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Printed in the United States of America
16 15 14 13 12 11 10 09 08 07 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Welcome! You are entering a wonderful world filled with delicious food, delightful music, and fantastic art. A world where you can find cool fashion such as Prada, Gucci, Armani, Valentino, and Dolce&Gabbana; and sporty cars such as Alfa Romeo, Ferrari, Lamborghini, Lancia, and Maserati. All this will be accessible to you when you start speaking one of the most beautiful languages in the world—Italian!

Oh! One last note, if you are planning to become a famous soccer player, Italian is your language. In fact gli Azzurri, the Italian Soccer team, won the World Cup of Soccer four times. VIVA L’ITALIA! FORZA AZZURRI!

Italian is a Latin language, which means that it is derived from Latin just like French, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish. Italian is the official language in Italy and two cantons in Switzerland, the Ticino and the Grigioni. But Italian is also spoken by millions of people around the world. For example, Italian is the second most widely spoken language in Australia. This is partly due to the fact that Italians make up the largest single non-English-speaking group of migrants. Other countries with a large
number of Italian speaking people are: Malta, Monaco, Slovenia, Croatia, Argentina, Somalia, and Ethiopia.

Italian is fun to speak and it is also no trouble to read and write as the spelling is phonetic. Italian has many similarities to English in grammar and vocabulary, and many words shared between the two languages are cognates. A cognate is a word from another language that looks and/or sounds like an English word. Here are some examples of cognates: *il sistema solare, la biologia, il ristorante, la musica, il telefono, il caffè, l’automobile, il mistero, lo shampoo*. These are all authentic Italian words that any English speaking person can immediately understand. The following are Italian words regularly used in the English language: zucchini, cinema, pasta, spaghetti, bravo, orchestra, radio, idea, and piano. See how many Italian words you already knew?

Cognates can be nouns or adjectives such as the following: *intelligente, perfetto, eccellente, favorito, sufficiente*. Recognizing these cognates will not only help you begin your study of Italian but it will help you improve your writing and speaking skills in English as well.

There is a section toward the end of each unit with symbols. Each symbol represents a word or expression in Italian. This learning method is called “Symtalk” (symbols + talking). You will be asked to “read” the sentences and then to engage in a directed dialogue with a partner or describe a scene. When you write sentences in this section, you will be talking about the characters
shown below. You can refer back to this page as often as you like until you learn the names of all the characters.

Symtalk Characters

As you start your study of Italian, remember to be curious and ask questions. Do not be afraid to practice new sounds and sentence patterns. Someday you may use Italian in your job or when traveling, so it will have useful applications. Have fun with Italian!
# Table of Contents

1. **I saluti e le espressioni di cortesia**  
   *Greetings and Expressions of Courtesy* .......................................................... 1

2. **Gli oggetti e i comandi dell’aula**  
   *Classroom Objects and Commands* ................................................................. 13

3. **I numeri**  
   *Numbers* ........................................................................................................ 29

4. **La geografia**  
   *Geography* ..................................................................................................... 41

5. **La casa**  
   *House* ........................................................................................................... 59

6. **La famiglia**  
   *Family* ........................................................................................................... 71

7. **Gli animali**  
   *Animals* .......................................................................................................... 85

8. **I mestieri**  
   *Occupations* .................................................................................................. 97

9. **Il cibo**  
   *Food* ............................................................................................................. 109

10. **L’arte**  
    *Art* ................................................................................................................. 123
Il corpo e la salute  
*Body and Health* ................................................................. 135

I vestiti  
*Clothing* ................................................................. 149

L’ora e i colori  
*Time and Colors* ................................................................. 163

La musica  
*Music* ................................................................. 177

Il tempo e le stagioni  
*Weather and Seasons* ................................................................. 189

I giorni e i mesi  
*Days and Months* ................................................................. 203

La letteratura  
*Literature* ................................................................. 217

Il tempo libero e la ricreazione  
*Leisure and Recreation* ................................................................. 231

Gli acquisti  
*Shopping* ................................................................. 245

Viaggiare e il trasporto  
*Travel and Transportation* ................................................................. 257
Exploring

Basilica di San Pietro

Salumeria

Roma

Roma

Molise
I saluti e le espressioni di cortesia
Greetings and Expressions of Courtesy
I saluti e le espressioni di cortesia

Good morning. Good evening. Good night.

Come ti chiami? (informal)
What's your name?

Mi chiamo Daniele.
My name is Daniele.

Piacere./Molto lieto.
I’m delighted to meet you.

Parli italiano, non è vero?
You speak Italian, don’t you?

Si. Parlo italiano.
Yes. I speak Italian.

Come stai? (informal)
How are you?

Bene, grazie. E tu? (inf)
Fine, thanks. And how are you?

Così cosi.
So-so.

La cortesia

Per favore./Per piacere. Please.
Grazie. Thank you.
Prego. You’re welcome.
Scusami (informal). Excuse me.
Mi dispiace.
I’m sorry.

Buongiorno.
Good morning.

In bocca al lupo./Buona fortuna.
Good luck.

ExpItal 01-04.qxp  4/6/07  4:33 PM  Page 2

• When you say hello to an adult such as a teacher or a sales clerk, use the formal
greeting: Buongiorno! and add the person’s last name, if you know it, after the
word signor/signora: Buongiorno, Signor Rossi./Signora Rossi.

• Ciao!, an informal and casual greeting, is usually said to a friend: Ciao, Lina! It is
also said in taking leave from a friend: Ciao, Lina!

• A frequently used expression is Piacere! It means it’s nice to meet you./I’m
pleased to meet you.

• A woman can say Molto lieta! I’m very pleased to meet you, while a man
would say Molto lieto!
Parli portoghese?
Do you speak Portuguese?

No. Non parlo portoghese.
No. I don’t speak Portuguese.

Ciao.
Hi and Good-bye
(informal)

Ci vediamo.
See you later.

Arrivederci
Good-bye.

Ci vediamo domani./
A domani.
See you tomorrow.

Le lingue
Languages
il tedesco
German
l’arabo
Arabic
il cinese
Chinese
il francese
French
l’inglese
English
lo spagnolo
Spanish
il giapponese
Japanese
il portoghese
Portuguese
il russo
Russian

Vocabolario extra

Girls’ names

Mi chiamo. . .
Anna
Angela
Beatrice
Carla
Chiara
Cristina
Diana
Elena
Elisabetta
Giovanna
Giulia
Isabella
Laura
Maria

La ragazza si chiama Teresa.
The girl’s name is Teresa.

Boys’ names

Mi chiamo. . .
Alessandro
Alberto
Andrea
Carlo
Dario
Davide
Edoardo
Enrico
Fabio
Franco
Giovanni
Giuseppe
Gregorio
Luca

Il ragazzo si chiama Carlo.
The boy’s name is Carlo.
Le attività

A Scegli la parola diversa dalle altre. (Choose the word that is different from all the rest.)


B Scegli i nomi di ragazze. (Choose the girls’ names.)

1. Maria 6. Patrizia
2. Giovanni 7. Luca
3. Vittorio 8. Daniele
4. Isabella 9. Beatrice
5. Dario 10. Valentina

C Rispondi alle domande in italiano. Scrivi le risposte. (Answer the questions in Italian. Write your answers.)

1. Parli italiano?

2. Come ti chiami?

3. Come stai?

D Scrivi l’espressione italiana che corrisponde ad ogni immagine. (Write the Italian expression that corresponds to each picture.)

1. ____________________
2. ______________________________________

3. ______________________________________

4. ______________________________________

5. ______________________________________

Hello!
Please.
Excuse me.
Yes.
Thank you.

Come va?
Ciao!
Mi chiamo... 
Grazie.
Per favore.
6. ________________________________________

7. ________________________________________

**Scrivi delle risposte brevi in italiano. (Short answers.)**

1. How do you greet someone in the morning?
   ________________________________________

2. How do you greet someone in the evening?
   ________________________________________

3. What is customary to say after meeting someone?
   ________________________________________

4. How do you wish someone good luck?
   ________________________________________

5. Finish the following sentence:
   *Io parlo* ________________________________________.

6. *Ciao!, an informal greeting, would generally be used to greet:* ______________________
   A. a friend, Roberto  or  B. a gentleman, *il signor Zini*

7. Is Michela a name for a *ragazzo*?
   ________________________________________

8. Answer this question: *Come ti chiami?*
   ________________________________________
9. One word for farewell is ______________________________________________________.
10. Sì is the opposite of _________________________________________________________.

**Completa il dialogo in italiano. Scrivi le tue risposte. (Complete the dialogue in Italian. Write your answers.)**

1. **MARIA:** Ciao! Mi chiamo Maria, e tu?
   **GIACOMO:** ________________________________________________________________

2. **LORENZO:** Come stai, Rosa?
   **ROSA:** Bene, grazie. ______________________________________________________

3. **SARA:** Parli italiano?
   **GIORGIO:** Sì, ______________________________________________________________

**Parliamo! Talk with a classmate but pretend to meet for the first time. Act out a simple introduction.**

**Tocca a te! (It's your turn!) Che cosa sai dire in italiano? (What can you say in Italian?)**

1. Shake hands as you say hello to a friend.
2. Wave and say good-bye to a friend.
3. Name at least five boys’ names and five girls’ names.
4. Say that you speak English.

---

**Proverbio**

"Cortesia di bocca assai vale e poco costa."

Courtesy costs little and is worth a lot.
Lingua viva!

FELICITAZIONI!

Auguri a...

Benvenuti a San Pietro

REFERENTE FUORI REGIONE PER CONTATTI IN CASO DI EMERGENZA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nome/cognome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirizzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telefoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posta elettronica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cari Amici
Buon Natale!
Look at these clippings and find the following words in Italian.

1. Welcome
   ________________________________________________________________

2. Merry Christmas
   ________________________________________________________________

3. Thank you
   ________________________________________________________________

4. Congratulations
   ________________________________________________________________

5. Best Wishes to . . .
   ________________________________________________________________

This emergency card requires certain information. Guess the English meaning of the following words.

1. Nome
   ________________________________________________________________

2. Cognome
   ________________________________________________________________

3. Indirizzo
   ________________________________________________________________

4. Telefono
   ________________________________________________________________

5. Cellulare
   ________________________________________________________________

6. Posta elettronica
   ________________________________________________________________
**Symtalk**

**K** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. __________________ 2. __________________ 3. __________________ 4. __________________
5. __________________ 6. __________________ 7. __________________

**L** Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. ____________________________________ 3. __________________________
2. ____________________________________ 4. __________________________
Guarda i simboli, poi scrivi i dialoghi in italiano. (Look at the symbols, then write the dialogues.)

1. __________________________________________  __________________________________________

2. __________________________________________  __________________________________________

3. __________________________________________  __________________________________________
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale
3. Mi ____ Gianluca.
4. Ci ____. (See you later.)
5. I’m sorry, in Italian. Mi ____.
10. E ____?
11. per favore, in English
12. opposite of no
13. Good-bye, in Italian (formal)

Verticale
1. ____ stai?
2. A _____. (See you tomorrow.)
3. informal greeting
6. ____. (I’m pleased to meet you.)
7. courtesy
8. Laura says “molto ____” after she meets Carlo.
9. Come ____? (How are you?)
Unit 2

Gli oggetti e i comandi dell’aula
Classroom Objects and Commands
Il vocabolario

Che cos’è/Cos’è? È _____.

• Una classe refers to a class of students. It can also be used to refer to the classroom.
• Another word for computer is un elaboratore elettronico.
I comandi dell’aula
Classroom commands

Dillo in italiano.
Say it in Italian.

Parla.
Speak.

Ripeti.
Repeat.

Vai/Và alla lavagna.
Go to the board.

Rispondi alla domanda.
Answer the question.

Scrivi.
Write.

I comandi dell’aula
Classroom commands

Alza la mano.
Raise your hand.

Prendi un foglio di carta.
Take out a sheet of paper.

Apri il libro.
Open the book.

Chiudi il libro.
Close the book.

Leggi.
Read.

Accendi il computer.
Turn the computer on.

Spengi il computer.
Turn the computer off.

Fai/Fà uno schizzo (un disegno, un’illustrazione).
Make a sketch (drawing, illustration).

Completa le frasi.
Complete the sentences.

ExpItal 01-04.qxp  4/6/07  4:33 PM  Page 15
Vocabolario extra

mandare un fax  
mandare/spedire un e-mail; mandare/spedire una posta elettronica

Navigare in Internet  
Stampare  
Copiare  
Giocare ad un videogioco

to send a fax  
to send an e-mail

to surf the Web, (the Net)  
to print  
to copy  
to play a video game

Le attività

A  
Your teacher will say at random the words for 26 classroom objects. After you hear the first word, find it in the list below and write “1” in the space provided. The second word you hear will be marked “2,” etc.

_____ una lavagna  
_____ una riga  
_____ un CD  
_____ una penna  
_____ un libro  
_____ una carta geografica  
_____ un cestino  
_____ una stampante  
_____ una bandiera  
_____ una tastiera  
_____ un quadro  
_____ una sedia  
_____ un computer  

_____ un foglio di carta  
_____ un pennarello  
_____ una matita  
_____ un quaderno  
_____ un mouse  
_____ un orologio  
_____ uno scaffale  
_____ una gomma  
_____ una finestra  
_____ uno schermo  
_____ un banco  
_____ una cattedra  
_____ un DVD

B  
Look around your own classroom as you answer these questions.

1. Do you have un foglio di carta on your desk?

___________________________________________________________________________

2. Where is the bandiera?

___________________________________________________________________________
3. How many finestre does your room have?
___________________________________________________________________________

4. Is the stampante near the computer?
___________________________________________________________________________

5. Are there many libri in the scaffale?
___________________________________________________________________________

Scrivi il nome di ogni oggetto in italiano. (Write the Italian name for each object. Don't forget to write the indefinite article un, uno, un’ or una before the noun.)

1. ________________________________________

2. ________________________________________

3. ________________________________________
Gli oggetti e i comandi dell’aula

Unit 2

4. ________________________________________

5. ________________________________________

6. ________________________________________

7. ________________________________________
12. ________________________________________

13. ________________________________________

14. ________________________________________

15. ________________________________________
Completa le frasi. *(Complete the sentences.)*

1. __________ è?
2. __________ una penna.
3. È __________ sedia.
4. È __________ libro.

Do what your teacher commands.

Completa i comandi in italiano. *(Please complete the commands in Italian.)*

1. ________________________________ inglese. *(speak)*
2. ________________________________ in inglese. *(say it)*
3. ________________________________ (listen)
4. ________________________________ il computer. *(turn off)*
5. ________________________________ il libro. *(open)*

Completa le frasi in italiano. *(Complete the sentences in Italian.)*

1. Prendi un foglio di ____________________________________________________________.
2. Ripeti le _____________________________________________________________________.
3. Chiudi il ____________________________________________________________________ _.
4. Fai un _______________________________________________________________________.
5. Accendi il ____________________________________________________________________.
6. Scrivi con una ________________________________________________________________.
7. Rispondi alla _________________________________________________________________.

Scrivi un comando in italiano per ogni disegno. *(Write a command in Italian for each illustration.)*

1. ________________________________________
2. ________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________
5. __________________________________________
Which objects go together? Match each noun in column A with a related noun in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _____ un mouse</td>
<td>A. una parete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____ una cattedra</td>
<td>B. uno schermo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____ un pennarello</td>
<td>C. un quaderno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____ un foglio di carta</td>
<td>D. una lavagna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. _____ un quadro</td>
<td>E. una sedia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parliamo! Point to a classroom object, such as a ruler. Ask: “È una riga?” Your partner should answer, “Sì, è una riga.” Point to a window. Ask: “È una matita?” Your partner should answer, “No, è una finestra.” Find ten items.

Word associations. You and your speaking partner should each make a list of five words from the classroom commands. Ask each other to say anything related to that word.

Modello: A: la mano
B: alza  
or
B: dillo
A: in italiano

Tocca a te! With a partner walk around your classroom, pointing to ten different objects. Ask your partner “Che cos’è?” If he/she answers incorrectly, change places. Now it is his/her turn to ask you the name of each item. Keep going until all ten objects have been correctly identified.
Lingua viva!

Matite colorate
€3,50

O-KAY
Belissime penne
€1,00

Zainetto per la scuola
Disegni assortiti e in tinta unica
Giallo, rosso, e verde

€23,00

CARTOLIBRERIA
APEXGROTTINO S. L.
VIA CAMPOSUS, 96
CHATTILLEN (AD)
P. IVA.: 03222400279
REPARTO 1
EURO 1,10
TOTALE 1
1,10
14-08-2006 15:26 SC 14
TEL.: 0266/012016
NF CM 13701262
Look at the clippings and find the following information.

1. What do you think cartolibreria means?

2. Find the Italian words for “colored pencils.”

3. How much does one packet of colored pencils cost?

4. Find the Italian word for “pens.”

5. How much do you have to pay to buy one pen?

Look at the backpack ad and find the following information.

1. Find the word for “backpack” in Italian.

2. What does the word scuola mean?

3. Is scuola a masculine or a feminine noun?

4. What do you think disegni assortiti means?

5. The backpack is also offered in three solid colors, which ones?

Proverbio

“Bisogna prima pensare, poi fare.
Look before you leap.”
## Symtalk

### O

Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### P

Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. __________

2. __________

3. __________
Scrivi una descrizione di ogni scena in italiano. (Write a description of each scene in Italian.)

1.

2.

3.

4.
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale
1. large desk
5. ____ della classe (classroom objects)
9. Write.
10. storage place for books: ____.
11. used to erase the board
12. ____ alla lavagna. (Go the board.)

Verticale
1. small round disk used in the computer
2. ____ la finestra. (Open the window.)
3. opening in a wall for air and light
4. printing machine
6. ____ della classe (classroom commands)
7. viewing screen
8. ____ alla domanda. (Answer the question.)
Unit 3

I numeri

Numbers
Il vocabolario

Quanto costa?
How much does it cost?

Quanto tempo ci vuole?
How much time is necessary?

Quanti studenti studiano l’italiano?
How many students study Italian?

- The down arrow indicates that the pattern continues as the numbers increase.
Vocabolario extra

Quanto/Quanta?  
How much?

Quanti/Quante?  
How many?

Ci sono? C’è?  
Are there? Is there?

Il libro costa dieci dollari.  
The book costs ten dollars.

Quanti quaderni ci sono?  
How many notebooks are there?

Ce ne sono cinque.  
There are five.

— = più  
— = per

— = meno  
÷ = diviso

Quanto costa il libro?  
How much does the book cost?

Quanto fa due più uno?  
How much is two plus one?

costare  
to cost

costa  
(it) costs

costano  
(they) cost

Le attività

A  
After you have studied the numbers and practiced saying them, try to write the numbers below from memory. *In italiano, per favore.*

1. ____________________________  
6. ____________________________

2. ____________________________  
7. ____________________________

3. ____________________________  
8. ____________________________

4. ____________________________  
9. ____________________________

5. ____________________________  
10. ____________________________

B  
Rate yourself. How did you do? Circle your evaluation.

1. very well  
2. fairly well  
3. poorly

C  
Practice again. Identify the words by writing the corresponding Arabic numerals.

Modello: due __2__

1. cinque ____________________________  
4. nove ____________________________

2.otto ____________________________  
5. sette ____________________________

3. uno ____________________________
D Scrivi la parola italiana per ogni numero. (Write the Italian word for each number.)
1. (3) _________________________________
2. (4) _________________________________
3. (6) _________________________________
4. (10) _________________________________

E Tell whether the following equations indicate addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.
1. Quattordici diviso sette fa due.
____________________________________________________________________________
2. Due più dieci fa dodici.
____________________________________________________________________________
3. Otto per tre fa ventiquattro.
____________________________________________________________________________
4. Diciannove meno tredici fa sei.
____________________________________________________________________________

F Try once more to write out the Italian words for the following numbers. In italiano, per favore.
1. (8) ________________________________
2. (3) ________________________________
3. (10) _______________________________
4. (1) ________________________________
5. (9) ________________________________
6. (2) ________________________________
7. (5) ________________________________
8. (4) ________________________________
9. (7) ________________________________
10. (6) _______________________________

G Quanti oggetti ci sono in ogni gruppo? (How many objects are pictured in each group?)
Write out the Italian numbers. Do not use numerals!
1. _________________________________
2. ________________________________________
3. ________________________________________
4. ________________________________________
5. ________________________________________

Quanti oggetti ci sono in totale? (How many objects are there all together?) ____________
Now, write this sum in Italian. ________________________________________
Scrive le risposte in italiano.  
(Write the answers in Italian.)

**Modello:**  $6 - 4 = \underline{\text{due}}$

1. $12 \times 4 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
2. $30 - 10 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
3. $8 - 6 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
4. $12 + 18 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
5. $100 \div 2 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
6. $60 + 10 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
7. $30 - 15 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
8. $80 \div 2 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
9. $10 \times 10 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$
10. $15 + 4 = \underline{\phantom{0000}}$

Your teacher will say ten numbers in Italian. Write the corresponding Arabic numerals.

**Modello:** Teacher says: diciannove  
You write: $\underline{19}$

1. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
2. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
3. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
4. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
5. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
6. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
7. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
8. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
9. \underline{\phantom{0000}}
10. \underline{\phantom{0000}}

How many interior angles are there in each design? Circle the number.

