn about ...

- Means of transport in Italy
- Motor scooter licences for 14-year-olds
- The **Ape** and **Vespa**: insects or vehicles?
- The **gondola**: a special Venetian means of transport

Practice makes perfect

Dove andate? Come andate?

Nomi: Alessia, Michele



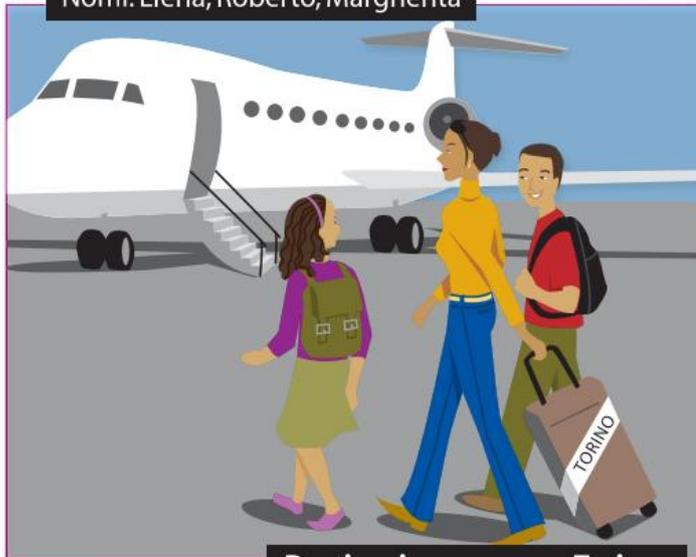
Destinazione: Milano
Mezzo di trasporto: l'autobus

Nomi: Anna, Davide



Destinazione: Messina
Mezzo di trasporto: il traghetto

Nomi: Elena, Roberto, Margherita



Destinazione: Torino
Mezzo di trasporto: l'aereo

Nomi: Ornella, Giulio, Federico



Destinazione: Venezia
Mezzo di trasporto: il treno

Warm up

- 1 Practise saying after your teacher 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 x.)
- 2 Practise saying the words for the different means of transport.

Questo treno è alla Stazione Termini a Roma. È molto contento, no?

(((Seriously speaking

- 1 You play the part of one of the young travellers in the illustrations on the opposite page. Your teacher or partner will ask you where you are going for the holidays.

Teacher/partner: **Alessia, dove vai per le vacanze?**

You: **Vado a Milano.**

- 2 Your teacher or partner will ask you where the other travellers are going.

Teacher/partner: **Dove vanno Ornella e Giulio?**

You: **Vanno a Venezia.**

- 3 This time you answer for both travellers. Your teacher or partner will ask you how you are getting to your holiday destination.

Teacher/partner: **Ragazzi, come andate a Messina?**

You: **Andiamo in traghetto.**

vado I go
vai you go (singular)

vanno they go

andiamo we go
andate you go (plural)



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

How Italian works

Andare

You know **andiamo!** means 'let's go!' It's part of the verb **andare**, 'to go'. As you can see, **andare** is an irregular verb, like **essere**, **avere** and **fare**. You need to learn it by heart.

	essere	avere	fare
io	sono	ho	faccio
tu	sei	hai	fai
lui, lei	è	ha	fa
noi	siamo	abbiamo	facciamo
voi	siete	avete	fate
loro	sono	hanno	fanno

	andare	to go
vado	vai	I go you go
vanno	andiamo	they go we go
andate	andate	you go (plural)



Marina va a scuola a piedi.

2 Dove vai?

When you say where you're going in Italian, the word you use for 'to' depends on where you're heading.

To talk about going to a town or city, use parts of **andare** with **a**.

Vado a Venezia per le vacanze.

I'm going to Venice for the holidays.

You also use **a** if you're going to school or going home.

Vado a scuola il sabato.

I go to school on Saturdays.

A che ora vai a casa?

What time are you going home?

If you're going into town or to the countryside, use **in**.

Giulio va in città oggi.

Giulio is going into town today.

Perché andate in campagna?

Why are you going to the countryside?



Lorena e Gianna vanno a scuola in treno.

3 Come vai?

To say how you're getting there, use **a** if you're going on foot (**a piedi**) or on horseback (**a cavallo**). For most other means of transport you can use **in**.

Andiamo in aereo o in treno?

Are we going by plane or by train?

Alessia e Michele vanno a Milano in autobus.

Alessia and Michele go to Milan by bus.

4 More about -ere verbs

Prendere is a regular **-ere** verb, like **scrivere** and **leggere**. In this chapter we finish off the **-ere** verbs with the 'you plural' and 'they' forms.

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

Prendere means 'to take'. But when we're talking about transport it can also mean 'to catch', or 'to get'.

Dove prendete il tram?

Where do you catch the tram?

Where are you catching the tram?

Loro prendono l'autobus alla Stazione Termini.

They catch the bus at Stazione Termini.

They're catching the bus at Stazione Termini.

Think about it

Prendete means both 'you catch' and 'you are catching'; **prendono** means both 'they catch' and 'they are catching'. All parts of this verb – and all other verbs – have 'double' meanings: so, **prendo** means 'I catch' and 'I'm catching'; **prendi** means 'you catch' and 'you are catching' ... Do you get – are you getting – the idea?

Practice makes perfect

Andiamo in giro a Roma!

The buses and tram pictured below will take you to various places around Rome. Perhaps the busiest bus in the Eternal City is **il numero 64**, which runs between the main railway station, **la Stazione Termini**, and the **piazza** outside **la Stazione San Pietro** near the Vatican. A **largo** (abbreviated to **l.go**) is an open space, just like a **piazza**.

andare in giro to get around

Warm up

- 1 Practise saying after your teacher the names of the public-transport destinations around Rome shown on the buses and the tram.
- 2 Revise your numbers up to **cento**.

Seriously speaking

- 1 Your teacher or partner will ask you how to get to various places around Rome. You answer, saying which bus – or tram – to take.
Teacher/partner: **Scusa, come vado a San Pietro?**
You: **Prendi l'autobus numero 64.**
- 2 Your teacher or partner now has a friend with them and they still want to know how to get to those places around Rome.
Teacher/partner: **Scusa, come andiamo alla Stazione Termini?**
You: **Prendete l'autobus numero 92.**

Come andiamo
al Circo Massimo?



How Italian works

5 A che ora...?

When you want to know what time something happens in Italian, you ask a question beginning with **A che ora ...?**

When you're answering this sort of question you need **a**, the Italian word for 'at', combining with **le** to form **alle**.

a + le = alle



Sabato pomeriggio prendono l'autobus al Colosseo.

A che ora prendete l'autobus?

What time are you catching the bus?

Prendiamo l'autobus alle sette.

We're catching the bus at seven o'clock.

Prendono il treno alle tre e un quarto.

They're catching the train at a quarter past three.

6 -ire verbs

So far you've met two regular verb families: the **-are** and the **-ere** groups. Now it's time to meet the third and final regular family group, the **-ire** verbs. The **-ire** verb **partire** means 'to leave', 'to depart'.

	arrivare	prendere
io	arrivo	prendo
tu	arrivi	prendi
lui, lei	arriva	prende
noi	arriviamo	prendiamo
voi	arrivate	prendete
loro	arrivano	prendono

partire	to leave
parto	I leave
parti	you leave
parte	he, she, it leaves
partiamo	we leave
partite	you leave
partono	they leave

Partono alle cinque e venti.

They leave at 5.20.

Marco, a che ora partite tu e Gemma?

Marco, what time do you and Gemma leave?

The other **-ire** verbs you will meet in this chapter are **dormire**, 'to sleep', and **salire**, 'to climb up', 'to get on board'.

Mentre Massimo dorme, fa un brutto sogno.

While Massimo sleeps, he has a bad dream.

Perché non salite?

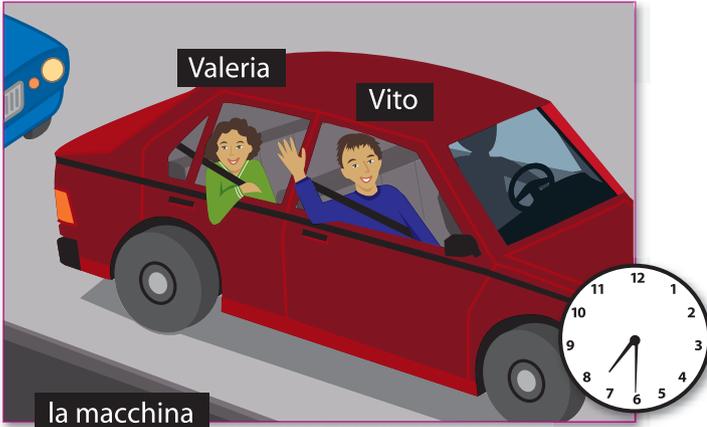
Why don't you get on (board)?

Questo treno parte per Ancona alle tre e quaranta. Che ore sono adesso?



Practice makes perfect

Come andate a scuola? A che ora partite?

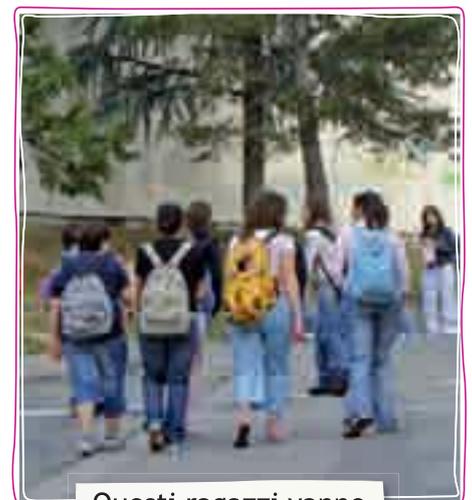


Warm up

- 1 Practise saying after your teacher the names of the kids in the pictures above and the various modes of transport.
- 2 Practise saying the times at which they leave home.

Seriously speaking

- 1 For each picture, you answer for both kids on the way to school. Your teacher or partner will ask you how you get there.
Teacher/partner: **Giuseppe, come andate a scuola tu e Giovanna?**
You: **Andiamo in bicicletta.**
- 2 Now your teacher or partner will ask you what time you leave.
Teacher/partner: **Mario, a che ora partite tu e Carla?**
You: **Partiamo alle otto.**
- 3 Now we're talking about the kids.
Teacher/partner: **Come vanno a scuola Marco e Franca?**
You: **Vanno a piedi.**
Teacher/partner: **A che ora partono Vito e Valeria?**
You: **Partono alle sette e mezzo.**



Questi ragazzi vanno a scuola a piedi.



Che brutto sogno!



1

Uffa, sono stanco!
Dove andiamo?

Andiamo a Bologna
per il concorso.



2

Ehi, ragazzi, dove andate?

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

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.



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.



Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story. You know what to do!

Working with words

Nouns

il sogno
il casco
il mascalzone
l'autobus (m)
l'orario (m)
il patentino
il pisolino
il postino
il pranzo
la prigione
il berrettino

Verbs

cominciare
salire
arrivare
dormire
portare

Adjectives

brutto/a
disperato/a

Expressions

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

Useful words

dopo
mentre
perché
solo

Word wise

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your *Ecco! uno Workbook*.

- In English we say 'to have a nap' and 'to have a dream', but in Italian you say **fare un pisolino** and **fare un sogno**.
- **Brutto/a** is an antonym of **bello/a**. In our story it is used to describe a dream. What English words would we use in this case?
- **Perché** is an important word in Italian. Why? Because it has two meanings – one used to ask a question, the other to give an answer.
- When Gustavo barks '**Accidenti!**' he's not hoping the drum thief will crash, he's just expressing his frustration. **Accidenti!** is an exclamation like 'Damn!'
- Massimo is so excited about finding himself riding a motor scooter that he lets fly with some good Italian slang: **Che figata!** – How cool is that!
- When you call someone **un mascalzone**, you're calling them a scoundrel or a crook. So say it as if you mean it!
- **Un berretto** is a cap, but at Gustavo's size it's surely **un berrettino**.
- If **strada** means 'street' or 'road', what sort of police are the **polizia stradale**?
- **Aiuto!** is a great word for practising your vowel sounds. You're crying out for help, so sound like you mean it!
- **Buon viaggio!** means 'have a good trip!' How sincere is the farmer, really?
- You just have to learn 'time' words like **dopo** ('after') and **mentre** ('while').
- There's an English word to help you remember that **cominciare** means 'to start' (but notice there's only one **m** in the Italian word).
- **Salire** has irregular **io** and **loro** forms: **salgo, salgono**. But don't worry, you don't have to learn these yet.
- What English words remind you of the meaning of **dormire**?
- **Portare** means 'to carry' – so **il postino** is also known as **il portalettere**. But **portare** can also mean 'to wear'. Which meaning does it have in our story?



