

*Michel
Thomas*[®]

**FOUNDATION
ITALIAN**

Hodder Arnold

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Michel Thomas, 1914–2005

Michel Thomas, the internationally renowned linguist and language teacher, who was recently awarded the Silver Star by the US Army for his bravery in the Second World War, died of heart failure at his home in New York on 8th January. He was 90.

To find out more, please get in touch with us

For general enquiries and for information about Michel Thomas:

Call: 020 7873 6400 Fax: 020 7873 6325
Email: michelthomas-enquiries@hodder.co.uk

To place an order:

Call: 01235 400414 Fax: 01235 400454 Email: uk.orders@bookpoint.co.uk
www.michelthomas.co.uk

You can write to us at:

Hodder Arnold, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BH

Visit our forum at:

www.michelthomas.co.uk

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Introduction

Anyone can learn a language with Michel Thomas!

The amazing teaching method of the world's greatest language teacher, Michel Thomas, is now available to everyone, not just the rich and famous. These all-audio courses, published by Hodder Arnold, provide an accelerated method for language learning that is truly revolutionary. And they promise a remarkable educational experience that will make your learning both exciting and pleasurable.

No books, no pens, no homework, no memorizing – just sit back and let the most sought-after language teacher in the world be your guide. In a matter of hours, you will find yourself speaking and thinking in your new language quite naturally and effortlessly.

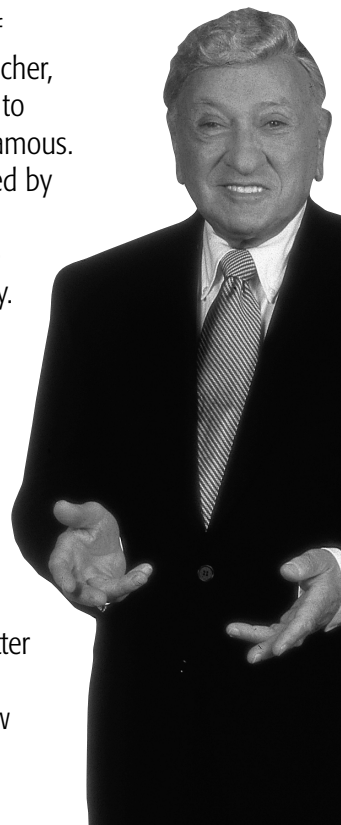


Photo by Robert Milazzo

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What is the Michel Thomas method?

Over a period of twenty-five years, Michel Thomas developed and perfected a unique method of teaching languages*. His approach gives startling results within a remarkably short time, all without the need for books, memorizing, or homework. In essence, Michel Thomas breaks a language down to its component parts and enables learners to reconstruct the language themselves to form their own sentences, to say what they want, when they want. The experience of learning a language becomes so exciting and satisfying that it stimulates self-motivation and builds confidence.

Michel Thomas presents the language within simple, elegant structures that echo the way the language is spoken. He achieves this by guiding you through carefully planned sets of exercises that build up your understanding of the language almost without you realizing it. You are able to absorb the structures effortlessly and apply them naturally right from the start.

What does the Foundation (8-hour) course contain?

In his specially developed course you hear the voice of Michel Thomas as he leads a class of two students. These students are novices who have little or no knowledge of the language they are being taught. Their responses to Michel Thomas are not scripted and they have received no additional instruction or preparation – just the guidance from Michel Thomas that you hear. You participate in this class actively and learn along with the students.

This radically different approach means that you will learn a language in 'real-time' conditions, that is in the same way that the students on the recording learn. There is no need to stop the recording to do homework, additional exercises, or vocabulary memorization. Therefore, unlike other learning methods you may have encountered, you will not be set unrealistic or unachievable goals. The success of the Michel Thomas method is proven by the very results that you hear from the students on the recording and, at the same time, from you as you make your own responses!

**U.S. patent 6,565,358*

HOW IS THE FOUNDATION (8-hour) COURSE BEST USED?

- **Relax!** Make yourself comfortable before playing the recording and try to let go of the tensions and anxieties traditionally associated with learning.
- **Do not write or take any notes.** Remove notebooks, pens, dictionaries and anything else associated with learning at school.
- **Do not try to remember.** While participating in the recording and afterwards, it is important that you do not try to memorize specific words or expressions. It is a basic principle of the Michel Thomas method that the responsibility for the student's learning lies with the teacher. With Michel Thomas as your teacher, your learning will be based on understanding, and what you understand you don't forget.
- **Interact fully with the recordings.** Use the pause button and respond out loud (or in a whisper, or in your head, if you are in a public place) before the students' responses. *This is essential.* You do not learn by repetition but by thinking out the answers to each question; it is by your own thought process that you truly learn.
- **Give yourself time to think.** The students on the recordings had all the time they needed to think out their responses. On the recordings their 'thinking time' has been cut in order to make full use of the recording time and to give you all the time you may need (by pushing your pause button). The pause button is the key to *your* learning!
- **Start at the beginning of the course.** Whatever your existing knowledge of the language you are learning, it is important that you follow the way that Michel builds up your knowledge of the language.
- **Do not get annoyed with yourself if you make a mistake.** Mistakes are part of the learning process; as long as you understand why you made the mistake and you have the 'ahaa' reaction – 'yes, of course, I understand now' – you are doing fine. If you made a mistake and you do not understand why, you may have been daydreaming for a few seconds. The course is structured so that you cannot go on unless you fully understand everything, so just go back a little and you will pick up where you left off.
- **Stop the recording whenever it suits you.** You will notice that this course is not divided into lessons*; you will always be able to pick up from where you left off, without the need to review.

**Tracking breaks in the recordings reflect the numbering in the index (pages 9–62). These breaks are added purely to help you locate where you left off, and do not represent any sort of hierarchy in Michel's method.*

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What level of language will I achieve?

The Foundation course is designed for complete beginners. It makes no assumption of a knowledge of any language other than English. It will give the beginner a practical and functional use of the spoken language. It is also appropriate for anyone who has studied a language before, but has forgotten much of it or does not have confidence in speaking.

Michel Thomas teaches the everyday conversational language that will allow you to communicate in a wide variety of situations, empowered by the ability to create your own sentences and use the language naturally. You will absorb the vocabulary and grammatical structures and, in addition, will be introduced to elements of writing and reading.

How quickly can I learn with the Foundation (8-hour) course?

One of the most remarkable features of the Michel Thomas method is the speed with which results are achieved. A knowledge of the language that will take months of conventional study can be achieved in a matter of hours with the Foundation course. Michel masterfully guides the student through an instructional process at a very rapid rate – yet the process will appear informal, relaxed and unhurried. Michel moves quickly between numerous practice sessions, which all build the learners' confidence in their ability to communicate in complex ways.

Because the Michel Thomas method is based on understanding, not memorization, there is no set limit to the length of time that you should study the course. It offers immersion without strain or stress, and you will find the recordings are not divided into lessons, though the material has been indexed for your convenience (pages 9–62). This means that you can stop and start as you please.

The excitement of learning will motivate you to continue listening and learning for as long a time as is practical for you. This will enable you to make progress faster than you ever imagined possible.

Who is the Foundation (8-hour) course for?

Anyone can learn a language with the Michel Thomas method – and the wide diversity of his students proves this. Not only does Michel instruct the rich and famous, but he has also taught many so-called ‘hopeless cases’. For example, in 1997, Michel taught French to a group of sixteen-year-olds in north London who had been told they could never learn a language, and gave them the ability to use the new language far beyond their expectations – in just a week. Perhaps more important, he gave them the confidence to speak and a belief in, and the experience of, their own ability to learn.

Whatever your motivation for learning a language, the Michel Thomas course quite simply offers the most effective method that is available.

How do I use the Foundation Review course?

The **Review** course has been devised for those who want to review, quickly and easily, the entire teaching contents of the Michel Thomas Foundation course. The Review course can be used in many ways: when you have reached the end of the main course to check or consolidate your learning; as a quick refresher when you return to the main course after a lapse of time; or if you are a newcomer to Michel Thomas looking for an overview of what the main courses contain. Michel will give you a prompt in English, there is a pause which allows time for your response in the foreign language, then Michel gives the correct response. If you struggled to give the right answer, or gave an incorrect answer, when working through the Review course, you can use the index (pages 9–62) to locate precisely where in the main course the specific language point is taught in depth, and can return to the main course to work through the relevant section again.

What can I do next?

The Michel Thomas **Advanced** course is the long-awaited follow-on to the Foundation course. In five hours, Michel expands on the structures he only touches on in the earlier course to give you a comprehensive knowledge of the entire language and verb system. As in the Foundation course, Michel leads a class of two students, who had previously completed the Foundation course.

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The Michel Thomas **Language Builders** take the form of a 'one-to-one' lecture with Michel Thomas, building on the words and phrases in his Foundation and Advanced courses. The courses provide confidence in pronunciation, increase your word-power and consolidate your knowledge in just two hours.

The much-anticipated **Vocabulary** courses carry forward the Michel Thomas teaching tradition and faithfully follow his unique approach to foreign language learning. The series editor is Dr Rose Lee Hayden, Michel's most experienced and trusted teacher. The courses remain faithful to the method Michel Thomas uses in his earlier courses, with the all-audio and 'building-block' approach. The presenter builds on Michel's foundations to encourage the student at home to tap into the vast resources of vocabulary common to English and the foreign languages taught here. The student takes part in the audio, following prompts by the presenter, as in Michel Thomas' original Foundation and Advanced courses. The teaching is all in English, with the addition of two native speakers to give models for perfect pronunciation and to increase the opportunity for practice.

See the end of the booklet for details about all these courses.

Try to speak with native speakers whenever possible, as this is invaluable for improving your fluency. Magazines and newspapers (especially those which feature interviews) will give you practice in the most current and idiomatic language. Expose yourself to the language whenever you can – you will have firm foundations on which to build.

So, who was Michel Thomas?

Michel Thomas was head of the Michel Thomas Language Centers and taught languages for over fifty years, primarily in New York, Beverly Hills, and London. He was a graduate of the Department of Philology at the University of Bordeaux, France, and studied psychology at the Sorbonne (Paris) and at the University of Vienna. However, it was his remarkable life experiences that fuelled his passion for teaching languages.

Michel spent most of his childhood in Germany and France. With the rise of Hitler, he began his years of escape and resistance. He spent two brutal years in French concentration and slave labour camps, constantly threatened by deportation to German death camps.



Michel in the uniform of an officer in the French Resistance

He escaped and fought for the French Resistance, surviving capture and interrogation by Klaus Barbie – the 'Butcher of Lyons' – and torture by the Gestapo.

His mastery of languages enabled him to adopt many identities (the last one being 'Michel Thomas'), and, once France was liberated, allowed him to join the US Army as an intelligence officer. His unit went on to liberate Dachau, where he interrogated the camp executioner and interviewed survivors. As well as recording the horrors of the Holocaust, he was driven by a

personal mission to discover the fate of his own family (he later discovered that they had all perished in Auschwitz). At the end of the war, he masterminded operations to uncover war criminals and infiltrate underground Nazi groups, and was renowned for his ability to extract confessions without ever recourse to violence. In 1944 Michel was nominated for the Silver Star medal for his service to the US Army's 45th Infantry Division in France. The award was finally presented to him in May 2004, sixty years later.

Michel's wartime experiences, particularly his torture by the Gestapo when he discovered the ability to block out pain, made him aware of the untapped potential of the human mind. However, it was his deeply held conviction that the biggest weapon in maintaining a free society was education that drove him to devote his life to probing the learning process. Michel moved to Los Angeles in 1947, and he set up a language institute in Beverly Hills. Over a period of twenty-five years, he developed a unique and revolutionary learning system that has made him the world's leading language teacher. Now, for the first time, his method has been made widely available through the publication of these recordings.

For a full account of his fascinating life, read 'The Test of Courage: Michel Thomas' by Christopher Robbins, published by Hodder & Stoughton.

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Who has Michel Thomas taught?

People came from all over the world to learn a foreign language with Michel Thomas – because his method works. His students, now numbering in the thousands, have included well-known people from the arts and from the corporate, political and academic worlds. For example, he taught French to filmstar Grace Kelly prior to her marriage to Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Michel with Grace Kelly

Michel's list of clients include:

- *Celebrities:* Emma Thompson, Woody Allen, Barbra Streisand, Warren Beatty, Melanie Griffith, Eddie Izzard, Bob Dylan, Jean Marsh, Donald Sutherland, Mrs George Harrison, Anne Bancroft, Mel Brooks, Nastassja Kinski, Carl Reiner, Raquel Welch, Johnny Carson, Julie Andrews, Isabelle Adjani, Candice Bergen, Barbara Hershey, Priscilla Presley, Loretta Swit, Tony Curtis, Diana Ross, Herb Alpert, Angie Dickinson, Lucille Ball, Doris Day, Janet Leigh, Natalie Wood, Jayne Mansfield, Ann-Margaret, Yves Montand, Kim Novak, Otto Preminger, Max von Sydow, Peter Sellers, François Truffaut, Sophia Coppola.
- *Diplomats, dignitaries and academics:* Former U.S. Ambassador to France, Walter Curley; U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Joseph V. Reed; Cardinal John O'Connor, Archbishop of New York; Anthony Cardinal Bevilacqua, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Armand Hammer; Sarah Ferguson, Duchess of York; Professor Herbert Morris, Dean of Humanities at UCLA; Warren Keegan, Professor of Business at Pace University in New York; Professor Wesley Posvar, former President of the University of Pittsburgh.
- *Executives from the following corporations:* AT&T International, Coca-Cola, Procter & Gamble, Chase Manhattan Bank, American Express, Merrill Lynch, New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Boeing Aircraft, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Bank of America, Max Factor, Rand Corporation, Bertelsmann Music Group-RCA, Veuve Clicquot Inc., McDonald's Corporation, Rover, British Aerospace.