1. quattro otto
dieci tre

3. sette sei
undici cinque

2. cinque tre
quattro sette

4. cinque nove
otto undici
Leggi il paragrafo. Poi, scegli le risposte corrette. (Read the paragraph. Then choose the correct completions and answers.)

Nell’aula ci sono molti oggetti. Ci sono ventotto sedie, quattro finestre, diciannove quaderni, sei cancellini e una carta geografica. Una sedia costa settantuno dollari. Una gomma costa novanta centesimi e una carta geografica costa ottanta dollari.

dollari dollars centesimi cents

1. Nell’aula ci sono ___ oggetti.
   A. pochi (few)  
   B. molti  
   C. mille  
   D. tre

2. In totale, ci sono ___ oggetti dell’aula. (Add.)
   A. quarantuno  
   B. cinquantotto  
   C. ventidue  
   D. novanta

3. Quanto costa una sedia?
   A. $75  
   B. $57  
   C. $37  
   D. $71

4. Quanti quaderni ci sono?
   A. 91  
   B. 25  
   C. 19  
   D. 30

5. Quante finestre ci sono?
   A. 13  
   B. 8  
   C. 6  
   D. 4

Parliamo! Find out about prices. With your speaking partner, select six objects in the classroom. You ask how much each of the first three objects costs. Then your partner should ask you about the remaining three items and you will answer.

Modello: A: Quanto costa la penna? (How much does the pen cost?)
B: Costa due dollari. (It costs two dollars.)

Tocca a te! With a classmate find out how many things are in your classroom. Look for these items: libri (books), finestre (windows), quaderni (notebooks), penne (pens), computer (computers), and banchi (student desks). After you have counted carefully, announce your findings to the class. At the end, add all of the items to find out the total number of things you have. Write all numbers on your classroom board.

Modello: A: Quanti libri ci sono? (How many books are there?)
B: Ci sono venti libri. (There are twenty books.)
Lingua viva!

ExpItal 01-04.qxp  4/6/07  4:33 PM  Page 36
Look at the list of songs then write out, in Italian, the numbers by each of the following songs:

1. Exodus  
2. Così presto no  
3. Liberatemi  
4. Is this love  
5. Lasciami andare via 

Look at the other clippings and find the following information. Please write the numbers in Italian.

1. How many BRIOSS are in one package?  
2. How many bustine (tea bags) do you get when you buy a box of Camomilla Bonomelli?  
3. Stazione Centrale is the central train station. How many stops numbered trentasei can you find in the clipping?  
4. What is the number for the red train stop?  
5. What is the train stop with the highest number?

Proverbio

“Quattro occhi vedono meglio di due. Two heads are better than one.”
Symtalk

**Q** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 

**R** Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

24.
Quanto costa ogni oggetto? Con un compagno, fate le domande, rispondete e scrivetele in un dialogo. (How much does each item cost? With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then write the dialogue.)

€ l’euro gli euro

1. ____________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale
1. how much
5. 2 × 3 =
6. *otto meno cinque fa ___*
10. 7 + 2 =
11. 50 − 10 =
12. 80 + 8 =
14. one fewer than a dozen
16. *dodici più uno fa ___*

Verticale
2. 1 − 0 =
3. 4 + 4 =
4. ½ century = ___ years
5. five dozen
7. 56 ÷ 4 =
8. five times twenty
9. 70 − 40 =
11. how many
13. name of the sign indicating subtraction
15. the number of items in a pair
Unit 4
La geografia
Geography
Ten Important cities

**Roma** (Rome), the nation’s capital, is located on the Tiber River. Because of its long history, Roma is often called “The Eternal City.” Among its ancient ruins are the Colosseum, an amphitheater or stadium; the Roman Forum, a public area once surrounded by temples and governmental buildings; and the Pantheon, a Greek-style temple devoted to all the gods in the former Roman religion.

Today the city attracts many visitors to its works of art, churches, squares, and fountains. Within the city limits is the independent papal state of the Vatican, the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church.
Firenze (Florence) is a Tuscan city on the Arno River most closely associated with the treasures of the Renaissance, such as the statue of David by Michelangelo. It also has two famous bell towers. The older one, part of the Palazzo Vecchio, is decorated at the top with coats of arms. The newer one, designed by the Renaissance painter and architect Giotto, is part of the cathedral complex. It has beautiful carvings and designs on the outside. Nearby is another cultural landmark: three sets of large, decorated bronze doors.

Milano (Milan) is the manufacturing center and capital of the northern region of Lombardy. It is known as a leader in textiles, fashion design, and banking. It is also the home of the world famous opera house, La Scala. Leonardo da Vinci’s fresco (wall painting) The Last Supper is centrally located in the city. There is a museum of science and technology named after this artist, who was also a scientist and an inventor.

Genova (Genoa) is the hilly capital of the northern region of Liguria, and the largest seaport of Italy. It is the city commonly believed to be the birthplace of Cristoforo Colombo. It is also the city in which the imprisoned Marco Polo dictated the stories of his adventures.

Torino (Turin) is a major industrial city situated on the Po River. It manufactures automobiles, such as Fiat and Alfa Romeo, as well as buses, tires, and clothing. It was the site of the 2006 winter Olympics.
Venezia (Venice) is the island city of medieval streets and canals. Located on the Adriatic Sea, Venice does not allow automobiles within its boundaries. It has three major sites: the Basilica of Saint Mark, an elaborately decorated church; the Palace of the Doge (former ruler); and the Grand Canal itself, the subject of many paintings by the artist Canaletto. Venice is a glass-making center, making vases, chandeliers, drinking glasses, and jewelry.

Napoli (Naples) is a southwestern industrial city overlooking a large bay. It is Italy’s second largest port and headquarters of the airline Alitalia. Both children and adults enjoy visiting the National Archeological Museum where they can learn about the country’s antiquities. They can also see a medieval castle, a seventeenth-century palace, and a modern aquarium. A visit of the city is not complete without trying the delicious Neapolitan ice cream.

Siracusa (Syracuse) is a city on the eastern shore of Sicily. Originally part of the ancient Greek empire, Siracusa honors its past with performances of plays in Greek in the old Greek theater. It has a Roman amphitheater as well.

Palermo is the capital of Sicily. Having both a Phoenician and a Viking (Norse) history, Palermo is the largest port on the island. After an all night ride in a ferry boat from Naples, visitors usually plan a stop at the Palace of the Normans. Mosaics found here are some of the most beautiful in Europe.

Cagliari is the capital and major city on the island of Sardegna (Sardinia). Visitors can enjoy the new seaside resort and admire the flowers in the botanical gardens. Cagliari, too, has a Roman amphitheater.
Important Facts

- Italy is a boot-shaped South European country extending into the Mediterranean Sea. The north is heavily industrial, manufacturing many products such as office equipment, cars, and clothing. The south is generally agricultural, producing olives, grapes, and other fruits and vegetables. Italy is divided into twenty regions, each with its own traditions, dialect, and unique characteristics.

- The Alps stretch across the northern borders with France, Switzerland, Austria, and Slovenia. The Alps include some of the highest peaks in Europe and they are a favorite destination for skiers in winter as well as mountain climbers in the summer.

- The Apennine Mountain Range extends vertically throughout most of the country. It begins as hills near Genova and stretches all the way to the southern regions.

- The pleasant coastal area from the French border to Genova is called “The Italian Riviera.” It attracts many vacationers.

- The Po River Valley is a large fertile area with an excellent system of transportation (both rail and highway) and much agriculture and industry.

- The Adriatic coast has two cities of great contrast: Rimini, a modern beach resort, and Brindisi, a seaport and end point of the Appian Way, the ancient road from Roma.

- La Sicilia (Sicily) and La Sardegna (Sardinia) are the two largest Italian islands. With their unique vegetation, white and coral sandy beaches, and clear blue water, they are a favorite destination for tourists. Inland local people are still largely farmers and sheep ranchers.

**Names**

- *il Mare Mediterraneo* = Mediterranean Sea
- *il Mare Ligure* = Liguran Sea
- *il Mare Tirreno* = Tyrrhenian Sea
- *il Mare Ionio* = Ionian Sea
- *il Mare Adriatico* = Adriatic Sea
- *Le Alpi* = the Alps
- *Gli Appennini* = the Apennines

Two of the most famous Italian volcanoes are Mount Vesuvius (*Vesuvio*) south of Naples and Mount Etna on the island of Sicily.
Le attività

A Write the letter of each city on the map next to its name below.

1. _____ Genova
2. _____ Palermo
3. _____ Napoli
4. _____ Roma
5. _____ Venezia
6. _____ Milano
7. _____ Cagliari
8. _____ Torino
9. _____ Siracusa
10. _____ Firenze
Identify the cities described in the information below.

1. popular beach resort on the Adriatic coast

2. site of the Vatican

3. site of Greek and Roman ruins

4. industrial city overlooking a large bay

5. center of glass making

6. capital of Sicilia

7. home of Cristoforo Colombo

8. city of art

9. center of automotive industry

10. center of fashion and banking

Seaside town of Castellammare del Golfo in Sicilia
Study the map of Italy carefully. Then find the following items and write down your answer.

1. two mountain ranges

2. two islands

3. two seaports

4. four seas within the Mediterranean
**D** Match Column A with Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _____ Pantheon</td>
<td>A. a nickname for Roma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____ Colosseum</td>
<td>B. Giotto’s gift to Firenze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____ bell tower</td>
<td>C. located in Venezia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____ Appian Way</td>
<td>D. statue in Firenze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. _____ the Apennines</td>
<td>E. horizontal mountain range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. _____ the Alps</td>
<td>F. ancient ruin in Roma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. _____ <em>David</em></td>
<td>G. ancient road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. _____ The Grand Canal</td>
<td>H. Roman temple built in Greek style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. _____ La Scala</td>
<td>I. vertical mountain range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. _____ “The Eternal City”</td>
<td>J. opera house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E** Nomina la città associata con ciascun’ immagine. (*Name the city associated with each illustration.*)

1. ________________________________________________________________________

2. ________________________________________________________________________
Completa correttamente ogni frase. (Complete the sentences.)

1. Sardegna is a(n) _____.
   A. island
   B. mountain
   C. river
   D. city

2. Italia is geographically shaped like a _____.
   A. glove
   B. shoe
   C. hat
   D. boot

3. Rimini is a _____.
   A. ski area
   B. beach resort
   C. port
   D. industrial center

4. The Arno is a _____.
   A. city
   B. volcano
   C. river
   D. glacier
5. The statue of David by Michelangelo is found in _____.
   A. Firenze
   B. Genova
   C. Napoli
   D. Siracusa

6. The wall painting entitled The Last Supper is found in _____.
   A. Torino
   B. Milano
   C. Venezia
   D. Palermo

7. Mount Etna is an active volcano on the island of _____.
   A. Elba
   B. Sicilia
   C. Capri
   D. Sardegna

8. Italy can be described best as _____.
   A. swampy
   B. flat
   C. mountainous
   D. sandy

9. Southeastern Italy is generally _____.
   A. industrial
   B. artistic
   C. agricultural
   D. thickly populated

10. On Sardegna, the city of Cagliari is located in the _____.
    A. south
    B. west
    C. north
    D. east

Write in each blank space the answer that makes each statement geographically correct.

Italy’s neighbors are Switzerland, France, Slovenia, and (1) _________________. The European mountain range of the (2) _________________ extends through north-central Italy. The (3) _________________ River flows from the north through Roma, (4) _________________, emptying into the (5) _________________ Sea. The city of Venezia is located on one large (6) _________________ and several smaller ones. Genova, lying at the foothills of the (7) _________________ Mountain Range, is very hilly. The city of Napoli is situated on the large bay overlooking the (8) _________________ Sea. The Adriatic coast has two cities of great contrast: Rimini and (9) _________________, the end point of the Appian Way. Italy’s largest islands are called (10) _________________ and (11) _________________.

Unit 4  Geography  51
Imagine that you must plan an itinerary (list of sightseeing places) for a group of American tourists. The first group would like to see cultural sites (i.e., things pertaining to music, art, theater, and civilization). The second group would like to visit recreational areas for winter or summer activities. Which places would you recommend for each group?

Group 1

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

Group 2

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

Name three places you would like to visit if you were the winner of a three-week vacation in Italy. (You get to choose the season.) Tell why you selected these places. What would you see or do there?

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
Maze. Laura and Paolo are ready to travel. Trace their vacation route to find out where they will be spending the summer. Name their destination in the space provided. List the places they will visit en route.

Places they’ll visit:

______________________________

______________________________

______________________________

Their destination is:

______________

Tocca a te! Play travel agency! Pretend that you are going on a trip to Italy. Ask for recommendations of places to visit. Your friend will play the part of the travel agent and make several suggestions. You might also like to say hello, and later, say thank you in Italian!
Lingua viva!

Treni ad alta
technologia, orari
cadenzati, stazioni
rinnovate, sistemi di
vendita informatizzati,
accoglienza a bordo
ricca di servizi: tutto
questo è Eurostar
Italia. Un modo di
viaggiare costituito da
un insieme di servizi
integrazati, ad alto
standard qualitativo,
che accompagnano
il cliente Trenitalia
in ogni fase del suo
viaggio. Protagonisti
di Eurostar Italia
sono le prestazioni
all’avanguardia,
la comodità, la
convenienza ma
soprattutto gli
utenti del treno
con le loro esigenze
e aspettative.

Il servizio
Eurostar Italia
“viaggia” con
gli ETR 500,
460, 680 e 450:
il massimo del
comfort integrato
alla tecnologia
Look at the clipping and answer the following questions.

1. What do you think *Treni* means?

____________________________________________________________________________

2. What city is the capital of Italy?

____________________________________________________________________________

3. Is the capital located in the north, in the center, or in the south of Italy?

____________________________________________________________________________

4. Name the following cities with their Italian names:
   A. Milan _____________________________
   B. Venice _____________________________
   C. Florence ____________________________
   D. Naples _____________________________

Look at the map and answer the following questions:

1. Can you name the two big Italian islands?

____________________________________________________________________________

2. The Mediterranean Sea has four different names when it touches the coast of Italy. Can you name the following?
   A. The sea by Genova _____________________
   B. The sea by Rome _____________________
   C. The sea between Reggio Calabria and Lecce _____________________
   D. The sea between Trieste and Bari _____________________

Proverbio

*Tutte le strade portano a Roma.*
All roads lead to Rome.
Symtalk

**N** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. __________________
2. __________________
3. __________________
4. __________________
5. __________________

**O** Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. __________________
2. __________________
3. __________________
4. __________________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

Il cruciverba

Orizzontale

2. largest seaport (Italian spelling)
4. statue sculpted by Michelangelo
5. mountain range (English spelling)
7. island (Italian spelling)
9. site of the Colosseum (Italian spelling)
10. national airline of Italy
12. river (include article)
13. city famous for ice cream (Italian spelling)

Verticale

1. site of Greek theater (Italian spelling)
3. site of the Grand Canal (Italian spelling)
6. geographical shape of Italy
8. Renaissance painter and architect of Florence’s bell tower.
10. river
11. mountain range (Italian spelling)
14. river
Unit 5

La casa

House
Il vocabolario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SARA:</th>
<th>Dove abiti?</th>
<th>Where do you live?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIETRO:</td>
<td>Io abito in una casa a Roma.</td>
<td>I live in a house in Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNA:</td>
<td>Dov’è il giardino?</td>
<td>Where is the garden?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALVARO:</td>
<td>Il giardino è lì.</td>
<td>The garden is over there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIUSEPPE:</td>
<td>Dov’è il garage?</td>
<td>Where’s the garage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILIPPO:</td>
<td>È dietro al giardino.</td>
<td>It’s behind the garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAUDIA:</td>
<td>Quante camere ci sono nella tua casa?</td>
<td>How many bedrooms are there in your house?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSANDRA:</td>
<td>Ci sono quattro camere.</td>
<td>There are four bedrooms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Italian, there are six words for *the*:
- **il** (in front of a masculine singular noun beginning with a *regular* consonant)
- **lo** (in front of a masculine singular noun beginning with a *z*, *ps*, *gn*, *y*, and *s* when followed by another consonant)
- **la** (in front of a feminine singular noun beginning with a consonant)
  - *lo* and *la* contract to become *l'* before a singular noun beginning with a vowel to make pronunciation easier.
- **i** (in front of a masculine plural noun beginning with a *regular* consonant)
- **gli** (in front of a masculine plural noun beginning with a *z*, *ps*, *gn*, *y*, *s* plus a consonant and in front of masculine plural nouns beginning with vowels)
- **le** (in front of all feminine plural nouns, consonants, or vowels)
**Vocabolario extra**

- **la villa**
- **il palazzo**
- **la casa**
- **lo stabile/il palazzo/il condominio**
- **l’appartamento**
- **la cabina**
- **la tenda**

*Appartamento* is the equivalent for either condominium or apartment and is only a single unit—not the entire building.*
Le attività

A Scrivi la parola italiana per ogni stanza. (*Write the Italian word for each room.*)

B Completa le frasi in italiano. (*Complete the sentences in Italian with the appropriate house-related vocabulary.*)

1. Io cucino (*cook*) in ________________________________.
2. Io dormo (*sleep*) nella mia ________________________________.
3. Io mangio (*eat*) nella ________________________________.
4. Io mi lavo (*take a bath*) nel ________________________________.
5. Io gioco (*play*) nel ________________________________.
6. Io mi riposo (*relax*) in ________________________________ o in ________________________________.
C Scegli la parola corretta per ogni stanza. (Choose the correct translation for each room.)

1. la sala da pranzo: ____________
   bedroom       kitchen       dining room
2. la cucina: ____________
   bathroom      kitchen      bedroom
3. la camera: ____________
   bedroom      bathroom      living room
4. il bagno: ____________
   dining room    kitchen      bathroom
5. il salone: ____________
   living room    bathroom      dining room

D In which room would you find the following items? In italiano, per favore.

1. the dining table
2. the refrigerator
3. an alarm clock
4. a piano
5. the shower
6. the stove
7. a sofa
8. a tablecloth
9. the toilet
10. a dresser

E Identify each description with the appropriate Italian word.

1. place to sleep when camping
2. renter’s residence in a building
3. homeowner’s residence
4. millionaire’s residence
5. place to park a car at home

F Riordina le parole. (Unscramble the words.)

1. ICNACU
2. ESLANO
3. ADLAPZOSARNA
4. MECAAR
5. ETRAZRAZ
Leggi il paragrafo. Poi, scegli le parole corrette per completare ogni frase. (*Read the paragraph. Then, choose the correct words to complete each sentence.*)

La mia casa è bella. Abito qui con la mia famiglia. *Mi piace* la mia casa. Ci sono tre camere e un garage. Ci sono molti *fiori* in giardino e una *fontana* in terrazza.

1. La mia famiglia abita in __.
   A. un giardino
   B. una camera
   C. una casa
   D. una terrazza

2. La casa è __.
   A. la mia famiglia
   B. un garage
   C. una terrazza
   D. bella

3. In giardino ci sono molti __.
   A. fiori
   B. famiglie
   C. fontane
   D. case

4. Ci sono __ camere nella casa.
   A. 8
   B. 3
   C. 6
   D. 5
Parliamo! Point to a picture of a room in a house. Ask your speaking partner in Italian: “Is that a bedroom?” He/she should answer: “No, that’s a kitchen.” or “Yes, that’s a bedroom.” Take turns asking and answering about all the rooms in the house.

Point to one of the types of homes shown in your book. As you do this, ask your classmate where an imaginary student lives. He/she should answer appropriately.

Modello: A: (points to an apartment) Dove abita Ernesto?
    B: Ernesto abita in un appartamento.

Tocca a te! Find out where people live. With your partner make a list of five famous people. Then ask your classmate in Italian: Dove abita . . .? adding the name of a famous person. Your classmate should answer by writing down the city or country in his/her notebook.
Lingua viva!
Look at the two floor plans on this clipping and answer the following questions:

1. How many bedrooms does the S. Lazzaro plan offer?

2. And how many bathrooms?

3. What is an ingresso?

4. You already know that a cucina is a kitchen, what do you think cucinotto means?

5. Both plans offer a cantina; what is a cantina?

Firenze is a well known Italian city. On this clipping are some offers for rental units called affitti. Can you find the following information?