Mimmo porta sempre il casco quando va in motorino.

All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story.

- 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 E adesso, che ore sono?
- 9 Dove va l'autobus numero 56?
- 10 Perché Massimo e Gustavo prendono la bicicletta?
- 11 Perché Massimo non ha il patentino?
- 12 Dove vanno in macchina?
- 13 Perché vanno in prigione?
- 14 Che cosa porta Gustavo dopo il sogno?
- 15 Com'è il sogno di Massimo?

Sounding Italian

One Italian sound that can be tricky is **gli** (but you've 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.

Another tricky sound is **gn** (but you've been pronouncing it well since you first met **la signorina Rocca**). Now have fun with these silly sentences:



Che cattivo compagno è un ragno in bagno!



Tre asini vennero dalla Sardegna carichi di fischi, fiaschi e legna.



Mangia gli gnocchi e le lasagne quando va in campagna.

Making conversation



A and B are looking forward to going away for a break. Who would you rather be going with?

Get together with a classmate to make up an Italian conversation, using the script set out in the grids below.

- To make it all work you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partner makes.

A	Dove vai	per le vacanze? durante il weekend?	durante during
----------	----------	--	-----------------------

B	Vado a	Roma Venezia Siena	con	papà. mia zia.
----------	--------	--------------------------	-----	-------------------

A	Prendete	il treno? l'autobus?
----------	----------	-------------------------

B	No, andiamo in	treno. macchina.	E voi, dove andate?
----------	----------------	---------------------	---------------------

A	Andiamo in	Croazia. Sardegna. Sicilia.	Andiamo in	traghetto. aereo.
----------	------------	-----------------------------------	------------	----------------------

B	Quando A che ora	partite?
----------	---------------------	----------

A	Partiamo	venerdì sera sabato mattina	alle	8.20. 9.15. 7.30.
----------	----------	--------------------------------	------	-------------------------

B	E	quando a che ora	arrivate?
----------	---	---------------------	-----------

A	Arriviamo alle	8.20. 9.15. 7.30.
----------	----------------	-------------------------

B	Buon viaggio, allora!
----------	-----------------------

A	Buon viaggio a voi!
----------	---------------------



Get real!

1 Come vai a scuola?

As a whole class or in smaller groups, do a survey to find out how people in your class get to school. First, draw up a list in your notebook like the one on the right. In your list include as many ways of getting to school as your class can think of. (In Italian, of course!)

Then your teacher or a classmate can ask members of the class or the group how they get to school: **Come vai a scuola?** As each person answers, place a tick next to the means of transport they mention.

When you have all the results, think of an interesting way of presenting this information. (See *Map it out* on page 106.)



2 Quanto tempo impiegate per andare a scuola?

How long do people in your class spend just getting to school? First, the class could guess what the average travel time is.

Then form into groups of five or six and sit in a circle. (You will each need a pen and paper.) Ask the person on your right two questions:

- **A che ora parti per andare a scuola?**
- **A che ora arrivi a scuola?**

Note the answer to both questions and then work out how long this person takes to get to school.

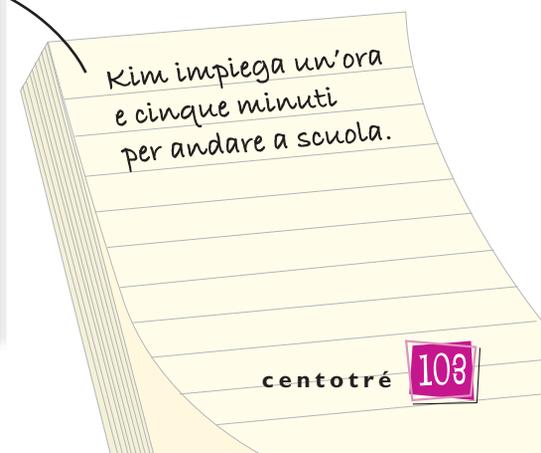
When everyone has asked and answered both questions, each member of the group announces the result they have noted down, for example:

Tessa impiega 40 minuti per andare a scuola.

Write down the time taken by each member of your group. Then work out your group average. When each group announces its average, write down the times and then work out the class average. How close is the official result to the guess the class made before you started?

Think about it

Look at the heading on the left. **Quanto tempo** means 'how much time?', i.e. 'how long?' and **impiegare** means 'to use'. Between a verb (in this case **impiegare**) and an infinitive (in this case **andare**), **per** means 'in order to'. So a word-for-word translation of our heading would be: 'How much time do you use (in order) to go to school?' But how would we ask this question in good conversational English?



Read on

Develop your Italian reading skills. Some of the language you'll know; some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English. The **Vocabolario** lists at the end of this Textbook can help you if you are still not sure.



Venezia non ha strade per le macchine, ma ha più di 150 canali. Se i veneziani non vanno a piedi, vanno in barca.

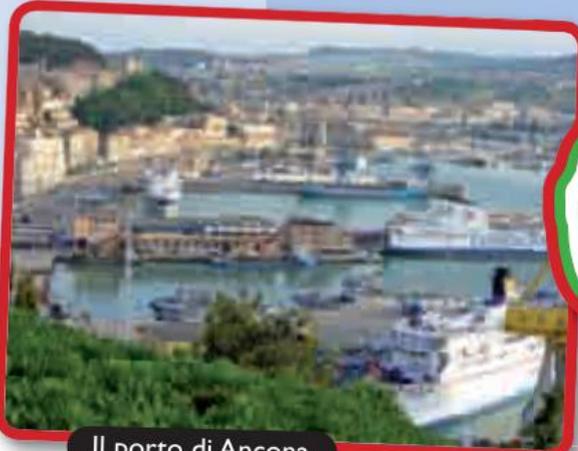
La barca più popolare fra i turisti a Venezia è la famosissima gondola.



I veneziani non prendono l'autobus, prendono il vaporetto. E a Venezia, anche l'ambulanza è una barca.



Molti turisti italiani vanno in Croazia per le vacanze. Prendono il traghetto ad Ancona, un porto importante sul Mare Adriatico. Durante la notte dormono sul traghetto e arrivano a Dubrovnik alle sette di mattina.



Il porto di Ancona.



Questa è la FIAT Cinquecento della mamma di Michele. La Cinquecento è una leggendaria macchina italiana, come la Mini d'Inghilterra. La fabbrica Fiat è a Torino (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino). Oggi a Torino fabbricano una nuova Cinquecento per una nuova generazione di automobilisti.

Take-away Italian

Don't leave your Italian at school. If you go to school on public transport, you could practise short conversations with fellow Italian students **in tram**, **in autobus**, **in treno** or **in traghetto**. People listening in will be dying to know what you're talking about! If you walk along by yourself, it's a chance to run through all those verbs you've been learning.

Here in Italy

Getting around Italian-style

- Vespa is the most famous Italian scooter, loved by riders all around the world for its classic styling. After the Second World War, Italians needed cheap transportation. In 1946, the Piaggio company modelled the Vespa on a scooter used by American soldiers stationed in Europe and it was built in a fighter plane factory. **Vespa** literally means 'wasp', which perfectly describes the Vespa's buzzing sound and darting movements, as well as its original body shape.
- In 1948, the Italians invented a three-wheeled utility, or small pick-up truck, based on the Vespa. The buzzing sound remained, and another insect name was chosen – **Ape**, which means 'bee'. The hard-working Ape is a favourite of farmers **in campagna**, and it is sometimes used by tradesmen and council workers **in città**. It's cheap to run, you don't need a truck licence to drive it and it's easy to manoeuvre in the narrow, winding streets of Italy's town centres. There are now many different models, even sporty ones.
- The canals and lagoons of Venice are home to the famous **gondola**, a symbol of this unique city for over 1000 years. Mainly used for tourists nowadays, gondolas were once the main form of transport for the city. Venetian law requires gondolas to be painted black and they are flat-bottomed so as to be usable even in shallow water. Although they are up to 11 metres long and weigh as much as 600 kilograms, gondolas are controlled by one skilful **gondoliere** with a single oar. The **gondolieri** show off their talents in the annual race, called **la regata storica**, along Canal Grande.

Ragazzi online!

Indirizzo: https://www.luca_raga/online.com

giovedì 19 ottobre

9.04

Scooting around

Ciao ragazzi! The best thing about turning 14 was definitely getting my scooter and my scooter licence. I swapped my bike for my new wheels and now I ride my *scooter* (small scooter) to school and to the *piazza* each day. *Che figata!* I've just been helping a friend Ale study for his *patentino*. He's doing the course in road rules (*il codice della strada*) at school, the same one I did last semester, and his exam is tomorrow. It'll be a great fourteenth birthday present if he passes! In the past, you could ride *scooter* and *motorini* (mopeds) without a licence. But this changed in 2004. Imagine getting fined or, worse, having your *motorino* confiscated by *la polizia stradale* for breaking this rule?

Anyhow, I can't wait till Ale and I can ride around together. We could be the next Marco Melandri and Valentino Rossi! Can you believe that Rossi had already won seven *MotoGP* World Championships by the time he was 26? I'd love to upgrade my Vespa for a *motocicletta* one day, maybe a *Ducati* ... or a *Cagiva* ... or an *Aprilia!*

Commenti



Ecco! uno

Capitolo 7

Moving between cultures

- Should 14-year-olds where you live be able to get *patentini* to ride *motorini*? What advantages and disadvantages can you see?
- Why do you think the Ape is so well-suited to life in Italy? Would the Ape be a suitable vehicle for farmers and tradesmen in your part of the world?
- From the Internet, travel brochures or magazines, find images of Vespas, Apes, gondolas and other uniquely Italian forms of transport. Make a giant collage for your classroom. Don't forget to source your images!

centocinque

105

Go for it!

MAKE IT

Create a daily planner for a whole week of your holiday in the region of Sicily, starting in the capital city, Palermo, or in the region of Emilia-Romagna, starting in the capital city, Bologna.

First, using an atlas, the Internet or the library, research the region and decide on the towns and things of interest you really want to visit. (You could visit more than one place in a day.) Next, for each busy day, write in sentences using Italian you have learnt:

- * what day it is
- * the town(s) or things of interest you are visiting
- * how you are getting there
- * what time you are leaving and arriving.

To make this activity really interesting, choose different destinations, modes of transport, and departure and arrival times for each day.

For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco. You'll also find suggestions for using ICT to include pictures in your work.

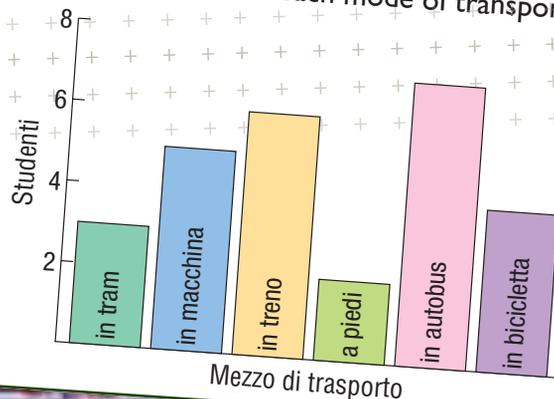


PLAY this

Play this game with the whole class. First, draw a large noughts-and-crosses grid on the board with the heading, **Come andiamo in Italia?** Next, attach to each square of the grid a picture of a mode of transport mentioned in this chapter. Then divide the class into two teams – the noughts and the crosses. Each team chooses one player at a time to select a picture. The teacher asks the question **Come andiamo in Italia?** and the player answers it by writing the answer in the appropriate square: for example, **Andiamo in treno**. The player then reads the answer aloud. If the answer is correct, the picture is replaced by a nought or a cross, depending on the player's team. The first team with three noughts or crosses in a row, wins.