Index

✓ = features on the Review course X = Foundation (8-hour) course only

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 1

0:00 Introduction. How to use this course

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 2

0:00	Italian language: similarities to English. A few thousand words are very similar in English and Italian so vocabulary is not a problem. The important thing is to learn how to formulate your own thoughts using the language, i.e. structure, which you will get here.		X
0:57	English words ending in -ible end in -ibile in Italian.		X
0:59	possible	<i>possibile</i>	✓
1:12	it is	<i>è</i>	✓
1:17	It is possible.	<i>È possibile.</i>	✓
1:26	it is not	<i>non è</i>	✓
1:29	It is not possible.	<i>Non è possibile.</i>	✓
1:38	for me	<i>per me</i>	✓
1:44	It is for me.	<i>È per me.</i>	✓
1:52	It is not for me.	<i>Non è per me.</i>	✓
1:59	It is not possible for me.	<i>Non è possibile per me.</i>	✓
2:10	for you	<i>per lei</i>	✓
2:18	for her	<i>per lei</i>	✓
2:23	It is for you.	<i>È per lei.</i>	✓
2:29	It is not for me.	<i>Non è per me.</i>	✓
2:35	It is possible for you.	<i>È possibile per lei.</i>	✓
2:44	To ask a question use inflection.		X
2:49	Is it not possible for you?	<i>Non è possibile per lei?</i>	✓
3:00	why?	<i>perché?</i>	✓
3:12	because	<i>perché</i>	✓
3:15	Why isn't it possible for you?	<i>Perché non è possibile per lei?</i>	✓
3:35	like that / that way	<i>così</i>	✓
3:52	It is like that.	<i>È così.</i>	✓
4:03	It is not like that.	<i>Non è così.</i>	✓
4:10	It is not possible for me that way.	<i>Non è possibile per me così.</i>	✓

Review course CD 1 Track 2

10	4:33	I'm sorry.	<i>Mi dispiace.</i>	✓
	4:41	'mi dispiace' means 'it displeases me', 'to me it displeases'. It is usually followed by 'but'.		X
	5:02	I'm sorry but	<i>Mi dispiace, ma</i>	✓
	5:10	I'm sorry but it is not possible for me that way.	<i>Mi dispiace, ma non è possibile per me così.</i>	✓
	5:35	English words ending in -able end in -abile in Italian.		X
	5:39	probable	<i>probabile</i>	✓
	5:45	It is not probable.	<i>Non è probabile.</i>	✓
	5:54	English -ly is -mente in Italian.		X
	6:01	probably	<i>probabilmente</i>	✓
	6:05	possibly	<i>possibilmente</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 3				Review course CD 1 Track 3
	0:00	late	<i>tardi</i>	✓
	0:08	It is late.	<i>È tardi.</i>	✓
	0:16	very	<i>molto</i>	✓
	0:24	It is very late.	<i>È molto tardi.</i>	✓
	0:33	later	<i>più tardi</i>	✓
	0:34	more	<i>più</i>	X
	0:41	I want	<i>voglio</i>	✓
	0:52	I	<i>io</i>	✓
	0:54	You don't need 'io' because the verb ending in -o already expresses 'I'. If you use 'io', you put emphasis on 'I'.		X
	1:13	to know	<i>sapere</i>	✓
	1:22	I want to know.	<i>Voglio sapere.</i>	✓
	1:33	I don't want	<i>non voglio</i>	✓
	1:42	I don't want to know.	<i>Non voglio sapere.</i>	✓
	1:59	where	<i>dove</i>	✓
	2:03	I want to know where is ...	<i>Voglio sapere dov'è ...</i>	✓
	2:12	'Dove è' contracts to 'dov'è'.		X
	2:24	how much	<i>quanto</i>	✓
	2:29	I want to know how much it is.	<i>Voglio sapere quant'è.</i>	✓
	2:51	to buy	<i>comprare</i>	X
	2:58	I want to buy	<i>voglio comprare</i>	✓

3:07	the thing	<i>la cosa</i>	✓
3:15	I want to buy the thing.	<i>Voglio comprare la cosa.</i>	✓
3:28	the same thing	<i>la stessa cosa</i>	✓
3:42	I want to buy the same thing.	<i>Voglio comprare la stessa cosa.</i>	✓
3:55	I don't want to buy the same thing.	<i>Non voglio comprare la stessa cosa.</i>	✓
4:15	the same	<i>lo stesso</i>	✓
4:22	I want to buy the same.	<i>Voglio comprare lo stesso.</i>	✓
4:36	But I don't want the same thing.	<i>Ma non voglio la stessa cosa.</i>	✓
4:50	you want	<i>vuole</i>	✓
4:56	Do you want the same thing?	<i>Vuole la stessa cosa?</i>	✓
5:09	What do you want?	<i>Che vuole? / Che cosa vuole? / Cosa vuole?</i>	✓
5:53	What do you want to buy?	<i>Cosa vuole comprare?</i>	✓
6:42	here	<i>qui</i>	✓
6:49	What do you want to buy here?	<i>Cosa vuole comprare qui?</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 4

**Review course
CD 1 Track 4**

0:04	some	<i>qualche</i>	✓
0:06	something	<i>qualchecosa / qualcosa</i>	✓
0:18	Do you want to buy something here?	<i>Vuole comprare qualcosa qui?</i>	✓
0:43	Why don't you want to buy something here?	<i>Perché non vuole comprare qualcosa qui?</i>	✓
1:09	Instead of 'vuole' in the spoken language, you can use 'vuol': 'Cosa vuol comprare?' or 'Cosa vuole comprare?'		X
1:34	I want to know.	<i>Voglio sapere.</i>	✓
1:45	it	<i>lo</i>	✓
1:48	to know it	<i>saperlo</i>	✓
1:52	sapere + lo: 'lo' gets hooked onto the verb to form 'saperlo'. All verbs in Italian end in -re (-are, -ere, -ire). If you want to hook on something, you hook it onto the 'r', dropping the 'e'.		X
2:32	I want to know it.	<i>Voglio saperlo.</i>	✓
2:46	to buy	<i>comprare</i>	✓
2:53	to buy it	<i>comprarlo</i>	✓
2:56	I want to buy it.	<i>Voglio comprarlo.</i>	✓

12	3:05	I want to know how much it is because I want to buy it.	<i>Voglio sapere quant'è perché voglio comprarlo.</i>	✓
	4:09	if	<i>se</i>	✓
	4:17	expensive	<i>caro</i>	✓
	4:25	It is very expensive.	<i>È molto caro.</i>	✓
	4:35	It is not very expensive.	<i>Non è molto caro.</i>	✓
	4:42	I want to buy it if it is not very expensive.	<i>Voglio comprarlo se non è molto caro.</i>	✓
	5:16	too / too much	<i>troppo</i>	✓
	5:24	It is not too expensive.	<i>Non è troppo caro.</i>	✓
	5:29	I want to buy it if it is not too expensive.	<i>Voglio comprarlo se non è troppo caro.</i>	✓
	Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 5			
0:00	to have	<i>avere</i>	✓	
0:11	I want to have it.	<i>Voglio averlo.</i>	✓	
0:22	when	<i>quando</i>	✓	
0:28	'when' is 'quando' and 'how much' is 'quanto'.		X	
0:32	When do you want to have it?	<i>Quando vuole averlo? / Quando vuol averlo?</i>	✓	
0:58	you can	<i>può</i>	✓	
1:08	You can have it ...	<i>Può averlo ...</i>	✓	
1:23	if you want	<i>se vuole</i>	✓	
1:33	if you want to have it	<i>se vuole averlo / se vuol averlo</i>	✓	
1:53	now	<i>ora / adesso</i>	✓	
1:56	'ora' means 'hour' as well as 'now'.		X	
2:08	I want to have it now.	<i>Voglio averlo adesso.</i>	✓	
2:32	if it is possible	<i>se è possibile</i>	✓	
2:48	at what time	<i>a che ora</i>	✓	
2:54	At what time do you want to have it?	<i>A che ora vuole (vuol) averlo?</i>	✓	
3:06	You can have it now if you want.	<i>Può averlo adesso se vuole.</i>	✓	
3:36	a-b-l-e	<i>-abile</i>	X	
3:40	probable	<i>probabile</i>	✓	
3:42	acceptable	<i>accettabile</i>	✓	

3:57	It is not acceptable for me.	<i>Non è accettabile per me.</i>	✓
4:09	I'm sorry but it is not acceptable for me that way.	<i>Mi dispiace, ma non è accettabile per me così.</i>	✓
4:51	I want to know why it is not acceptable for you that way because it is very good.	<i>Voglio sapere perché non è accettabile per lei così perché è molto buono.</i>	X
4:56	good	<i>buono</i>	X
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 6			Review course CD 1 Track 6
0:08	I think / as far as I am concerned / according to me / in my opinion	<i>secondo me</i>	✓
0:23	in your opinion	<i>secondo lei</i>	✓
0:30	As far as I know / As far as I see / In my opinion it is very good that way.	<i>Secondo me, è molto buono così.</i>	✓
1:05	I am	<i>sono / io sono</i>	✓
1:17	ready	<i>pronto</i>	✓
1:24	I'm ready.	<i>Sono pronto.</i>	✓
1:33	soon	<i>presto</i>	✓
1:41	right away	<i>subito</i>	✓
1:46	I'm ready right away.	<i>Sono pronto subito.</i>	X
2:01	ready (feminine)	<i>pronta</i>	X
2:11	I'm ready soon.	<i>Sono pronta subito / presto.</i>	X
2:27	It is ready.	<i>È pronto.</i>	✓
2:35	It is not ready.	<i>Non è pronto.</i>	✓
2:40	he is / it is / she is / is	<i>è</i>	✓
2:50	to stay	<i>stare</i>	✓
3:01	I stay	<i>sto</i>	✓
3:07	The -o ending is for 'I'.		X
3:12	he/she/it stays, you stay (he/she/it is staying, you are staying)	<i>sta</i>	✓
3:14	The -a ending is for 'you, he, she, it'.		X
3:20	I stay here.	<i>Sto qui.</i>	✓
3:26	He's staying here.	<i>Sta qui.</i>	✓
3:32	'sta' is for 'he's staying, she's staying, it's staying, you're staying'.		X

14	3:39	how long	<i>quanto tempo</i>	✓
	3:59	How long are you staying?	<i>Quanto tempo sta?</i>	X
	4:19	How long are you staying here?	<i>Quanto tempo sta qui?</i>	✓
	4:48	Verbs are very important because if you know how to use verbs you know how to use the language.		X
	5:55	Any word in front of which you can place the article 'the' is a noun: the happiness, the condition, the situation		X
	6:10	An adjective is any word in front of which you can place 'am' or 'is': am proud, am happy, it is possible		X
	6:22	A verb is any word in front of which you can place 'to': to go, to see, to have, to be		X
	6:44	The basic form of a verb in English is 'to ...'. This is expressed in Italian in the ending -re: parlare (to speak), mangiare (to eat), partire (to leave, to depart), capire (to understand), vedere (to see)		X
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 7				Review course CD 1 Track 7
	0:00	I want to see.	<i>Voglio vedere.</i>	✓
	0:08	I want to see it.	<i>Voglio vederlo.</i>	✓
	0:17	'lo' means 'it' and also 'him'; 'la' means 'her'		X
	0:23	I want to see her.	<i>Voglio vederla.</i>	✓
	0:30	'you' and 'her' is the same: la		X
	0:33	I want to see you later.	<i>Voglio vederla più tardi.</i>	✓
	0:57	a little	<i>un po'</i>	✓
	0:59	a little later	<i>un po' più tardi</i>	✓
	1:14	I want to see you a little later.	<i>Voglio vederla un po' più tardi.</i>	✓
	1:45	busy	<i>occupato</i>	✓
	1:48	because I'm busy now	<i>perché sono occupato adesso</i>	✓
	2:12	to speak	<i>parlare</i>	✓
	2:19	I want to speak Italian.	<i>Voglio parlare italiano.</i>	✓
	2:27	I want to speak Italian with you.	<i>Voglio parlare italiano con lei.</i>	✓
	2:41	Do you want to speak Italian with me?	<i>Vuole (Vuol) parlare italiano con me?</i>	✓
	2:58	Why don't you want to speak Italian with me?	<i>Perché non vuol (vuole) parlare italiano con me?</i>	✓
	3:18	I'm sorry but I cannot speak with you now.	<i>Mi dispiace, ma non posso parlare con lei ora (adesso).</i>	✓
	4:11	because I'm very busy now	<i>perché sono molto occupata ora</i>	X

3:33	'I can' is 'posso'; 'you can' is 'può'; 'he can, she can' is 'può'.		X
4:30	but I can see you a little later	<i>ma posso vederla un po' più tardi</i>	✓
5:04	if you want	<i>se vuole</i>	✓
5:15	to eat	<i>mangiare</i>	✓
5:28	I want to eat now.	<i>Voglio mangiare adesso.</i>	✓
5:41	What do you want to eat?	<i>Cosa vuole mangiare?</i>	✓
5:58	What do you want to eat now?	<i>Cosa vuole mangiare adesso?</i>	✓
6:16	Do you want to eat something now?	<i>Vuole mangiare qualcosa ora?</i>	✓
6:40	Why don't you want to eat now?	<i>Perché non vuole mangiare adesso?</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 8

**Review course
CD 1 Track 8**

0:00	I eat	<i>mangio</i>	✓
0:33	he eats / she eats / you eat	<i>mangia</i>	✓
0:44	For verbs ending in -are: -o for 'I' and -a for 'you, he, she, it'		X
0:55	We have three types of verbs: -are (mangiare, parlare, andare), -ere (vedere), -ire (partire, venire). All verbs can be divided into two tracks: verbs that end in -are and verbs that don't end in -are. For 'I' you usually have an 'o' on both tracks. For 'he, she, it' and 'you' on the -are track, use 'a' (parla). For the other verbs, use 'e' (vede).		X
1:04	to go	<i>andare</i>	✓
1:12	to see	<i>vedere</i>	✓
1:20	to come	<i>venire</i>	✓
2:06	I speak	<i>parlo</i>	✓
2:12	you speak / he speaks / she speaks	<i>parla</i>	✓
2:33	I see	<i>vedo</i>	✓
2:42	you see	<i>vede</i>	✓
2:52	to take	<i>prendere</i>	✓
2:57	I take	<i>prendo</i>	✓
3:00	you take / you're taking	<i>prende</i>	✓
3:07	I'm taking it.	<i>Lo prendo.</i>	✓
3:16	You're taking it.	<i>Lo prende.</i>	✓
3:22	Why don't you take it?	<i>Perché non lo prende?</i>	✓

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3:31	In English there are three ways to express the present tense: I take it, I do take it, I'm taking it. In Italian there is one way: lo prendo.	
3:57	In modern English you use 'do' and 'don't' for questions and negatives and you use the progressive tense with -ing. In the English of Shakespeare and of the King James Bible, English was much closer to the Italian verb forms.	
5:29	I am	<i>sono</i>
5:33	I am eating	<i>mangio</i>
6:00	I don't speak	<i>non parlo</i>
6:15	Yes, I speak Italian but I don't speak French.	<i>Sì, parlo italiano, ma non parlo francese.</i>
6:28	In speaking it's very important to observe 'traffic signals' and not to go through the 'red light', i.e. -ing, 'do' and 'don't'. They are not used in Italian.	
6:52	I don't eat	<i>non mangio</i>
7:03	I'm not busy.	<i>Non sono occupato (occupata).</i>
7:22	I'm not eating	<i>non mangio</i>
7:27	I don't eat	<i>non mangio</i>

X

X

✓

✓

✓

X

X

✓

✓

✓

✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 9

**Review course
CD 1 Track 9**

0:00	to prepare	<i>preparare</i>
0:06	I prepare	<i>preparo</i>
0:13	I prepare it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>
0:24	I am preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>
0:32	I don't prepare it.	<i>Non lo preparo.</i>
0:37	I am not preparing it.	<i>Non lo preparo.</i>
0:46	to have	<i>avere</i>
0:52	I have	<i>ho</i>
1:00	you have	<i>ha</i>
1:06	Do you have something for me?	<i>Ha qualcosa per me?</i>
1:22	What do you have for me?	<i>Cosa ha per me?</i>
1:35	I'm hungry.	<i>Ho fame.</i>
1:58	Are you hungry?	<i>Ha fame?</i>
2:05	Do you want to eat something now? Are you hungry?	<i>Vuole mangiare qualcosa adesso? Ha fame?</i>