1. What is the address of this agency?

2. How much is the monthly rent for the unit called “Fiesole”?

3. In the unit called “Campo di Marte” there is an ascensore, what do you think it is?

4. In the unit called “Centro” with only 1100 euro you can live in an historical place, explain.

Proverbio

"In casa sua ciascuno è re.
Everyone is the king of his own castle."
Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. __________ 2. __________ 3. __________ 4. __________
5. __________ 6. __________ 7. __________ 8. __________

Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. _____________________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________________
3. _____________________________________________________
4. _____________________________________________________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. __________________________________________ _________________________________

2. __________________________________________ _________________________________

3. __________________________________________ _________________________________

4. __________________________________________ _________________________________

5. __________________________________________ _________________________________
**Il cruciverba**

**Orizzontale**
1. place to bathe
6. behind, in back of (two words)
8. rented residence
10. place to dine (three words)
13. country home

**Verticale**
2. place to plant flowers
3. place to prepare food
4. ____ bedrooms are there? (how many)
5. place to relax or receive visitors
7. one word for bedroom
9. there are (two words)
11. ____ camere della casa
12. ____ abiti (tu)?
Unit 6

La famiglia

Family
Il vocabolario

- **i nonni** (grandparents)
  - **la nonna** (grandmother)
  - **il nonno** (grandfather)
- **il marito** (husband)
  - **i genitori** (parents)
  - **il padre** (father)
  - **la madre** (mother)
- **lo zio** (uncle)
  - **la zia** (aunt)
- **la nipote** (niece)
  - **la cugina (female)** (cousin)
  - **il nipote** (nephew)
  - **il cugino (male)** (cousin)
- **il fratello** (brother)
  - **i fratelli** (siblings)
- **il figlio** (son)
  - **il nipote** (grandson)
  - **la figlia** (daughter)
  - **la nipote** (granddaughter)
  - **la sorella** (sister)
The following are some conversations that might be overheard at a family reunion:

**ELEONORA:** Dove sono i tuoi parenti?
Where are your relatives?

**ANDREA:** I miei nonni sono dentro e i miei zii e le mie zie sono in giardino.
My grandparents are inside, and my uncles and aunts are in the garden.

**GIORGINA:** Il tuo padrino e la tua madrina sono qui?
Are your godfather and godmother here?

**ROBERTO:** Sì, certo! La mia madrina sta parlando con le mie zie. Il mio padrino è in terrazza.
Yes, of course! My godmother is speaking with my aunts. My godfather is on the terrace.
Da notare: Use of the step-family member terms does not always have the best connotation. It is often better to explain the relationship. Godparents play an important part in a child’s life. Their main role is to offer encouragement and spiritual guidance as the child grows. It is customary for godparents to remember every birthday with a small gift. However, on special occasions—such as a first communion—it is anticipated that a more significant gift such as a golden bracelet or an expensive watch be given.
Chi sono? (Who are they?) Indicate Giulietta’s relationship to each family member listed.

Giulietta è . . .
1. __________________________________________________ di Michele.
2. __________________________________________________ di Carolina.
3. __________________________________________________ di Enrico.
4. __________________________________________________ di Sofia.
5. __________________________________________________ di Anna.
6. __________________________________________________ di Andrea.
7. __________________________________________________ di Giovanni.

Fai lo stesso per Giovanni e Enrico. (Do the same for Giovanni and Enrico.)

Giovanni è il . . .
1. __________________________________________________ di Michele, Sofia, e Giulietta.
2. __________________________________________________ di Carolina.
3. __________________________________________________ di Andrea.
4. __________________________________________________ di Anna e Enrico.

Enrico è il . . .
5. __________________________________________________ di Michele, Sofia, e Giulietta.
6. __________________________________________________ di Andrea e Giovanni.
7. __________________________________________________ di Anna.
Chi è? (Who is this?) Scrivi in italiano, per favore.

Modello: La figlia di mio padre e di mia madre è mia sorella.

1. La sorella di mia madre ______________________________________________________ _.
2. Il figlio di mia zia ______________________________________________________ ______.
3. Il padre di mia madre ______________________________________________________ __ _.
4. La figlia di mia sorella ______________________________________________________ __.
5. La madre di mia sorella _____________________________________________________ ______.

Chi sono? (Who am I?) Scrivi in italiano, per favore.

1. I am your father’s son. I am your _______________________________________________.
2. I am your niece’s mother. I am your ____________________________________________ _.
3. I am your brother’s son. I am your _______________________________________________.
4. I am your mother’s mother. I am your ____________________________________________.
Scegli la risposta giusta. (Choose the correct answer.)

1. Dove sono i genitori?
   A. next to the crib
   B. in the crib
   C. in the foreground

2. Dov’è il bambino?
   A. next to the crib
   B. in the crib
   C. in the foreground

3. Dove sono i nonni?
   A. next to the crib
   B. in the crib
   C. in the foreground

La famiglia

Unit 6

F In inglese. (What do these questions mean in English?)
1. Chi è?

2. Chi sono?

3. Chi è la donna?

4. Chi parla con la zia Isabella?

G Completa in italiano. (Complete each question in Italian.) Use the cues in parentheses.
1. Chi è il ragazzo? (son)
   È mio _____________________________________________________________________.

2. Chi è la ragazza? (cousin)
   È mia _____________________________________________________________________.

3. Chi è l'uomo? (uncle)
   È mio _____________________________________________________________________.

H Prova a tradurre il brano in inglese. (Read the passage and then write it in English.) Just guess at the words you may not know! See how much you can figure out!


(Lui/Lei) è he/she is (Noi) abbiamo we have (Loro) hanno they have
Parliamo! Ask your speaking partner about five members of his/her family. Ask about the name and age of each person. Your partner should answer each question. Then, he/she will ask you about your family and you will answer.

**Modello:**

A: Hai una sorella? *(Do you have a sister?)*  
B: Sì, ho una sorella.  
A: Come si chiama? *(What is her name?)*  
B: Si chiama Sara.  
A: Quanti anni ha? *(How old is she?)*  
B: Ha nove anni.

Tocca a te! Find some family photographs and exchange them with a friend. Holding up your friend’s photo first, ask him/her who is in the picture. He/she will identify each person with the correct relationship. Then, reverse roles.

**Modello:**

A: Chi è? *(Who is this?)*  
B: È mia nonna. *(That’s my grandmother.)*

Proverbio

*Quale padre, tale figlio.*  
Like father, like son.
Bello essere famiglia.

"Cotti e mangiati" speciale TV

Duecento episodi, ogni giorno su Raiuno ogni giorno dopo il Tg delle 20:00, con Cotti e mangiati: la Fai ha il primo tentativo di ministrare. L'ambienti
tè è unico, la cucina della fami
glia Mancini, protagonista della
serie, è a riposo venendo effettuata a camera fissa. Ogni puntata ha una durata di circa 25 minuti ed è divisa in quattro scene di sei minuti l'una.
I protagonisti sono quattro: Frane
c, il padre, Silvia, la madre, e i
figli Marco e Alessia. Franco, inter
terpretato da Flavio Insinna (nato al pubblico televisivo per il ruolo del capitano Arneschi nella serie Don Matteo), è titolare di un autosteo. Suo moglie Silvia (Marina Massironi) è una pro
defessaressa di Lettere, cronica
demente preoccupata. I figli Marco (Francesco Brandi), ventunen
to, e Alessia (Giusi Bertini), sei
dicenne, sono studenti.
Ad avere lo spunto alla serie è la vita quotidiana di questa famiglia di stampo piccolo borghese, alle prese con i piccoli e grandi pro
bemi della realtà d'oggi. Le ri
prese di Cotti e mangiati sono in
testate lo scorso mesi di aprile e si concluderanno a settembre, con il duecentesimo episodio. Na
urnalmente se gli indici di ascoltato dimostreranno il gradimento del pubblico si potrà andare avanti, girando una seconda serie.
Per Flavio Insinna, dopo Don Matteo, un'altra occasione per sfruttare la sua versatilità brillante. Le maggiori soddisfazioni, però, le ha avute come interpre
te drammatico, prima come pro
tagonista di una fiction dedicata alla figura di Don Bosco e poi, più di recente, in La buona batte
zia, incassiata la tonaca di don Pietro Puppà.

...Una famiglia in cucina...

Grazie di tutto nonno Ari e nonna Anna vi amo . . . Nina!
K Find the clipping about a TV show that runs every day for 25 minutes and is called “Cotti e Mangiati.” The show is about a typical middle class Italian family. With the help of this clipping, can you answer the following questions?

1. How many members are in this family?

2. The episodes are filmed in a specific area of the house, which one?

3. What is the name of the father of the family?

4. What is the name of the mother?

5. How old is Marco, the son?

6. How many total episodes will be run?

L Find the three personal ads from a local newspaper. Can you find the following information?

1. Klara and Joseph are writing to say “I love you” to whom?

2. Nina is rather young, but she is already thanking two very important people in her life. Can you tell who they are?

3. Alessia is celebrating a birthday; how old is she?

4. When is Alessia’s birthday?

5. Who is writing to wish Alessia a happy birthday?
**S**crivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
5. __________
6. __________

**D**ì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

4. ____________

5. ____________
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale

1. Il signor Rossi è un ____.
2. Mia ____ è la moglie di mio padre.
3. Un ____ è un giovane uomo.
4. Mia sorella è la ____ di mio padre e di mia madre.
5. La signora Bernardini è una ____.
6. Mia ____ è la figlia dei miei zii.
7. Una ____ è una giovane donna.
8. Una madre, un padre, e i figli sono una ____.
10. Gli zii, le zie, i cugini e i nonni sono i ____.
11. Mia ____ è la madre di mia madre.
12. Mio ____ è il padre di mio padre.
14. Mio ____ è il figlio di mia madre e di mio padre.

Verticale
Gli animali

Animals
Il vocabolario

un cavallo/una cavalla  

Arturo, vieni! Do da mangiare agli animali adesso. Do una mela a Maurizio.
Arturo, come on! I’m feeding the animals now. I’m giving Maurizio an apple.

Bello! Posso aiutarti.
Great! I can help you.

Certo che puoi, Arturo! Puoi tenere il secchio.
Of course you can, Arturo! You can hold the bucket.

Come si chiama il gatto (la gatta)?
What’s the cat’s name?

È Alba.
That’s Alba.

Ci sono anche delle galline?
Are there hens, too?

Sì, sono dietro alla stalla. Puoi raccogliere le uova.
Yes, they’re behind the barn. You can gather the eggs.
Unit 7
Animals

What are you doing?

I'm gathering the eggs. I'm petting my rabbit.

Che cosa fai?
What are you doing?

Raccolgo le uova.
I'm gathering the eggs.

Che cosa fai?
What are you doing?

Accarezzo il mio coniglio.
I'm petting my rabbit.

Sounds that animals make:

La mucca “fa” muuu (moo).
Il maiale “fa” sgrunt/oink (oink).
L’anatra “fa” qua qua, qua, qua (quack).
Il gallina “fa” chicchirichi (cocka-doodle-doo).

Il cane “fa” bau bau (woof).
Il maiale “fa” sgrunt/oink (oink).
L’anatra “fa” qua qua, qua, qua (quack).
Il gallo “fa” chicchirichi (cocka-doodle-doo).
Le attività

A Come si chiama l’animale? (Identify each animal in Italian.)

1. È ________________________________.

2. È ________________________________.

3. È ________________________________.

4. È ________________________________.
5. È ________________________________.

**B**

Quale animale si trova di solito in questi posti? *(Which animal can usually be found at each location?)* Per favore scrivi la risposta in italiano.

1. nel campo
   ______________________________________

2. nella stalla
   ______________________________________

3. nello stagno
   ______________________________________

4. nell'aria
   ______________________________________

5. nel fienile
   ______________________________________

**C**


1. Dove sono Maria e Arturo?
   A. nello stagno
   B. nel campo
   C. in campagna

2. Dov'è il cavallo?
   A. nell'aria
   B. nella stalla
   C. nello stagno

3. Chi ha *(has)* una mela per *(for)* Maurizio?
   A. Maria
   B. Arturo
   C. il cavallo

4. Chi vuole *(wants)* aiutare?
   A. Maria
   B. Arturo
   C. Alba

5. Che cosa ha Maria? *(What does Maria have?)*
   A. una mucca
   B. una capra
   C. un secchio

6. Quale *(which)* animale è piccolo?
   A. l'uccello
   B. il maiale
   C. il cavallo
Completa le frasi correttamente. (Complete the sentences correctly.)

1. ________ La gatta si chiama . . .  
   A. Maurizio
2. ________ L'asino è . . .  
   B. piccolo
3. ________ La mucca è al . . .  
   C. grande
4. ________ La mela è per . . .  
   D. Alba
5. ________ Il gallo è . . .  
   E. campo

Riordina dal più piccolo al più grande. (Rearrange this group of animals. Start with the smallest in size and end with the biggest.)

la mucca il coniglio la capra l'uccel

1. __________________________  
2. __________________________  
3. __________________________  
4. __________________________

Com’è l’animale? (What is each animal like?) Indicate the size of each animal by choosing either little (piccolo) or big (grande). Write out the full sentence in Italian.

Modello: Com’è un cavallo?  
Un cavallo è grande.

1. Com’è un asino?  
__________________________________________________________________________
2. Com’è un gatto?  
__________________________________________________________________________
3. Com’è una capra?  
__________________________________________________________________________
4. Com’è un maiale?  
__________________________________________________________________________
5. Com’è un gallo?  
__________________________________________________________________________
What goes together? Match the Italian with the English. Focus on the familiar words and guess the others.

1. ________ Sono in campagna.  
2. ________ Vedo gli animali.  
3. ________ Posso aiutarti.  
4. ________ Posso tenere il secchio.  
5. ________ Do da mangiare al gatto.  
6. ________ Posso raccogliere le uova.

A. I see the animals.  
B. I want to help you.  
C. I can gather the eggs.  
D. I’m feeding the cat.  
E. I can hold the pail.  
F. I am in the country.

Parliamo! Select four animals from this unit. Ask your speaking partner where each one is. He/she should answer correctly. Then, your partner asks you where four other animals are. You reply this time.

**Modello:**  
A: Dov’è l’anatra?  
B: È nello stagno.

Tocca a te! Find out whether your classmate knows the names of the animals. Offer a clue for each animal, such as sounds or actions: It oinks, it neighs, it meows, it barks, it moos, it warbles, it climbs, it swims, it gives eggs, it carries loads, or it twitches its whiskers. Make sure your classmate says the before each name. Next, your partner will give you a clue by naming a place, such as a field, pond, stable, air, or barn. You will say in Italian the name of the animal associated with each place.

Proverbio

"Can che abbaia non morde.  
One’s bark is worse than one’s bite."
Lingua viva!

Stili di vita del gatto
Scopri caratteristiche, abitudini e differenze.

Vita in casa
Accesso all’esterno

La Battaglia delle Mucche

“La Battaglia delle Regine” è un evento del folklore valdostano che aiuta a preservare l’attaccamento alla terra e alle tradizioni, oltre che a selezionare i migliori esemplari da riproduzione.

Quasi 200 Regine dal carattere più aggressivo e battagliero si affrontano nella fase finale ad Aosta il 22 ottobre.

La vincitrice di ogni categoria riceve un bel campanaccio, trattamento da un collare in cuoio, finemente e riccamente lavorato, oltre a un sarto con pennacchio colorato e un nastro rosso, avvolgente lo stomaco.
Look at the cat clipping and answer the following questions.

1. What do you think “stili di vita” means?

2. This ad talks about two different kinds of lifestyles for cats; what are they?

3. What do you think the word scopri means?

4. This DVD teaches us about the caratteristiche, abitudini, and differenze in cats. Can you guess the English meanings of these three words?

The “Battaglia delle mucche” is a western alpine Italian tradition. Look at the clipping and answer the following questions:

1. What does mucche mean?

2. What do you think “La Battaglia Delle Mucche” means?

The cows fight to become the champion of the queens. Each herd produces a queen that participates in the final tournament. The two fighting cows don’t hurt each other; when one cow realizes that the other one is stronger, she just backs down. Look at the clipping and find the answers to the following questions:

1. The word regina means queen. How many queens participate in the final tournament?

2. What is the date of the final tournament?

3. The word nastro means ribbon. See if you can find what color ribbon will decorate the grand champion.


**Syntalk**

**M** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. [Image of a heart] __________
2. [Image of a cow] __________
3. [Image of a pig] __________
4. [Image of a heart] __________
5. [Image of a parrot] __________
6. [Image of a cat] __________

**N** Fai le domande e rispondi in italiano. *(Ask and answer the questions in Italian.)*

1. [Image of a question mark] __________

2. [Image of a question mark] __________

3. [Image of a question mark] __________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Scrivete il dialogo. (Work with a partner. After one of you asks the question, the other responds that no, the person likes a different kind of animal. Please write the dialogue in Italian.)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

O
Il cruciverba

1. small body of water
2. flies
8. swims and dives for food
9. gives us milk
10. has kittens
11. animal that helps us carry things
12. barks

Verticale

1. country
3. resting place for an animal
4. trots and gallops
5. bucket
6. wakes up people in the morning
7. oinks
Unit 8

I mestieri

Occupations
Il vocabolario

l’artista
artist

l’uomo d’affari
la donna d’affari
businessman, businesswoman

l’elettricista
electrician

il falegname
carpenter

il cuoco/
la cuoca/lo chef
cook, chef

l’infermiera/a
nurse

il meccanico
mechanic

il medico
physician

il/la musicista
musician

il programmatore
computer programmer

il postino
letter carrier

il postina

l’idraulico
plumber

l’agricoltore
farmer

l’agricoltrice

Dove lavori?
Where do you work?

Lavoro in campagna. Sono agricoltore.
I work in the country. I am a farmer.

Qual’è la tua professione? Qual’è il tuo mestiere? Che lavoro fai?
What is your profession?

Sono attore./Faccio l’attore.
I am an actor.

Che cosa fai (come lavoro)? Quale lavoro fai?
What do you do (for a living)?

Sono attrice. Lavoro nel teatro.
I am an actress. I work at the theater.

Ti piace lavorare?
Do you like to work?

Si, mi piace lavorare.
Yes, I like to work.
Le attività

Metti il numero accanto al mestiere. (Number in order the professions or trades as your teacher says each one.)

_____ il medico
_____ il meccanico
_____ il postino
_____ lo chef
_____ l'uomo d'affari

_____ l'elettricista
_____ l'agricoltore
_____ il programmatore
_____ l'insegnante
_____ il musicista

Chi lavora qui? (Who works here?)

1. restaurant
2. wood shop
3. post office
4. school
5. auto service station
6. dairy barn
7. stage
8. hospital
9. studio
10. office

Trova la parola giusta. (Unscramble the words.)

1. ODIAULCIR
2. OTETAR
3. ITARATS
4. SOPNITO
5. ROMGRAMTORAEP
Completa le frasi. Use the clues in parentheses.

1. Qual’è il tuo _________________? (occupation)
2. _________________ attrice. (I am)
3. _________________ nel teatro. (I work)
4. Dove _________________, Paolo? (do you work)
5. Io lavoro _________________ cucina. (in)
6. Che cosa _________________? (do you do)
7. Io sono _________________ . (cook)
8. _________________ lavorare. (I like)

Come si dice in inglese? (How do you say this in English?) Look first, then take a good guess. Write out each sentence in English.

1. Mia madre è interprete.
   ____________________________________________________________

2. Lei parla tedesco e portoghese.
   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

4. Lui suona la chitarra.
   ____________________________________________________________

5. Mia cugina è programmatrice.
   ____________________________________________________________

6. Lei lavora con un computer.
   ____________________________________________________________

7. Mio cugino è cuoco.
   ____________________________________________________________

8. Lui prepara il cibo.
   ____________________________________________________________
Indovina chi? (Guess who? Some may be male, and others female.) In italiano, per favore.

1. La ___________________________________ creates software.
2. Il ____________________________________ is in charge of healing sick people.
3. L’ ____________________________________ checks for faulty wiring.
4. Il ____________________________________ installs wooden beams.
5. L’ ____________________________________ paints portraits.
6. Il ____________________________________ cooks food.
7. La ____________________________________ manages a company.
8. L’ ____________________________________ plants and harvests.
9. Il ____________________________________ delivers mail.
10. Il ____________________________________ plays in a symphony orchestra.

Scrivi il nome italiano della professione che corrisponde ad ogni immagine. (In Italian, write the name of the profession that corresponds to each picture.)

1. ________________________________________

2. ________________________________________
3. ________________________________________

4. ________________________________________

5. ________________________________________
**Parliamo!** Guess a person’s occupation. Give your speaking partner a cue. For example, you say “hospital” and your partner will say, *il medico.* Then he/she gives you a cue, such as “paintbrush” and you will say, *l’artista.* Ask about five occupations each and take turns.

**Tocca a te!** Help create a classroom bulletin-board display about occupations. Cut out pictures from magazines showing people in all the occupations listed in this unit. Label each one in Italian, for example, *Lei è un’artista* or *Lui è uomo d’affari.* Label the entire display as *Mestieri.*
Lingua viva!

Salone Donna

Tiziana Jon

PARRUCCHIERA PER SIGNORA
MANICURE

orario: 8.30 - 12.00
14.00 - 19.00
Sabato orario continuato
domenica mattina aperto
Viale Piemonte, 24
11027 Saint-Vincent (Ao)
Tel. 0166/712708

DISTRIBUTORE BERTULETTI
MARIO
centro gomme
lavaggio a mano
Autonoleggio - Taxi

solo 1€
Look at the hair stylist ad and answer the following questions:
1. Can you find the Italian word for “hair stylist”?
____________________________________________________________________________
2. In this ad, there are two words that mean “woman,” can you find them?
____________________________________________________________________________
3. How long is the break for lunch?
____________________________________________________________________________
4. *Orario continuato* means non-stop; which day of the week is this store open non-stop?
____________________________________________________________________________
5. Is this store open on Sunday?
____________________________________________________________________________

Look at the ESSO gas station ad and answer the following questions.
1. Which Italian word is used for “gas station” in this ad?
____________________________________________________________________________
2. The following are other services offered at this gas station. Can you guess what they are in English?
   A. *Centro Gomme* ____________________________________________________________________
   B. *Lavaggio a mano* __________________________________________________________________
   C. *Autonoleggio* ____________________________________________________________________

Proverbio

“Nessuno nasce maestro. Practice makes perfect.”
**Symtalk**

**L** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. ____________  
2. ____________  
3. ____________  
4. ____________  
5. ____________  
6. ____________  
7. ____________  
8. ____________  
9. ____________

**M** Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. ____________________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________________________________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. *(With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)*

1. ____________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

2. ____________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

3. ____________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

4. ____________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
Il cruciverba

For this crossword puzzle, use a form of the definite article (the) before each word.