MAP IT OUT

Use computer software to make a pie chart or bar graph to display the results of the *Get real!* survey on page 103. After you have noted down the means of transport that your class uses to get to school, enter your data into the computer software. The chart or graph will show the number (or percentage) of students that use each mode of transport.



Buon appetito!



Ti piacciono le pesche? Sono buonissime!



Preferisci gli spaghetti alla carbonara o ai quattro formaggi?



Ti piace il pesce? È bello fresco.

Learn how to ...

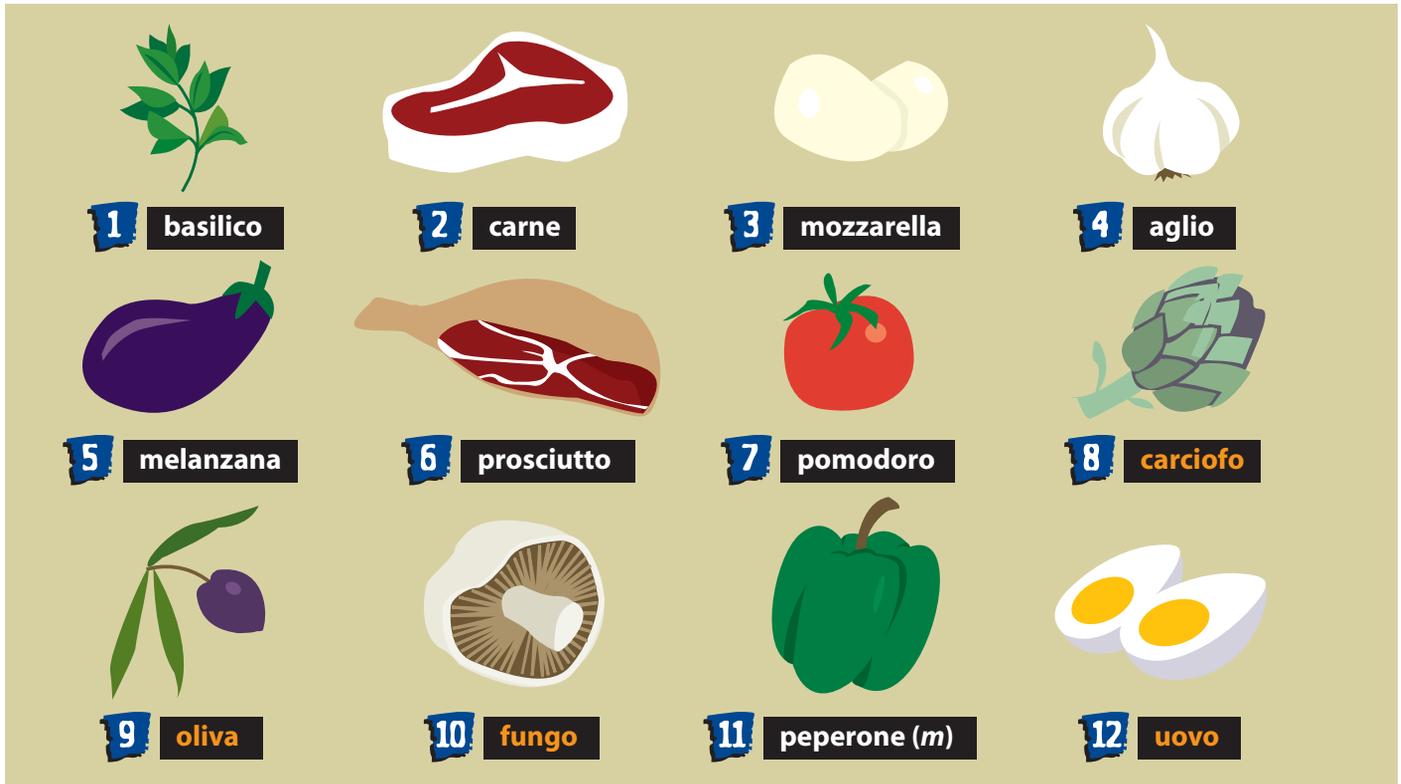
- Say what food you like and don't like
- Talk about different types of **pizza** and **pasta**
- Ask and tell how much something costs
- Ask someone what they're ordering
- Order something for yourself
- Say something is 'really ...'
- Say what sort of **gelato** you prefer

Learn about ...

- Italian food: different sorts of **pasta**, **pizza**, bread and **gelato**
- Nutella and a restaurant that features it
- Italian currency: the euro
- Italian products used worldwide

Practice makes perfect

Andiamo in pizzeria e alla spaghetteria!



Try this!

Each word here gives you a great chance to revise all those pronunciation tips from the *Sounding Italian* segments. The word **carne**, for example, shows how important it is to roll your **rrrrs**. You wouldn't want to be making your spaghetti sauce out of **cane**!

Warm up I

- 1 Practise saying after your teacher the names of the various pizza and pasta ingredients, without the definite article. Then say each one with the definite article (**il, la** or **l'**), for example, **aglio** → **l'aglio**.
- 2 The ingredients written in **orange** (above) are the ones you would usually talk about in the plural. Work out the plural form of each of these with the definite article, for example, **l'oliva** → **le olive**.
The singular **l'uovo** has the irregular plural, **le uova**.

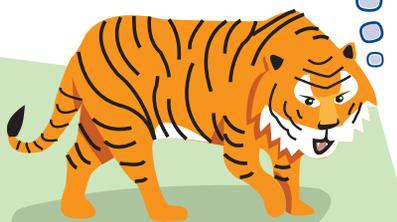
Seriously speaking I

- 1 Your teacher or partner asks you if you like the various pizza and pasta ingredients. Before they ask, they have to work out whether to start their questions with **ti piace** or **ti piacciono** depending on whether they want to talk about the ingredients in the singular or plural.

T eacher/partner: **Ti piace la carne?**
 You: **Sì, mi piace/adoro la carne.**
 or
No, non mi piace/odio la carne.

T eacher/partner: **Ti piacciono i pomodori?**
 You: **Sì, mi piacciono/adoro i pomodori.**
 or
No, non mi piacciono/odio i pomodori.

Mm, mi piace la carne!



Pizzeria e spaghetteria

I tre mascalzoni

'pizza e pasta per bravi e cattivi'

La pizza

Margherita	pomodoro, mozzarella, basilico	€ 6.50
Napoli	pomodoro, mozzarella, olive	€ 7.00
Capricciosa	pomodoro, mozzarella, prosciutto, olive	€ 8.20
Boscaiola	pomodoro, mozzarella, funghi, carciofi	€ 8.50
Vegetariana	pomodoro, mozzarella, funghi, olive, peperoni	€ 8.80
Prosciutto e funghi	pomodoro, mozzarella, prosciutto, funghi	€ 9.50
Mascalzoni	pomodoro, mozzarella, funghi, olive, prosciutto, peperoni	€ 10.00

Gli spaghetti

alla napoletana	pomodoro e basilico	€ 7.00
alla siciliana	pomodoro, melanzane	€ 7.50
all'aglio e olio	olio d'oliva, aglio	€ 7.50
alla bolognese	pomodoro, carne	€ 8.00
alla carbonara	uovo, pancetta	€ 8.00
ai 4 formaggi	mozzarella, parmigiano, pecorino, gorgonzola	€ 8.80

Insalata mista € 3.50

Notice ...

In English we say 'red as a beetroot', but in Italian you say **rosso come un pomodoro** or **rosso come un peperone**. And someone with a big red nose is said to be sporting **un peperone!**

Mozzarella is a special type of **formaggio** used in the making of **pizze**. You could find out more about this interesting cheese. You can describe anyone or anything that looks really pale as **bianco/a come una mozzarella**.

'**I tre mascalzoni**' must have their eyes on the tourist trade, because even though it's the best known pasta dish in English-speaking countries, **spaghetti alla bolognese** is not a traditional Italian dish. You won't even find it in Bologna!

Did you know?

The biggest pizza-eating city in the world is Sao Paulo, in Brazil. In this city, 12 000 pizzas are taken out of the oven every hour – that's about 8 000 000 pizzas a year!

Warm up II

- 1 Practise saying after your teacher the names of the various pizzas.
- 2 Practise saying the names of the different pasta sauces.
- 3 Work out how to say the price of everything on the menu. You can practise answers that include the words **euro** and **centesimi**, and then move to shorter answers that leave those words out.

This activity continues on the next page

(((Seriously speaking II

su + la = sulla

costare to cost



Com'è il formaggio?
Quanto costa al chilo?

- 1 Your teacher or partner didn't get a menu at **I tre mascalzoni** and has to ask you what is on the different pizzas.

Teacher/partner: **Che cosa c'è sulla pizza *margherita*?**

You: **Sulla *margherita* c'è *pomodoro, mozzarella e basilico*.**

- 2 Now they're asking what the different spaghetti names mean.

Teacher/partner: **Che cosa sono *gli spaghetti alla napoletana*?**

You: **Sono spaghetti con un sugo di *pomodoro e basilico*.**

- 3 And now you're asked what different items cost.

Teacher/partner: **Quanto costano *gli spaghetti alla carbonara*?**

You: **Costano *8 (euro) e 50 (centesimi)*.**

- 4 Your teacher or partner sees you eating the various pizzas and spaghetti dishes and asks you whether they taste good. You reply that they are really good!

Teacher/partner: **La pizza *Margherita* è buona?**

You: **È *buonissima*!**

Teacher/partner: ***Gli spaghetti alla carbonara* sono buoni?**

You: **Sono *buonissimi*!**

€ The euro in Italy

The currency used in Italy, and in twelve other countries of the European Union, is called the euro. As the European Union's website on the euro explains it:

L'euro è la moneta di tredici paesi dell'Unione europea: Belgio, Germania, Grecia, Spagna, Francia, Irlanda, Italia, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi, Austria, Portogallo, Slovenia e Finlandia.

The euro notes are the same across all thirteen countries, but there is some variation in the coins. Each country is allowed to use its own national designs on one side of a coin, while the other side is common to all countries. In Italy for example, there is an image of **il Colosseo** on the 5 cent coin, and the statue of Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius is on the 50 cent coin.



How Italian works

1 Quanto costa?

The simplest way to find out how much something costs is to ask **Quanto costa?**

If you're asking about more than one thing, you use the plural of **costa** and say **Quanto costano?** (When you ask about **gli spaghetti** you're not just talking about **uno spaghetti**, are you?)

Quanto costa questa pizza?

How much does this pizza cost?

Quanto costano gli spaghetti?

How much does the spaghetti cost?

Quanto costa il filetto di pesce?



Queste fragole...



...e queste arance sono belle fresche.

2 È buona? Sono buoni?

The adjective you normally use to describe food you are enjoying is **buono**, the Italian word for 'good'.

Questo prosciutto è molto buono. **Questa carne è molto buona.**

This ham is very good.

This meat is very good.

Notice ...

People selling food often put the adjectives **bello fresco** together to describe it as 'lovely and fresh'.

3 More about agreement of adjectives with nouns

You know that, in Italian, adjectives must agree in gender (masculine or feminine) with the nouns they describe. Adjectives must also agree in number (singular or plural) with the nouns they describe. So, if the noun you are describing is plural, the adjective has to be plural too.

Questi funghi sono molto buoni. **Queste olive sono molto buone.**

These mushrooms are very good.

These olives are very good.

Adjectives that end in **-e** in the singular end in **-i** in the plural, whether they are masculine or feminine.

Questo fungo è grande.

This mushroom is big.

Questa oliva è grande.

This olive is big.

Questi funghi sono grandi.

These mushrooms are big.

Queste olive sono grandi.

These olives are big.



Queste olive non sono grandi ma sono buone.

4 È buonissima! Sono buonissime!

If **buono** means good, **buonissimo** means 'really, really good', that is, 'excellent', 'great', etc.

Questo gelato è buonissimo! This ice cream is excellent!
Queste arance sono buonissime! These oranges are great!

You can add the **-issimo** ending to any adjective to give it an 'extreme' meaning. (You have to take off the last letter before you add it.)

Questa pizza è grandissima! This pizza is enormous!
Questi limoni sono grandissimi! These lemons are huge!