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

2:30	Don't you want to eat?	<i>Non vuole mangiare?</i>	X
2:35	Aren't you hungry?	<i>Non ha fame?</i>	X
2:49	to drink	<i>bere</i>	✓
2:55	I drink	<i>bevo</i>	✓
3:04	you drink	<i>beve</i>	✓
3:13	What are you drinking?	<i>Cosa beve?</i>	✓
3:23	'cosa' expresses the question, so use of inflection is not necessary here.		X
3:33	thirst	<i>sete</i>	✓
3:39	I'm thirsty.	<i>Ho sete.</i>	✓
3:50	I'm thirsty and I want to drink.	<i>Ho sete e voglio bere.</i>	✓
4:15	is	<i>è</i>	X
4:28	and	<i>e</i>	X
4:31	Do you want to speak Italian with me?	<i>Vuole parlare italiano con me?</i>	X
4:55	What do you eat?	<i>Cosa mangia?</i>	✓
5:06	What are you eating?	<i>Cosa mangia?</i>	✓
5:21	to do / to make	<i>fare</i>	✓
5:37	What do you want to do?	<i>Cosa vuole fare?</i>	✓
6:07	Do you want to do it?	<i>Vuole farlo?</i>	✓
6:24	Why don't you want to do it now?	<i>Perché non vuole farlo ora (adesso)?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 10			Review course CD 1 Track 10
0:00	I can	<i>posso</i>	X
0:07	you can	<i>può</i>	X
0:14	I'm very sorry but I cannot do it now because I'm very busy now.	<i>Mi dispiace molto, ma non posso farlo adesso perché sono molto occupato ora.</i>	X
0:50	I can do it later if I have the time.	<i>Posso farlo più tardi se ho tempo.</i>	X
1:14	to stay	<i>stare</i>	✓
1:18	I stay	<i>sto</i>	✓
1:25	I'm busy.	<i>Sono occupato. / Sono occupata.</i>	✓
1:41	tired	<i>stanco</i>	✓
1:49	I'm very tired now.	<i>Sono molto stanco adesso. / Sono molto stanca adesso.</i>	✓

18	2:14	the house	<i>la casa</i>	✓
	2:18	the thing	<i>la cosa</i>	✓
	2:25	something	<i>qualcosa</i>	✓
	2:30	at home / home	<i>a casa</i>	✓
	2:37	tonight	<i>stasera</i>	✓
	2:41	evening	<i>sera</i>	✓
	2:50	I'm tired. (masculine)	<i>Sono stanco.</i>	✗
	2:56	And I am staying home tonight.	<i>E resto a casa stasera.</i>	✗
	3:11	to stay	<i>stare / restare</i>	✗
	3:26	I'm tired (feminine) and I am staying home tonight.	<i>Sono stanca e sto a casa stasera.</i>	✗
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 1 Track 11				Review course CD 1 Track 11
	0:00	tomorrow	<i>domani</i>	✓
	0:04	tomorrow evening	<i>domani sera</i>	✓
	0:08	tomorrow morning	<i>domani mattina</i>	✓
	0:14	tomorrow afternoon	<i>domani pomeriggio</i>	✓
	0:25	The present tense in Italian is used very much because it is also used to express the future.		✗
	1:00	I see you tomorrow.	<i>La vedo domani.</i>	✓
	1:13	In English you have two ways to express the future: 'I'm going to see you tomorrow' and 'I will / shall see you tomorrow'. In Italian you cannot use 'going' to express the future.		✗
	1:39	to go	<i>andare</i>	✓
	1:50	I go / I am going	<i>vado</i>	✓
	2:01	you are going / he is going	<i>va</i>	✓
	2:25	When you want to say 'I'm going to call you tomorrow', in Italian you say 'I call you tomorrow'. There is a future tense, but the present tense is used more frequently.		✗
	2:46	to call	<i>chiamare</i>	✓
	2:51	I call	<i>chiamo</i>	✓
	2:55	I call you	<i>la chiamo</i>	✓
	3:09	I call you later.	<i>La chiamo più tardi.</i>	✓
	3:25	I call you tomorrow.	<i>La chiamo domani.</i>	✓
	3:57	I'm going to see it. (I'm going out / I'm on my way to see it.)	<i>Vado a vederlo.</i>	✓

4:13	I'm going to see it tomorrow.	<i>Lo vedo domani.</i>	✓
4:32	If a verb of 'coming' and 'going' is followed by another verb, you use 'a': 'vado a vederlo'. But 'vado' is not used to express the future tense.		X
5:06	I'm going / I'm on my way to buy it.	<i>Vado a comprarlo.</i>	✓
5:41	I will buy it tomorrow.	<i>Lo compro domani.</i>	✓
6:14	I'm buying it now.	<i>Lo compro adesso.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 1			Review course CD 1 Track 12
0:08	to stay	<i>stare</i>	✓
0:15	I'm staying	<i>sto</i>	✓
0:20	I'm staying home tonight.	<i>Sto a casa stasera.</i>	✓
0:31	Are you staying home tonight?	<i>Stai a casa stasera?</i>	✓
0:44	How long are you staying?	<i>Quanto tempo stai?</i>	✓
0:54	to leave	<i>partire</i>	✓
1:01	I'm leaving tomorrow.	<i>Parto domani.</i>	✓
1:07	At what time are you leaving?	<i>A che ora parti domani?</i>	✓
1:34	Why don't you want to leave with me?	<i>Perché non vuole partire con me?</i>	✓
1:53	Why can't you leave with me?	<i>Perché non può partire con me?</i>	✓
2:18	to come	<i>venire</i>	✓
2:23	Why can't you come with me now?	<i>Perché non può venire con me adesso?</i>	✓
2:41	If a verb of 'coming' and 'going' is followed by another verb, you use 'a'. In English you would say 'Why can't you come (and) see it with me?'; in Italian you say 'Why can't you come to (venire a) see it ...'		X
3:20	I'm going to eat.	<i>Vado a mangiare.</i>	✓
3:24	He's going / you're going / she's going to eat.	<i>Va a mangiare.</i>	✓
3:37	Why can't you come see it with me tonight?	<i>Perché non può venire a vederlo con me stasera?</i>	✓
4:09	I must	<i>devo</i>	✓
4:16	to have to	<i>dovere</i>	✓
4:21	you must	<i>deve</i>	✓
4:32	You must come with me.	<i>Deve venire con me.</i>	✓

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4:35	When you have two or three consecutive verbs, the second and the third are the full verb (infinitive).		X
5:05	You must speak Italian with me. <i>Deve parlare italiano con me.</i>		✓
5:17	to wait <i>aspettare</i>		✓
5:26	Everything with 'ct' in English (expect) is 'tt' in Italian (aspettare = to wait). In English 'to wait for somebody' becomes in Italian 'to await somebody': 'aspettare qualcuno'.		X
5:58	to expect me <i>aspettarmi</i>		✓
6:11	to understand <i>capire</i>		✓
6:22	to understand me <i>capirmi</i>		✓
6:32	Whenever you add 'it' or 'me' or 'you' to the infinitive, you drop the 'e' and you hook it onto the 'r'.		X
6:46	Can you understand me? <i>Può capirmi?</i>		✓
6:54	Why can't you understand me? <i>Perché non può capirmi?</i>		✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 2

0:00	to say / to tell <i>dire</i>		✓
0:14	I cannot say it in Italian. <i>Non posso dirlo in italiano.</i>		✓
0:47	Can you tell me ... <i>Può dirmi ...</i>		✓
0:59	for me <i>per me</i>		✓
1:02	with me <i>con me</i>		✓
1:04	If you use 'me' with a verb, it's 'mi'.		X
1:14	will you / do you want <i>vuole / vuol</i>		✓
1:25	Will you tell me where it is? <i>Vuole dirmi dov'è?</i>		✓
1:36	where <i>dove</i>		✓
1:41	where it is <i>dove è / dov'è</i>		✓
1:54	Will you tell me ... <i>Vuol dirmi ...</i>		X
2:15	It's very important to sharpen awareness of your own language in order to express yourself correctly in another language such as Italian. For example, in English 'will' is used to express the future, but not always. If you start a sentence with 'will you (please)', it's a polite request, not the future. So in Italian you use 'vuol' or 'vuole', which means 'will you' and also 'do you want'.		X
3:23	Can you tell me ... <i>Può dirmi ...</i>		✓
3:31	Can you tell me where it is? <i>Può dirmi dov'è?</i>		✓
3:41	to find <i>trovare</i>		✓

**Review course
CD 1 Track 13**

✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
X
✓
✓
✓
✓
X
X
✓
✓
✓

3:53	Will you tell me where it is because I cannot find it?	<i>Vuol dirmi dov'è perché non posso trovarlo?</i>	✓
4:27	I have	<i>ho</i>	✓
4:31	I have it.	<i>Lo ho. / L'ho.</i>	✓
4:38	I don't have it.	<i>Non l'ho.</i>	✓
4:43	You have it.	<i>L'ha.</i>	✓
4:47	Why don't you have it for me now?	<i>Perché non l'ha per me adesso?</i>	✓
5:06	I want to have it.	<i>Voglio averlo.</i>	✓
5:22	I want	<i>Voglio</i>	✓
5:26	I want it.	<i>Lo voglio.</i>	✓
5:36	I want it now.	<i>Lo voglio adesso.</i>	✓
5:40	I don't want it now.	<i>Non lo voglio adesso.</i>	✓
5:49	Why don't you want it now?	<i>Perché non lo vuole adesso?</i>	✓
6:10	to have	<i>avere</i>	✓
6:16	I have	<i>ho</i>	X
6:18	you have	<i>ha</i>	X
6:20	you have / he has / she has	<i>ha</i>	✓
6:28	to know	<i>sapere</i>	✓
6:32	'sapere' goes like 'avere': I have = ho, I know = so		X
6:44	I know	<i>so</i>	✓
6:52	I don't know	<i>non so</i>	✓
6:55	I know it.	<i>Lo so.</i>	✓
7:00	I don't know it.	<i>Non lo so.</i>	✓
7:07	You know it.	<i>Lo sa.</i>	✓
7:12	Why don't you know it?	<i>Perché non lo sa?</i>	✓
7:29	Do you know where it is?	<i>Sa dov'è?</i>	✓
7:48	Can you tell me where it is?	<i>Può dirmi dov'è?</i>	✓
8:02	Can you tell me how much it is ...	<i>Può dirmi quant'è ...</i>	✓
8:26	because I want to buy it.	<i>perché voglio comprarlo.</i>	✓
8:40	I must have it today if it is possible.	<i>Devo averlo oggi se è possibile.</i>	✓

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Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 3

0:00	I'm staying home tonight because I'm tired.	<i>Sto a casa stasera perché sono stanco.</i>
0:55	to prepare	<i>preparare</i>
1:01	I'm preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>
1:08	Why don't you prepare it for me?	<i>Perché non lo prepara per me?</i>
1:46	the dinner	<i>la cena</i>
1:56	to dine / to have dinner	<i>cenare</i>
2:01	Will you have dinner with me tonight?	<i>Vuole (Vuol) cenare con me stasera?</i>
2:29	Where do you want to have dinner tonight?	<i>Dove vuole cenare stasera?</i>
2:50	I cannot speak with you because I'm eating.	<i>Non posso parlare con lei perché mangio.</i>
3:06	I eat / I do eat / I am eating	<i>mangio</i>
3:11	For 'I'm eating' you can also say 'sto mangiando' meaning 'I'm in the process of eating'. 'I am in the process' is 'sto' + -ando for -are verbs, -endo for the others.	
3:46	I am eating.	<i>Sto mangiando.</i>
4:05	What are you preparing?	<i>Cosa prepara?</i>
4:15	What are you (right now in the process of) preparing?	<i>Cosa sta preparando?</i>
4:43	You can use 'sto + per' to say 'I'm just about to'.	
4:57	I'm just about to eat.	<i>Sto per mangiare.</i>
5:03	I'm just about to prepare it.	<i>Sto per prepararlo.</i>

**Review course
CD 1 Track 14**

✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
X
✓
✓
✓
✓
X
✓
✓
✓
X
✓
✓
✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 4

0:00	in order to	<i>per</i>
0:37	Whenever 'to' in English implies 'in order to', you will say 'per' in Italian.	
0:50	I don't have the time (in order) to do it.	<i>Non ho il tempo / Non ho tempo per farlo.</i>
1:20	If you use a noun followed by an infinitive verb, after the noun you usually put 'di'.	
1:40	I don't have the time of doing it.	<i>Non ho il tempo / Non ho tempo di farlo.</i>

**Review course
CD 1 Track 15**

✓
X
✓
X
✓

2:08	to leave	<i>partire</i>	✓
2:15	I will leave tomorrow.	<i>Parto domani.</i>	✓
2:20	At what time do you leave?	<i>A che ora parte?</i>	✓
2:49	At what time do you leave next week?	<i>A che ora parte la settimana prossima?</i>	✓
3:29	At what time are you leaving next week?	<i>A che ora parte la settimana prossima?</i>	✓
3:51– 5:36	There is a future tense in Italian. It's like saying 'to leave I have' (partire + ho) and 'to leave he has' (partire + ha). The contraction of the verb with 'ho, ha' produces 'partirò, partirà'. The endings -rò and -rà are for all verbs.		X
4:05	I will leave tomorrow.	<i>Parto domani.</i>	✓
4:12	I will leave tomorrow.	<i>Partirò domani.</i>	✓
4:27	He will leave tomorrow.	<i>Partirà domani.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 5

**Review course
CD 1 Track 16**

0:00	to do / to make	<i>fare</i>	✓
0:08	I will do	<i>farò</i>	✓
0:13	I will do it.	<i>Lo farò.</i>	✓
0:21	I won't do it.	<i>Non lo farò.</i>	✓
0:31	You will do it.	<i>Lo farà.</i>	X
0:38	When will you do it?	<i>Quando lo farà?</i>	✓
0:58	to say / to tell	<i>dire</i>	✓
1:05	to call	<i>chiamare</i>	✓
1:09	I (will) call you tomorrow.	<i>La chiamo domani.</i>	✓
1:22	I'm staying	<i>sto</i>	X
1:27	I'm staying here.	<i>Sto qui.</i>	✓
1:35	I'm staying home tonight.	<i>Sto a casa stasera.</i>	✓
1:47	I will stay home tonight.	<i>Starò a casa stasera.</i>	✓
1:58	How long are you staying in Italy?	<i>Quanto tempo sta in Italia?</i>	✓
2:30	How long will you stay in Italy?	<i>Quanto tempo starà in Italia?</i>	✓
3:07	I don't know.	<i>Non so.</i>	✓
3:13	still / yet	<i>ancora</i>	✓
3:32	I don't know yet.	<i>Ancora non so.</i>	✓

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3:39 I don't know yet / I still don't know how long I will stay in Italy. *Ancora non so quanto tempo starò in Italia.*

✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 6

**Review course
CD 1 Track 17**

0:00	I'm ready. (feminine)	<i>Sono pronta.</i>	X
0:23	It is ready.	<i>È pronto.</i>	✓
0:36	You must be ready soon.	<i>Deve essere / Dev'essere pronto subito.</i>	✓
1:06	It can be ready soon.	<i>Può essere pronto subito.</i>	✓
1:49	I am ready soon.	<i>Sono pronto subito.</i>	✓
1:53	I will be	<i>sarò</i>	✓
2:15	he will be / you will be / she will be	<i>sarà</i>	✓
2:28	It will be ready soon.	<i>Sarà pronto subito.</i>	✓
2:38	I don't know yet at what time it will be ready but I must have it today if it is possible.	<i>Ancora non so a che ora sarà pronto ma devo averlo oggi se è possibile.</i>	X
3:50	to see	<i>vedere</i>	✓
4:00	to see it / to see him	<i>vederlo</i>	✓
4:09	to see her / to see you	<i>vederla</i>	✓
4:16	to see me	<i>vedermi</i>	✓
4:27	I'm going to call you later.	<i>La chiamo più tardi.</i>	✓
5:20	In the future tense of the -are verbs, use -erò instead of -arò.		X
5:41	I will speak	<i>parlerò</i>	✓
5:55	I will eat	<i>mangerò</i>	✓
6:07	he will eat	<i>mangerà</i>	✓
6:22	In the future tense for 'we', use the ending -remo.		X
6:29	We will eat later.	<i>Mangeremo più tardi.</i>	✓
6:44	We will stay home tonight.	<i>Staremo a casa stasera.</i>	✓
6:49	We will leave tomorrow.	<i>Partiremo domani.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 7

**Review course
CD 1 Track 18**

0:00	For 'we' in the present tense, use -iamo.		X
0:09	we speak	<i>parliamo</i>	✓
0:15	we are staying	<i>stiamo</i>	✓

0:20	we are leaving	<i>partiamo</i>	✓
0:32	we are going	<i>andiamo</i>	✓
0:37	-iamo is used a lot in Italian because it expresses different meanings.		X
0:50	We're going.	<i>Andiamo.</i>	X
0:56	We're going now.	<i>Andiamo adesso. / Andiamo ora.</i>	✓
1:01	We're going to / we're on our way out to buy it.	<i>Andiamo a comprarlo.</i>	✓
1:20	Let's go!	<i>Andiamo!</i>	✓
1:27	Let's go eat.	<i>Andiamo a mangiare.</i>	✓
1:46	we're eating	<i>mangiamo</i>	✓
1:54	Let's eat!	<i>Mangiamo!</i>	✓
2:04	to start / to commence	<i>cominciare</i>	✓
2:13	I'm starting	<i>comincio</i>	✓
2:22	At what time are you starting?	<i>A che ora comincia?</i>	✓
2:39	At what time are you going to start tomorrow?	<i>A che ora comincerà domani?</i>	✓
3:12	Let's start.	<i>Cominciamo.</i>	✓
3:23	I want to know.	<i>Voglio sapere.</i>	✓
3:32	I want to know at what time it will be ready.	<i>Voglio sapere a che ora sarà pronto.</i>	✓
3:57	I'm going	<i>vado</i>	✓
4:02	you're going / he's going / she's going / it's going	<i>va</i>	✓
4:13	Where are you going?	<i>Dove va?</i>	✓
4:21	Where are you going to be tonight?	<i>Dove sarà stasera?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 8			Review course CD 1 Track 19
0:00	good	<i>buono</i>	✓
0:10	It is very good.	<i>È molto buono.</i>	✓
0:21	It is quite good.	<i>È proprio buono.</i>	✓
0:29	It is quite possible.	<i>È proprio possibile.</i>	✓
0:38	All words ending in -ent and in -ant in English end in -ente and -ante in Italian.		X
0:53	It is very different that way.	<i>È molto differente così.</i>	✓
1:08	so (in front of an adjective)	<i>così</i>	✓

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1:16	It is not so different.	<i>Non è così differente.</i>	✓
1:27	It is so good.	<i>È così buono.</i>	✓
1:38	It is not so different that way.	<i>Non è così differente così.</i>	✗
1:49	important	<i>importante</i>	✓
1:53	It is very important that way.	<i>È molto importante così.</i>	✓
2:06	I have to know it because it's very important for me.	<i>Devo saperlo perché è molto importante per me.</i>	✓
2:45	I would like	<i>vorrei</i>	✓
2:57	I would like to know it.	<i>Vorrei saperlo.</i>	✓
3:21	I would like to go with you.	<i>Vorrei andare con lei.</i>	✓
3:35	there	<i>ci</i>	✓
3:35	'ci' is hooked onto the verb.		✗
3:46	to go	<i>andare</i>	✓
3:47	to go there	<i>andarci</i>	✓
3:51	I would like to go there with you.	<i>Vorrei andarci con lei.</i>	✓
4:11	I would like to go (and) see it with you tonight.	<i>Vorrei andare a vederlo con lei stasera.</i>	✓
4:43	'there' is in the same position as the pronoun 'it' or 'me': you can hook it onto the verb.		✗

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 9

0:10	I want to do it.	<i>Voglio farlo. / Lo voglio fare.</i>	✓
0:42	You have options with the pronouns (it, me, etc.): either put it way up front or hook it onto the verb.		✗
1:31	I cannot do it now.	<i>Non lo posso fare adesso. / Non posso farlo adesso.</i>	✗
1:48	Why can't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi può dire?</i>	✓
2:50	It is not ready yet but it will be ready for you soon.	<i>Ancora non è pronto, ma sarà pronto per lei subito.</i>	✓
3:42	to do / to make	<i>fare</i>	✓
4:01	I do / I'm doing	<i>faccio</i>	✓
4:06	he is doing	<i>fa</i>	✓
4:12	Why don't you do it?	<i>Perché non lo fa?</i>	✓
4:24	I'm doing it.	<i>Lo faccio.</i>	✓
4:34	I am (right now in the process of) doing it.	<i>Lo sto facendo. / Sto facendolo.</i>	✓

**Review course
CD 1 Track 20**

✓
✗
✗
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓

5:08	I'm just about to	<i>Sto per</i>	✓
5:16	I'm just about to do it.	<i>Sto per farlo.</i>	✓
5:26	I'm doing it.	<i>Lo faccio.</i>	✓
5:40	I say / I tell	<i>dico</i>	✓
5:53	you say / you tell	<i>dice</i>	✓
6:02	What are you saying?	<i>Cosa dice?</i>	✓
6:14	Why don't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi dice?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 2 Track 10			Review course CD 1 Track 21
0:00	to understand	<i>capire</i>	✓
0:22	I cannot understand it.	<i>Non posso capirlo.</i>	✓
0:31	Can you understand it?	<i>Può capirlo?</i>	X
0:38	Can you understand me?	<i>Può capirmi?</i>	✓
0:47	Why can't you understand me?	<i>Perché non può capirmi?</i>	✓
1:02	I understand	<i>capisco</i>	✓
1:20	I understand it.	<i>Lo capisco.</i>	✓
1:25	I don't understand it.	<i>Non lo capisco.</i>	✓
1:33	you understand	<i>capisce</i>	✓
1:42	Do you understand it?	<i>Lo capisce?</i>	✓
1:49	Do you understand me?	<i>Mi capisce?</i>	✓
1:58	Don't you understand me?	<i>Non mi capisce?</i>	✓
2:06	Why don't you understand me?	<i>Perché non mi capisce?</i>	✓
2:39	I don't understand it very well.	<i>Non lo capisco molto bene.</i>	✓
3:08	What are you saying?	<i>Cosa dice?</i>	✓
3:18	what (introducing a question)	<i>cosa / che cosa / che</i>	✓
3:34	what (in the middle of a sentence)	<i>ciò che / quel che</i>	✓
3:52	I don't know what you are saying.	<i>Non so ciò che dice.</i>	✓
4:38	I don't understand very well what you're saying.	<i>Non capisco molto bene ciò che dice.</i>	✓
4:57	That's not what I'm saying.	<i>Non è ciò che dico.</i>	✓
5:12	I don't understand what you want to say.	<i>Non capisco ciò che vuole dire / ciò che vuol dire.</i>	✓
5:45	I don't understand what you mean.	<i>Non capisco ciò che vuol dire.</i>	✓

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5:59	What do you mean?	<i>Cosa vuol dire?</i>	✓
6:12	You don't understand what I mean.	<i>Non capisce ciò che voglio dire.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 1

**Review course
CD 1 Track 22**

0:08	I want	<i>voglio</i>	✓
0:12	I want it.	<i>Lo voglio.</i>	✓
0:15	I don't want it.	<i>Non lo voglio.</i>	✓
0:20	I want to do it.	<i>Voglio farlo. / Lo voglio fare.</i>	✓
0:36	Italian words do not usually end in a consonant. There are only a few words taken from other languages.		✗
0:56	What do you want?	<i>Cosa vuole?</i>	✓
1:04	Do you want it?	<i>Lo vuole?</i>	✓
1:11	Don't you want it?	<i>Non lo vuole?</i>	✓
1:17	Why don't you want it?	<i>Perché non lo vuole?</i>	✓
1:27	I want it but not now.	<i>Lo voglio, ma non adesso.</i>	✓
1:41	What are you saying?	<i>Cosa dice?</i>	✓
1:55	Why don't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi dice?</i>	✓
2:15	Why don't you tell it to me?	<i>Perché non me lo dice?</i>	✓
2:40	When you get two pronouns together, for example 'me it', the 'i' of 'mi' changes to an 'e': me lo. Think of 'e' as if it were 'and', a connecting word.		✗
3:15	I'm going to tell you later.	<i>Le dico più tardi.</i>	✓
3:31	I'm telling it.	<i>Lo dico.</i>	✓
3:36	I'm telling you.	<i>Le dico.</i>	✓
3:40	If 'you' implies 'to you' it is 'le'.		✗
3:57	I'm telling you. / I'm going to tell you.	<i>Le dico.</i>	✓
4:11	I will tell you.	<i>Le dirò.</i>	✓
4:22	to tell	<i>dire</i>	✓
4:25	I'm telling	<i>dico</i>	✓
4:28	you're telling / you're saying	<i>dice</i>	✓
4:37	I will tell	<i>dirò</i>	✓
4:43	Remember that whenever you hear -rò, -rà, or -remo as an ending, you are in the future tense (will).		✗
5:13	to understand	<i>capire</i>	✓

5:21	I will understand	<i>capirò</i>	✓
5:27	to speak	<i>parlare</i>	✓
5:37	For the future tense with -are verbs, the -arò changes to -erò: parlare, parlerò.		X
6:09	I will speak	<i>parlerò</i>	✓
6:17	to see	<i>vedere</i>	✓
6:26	I will see	<i>vedrò</i>	✓
6:46	he will see	<i>vedrà</i>	✓
7:22	we will see	<i>vedremo</i>	✓
7:25	you will see / he will see / she will see / it will see	<i>vedrà</i>	✓
7:35	I will see it.	<i>Lo vedrò.</i>	✓
7:44	He won't see it.	<i>Non lo vedrà.</i>	✓
7:55	We will see it.	<i>Lo vedremo.</i>	✓
8:09	I will see you later.	<i>La vedrò più tardi.</i>	✓
8:17	'le' means 'to you', but 'you' is 'la'.		X
8:55	He will not see me.	<i>Non mi vedrà.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 2

**Review course
CD 1 Track 23**

0:00	give	<i>dare</i>	✓
0:11	I give	<i>do</i>	X
0:17	he gives	<i>dà</i>	✓
0:22	He gives me something.	<i>Mi dà qualcosa.</i>	✓
0:50	Why don't you give me the book?	<i>Perché non mi dà il libro?</i>	✓
1:14	Why don't you give it to me now?	<i>Perché non me lo dà adesso?</i>	✓
1:53	to carry / to bring	<i>portare</i>	✓
2:04	I'm going to see you tonight and I will bring you the book.	<i>La vedo stasera e le porterò il libro.</i>	✓
3:27	The present tense is used also to express the future.		X
3:33	I ('ll) see you and I (will) bring you the book tonight.	<i>La vedo e le porto il libro stasera.</i>	✓
3:56	Whenever 'him' means 'to him', use 'gli'.		X
4:05	I will give him the book.	<i>Gli darò il libro.</i>	✓
4:29	I'm going to tell him.	<i>Gli dico.</i>	✓

30	4:47	I'm talking to him.	<i>Gli parlo.</i>	✓
	5:02	I will tell him.	<i>Gli dirò.</i>	✓
	5:30	I want to tell him.	<i>Voglio dirgli.</i>	✓
	5:52	When you have a second verb, it will be the full verb (dire) and you hook on the pronoun (dirgli).		X
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 3				Review course CD 1 Track 24
0:00	It is very important to sharpen the awareness of your own language. 'I won't tell him' is 'I will not tell him'.			X
1:09	I will not tell him. (I won't tell him.)	<i>Non gli dirò.</i>		✓
1:18	I'm not telling him.	<i>Non gli dico.</i>		X
1:32	I don't tell him tomorrow.	<i>Non gli dico domani.</i>		X
1:38	'Non voglio gli dire' is not correct because the pronoun should either be hooked on at the end (Non voglio dirgli) or it should come way up front (Non gli voglio dire).			X
2:31	There is a sharp distinction in English between 'I won't do it' and 'I don't want to do it'.			X
2:43	I don't tell you because I don't want to tell you.	<i>Non le dico perché non voglio dirle.</i>		X
3:21	'will' expresses the future tense in English, except when you start a sentence with 'will you, will you please', which is a polite way of not using the imperative. This 'will you' can also be expressed by 'would you'.			X
4:24	will you please / would you please	<i>vuole</i>		✓
4:36	can you	<i>può</i>		X
4:41	After 'può' the second or third verb is always the full form of the verb (the infinitive).			X
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 4				Review course CD 1 Track 25
0:00	to tell	<i>dire</i>		✓
0:10	He will tell me.	<i>Mi dirà.</i>		✓
0:27	He won't tell me.	<i>Non mi dirà.</i>		✓
0:40	He doesn't want to tell me.	<i>Non vuol (vuole) dirmi. / Non mi vuol (vuole) dire.</i>		✓
1:11	Will you please tell me?	<i>Vuole dirmi?</i>		✓
1:16	please	<i>per favore</i>		✓

1:50	Will you tell me (some time, when you get round to it)?	<i>Mi dirà?</i>	✓
2:27	will you please / would you please	<i>vuole</i>	✓
2:34	Will you tell me?	<i>Vuol / Vuole dirmi?</i>	✓
2:44	Why don't you want to tell me?	<i>Perché non mi vuol dire?</i>	X
2:57	He won't tell me.	<i>Non mi dirà.</i>	✓
3:05	I won't tell you.	<i>Non le dirò.</i>	✓
3:18	I will tell you later.	<i>Le dirò più tardi.</i>	✓
3:32	I won't tell you now.	<i>Non le dico adesso.</i>	X
3:52	I won't tell you. (I will not tell you.)	<i>Non le dirò.</i>	✓
4:00	For 'will / won't' you use either the present tense or the future with -rò, -rà, -remo.		X
4:20	Will you tell me?	<i>Vuole dirmi? / Vuol dirmi?</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 5