**Orizzontale**

1. paints, draws, or sculpts (m., f.)
4. repairs broken engines (m.)
7. installs sinks and fixes leaking faucets (m.)
8. plays in a band or orchestra (m.)
9. builds things with wood (m.)

**Verticale**

1. installs electrical wiring in a house (m., f.)
2. treats sick people (m.)
3. mixes ingredients and creates meals (f.)
5. performs on stage (f.)
6. delivers letters, magazines, and postcards (m.)
Unit 9

Il cibo

Food
Vocabolario

Che cosa mangiamo/prendiamo?
Mangiamo un’insalata./
Prendiamo un’insalata.
Hai fame?
Si, ho fame.
Che cosa mangi?
Mangio un panino.

What are we having to eat?
We’re having salad.
Are you hungry?
Yes, I’m hungry.
What are you eating?
I’m eating a sandwich.

Che cosa beviamo/prendiamo?
Beviamo un bicchiere di latte./
Prendiamo un bicchiere di latte.
Hai sete, Roberto?
No, non ho sete.
Che cosa bevi, Susanna?
Bevo un bicchiere di latte.

What are we having to drink?
We’re having a glass of milk.
Are you thirsty, Roberto?
No, I’m not thirsty.
What are you drinking, Suzanna?
I’m drinking a glass of milk.
La lista della spesa

Shopping list

- Gli spinaci: spinach
- la zuppa al pomodoro: tomato soup
- i biscotti: cookies
- la carne: meat
- le patate: potatoes
- le cipolle: onions
- il pollo: chicken
- il formaggio: cheese
- il pane: bread
- la pasta: pasta
- il gelato: ice cream
- la salsiccia: sausage
- i fagioli: beans

La frutta
- un ananas
- una pesca
- una mela
- un'arancia
- una banana

I pasti
- il pranzo: lunch
- la merenda: snack
- la prima colazione: breakfast
- la cena: dinner, supper

Table setting:
- il burro: butter
- il pepe: pepper
- il sale: salt
- il vaso: vase
- la tazza: cup
- il bicchiere: glass
- il piatto: plate
- il cucchiaino: teaspoon
- il cucchiaino: spoon
- lo zucchero: sugar
- la forchetta: fork
- il tovagliolo: napkin
- il piatto: plate
- il piatto: plate
- il piatto: plate
- il piatto: plate
- lo zucchero: sugar
- la tovaglia: tablecloth
- la tavola/ il tavolo: table
Specialties of Italy

Frittata—omelet commonly prepared with chopped onion and chopped sweet peppers. Shellfish, meat, or vegetables also may be added.

Fonduta Piemontese—a creamy sauce made of melted fontina cheese, eggs, milk, and white truffles. It is eaten with polenta.

Zupa di pesce—fish soup containing pieces of fish flavored with onion, garlic, and chopped parsley. When offered as a main dish, it may be served with warm bread and cheese.

Risotto Portofino—casserole of rice, chicken, and shrimp, flavored with onion, garlic, black pepper, and rosemary. This dish takes its name from the city in which it is most popular, Portofino.

Pollo alla cacciatora—chicken hunter-style, chicken cooked and served in a flavorful tomato sauce seasoned with garlic, onion,

Zuppa di pesce with shrimp

oregano, white wine, and pepper. This dish is generally served with mashed potatoes.

Vitello alla parmigiana—veal cutlet breaded, fried, then baked in a zesty tomato sauce and topped with mozzarella cheese. It is a popular specialty from the region of Parma.

Saltimbocca—strip of boned veal wrapped in ham, fried in butter, and seasoned to taste.

Vitello alla parmigiana with spaghetti
Osso buco—veal shanks prepared with carrots, onion, and celery and flavored with garlic, thyme, bay leaf, and black pepper. Rice often accompanies this dish.

Panforte—sugar cake containing almonds, honey, and candied fruit, generally melon, lemon, or orange.

Zabaglione—custard dessert composed chiefly of egg yolks, sugar, and Marsala wine. This dessert is as creamy and rich as its name implies.

• Buon appetito! is a wish on the part of a friend or host for all guests to enjoy the meal and eat heartily.
• The name of a certain food can vary even within Italy. For example, pizza bianca is a flat white salty bread (essentially plain cooked pizza dough) in Rome, while in Florence it is called schiacciata. This form of bread can be called focaccia also. A breaded fried ball of rice with mozzarella (and a variety of other ingredients chosen by the chef) can be called un supplì or un arancino (it looks like an orange).
• A tavola! is an expression that invites the family and guests to gather at the table and begin the meal.
Le attività

A Scrivi il nome italiano per ogni oggetto. (Write the Italian name of each object.)

1. ______________________________________________

2. ______________________________________________

3. ______________________________________________

4. ______________________________________________
B Completa ogni frase in inglese. (Complete each sentence in English.)

1. A custard dessert popular in Italy is ________________________________.
2. The three main ingredients found in Risotto Portofino are ____________________, ____________________, and ____________________.
3. A popular dish from the region of Parma is ________________________________.
4. A ________________________________ is an omelet served for lunch and/or dinner.
5. The principal ingredient in Zuppa di pesce is ________________________________.

C Che cosa appartiene ad ogni categoria? (Using your food vocabulary and the list of specialties, write three food items for each of the following categories.)

1. meat
   A. ________________________________
   B. ________________________________
   C. ________________________________
2. vegetables
   A. ________________________________
   B. ________________________________
   C. ________________________________
3. dairy products
   A. ________________________________
   B. ________________________________
   C. ________________________________
4. beverages
   A. ________________________________
   B. ________________________________
   C. ________________________________
5. fruits
   A. ________________________________
   B. ________________________________
   C. ________________________________
6. desserts
   A. ________________________________
   B. ________________________________
   C. ________________________________

D Imagine you are opening a restaurant in Italy. From your food and specialty lists, prepare a menu for lunch and dinner. At least three dishes or items for each meal should be offered.

E Prepare a poster from magazine pictures. Show a balanced breakfast and a balanced dinner. Label each food item with its Italian name.
F Prepare fifteen different flash cards with a picture of a food item on one side and its Italian name on the other. Present your flash cards to the class.

G Un gioco. Working in small groups, list in Italian twenty foods or beverages. Then, scramble each word. The student who correctly unscrambles the most words first will be the winner.

H Parliamo! Your classmate is in charge of the menu today. In Italian, tell her (him) that you are hungry. You want to know what there is to eat today. She will tell you five foods. Next, she will tell you that she is thirsty and ask you what there is to drink. Answer accordingly and name five beverages.

I Tocca a te! Imagine that you work at a very nice restaurant in Portofino. A customer asks you about a regional specialty, such as Risotto Portofino. Explain what this specialty is and how it is made.

Proverbio

“Non tutte le ciambelle riescono con il buco.
Not everything you do can be perfect.”
Lingua viva!
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. The ice cream *Coppa del Nonno* is offered in many different flavors. Can you tell which two are represented in this clipping?

____________________________________________________________________________

2. Find the Italian word for sandwiches.

____________________________________________________________________________

3. In the cereal ad for Vitalis Cameo, can you guess what *gusti assortiti* means?

____________________________________________________________________________

4. You can get more information about these products by calling the 800 number on the ad. When can you call? Please write the days and time that you can call.

____________________________________________________________________________

5. The *Aromito Piccante* is a spice that is sold in two different types of packaging. What do you think *Busta* and *Barattolo* mean?

____________________________________________________________________________

Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. How big is the bottle of extra virgin olive oil?

____________________________________________________________________________

2. How much is the price for one liter of olive oil?

____________________________________________________________________________

3. What do you think the word *macinato* means?

____________________________________________________________________________

4. For 1 euro, how much pasta can you buy?

____________________________________________________________________________

5. How many packets of coffee can you buy with 3.54 euros?

____________________________________________________________________________

6. Look at the prices in euros. Would they be written the same way if they were in dollars? If not, what is the difference?

____________________________________________________________________________
**Symtalk**

**L** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. _________ 2. _________ 3. _________ 4. _________ 5. _________ 6. _________

**M** Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5.
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. *(With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)*

1. ___________ ___________________________________________________ _______________________

2. ___________ ___________________________________________________ _______________________

3. ___________ ___________________________________________________ _______________________

4. ___________ ___________________________________________________ _______________________

5. ___________ ___________________________________________________ _______________________
Il cruciverba

**Orizzontale**

2. I’m thirsty. = *Ho ___.*
4. I’m hungry. = *Ho ___.*
5. dinner time wish: *Buon ____!*  
8. Quality with taste! = ____ *con sapore!*
9. called *patate* in Italy
10. eggs
11. what is placed on *un piattino*

**Verticale**

1. to drink
3. what is set for meals
5. a fruit, the color of which has a similar name
6. ham
7. shopping list = *la ____ della spesa*
9. mid-day meal
Unit 10
L’arte
Art
Leonardo da Vinci is one of the most famous artists in the western hemisphere. He was born in 1452 in the small village of Anchiano. Like Albrecht Dürer in Germany, Leonardo lived in the age of the Renaissance—a time of renewed interest in the humanities, science, and exploration. Like Dürer, he preferred classical lines, natural proportions, and realistic portrayals based on observation and measurement. In fact, he wrote the book *Treatise on Painting* about the relationship between art and science.

Leonardo’s projects reflected his many interests and talents. He enjoyed geometry, geology, physics, machinery, anatomy, and botany. The fresco (wall painting) of *The Last Supper* is a model of perspective with Christ as the central figure. In the portrait *Mona Lisa*, Leonardo used a shadowy effect. By combining light and shadow he gave his subject both a natural or real appearance and an unreal one.

Other projects included the portrait *Ginevra de’ Benci*, many scientific sketches and even a huge horse. (This clay horse was supposed to be bronzed as a sculpture, but it was destroyed by French invaders in 1499. Five hundred years later, American sculptor Charles Dent started to fulfill Leonardo’s plan to create the statue. After his death another American sculptor, Nina Akamu, created the 24-foot tall horse and it was presented to the city of Milan in 1999.)
While in Italy, Leonardo worked as a painter, a draftsman, a sculptor, an architect, and a military engineer. His last employment was in France as a designer of court pageantries for King Francis I. He died in France in 1519.

Born in 1487 in a small village north of Venice, Tiziano (Titian) grew up to be a very popular and innovative artist. His real name was Tiziano Vecellio. He had little interest in the artistic ideals of the Renaissance and developed his own personal style emphasizing color and individual expression. Titian spent most of his life in Venice doing portraits for wealthy clients. He also worked in Augsburg at the Habsburg court where he was official court painter. Titian influenced other artists such as Velazquez, El Greco, and Rubens. Titian died of the plague in 1576.

The portrait Kaiser Karl V (Charles V) shows an imposing figure placed amid the contrasts of setting, color, and mood: the room versus the look of a tired and patient man.

In the portrait The Vendramin Family, the viewer's attention is divided between the adults and the children. The men show reverence for the shrine while the children seem occupied with their own thoughts. The artist allows the individual expression of the people to minimize the importance of the shrine.
Canaletto, or Giovanni Antonio Canal (Canale), was born in Venice in 1697. Like his father, he became a stage decorator. He painted scenery for operas, stage productions, and even for the Carnival in 1719 and 1720. About the time when the Flemish landscape artists were visiting Rome, Canaletto turned his attention to panoramas. He soon perfected his skill at creating cityscapes, or large views of Venice, Rome, and London. He enjoyed much popularity in Italy and England. He died in Venice in 1768.

Canaletto’s art is characterized as linear, clear, and realistic. One painting called *The Stonemason’s Yard* shows the lifestyle of a simple laborer. Others show magnificent buildings and the lifestyle of wealthier people.

*The Stonemason’s Yard*  
(oil on canvas, 1727–28) by Canaletto  
The National Gallery, London

*A Regatta on the Grand Canal*  
(oil on canvas, 1740) by Canaletto  
The National Gallery, London
Le attività

A Chi è? (Who is it?)

1. English art historians call this person Titian. What is Titian’s full name in Italian?

___________________________________________________________________________

2. Like Titian, this artist is commonly called by his first name. What is this name?

___________________________________________________________________________

3. This artist used a diminutive or “mini” version of his famous father’s name. What did he call himself?

___________________________________________________________________________

B Quale artista? Identify the Italian artist whose works reveal:

1. bright colors

___________________________________________________________________________

2. realistic views of urban life

___________________________________________________________________________

3. classical proportions

___________________________________________________________________________

C Fai accoppiare gli oggetti del gruppo B con quelli del gruppo A. Match the groups.

A

1. ______ Venice
2. ______ The Last Supper
3. ______ Velazquez, El Greco, and Rubens
4. ______ The Stonemason’s Yard
5. ______ Augsburg

B

A. influenced by Titian
B. where Canaletto lived for a time
C. wall painting
D. where Tiziano worked as a court painter
E. depicts the lifestyle of a simple laborer
**Completa le analogie.**

1. Leonardo da Vinci: Italy
2. Tiziano: portraits
3. *Mona Lisa:* ____________________
4. Anchiano: ____________________
5. Individual style: Tiziano

**Fai corrispondere il nome all’ illustrazione.** *(Match the picture cue to the associated artist’s name.)*

1. ______ Tiziano
2. ______ Canaletto
3. ______ Leonardo da Vinci

**Quale artista sarebbe?** *Which artist would most likely be . . .*

1. . . . happy to talk with scientists and philosophers?
2. . . . eager to show you the sights of Rome or Venice?
3. . . . pleased to experiment with new colors?
G Secondo te? In your opinion . . .

1. . . . whose work might hang in a mayor's office?

___________________________________________________________________________

2. . . . whose work would appeal to someone who wants a portrait done?

___________________________________________________________________________

3. . . . whose work might be included in a technical manual about bridges, pulleys, and cannons?

___________________________________________________________________________

H Quale quadro ti piace? Which of the pictures in this unit do you like best? Who created this masterpiece? State in your own words what the picture is about and why you like it.

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

I Completa correttamente ogni frase in inglese.

1. Both Tiziano and Leonardo painted ____________________________ of people.

2. Canaletto liked to paint large views of _____________________________.

3. Leonardo da Vinci sketched and painted very _____________________________.

J Tocca a te! Choose an object or animal that you have learned the name for in this book, for example, a rabbit. On a sheet of paper or on the board, make your rabbit in two different styles: Classical and Modern (Expressionistic, Abstract, or Avant-garde). Label each as follows: È un coniglio. Let the class see your drawings and vote twice: first on artistic style (which drawing is Classical and which one is Modern), and second on personal preference (which one the class prefers). Announce in Italian that you are an artist!

Proverbio

“Impara l’arte e mettila da parte. Learn art and keep it forever.”
L'arte

Lingua viva!

Napoli

Tiziano e il potere

Primo pittore della Repubblica di Venezia dal 1516, lavorò nelle diverse corti europee, chiamato da Alfonso I d'Este a Ferrara, poi a Mantova per i Gonzaga e ad Urbino. Nel 1542 inizia a collaborare con papa Paolo III e la famiglia Farnese, trasferendosi a Roma per un anno, dal 1545. Diventerà quindi il pittore prediletto dell'imperatore Carlo V e del figlio Filippo II, lavorando intensamente fino alla morte, avvenuta nell'ago del 1576.

Le informazioni sulla mostra

Tiziano e il ritratto di corte del Cinquecento da Raffaello ai Carracci

La mostra è aperta dal 24 marzo al 4 giugno; tutti i giorni dalle 9,30 alle 18,30; mercoledì chiuso. Info e prenotazioni: 848800285. Ingresso: Mostra + Museo 10 euro; ridotto 5 euro.

Il percorso espositivo comprende le opere della collezione Farnese del Museo Capodimonte oltre ad altri 30 ritratti di Tiziano e altri 50 dipinti di artisti a lui contemporanei, da Raffaello a Pontormo, da Tintoretto a Moroni, da Sebastiano del Piombo a Ludovico Carracci.

Tutto Antonello

La cosa straordinaria sarà vedere riunite, per la prima volta in Italia, praticamente tutte le opere conosciute oggi di Antonello da Messina: una quarantina di dipinti sparsi in diversi musei italiani e stranieri. Ma la mostra dedicata al maestro del Quattrocento alle Scuderie del Quirinale presenterà anche molte novità sul fronte degli studi, grazie ad una campagna di indagini con moderne tecnologie all'infrarosso che ha “messo a nudo” tutti i dipinti. Tornano per l’occasione la "Madonna col Bambino" e il "San Gerolamo nello studio" dalla National Gallery di Londra, il "San Sebastiano" da Anversa e il “Cristo alla Colonna” dal Louvre, affiancati a dipinti presenti in musei italiani come la "Vergine annunciata" di Palermo. Le opere dell’artista siciliano si confrontano poi con quelle di altri artisti quali Jan van Eyck, Giovanni Bellini, Alvise Vivarini, Francesco Laurana.
Look at the top clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Name the painter whose works are shown.
   
2. He died in 1576; can you tell in which month?
   
3. The exhibit is open every day except for one, which one?
   
4. How much does it cost to enter the museum and the exhibit?
   
5. The word *ridotto* means reduced and refers to a students, children, or senior citizens discount. How much is the discounted price?
   
6. In which Italian city is the exhibit presented?
   
Look at the bottom clippings and answer the following questions.

1. What is Antonello’s last name?
   
2. Can you tell from his last name where he is from?
   
3. In which century did he live?
   
4. Which Italian city is hosting the exhibit?
   
5. What are the dates of the exhibit?
**Symtalk**

**M** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
5. __________
6. __________
7. __________
8. __________

**N** Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. *(With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)*

1. _______________________________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________________________
Il cruciverba

1. city know for its Grand Canal
2. man who posed for Tiziano: _____ V
3. large view of a city or land area
4. cultural age in which Leonardo lived
5. Tiziano’s last name
6. The Stonemason’s _____
7. artist who enjoyed science
8. Mona _____
9. city painted by Canaletto
10. woman who posed for Leonardo: de’_____ 
11. one of Leonardo’s interests

Orizzontale
3. picture of one person or several people
6. The Stonemason’s _____
8. Mona _____
9. city painted by Canaletto
10. woman who posed for Leonardo: de’_____ 
11. one of Leonardo’s interests
Il corpo e la salute
Body and Health
Il vocabolario

Le parti del corpo

Parts of the Body

- la testa
- lo stomaco
- la spalla
- il petto
- il braccio
- il gomito
- la mano
- il dito
- la gamba
- il ginocchio
- il dito del piede
- il piede

il corpo e la salute

Unit 11
Le parti del viso/ della faccia

- i capelli
- la fronte
- l’occhio
- l’orecchio
- il naso
- la bocca
- i denti
- il labbro
- il mento

**Extra Vocabolario**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>la salute</th>
<th>bene</th>
<th>contento/a; allegro/a</th>
<th>malato</th>
<th>male</th>
<th>sano</th>
<th>triste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>sick, ill</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UMBERTO:** Ciao, Lucia, come stai?

**LUCIA:** Non sto bene. Mi sento male.

**ETTORE:** Lavori molto?

**OTTAVIANO:** No, studio per un esame.

**LARA:** Che cos’hai? Che c’è?

**DAVIDE:** Ho mal di testa.

**CARLO:** Gianna è malata oggi?

**TEO:** Si. Ha l’influenza.

**ALBERTO:** Come ti senti? Come stai?

**MARIA:** Mi sento bene. Sto bene.

**NICOLA:** Sei triste, Paola?

**PAOLA:** No. Sono allegro!

un braccio = one arm
due braccia = two arms
un dito = one finger
due dita = two fingers
un dito del piede = one toe
due dita del piede = two toes
un ginocchio = one knee
due ginocchia = two knees
una mano = one hand
due mani = two hands
un dente = one tooth
due denti = two teeth
un labbro = one lip
due labbra = two lips
un orecchio = one ear
due orecchie = two ears
Le attività

A Marca le parti del corpo in italiano, per favore. *(Label parts of the body.)*

1. _________
2. _________
3. _________
4. _________
5. _________
6. _________
7. _________
8. _________
9. _________
10. _________
11. _________
B Marca le parti della faccia in italiano. *(Label the parts of the face.)*

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8.

C Completta ogni frase in italiano. *(Complete each sentence in Italian.)*

1. We see with our ____________________________.
2. To speak I open my ____________________________.
3. An ____________________________ is necessary to hear.
4. You hold your pen in your ____________________________.
5. Your ____________________________ are needed to bite and chew food.
6. One ____________________________ has five toes.
7. We use the ____________________________ to smell a rose.
8. We play the guitar with our ____________________________.
9. The “funny bone” is located on the ____________________________.
10. If you eat too much, your ____________________________ will hurt.
D I verbi. What do you do with your senses? Guess the meaning of the italicized verbs. If you know the nouns, then you can easily figure out the verbs!