You can also add the **-issimo** ending to words like **bene** and **molto**.

Voi suonate benissimo. You play very well.
Mi dispiace moltissimo. I'm really, really sorry.



5 More about -ire verbs



Preferisco questi carciofi grandi.

In **Capitolo 7**, you met two regular verbs from the **-ire** family: **partire** and **dormire**. In this chapter, you meet **preferire** (to prefer) and **capire** (to understand). These two **-ire** verbs behave a little differently: except for the **noi** and **voi** forms, they add **-isc-** before the normal verb endings.

	partire	preferire	to prefer
io	parto	preferisco	I prefer
tu	parti	preferisci	you prefer
lui, lei	parte	preferisce	he, she, it prefers
noi	partiamo	preferiamo	we prefer
voi	partite	preferite	you prefer
loro	partono	preferiscono	they prefer



Preferisci i peperoni rossi...



...o gialli?

Practice makes perfect

Andiamo in gelateria!



Warm up

First, from the illustrations above, work out what the different ice-cream flavours are. Now practise saying the flavours in Italian after your teacher.

Seriously speaking

- 1 Your teacher or partner asks you which of two ice-cream flavours you like better (prefer).

Teacher/partner: **Preferisci il limone o la vaniglia?**

You: **Preferisco il limone.**

- 2 Your teacher or partner asks you what you're going to have (take).

Teacher/partner: **Allora, che cosa prendi?**

You: **Prendo un cono con due gusti, fragola e cioccolato.**



Morgana prende una coppa con due gusti: fragola e cioccolato.



Un premio di consolazione

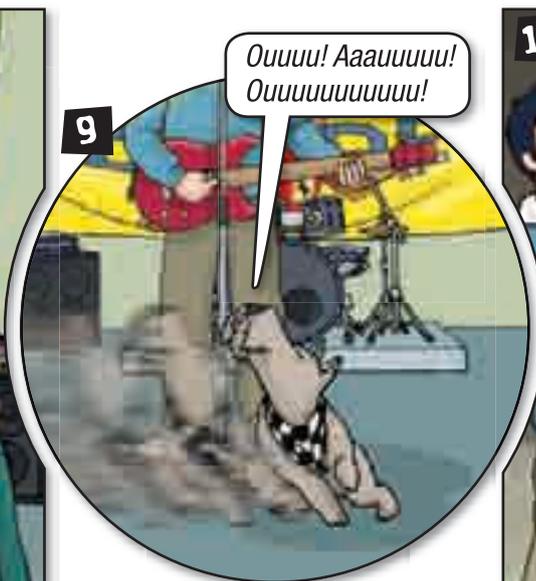




8

Bruno, che cosa fai?
Perché non canti?

Su, Bruno, forza!



9

Ouuuu! Aaaaauuu!
Ouuuuuuuuuuuu!



10

Sono nato a Bologna,
sì, sono bolognese,
è la città più bella
in 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!



Get into the act!

With some classmates, take a role in acting out all or part of this cartoon story. You know what to do!

La pasta è sempre in forma

In the cartoon story, **i Bacio Nuovo** are mad about pasta. In Italian, the word **pasta** means something made out of flour and water, so even a small cake from the **pasticceria** can be called **una pasta**. The proper Italian term for the dry, brittle shapes we boil up to serve with different **sughi** is **pastasciutta**. (The adjective **asciutto** means dry.)

Spaghetti is just one of about 300 – yes 300! – pasta shapes that you can find in Italy. The name comes from **spago** meaning ‘string’, so spaghetti are ‘little bits of string’. You know that the **-ino** ending makes things smaller, so you’ll understand that **spaghettini** is really thin spaghetti. And if you want it even thinner you can go for **capelli d’angelo**, or ‘angel hair’.

Two other pasta names that you’ve probably come across are **tagliatelle** and **fettuccine**. They are basically the same thing: long strips of ribbon-shaped pasta, made with egg. In **Capitolo 6** you met the extra-wide strips, called **pappardelle**.

Also popular are the hollow tubes of pasta: if they have a pattern of lines on them they’re called **rigatoni**; if they have sharp points as well they are called **penne** (pens). **Orecchiette** are shaped like little ears. Have you tried **linguine**, the ones shaped like long, narrow tongues? (**Lingua** means ‘tongue’ as well as ‘language’.) If you like them, you’ll probably enjoy the wormy shapes of **vermicelli**. And what about the ones that look like butterflies, called **farfalle**? They really make sense of the song in the cartoon story, **La pastasciutta non è brutta**.

And remember, 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’.



Working with words

Nouns

l'applauso
il bacio
il/la cantante
il risultato
la festa
il posto
il punto
la consolazione

Verbs

presentare
capire

Adjectives

primo/a
secondo/a
ultimo/a
proibito/a
nervoso/a
fantastico/a
povero/a
speciale
fiorentino/a
milanese
squalificato/a

Expressions

In bocca al lupo!
Su!
Un momento!

Prove to yourself that you know these words: write their English meanings in your *Ecco! uno* Workbook.

Word wise

- You can guess the meaning of many of the words above, can't you? How many can you work out for yourself?
- Bacio** means 'kiss'. The most famous **Baci** in Italy are the famous **cioccolatini** from **Perugia**.
- Povero/a** means 'poor', in all senses of the word.
- It's easy to work out where **i milanesi** (and **i torinesi**) are from. **I fiorentini** are the people who come from **Firenze**.
- What English words remind you of the meanings of **primo/a** and **ultimo/a**?
- One way of wishing someone luck in Italian is to wish them **in bocca al lupo!** – literally 'in the wolf's mouth!' A bit strange, but no stranger than telling someone to 'break a leg!' before they go on stage.



Buonissimi! Tutti adorano i Baci.

All talk

Here are some questions to help you talk about the cartoon story.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Le linguine sono brutte? | 9 Perché Gianni parla con Bruno? | 15 Quanto è il primo premio? |
| 2 Come sono i vermicelli? | 10 Perché canta Gustavo? | 16 Perché i Babrumaclagu sono squalificati? |
| 3 Come si chiama il primo gruppo? | 11 Dove abitano i bolognesi? I fiorentini? I milanesi? | 17 Chi prende il primo premio? |
| 4 Come si chiama la canzone? | 12 Come canta Bruno? | 18 Che cosa prendono i Babrumaclagu come premio di consolazione? |
| 5 Com'è Claudia? | 13 Come si chiama il gruppo adesso? | |
| 6 Bruno è nervoso? | 14 Chi arriva al secondo posto? Con quanti punti? | |

Making conversation

Get together with a classmate to make up an Italian conversation, using the script set out in the grids below.

- To make it all work you have to choose from the options offered.
- You also have to listen to the choices your partner makes.



A has already decided what to order at the restaurant and is waiting for B to make up their mind. It can be pretty painful dealing with a Nutella nut!

A	Perché non prendi	le tagliatelle	alla siciliana?
		gli spaghetti	ai quattro formaggi?

B	No, non	mi	piace	il	formaggio.
			piacciono	le	melanzane.

A	Allora, perché non prendi	gli	spaghetti	all'aglio e olio?
		le	linguine	alla carbonara?
		i	rigatoni	alla bolognese?

B	No, non mi	piace	l'aglio.
		piacciono	la carne. le uova.

A	Allora, perché non prendi una pizza	capricciosa?
		mascalzoni?

B	No, non	mi	piace	il	prosciutto.
			piacciono	i	peperoni.

A	Una	vegetariana?
		boscaiola?

B	Non mi piacciono	i	funghi.
		le	carciofi. olive.

A	Che cosa prendi, allora?
----------	--------------------------

B	Prendo	un	gelato	alla Nutella.
		una	pizza	

A	Bravo!	Sei	un	nutellaro/a!
	Brava!		una	



Get real!

1 Your class could have **una festa speciale** – what about a class picnic featuring authentic Italian food? You will need to go shopping, preferably at an Italian food store, called a **generi alimentari**, or in an Italian **supermercato**. But before you go, write out your shopping list in Italian.

- Let's start with the basics, **il pane**. Will you cut up some crusty loaves or buy individual **panini** for everyone? Perhaps you could mix in some broader, flatter rolls such as **piadine** or **focacce**.
- And what will you put on the bread or the rolls? What about **prosciutto** and **formaggio**? But what sort of **formaggio** – **pecorino** or **gorgonzola** perhaps? Are there any **nutellari** in the class?
- You will want some **insalata** or at least some **pomodori**, won't you? Maybe some people would just like to dip their **pane** in some **olio d'oliva**, or just munch it with some **olive** out of the jar.
- And what about some **frutta**? You'd better grab some **mele**, **arance** and **banane**, hadn't you?
- You will have to decide on drinks, too. You could just buy some **acqua**, but some people might want more than water. What about some **chinotto**? Other **bibite** you might consider are **limonata** or **aranciata**.

So get busy. You can't go wrong ... and **buon appetito!**

2 If you would prefer to eat out, perhaps you could take your teacher to an Italian restaurant. Of course, the aim is not just to eat well **all'italiana** but to practise your Italian language skills as well.



Federica e Morgana ai generi alimentari.





Mille euro!





rimanere
to remain, stay

il nido
nest

l'ananas (m)
pineapple

la regola
rule

cercare
to look for

il viaggiatore
traveller

passare
to pass,
to spend time

ci vediamo
see you

Here in Italy



Ragazzi online!

Indirizzo: https://www.luca_raga/online.com

martedì 27 novembre

6.17

Nutella nuts!

Ciao ragazzi! My cousin Angelo was dying to share his other favourite place. So, here is a picture we took in Bologna at *Nutelleria*, a restaurant specialising in dishes with Nutella. It's in the main street, *Via dell'Indipendenza*, right across the road from McDonald's. (If you keep going along this street, you end up in *Piazza Maggiore*.) If you can't tell what *Nutelleria* is by its name, it means you've never tried Nutella! You know it's a sweet, spreadable, chocolate-hazelnut paste. *Nutelleria* serves pizzas, crêpes, baguettes and flat bread rolls called *piadine*, all smothered in Nutella. You can have it spread over pineapple pieces in a waffle cone (*un nido d'ananas*), over cornflakes or over ice cream. But Nutella is not just a spread, it's a phenomenon, it's an Italian icon! It was created in the 1940s by Pietro Ferrero, the founder of the now world-wide Ferrero chocolate company. Today, Nutella is made in different countries and people all over the world are mad about it. These Nutella nuts are called *nutellari* and will go to any lengths just to have another taste! For instance, Angelo visits *Nutelleria* at least once a week. Then there's Arianna Fontana (she's the speed skater and our youngest ever gold medallist at the Winter Olympics). She says: "*Amo ascoltare la musica, giocare con il gatto, guardare film horror e mangiare Nutella.*"

Commenti

Other famous Italian products

Nutella is not the only Italian product found on supermarket shelves around the world. Other chocolate favourites include Ferrero Rocher, Baci and the popular Kinder Surprise. You'll probably find San Pellegrino mineral water and a soft drink called chinotto along the drinks aisles, and you can buy Illy coffee to make an **espresso** or a **cappuccino**. The Saclà company, based in Asti in the Piemonte region, has been exporting jars of foods such as beans, marinated vegetables and pasta sauces for over 60 years. Cooks know that the best balsamic vinegar is imported from Modena, while Bertolli and Colavita are widely used Italian brands of olive oil. And, of course, **la pasta!** We can choose from a huge range of Italian-made pastas, such as the Barilla range in the famous blue boxes. Look back at the Italian products pictured on pages 117 and 119. (You'll find you can read the labels pretty easily.)



Moving between cultures

- 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 out your food 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 your class. Why not explore an Italian grocery or supermarket if there is one near you?

Go for it!

<<<Connect>>>

You and a partner are opening a new Italian restaurant. Using language you already know, give your restaurant an Italian name. Then decide on the dishes you will offer, and make the menu for your customers. You might also decide to list the main ingredients for each of your dishes (as menus often do today). Make sure you have the right ingredients by checking authentic recipes you'll find in cookbooks and on the Internet. Illustrate your menu to make it more appealing.