**Review course
CD 1 Track 26**

0:00	I'm sorry but	<i>Mi dispiace, ma</i>	✓
0:12	it pleases me / I like	<i>mi piace</i>	✓
0:23	I like very much	<i>mi piace molto</i>	✓
0:29	I like very much to do it.	<i>Mi piace molto farlo.</i>	✓
0:39	But I don't like to do it now.	<i>Ma non mi piace farlo adesso.</i>	✓
1:05	I will do it later if I have the time.	<i>Lo farò più tardi se ho il tempo.</i>	X
1:50	I like	<i>mi piace</i>	X
1:56	I like very much to speak Italian.	<i>Mi piace molto parlare italiano.</i>	✓
2:09	Do you like? (Does it please you?)	<i>Le piace?</i>	✓
2:23	you like	<i>le piace</i>	✓
2:32	I don't like to stay here.	<i>Non mi piace stare qui.</i>	✓
2:43	I'm sorry.	<i>Mi dispiace.</i>	✓
3:10	I like very much to do it.	<i>Mi piace molto farlo.</i>	✓
3:20	I want to do it.	<i>Voglio farlo.</i>	✓
3:26	I won't do it.	<i>Non lo farò.</i>	✓
4:26	I don't want to do it now.	<i>Non voglio farlo adesso.</i>	✓
4:38	I won't do it.	<i>Non lo farò.</i>	X

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Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 6

0:00	I want to do it.	<i>Voglio farlo. / Lo voglio fare.</i>
1:01	I cannot do it now.	<i>Non posso farlo adesso. / Non lo posso fare adesso.</i>
1:46	I cannot tell you where it is because I don't know it.	<i>Non le posso dire dov'è perché non lo so.</i>
3:36	I want to tell you something.	<i>Voglio dirle qualcosa.</i>
4:26	I won't tell you.	<i>Non le dirò.</i>
4:52	it pleases me	<i>mi piace</i>
4:59	you like (it pleases you)	<i>le piace</i>
5:10	Does it displease you?	<i>Le dispiace?</i>
5:30	Doesn't it displease you?	<i>Non le dispiace?</i>
5:54	if you don't mind to tell me	<i>non le dispiace dirmi / vuole (vuol) dirmi</i>

**Review course
CD 1 Track 27**

✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 7

0:00	What do you want to say?	<i>Cosa vuol dire? / Cosa vuole dire?</i>
0:28	The combination of 'want' and 'to say' in Italian expresses 'to mean'.	
0:39	What do you mean? / What does he mean? / What does she mean? / What does it mean?	<i>Cosa vuol dire?</i>
0:52	to explain	<i>spiegare</i>
1:14	Will you please explain to me?	<i>Vuol spiegarmi?</i>
1:42	Will you explain it to me?	<i>Me lo vuol spiegare? / Vuol spiegarmelo?</i>
2:57	If there are one or two pronouns, either you put them up front or you hook both onto the end of the verb.	
4:55	Why can't you explain it to me?	<i>Perché non può spiegarmelo?</i>
5:23	Why don't you want to explain it to me?	<i>Perché non vuol / Perché non vuole spiegarmelo?</i>

**Review course
CD 1 Track 28**

✓
X

✓
✓
✓
X
X
✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 8

0:00	I don't know what it means.	<i>Non so ciò che vuol dire.</i>
0:44	to wait	<i>aspettare</i>
1:00	Words with 'ct' in English usually have 'tt' in Italian.	

**Review course
CD 1 Track 29**

✓
✓
X

1:12	Will you please wait for me?	<i>Vuol (Vuole) aspettarmi?</i>	✓
1:41	to do	<i>fare</i>	✓
1:43	Will you do it, please?	<i>Vuol (Vuole) farlo?</i>	✓
2:13	Can you do it for me?	<i>Può farlo per me?</i>	✓
2:32	Will you wait for me?	<i>Vuol (Vuole) aspettarmi?</i>	✓
2:38	Can you wait for me, please?	<i>Può aspettarmi, per favore?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 3 Track 9			Review course CD 1 Track 30
0:00	there is	<i>c'è</i>	✓
0:07	is	<i>è</i>	✓
0:14	I want to know where there is a good restaurant near here.	<i>Voglio sapere dove c'è un buon ristorante qui vicino.</i>	✓
1:11	It is not far.	<i>Non è lontano.</i>	✓
1:13	far	<i>lontano / distante</i>	✓
1:52	You can walk.	<i>Può andare a piedi.</i>	✓
2:05	walk	<i>andar a piedi</i>	✓
2:14	on foot	<i>a piedi</i>	✓
2:32	Will you tell me where it is because I cannot find it.	<i>Vuol / Può dirmi dov'è ... non posso trovarlo / non lo posso trovare.</i>	X
4:02	I want to see it.	<i>Voglio vederlo.</i>	✓
4:36	I cannot see it.	<i>Non posso vederlo. / Non lo posso vedere.</i>	✓
4:53	I don't want to see it.	<i>Non lo voglio vedere. / Non voglio vederlo.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 1			Review course CD 1 Track 31
0:08	It is not possible that way.	<i>Non è possibile così.</i>	✓
0:23	I'm sorry but it is not acceptable for me that way.	<i>Mi dispiace, ma non è accettabile per me così.</i>	✓
1:00	Words ending in -ent and -ant in English end in -ente and -ante in Italian.		X
1:08	It is not very different that way.	<i>Non è molto differente così.</i>	✓
1:22	But it is very important for me.	<i>Ma è molto importante per me.</i>	✓
1:40	It is very urgent.	<i>È molto urgente.</i>	✓
1:55	sure	<i>sicuro</i>	✓
1:57	certain	<i>certo</i>	✓

34	2:00	certainly	<i>certamente</i>	✓	
	2:09	I'm quite sure.	<i>Sono proprio sicuro / certo.</i>	✗	
	2:34	evident	<i>evidente</i>	✓	
	2:44	Words ending in -ary in English end in -ario in Italian.		✗	
	2:54	necessary	<i>necessario</i>	✓	
	2:59	It is not necessary for me now.	<i>Non è necessario per me adesso.</i>	✓	
	3:16	contrary	<i>contrario</i>	✓	
	3:21	on the contrary	<i>al contrario</i>	✓	
	3:32	On the contrary, I do want to buy it.	<i>Al contrario, voglio comprarlo.</i>	✓	
	3:51	vocabulary	<i>vocabolario</i>	✓	
	3:57	Words ending in -ence and -ance in English end in -enza and -anza in Italian.		✗	
	4:05	difference	<i>differenza</i>	✓	
	4:34	the difference	<i>la differenza</i>	✓	
	4:35	The word for 'the' with all the -za words is 'la'.		✗	
	4:45	a difference	<i>una differenza</i>	✓	
	4:53	What difference? / Which difference?	<i>Che / Quale differenza?</i>	✓	
	5:06	importance	<i>importanza</i>	✓	
	Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 2				Review course CD 1 Track 32
		0:03	there is	<i>c'è</i>	✓
	0:17	there, us, ourselves	<i>ci</i>	✓	
	0:31	There is a difference.	<i>C'è una differenza.</i>	✓	
	0:39	The ending -em in English is -ma in Italian (for example, problem – problema). 'the' with most of these words is 'il'.		✗	
	0:42	problem	<i>problema</i>	✓	
	0:55	a problem	<i>un problema</i>	✓	
	0:58	There is a problem.	<i>C'è un problema.</i>	✓	
	1:06	system	<i>sistema</i>	✓	
	1:12	Most words ending in -ion in English end in -ione in Italian. In Italian you don't have a consonant at the end of a word. All -ione words are 'la' words.		✗	
	1:20	condition	<i>condizione</i>	✓	

1:46	the condition	<i>la condizione</i>	✓
1:52	position	<i>posizione</i>	✓
1:59	(the) situation	<i>la situazione</i>	✓
2:08	reservation	<i>prenotazione</i>	✓
2:29	to reserve / to book / to prebook	<i>prenotare</i>	✓
2:45	I will make a reservation for you.	<i>Farò una prenotazione per lei.</i>	✓
3:17	Will you please make a reservation for me?	<i>Vuol fare una prenotazione per me?</i>	✓
3:47	Would you please make a reservation for me?	<i>Vuol fare una prenotazione per me, per favore?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 3			Review course CD 1 Track 33
0:00	confirmation	<i>(la) conferma</i>	✓
0:18	Do you have the confirmation of the reservation for me for tonight?	<i>Ha la conferma della prenotazione per me (per) stasera?</i>	X
1:39	what kind of	<i>che tipo di</i>	✓
1:57	What kind of reservation do you have for me for tonight?	<i>Che tipo di prenotazione ha per me per stasera?</i>	✓
3:01	vacation	<i>(la) vacanza</i>	✓
3:11	the vacations	<i>le vacanze</i>	✓
3:19	to spend (time)	<i>passare</i>	✓
3:24	to pass	<i>passare</i>	✓
3:39	to spend the time	<i>passare il tempo</i>	✓
3:44	to spend the vacation	<i>passare le vacanze</i>	✓
3:57	Where are you going to spend the vacation?	<i>Dove passerà le vacanze? / Dove passa le vacanze?</i>	✓
5:18	tonight	<i>stasera</i>	X
5:23	evening	<i>sera</i>	✓
5:26	tomorrow evening	<i>domani sera</i>	✓
5:35	morning	<i>mattina</i>	✓
5:41	tomorrow morning	<i>domani mattina</i>	✓
5:48	afternoon	<i>pomeriggio</i>	✓
5:55	tomorrow afternoon	<i>domani pomeriggio</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 5

0:00	Verbs derived from nouns that are similar in English and Italian will also be similar. Usually, you just add -are.		
0:25	preparation	<i>preparazione</i>	
0:30	to prepare	<i>preparare</i>	
0:49	I'm very busy now.	<i>Sono molto occupata adesso. / Sono molto occupato adesso.</i>	
1:18	I'm preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>	
2:32	I'm right now in the process of preparing it.	<i>Sto preparandolo. / Lo sto preparando.</i>	
2:56	With -ando and -endo you either hook on the pronouns or you can put them way up front.		
3:23	I will prepare it.	<i>Lo preparerò.</i>	
6:11	He will prepare it for me.	<i>Lo preparerà per me.</i>	
6:21	When will you prepare it for me?	<i>Quando lo preparerà per me?</i>	
6:39	When do you prepare it for me?	<i>Quando lo prepara per me?</i>	
7:27	In the present tense you do not hit the ending (preparo). The 'I' form ends in -o for all verbs; the 'you/he/she/it' forms end in -a (-are verbs) or in -e (all other verbs).		
7:49	I'm preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>	
7:53	You're preparing it.	<i>Lo prepara.</i>	
8:39	Why don't you prepare it for me?	<i>Perché non lo prepara per me?</i>	
8:57	I will prepare it.	<i>Lo preparerò.</i>	
9:16	Would you please prepare it for me?	<i>Vuole prepararlo per me?</i>	
10:11	Would you do it for me?	<i>Vuol farlo per me?</i>	
10:20	Whenever you have the infinitive (the whole verb ending in -are, -ere, -ire), you hook on any pronoun (me, you, etc.) or you put it way up front.		

**Review course
CD 2 Track 2**

- X
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- X
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- X
- X
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- X
- X
- X

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 6

0:00	to do	<i>fare</i>
0:05	to do it	<i>farlo</i>
0:09	to tell	<i>dire</i>

**Review course
CD 2 Track 3**

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

38	0:14	to tell it / to say it	<i>dirlo</i>	✓
	0:18	to tell me	<i>dirmi</i>	✓
	0:40	to tell it to me	<i>dirmelo</i>	✓
	1:06	Can you tell it to me?	<i>Può dirmelo?</i>	✓
	1:12	Will you tell it to me?	<i>Vuol dirmelo?</i>	✓
	1:20	I will see you tonight and I will tell you.	<i>La vedrò stasera e le dirò.</i>	✓
	3:15	perhaps	<i>forse</i>	✓
	3:53	He will tell you.	<i>Le dirà.</i>	✓
	4:05	We will tell you.	<i>Le diremo.</i>	✓
	5:01	He won't tell me.	<i>Non mi dirà.</i>	✓
	5:08	He doesn't tell me.	<i>Non mi dice.</i>	✓
	5:30	He won't find it.	<i>Non lo troverà.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 7

**Review course
CD 2 Track 4**

0:00	to be able	<i>potere</i>	✓
0:09	In English we have a little problem: for the verb 'can' the infinitive is 'to be able to'. For the verb 'must' the infinitive is 'to have to'. Italian doesn't have this problem.		✗
1:01	to have	<i>avere</i>	✓
1:03	to have to	<i>dovere</i>	✓
1:10	I have to	<i>devo</i>	✓
1:20	you have to	<i>deve</i>	✓
1:33	You have to do it.	<i>Deve farlo.</i>	✓
1:45	You have to tell me.	<i>Deve dirmi.</i>	✓
2:08	I will have	<i>avrò</i>	✓
2:20	For some verbs you contract the future endings: vedere – vedrò, avere – avrò		✗
2:40	he will have	<i>avrà</i>	✓
2:55	we will have	<i>avremo</i>	✓
2:57	to have to	<i>dovere</i>	✓
3:11	I will have to	<i>dovrò</i>	✓
3:32	I will have to do it.	<i>Dovrò farlo. / Lo dovrò fare.</i>	✓
4:01	You will have to wait for me.	<i>Dovrà aspettarmi.</i>	✓
4:48	to be able	<i>potere</i>	✓
4:57	I can do it.	<i>Posso farlo.</i>	✓

5:02	Can you do it?	<i>Può farlo?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 8			Review course CD 2 Track 5
0:00	we can	<i>possiamo</i>	✓
0:04	We cannot do it.	<i>Non possiamo farlo. / Non lo possiamo fare.</i>	✓
0:50	to be able	<i>potere</i>	✗
0:57	I will be able	<i>potrò</i>	✓
1:09	I will be able to do it for you.	<i>Potrò farlo per lei.</i>	✓
1:25	But I won't be able to do it today.	<i>Ma non potrò farlo oggi.</i>	✓
1:54	because I will be very busy (feminine)	<i>perché sarò molto occupata</i>	✗
2:18	I will be very busy (masculine) today.	<i>Sarò molto occupato oggi.</i>	✓
2:36	When will you be able to do it?	<i>Quando potrò farlo?</i>	✓
3:02	We will be able to leave with you tomorrow.	<i>Potremo partire con lei domani.</i>	✓
3:35	It is very important not to do anything by sound or by ear. It's a thought process.		✗
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 9			Review course CD 2 Track 6
0:06	You can guess vocabulary. You have developed enough sense of the language to know which words in English come from a romance language and which are Germanic/Anglo-Saxon.		✗
0:45	to arrive	<i>arrivare</i>	✓
0:51	to call	<i>chiamare</i>	✓
0:59	to phone, to telephone	<i>telefonare</i>	✓
1:07	At what time will you arrive tomorrow morning?	<i>A che ora arriverà domani mattina?</i>	✓
1:46	I won't do it.	<i>Non lo farò.</i>	✓
2:03	We won't do it.	<i>Non lo faremo.</i>	✓
2:15	You won't do it.	<i>Non lo farà.</i>	✓
2:27	I won't do it because I won't be able to do it.	<i>Non lo farò perché non potrò farlo.</i>	✓
3:13	I want to do it.	<i>Voglio farlo.</i>	✓
3:26	I want to have it.	<i>Voglio averlo.</i>	✓