1. Io parlo con la bocca. __________________________________________________
2. Io tocco con le dita. __________________________________________________
3. Io vedo con gli occhi. __________________________________________________
4. Io sento con le orecchie. ______________________________________________
5. Io sento il profumo con il naso. _________________________________________

E Completa i dialoghi in italiano. (Complete the dialogues in Italian.)

1. LUIGI: Come ti senti, Marta?
   MARTA: Mi sento ______________________________________________. (bad)
2. GIAN CARLO: Come stai, Enrico?
   ENRICO: Sto ___________________________________________________. (well)
3. DIANA: Rosa ha l’influenza?
   ALESSIA: Sì, è ______________________________________________. (sick)
4. BIANCA: Sei triste?
   LEONARDO: No, sono __________________________________________. (happy)

F Identifica le parti del corpo in italiano. Name the part of the body associated with each illustration.

1. _____________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________
3. _____________________________________________
4. ___________________________________________________________________
5. ___________________________________________________________________
6. ___________________________________________________________________
7. ___________________________________________________________________
Quale attività usa quale parte del corpo? Match each part of the body to the activity associated with it.

A

1. _____ la mano
2. _____ il piede
3. _____ gli occhi
4. _____ il naso
5. _____ le orecchie
6. _____ lo stomaco
7. _____ la bocca
8. _____ il braccio
9. _____ la testa
10. _____ il dito

B

A. running
B. smelling
C. carrying
D. listening
E. seeing
F. thinking
G. digesting
H. writing
I. touching
J. speaking
Leggi il brano. Scegli le risposte giuste. (Read the passage. Choose the correct answers.)

Mi chiamo Alessia. Ho dieci anni. Sto bene e sono sana. Penso con la testa. Parlo italiano con la bocca. Scrivo con la mano e cammino a scuola con i piedi e le gambe. Ammiro i quadri di Leonardo Da Vinci con gli occhi. Sento il profumo dei fiori nel giardino con il naso. Mastico il cibo con i denti. Il corpo è meraviglioso, non è vero?

1. Alessia è _____.
   A. una ragazza
   B. un uomo
   C. un ragazzo
   D. una donna

2. Alessia ha ____ anni.
   A. undici
   B. nove
   C. dodici
   D. dieci

3. Alessia parla con _____.
   A. la mano
   B. la gamba
   C. la bocca
   D. l’orecchio

4. Con le gambe, Alessia _____.
   A. cammina a scuola
   B. scrive a Pietro
   C. ammira i quadri di Botticelli
   D. sente il profumo dei fiori

5. Alessia è molto _____.
   A. triste
   B. allegra
   C. scontenta
   D. malata

Parliamo! Locate ten parts of the body. Ask your classmate in Italian where a part of the body is. Your classmate will point to his/her part. Take turns until you have found and located all ten parts.

Modello: A: Dov’è il naso? (Where is the nose?)
        B: Ecco il naso. (Here is the nose.)

Tocca a te! Find magazine pictures showing healthy, active, and happy people and other pictures of people looking sick or unhappy. Paste these pictures on a poster and write a short description of each one. For example, under a picture of a girl with a cold, write È malata or Ha l’influenza. Under the picture of a boy playing, write È allegro.
Lingua viva!

Bellezza & Benessere

TERME DI SAINT-VINCENT

Nel cuore della Valle d’Aosta, la sorgente di salute.
Una source de santé au cœur de la Vallée d’Aoste.

essere benessere

€ 48,00
massaggio percorso benessere sorti
chiamaci!

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Per informazioni e prenotazioni: 390/014/659131

info 800.74.00.44 www.patronato.uci.it

Diritti in piazza
sabato 7 ottobre 2006

Il corpo e la salute
K Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Can you find the Italian word for health?
   _______________________________________________________

2. What do you think bellezza means?____________________________

3. The word bene means “well,” and the word essere means “being.” Can you find the Italian word for “wellbeing”?________________________

4. The word città means city; what do you think the word cittadini means?
   _______________________________________________________

5. Can you guess what invalidità means?
   _______________________________________________________

L Look at the ad for health center “Essere benessere” and answer the following questions.

1. How much is a session at the center? ______________________________

2. What do you think massaggio means? ______________________________

3. What do you think prenotazioni means? ______________________________

Proverbio

“Chi va piano, va sano e va lontano.”
Easy does it.
**Symtalk**

**M** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. ____________________ 2. ____________________ 3. ____________________ 4. ____________________

5. ____________________ 6. ____________________ 7. ____________________

**N** Dî le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences then write them in Italian.)*

1. ____________________ 2. ____________________ 3. ____________________ 4. ____________________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. ___________________________  ___________________________

2. ___________________________  ___________________________

3. ___________________________  ___________________________

4. ___________________________  ___________________________
Il cruciverba

2. Sto ____. Sono triste.
4. La ____ è molto importante! (health)
5. Uso la ____ per scrivere.
10. ____ stai?
11. Uso gli ____ per vedere.
12. Mi fa male la ____. (headache)
13. Uso i ____ per camminare a casa.

Verticale

1. Io non sto ____. Sono malata.
2. Gianna non sta bene oggi. È ____.
3. Giorgio non è triste. È ____.
6. Uso le ____ per ascoltare.
7. Uso la ____ per parlare.
8. Che cos’____?
9. Uso i ____ per mangiare.
Unit 12

I vestiti

Clothing
Il vocabolario

La moda

GIANNI: Che cosa porti?
What are you wearing?

FILIPPO: Porto il mio nuovo completo.
I’m wearing my new suit.

GIANNI: Perché?
Why?

FILIPPO: Vado ad un concerto stasera.
I’m going to a concert this evening.

ANDREA: Vado in giardino.
I’m going out into the yard.

SARA: Aspettami. Vengo con te. Ma prima, cerco la mia giacca.
Wait for me. I’m coming with you. But first, I’m going to look for my jacket.
NATALIA: Com’è il cappotto?
How’s the coat?
GINO: È molto bello.
It’s very pretty.

ORLANDO: Che cosa fai, Margherita?
What are you doing, Margherita?
MARGHERITA: Faccio la valigia.
I’m packing my suitcase.
ORLANDO: Perché?
Why?
MARGHERITA: Perchè vado a Torino fra poco.
I’m traveling to Torino soon.
ORLANDO: Non dimenticare i tuoi vestiti da sci.
Don’t forget your ski clothing.

Margherita
La vacanza invernale
Winter vacation
Torino - Gennaio
Torino - January
2 vestiti
3 cappelli
1 pigiama
2 cinture
3 fazzoletti
1 giacca
1 maglione
3 paia di pantaloni
3 camicie
2 camicette
1 gonna
1 cappotto
dei calzini
le scarpe
i guanti

• Use bella to describe a singular feminine-gender word, La giacca è bella.
• Use bello to describe a singular masculine-gender word, Il cappotto è bello.
### Le attività

**A**

Metti insieme le parole italiane con le parole inglesi. *(Match the Italian and the English words.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _____ la gonna</td>
<td>A. handkerchief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____ la cintura</td>
<td>B. jacket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____ i pantaloni</td>
<td>C. coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____ la cravatta</td>
<td>D. tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. _____ i guanti</td>
<td>E. skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. _____ il fazzoletto</td>
<td>F. belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. _____ l'accappatoio</td>
<td>G. pants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. _____ il cappotto</td>
<td>H. shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. _____ le scarpe</td>
<td>I. gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. _____ la giacca</td>
<td>J. bathrobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. _____ il costume da bagno</td>
<td>K. baseball cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. _____ il cappello da baseball</td>
<td>L. bathing suit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**

Che cosa porti? *(What do you wear?)* Rispondi in italiano.

1. . . . to school?

____________________________________________________________________________

2. . . . to a symphony concert?

____________________________________________________________________________

3. . . . to bed?

____________________________________________________________________________

4. . . . in cool weather?

____________________________________________________________________________

5. . . . in cold weather?

____________________________________________________________________________

6. . . . to a swimming pool?

____________________________________________________________________________
C Completa le analogie.

1. i guanti: le mani = ____________________: i piedi
2. ____________________: la gonna = la camicia: i pantaloni
3. la vestaglia: il pigiama = il cappotto: ________________
4. la cravatta: la camicia = ____________________: i pantaloni

D Completa ogni frase con la parola italiana. *(Complete each sentence with the Italian word for the picture.)*

1. Porto un ______________________________________________.
2. Porto un ______________________________________________.
3. Porto un ______________________________________________.
Scrivi il senso in inglese. (Write the meaning in English.)

1. portare ____________________
2. Lui/Lei porta ____________________
3. Io porto ____________________
4. Tu porti ____________________
5. Porto una ____________________
   e una ____________________
   Porto un ____________________
   e una ____________________

E
Fai la lista in italiano. (List the required number of items for each category.)
outdoor clothing (4)
1. __________________________________
2. __________________________________
3. __________________________________
4. __________________________________
accessories (3)
5. __________________________________
6. __________________________________
7. __________________________________
footwear (3)
8. __________________________________
9. __________________________________
10. __________________________________
sleepwear (1)
11. __________________________________

Scegli la parola corretta per poter completare la frase. (Choose the correct word in order to complete the sentence.)
1. Faccio _____.
   A. la valigia
   B. la moda degli uomini
   C. il mio giardino
   D. le scarpe
2. Tu porti _____.
   A. la porta
   B. la tua salute
   C. l’aula
   D. una gonna e una camicetta
3. Non dimenticare di portare _____.
   A. il giardino
   B. i tuoi guanti
   C. Aosta
   D. le montagne
4. Vado a cercare una giacca perché _____.
   A. aspettami
   B. è la mia giacca
   C. vado in giardino
   D. sto portando una giacca
5. Porto un nuovo completo perchè _____.
   A. viaggio in montagna tra poco
   B. ho una bella cravatta
   C. vado ad un concerto stasera
   D. faccio la valigia
6. Il cappotto è _____.
   A. un cappello da baseball
   B. una maglietta
   C. stasera
   D. bello
Leggi il brano. Scegli le risposte corrette. (*Read the passage. Select the correct answers.*)

Margherita va in vacanza con la sua famiglia. Visita Torino, una città al nord dell’Italia. *Fa la sua valigia. Porta solo i suoi vestiti invernali.* Porta due paia di pantaloni, due maglioni, un vestito, una gonna, una camicetta e una giacca. Lei ha già tutti i vestiti adatti per il viaggio. Margherita è allegra!

1. Chi va in vacanza?
   A. vacanza
   B. nord
   C. Torino
   D. Margherita

2. Che cosa mette nella sua valigia?
   A. Torino
   B. la sua famiglia
   C. Margherita
   D. i vestiti invernali

3. Quante paia di pantaloni porta Margherita?
   A. quattro
   B. tre
   C. due
   D. uno

4. Porta un vestito nella valigia?
   A. Sì, porta un vestito.
   B. No, ne porta due.
   C. No, ne porta tre.
   B. No, non porta un vestito.

Che cos’altro deve portare a Torino? *In your opinion, what other articles of clothing should Margherita take along for the cold winter days of January in Torino? Answer in Italian.*

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
**Parliamo!** Ask your speaking partner: What are you wearing today? (*Che cosa porti oggi?*) He/she should answer with: *Porto* . . . and then name an article of clothing. Then reverse roles. Be sure to mention at least three items each.

**Tocca a te!** Time yourselves. Set a stopwatch for twenty seconds. Your partner will choose a category of clothing, such as casual clothes. If you can correctly name all the items in that category, give yourself a gold star. If you can’t, or if the clock beats you, your partner takes over. This time, you select a category, and he/she will answer. Continue until all the categories are covered: casual clothes, outdoor cold weather clothes, bedtime clothes, accessories, and clothes for special occasions. The person with the most gold stars wins.
Aria di primavera

1 Cinture È l’accessorio del momento, per dare un tocco originale ad un semplice jeans o alla gonna più elegante. Supercoloreate quelle proposte da Benetton con effetto rettile stampato (24,90 euro). 2 Polo Sole optical in colori pastello per la versione più trasparente del modello classico proposto da Benetton, che così entra nelle valigie delle più giovani (35,90 euro).

3 Ciabattine Indossarli sarà un po’ come camminare su atollo tropicali, i sandali della collezione Oceano, con l’allegro decoro di fiore in stoffa (prezzo su richiesta: tel. 02 4223329). 4 Yoga Bag with Mat I benefici dello yoga derivano da una pratica costante! La Nike propone una comoda borsa per trasportare ovunque il tappetino e allenare l’armonia anche in viaggio (15 euro). 5 Bikini Per chi già ricorre i primi raggi di sole o da esibire a bordo piscina il costume Congo, della nuova collezione Galadonia, dall’aria “baby” (45,90 euro).

6 Occhiali da sole Veglia di anni 70 con il modello di Transcarri by Vignsila che ripropone la tradizionale goccia in metallo ma con dettagli in pelle (135 euro). 7 T-shirt Le teen-ager di anni ne hanno fatto un simbolo, un merito da indossare su borse, cinture ma soprattutto su pratiche magliette. Per sentirsi sempre “cool” (info: www.blanddistribution.it; 36 euro). 8 Beauty Per combattere le rughe Chanel presenta il nuovo programma Micro Solutions, con un gel da applicare con un flusatore e uno strumento per il massaggio che si portano comodamente nelle tasche (182 euro). 9 Borsa mare Fantasia multicolor e tessuto impermeabile per la borsa di Gallo, pensata per la spiaggia ma adatta pure per le scarpagnate (100 euro).

10 Salviette dei piccoli Per il cambio dei panini, ma anche per pulire viso, corpo e manine quando mancano acqua e sapon. L’erbolario (4,50 euro). 11 Pannone da calcio In omaggio ai Mondiali Bruno Cucinelli propone un pannone regolamentare rivestito di cachemire. In perfetto abbinamento alla “borsa da diligenza” e alla sacca in tela (80, 240, 600 euro).
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. What is the season featured in this article?

2. Find the Italian word for the following items.
   A. Soccer ball _______________
   B. Belts _______________
   C. Sunglasses _______________

Look at the clipping and answer the following questions.

1. How much does a belt cost?

2. If I buy two pairs of sunglasses, how much do I pay?

3. What do you think *ciabatte* means if the word *ciabatte* means “slippers”?

4. How much does a *Borsa Mare* cost? Based on the fact that *mare* means “sea,” what kind of items are you likely to carry in this bag?

5. What is the name for “wipes” in Italian?

Proverbio

“L’abito non fa il monaco.”
Don’t judge a book by its cover.
I vestiti

N Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. (In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)

1. ___________ 2. ___________ 3. ___________ 4. ___________ 5. ___________ 6. ___________

7. ___________ 8. ___________ 9. ___________ 10. ___________ 11. ___________

O Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. (Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)

1. ___________

2. ___________

3. ___________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. No, ____________________________________________________________

2. No, ____________________________________________________________

3. No, ____________________________________________________________

4. No, ____________________________________________________________
Il cruciverba

For this crossword puzzle, use a form of the definite article *(the)* before each word.

**Orizzontale**
1. feet protectors
2. worn after a bath
3. worn after a bath
4. often worn with a skirt
6. head protector
8. holds up pants/trousers
9. long pants, trousers or slacks

**Verticale**
1. neckwear
2. worn when a jacket is too warm
5. sleepwear
7. often worn with a blouse
Unit 13
L’ora e i colori
Time and Colors
Vocabolario

Che ore sono?/Che ora è?
What time is it?

È l'una e mezza. Sono le tre. Sono le dieci meno un quarto. È mezzogiorno.

A che ora . . . ?
At what time . . . ?

Alle due e cinque. Alle sette e un quarto. Alle undici e cinquantacinque./A mezzogiorno meno cinque.

A Mezzanotte.

• Transportation in Europe operates on official time, which is on a twenty-four hour basis. Official time is often used by school, radio and television stations, and movie theaters.
• È is used with mezzogiorno (noon) and mezzanotte (midnight). It is also used with the number one, È l'una. (It’s one o’clock.) Sono is used with all other numbers, Sono le due. (It’s two o’clock.)
Di che colore è...?  
What color is...?

È...  
It is...

Di che colore sono...?  
What color[s] are...?

Sono...  
They are...  

- Rosa, blu, and viola are invariable adjectives. They do not change to agree in gender and number with the noun they are modifying.

  Il maglione è rosa. Le camicie sono rosa.

- The adjectives marrone and arancione can be either invariable, or act as adjectives ending in “e” like verde. Adjectives ending in “e” have one ending for singular nouns, both masculine and feminine, and one ending for plural nouns.

  Il maglione è verde. La gonna è verde.
  I vestiti sono verdi. Le camicie sono verdi.

- Adjectives ending in “o” have four endings to help them agree with the nouns they modify.

  Il maglione è azzurro. La gonna è azzurra.
  I vestiti sono azzurri. Le camicie sono azzurre.
Le attività

A **Che ore sono?** Listen as your teacher says a time. Find the clock that shows that time, and label it number 1. Then your teacher will express another time. Mark the clock expressing that time as number 2. Continue until all eight clocks are numbered.

1. ______________________________________________

2. ______________________________________________

3. ______________________________________________

4. ______________________________________________
5. ________________________________

6. ________________________________

7. ________________________________

8. ________________________________
B Completa le frasi in italiano. (Complete the sentences in Italian.)

1. Light red is called ________________________________.
2. A bluebird or robin’s egg is ________________________________.
3. Chocolate is ________________________________.
4. A lemon is ________________________________.
5. In the summer, a leaf is ________________________________.
6. Tar is ________________________________.
7. The color ________________________________ is the color of a pumpkin.
8. The sky on a very cloudy day looks ________________________________.
9. A marshmallow is ________________________________.
10. A strawberry is ________________________________.

C Scrivi in italiano. (Write in Italian.)

1. At seven o’clock. ________________________________
2. It’s half past one. ________________________________
3. At 8:10. ________________________________
4. It’s 2:40. ________________________________
5. At twenty past three. ________________________________
What color are they? *(Di che colore sono?)* Match the items in column A with the colors in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A. giallo (gialle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B. grigio (grigie)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. azzurro (azzurri)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D. rosso (rossi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>E. verde (verdi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E Rispondi con “si” o “no”. (Answer with “yes” or “no.”)

1. È verde l’erba? __________________________
2. Sono azzurri gli spinaci? __________________________
3. È giallo l’elefante? __________________________
4. Sono arancioni le banane? __________________________
5. Sono rossi i pomodori? __________________________

F Leggi il brano. Scegli le risposte corrette. (Read the passage. Choose the correct answers.)

Paolo va al cinema con la sua amica Maria. Il film comincia alle venti. Paolo porta una camicia bianca e una cravatta rossa. Maria porta la sua camicetta gialla con i calzini gialli e una nuova gonna verde. Tutti e due portano le scarpe nere. Sono adesso le sette e un quarto e Paolo va da Maria.

1. Chi è l’amica di Paolo?
   A. sua madre  
   B. Roberto  
   C. sua sorella  
   D. Maria

2. Dove vanno Paolo e Maria?
   A. in campagna  
   B. al ristorante  
   C. al cinema  
   D. al parco

3. Di che colore è la cravatta di Paolo?
   A. verde  
   B. rossa  
   C. blu  
   D. bianca

4. Di che colore sono i calzini di Maria?
   A. gialli  
   B. marrone  
   C. neri  
   D. grigi

5. A che ora va Paolo alla casa di Maria?
   A. alle 7:15  
   B. alle 6:45  
   C. alle 6:30  
   D. alle 8:00

6. A che ora comincia il film?
   A. alle sette  
   B. alle sette e un quarto  
   C. alle otto  
   D. alle otto e mezzo
### G

**Metti un pò di colore sull’orologio.** *(Color the clock according to the directions.)*

1. il naso giallo
2. gli occhi azzurri
3. i capelli verdi
4. la faccia arancione
5. la bocca marrone
6. i piedi grigi
7. il numero quattro nero
8. il numero sei viola
9. il numero tre rosso
10. la lettera s bianca
11. la lettera o rosa
12. la lettera n nera

### H

**Parliamo!** You want to know at what time certain things take place, i.e. *la classe di matematica, il concerto, il picnic.* Start with, *A che ora ____?* Your partner should answer you by mentioning a specific time of the day or evening.

### I

**I saluti.** Your speaking partner will give you six times of day in Italian. For each, answer with the correct greeting: *Buongiorno, Buonasera,* or *Buonanotte.* When you finish, trade roles.

### J

**Tocca a te!** One of your classmates acts as quizmaster and the other classmates will answer. Walk around your room and point to an object. Ask, *Di che colore è ____?* Your classmate will answer, *È ____,* naming the correct color. If someone answers incorrectly, he/she drops out of the contest. Keep going, pointing to different objects, until you have just one classmate left. That person is the winner. The quizmaster determines if answers are correct.
Lingua viva!