SURF THE NET

- ② The prices on the menu on page 109 are listed in euros. Calculate their cost in your own currency by using an Internet currency converter. How do these prices compare with pizza and pasta prices where you live?
- ② As was mentioned on page 110, the back of each Italian euro coin presents a different masterpiece of art or architecture, representing over 2000 years of Italian history and culture. Search the Internet for websites about the euro coins and their design. How many Italian coins are there, and what image does each coin show? You could present your findings on a poster.

For useful websites to help with these activities, go to hi.com.au/ecco. You'll also find suggestions for using ICT to include pictures in your work.



Create it

A great way of practising all the words you have learnt so far is to make your own interactive on-screen games. You can make crosswords, multiple-choice, matching and ordering, word jumbles, tic-tac-toe and other games, using pictures and your own recordings. There are several types of easy-to-use game-building software available.

For useful websites to help with this activity, go to hi.com.au/ecco. You'll also find suggestions about software you can use.



MAP IT OUT

Use computer software to make a verb reference booklet to keep in your folder. Include all the verbs you have learnt in each chapter. Classify the verbs in their different family groups, and keep a special section for irregular verbs. Include all the endings for each verb.

Cerchiamo nel vocabolario!

You don't always need a dictionary to find the meaning of a word – you can often manage by guessing or working it out from the context. But sometimes when you can't guess a meaning or your guess doesn't make sense in the context, a dictionary can be your best friend! Find out here how to get the most out of your Italian–English dictionary. If you don't have one, you can use the **Vocabolario** at the back of this Textbook.

1 Finding what you need in the dictionary

Check which section comes first in your dictionary and in the **Vocabolario**. Within each section, words are always arranged in alphabetical order.

With a partner, see who can open nearest to the right place with these words – **calcio**, **mucca**, **vespa**.

Which of these words would you find on this page?
mangiare martedì
mamma mare

Note that instead of *n* for noun, some dictionaries may use the abbreviation of the Italian word for noun: *s* (which stands for **sostantivo**).

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in **Capitolo 3** in your Workbook.

An Italian–English dictionary has two main sections:

- Italian–English, where you look up an Italian word to find its English meaning
- English–Italian, where you look up an English word to find out how to say it in Italian.

Some tips on finding words quickly

The quickest way to look up words is to start by opening at roughly the right place in your dictionary. For instance, if you're looking for **uffa**, don't start looking at the beginning of the dictionary.

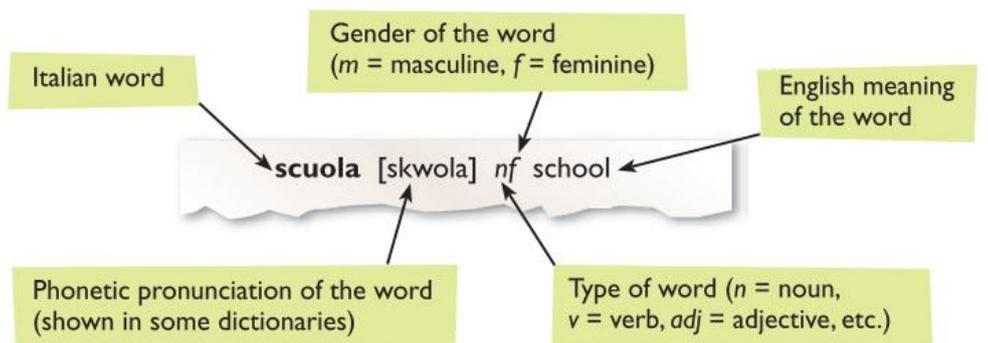
Dictionaries usually have two words at the top of each page. These are the first and last words on that page and they'll help you to find words more quickly.

mandarino	162	marionetta
-----------	-----	------------

Remember, if the first letters are the same you need to check the second letter, and if the second letters are the same you need to check the third letter, etc.

Understanding a dictionary entry

A dictionary tells you a lot more than just the meanings of words. Look at this typical entry from the Italian–English section of a dictionary:



You won't always use all this information, but often it is very important. For example, when looking up the English–Italian section, you need to check if the 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.

2 Using information from a dictionary

Once you've found the word you want in the dictionary, you need to adapt it to suit your needs. Imagine you are looking up 'book'.

book *n* libro *m*

If you want to say 'Here's a book,' you need to use the masculine indefinite article with the noun.

Ecco un libro.

Choosing the right meaning

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 (1) *n* fiammifero *m*, (2) (sport) *n* partita *f*, (3) *vi* intonarsi

Before taking the first word you see, it is important to look at the context and parts of speech and ask yourself how you're using the word in the sentence. Here, the noun **fiammifero** is not appropriate, because it is a different meaning to the sporting match that you're after. What sort of a 'match' do you think it means? Also, the verb **intonarsi** is not appropriate because you need to use 'match' as a noun. Now look at this sentence:

Ti piacciono i gialli?

As you know, **giallo** can mean 'yellow', which obviously doesn't make much sense in this context. The Italian section of the dictionary will show something like this:

giallo *adj* yellow; *nm* thriller, mystery

This shows there are two words with different meanings – one adjective and one noun. Context is your best clue when there is more than one meaning, but the additional dictionary information can also be useful to help you choose correctly.

3 Finding the noun you're looking for

The noun you find in the dictionary can sometimes look a bit different from the noun you're actually looking for. One reason for this is that some Italian nouns have both a masculine and a feminine form. For example:

professore, -essa *nm/f* male/female teacher

studente, -essa *nm/f* male/female student

Another reason is that in dictionaries nouns are listed in the singular form. If no special forms are given, the usual rules apply. So, if you want to look up 'cats', go to 'cat' and change the ending accordingly. To form the plural, remember the general pattern: **o** → **i**, **a** → **e**, **e** → **i**. Therefore, **gatto** → **gatti**.

English nouns are also listed in their singular form. For example, if you were looking for 'children', you would find it under:

child (*pl* children) *n* **bambino** *m*, (*-a*) *f*

How would you write 'the children' in Italian?

What would you have to do to say 'Here are the books?'

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in **Capitolo 4** in your Workbook.

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in **Capitolo 5** in your Workbook.

4 Looking up Italian adjectives

Adjectives in the dictionary can also look a little different from the word you're looking for. This is because adjectives are listed in their singular masculine form, with the feminine form following. Different dictionaries have different ways of showing this. Here are some examples from one dictionary:

australiano, -a *adj* Australian

shows the feminine form is **australiana**

originale *adj* original

shows feminine and masculine forms are the same

simpatico, -a *adj* likeable, nice

shows the feminine form is **simpatica**

viola *adj (inv)* purple

shows that this adjective is invariable, meaning it never changes, even in the plural

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in **Capitolo 6** in your Workbook.

Remember that when you find the adjective you're looking for you may need to change the ending to agree with what it's describing (unless of course it never changes, like **viola**).

How would you write 'The children are nice'?

5 Looking up verbs

Imagine you want to say:

'I'm watching the football. My team is winning!'

You won't find 'watching' and 'winning' in the dictionary because in dictionaries verbs are listed only in their infinitive form. That means they need to start with 'to' in English, or end in either **-are**, **-ere**, or **-ire** in Italian. So, in the English-Italian section of the dictionary, 'watching' and 'winning' would appear as '(to) watch' and '(to) win'. The dictionary entries would look something like this:

watch *n* orologio, *v* guardare

win *n* vittoria *f*, *v* vincere

If more than one Italian meaning is given, make sure that you've chosen the verb by checking that it has the 'verb' label. Depending on the dictionary, this could appear as: *verb*, *vb*, *v*, *v.intr.*, *v.tr.*, *vi* or *vt*.

Which words would you look up to find the verbs in these sentences?

'He plays the drums.'

'She takes the train to school.'

Verbs in the Italian–English section

Imagine you're looking for the meaning of the verb **gioco** in this sentence:

Gioco a tennis la domenica.

Firstly, you have to look for its infinitive form: **giocare**. Make sure you've found the infinitive by checking that:

- it ends in **–are**, **–ere**, or **–ire**
- it is labelled *verb, vb, v, v.intr., v.tr., vi* or *vt*
- its meaning makes sense in the context.

Which of these entries best fits the sentence above?

gioco *nf* game

giocare *v* to play

giocatore, –trice *nmf* player

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in **Capitolo 7** in your Workbook.

6 Regular or irregular?

Suppose you want to say:

'We take the bus. Mum arrives late.'

You know how to find the verbs in their infinitive form '(to) take' and '(to) arrive', but how can you tell if they are regular or irregular?

Different dictionaries show irregular verbs in different ways.

- Some dictionaries list the conjugations (different forms) of common irregular verbs in a separate section at the front, back or centre of the dictionary, something like the **Glossario** on page 128 of this Textbook.
- Other dictionaries show that a verb is irregular by including the conjugations after the infinitive, like this:

essere *v* (*pr. ind. io sono, tu sei, lui/lei è, noi siamo, voi siete, loro sono*) to be

If a dictionary doesn't indicate that a verb is irregular, you can usually assume it is regular.

Look up the irregular verb **essere** to see how it is listed in your dictionary. Does your dictionary have a separate section for irregular verbs?

Now test your dictionary skills by doing the related activity in **Capitolo 8** in your Workbook.

Glossario

Days of the week

lunedì
martedì
mercoledì
giovedì
venerdì
sabato
domenica

Months of the year

gennaio
febbraio
marzo
aprile
maggio
giugno
luglio
agosto
settembre
ottobre
novembre
dicembre

Colours

arancione

marrone

azzurro

nero

bianco

rosa

blu

rosso

giallo

verde

grigio

viola

Numbers 1–100

1	uno	11	undici	21	ventuno	30	trenta
2	due	12	dodici	22	ventidue	40	quaranta
3	tre	13	tredici	23	ventitré	50	cinquanta
4	quattro	14	quattordici	24	ventiquattro	60	sessanta
5	cinque	15	quindici	25	venticinque	70	settanta
6	sei	16	sedici	26	ventisei	80	ottanta
7	sette	17	diciassette	27	ventisette	90	novanta
8	otto	18	diciotto	28	ventotto	100	cento
9	nove	19	diciannove	29	ventinove		
10	dieci	20	venti				

Nations and nationalities

l'Australia	australiano/a	la Grecia	greco/a	la Spagna	spagnolo/a
l'Austria	austriaco/a	l'Inghilterra	inglese	gli Stati Uniti	americano/a
il Canada	canadese	l'Irlanda	irlandese	la Svizzera	svizzero
la Croazia	croato/a	l'Italia	italiano/a	la Tunisia	tunisino/a
la Francia	francese	l'Olanda	olandese	il Vietnam	vietnamita
la Germania	tedesco/a	il Portogallo	portoghese		
il Giappone	giapponese	la Scozia	scozzese		

Verbs

Regular **-are** verbs

arrivare – to arrive (infinitive)

io arrivo I	arrive
tu arrivi y	ou arrive
lui/lei arriva he/she	arrives
noi arriviamo w	e arrive
voi arrivate y	ou arrive
loro arrivano o they	arrive

The **-are** verbs below all follow the regular **-are** pattern. Drop the **-are** from the infinitive and add the appropriate ending.

abitare t	o live
ascoltare	to listen to
cambiare t	o change
cantare t	o sing
cercare	to look for
cominciare t	o begin
comprare t	o buy
formare to	form
giocare (a)	to play a sport/game
guardare to	watch
impiegare	to use (time)
lavorare to	work
mangiare t	o eat
parlare t	o speak
passare	to pass, to spend time
pensare t	o think
portare	to bring, to wear
preparare t	o prepare
presentare	to present, to introduce
studiare t	o study
suonare	to play a musical instrument
telefonare t	o telephone

Regular **-ere** verbs

leggere – to read (infinitive)

io leggo I	read
tu leggi y	ou read
lui/lei legge he/she	reads
noi leggiamo w	e read
voi leggete y	ou read
loro leggono they	read

The **-ere** verbs below all follow the regular **-ere** pattern. Drop the **-ere** from the infinitive and add the appropriate ending.

prendere t	o get
scrivere t	o write
vincere t	o win

Regular **-ire** verbs

dormire – to sleep (infinitive)

io dormo I	sleep
tu dormi y	ou sleep
lui/lei dorme he/she	sleeps
noi dormiamo w	e sleep
voi dormite y	ou sleep
loro dormono they	sleep