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3:38	I want / I wish / I really want	<i>desidero</i>	✓
3:57	I do want to have it.	<i>Desidero averlo.</i>	✗
4:07	What would you like? / What do you want?	<i>Cosa desidera? (at the restaurant)</i>	✓
4:23	to have (food or drinks) / to take (intake of food or drinks)	<i>prendere</i>	✓
4:52	What would you like to have (to eat / to drink)? / What are you having?	<i>Cosa prende?</i>	✓
5:08	What do you want? / What would you like to have?	<i>Cosa vuol prendere? / Cosa desidera?</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 4 Track 10

0:00	I want	<i>voglio</i>	✓
0:06	I would like	<i>vorrei (io vorrei)</i>	✓
0:57	I would wish / I would want	<i>vorrei</i>	✓
1:00	The -rei ending means 'would'. The same 'r' that you hit for 'will' you hit for 'would', but instead of -rò you make it -rei.		✗
1:39	I will buy it.	<i>Lo comprerò.</i>	✓
3:01	I would buy it.	<i>Lo comprerei.</i>	✓
3:21	I will do it.	<i>Lo farò.</i>	✓
3:38	I would do it.	<i>Lo farei.</i>	✓
3:59	I will speak with him.	<i>Parlerò con lui.</i>	✓
4:18	I will talk to him.	<i>Gli parlerò.</i>	✓
5:32	I wouldn't speak to him.	<i>Non gli parlerei.</i>	✓
5:49	I wouldn't speak with him.	<i>Non parlerei con lui.</i>	✓

**Review course
CD 2 Track 7**

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 1

0:10	Important verbs are the modal auxiliaries which are followed by the infinitives of other verbs. We can call them 'handles'.		✗
0:47	I can do it.	<i>Posso farlo.</i>	✓
1:02	I cannot do it now.	<i>Non posso farlo adesso.</i>	✓
1:16	to understand	<i>capire</i>	✓
1:25	I understand	<i>capisco</i>	✓
1:29	you understand	<i>capisce</i>	✓
1:36	I understand it.	<i>Lo capisco.</i>	✓

**Review course
CD 2 Track 8**

1:49	I don't understand it.	<i>Non lo capisco.</i>	✓
1:58	I understand you.	<i>La capisco.</i>	✓
2:09	I understand her.	<i>La capisco.</i>	✓
2:17	I don't understand you.	<i>Non la capisco.</i>	✓
2:32	I cannot understand you.	<i>Non la posso capire. / Non posso capirla.</i>	X
3:26	to find	<i>trovare</i>	✓
3:38	to look for / to seek	<i>cercare</i>	✓
3:46	I'm looking for it, but I don't find it.	<i>Lo cerco, ma non lo trovo.</i>	✓
4:13	I'm right now in the process of seeking it / looking for it.	<i>Lo sto cercando.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 2			Review course CD 2 Track 9
0:25	I must look for it.	<i>Devo cercarlo.</i>	✓
0:34	'devo' is a handle.		X
0:45	But I cannot find it.	<i>Ma non posso trovarlo.</i>	✓
1:06	Can you tell me where it is?	<i>Può dirmi dov'è?</i>	✓
1:49	Please, (will you) tell me where it is.	<i>Vuol (Vuole) dirmi dov'è.</i>	✓
2:10	'vuol' is a very important handle.		X
2:15	I want to see it.	<i>Voglio vederlo.</i>	✓
2:26	I would like to see it.	<i>Vorrei vederlo.</i>	✓
2:55	I will see it.	<i>Lo vedrò.</i>	✓
3:17	He will see it. / You will see it.	<i>Lo vedrà.</i>	✓
3:27	We will see it.	<i>Lo vedremo.</i>	✓
3:41	I would see it.	<i>Lo vedrei.</i>	✓
3:55	But I wouldn't do it.	<i>Ma non lo farei.</i>	✓
4:11	I will be here.	<i>Sarò qui.</i>	✓
4:24	I would be here.	<i>Sarei qui.</i>	✓
4:35	I would like to see it.	<i>Vorrei vederlo.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 3			Review course CD 2 Track 10
0:00	For 'he would, she would, it would, you would' the ending is -rebbe; for 'I would' the ending is -rei. 'will' is -rò and -rà; 'would' is -rei and -rebbe.		X

42	0:36	I would like	<i>vorrei</i>	✓
	0:41	you would like / he would like / she would like	<i>vorrebbe</i>	✓
	0:47	Would you like to do it?	<i>Vorrebbe farlo?</i>	✓
	1:04	Would you like to see it?	<i>Vorrebbe vederlo?</i>	✓
	1:13	When would you like to go there?	<i>Quando vorrebbe andarci?</i>	✓
	1:25	to go there	<i>andarci</i>	✓
	1:53	He wouldn't buy it.	<i>Non lo comprerebbe.</i>	✓
	2:13	I would speak with him.	<i>Parlerei con lui.</i>	✗
	2:43	I would talk to him.	<i>Gli parlerei.</i>	✗
	3:43	I wouldn't see it.	<i>Non lo vedrei.</i>	✓
	3:50	He wouldn't see it.	<i>Non lo vedrebbe.</i>	✓
	4:06	It will be very important.	<i>Sarà molto importante.</i>	✓
	4:31	It would be very important.	<i>Sarebbe molto importante.</i>	✓
	4:48	But it wouldn't be possible that way.	<i>Ma non sarebbe possibile così.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 4

**Review course
CD 2 Track 11**

0:10	to be able	<i>potere</i>	✗
0:13	I will be able	<i>potrò</i>	✓
0:20	I will be able to do it.	<i>Potrò farlo.</i>	✓
0:39	I won't be able to do it that way.	<i>Non potrò farlo così.</i>	✓
0:55	He won't be able to do it like that.	<i>Non potrà farlo così.</i>	✓
1:11	We won't be able to do it.	<i>Non potremo farlo.</i>	✓
1:32	For 'we would' double the 'm' of 'we will' (-remo) and make it -remmo.		✗
2:03	We would be able to do it.	<i>Potremmo farlo.</i>	✓
2:16	We wouldn't be able to do it that way.	<i>Non potremmo farlo così.</i>	✓
2:25	We won't be able to do it that way.	<i>Non potremo farlo così.</i>	✓
3:08	I will be able to come with you.	<i>Potrò venire con lei.</i>	✓

3:33	But I won't be able to come with you today because I will be very busy.	<i>Ma non potrò venire con lei oggi perché sarò molto occupato.</i>	✓
4:22	I wouldn't be able to come with you.	<i>Non potrei venire con lei.</i>	✓
4:42	Would you be able to tell me when you will be able to do it?	<i>Potrebbe dirmi quando potrà farlo?</i>	✓
5:50–8:10	There is a problem in English with 'could': in the sentence 'could you tell me' it means 'would you be able to'; but in the sentence 'he told me he couldn't do it' it means 'he wasn't able to'. So 'could' expresses two different tenses in English: 'would be able' or 'was able'		X
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 5			Review course CD 2 Track 12
0:05	could (would be able)	<i>potrei</i>	✓
0:26	you could / you would be able / he would be able	<i>potrebbe</i>	✓
0:39	could (past tense in English)	<i>potevo</i>	✓
0:55	an easy tense: -avo, -evo, -ivo		X
1:20	he was able / he could	<i>poteva</i>	✓
1:41–2:48	Whenever you want to say 'could' in Italian, you have to know which tense you're trying to use: is it 'potrei, potrebbe' or is it 'potevo, poteva'? In general use 'potrei, potrebbe, potremmo' for 'could' unless it clearly expresses the past, in which case you use 'potevo, poteva'.		X
2:53	I couldn't find it.	<i>Non potevo trovarlo.</i>	✓
3:22	I couldn't tell you.	<i>Non potrei dirle.</i>	✓
3:52	Could you tell me?	<i>Potrebbe dirmi?</i>	✓
4:19	Can you tell me?	<i>Può dirmi?</i>	✓
4:38	Could you tell me where it is?	<i>Potrebbe dirmi dov'è?</i>	✓
4:47	I don't understand you.	<i>Non la capisco.</i>	✓
5:00	I cannot understand you.	<i>Non posso capirla.</i>	✓
5:43	I couldn't understand you.	<i>Non potevo capirla.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 6			Review course CD 2 Track 13
0:05	I must	<i>devo</i>	✓
0:09	you must	<i>deve</i>	✓

44	0:47	to wait	<i>aspettare</i>	✓	
	0:53	You have to wait for me.	<i>Deve aspettarmi.</i>	✓	
	1:07	Can you wait for me?	<i>Può aspettarmi?</i>	✓	
	1:20	Could you wait for me?	<i>Potrebbe aspettarmi?</i>	✓	
	1:33	I'm sorry, but I cannot wait for you now because I'm going to leave soon.	<i>Mi dispiace, ma non posso aspettarla adesso, perché partirò / parto subito / presto.</i>	✗	
	3:10	I have to leave soon.	<i>Devo partire subito.</i>	✗	
	3:30	I will have to leave tomorrow.	<i>Dovrò partire domani.</i>	✓	
	4:04	At what time will you have to leave?	<i>A che ora dovrà partire?</i>	✓	
	4:22	We will have to leave.	<i>Dovremo partire.</i>	✓	
	4:33	We would have to leave.	<i>Dovremmo partire.</i>	✓	
	4:46	I will have to leave.	<i>Dovrò partire.</i>	✓	
	4:59	I would have to leave.	<i>Dovrei partire.</i>	✗	
	5:07	I will be able to leave.	<i>Potrò partire.</i>	✓	
	5:17	I would be able to leave.	<i>Potrei partire.</i>	✓	
	5:23	I could leave tomorrow.	<i>Potrei partire domani.</i>	✗	
	6:17	I will have to leave tomorrow.	<i>Dovrò partire domani.</i>	✗	
	6:26	I would have to leave tomorrow.	<i>Dovrei partire domani.</i>	✗	
	6:34	He would have to leave.	<i>Dovrebbe partire.</i>	✓	
	Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 7				Review course CD 2 Track 14
	0:00	I would be able to do it.	<i>Potrei farlo.</i>	✓	
0:15	I could do it for you tomorrow.	<i>Potrei farlo per lei domani.</i>	✗		
1:02	I couldn't do it that way.	<i>Non potrei farlo così.</i>	✓		
1:23	Could you do it?	<i>Potrebbe farlo?</i>	✓		
1:34	yesterday	<i>ieri</i>	✓		
1:37	I couldn't do it yesterday.	<i>Non potevo farlo ieri.</i>	✓		
2:05	I could do it now.	<i>Potrei farlo adesso.</i>	✓		
2:45	'must' and 'to have to'		✗		
3:05	I must	<i>devo</i>	✓		
3:08	you must	<i>deve</i>	✓		
3:23	I must / I have to / I'm supposed to	<i>devo</i>	✓		
3:42	I have to do it.	<i>Devo farlo.</i>	✓		

3:50	I'm supposed to leave today but I cannot.	<i>Devo partire oggi, ma non posso.</i>	✓
4:14	I owe	<i>devo</i>	✓
4:31	How much do I owe?	<i>Quanto devo?</i>	✓
5:00	I will have to do it.	<i>Dovrò farlo.</i>	✓
5:17	At what time will you have to leave?	<i>A che ora dovrò partire?</i>	✓
5:41	I would have to do it.	<i>Dovrei farlo.</i>	✓
5:50	You would have to do it.	<i>Dovrebbe farlo.</i>	✓
5:58	We would have to do it.	<i>Dovremmo farlo.</i>	✓
6:07	We will have to do it.	<i>Dovremo farlo.</i>	✓
6:19	I would have to buy it.	<i>Dovrei comprarlo.</i>	✓
6:40	'dovrei, dovrebbe, dovremmo' (would have to) is used in the sense of 'should' or 'ought to'.		X
7:04	I should buy it.	<i>Dovrei comprarlo.</i>	✓
7:17	You should tell me.	<i>Dovrebbe dirmi.</i>	✓
7:33	You have to tell me.	<i>Deve dirmi.</i>	✓
7:50	Can you tell me?	<i>Può dirmi?</i>	✓
8:02	Could you tell me?	<i>Potrebbe dirmi?</i>	✓
8:19	Will you tell me, please? / Would you tell me?	<i>Vuol (Vuole) dirmi?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 8			Review course CD 2 Track 15
0:00	I would like to see it.	<i>Vorrei vederlo.</i>	✓
0:24	Would you like to see it?	<i>Vorrebbe vederlo?</i>	✓
0:44	I like to see it.	<i>Mi piace vederlo.</i>	✓
0:59	It would please me to see it.	<i>Mi piacerebbe vederlo.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 9			Review course CD 2 Track 16
0:00	Words ending in -ty in English will end in -tà in Italian.		X
0:11	university	<i>università</i>	✓
0:18	the university	<i>l'università</i>	✓
0:23	the opportunity	<i>l'opportunità</i>	✓
0:43	the occasion	<i>l'occasione</i>	✓
1:04	Words ending in -al in English will end in -ale in Italian.		X

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1:11	normal	<i>normale</i>	✓
1:15	normally	<i>normalmente</i>	✓
1:23	general	<i>generale</i>	✗
1:25	generally	<i>generalmente</i>	✓
1:34	special	<i>speciale</i>	✓
1:43	specially for you	<i>specialmente per lei</i>	✓
1:56	the speciality of the house	<i>la specialità della casa</i>	✗
2:13	If a noun is followed by a verb (in the infinitive), you will throw in 'di' (of). You also do that after many verbs of communication.		✗
2:57	I don't have the time to do it now.	<i>Non ho (il) tempo di farlo adesso.</i>	✓
3:40	It is not possible to do it now.	<i>Non è possibile farlo adesso.</i>	✓
4:06	I would like to have the opportunity to see it the next time.	<i>Vorrei avere l'occasione di vederlo la prossima volta.</i>	✗
4:34	time (the passing of time)	<i>tempo</i>	✓
4:51	time (sequence of times)	<i>volta</i>	✓
5:22	the next time	<i>la prossima volta</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 5 Track 10

**Review course
CD 2 Track 17**

0:00	once	<i>una volta</i>	✓
0:09	twice	<i>due volte</i>	✓
0:17	I can do it.	<i>Posso farlo.</i>	✗
0:24	I will be able to do it next time.	<i>Potrò farlo la prossima volta.</i>	✓
0:47	I could do it.	<i>Potrei farlo.</i>	✓
0:56	But I couldn't do it yesterday.	<i>Ma non potevo farlo ieri.</i>	✓
1:28	Another handle is 'want': voglio, vuole, vorrei, vorrebbe		✗
2:00	I do want to eat.	<i>Desidero mangiare.</i>	✗
2:26	I want to see it.	<i>Voglio vederlo.</i>	✓
2:45	I wish very much / I desire to see it.	<i>Desidero vederlo.</i>	✓
3:13	I like to see it.	<i>Mi piace vederlo.</i>	✓
3:19	I would like to see it.	<i>Mi piacerebbe vederlo.</i>	✓
3:55	I would very much like to see it.	<i>Mi piacerebbe molto vederlo.</i>	✓
4:06	I would like to see it.	<i>Vorrei vederlo.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 1