 Numero Verde Gratuito

 800-929291

 Mercoledì

 RAIUNO

 5.15 E Proibito ballare - Telesup
 5.50 TG1
 6.45 UNA BATUTA ESTATA - Contrattare
 con Stefano Zampino, Eleonora Ferrarese
 Affittacamere, TG1 (Telesup alle ore 7.00 -
 7.30, 8.00 - 9.00 - 9.30)
 8.25 TG PARLAMENTO
 8.59 LA SIGNORA DEL WEST - Teledif.
 10.25 UN CICLONE IN CONVENTO - Teledif.
 11.15 APPUNTAMENTO AL CINEMA
 11.50 TG1 - CHE TEMPO FA
 11.55 UN MEDICO IN FAMIGLIA - Fiction
 con Luigi Ferrari, Enrico Sbaraglia, Claudia
 Franzon, Ilaria Volontè (Ripresa)
 13.30 TELEGIORNALE
 14.10 TG1 ECONOMIA - Reportage
 con Giulio Comolli, Francesca Cattaneo
 14.30 LE SORELLE MELIAO - Tel.supp
 15.30 ATTRAZIONE PROIBITA
 Film documentario (USA, 1997), con
 Cash Dewy Rose, Vincent D’Onofrio, Jamie Rose
 Regia di Martin Scorsese
 15.50 TG PARLAMENTO
 16.55 CHE TEMPO FA - TG1
 17.15 DON MATTEO 2 - Teledif. (Ripresa)
 17.45 LA SIGNORA IN GIALLO - Teledif.
 18.05 IL COMMISSARIO BERK - Teledif.
 20.00 TELEGIORNALE
 20.30 RITI E MANGIATI - Reportage
 con Piero Indio, Marina Masarisi
 21.00 UNA VOCE PER PADELLE - Tele
 con Massimo Girotti, con la
 partecipazione di Tosca Di Capri
 21.15 TG1 - Robinzon
 22.20 TG1 - SCIAVO TESTIMONI E
 PROTAGONISTI - Documentario
 0.25 TG1 - Notte - CHE TEMPO FA
 0.30 APPUNTAMENTO AL CINEMA
 0.35 SOTTOSCARPE - Informale
 1.25 RAI EDUCATIONAL

 MAGNETTO
 AL NERO

 (B) Rosso ciliegia, n tessuto tecnico antivento,
 con cappuccio.
 Di "Giuseppe Bellini"
 (400 €)
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Look at the watch then write the time in Italian. ___________________________________

2. Maghetto is a small wizard; what color is he? Write the answer in Italian and English. __________________________________________

3. What is the color of the 800 phone number? Write the answer in Italian and English. __________________________________________

4. What item in the clippings is Rosso ciliegia? __________________________________________

5. What is the color of the pan hanging on the wall? Write the answer in Italian and English. __________________________________________

Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. At what time can you watch “Dr. Quinn Medicine Woman,” called in Italian “The Lady of the West”? __________________________________________________________________

2. At what time can you watch a show about sisters? _________________________________

3. At 6:10 PM, you can watch a show about a lady dressed in a specific color. Which color? __________________________________________________________________

4. Che tempo fa is the weather forecast. How many times can you find out about the weather during the day? At what times? _________________________________________________

5. Telegiornale means newscast. What are the times of the two newscasts of the day? __________________________________________

Proverbio

“Meglio tardi che mai. Better late than never.”
**Symtalk**

**M** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. ____________ 2. ____________ 3. ____________ 4. ____________ 5. ____________

**N** Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. ______________________________________________________________________

2. ______________________________________________________________________

3. ______________________________________________________________________

4. ______________________________________________________________________

5. ______________________________________________________________________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. ![Image of a coat hanger and shoes]
   - No, ____________________
   - ________________________

2. ![Image of a coat hanger and pants]
   - No, ____________________
   - ________________________

3. ![Image of a coat hanger and a cap]
   - No, ____________________
   - ________________________

4. ![Image of a coat hanger and a shirt]
   - No, ____________________
   - ________________________
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale

4. Sono le due e un ____. (2:15)
6. ____ le nove. (9:00)
8. Sono le dieci ____ cinque. (9:55)
9. il colore del cioccolato
10. il colore del latte
12. il colore degli spinaci

Verticale

1. il colore di un’arancia
2. il colore del burro
3. il colore di una fragola
5. Che ____ sono?
7. È l’____. (1:00)
8. È mezzogiorno e _____. (12:30)
11. A ____ ora è il picnic?
Unit 14

La musica

Music
Tre grandi musicisti  
(Three Great Musicians)

Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) began his musical studies under the guidance of his father, a professional violinist. A Venetian by birth, young Antonio grew up to become a popular and successful baroque musician and composer. He was a violin teacher and director of a girls’ school in his hometown. Although he also was an ordained Roman Catholic priest, Vivaldi put aside his religious interests in order to promote his musical career.

Baroque music emphasizes, among other things, vocal music such as the oratorio and the cantata, string instruments such as the harpsichord and the violin, and frequent use of major and minor keys. As a representative of the baroque period, Vivaldi was interested in both vocal and instrumental music. He was a contemporary of two other baroque composers, Antonio Soler of Spain and Johann Sebastian Bach of Germany.

Vivaldi wrote music for operas and church services, and songs for his favorite singing pupils. He is known best for developing the Concerto Grosso, an orchestral piece designed specifically for one or two instruments. He composed more than 500 concertos, including: The Four Seasons (Le Quattro stagioni), in four movements; Concerto in C minor for Strings and Continuo; and Concerto in G major for Two Mandolins. In spite of Vivaldi’s talent for music and his great interest in earning money through it, he never learned to manage his money wisely. He died as a pauper at the age of 63.

Muzio Clementi (1752–1832) is one of Italy’s outstanding representatives of the classical period of music. As a young boy he showed exceptional promise and quickly obtained the position of organist in his local church. At the age of 13, Muzio was discovered by a traveling Englishman. He left his place of birth, Rome, and journeyed to Dorset, England, where his benefactor gave him the opportunity to study music privately.
At 22 Clementi moved to London and began to compose in the classical style of harmony and traditional structure. He created over 100 piano sonatas, and, in fact, is often referred to as the “Father of the Pianoforte.” He wrote symphonies, conducted orchestras, taught piano students, and performed on the harpsichord. As a businessman, Clementi published the work of other composers (even those of Beethoven), and he directed the manufacturing of Clementi pianos. Finally, as an author, he published his own compositions as well as a textbook for piano students entitled *Introduction to the Art of Playing on the Pianoforte*.

Clementi traveled extensively throughout Europe, giving concert performances in Russia, Germany, France, and Italy. Although he never moved back to his native country, Clementi is still considered one of the great Italian composers of classical instrumental music.

**Giuseppe Verdi** (1813–1901) was born in the small village of Roncale where his parents owned an inn. His talent was recognized early, and at three, he was given a spinet (an instrument similar to the harpsichord). Verdi completed his classical-humanistic education and formal music training in Busseto and eventually became the town’s official musician. Happiness, however, came neither easily nor quickly. He experienced several professional disappointments followed by the deaths of his wife and son.

The composer’s marches, songs, and church music brought him into the public eye, but it was his opera, *Nabucco*, which brought him instant recognition and popularity. Encouraged by the world-wide success of *Nabucco*, Verdi concentrated on producing operas. He chose stories or plays that he admired and that could be adapted into operatic forms. His choices now have become classics in the world of music such as *Aida*, *Falstaff*, *Otello*, *Rigoletto*, and *La Traviata*. He greatly admired the plays of Schiller, adapting *Kabul und Liebe* into *Luisa Millar*, *Die Rauber* into *I masnadieri*, and *Don Carlos* into the opera of the same name.

As a Romantic artist, Verdi wanted to express human emotions, reveal social injustice, and promote freedom. As a Romantic musician, he emphasized these themes through full orchestration and magnificent arias and duets. At his death, Verdi received national acclaim; the entire nation mourned the loss of its patriotic and popular native son.
Adriano Celentano is an Italian singer, songwriter, comedian, actor, and TV host. In addition, he is known as one of the most famous dancers of the Hula hoop craze. Celentano was very much influenced by Elvis Presley and has been a popular entertainer in Italy since the 1960s. His 1960 song “Azzurro” regained popularity in 2006 due to its use as the anthem of the Italian national football (soccer) team—the Azzurri—who won the FIFA World Cup that year.

Laura Pausini is an Italian pop singer who is also very popular in Spain and Latin America. She has recorded albums in Spanish, Portuguese, and English. She recorded her first album at age 13. Pausini is well known for her soulful voice, love songs, and romantic ballads. She has sold over 26 million records worldwide and became the first Italian female to win a Grammy Award.

Andrea Bocelli is both an operatic tenor and a classical crossover singer. To date, he has recorded four complete operas—La Bohème, Il Trovatore, Werther, and Tosca—in addition to various classical and pop albums. At age 12, Bocelli won his first music competition. That same year, Bocelli was struck blind as a result of glaucoma and an accident while playing soccer. After working for one year as a lawyer, he took singing lessons from Italian maestro Luciano Bettarini and pursued a full-time music career.

Before becoming a successful singer, Luciano Ligabue held various jobs in agriculture and in factories. Ligabue has gained fame as one of the most successful Italian rock stars, finding fans mainly among younger audiences. In addition to success in music, he has directed films, published short stories and poetry, and raised money for political and social causes.
Le attività

A Quale compositore appartiene a questo periodo? (Give the full name of the composer whose music is called.)

1. baroque

____________________________________________________________________________

2. classical

____________________________________________________________________________

3. romantic

____________________________________________________________________________

B Fai corrispondere gli oggetti del gruppo A con quelli del gruppo B.

A

1. _____ Aida
2. _____ Concerto Grosso
3. _____ Introduction to the Art of Playing the Pianoforte
4. _____ The Four Seasons
5. _____ piano sonatas

B

A. type of music made famous by Vivaldi
B. opera by Verdi
C. work by Clementi
D. work by Vivaldi
E. book by Clementi

C Indovina chi . . . (Guess who . . .)

1. . . . had two completely different careers.

____________________________________________________________________________

2. . . . combined plays and music.

____________________________________________________________________________

3. . . . manufactured and published.

____________________________________________________________________________

4. . . . became a national hero.

____________________________________________________________________________

5. . . . played both the piano and the harpsichord.

____________________________________________________________________________
Completa le analogie.

1. *Nabucco:* ____________________________ = *Concerto in G major for Two Madolins:* Vivaldi
2. Roncale: Verdi = ____________________________ : Clementi
3. __________________________: Clementi = violin: Vivaldi
4. Vivaldi: concerto = Verdi: __________________________
5. __________________________: Clementi = Antonio: Vivaldi

Fai corrispondere il nome all’ illustrazione.

1. ______________________________________
2. ______________________________________
3. ______________________________________
Decifra le parole. *(Unscramble the words.)*

1. ERPOA ______________________________________________________________
2. OTCONCER __________________________________________________________
3. TAASON _____________________________________________________________
4. ERDIV ______________________________________________________________
5. TIMENELEC __________________________________________________________

Tocca a te! Choose an Italian singer, musician, or composer. Find out as much as you can about the person's life and music. Report your findings to the class. A musical excerpt on an audio CD would add a nice touch to your presentation. Luciano Pavarotti, Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, Andrea Bocelli, Eros Ramazzotti, Zucchero, and Vasco Rossi are a few.

---

Proverbio

"Cambiano i suonatori ma la musica è sempre quella."

The melody's changed but the song remains the same."
Lingua viva!

dal **rock** allo **swing**

A marzo quattro appuntamenti da non perdere all’Auditorium Parco della Musica

Scegli la tua canzone preferita e trasformala nella suoneria del tuo telefonino! Invia un SMS con il codice della canzone al 48467 e la riceverai subito sul cellulare!

Esempio:
Per ricevere la suoneria di “Andavo a cento all’ora”, invia un SMS con scritto 13483 al numero 48467

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I Favolosi anni ‘60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andavo a cento all’ora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu vuo’ fà’ l’americano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatti mandare dalla mamma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viva la pappa col pomodoro</td>
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<td>Quando quando quando</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caravan Petrol</td>
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<tr>
<td>La bambola</td>
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<tr>
<td>L’escerto del surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Il mondo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senza fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per controllare se il tuo telefonino è compatibile e per verificare i costi del servizio, vai all’ultima pagina.

**Calendario**

**CHISCOTTE E GLI INVINCIBILI**
Di Erri De Luca con Erri De Luca, Gianmaria Testa e Gabriele Mirabella
15 e 16 marzo 2006 ore 21.00 Sala Petrassi

**SIMPLE MINDS in tour**
19 marzo 2006 ore 21.00 Sala Santa Cecilia

**GIANNA NANNINI “Grazie”**
23 marzo 2006 ore 21.00 Sala Sica

**THE WORLD FAMOUS COUNT BASIE ORCHESTRA**
Dir. by Bill Hughes feat. Butch Miles
29 marzo 2006 ore 21.00 Sala Santa Cecilia

Info: tel. 06 80241281
www.auditorium.com

Stregato dalla danza **Musica** per gli occhi

La musica

Unit 14
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. In one clipping, music is paired with a body part. Which part is it? Write the word in English and in Italian.

2. What does *Calendario* mean in English?

3. At what time does the concert of the *Chisciotte e gli Invincibili* start?

4. *Gianna Nannini* is a famous Italian singer, what is the title of her concert?

5. What does the title mean in English?

Look at the big yellow and red clipping in the middle of the page and answer the following questions.

1. The first line says “Choose your preferred song.” What is the Italian word that means “song”?

2. *Telefono* means phone, what do you think *telefonino* means?

3. Can you guess what *cellulare* means?

4. What do you think the word *esempio* means?

5. This is a list of songs from the *favolosi anni 60*. What do you think that means in English?
J Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. (In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)

1. __________________
2. __________________
3. __________________
4. __________________

K Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. (Say the sentences then write them in Italian.)

1. __________________
2. __________________
3. __________________
4. __________________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (*With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.*)

1.  

2.  

3.  

4.  

5.  

____________________________________________________________________________
Il cruciverba

**Orizzontale**

5. name of Vivaldi’s musical period
6. Clementi was the “Father of the ____”
9. kind of stage production
11. Country where Clementi composed
13. Clementi is a representative of this musical age
14. Verdi’s first instrument
15. initials of the Baroque composer

**Verticale**

1. Verdi’s first name
2. Verdi’s opera which brought him fame and popularity
3. over 100 of these were composed by Clementi
4. The ____ Seasons
7. Clementi’s first musical job
8. opera by Verdi: La ____
10. Vivaldi’s first career choice
12. ____ Carlos
Unit 15

Il tempo e le stagioni
Weather and Seasons
Il vocabolario

Che tempo fa? How’s the weather?

Fa bel tempo.
- C’è il sole. It’s sunny.
- Fa caldo. It’s hot.
- Fa fresco. It’s cool.
- Tira vento./È ventoso. It’s windy.
- È afoso. It’s humid.
- È nuvoloso./È coperto. It’s cloudy.

Cosi così.

Fa brutto tempo.
- Tuona. It’s thundering.
- Piove. It’s raining.
- Lampeggia. It’s lightning.
- Fa freddo. It’s cold.
- Nevica. It’s snowing.

Fa brutto tempo.

Il tempo e le stagioni

Unit 15
Quale stagione è?
What's the season?
È...
It's...

l'estate

Le quattro stagioni

l'inverno

l'autunno

• in estate/d'estate = in the summer (etc.)
• Notice the noun forms of some verbs:
  il tuono = thunder → Tuona. = It's thundering.
  il fulmine/lampo = lightning → Lampeggia. = It's lightning.
  la pioggia = rain → Piove. = It's raining.
  la neve = snow → Nevica. = It's snowing.

MADRE: Porta il tuo ombrello.
FIGLIO: Perché?
MADRE: Perché piove.

PADRE: Porta il tuo cappello.
FIGLIA: Perché?
PADRE: Perché fa freddo.

MADRE: Porta i tuoi occhiali da sole.
FIGLIO: Perché?
MADRE: Perché c'è il sole.

portare = to wear (also, take along)
Le attività

A Quale immagine va con ogni frase? (Match each picture with a sentence.)

A

1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

4. ____________

5. ____________

B

A. C’è il sole.

B. Lampeggia.

C. Piove.

D. Tira vento.

E. Fa freddo.
B Che tempo fa? Rispondi in italiano. (How’s the weather? Answer this question in Italian according to each picture.)

1. ________________________________________

2. ________________________________________

3. ________________________________________

4. ________________________________________

5. ________________________________________
Quale stagione è. *(Match the picture with the season.)*

1. ____________
   
   A. l’estate

2. ____________
   
   B. l’inverno

3. ____________
   
   C. la primavera

4. ____________
   
   D. l’autunno
Un pò di pratica. Write in Column 1 the English meaning of each Italian word. When you have finished the entire column, cover the column of Italian words at the left. Then in Column 2, change the English words into Italian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1 (English)</th>
<th>Column 2 (Italian)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. il sole</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. il fulmine</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. la primavera</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. l’estate</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. il tempo</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. l’autunno</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. la stagione</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. fresco</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. caldo</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. piove</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. l’inverno</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. brutto (tempo)</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. il tuono</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. freddo</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metti insieme A e B. (Match column A with column B.)

A
1. _____ la pioggia
2. _____ la neve
3. _____ il tuono
4. _____ il fulmine
5. _____ il sole

B
A. C’è il sole.
B. Tuona.
C. Lampeggia.
D. Nevica.
E. Piove.

Che tempo fa? Use the cues to write statements in Italian about the weather.

1. mittens and parka

2. sunglasses
Leggi il brano e completa le frasi. (*Read the passage and then, complete the following sentences.*)

**Le quattro stagioni**

In inverno, fa molto freddo. Nevica molto. La neve è bianca. In primavera, fa fresco e piove molto. Fa caldo e c’è molto sole in estate. In autunno, tira vento e fa fresco di nuovo. Le quattro stagioni sono molto interessanti.

1. In inverno _____.
   A. è afoso
   B. tuona
   C. fa freddo
   D. fa caldo

2. Piove molto _____.
   A. in primavera
   B. in estate
   C. in inverno
   D. in autunno
Parliamo! Think of three clothing items or accessories. For each one you select, ask your partner to say how the weather is. Then reverse the roles. He/she will suggest to you three new cues and you should answer.

Modello: A: gli occhiali da sole
         Che tempo fa?
       B: C’è il sole.

Tocca a te! Select five cities in various parts of the world and five different months. Use cities in different continents and hemispheres. Ask your partner about the weather in that city. Your partner then should respond appropriately according to the city and month. Don't forget that when it’s summer in the northern hemisphere, it is winter in the southern hemisphere! Write your answers on a piece of paper.

Modello: A: Che tempo fa a Tokyo a gennaio?
       B: Fa freddo.

Proverbio

È la gaia pioggerella a far crescere l’erba bella.
It’s the merry drizzle that makes grass grow fine.
Lingua viva!

arte a Bologna
CITTÀ D'ARTE

Primavera

Autunno.
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. What does *autunno* mean in English?

2. The city of Bologna is hosting an Art Show. Can you tell in which season?

3. *Città Italiane* means Italian cities, what do you think *Città Estere* means?

4. Based on the temperature/weather chart, which Italian city is going to have the coldest weather today?

5. Which world city is going to have the warmest weather today?

Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Find the Italian word for “today.”

2. Find the Italian word for “tomorrow.”

3. What is the weather in Bruxelles today? Write the answer in English and in Italian.

4. What is the weather in Praga today?

5. Write today’s weather forecast for the following Italian cities.
   A. Milano
   B. Perugia
   C. Venezia
**Symtalk**

**L** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. [Image of a sun]
2. [Image of a thermometer showing a high temperature]
3. [Image of a sun with a tongue out]
4. [Image of rain]
5. [Image of snow]

**M** Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences then write them in Italian.)*

1. [Image of a sun]
2. [Image of a cold thermometer]
3. [Image of a cloud]
4. [Image of a sun with a tongue out]
5. [Image of snow]
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. *(With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)*

1. [Image of hot sun]  
   ________________________________  
   No, __________________________

2. [Image of rainy day]  
   ________________________________  
   No, __________________________

3. [Image of snowy day]  
   ________________________________  
   Si, __________________________

4. [Image of hot sun]  
   ________________________________  
   No, __________________________

5. [Image of rainy day]  
   ________________________________  
   No, __________________________
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale
1. Autumn is a ____ of the year.
3. damp and clammy
6. slightly freddo
11. season when it’s cold and snowy
13. when you need an umbrella
15. season of long school recess and family vacations
16. nature’s rebirth

Verticale
1. source of light and heat
2. It’s cloudy: È ____.
4. ____ bel tempo.
5. a flash of light in the sky
7. weather in the summer: Fa ____.
8. when you hear a loud noise in the sky
9. Fa brutto ____.
10. weather when you want to keep warm: Fa ____.
12. what the weather does when rain freezes
14. It’s windy: Tira ____.
Unit 16
I giorni e i mesi
Days and Months
Il vocabolario

Che giorno è oggi?  
What day is today?

Oggi è . . .  
Today is . . .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>martedì</th>
<th>mercoledì</th>
<th>giovedì</th>
<th>venerdì</th>
<th>sabato</th>
<th>domenica</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Quando è la festa?  
When is the holiday?

È domani.  
It’s tomorrow.

Qual’è la data di oggi?  
What is the date today?

È il primo maggio.  
It’s May first.

Il ventiquattro giugno  
June 24

Il quindici settembre  
September 15

Dal 4 al 29 (il ventinove aprile)  
4 - 29 (April 29)

- When you say the first day of any month, use the word primo: È il primo gennaio.
- When you write the date, be sure to put the day before the month.
- Neither months nor days are capitalized in Italian.
ENRICO: Quando è il tuo compleanno, Giorgio?