This **-ire** verb follows the regular **-ire** pattern. Drop the **-ire** from the infinitive and add the appropriate ending.

partire t	o leave
------------------	---------

Regular **-ire** verbs using **'-isc'**

preferire – to prefer (infinitive)

io preferisco I	prefer
tu preferisci	you prefer
lui/lei preferisce he/she	prefers
noi preferiamo w	e prefer
voi preferite y	ou prefer
loro preferiscono they	prefer

capire t	o understand
-----------------	--------------

Irregular verbs

avere – to have (infinitive)

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

andare – to go (infinitive)

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

essere – to be (infinitive)

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



Parts of speech

Part of speech	What it does	English examples	Italian examples
<u>Noun</u>	Naming word (a person, a place, or a thing)	The <u>twins</u> , <u>Claire</u> and <u>Chuck</u> , were born in <u>New York</u> . They love <u>football</u> !	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph, sei nato in Italia? • Ragazzi, che pensate di questa canzone?
<u>Adjective</u>	Describing word (describes nouns)	Bologna is an <u>old</u> and <u>beautiful</u> city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonno è spiritoso. • Ecco il nuovo gruppo!
<u>Verb</u>	Doing word (In Italian and English there are regular and irregular verbs.)	We <u>play</u> sport after school and <u>study</u> in the evenings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presto, andiamo a scuola! • Non suono il flauto traverso ma ascolto la musica. • Che cosa compri oggi?
<u>Definite article</u>	In English, the word 'the', goes with nouns. In Italian, the words il, l', lo, la, gli, le and i go with nouns.	<u>The</u> students spoke Italian to one another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Il cane di Massimo si chiama Gustavo. • Studia l'inglese a scuola. • Lo zio di Claudia ha una fattoria. • Mi piace la vita in fattoria. • È l'una meno un quarto. • Nonna prepara sempre gli spaghetti o le lasagne. • I ragazzi fanno le prove.
<u>Indefinite article</u>	In English, the words 'a' and 'an', go with nouns. In Italian, the words un, una, un', and uno , go with nouns.	<u>A</u> dictionary is <u>an</u> item worth having.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massimo ha un cane. • Zio Giuseppe ha una fattoria. • Ecco un'anatra! • Non suono uno strumento.

Vocabolario

italiano-inglese

A

a; al, allo, all', alla, ai, agli, alle to, at; to the, at the
abitare *v* to live
accidenti! damn!
aceto *nm* **balsamico** balsamic vinegar
acqua *nf* water
adesso now
adorare *v* to love, to adore
aereo *nm* plane
agli, al, allo, alla, all', ai, alle; a to the, at the; to, at
aglio *nm* garlic
agosto *nm* August
aiuto help
al, allo, all', alla, ai, agli, alle; a to the, at the; to, at
allora then, well then
alto/a *adj* tall
ambulanza *nf* ambulance
americano/a *adj* American
amica *nf* friend
amico *nm* friend
amore *nm* love
Amsterdam *nf* Amsterdam
ananas *nm* pineapple
anatra *nf* duck
anche also, too, even
andare *v* to go
andare a piedi to walk
andar e in giro to get around
andiamo! let's go!
va he/she/it goes
v a bene OK
animale *nm* animal
animale domestico pet
anno *nm* year
antipatico/a *adj* annoying, a pain
gli **Appennini** *nmpl* the Appennines
applauso *nm* applause
aprile *nm* April
arabo/a *adj* Arab
arancia *nf* orange (fruit)
aranciata *nf* orange juice
arancione *adj inv* orange (colour)
arrivare *v* to arrive

Ecco! uno

arrivederci goodbye
arrosto *adj inv* roasted
ascoltare *v* to listen to, to hear
asc olta he/she/it listens
asc oltate! listen!
asino *nm* donkey
Atene *nf* Athens
Australia *nf* Australia
australiano/a *adj* Australian
Austria *nf* Austria
austriaco/a *adj* Austrian
autentico/a *adj* authentic
automobilista *nmf* driver
avere *v* to have
ave re v nostalgia di casa to be homesick
avere senso to make sense
ho... anni I am ... years old
azzurro/a *adj* (light) blue

B

bacio *nm* kiss
bagno *nm* bathroom, bath
in bagno in the bathroom
banana *nf* banana
banca *nf* bank
barca *nf* boat
basilico *nm* basil
basket *nm* basketball
basso *nm* base guitar
basta enough
battaglia *nf* battle
batteria *nf* drum
Belgio *nm* Belgium
bello/a *adj* beautiful
bello fresco lovely and fresh
bene well, good
molto bene very well
va bene OK
benvenuto/a *adj* welcome
Berlino *nf* Berlin
Berna *nf* Bern
berrettino *nm* small cap
berretto *nm* cap
bianco/a *adj* white
bibita *nf* drink
bicicletta *nf* bicycle
in bicicletta by bicycle

birichino/a *adj* cheeky
blu *adj inv* (dark) blue
in **bocca al lupo!** break a leg! good luck!
Bosnia-Erzegovina *nf* Bosnia-Her zegovina
bravo/a *adj* good
briscola *nf* Italian card game
brutale *adj* brutal
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
calicò *nm* calico
calma! calm down!, quiet!
cambiare *v* to change
campagna *nf* countryside
Canada *nm* Canada
canadese *adj* Canadian
canale *nm* canal
cane *nm* dog
canguro *nm* kangaroo
cannolo *nm* cannolo (Sicilian pastry with sweet filling)
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
cappuccino *nm* cappuccino (coffee with frothed milk)
capra *nf* goat
caprino *nm* goat's cheese
caramello *nm* caramel
carciofo *nm* artichoke
carico/a *adj (di)* loaded (with)
carino/a *adj* cute, nice

carne *nf* meat
carosello *nm* carousel
casa *nf* house
a casa at home
cassata *nf* Sicilian cake
casco *nm* (crash) helmet
cattivo/a *adj* bad
cavallino *nm* little horse
cavallo *nm* horse
a cavallo on horseback
cecio *nm* chick pea
centesimo *nm* cent
cento one hundred
cercare *v* to look for
certificato *nm* certificate
certo certainly
che what
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 ore sono? what time is it?
che schifo! how disgusting!
cherubino *nm* cherub
chi who
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
chitarr **a** *nf* **acustica** acoustic guitar
chitarr **a** *nf* **elettrica** electric guitar
ciao hi, bye, see you
cibo *nm* food
ciclope *nm* cyclops
cincin! cheers!
cinese *adj* Chinese
cinghiale *nm* wild boar
cinquanta fifty
cinquantacinque fifty-five
cinquantuno fifty-one
cinque five
cioccolato *nm* chocolate
città *nf* city

classe *nf* class
colore *nm* colour
come how, like, as
c ome mai?!? how come?!
c ome stai? how are you?
com'è? how is he/she?; what is he/she like?
cominciare *v* to begin
compagno *nm* companion
compito *nm* **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
consorzio *nm* association
contento/a *adj* happy
contenuto *nm* contents
contro against
coppa *nf* cup
così so
costare *v* to cost
cottura *nf* cooking
creativo/a *adj* creative
cresciuto/a *adj* raised
croato/a *adj* Croatian
Croazia *nf* Croatia
cucina *nf* kitchen, cooking
cucù *nm* cuckoo
cugina *nf* cousin
cugino *nm* cousin
cuore *nm* heart
a cura di edited by

D

da; dal, dallo, dall', dalla, dai, dagli, dalle by, from; by the, from the
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
dicembre *nm* December
diciannove nineteen

diciassette seventeen
diciotto eighteen
dicono they say
dieci ten
difficile *adj* difficult
dio *nm* god
discoteca *nf* disco
disperato/a *adj* desperate
dodici twelve
domanda *nf* question
domani tomorrow
a domani see you tomorrow
domenica *nf* Sunday
domestico/a *adj* domestic
dopo after
dormire *v* to sleep
dove where
Dublino *nf* Dublin
duca *nm* duke
due two
durante during

E

è she/he/it is
ecco here/there is, here/there are, here/there you are!
echidna *nf* echidna
Edimburgo *nf* Edinburgh
educazione *nf* education
educazione **fisica** physical education
educazione *nf* **tecnica** design and technology
Egitto *nm* Egypt
elefante *nm* elephant
e-mail *nf* email
enorme *adj* enormous
esame *nm* exam
essere *v* to be
essere in gamba to be on the ball
essere nato/a to be born
età *nf* age
euro *nm* euro (currency)
extra vergine *adj* extra virgin

F

fabbrica *nf* factory
fabbricare *v* to manufacture
famiglia *nf* family
famoso/a *adj* famous
fantastico/a *adj* fantastic

fare *v* to do, make
fai il bravo! be good!
fare **e 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
fattoria *nf* farm
febbraio *nm* February
feroce *adj* fierce
fiesta *nf* party, celebration
fiasco *nm* flask
filetto *nm* fillet
film *nm* film
finale *adj* final
finalmente finally, at last
Finlandia *nf* Finland
fiorentino/a *adj* Florentine (from Florence)
fisarmonica *nf* piano accordion
fischio *nm* whistle
flauto *nm* **dolce** recorder
flauto *nm* **traverso** flute
fontana *nf* fountain
formaggio *nm* cheese
formare *v* to form
in forma in shape
Foro *nm* **romano** Roman Forum
forte *adj* strong
forza! come on!, go!
fra among, between
fragola *nf* strawberry
francese *adj* French
Francia *nf* France
fratello *nm* brother
fresco/a *adj* fresh
frutta *nf* fruit
fungo *nm* mushroom

G

gallina *nf* chicken, hen
in **gamba** on the ball, switched on
gattino *nm* kitten
gatto *nm* cat
gelataio *nm* ice-cream maker
gelateria *nf* ice-cream shop
gelato *nm* ice cream
gemello *nm* twin
generazione *nf* generation
generi *nmpl* **alimentari** food store
gennaio *nm* January

gentile *adj* kind
Germania *nf* Germany
ghiaccio *nm* ice
ghiottoni *nm* glutton
ghirigori *nmpl* doodle, scribble
giallo/a *adj* yellow;
giallo *nm* thriller
giapponese *adj* Japanese
gigante *adj* gigantic, huge
giocare *v* to play (sport)
giocare a scacchi to play chess
giornale *nm* newspaper
giorno *nm* day
giovedì *nm* Thursday
giraffa *nf* giraffe
giro *nm* tour, trip
giù! down!
giugno *nm* June
giusto/a *adj* right, correct
gladiatore *nm* gladiator
globale *adj* global
gli *m* the (plural)
glossario *nm* glossary
gondola *nf* gondola
gondoliere *nm* gondolier
grammatica *nf* grammar
grande *adj* big
grasso/a *adj* big, fat
grazie thank you
Grecia *nf* Greece
greco/a *adj* Greek
grigio/a *adj* grey
gruppo *nm* group
guardare *v* to watch, to look at
guarda **da** he/she/it watches
guarda **date!** look!
guardiano *nm* zoo keeper, guard
gusto *nm* flavour

I

i *m* the (plural)
ideale *adj* ideal
ieri yesterday
impiegare *v* to use
importante *adj* important
informatica *nf* computer science, information technology
Inghilterra *nf* England
inglese *adj* English
insalata *nf* (**mista**) salad (mixed)
intelligente *adj* intelligent
interrogazione *nf* test

io I
i-pod *nm* i-pod
Irlanda *nf* Ireland
Italia *nf* Italy
italiano *nm, adj* Italian

L

la *f* the (singular)
largo *nm* square
lavagna *nf* blackboard
lavorare *v* to work
le *f* the (plural)
leggendaria/a *adj* legendary
leggere *v* to read
legge he/she/it reads
legna *nf* wood
lei she
lento/a *adj* slow
leone *nm* lion
lettore *nm* **MP3** MP3 player
libero *adj* free
libro *nm* book
limonata *nf* lemonade
limone *nm* lemon
lingua *nf* language, tongue
Lisbona *nf* Lisbon
litro *nm* litre
Londra *nf* London
lo *m* the (singular)
loro they
luglio *nm* July
lui he
lunedì *nm* Monday
Lussemburgo *nm* Luxembourg