0:21	according to me / as far as I am concerned	<i>secondo me</i>	✓
0:41	according to you	<i>secondo lei</i>	✓
0:47	to think	<i>pensare</i>	✓
0:55	I think	<i>penso</i>	✓
0:59	I don't think	<i>non penso</i>	✓
1:04	What do you think?	<i>Cosa pensa?</i>	✓
1:20	We don't think.	<i>Non pensiamo.</i>	✓
1:38	thinking forward, planning	<i>pensare</i>	✓
1:47	I plan to leave. / I plan on leaving.	<i>Penso di partire.</i>	✓
1:58	How long do you plan on staying?	<i>Quanto tempo pensa di stare?</i>	✓
2:12	to hope	<i>sperare</i>	✓
2:21	I hope	<i>spero</i>	✓
2:41	I expect to leave (soon).	<i>Spero di partire (subito).</i>	✓
2:52	At what time do you expect to arrive?	<i>A che ora spera di arrivare?</i>	✓
3:51	I want to stay here.	<i>Desidero stare qui. / Voglio stare qui.</i>	✓
4:12	I would like to stay here.	<i>Vorrei stare qui.</i>	✓
4:18	It would please me to stay here.	<i>Mi piacerebbe stare qui.</i>	✓

**Review course
CD 2 Track 18**

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 2

0:35	From 'voglio' you can make a noun 'la voglia'.		X
0:52	I don't feel like staying here.	<i>Non ho la voglia di stare qui.</i>	✓
1:19	need	<i>bisogno</i>	✓
1:31	I need / I have need	<i>ho bisogno</i>	✓
1:39	I need to do it.	<i>Ho bisogno di farlo.</i>	✓
2:17	You must do it. / You have to do it.	<i>Deve farlo.</i>	✓
2:47-4:05	'You don't have to do it' does not mean 'you must not do it' but 'you don't need to do it'.		X

**Review course
CD 2 Track 19**

48

- 4:27 You don't have to do it. / You don't need to do it. / You don't have need of doing it. *Non ha bisogno di farlo.*
- 4:40 You don't have to tell me now because I don't want to know it. *Non ha bisogno di dirmi adesso perché non voglio saperlo.*

✓

✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 3

**Review course
CD 2 Track 20**

- 0:13 I could (past) *potevo*
- 0:24 I couldn't find it (yesterday). *Non potevo trovarlo.*
- 0:50 I will have to *dovrò*
- 0:57 I will have to buy it. *Dovrò comprarlo.*
- 1:57 I had to *dovevo*
- 2:05 I had to do it. *Dovevo farlo.*
- 2:13 He had to wait. / He was supposed to wait. *Doveva aspettare.*
- 2:31 I had to do it. *Dovevo farlo.*
- 2:39 He had to do it. *Doveva farlo.*
- 2:49 I wanted to do it. *Volevo farlo.*
- 3:21 I didn't want to buy it. *Non volevo comprarlo.*
- 3:33 I didn't want to tell him. *Non volevo dirgli.*
- 4:09 I didn't want to tell you. *Non volevo dirle.*
- 4:42 I had *avevo*
- 5:53 I didn't have the time to do it. *Non avevo tempo (il tempo) di farlo.*

✓

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✓

✗

✓

✓

✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 4

**Review course
CD 2 Track 21**

- 0:00 I was *ero*
- 0:15 I was here yesterday evening. *Ero qui ieri sera.*
- 0:33 (but) it was not ready. *(ma) non era pronto.*
- 0:58 Everything was ready for you this morning. *Tutto era pronto per lei stamattina.*
- 1:35 I'm sorry but I couldn't do it yesterday. *Mi dispiace, ma non potevo farlo ieri.*
- 2:52 because I was very busy *perché ero molto occupato*
- 3:29 all day long *tutta la giornata*
- 3:35 I wanted to go there with you yesterday. *Volevo andarci con lei ieri.*

✓

✓

✓

✗

✓

✗

✓

✓

✓

4:12	I couldn't do it.	<i>Non potevo farlo.</i>	✓
4:38	I was very busy.	<i>Ero molto occupato.</i>	✓
4:50	She was busy.	<i>Era occupata.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 5			Review course CD 2 Track 22
0:25	occupied	<i>occupato</i>	✓
0:31	to occupy	<i>occupare</i>	✓
0:47	I have occupied the house.	<i>Ho occupato la casa.</i>	✓
1:09– 3:09	We have two past tenses in English and in Italian: 'I did something' and 'I was doing it'. -evo and -avo (dovevo, potevo, volevo) express a straight line in the past (I was doing it, I was eating). However 'I ate' and 'I did' are specific points in the past. In Italian you will say 'I've eaten, I've done it'. For 'didn't' you will use 'haven't' (ho, non ho).		X
3:10– 4:23	There is a difference between English and Italian in the use of the past. In Italian you have to 'dive' into the past, stepping on a 'diving board'. The diving board is any form of 'have': I ate = I've eaten, I didn't eat = I have not eaten, Did you eat? = Have you eaten?		X
4:24– 4:48	So in Italian 'have' is the diving board. Then you have to know how to dive. With -are verbs you use -ato: occupare – occupato, mangiare – mangiato		X
4:50	I spoke with you.	<i>Ho parlato con lei.</i>	✓
5:04	I bought (something) for you.	<i>Ho comprato (qualcosa) per lei.</i>	X
5:29	I didn't buy the car.	<i>Non ho comprato la macchina.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 6			Review course CD 2 Track 23
0:00	'capire' becomes 'capito'.		X
0:04	I didn't understand.	<i>Non ho capito.</i>	X
0:10	'dire' becomes 'detto' and 'fare' becomes 'fatto'.		X
0:23	I did it.	<i>Lo ho fatto.</i>	✓
0:33	I didn't do it.	<i>Non lo ho fatto.</i>	✓
0:39	He told me.	<i>Mi ha detto.</i>	✓
1:02	Why didn't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi ha detto?</i>	X
1:11	I waited for you.	<i>La ho aspettato.</i>	✓
1:41	Why didn't you wait for me?	<i>Perché non mi ha aspettato?</i>	✓
1:58	I told him to wait for me.	<i>Gli ho detto di aspettarmi.</i>	X

50

2:17– 4:28 There are two ‘diving towers’ for the past: ‘to have’ and ‘to be’. After these verbs you have to ‘dive’ into -ato, -ito etc. There are some verbs in Italian where for the past tense you will use ‘to be’ (like in Shakespeare or the King James Bible ‘I *am* come to tell you’ ‘Where *art* thou gone?’, or in modern English ‘The time *is* come’ ‘He *is* gone’).

4:30	I went	<i>sono andato</i>	✓
4:36	I stayed	<i>sono stato</i>	✓
4:42	we are	<i>siamo</i>	✓
4:48	we arrived	<i>siamo arrivati / arrivate</i>	✓
5:23	I left	<i>sono partito / partita</i>	✓
5:52	she left	<i>è partita</i>	✓

X

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 7

**Review course
CD 2 Track 24**

0:00	to amuse	<i>divertire</i>	✓
0:11	to amuse oneself / to have fun	<i>divertirsi</i>	✓
0:18	I’m having fun	<i>mi diverto</i>	✓
0:38	to amuse myself	<i>divertirmi</i>	✓
0:47	I want to have fun.	<i>Voglio divertirmi.</i>	✓
0:51	I have to have fun.	<i>Devo divertirmi.</i>	✓
1:06	me / to me / myself	<i>mi</i>	✓
1:51	I will have fun	<i>mi diventerò</i>	✓
2:22	I would have fun / I would amuse myself	<i>mi divertirei</i>	✓
2:33	It would be very interesting	<i>Sarebbe molto interessante</i>	✓
3:11	and I think (according to me)	<i>e secondo me</i>	✓
3:24	I would have a lot of fun	<i>mi divertirei</i>	✓
3:57	himself / herself / itself / themselves / yourself	<i>si</i>	✓
4:06	You would have a lot of fun. / You would amuse yourself.	<i>Si divertirebbe.</i>	✓
4:44	ourselves / us	<i>ci</i>	✓
4:58	We would enjoy ourselves.	<i>Ci divertiremmo.</i>	✓
5:26	We will have a lot of fun.	<i>Ci divertiremo.</i>	✓
5:59	According to me, we would have a lot of fun.	<i>Secondo me, ci divertiremmo.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 8

0:00	I see you.	<i>La vedo.</i>
0:15	I don't see you.	<i>Non la vedo.</i>
0:21	I cannot see you.	<i>Non posso vederla.</i>
0:43	I couldn't see you tonight.	<i>Non potrei vederla stasera.</i>
1:10	It wouldn't be possible for me.	<i>Non sarebbe possibile per me.</i>

**Review course
CD 2 Track 25**

✓
✓
✓
✓
✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 9

0:00	we see	<i>vediamo</i>
0:11	We see it.	<i>Lo vediamo.</i>
0:19	We don't see it.	<i>Non lo vediamo.</i>
0:25	We cannot see it.	<i>Non possiamo vederlo.</i>
1:07	We cannot see ourselves.	<i>Non possiamo vederci.</i>
1:40	We see ourselves.	<i>Ci vediamo.</i>
2:55	We cannot see ourselves here.	<i>Non possiamo vederci qui.</i>

**Review course
CD 2 Track 26**

✓
✓
✓
✓
✓
X
✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 6 Track 10

0:00	The reflexive 'ourselves' also expresses 'each other'.	
0:25	We see ourselves. / We see each other.	<i>Ci vediamo.</i>
0:52	At what time shall we meet tomorrow?	<i>A che ora ci vedremo domani?</i>
2:35	we will meet	<i>ci vedremo</i>
3:52	See you tomorrow.	<i>A domani.</i>
4:25	At what time shall we meet tomorrow?	<i>A che ora ci vediamo domani?</i>
4:40– 10:30	<p>There is not the simplest sentence in a language that cannot be expressed in a dozen different ways: I'm leaving for Paris tomorrow. I'm going to Paris tomorrow. I'm going to leave, I will leave, I have to leave, I must leave, I want to leave, I intend to leave, I plan on leaving, I expect to leave, OR without 'leave': I expect to go to Paris tomorrow, I expect to be in Paris. The important thing is to be able to communicate and not to get stuck on a word.</p> <p>If it is a question of vocabulary, it doesn't hurt to guess. If it is a question of structure, you have to think it out. If you guess a</p>	

**Review course
CD 2 Track 27**

X
✓
✓
✓
✓
X

52

word, you'll get feedback: either a correct version of the word or a blank look if you have not been understood and then you know you've got to try something else. This is how you communicate: slow down to think out the structure and try to guess vocabulary.

X

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 1

**Review course
CD 2 Track 28**

0:08	I'm thinking	<i>penso</i>	✓
0:17	I'm busy. (masculine)	<i>Sono occupato.</i>	X
0:24	I'm tired. (feminine)	<i>Sono stanca.</i>	X
0:31	I'm eating.	<i>mangio</i>	✓
0:44	What are you eating?	<i>Cosa mangia?</i>	✓
0:51	Why don't you want to eat?	<i>Perché non vuol mangiare?</i>	✓
1:01	In the present tense, there is no -ing form (mangio). However for a past -ing form (I was eating, I was doing, etc.), use the -vo ending: -avo, -evo, -ivo		X
1:28	I was eating	<i>mangiavo</i>	✓
1:34	he was eating	<i>mangiava</i>	✓
1:41	I will eat	<i>mangerò</i>	✓
1:55	I wouldn't eat it.	<i>Non lo mangerei.</i>	✓
2:30	He wouldn't eat it.	<i>Non lo mangerebbe.</i>	✓
2:42	He wouldn't do it.	<i>Non lo farebbe.</i>	✓
3:01	He wouldn't tell me.	<i>Non mi direbbe.</i>	✓
3:15	I'm waiting	<i>aspetto</i>	✓
3:28	I'm waiting for you.	<i>La aspetto.</i>	✓
4:02	Why don't you wait for me?	<i>Perché non mi aspetta?</i>	✓
4:14	I will wait for you here.	<i>La aspetterò qui.</i>	✓
4:38	I was waiting	<i>aspettavo</i>	✓
4:54	He was waiting for me.	<i>Mi aspettava.</i>	✓
5:17	to work	<i>lavorare</i>	✓
5:27	I'm working	<i>lavoro</i>	✓
5:33	I was working	<i>lavoravo</i>	✓
5:46	I worked / I have worked	<i>ho lavorato</i>	✓
6:20	he waited	<i>ha aspettato</i>	✓
6:30	he was waiting	<i>aspettava</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 2

0:00– 1:39	There are two types of -ing tense in English: the present -ing (am / are / is + -ing) and the past -ing (was / were + -ing). We can call the latter a 'w-ing' tense ('w' being the initial letter of 'was' and 'were'), or in grammatical terms, the imperfect.	X
1:40– 3:45	In Italian this w-ing tense, the imperfect, expresses either a straight line in the past 'I was doing it' or a broken line in the past 'he used to do it' or 'I did it every day / very often'. In English you don't make the distinction between 'he worked here yesterday' and 'he worked here every day': it is 'worked' in both cases. In Italian it is the same tense (the imperfect).	X
3:50– 4:55	There is another -ing tense in English: I've been working here now for two hours. This 'have been + -ing' means 'I'm still doing it', so in Italian you will use the present tense (lo faccio). So 'lo faccio' means 'I do it', 'I am doing it', 'I have been doing it'. For example: Lo faccio da due ore. (I've been doing it for two hours.)	X
5:02	I've been working here. <i>Lavoro qui.</i>	✓
5:26	I've been waiting for you. <i>La aspetto.</i>	✓
5:45– 5:50	So 'la aspetto' is 'I'm waiting for you' and 'I've been waiting for you'.	X

**Review course
CD 2 Track 29**

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 3

0:16	I waited / I've waited	<i>ho aspettato</i>	X
0:21	Why didn't you wait?	<i>Perché non ha aspettato?</i>	X
0:36	I'm going to buy it. / I will buy it.	<i>Lo comprerò.</i>	✓
1:27	I'm going to buy it tomorrow.	<i>Lo compro domani.</i>	✓
2:16	I'm going now / I'm on my way to buy it.	<i>Vado a comprarlo.</i>	✓
2:37	If there is another verb after a verb of 'coming' and 'going', you join it up with 'a': vado a		X
3:16	I'm going to see it (tonight).	<i>Vado a vederlo.</i>	✓
3:36	to go	<i>andare</i>	✓
3:39	I'm going	<i>vado</i>	✓
3:42	you're going / he's going / she's going	<i>va</i>	✓
3:51	It's going well. / It's all right.	<i>Va bene.</i>	✓
4:06	It's going well that way.	<i>Va bene così.</i>	✓

**Review course
CD 2 Track 30**

54

- 4:11 Everything is going well. *Tutto va bene.*
 4:15 It's going very well. *Va molto bene.*

✓

✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 4

**Review course
CD 2 Track 31**

- 0:07 It doesn't work. / It is not functioning. *Non funziona.*
 0:59 to fix (the car, something) *riparare*
 1:23 Can you fix it? *Può ripararlo?*
 1:54 In Italian 'to have something done' or 'to get something done' is 'to make somebody do it', 'to make do'.
 2:34 I must have it repaired. *Devo farlo riparare.*
 3:04 to change *cambiare*
 3:24 to wash *lavare*
 3:27 I'm going to get it washed. *Lo farò lavare.*
 4:00 Now I can make myself understood in Italian. *Adesso posso farmi capire in italiano.*
 4:32 He made a reservation for us. *Ha fatto una prenotazione per noi.*