GIORGIO: È dopodomani, l’otto giugno.

MARIO: Quando è l’esame d’inglese?

MICHELE: È martedì.

CAROLINA: Che cos’hai oggi, Andrea?

ANDREA: Nientel Oggi ho il giorno libero.

ANNA: Che cos’hai mercoledì?

GINA: Ho la mia lezione di pianoforte.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION:

When is your birthday, Giorgio?

It’s the day after tomorrow, on June eighth.

When is the English test?

It’s on Tuesday.

What do you have on Wednesday?

I have my piano lesson.

What do you have today, Andrew?

Nothing! Today I’ve got a free day.

Weekdays and Mythology

Derivations and Comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lunedì</td>
<td>day honoring the moon god (luna, Latin name for moon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>martedì</td>
<td>day honoring Mars, the god of war</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mercoledì</td>
<td>day honoring Mercury, messenger of the gods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giovedì</td>
<td>day honoring Jupiter or Jove, father of all the gods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venerdì</td>
<td>day honoring Venus, goddess of love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabato</td>
<td>day honoring Saturn, god of the harvest and agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domenica</td>
<td>day honoring the Lord (dominus, Latin name for the Lord) Christian conversion of dies solis, day of the sun (Sunday) or day honoring the god of the sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Le attività**

**A** Scrivi la data in numeri. *(Write in numerical form the dates that your teacher reads.)*

**Modello:**
- **Teacher says:** December 30
- **You write:** 30/12

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
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**B** Questo mese. *(Label the current month. Include the names of the days and all the numbers.)*

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
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C Scrivi le date. (Write the dates.)

Modello: Tuesday, February 11th
       martedì, l’undici febbraio

1. Wednesday, October 22nd

2. Sunday, August 13th

3. Thursday, May 1st

4. Saturday, January 31st

5. Friday, April 26th

D Rispondi in inglese. (Answer the following questions in English.)

1. If the date is 12/3, what is the month and what is the day?

2. Which part of the solar system is associated with the name dies solis?

3. Which Roman god was a fast runner?

E Scegli la risposta corretta. (Choose the correct answers.)

1. Quale giorno è oggi?
   A. la settimana
   B. lunedì
   C. luglio
   D. mese

2. Qual è la data di oggi?
   A. Oggi è una festa.
   B. Oggi, non ho niente.
   C. Oggi è il dieci gennaio.
   D. Oggi è domenica.
Rileggi i dialoghi dell’unità, poi rispondi alle domande. *(The following questions are based on the dialogues presented in this unit. Review them before you choose your answers.)*

3. Che cos’ha Giorgio l’otto giugno?  
   A. il fine settimana  
   B. marzo  
   C. il compleanno  
   D. martedì  

4. Che cos’ha Michele martedì?  
   A. Ha due cani e un gatto.  
   B. Ha un esame d’inglese.  
   C. Ha una casa a San Gimignano.  
   D. Ha una piccola famiglia.  

5. Quando ha la lezione di pianoforte Gina?  
   A. mercoledì  
   B. martedì  
   C. venerdì  
   D. lunedì  

6. Chi ha un giorno libero oggi?  
   A. Enrico  
   B. Gina  
   C. Carolina  
   D. Andrea  

Trova la parola italiana per ogni parola inglese. *(Match the Italian with the English.)*

1. _____ oggi  
   A. yesterday  
2. _____ dopodomani  
   B. day after tomorrow  
3. _____ l’altro ieri  
   C. today  
4. _____ domani  
   D. tomorrow  
5. _____ ieri  
   E. day before yesterday  

Scrivi in italiano. *(Write in Italian.)*

1. the third month of the year ________________________________  
2. the day that honors the Roman father of all the gods ________________________________  
3. the day that honors the Roman goddess, Venus ________________________________  
4. this month’s showers bring May flowers ________________________________  
5. the first day of the Italian week ________________________________  
6. the month of the national holiday in the United States ________________________________  
7. the month in which Halloween is celebrated ________________________________  
8. the month of your compleanno ________________________________
Identifica il giorno della settimana. *(In Italian, identify the weekday according to the illustration.)*

1. ________________________________________

2. ________________________________________

3. ________________________________________

4. ________________________________________
Leggi il brano e scegli le risposte corrette. (Read the passage and then select the correct answers.)

Oggi è un giorno speciale per Luca, un ragazzo italiano. Luca è andato a trovare il suo amico Gregorio che abita in Germania. È domenica, nove luglio. È estate e fa bel tempo. È anche il giorno della partita finale del campionato di calcio più importante del mondo. È il campionato mondiale. L’Italia gioca contro la Francia. Le due squadre giocano a Berlino. Generalmente, i biglietti sono difficili da trovare, ma Luca e Gregorio hanno i biglietti. Luca è molto allegro oggi.

il campionato di calcio più importante del mondo
soccero championship
il campionato mondiale
soccer championship
le squadre
most important in the world
teams
i biglietti
is playing
tickets
ma
but

5. ________________________________________

6. ________________________________________

7. ________________________________________
Unit 16
Days and Months

1. Che giorno è oggi?
   A. lunedì
   B. venerdì
   C. martedì
   D. domenica

2. Qual'è la data?
   A. il nove luglio
   B. l'undici luglio
   C. il dieci novembre
   D. l'undici novembre

3. È un giorno speciale per Luca?
   A. Sì, molto.
   B. No.
   C. Abbastanza.
   D. È il suo compleanno.

4. Chi è Gregorio?
   A. il fratello di Luca
   B. lo zio di Luca
   C. l'insegnante di Luca
   D. l’amico di Luca

5. Quale squadra gioca contro la Francia?
   A. La Spagna
   B. La Germania
   C. L’Italia
   D. Berlino

6. Come si sente oggi Luca?
   A. allegro
   B. triste
   C. fresco
   D. interessante

Parliamo! Find out the day your partner has each of these: his/her birthday (il compleanno), a music lesson (una lezione di musica), a big test (un esame). Start with Che giorno è oggi? He/she should answer by saying a specific day of the week. Then he/she will ask you when three other things are: la festa, il compleanno di Natalia and il pranzo sull’erba. He/she should start with Quando è _____? You should answer with a general time such as today, tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow.

Tocca a te! Find out whether you and your classmate know your days. You start by saying, Oggi è lunedì. Your classmate says, Domani è martedì. You finish by saying Dopodomani è mercoledì. Then your partner goes back to: Oggi è _____, etc. Continue until you both have identified all the weekdays.

Proverbio

Trenta giorni ha novembre,
con aprile, giugno e settembre,
di ventotto ce n’è uno,
tutti gli altri ne han trentuno.

Thirty days has November,
with April, June and September,
with 28 there is only one,
all the rest have 31.
I giorni e i mesi

Unita

Lingua viva!
These are fun activities organized by various libraries for young readers. Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Name the three months represented in the clippings. Write the answer in English and in Italian.

____________________________________________________________________________

2. What day of the week is May 7th?

____________________________________________________________________________

3. What show can the children see on May 7th?

____________________________________________________________________________

4. *Nati per leggere* means “born to read.” What day, what month, and at what time is this activity offered?

____________________________________________________________________________

5. What day of the week is April Fool’s Day?

____________________________________________________________________________

Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. What days of the week can you get your hair done in this salon?

____________________________________________________________________________

2. *Escluso* means “excluded.” Which two months have a different schedule?

____________________________________________________________________________

3. At what time can you eat at this Indian restaurant?

____________________________________________________________________________

4. At the Indian restaurant, you can listen to some music two days a week. Which days?

____________________________________________________________________________
Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. (In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)

1. ____________
2. ____________
3. ____________
4. ____________
5. ____________
6. ____________
7. ____________
8. ____________

Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. (Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)

1. _______________________________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________________________

I giorni e i mesi
Unit 16
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. ?
   _____________________________
   _____________________________

2. ?
   _____________________________
   _____________________________

3. ?
   _____________________________
   _____________________________

4. ?
   _____________________________
   _____________________________

5. ?
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale

2. Saturn’s day
4. day named for the Roman goddess of love
5. seven of these make a week
6. day of the moon or Moon-Day
9. There are twelve of these in a year.
10. last full month of winter
12. autumn month of thirty days
14. month that brings flowers
15. tenth month
16. yesterday's tomorrow

Verticale

1. month in which summer ends and autumn begins
3. first full month of spring
7. month in which spring ends and summer begins
8. last month of the year
11. month named for Julius Caesar
13. month named for the Roman god of war
Unit 17
La letteratura

Literature
Tre autori meravigliosi
(Three Great Authors)

Italy’s greatest poet is Dante Alighieri (1265–1320), a man who has had a remarkable influence on the literature of the western world. Born in the city-state of Florence, Dante (as he is generally called today), enjoyed a good education and the advantages of a middle-class upbringing. His political career, however, eventually clashed with the religious factions of the time. Dante was sent into exile for many years. During his travels around Northern Italy, he learned much about people and politics. Because of his political and religious opinions, he was not allowed to return to Florence. He died in the city of Ravenna.

Dante’s literary works touch upon a wide range of subjects and show his knowledge of philosophy, art, music, and ancient cultures. An early work, La Vita Nuova, is a collection of poems dedicated to the memory of Beatrice, a woman who was destined to marry another man. These poems are lyrical; they express his feelings of love and admiration as well as those of loss and resignation. Another work, De Vulgari Eloquentia, is written in Latin. It concerns the family of European languages, and describes the special relationship between Latin and the newly evolving Italian.

The poet’s most famous work is entitled La Divina Commedia (The Divine Comedy). In the form of a long narrative poem, it is actually a critical evaluation of the people around him and their systems of justice. In this work, Dante describes a journey through hell and purgatory to heaven. Along the way, he surprised readers by placing some socially prominent “good” people in hell, and showing some people whom society had judged to be “bad” in heaven. The poem shows Dante’s version of justice.

Literary critics and readers alike agree that Dante’s lyric poetry is magnificent. The author excels in giving colorful and imaginative descriptions of realistic and ethical situations. Dante brings words to life, seemingly without effort, but he carefully plans every ode and every stanza. In his (now) famous letter to the Lord of Verona, Dante writes that poetry is 10 percent inspiration and 90 percent perspiration.
As a small boy in Venice, Carlo Goldoni (1707–1793) was very interested in the theater. Like young Schiller in Germany, Goldoni studied medicine and law, but he was never able to resist his attraction to the stage. He gave up a law practice in Padova to devote his career to the dramatic arts.

Goldoni was displeased by the prevalent style of drama called commedia dell’arte. According to this style, characters in a play were supposed to be just like the masks they wore: obvious and straightforward. Goldoni found that such characters seemed lifeless and dull. He wanted to reform this practice by bringing life and personality into a stage character. He believed that all drama, comedies and tragedies, should have strong character development. He wrote over 260 works for the stage. In all of his works, he showed realistic characters with strengths, weaknesses, moods, tempers, and consciences.

Goldoni earned the nickname “Father of the Italian Comedy.” He was a master at blending funny and serious themes and combining humor with ethical judgments. Three of his most famous plays are La Bottega del Caffè (The Coffee House), Il Bugiardo (The Liar), and I Rusteghi (The Rustics).

Because of some unpleasant rivalry with other Italian playwrights, Goldoni went to France. In Paris, he became the director of the Italian Theater, but he was soon disappointed. The job did not require his innovative skills and no one appreciated his talent and ideas. Goldoni soon left this post to become an Italian tutor for the French royal family. When the Revolutionaries took control of the government, he lost his money and any hope for a secure and peaceful retirement. He died in Versailles, France.

Alessandro Manzoni (1785–1873) is considered by many people to be the greatest Italian novelist. He was born and raised in Milano and lived for a time in France before returning to Italy.

His literary works reflect the religious values and the ideals that he cherished throughout his life. These were, among others, patriotism and compassion. As for the political
controvery, whether to maintain the many nation-states or to unite nationally, Manzoni favored unification. He supported the drive to bring all Italians under one government, and he wrote patriotic poems to help this cause. As a critic, he wrote fine essays on historical, linguistic, and religious topics. Concerned about the injustice and cruelty in the world, he also wrote a legal paper condemning the practice of torture.

Manzoni’s major works of fiction brought him international recognition. The German writer Goethe praised the two tragedies: Il Conte di Carmagnola (The Count of Carmagnola) and Adelchi. With the publication of I Promessi Sposi, Manzoni took his place among the very best European writers. This historical novel proved him to be an author of outstanding literary skill.

I Promessi Sposi is set in the seventeenth century, when Spanish invaders were occupying Italian villages. The author portrays the lives of ordinary small-town people as they live through the normal events of their lives, experiencing happiness and misfortune. In describing the cruel separation of an engaged couple and their subsequent adventures, Manzoni presents a realistic picture of Italian life at this time. Some critics compare this novel to Cervantes’ novel of Spain, Don Quixote.

Manzoni was a beloved celebrity at the time of his death. His poems and patriotic messages were well-known. The country gave him a magnificent funeral and even the great composer Verdi wrote a requiem in his honor.

Library (bibliotecha) in Bologna, Italy
Le attività

A Indovina chi . . . (Guess who . . .)

1. . . . criticized society in a poem.

___________________________________________________________________________

2. . . . encouraged patriotism.

___________________________________________________________________________

3. . . . advocated character development in dramas.

___________________________________________________________________________

4. . . . brought humor into plays.

___________________________________________________________________________

5. . . . portrayed society in a novel.

___________________________________________________________________________

6. . . . was sent into political exile.

___________________________________________________________________________

B Fai corrispondere gli oggetti del gruppo A con quelli del gruppo B.

<table>
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<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. _____ I Promessi Sposi</td>
<td>A. poem by Dante</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. _____ Adelchi</td>
<td>B. play by Goldoni</td>
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<td>3. _____ La Divina Commedia</td>
<td>C. play by Manzoni</td>
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<td>4. _____ La Bottega del Caffè</td>
<td>D. novel by Manzoni</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. _____ La Vita Nuova</td>
<td>E. collection of poems by Dante</td>
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C Chi l'ha scritto? Write the full name of the author of each work listed below.

1. Adelchi

___________________________________________________________________________

2. La Divina Commedia

___________________________________________________________________________

3. Il Bugiardo

___________________________________________________________________________
Completa le analogie.

1. humor: _________________________

2. Manzoni: compassion

3. _________________________: Florence

4. poetry: Dante

5. Don Quixote: Cervantes

= realism: Manzoni

= Dante: _________________________

= Goldoni: Venice

= _________________________: Goldoni

= _________________________: Manzoni
Fai corrispondere il nome all’illustrazione.

A. Manzoni
B. Dante
C. Goldoni
F  Quale autore? (Which author or authors would most likely . . .)

1. . . . encourage new playwrights?
___________________________________________________________________________

2. . . . support equal justice for all?
___________________________________________________________________________

3. . . . laugh at his own silly mistakes?
___________________________________________________________________________

4. . . . condemn cruelty to animals?
___________________________________________________________________________

5. . . . scold people who think too highly of themselves?
___________________________________________________________________________

6. . . . encourage each of us to do a good deed every day?
___________________________________________________________________________

G  È un brano lirico o realista? Label each passage with either “A” or “B.”
A indicates a lyrical style of writing or one with feeling.
B indicates a realistic or factual style.

1. _____ As the winter season approached, the air temperatures began to drop below 0 degrees Celsius. On this evening in late November, Laura was keeping warm near the fireplace. When she noticed the frost on the windowpane, she exclaimed loudly and ran to the window. As she reached out and touched the cold glass, she was dismayed. She felt a drop of water on her finger. How fast the warmth had turned to cold! How fast the ice had melted!

2. _____ As Jack Frost prepared to make his winter rounds, Laura started to think about mittens and extra blankets. On this evening she sat close to the fireplace, basking in the warm glow of the flames. As Jack glided his fingers over the shivering pane, Laura squealed with delight and ran to the window. As she reached out and greeted him, her joy turned to sorrow. An elf may not be held by a human being, not even for a second; otherwise he will die. At the very place were Laura’s finger had touched Jack, there now remained only a tear.
Completa ogni frase.

1. __________________________ gave up law practice.
2. __________________________ wrote a poem about life after death.
3. __________________________ was honored by Verdi.
4. __________________________ wrote in Latin as well as Italian.
5. __________________________ was called “Father of the Italian Comedy.”
6. __________________________ became a national celebrity.
7. __________________________ wrote numerous plays.
8. __________________________ made religious and political enemies.
9. __________________________ wrote an historical novel.

Tocca a te! Choose one of the novels or plays mentioned in this chapter. Ask the librarian for help in finding the book and/or information about the plot. Look over carefully what you have found, and then, in your own words, retell the story to your classmates. You may wish to draw pictures on the board which relate to the story and the names of the main characters.

Proverbio

“Se non è vero, è ben trovato.
Even if it’s not true, it makes a good story.”
La storia di una calligrafa, che della bella scrittura ha fatto un’arte e una preghiera

Con il romanzo della vita di sua nonna, docente all’università di Istanbul, Yasmine Ghata ha vinto il premio Edoardo Kihlgren Opera Prima 2006
The largest clipping on the page is a collection of contemporary Italian books. Can you find the answer to the following questions?

1. On which day of the week can you buy these books?

2. When can you buy the first book issued for this collection?

3. Which book can you buy on August 7th?

4. How much does each book cost?

5. When can you buy the last issue for this special collection?

Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Can you find the word for “books”?

2. The word vita means life, what do you think la mia vita means?

3. In the book La notte dei calligrafi, the author talks about the life of a family member; which one?

4. How much does the book Vero Nord cost?

5. Can you guess what Nord means?
Symtalk

**(L)** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1. ____________ 2. ______________ 3. ______________ 4. ______________ 5. _____________

**(M)** Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1. ____________________________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________________________________________
4. ____________________________________________________________________________
Scrivi una descrizione di ogni scena in italiano. (Write a description of each scene in Italian.)

1.

2.

3.

4.
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale
4. city where Goldoni lived as a child
6. literary work with rhymes
7. he wrote in a realistic style
10. According to Dante, poetry is 10 percent ____.
12. poetic style used by Manzoni
13. city where Dante died

Verticale
1. Dante’s surname
2. Father of the Italian Comedy
3. piece of music composed by Verdi in Manzoni’s honor
5. La Divina ____
8. poetic style used by Dante
9. German author who praised Manzoni’s work
11. literary work of fiction
Unit 18

Il tempo libero e la ricreazione
Leisure and Recreation
Il vocabolario

Dove vai?
Where are you going?

Vado alla partita.
I’m going to the game.

Vado al museo.
I’m going to the museum.

Vado alla festa.
I’m going to the party.

Vado alla spiaggia.
I’m going to the beach.

SOFIA: Dove vai stasera?
Where are you going tonight?

MICHELE: Vado alla partita.
I’m going to the game.

SOFIA: Anch’io!
Me too!

FRANCO: Che cosa fai oggi?
What are you doing today?

CATERINA: Vado al museo . . . agli Uffizi.*
I’m going to the museum . . . to the Uffizi Museum.

FRANCO: Perché?
Why?

To see Da Vinci paintings.

*The Uffizi, the premier museum of Italian Renaissance art, is located in Florence.
What sports do you play?

I play volleyball.

Gioco a calcio.
I play soccer.

Gioco a pallavolo.
I play volleyball.

Gioco a tennis.
I play tennis.

Gioco a pallacanestro.
I play basketball.

Gioco a baseball.
I play baseball.
Che cosa ti piace fare?
What do you like to do?

I like dancing.
Mi piace ballare.

I like biking.
Mi piace andare in bicicletta.

I like reading.
Mi piace leggere.

I like horseback riding.
Mi piace montare a cavallo.

I like swimming.
Mi piace nuotare.

There’s a picnic tomorrow.
C’è un picnic domani.

Where?
Dove?

At the beach. Do you want to come with me?
Ala spiaggia. Vuoi venire con me?

Yes. I love swimming.
Sì. Mi piace molto nuotare (Amo nuotare).

Are you going to the party tonight?
Vai alla festa stasera?

Of course! There’ll be music, won’t there?
Certo. Ci sarà della musica, non è vero?

Yes. I love to dance!
Sì. Amo ballare!
Le attività

A Dove vai? Completa la frase in italiano. (Where are you going? Complete each sentence in Italian, using the cues in parenthesis.)

1. Vado alla _______________________. (game)
2. Vado a fare un _______________________. (picnic)
3. Vado al _______________________. (museum)
4. Vado alla _______________________. (beach)
5. Vado ad una _______________________. (party)

B Rispondi alle domande che hanno a che fare con i dialoghi di questo capitolo. (The following questions are based on the dialogues presented in this unit. Review them before you choose the correct answers.)

1. Quando è la partita?
   A. domani
   B. venerdì
   C. stasera
   D. dopo domani

2. Che cosa sono “gli Uffizi”?
   A. un cavallo
   B. un gioco
   C. i quadri di Leonardo da Vinci
   D. un museo

3. Chi è Leonardo da Vinci?
   A. un professore d’arte
   B. un artista italiano
   C. un direttore di un museo
   D. un attore italiano

4. Quando è il picnic?
   A. domani
   B. oggi
   C. dopo domani
   D. ieri

5. Dov’è il picnic?
   A. a Firenze
   B. agli Uffizi
   C. nel giardino
   D. alla spiaggia

C A quali sport giochi? Completa ogni frase in italiano. (Which sports do you play? Complete each sentence in Italian.)