M

ma but
ma dai! come on!
macchina *nf* car
in macchina by car
madre *nf* mother
Madrid *nf* Madrid
maggio *nm* May
maglia *nf* jumper, chain mail
magnifico/a *adj* magnificent
mai never, ever
maiale *nm* pig
maialino *nm* piglet
mamma *nf* mum
mamma mia! oh my goodness!
mangiare *v* to eat

manifesto *nm* poster
mare *nm* sea
marrone *adj* brown
martedì *nm* Tuesday
marzo *nm* March
ascalzone *nm* scoundrel,
 cr ook, rascal
matematica *nf* maths
mattina *nf* morning
mela *nf* apple
melanzana *nf* eggplant, aubergine
melodia *nf* melody
meno minus, less
mentre while
mercoledì *nm* Wednesday
mese *nm* month
mezzanotte *nf* midnight
mezzo *nm* means, middle
in mezzo a in the middle of
mezzo **o** *nm* **di trasporto**
 means of transport
mi chiamo... my name is ...
mi dispiace I'm sorry
mi piace I like (singular)
mi piacciono I like (plural)
la mia my
milanese *adj* Milanese
 (fr om Milan)
minuto *nm* minute
il mio my
modesto/a *adj* modest
molto/a *adj* very, much, a lot, too
molto bene very well
mondo *nm* world
moneta *nf* money, currency
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

N

naturale *adj* natural
nazionalità *nf* nationality
nel, nello, nell', nella, nei, negli, nelle; **in** in the, on the; in, on

nero/a *adj* black
nervoso/a *adj* nervous
nido *nm* nest
no no
noi we
nome *nm* name
non not
non preoccuparti don't worry
nonna *nf* grandmother, Grandma
nonno *nm* grandfather, Grandpa
notte *nf* night
novanta ninety
novantasei ninety-six
nove nine
novembre *nm* November
numero *nm* number
nuovo/a *adj* new

O

o or
oca *nf* goose
odiare *v* to hate
offerta *nf* **irripetibile**
 unr epeatable offer
oggi today
Olanda *nf* Holland,
 the Netherlands
olandese *adj* Dutch
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
ottanta eighty
ottantasette eighty-seven
otto eight
ottobre *nm* October

P

padre *nm* father
paese *nm* country, town
Paesi nmpl Bassi
 the Netherlands, Holland
pagine ntpl gialle Yellow Pages
paglia *nf* straw
pallavolo *nf* volleyball
pancetta *nf* bacon
pane *nm* bread
panino *nm* bread roll
papà *nm* dad
pappagallino *nm* budgerigar
pappagallo *nm* parrot
Parigi *nf* Paris
parlare *v* to speak, to talk
parmigiano *nm* Parmesan cheese
parola *nf* word
parte *nf* part
partire *v* to leave
partita *nf* match
passare *v* to spend (time);
 to pass (through)
passeggiata *nf* walk
pastasciutta *nf* (dried) pasta
pasticceria *nf* cake shop
patentino *nm* temporary
 driving licence
pauroso/a *adj* scary
pecora *nf* sheep
pelle *nf* skin
pensare *v* to think
peperone *nm* capsicum
per for, times
per favore please
perché why, because
pesca *nf* peach
pesce *nm* fish
peso *nm* weight
peso netto net weight
pezzo *nm* piece
a pezzi in pieces
mi piace I like (singular)
mi piacciono I like (plural)
pianoforte *nm* piano
piazza *nf* square
piccolo/a *adj* small
piede *nm* foot
a piedi on foot
in piedi on your feet, standing
pigiama *nm* pyjamas
pigliare *v* to take
pigro/a *adj* lazy
ping-pong *nm* table tennis
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)
polo *nm* Pole
Polo *nm Nord* North Pole
Polo *nm Sud* South Pole
pomeriggio *nm* afternoon
pomodoro *nm* tomato
popolare *adj* popular
portalettere *nm* postman
portare *v* to bring, to carry
porto *nm* port
Portogallo *nm* Portugal
postino *nm* postman
posto *nm* place
povero/a *adj* poor
pratica *nf* practice
pranzo *nm* lunch
preferire *v* to prefer
preferito/a *adj* favourite
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
primo/a *nm* first
prodotto *nm* product
professore *nm* male teacher
professoressa *nf* female teacher
proibito/a *adj* forbidden
prosciutto *nm* prosciutto, ham
prossimo/a *adj* next, close
prova *nf* try, rehearsal
fare le prove to rehearse
pubblico *nm* public
in pubblico in public
punto *nm* point
pun to d'incontro meeting point

Q

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?
quaranta forty
quarantatré forty-three
quarto *nm* quarter
quattordici fourteen

quattro four
questo/a *adj* this
qui here
quindici fifteen

R

radio *nf* radio
raga *nm/fpl* boys/girls (slang)
ragazza *nf* girl
ragazzo *nm* boy
ragno *nm* spider
regata *nf* regatta
regola *nf* rule
ricotta *nf* ricotta (cheese)
ridicolo/a *adj* ridiculous
rimanere *v* to stay, to remain
ripetere *v* to repeat
rip etete! repeat!
risposta *nf* response, reply
risultato *nm* result
rivista *nf* magazine
Roma *nf* Rome
romano/a *adj* Roman
romantico/a *adj* romantic
rosa *adj inv* pink
rosso/a *adj* red

S

sabato *nm* Saturday
sacco *nm* bag, rucksack
salamoia *nf* brine
salire *v* to climb up, to get on board
salve hi, hi there, hello
sapore *nm* flavour
Sardegna *nf* Sardinia
sardina *nf* sardine
scemo/a *adj* stupid, silly
scendere *v* to go down
scheletro *nm* skeleton
sciarpa *nf* scarf
scienza *nf* science
scimmia *nf* monkey
sciocco/a *adj* silly, stupid
scioglilingua *nm* tongue-twister
scooter *nm* small scooter
Scozia *nf* Scotland
scozzese *adj* Scottish
scrivere *v* to write
scuola *nf* school
scuola *nf media* junior high

school
scusa sorry
se if
secondo/a *adj* second
sedici sixteen
segno *nm* sign
sei six
sempre always
senso *nm unico* one way
sentire *v* to hear
sen ti! listen!
senza without
sera *nf* evening
serio/a *adj* serious
sessanta sixty
sessantotto sixty-eight
settanta seventy
settantadue seventy-two
sette seven
settembre *nm* September
settimana *nf* week
severo/a *adj* strict
shopping *nm* shopping
sì yes
Sicilia *nf* Sicily
siediti! sit!, sit down!
signor(e) *nm* Mr, sir
signora *nf* Mrs, Ms, madam
signorina *nf* Miss, Ms
silenzio *nm* silence
silenzio! silence! be quiet!
simpatico/a *adj* likeable, nice
Slovenia *nf* Slovenia
sogno *nm* dream
solo only
sorella *nf* sister
spaghetteria *nf* spaghetti
 r restaurant
spaghetti *nmpl* spaghetti
Spagna *nf* Spain
spagnolo/a *adj* Spanish
spazio *nm* space
speciale *adj* special
spesso often
spettacolo *nm* show
spinaci *nmpl* spinach
spina *nf* fishbone, thorn
spiritoso/a *adj* funny, witty
splendido/a *adj* splendid
sport *nm* sport
sportivo/a *adj* sporty
squadra *nf* team

squalificato/a *adj* disqualified
squalo *nm* shark
stanco/a *adj* tired
stare *v* to be
sta 'zitto! be quiet!
sto bene I am well
Stati Uniti *nmpl* the United States (of America)
statua *nf* statue
stazione *nf* station
sto bene I am well
storico/a *adj* historical
strada *nf* street
strangolato/a *adj* strangled
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 his, her, its
succo *nm* **di frutta** fruit juice
sugo *nm* pasta sauce
il suo his/her/its
suonare *v* to play (instrument)
supermercato *nm* supermarket
Svizzera *nf* Switzerland
svizzero/a *adj* Swiss

T

tabellina *nf* times table
tanti auguri a te happy birthday to you
tartaruga *nf* tortoise, turtle
tastiera *nf* keyboard
teatro *nm* theatre
tedesco/a *adj* German
telefonare *v* to telephone
telefonino *nm* mobile phone
televisione *nf* television
tempo *nm* time
tempo libero free time
tennis *nm* tennis
Tevere *nm* Tiber (river)
ti piace...? do you like ... ?
tifare *v* to barrack
tif o per I support, I barrack for
sono tifoso/a I'm a (sports) fan
tigre *nf* tiger
timido/a *adj* shy
tiramisù *nm* Italian dessert

tocca a te over to you, it's your turn
topo *nm* mouse
torinese *adj* from Turin
tradizione *nf* tradition
traffico *nm* traffic
traghetto *nm* ferry
in traghetto by ferry
tram *nm* tram
in tram by tram
trasporto *nm* transport
tre three
treddici thirteen
treno *nm* train
in treno by train
trenta thirty
trentacinque thirty-five
trofeo *nm* trophy
tromba *nf* trumpet
tu you (singular)
la tua, il tuo, le tue/i tuoi your
Tunisi *nf* Tunis
Tunisia *nf* Tunisia
tunisino/a *adj* Tunisian
turista *nmf* tourist
turistico/a *adj* tourist
tutela *nf* protection
tutti everyone, all
TV *nf* TV

U

uccello *nm* bird
uffa! ooh!; oh no!; phew!
ultimo/a *adj* last
un, una, uno, un' a, an, one
un momento wait a minute
un po' (di) a little bit (of)
undici eleven
Unione *nf* **europa** European Union (EU)
uovo *nm* egg
usare *v* to use
usa he/she/it uses

V

va he/she/it goes
v a bene OK
vacanza *nf* holiday
in vacanza on holidays
vale it is worth
vaniglia *nf* vanilla
vaporetto *nm* steamboat

vecchio/a *adj* old
vedere *v* to see
v ede he/she/it sees
vegetariano/a *adj* vegetarian
veloce *adj* fast
venerdì *nm* Friday
veneziano/a *adj* Venetian (from Venice)
venti twenty
venticinque twenty-five
ventidue twenty-two
ventinove twenty-nine
ventiquattro twenty-four
ventisei twenty-six
ventisette twenty-seven
ventitré twenty-three
ventotto twenty-eight
ventuno twenty-one
verbo *nm* verb
verde *adj* green
verme *nm* worm
vetrina *nf* shop window
viaggiatore *nm* traveller
vicino a close to, near
videogioco *nm* video game
vieni qui! come here!
Vienna *nf* Vienna
Vietnam *nm* Vietnam
vietnamita *adj* Vietnamese
vincere *v* to win
viola *adj inv* purple
violino *nm* violin
visitare *v* to visit
visita he/she/it visits
vita *nf* life
una vita da cani a dog's life
vitale *adj* vital
vocabolario *nm* vocabulary, dictionary
voi you (plural)
voto *nm* vote

W

weekend *nm* weekend

Z

Zagabria *nf* Zagreb
zebra *nf* zebra
zia *nf* aunt
zio *nm* uncle
zoo *nm* zoo

A

a uno, un, una, un'
acoustic guitar *n* chitarra *f*
 acustica
 to **adore** *v* adorare
after dopo
afternoon *n* pomeriggio *m*
against contro
age *n* età *f*
all tutto, tutti
also anche
always sempre
ambulance *n* ambulanza *f*
American *adj* americano/a
Amsterdam *n* Amsterdam *f*
among fra
and e
animal *n* animale *m*
annoying *adj* antipatico/a
applause *n* applauso *m*
apple *n* mela *f*
April *n* aprile *m*
Arab *adj* arabo/a
 to **arrive** *v* arrivare
artichoke *n* carciofo *m*
at; at the a; al, allo, alla, ai, agli, alle
at last finalmente
Athens *n* Atene *f*
aubergine *n* melanzana *f*
August *n* agosto *m*
aunt *n* zia *f*
Australia *n* Australia *f*
Australian *adj* australiano/a
Austria *n* Austria *f*
Austrian *adj* austriaco/a