✓

✓

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✓

✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 5

**Review course
CD 2 Track 32**

- 0:00 You didn't tell me. *Non mi ha detto.*
 0:43 It is done. *È fatto.*
 1:04 He prepared the dinner. *Ha preparato la cena.*
 1:24 Everything is prepared for you. *Tutto è preparato per lei.*
 1:44 they all *tutti*
 1:46 'they all' is 'tutti' or 'tutte'. 'everything' is 'tutto'. 'tutte' is the feminine plural form, such as in 'Così fan tutte' where 'tutte' refers to 'all women'.
 2:43 I'm busy. *Sono occupato. / Sono occupata.*
 2:50 'sono' means 'I am' and it also means 'they are'.
 3:26 They are busy. *Sono occupati.*
 3:40 Everybody is busy. *Tutti sono occupati.*
 4:09 I want it. *Lo voglio.*
 4:17 I don't want it. *Non lo voglio.*
 4:20 You can have it. *Lo può avere. / Può averlo.*
 5:01 if you want *se vuole*
 5:32 I want *voglio*

✓

✓

✗

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✗

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✓

5:37	I want it.	<i>Lo voglio.</i>	X
5:43	I don't want it.	<i>Non lo voglio.</i>	X
5:46	Why don't you want it?	<i>Perché non lo vuole?</i>	✓
6:16	Will you tell me?	<i>Vuol dirmi?</i>	✓
7:10	Can you tell me?	<i>Può dirmi?</i>	✓
7:23	Why don't you want it?	<i>Perché non lo vuole?</i>	✓
7:47	Why don't you want to buy it?	<i>Perché non vuole comprarlo? / Perché non lo vuole comprare?</i>	✓
8:42	You can have it if you want it.	<i>Può averlo se lo vuole.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 6			Review course CD 2 Track 33
0:00	to go out	<i>uscire</i>	✓
0:19	I go out	<i>esco</i>	✓
0:23	you're going out	<i>esce</i>	✓
0:35	I don't want to do it.	<i>Non voglio farlo.</i>	✓
1:06	I feel like	<i>ho voglia</i>	✓
1:13	I feel like doing it.	<i>Ho voglia di farlo.</i>	✓
2:03	I don't feel like	<i>non ho voglia</i>	✓
2:32	I don't want to stay home tonight.	<i>Non voglio restare a casa stasera. / Non voglio stare a casa stasera.</i>	✓
3:36	I feel like going out.	<i>Ho voglia di uscire.</i>	X
4:01	I don't want to do it now.	<i>Non voglio farlo adesso. / Non lo voglio fare adesso.</i>	✓
4:49	I don't feel like doing it now.	<i>Non ho voglia di farlo adesso.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 7			Review course CD 2 Track 34
0:04	I'm right now about to do it.	<i>Sto per farlo.</i>	✓
0:20	I'm just about to eat.	<i>Sto per mangiare.</i>	X
0:28	I'm just about to prepare it.	<i>Sto per prepararlo.</i>	✓
1:00	I was about	<i>Stavo per</i>	✓
1:13	I was about to prepare it when you called.	<i>Stavo per prepararlo quando ha chiamato.</i>	✓
2:06	I plan on leaving.	<i>Penso di partire.</i>	✓
2:36	When do you plan on leaving?	<i>Quando pensa di partire?</i>	✓
2:48	How long do you plan on staying in Italy?	<i>Quanto tempo pensa di restare / di stare in Italia?</i>	✓

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3:22	I intend to do it.	<i>Penso di farlo. Lo farò. Voglio farlo. Ho voglia di farlo. Ho l'intenzione di farlo.</i>	✓
6:00	I don't intend to do it now.	<i>Non ho l'intenzione di farlo adesso.</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 8

**Review course
CD 2 Track 35**

0:07	I need to do it. (I have need of doing it.)	<i>Ho bisogno di farlo.</i>	✓
0:21– 1:05	'ne' in Italian means 'of it / from it / some of it / any of it'. 'ne' goes in the same positions as all pronouns.		X
0:34	of it / from it / some of it	<i>ne</i>	✓
1:12	I want it.	<i>Lo voglio.</i>	✓
1:16	You want it.	<i>Lo vuole.</i>	✓
1:26	Why don't you want it?	<i>Perché non lo vuole?</i>	✓
1:42	I want some (of it).	<i>Ne voglio.</i>	✓
1:54	I want to buy some (of it).	<i>Voglio comprarne.</i>	✓
2:16	because I want to have it	<i>perché voglio averlo</i>	X
2:28	I want to have some (of it).	<i>Voglio averne.</i>	✓
2:45	I'm going to buy some.	<i>Vado a comprarne.</i>	✓
3:04	because I must have some	<i>perché devo averne</i>	✓
3:20	I need	<i>ho bisogno</i>	✓
3:35	I need it.	<i>Ne ho bisogno.</i>	✓
4:54	I don't need it now.	<i>Non ne ho bisogno adesso.</i>	X
5:06	You can have it.	<i>Può averlo.</i>	✓
5:15	You can have some if you want.	<i>Può averne se vuole.</i>	X

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 9

**Review course
CD 2 Track 36**

0:00	I bought some for you.	<i>Ne ho comprato per lei.</i>	✓
0:35	I didn't buy any (of it) because I didn't find any (of it).	<i>Non ne ho comprato perché non ne ho trovato.</i>	✓
1:26	What do you think of it?	<i>Cosa ne pensa?</i>	✓
1:47	I spoke about it with him.	<i>Ne ho parlato con lui.</i>	✓
2:20	I'm going to buy it.	<i>Vado a comprarlo.</i>	✓

2:32	I was going to buy it.	<i>Andavo a comprarlo.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 7 Track 10			Review course CD 2 Track 37
0:00	For verbs of 'coming' and 'going' you use 'to be' for the past.		X
0:37	I have gone	<i>sono andato</i>	✓
1:00	I left	<i>sono partito</i>	✓
1:04	he left	<i>è partito</i>	X
1:15	they left	<i>sono partiti / sono partite</i>	✓
1:40	we left	<i>siamo partiti</i>	✓
2:08	we (all) left (feminine)	<i>siamo partite</i>	✓
2:17	We went to see it.	<i>Siamo andati a vederlo.</i>	✓
3:10	we finished	<i>abbiamo finito</i>	✓
3:48	We've finished doing it.	<i>Abbiamo finito di farlo.</i>	✓
4:22	to study	<i>studiare</i>	✓
4:32	We finished studying today.	<i>Abbiamo finito di studiare oggi.</i>	✓
5:00	Everything is finished.	<i>Tutto è finito.</i>	✓
5:13	to learn	<i>imparare</i>	✓
5:28	I think / in my opinion / according to me	<i>secondo me</i>	✓
5:49	We've learnt a lot.	<i>Abbiamo imparato molto.</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 1			Review course CD 2 Track 38
0:09	I'm waiting for you.	<i>La aspetto.</i>	✓
0:26	I've been waiting for you for ten minutes.	<i>La aspetto da dieci minuti.</i>	✓
0:51	I was waiting for you.	<i>La aspettavo.</i>	✓
1:24	I've been waiting for you.	<i>La aspetto.</i>	✓
1:56	I've been doing it.	<i>Lo faccio.</i>	✓
2:33	I will be doing it.	<i>Lo farò.</i>	✓
2:53	I've been doing it for a long time.	<i>Lo faccio da molto tempo.</i>	✓
3:47	I was doing it.	<i>Lo facevo.</i>	✓
4:00	I have been here for two days.	<i>Sono qui da due giorni.</i>	X
5:15	I've been living	<i>abito</i>	✓
5:24	to arrive	<i>arrivare</i>	✓

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5:47	I arrived	<i>sono arrivato / sono arrivata</i>	✓
6:18	they (the women) arrived	<i>sono arrivate</i>	✓
6:42	remember	<i>ricordare</i>	✓
6:51	I remember	<i>ricordo</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 2

**Review course
CD 2 Track 39**

0:00	to have fun / to enjoy oneself	<i>divertirsi</i>	✓
0:18	I'm having fun / I enjoy myself	<i>mi diverto</i>	✓
0:48	I will have fun / I will enjoy myself	<i>mi divertirò</i>	✓
2:00	I'm having lots of fun	<i>mi diverto molto</i>	✓
2:02	he's having fun	<i>si diverte</i>	✓
2:51	we're having fun	<i>ci divertiamo</i>	✓
3:17	I had fun / I enjoyed myself	<i>mi sono divertito</i>	✓
3:26	With reflexive verbs in Italian, you use 'to be' to form the past.		✗
4:49	we had fun	<i>ci siamo divertiti</i>	✓
5:21	we see each other / we meet	<i>ci vediamo</i>	✓
5:48	we will meet	<i>ci vediamo / ci vedremo</i>	✓
7:49	we would meet	<i>ci vedremmo</i>	✓
8:01	At what time shall we meet tomorrow?	<i>A che ora ci vedremo domani?</i>	✓

Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 3

**Review course
CD 2 Track 40**

0:00	to meet / to encounter	<i>incontrare</i>	✓
0:16	we meet (we encounter each other)	<i>ci incontriamo</i>	✓
0:46	we will meet	<i>ci incontreremo</i>	✓
1:37	I prefer doing it that way.	<i>Preferisco farlo così.</i>	✓
1:54	Do you prefer doing it that way?	<i>Preferisce farlo così?</i>	✓
2:17	What do you prefer?	<i>Cosa preferisce?</i>	✓
2:39	to know	<i>sapere</i>	✓
2:45	I know	<i>so</i>	✓
2:54	I don't know it.	<i>Non lo so.</i>	✓
2:58	Why don't you know it?	<i>Perché non lo sa?</i>	✓

3:09	The word 'to know' in English has two meanings: 'to know' (general knowledge) and 'to be acquainted' (with somebody). In Italian you have 'sapere' for general knowledge, but 'to know somebody' is 'conosco'.		X
3:42	I don't know her.	<i>Non la conosco.</i>	✓
4:02	you know	<i>conosce</i>	✓
4:08	Do you know her?	<i>La conosce?</i>	✓
4:17	I know her very well.	<i>La conosco molto bene.</i>	✓
4:30	to ask	<i>domandare / chiedere</i>	✓
4:52	Will you ask him to wait for me?	<i>Vuole domandargli di aspettarmi?</i>	X
5:57	Can you tell him to call me later?	<i>Può dirgli di chiamarmi più tardi?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 4			Review course CD 2 Track 41
0:00	Are you having fun? / Do you enjoy yourself?	<i>Si diverte?</i>	✓
0:07	himself / herself / itself / yourself / oneself	<i>si</i>	✓
1:06	Have fun!	<i>Si diverta!</i>	✓
1:10	Enjoy yourself!	<i>Si diverta!</i>	✓
2:00	In Italian there are three types of verbs (-are, -ere, -ire) and we divide them up into two categories or tracks. For 'you/he/she/it' you surface on -a for -are verbs and on -e for the other verbs.		X
3:04	At what time are you leaving?	<i>A che ora parte?</i>	✓
3:09	What are you eating?	<i>Cosa mangia?</i>	X
3:24	Do you speak Italian?	<i>Parla italiano?</i>	✓
4:05	Why don't you speak Italian with me?	<i>Perché non parla italiano con me?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 5			Review course CD 2 Track 42
0:24	He gives me.	<i>Mi dà.</i>	X
0:33	What are you saying?	<i>Cosa dice?</i>	✓
0:40	I say / I tell	<i>dico</i>	✓
0:48	Why don't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi dice?</i>	✓
1:04	Why don't you tell it to me?	<i>Perché non me lo dice?</i>	✓
1:28	I want to know it.	<i>Voglio saperlo.</i>	✓

6:09	How does one say?	<i>Come si dice?</i>	X
6:18	How do you spell it? (How is it (being) written? / How does it write itself?)	<i>Come si scrive?</i>	✓
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 7			Review course CD 2 Track 44
0:00	I sell	<i>vendo</i>	✓
0:07	you're selling	<i>vende</i>	✓
0:13	Why don't you sell it?	<i>Perché non lo vende?</i>	✓
0:24	He's selling it.	<i>Lo vende.</i>	✓
0:35	He was selling it.	<i>Lo vendeva.</i>	✓
0:56	He used to sell it.	<i>Lo vendeva.</i>	✓
1:02	It is being sold.	<i>Si vende.</i>	✓
1:20	it takes	<i>ci vuole</i>	✓
1:41	It takes a lot of time.	<i>Ci vuole molto tempo.</i>	✓
1:53	How long does it take? / How much time does it take?	<i>Quanto tempo ci vuole?</i>	✓
2:20	I am in a hurry.	<i>Ho fretta.</i>	✓
2:41	I want to know how long it is taking because I am in a hurry.	<i>Voglio sapere quanto tempo ci vuole perché ho fretta.</i>	✓
3:13	I'm leaving	<i>parto</i>	✓
3:26	I'm going out	<i>esco</i>	✓
3:34	At what time are you going out?	<i>A che ora esce?</i>	X
Foundation (8-hour) course: CD 8 Track 8			Review course CD 2 Track 45
0:00	I'm leaving	<i>vado</i>	✓
0:18	I'm going away.	<i>Vado via.</i>	✓
0:23	I'm going (myself) away (from it).	<i>Me ne vado.</i>	✓
0:35	from it / of it	<i>ne</i>	✓
1:12	I have to go now.	<i>Devo andarmene.</i>	✓
2:13	I'm sorry but I cannot wait.	<i>Mi dispiace, ma non posso aspettare.</i>	✓
3:11	because it is taking too long	<i>perché ci vuole troppo tempo</i>	✓

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3:35	and I'm in a hurry	<i>e ho fretta</i>
3:43	and I'm leaving	<i>e esco</i>
4:02	I'm going away.	<i>Me ne vado.</i>
4:23	I have to go now.	<i>Devo andarmene.</i>
4:46	to send	<i>mandare</i>
4:51	Will you tell him to send it to me today.	<i>Vuole dirgli di mandarmelo oggi.</i>
7:08	because I need it	<i>perché ne ho bisogno</i>
8:26	We've finished studying Italian today.	<i>Abbiamo finito di studiare italiano oggi.</i>

✓
✓
✓
✓
X
✓
✓
✓

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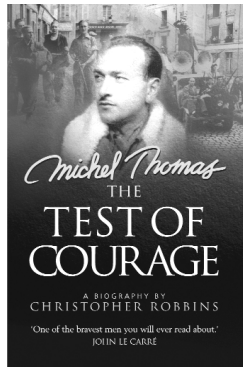
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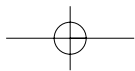
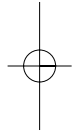
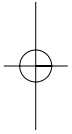
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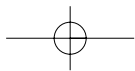
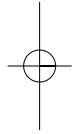
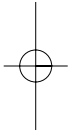
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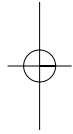
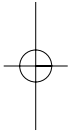
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