1. Io gioco a ___________________________________________________________.

Unit 18 Leisure and Recreation 235
2. Io gioco a ________________________________.

3. Io gioco a ________________________________.

4. Io gioco a ________________________________.

5. Io gioco a ________________________________.

Trova le parole. *(Unscramble the words.)*

1. OGCIO _________________________________________________________________
2. CINCIP _________________________________________________________________
3. PIGASGIA _________________________________________________________________
4. SATEF _________________________________________________________________
5. USMOE _________________________________________________________________
Che cosa ti piace fare? Completa ogni frase in italiano. (What do you like to do? Complete each sentence in Italian.)

1. Mi piace ________________________________.

2. Mi piace ________________________________.

3. Mi piace ________________________________.

4. Mi piace ________________________________.

5. Mi piace ________________________________.
Completa il dialogo in italiano. (Complete the dialogue in Italian.)

PATRIZIA: Dove (1.) ______________ oggi?
MONICA: Io vado (2.) ______________ spiaggia. Vuoi (3.) ______________ con me?
PATRIZIA: (4.) ______________. Amo la spiaggia.
MONICA: (5.) ______________ io! Che cosa vuoi fare lì?
PATRIZIA: Mi piace giocare (6.) ______________ pallavolo.
MONICA: Mi piace (7.) ______________ nel mare (sea).

Leggi il brano. Scegli la risposta giusta. (Read the passage. Choose the appropriate answers.)

Claudia organizza una piccola festa per il suo compleanno. Compie dodici anni oggi. Invita i suoi amici Adolfo, Vittorio, Sabrina e Paolo. La festa comincia alle tre. Fa caldo e la spiaggia è molto piacevole. Ai suoi amici piace giocare a pallavolo e nuotare nel mare. Dopo la partita di pallavolo, i ragazzi avranno fame. Ci saranno dei panini, delle bibite, del gelato, e certamente, una torta. La festa del compleanno alla spiaggia sarà meravigliosa! Claudia è molto allegra oggi.
1. Quanti anni ha Claudia oggi?
   A. 14
   B. 13
   C. 12
   D. 11

2. A che ora comincia la festa?
   A. alle cinque
   B. alle tre
   C. alle quattro
   D. alle due

3. Che tempo fa?
   A. Fa bel tempo.
   B. Nevica.
   C. Piove.
   D. Fa brutto tempo.

4. Ai ragazzi piace giocare a quale sport?
   A. pallacanestro
   B. baseball
   C. pallavolo
   D. calcio

5. Che cosa ci sarà da mangiare?
   A. una torta
   B. una spiaggia
   C. un ristorante
   D. una festa

Parliamo! Think of three places where you could go this weekend, such as a museum, a beach, a picnic. Your partner will ask you where you are going and you should answer appropriately. Then reverse the roles, using new places.

Modello: A: Dove vai?
         B: Vado alla spiaggia.

Tocca a te! Try this word association game with a partner. Each of you writes a list of five nouns. You start by giving your partner your list. Time yourselves. Your partner will have one minute to say a word that is related to each noun, for example, un libro, leggere; un museo, gli Uffizi. If your partner finds five related words within one minute, he or she earns a reward. If not, then it’s your turn: you trade roles and you try to guess five words in one minute. After you both take a turn, make new lists and repeat the activity.
Lingua viva!

Quota massima raggiungibile dagli impianti m 2620.
Quota minima di arrivo delle piste m 1790.
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Based on the symbols, what do you think *Stazione Ferroviaria* means?

___________________________________________________________________________

2. This ski resort is on the border between Italy and which two other countries?

___________________________________________________________________________

3. *Piste* means “slopes.” How many kilometers of slopes can you find in this resort?

___________________________________________________________________________

4. What is the altitude of this resort?

___________________________________________________________________________

5. What is the name of this resort?

___________________________________________________________________________

Look at the symbols representing the activities offered at this resort. Can you guess what the following Italian words mean in English?

1. Discoteca

___________________________________________________________________________

2. Piscina

___________________________________________________________________________

3. Pronto soccorso

___________________________________________________________________________

4. Pattinaggio

___________________________________________________________________________

5. Vestigia storiche

___________________________________________________________________________

Prosperbio

"*Il riso fa buon sangue.*

Laughter is the best medicine."
**Syntalk**

**L** Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. (*In the space, write the correct word in Italian.*)

1. ______________ 2. ______________ 3. ______________ 4. ______________ 5. ______________

(Scribi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano.)*

**M** Di le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. (*Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.*)

1. ______________
2. ______________
3. ______________
4. ______________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. *(With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)*

1.  

No, __________________  

______________________

2.  

No, __________________
______________________

3.  

No, __________________
______________________

4.  

No, __________________
______________________
Il cruciverba

Orizzontale
1. game with a racquet and a ball
4. un museo famoso a Firenze
5. place of friends, music, games, and food
8. what you do at a dance
9. what you do with a book
12. Io _____ agli Uffizi.
13. game with a black and white ball
14. _____ vai?

Verticale
2. what you do with skis
3. game with a bat and a ball
5. Che cosa ti piace _____?
6. game with a net and a ball
7. A quali _____ giochi?
10. Io _____ a tennis.
11. Mi _____ giocare a pallavolo.
Unit 19

Gli acquisti

Shopping
Il vocabolario

Faccio le spesa. Faccio acquisti.
I shop... 

... al centro commerciale.
... at the shopping center (mall)

Il commesso (il venditore)/
la commessa (la venditrice)
salesclerk
le scarpe da ginnastica/
le scarpe da tennis
athletic shoes

IL VENDITORE: Buongiorno, signora. Posso aiutarla? 
LA CLIENTE: No, grazie. Sto solo guardando.

Hello, Ma’am. May I help you? 
No, thanks. I’m just looking.

IL VENDITORE: Buongiorno, signora. Posso aiutarla?
LA CLIENTE: Si. Mi piacerebbe comprare un libro.
IL VENDITORE: Bene. Abbiamo una grande selezione.

Good morning, Ma’am. May I help you?
Yes. I’d like to buy a book.
Fine. We have a large selection.

DAVIDE: Dove vai? 
PIA: Al centro commerciale.

Where are you going?
To the shopping center.

DAVIDE: Cosa compri? 
PIA: Delle scarpe da ginnastica.

What are you going to buy?
Some athletic shoes.

The euro (€) is the currency of Italy and of most members of the European Union.
How much is this compact disc?

It costs 15 Euros.

That’s a little expensive!

No, it’s cheap.

Okay. I’ll buy it. There you are, Miss.

Thank you very much. Here’s your change.

Anything else?

Uhm . . . three tomatoes, five peaches, and some string beans. Yes, that’s all.
Il vocabolario Extra

comprare  costare
  to buy  to cost
la compra  costa
  I’m buying or I buy  it costs
fare acquisti/fare la spesa  costano
  to shop (make purchases)  they cost

Le attività

A Match the items for sale with the stores in which they can be found.

A  B
1. _____ le scarpe da tennis  A. market
2. _____ i fagiolini  B. shoe store
3. _____ i CD  C. furniture store
4. _____ un tavolo e delle sedie  D. stationery store
5. _____ le penne e i quaderni  E. music store

B Usando le immagini, completa ogni frase. (Using the picture cue, complete each sentence.)

1. Io amo _____________________________________________.

2. La signora Marconi sceglie della frutta al _________________.

Gli acquisti
Unit 19
3. Io faccio la spesa al ____________________________.

4. Ecco il ________________________________, signore.

5. Il CD è a buon prezzo. __________________________ quindici euro.

Scegli l’espressione. (Choose the expression from the following list that completes each sentence correctly.)

a buon prezzo  euro  un negozio  il  comprare

Scegli la risposta corretta. (Choose the correct answers.)

1. Se vedi il segno *saldi*, come pensi che sia il prezzo?
   A. a buon prezzo
   B. i soldi
   C. caro
   D. gli spiccioli

2. How do you reply if the cashier says “Costa 10 euro”?
   A. Ecco.
   B. Quanto costa?
   C. Dov’è il mercato?
   D. Grazie, va bene così.

3. What do you get back if you give the cashier too much money?
   A. una cassa
   B. un centro commerciale
   C. i soldi
   D. il resto

4. Who helps you find what you need?
   A. le pesche
   B. il venditore
   C. il cassiere
   D. il cliente

5. What do you say if you don’t need the salesclerk’s help right now?
   A. Posso aiutarla?
   B. È un pò caro!
   C. Sto solo guardando, grazie.
   D. Qualcos’altro?

Scrivi in inglese. (Write the English for the following.)

1. Compro delle scarpe da tennis.

2. Tu compri sette pesche.

3. Lei compra un CD. (Hint: Lei refers to la cliente.)

Scegli la risposta corretta per ogni domanda. (Choose the correct answer for each question.)

1. Basta così?
   A. No, è a buon prezzo.
   B. No, alcune pesche, per favore.
   C. Vado al mercato.
   D. Sto solo guardando.

2. Perché vai al negozio?
   A. Il CD costa quindici euro.
   B. Non ho molti soldi.
   C. Mi piacerebbe comprare un libro.
   D. Il cliente parla con il venditore.
3. Le scarpe da ginnastica sono a buon prezzo?
A. Sì, ho i soldi.
B. No, è il venditore.
C. Sì, basta così.
D. No, sono care.

4. Quanto costa il CD?
A. Costa 15 euro.
B. La cassa è qui.
C. No, è caro.
D. È al centro commerciale.

5. Che cosa compri?
A. al mercato
B. alla cassa
C. i pomodori
D. gli spicchioli

Completa la conversazione. Alfonso is shopping in a clothing store. Complete his conversation with the sales clerk.

**IL VENDITORE:** Buongiorno, signore. Posso (1.) _________________?

**ALFONSO:** Sto solo (2.) _________________.

**IL VENDITORE:** Abbiamo dei saldi. Tutto è (3.) _________________: le camicie, i pantaloni, i cappotti e le scarpe.

**ALFONSO:** Grazie, signore. Allora, quanto (4.) _________________ questi pantaloni blu?

**IL VENDITORE:** Costano trenta euro.

**ALFONSO:** Sono un pò (5.) _________________. Non posso (I can’t) comprare i pantaloni. Non ho trenta euro.

Parliamo! Think of three things you would like to buy (for example, a notebook, a shirt, a sandwich). You need to know the price of each item. Ask your partner how much one costs Quanto costa . . . ? He/she should tell you a specific price. Then react to the price by saying: È a buon prezzo or È caro or Va bene.

Tocca a te! You and your partner are going to play store today. To start, one of you is the customer and the other is the salesclerk. The salesclerk greets the customer and offers help. The customer says that he/she wants to buy a certain item. The salesclerk mentions the large selection of that item. The customer asks how much one costs. The clerk helps with the purchase, thanks the customer and says good-bye. Use real items such as una riga, un quaderno, un CD, un maglione, un libro, una penna, una mela and use imaginary money and a cash register. Make a little sign to place in front of you on the desk for the dialogue activity, e.g., Il negozio di Filippo or Il mercato di Maria. Then trade roles.
Lingua viva!

IL PRIMO PASSO PER UN COMFORT ESTREMO

Per garantirti massime prestazioni, per essere sempre di top, scegli Thiste. C'è un comfort straordinario, che ti unisce al tuo comodo e ad un livello di protezione su misura:

1 Leggero
2 Medio
3 Massimo

Segue...

170 negozi con Borse Valigie Accessori

ACQUISTA VENDE
OROLOGI PRESTIGIOSI VINTAGE
ROLEX, CARTIER
GIOIEGLI E DIAMANTI
della Rocca Gioielli

P.zza 8 agosto 4/b Bologna - Servizi clienti 051/246688
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Look at the ad selling socks, can you guess what the following words mean in English?
   A. Comfort Estremo ________________________
   B. Medio ________________________
   C. Massimo ________________________

2. Look at the ad for purses. How many stores sell this product?
   ______________________________________

3. Can you find the Italian word for purses?
   ______________________________________

4. Valigia means “suitcase.” Can you guess what accessori means?
   ______________________________________

5. Find the Italian word for “how to buy.” Hint: The English word “acquire” comes from the same Latin root.
   ______________________________________

6. Vende is the opposite of “to buy.” Can you guess its English meaning?
   ______________________________________

7. This store sells and buys Rolex; based on this famous brand’s name can you guess what the word orologi means?
   ______________________________________

8. This ad also mentions two other products sold in this store; what are they?
   ______________________________________

9. What do you think Servizio Clienti means in English?
   ______________________________________

Proverbio

“Uno sciocco e il suo denaro son presto separati.”
A fool and his money are soon parted.
Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. (In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)

1. ___________________________________ 2. ___________________________________

Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. (Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)

1. ___________________________________

2. ___________________________________

3. ___________________________________

4. ___________________________________

5. ___________________________________
Fate le domande e rispondete. Poi, scrivete il dialogo. (With a partner, ask the question or give the answer. Then, write the dialogue.)

1. ____________________________________________ ______________________________.

2. ____________________________________________ ______________________________.

3. ____________________________________________ ______________________________.

4. ____________________________________________ ______________________________.

5. ____________________________________________ ______________________________.
Il cruciverba

**Orizzontale**
1. female salesclerk  
5. where fresh vegetables are sold  
8. cash register  
10. expensive, costly, dear  
11. *un ____*: a long, thin green vegetable (singular)  
13. sporty *scarpe*  
14. ___ aiutarlà?

**Verticale**
2. ___ vai? (to) where, one word  
3. *il ____*: compact disc  
4. That’s all.  
6. a fuzzy sweet fruit  
7. *Sto solo ____*  
8. female customer  
9. what you pay your bill with  
12. *Qualcos’ ____*?
Unit 20

Viaggiare e il trasporto
Travel and Transportation
Il vocabolario

Come viaggi?
How do you travel?

Viaggio in aereo.
I travel by plane.

Viaggio in macchina.
I travel by car.

Viaggio in autobus.
I travel by bus.

Viaggio in nave.
I travel by ship.

Viaggio in treno.
I travel by train.

Vocabolario extra
volare to fly
io volo I fly.
viaggiare to travel
Dove si trova?/Dov'è? Where is? How can I get to . . .?

L'automobile and l'auto are two other words for car.
Your passport, Sir?

It’s in my suitcase, Miss.

But you must have it in hand . . . and especially at passport control upon arrival.

Okay. Wait, please. Here it is! And where do we board?

At gate 25, on your right. Have a good trip!
A che ora parte il prossimo treno per Roma, signore?

A mezzogiorno, signora. Ecco l’orario.

Bene, allora mi piacerebbe comprare un biglietto di andata e ritorno in seconda classe.

Ecco il biglietto. Sono 75 Euro.

At what time does the next train for Rome leave, Sir?

At noon, Ma’am. Here’s the schedule.

Good, then I’d like to buy a round-trip ticket in second class.

Here’s the ticket. It’s 75 euros.

Mi scusi signora . . . dove si trova l’Hotel Ritz?

Prenda l’autobus numero 7 e scenda all’ufficio postale. L’albergo è a sinistra.

Grazie, signora.

Prego, signore.

Excuse me Ma’am . . . how do I get to the Ritz Hotel?

Take bus number 7 and get off at the post office. The hotel is on the left.

Lei is the formal pronoun that means you. Use it together with the “lei” verb forms to talk to an adult whom you don’t know well.
A Match the Italian with the English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _____ Aspetti.</td>
<td>A. a round-trip ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____ Mi piacerebbe</td>
<td>B. on the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____ a sinistra</td>
<td>C. Where do we board?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____ Scenda all’ufficio postale.</td>
<td>D. Here’s the schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. _____ Dove ci imbarchiamo?</td>
<td>E. Get off at the post office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. _____ Prenda l’autous.</td>
<td>F. You must have it in hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. _____ un biglietto di andata e ritorno</td>
<td>G. Wait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. _____ Deve averlo.</td>
<td>H. I would like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. _____ Ecco l’orario.</td>
<td>I. Take the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. _____ a destra</td>
<td>J. on the left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Come viaggi? Completa ogni frase in italiano. (How do you travel? Complete each sentence in Italian.)

1. Io viaggio __________________________________________.

2. Io viaggio __________________________________________.
3. Io viaggio ____________________________.

4. Io viaggio ____________________________.

5. Io viaggio ____________________________.
**C Scegli le risposte giuste. (Choose the correct answers.)**

1. Where do you go to take a train?
   A. all’aeroporto
   B. al controllo dei passaporti
   C. alla stazione
   D. alla via

2. What do you ask if you want directions to the train station?
   A. Dove ci imbarchiamo?
   B. Dove si trova la stazione?
   C. A che ora parte il treno?
   D. Come posso aiutarla?

3. What do you look at to find the times when trains, buses, and planes arrive and leave?
   A. un orario
   B. uno sportello
   C. un passaporto
   D. una valigia

4. What do you say when you want to buy a ticket?
   A. Ecco il mio passaporto.
   B. Mi piacerebbe comprare un biglietto.
   C. Dove vai?
   D. Dove si trova l’ufficio postale?

5. If you don’t want a first-class ticket, what do you say?
   A. un biglietto di andata e ritorno
   B. la stazione
   C. l’autobus numero 2
   D. seconda classe

---

**D Trova le parole. (Unscramble the words.)**

1. TELOSPLORE

2. ROIRAO

3. GLEBITOIT

4. IVAROGIGATE

5. PAROTASOSP
E Leggi il brano. Rispondi alle domande. (Read the passage. Answer the questions.)


davanti a in front of
aspettano they wait for
binario railroad track
un posto a seat
accanto a next to
finestrino window

1. Dove sono Michela e Angela?
   A. all’aeroporto
   B. in autobus
   C. in taxi
   D. alla stazione

2. Dove vanno le ragazze?
   A. a Roma
   B. a Bologna
   C. ad Amalfi
   D. a Cortona

3. Quanti biglietti compra Michela?
   A. due
   B. uno
   C. quattordici
   D. quattro

4. Dov’è il treno?
   A. accanto alla finestra
   B. davanti allo sportello
   C. al binario numero quattro
   D. nelle valige

5. Come vanno dalla (from) stazione alla (to) casa dei nonni?
   A. in treno
   B. in autobus
   C. in macchina
   D. in nave
Completa le analogie.

1. impiegato: ________________ = viaggiatore: viaggiatrice
2. aereo: aeroporto = treno: ____________________
3. nave: oceano = autobus: ____________________
4. impiegato: ________________ = professore: scrivania
5. uno: due = primo: ____________________

Parliamo! Look at the pictures of a bus, an airplane, a car, a ship, and a train. Ask your speaking partner what each one is (Che cos’è?). He/she will answer. Then ask him/her Come viaggi? as you point to a specific picture and he/she will answer again.

Tocca a te! With a partner, act out the last dialogue, Nella via. One of you will be Il signor Spini and the other La signora Fiore. This time, however, Il signor Spini wants to go to another destination within the city. He will substitute another name for L’Hotel Ritz (i.e. l’albergo Excelsior, il museo del Vaticano, lo zoo). La signora Fiore will recommend a different bus number. She will finish giving directions by saying that the place is on the right. Don’t forget to say “Thank you” and “You’re welcome!”

Proverbio

"Paese che vai, usanza che trovi."

The country you visit, the customs you find.
(When in Rome, do as the Romans do.)
Ottobre: Operazione VISIBILITA’ OK!

E il controllo dell’impianto di illuminazione e spazzole tergi è GRATIS.

L’officina Bosch Car Service si prende cura della mia auto di ogni marca e modello. Professionalità, competenza e cortesia garantiti in tutta Italia.

Bosch Car Service: tutto con qualità e convenienza.
Look at the clippings and answer the following questions.

1. Bosch Service is an officina; what do you think that means in English?

2. Find the Italian word for “car.”

3. Find the Italian words for “quality and convenience.”

4. What do you think SCONTO means?

5. In which month can you get 30% SCONTO?

One of these clippings is an ad asking people to park their car and take another mode of transportation to go to work. Find that clipping and answer the following questions:

1. Cambia means exchange; what do you think “Cambia l’auto con il bus” means?

2. P+bus means park and take the bus; can you guess what P+bici means?

3. There is a third P+ option. Find it.

4. What is the number of the bus leaving from this parking lot?

5. The word Navette means shuttle; how many shuttle options are offered?
K Scrivi nello spazio la parola giusta in italiano. *(In the space, write the correct word in Italian.)*

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  

L Dì le frasi, poi scrivile in italiano. *(Say the sentences, then write them in Italian.)*

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
Scrivi una descrizione di ogni scena in italiano. (Write a description of each scene in Italian.)

1.

2.

3.

4.
Il cruciverba

**Orizzontale**
1. (Get off) ____ all'ufficio postale.
4. **Il ____**: what you show at passport control
5. *Dove ci ____?* (Where do we board?)
9. *Il treno ____ a mezzogiorno.*
12. means of traveling on water
13. female traveler
14. They wait.

**Verticale**
2. opposite of *sinistra*
3. *Il prossimo treno ____ Napoli parte alle 12.*
5. *Io viaggio ____ treno.*
6. ____ viaggio! (Have a good trip!)
7. female clerk
8. street
10. *Un biglietto di andata e ____*
11. where