B

bacon *n* pancetta *f*
bad *adj* brutto, cattivo
bag *n* sacco *m*
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* basket *m*

bath *n* bagno *m*
bathroom *n* bagno *m*
battle *n* battaglia *f*
 to **be** *v* essere, stare
to be born essere *v* nato/a
be good! fai il bravo!
be quiet! sta' zitto!
beautiful *adj* bello/a
because perché
 to **begin** *v* cominciare
Belgium *n* Belgio *m*
Berlin *n* Berlino *f*
Bern *n* Berna *f*
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*
Bosnia-Herzegovina *n*
 Bosnia-Er zegovina *f*
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
brutal *adj* brutale
budgerigar *n* pappagallino *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!
Canada *n* Canada *m*
Canadian *adj* canadese
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
caramel *n* caramello *m*
carousel *n* carosello *m*
 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! cincin!
cheese *n* formaggio *m*
cherub *n* cherubino *m*
chick pea *n* ceci *m*
chicken *n* gallina *f*; (food) *n* pollo *m*
Chinese *adj* cinese
chinotto (soft drink) *n* chinotto *m*
chocolate (flavour) *n* cioccolato *m*
city *n* città *f*
classical music *n* musica *f* classica
 to **climb up** *v* salire
close to vicino a
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*
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*
creative *adj* creativo/a
Croatia *n* Croazia *f*
Croatian *adj* croato/a

crook *n* mascalzone *m*
cuckoo *n* cucù *m*
cup *n* coppa *f*
currency *n* moneta *f*
cute *adj* carino */a*

D

dad *n* papà *m*
damn! accidenti!
day *n* giorno *m*
December *n* dicembre *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
drink *n* bibita *f*
driver *n* automobilista *mf*
temporary **driving licence**
n patentino *m*
drum *n* batteria *f*
Dublin *n* Dublino *f*
duck *n* anatra *f*
duke *n* duca *m*
during durante
Dutch *adj* olandese

E

to **eat** *v* mangiare
echidna *n* echidna *f*
Edinburgh *n* Edimburgo *f*

education *n* educazione *f*
physical education *n*
educazione *f* fisica
egg *n* uovo *m*
eggplant *n* melanzana *f*
Egypt *n* Egitto *m*
eight otto
eighteen diciotto
eighty ottanta
eighty-seven ottantasette
electric guitar *n* chitarra *f* elettrica
elephant *n* elefante *m*
eleven undici
email *n* email *f*
England *n* Inghilterra *f*
English *adj* inglese
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*
everyone tutti
exam *n* esame *m*

F

factory *n* fabbrica *f*
family *n* famiglia *f*
famous *adj* famoso/*a*
I'm a (sports) **fan** sono tifoso/*a*
fantastic *adj* fantastico/*a*
farm *n* fattoria *f*
fast *adj* veloce
fat *adj* grasso/*a*
father *n* padre *m*
favourite *adj* preferito/*a*
February *n* febbraio *m*
ferry *n* traghetto *m*
by ferry in traghetto
fierce *adj* feroce
fifteen quindici
fifty cinquanta
fifty-one cinquantuno
fillet *n* filetto *m*
film *n* film *m*
final *adj* finale
finally finalmente

Finland *n* Finlandia *f*
first *n* primo/*a* *mf*
fish *n* pesce *m*
five cinque
flavour *n* gusto *m*; *n* sapore *m*
Florentine (from Florence) *adj*
fior entino/*a*
flute *n* flauto *m* traverso
food *n* cibo *m*
food store *n* generi *mpl*
alimentari
foot *n* piede *m*
on foot a piedi
on your feet in piedi
football (soccer) *n* calcio *m*
forbidden *adj* proibito/*a*
to **form** *v* formare
forty quaranta
forty-three quarantatré
four quattro
fourteen quattordici
France *n* Francia *f*
free *adj* libero/*a*
free time tempo libero
French *adj* francese
fresh *adj* fresco/*a*
Friday *n* venerdì *m*
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*
German *adj* tedesco/*a*
Germany *n* Germania *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*
gladiator *n* gladiatore *m*
global *adj* globale
glutton *n* ghiottone *m*
go! forza!
to **go** *v* andare
to go down *v* scendere
goat *n* capra *f*

goat's cheese *n* caprino *m*
god *n* dio *m*
gondola *n* gondola *f*
gondolier *n* gondoliere *m*
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*
Greece *n* Grecia *f*
Greek *adj* greco/a
green *adj* verde
grey *adj* grigio/a
group *n* gruppo *m*
guard *n* guardiano *m*
guitar *n* chitarra *f*
acoustic guitar chitarra acustica
electric guitar chitarra elettrica

to be **homesick** avere *v*
nostalgia di casa
horse *n* cavallo *m*
little horse *n* cavallino *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
hurry presto

J

jail *n* prigione *f*
January *n* gennaio *m*
Japanese *adj* giapponese
July *n* luglio *m*
jumper *n* maglia *f*
June *n* giugno *m*

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
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*
do you **like ... ?** ti piace...?
I like mi piace; mi piacciono
likeable *adj* simpatico/a
lion *n* leone *m*
Lisbon *n* Lisbona *f*
to **listen to** *v* ascoltare; sentire
a **little bit (of)** un po' (di)
to **live** *v* abitare
loaded (with) *adj* carico/a (di)
London *n* Londra *f*
to **look at** *v* guardare
to **look for** *v* cercare
a **lot** molto
to **love** *v* adorare

H

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
ecc o
hi ciao, salve
historical *adj* storico/a
holiday *n* vacanza *f*
on holidays in vacanza
Holland *n* Olanda *f*, *n* Paesi
mpi Bassi
at **home** a casa

I

I io
I am ... years old ho... anni
I am well sto bene
I like mi piace
I'm sorry mi dispiace
ice *n* ghiaccio *m*
ice cream *n* gelato *m*
ice-cream maker *n* gelataio *m*
ice-cream shop *n* gelateria *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*
inf ormativa *f*
instrument *n* strumento *m*
intelligent *adj* intelligente
i-pod *n* i-pod *m*
Ireland *n* Irlanda *f*
it is è
Italian *adj* italiano/a
Italy *n* Italia *f*

lovely and fresh bello fresco
lunch *n* pranzo *m*
Luxembourg *n* Lussemburgo *m*

M

madam *n* signora *f*
Madrid *n* Madrid *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
March *n* marzo *m*
match *n* partita *f*
maths *n* matematica *f*
May *n* maggio *m*
means *n* mezzo *m*
 means of transport *n* mezzo *m*
 di trasporto
meat *n* carne *f*
meeting point *n* punto *m*
 d' incontro
melody *n* melodia *f*
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* telefonino *m*
modest *adj* modesto/a
Monday *n* lunedì *m*
money coin *n* moneta *f*
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*
MP3 player *n* lettore *m* MP3
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...

N

name *n* nome *m*
 my name is ... mi chiamo...
 his/her name is ... si chiama...
 your name is ... ti chiami...
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
Netherlands *n* Paesi *mpl* Bassi,
 n Olanda *f*
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*
nine nove
nineteen diciannove
ninety novanta
ninety-six novantasei
no no
not non
November *n* novembre *m*
now adesso
number *n* numero *m*

O

October *n* ottobre *m*
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 uno
one hundred cento
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

Paris *n* Parigi *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
point *n* punto *m*
poor *adj* povero/a
popular *adj* popolare
port *n* porto *m*

Portugal *n* Portogallo *m*
poster *n* manifesto *m*
postman *n* postino *m*,
n portalettere *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*
pyjamas *n* pigiama *m*

Q

quarter *n* quarto *m*
question *n* domanda *f*
quiet! calma!
be quiet! silenzio!, sta' zitto!

R

rabbit *n* coniglio *m*
radio *n* radio *f*
raised *adj* cresciuto/a
rascal *n* mascalzone *m*
to **read** *v* leggere
recorder *n* flauto *m* dolce
red *adj* rosso/a
regatta *n* regata *f*
rehearsal *n* prova *f*
to **rehearse** *v* 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
Rome *n* Roma *f*
romantic *adj* romantico/a
rule *n* regola *f*

S

salad *n* insalata *f*
mix ed salad *n* insalata
mista
Saturday *n* sabato *m*
scary *adj* pauroso/a
school *n* scuola *f*
junior high school *n* scuola
f media
science *n* scienza *f*
scooter *n* scooter *m*
Scotland *n* Scozia *f*
Scottish *adj* scozzese
scoundrel *n* mascalzone *m*
sea *n* mare *m*
second *adj* secondo/a
to **see** *v* vedere
see you! ciao!
see you tomorrow a domani
September *n* settembre *m*
serious *adj* serio/a
seven sette
seventeen diciassette
seventy settanta
seventy-two settantadue
in **shape** in forma
shark *n* squalo *m*
she lei
she is è
she 's cute! che bella!
sheep *n* pecora *f*
sheep's cheese *n* pecorino *m*
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!
six sei
sixteen sedici
sixty sessanta
sixty-eight sessantotto
skeleton *n* scheletro *m*
to **sleep** *v* dormire

Slovenia *n* Slovenia *f*
slow *adj* lento/a
small *adj* piccolo/a
so così
soccer *n* calcio *m*
sometimes qualche volta
song *n* canzone *f*
sorry scusa
space *n* spazio *m*
spaghetti *n* spaghetti *mpl*
spaghetti restaurant *n*
spaghetteria f
Spain *n* Spagna *f*
Spanish *adj* spagnolo/a
to **speak** *v* parlare
special *adj* speciale
to **spend (time)** *v* passare
spider *n* ragno *m*
splendid *adj* splendido/a
sport *n* sport *m*
to **do sport** fare *v* sport
sporty *adj* sportivo/a
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
strong *adj* forte
student *n* studente *m*; studentessa *f*
to **study** *v* studiare
stupid *adj* scemo/a, sciocco/a,
stupido/a
Sunday *n* domenica *f*
supermarket *n* supermercato *m*
to **support** *v* tifare
Swiss *adj* svizzero/a
switched on in gamba
Switzerland *n* Svizzera *f*

T

table tennis *n* ping-pong *m*
to **take** *v* prendere
to **talk** *v* parlare

tall *adj* alto/a
teacher *n* professore *m*;
n professoressa *f*
team *n* squadra *f*
to **telephone** *v* telefonare
television *n* televisione *f*
ten dieci
tennis *n* tennis *m*
test *n* interrogazione *f*
thank you grazie
the il, la, lo, i, le, gli
theatre *n* teatro *m*
then allora
there is c'è
they loro
to **think** *v* pensare
thirteen tredici
thirty trenta
this *adj* questo/a
three tre
thriller *n* giallo *m*
Thursday *n* giovedì *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 *f*
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*

Tuesday *n* martedì *m*
Tunis *nf* Tunisi
Tunisia *n* Tunisia *f*
Tunisian *adj* tunisino/a
from **Turin** *adj* torinese
turtle *n* tartaruga *f*
TV *n* TV *f*
twelve dodici
twenty venti
twenty-eight ventotto
twenty-five venticinque
twenty-four ventiquattro
twenty-nine ventinove
twenty-one ventuno
twenty-seven ventisette
twenty-six ventisei
twenty-three ventitré
twenty-two ventidue
twin *n* gemello *m*
two due

U

ugly *adj* brutto/a
uncle *n* zio *m*
to **understand** *v* capire
United States (of America)
n Stati Uniti *mpl*
to **use** *v* usare; *v* impiegare

V

vanilla *n* vaniglia *f*
vegetarian *adj* vegetariano/a
very molto
very well molto bene
video game *n* videogioco *m*
Vienna *n* Vienna *f*
Vietnam *n* Vietnam *m*
Vietnamese *adj* vietnamita
violin *n* violino *m*
to **visit** *v* visitare
vital *adj* vitale
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
Wednesday *n* mercoledì *m*
week *n* settimana *f*
weekend *n* weekend *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
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
wild boar *n* cinghiale *m*
to **win** *v* vincere
with con
witty *adj* spiritoso/a
word *n* parola *f*
to **work** *v* lavorare
to **write** *v* scrivere

Y

year *n* anno *m*
yellow *adj* giallo/a
Yellow Pages *n* pagine *fp* gialle
yes sì
yesterday ieri
you (plural) voi
you (singular) tu

Z

Zagreb *n* Zagabria *f*
zebra *n* zebra *f*
zoo *n* zoo *m*
zoo keeper *n* guardiano *m*