

LEVEL ONE

LEARN IN YOUR CAR® CD ITALIAN

by Henry N. Raymond

Learn In Your Car — Italian is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. This booklet contains the entire recorded text for your reference so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Learn In Your Car — Italian is designed and organized with the traveler in mind. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases, and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases, or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.
4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.
5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder

which sound corresponds to which word.

6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things which require similar amounts of concentration.

7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

HOW TO USE “LEARN IN YOUR CAR — ITALIAN”

The lessons start immediately at the beginning of Disc One with no introduction so that you don't have to listen to the same introduction over and over again.

Simply start the first disc and play through Lesson One. For each expression, you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Italian translation followed by a pause, then the Italian translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Italian words in the two pauses after the Italian translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the Italian version during the first pause before you hear the first Italian translation. Be sure to speak the Italian expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the Italian expressions aloud.

Play Lesson One several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing Lesson One followed by Lesson Two until you learn most of Lesson Two. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of Lesson One to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the very beginning of the first disc. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words which are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and Italian. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in parentheses with an “L.” such as: “(L. This is a literal translation)”
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the tapes.

NOTES ABOUT THE CDs

- The CD format, with each lesson on a separate track, allows you to instantly target the exact lesson you wish to review. The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.
- The Italian and English translations are on separate channels. If you wish to hear only the Italian translations, simply adjust the balance control of your CD player so that you hear only the Italian version.

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—Hank Raymond

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Disc 1: Tracks 1-14

1: Lesson 1...Basics	10: Lesson 10...More Numbers
2: Lesson 2...Basic Phrases	11: Lesson 11...Big Numbers
3: Lesson 3...Transportation Nouns	12: Lesson 12...Very Big Numbers
4: Lesson 4...Transportation Phrases	13: Lesson 13...At the Restaurant
5: Lesson 5...Money	14: Lesson 14...Shopping
6: Lesson 6...Hotel	
7: Lesson 7...Important Words	
8: Lesson 8...Directions	
9: Lesson 9...Numbers	

Disc 2: Tracks 1-11

1: Lesson 15...Time, General
2: Lesson 16...Time of Day
3: Lesson 17...Questions
4: Lesson 18...Shops
5: Lesson 19...Nouns
6: Lesson 20...Adjectives and Adverbs
7: Lesson 21...Verbs
8: Lesson 22...Prepositions
9: Lesson 23...Prepositional Pronouns
10: Lesson 24...Possessive Adjectives
11: Lesson 25...Conjunctions and Similar Words

Disc 3: Tracks 1-14

1: Lesson 26...Sentences and Phrases, General
2: Lesson 27...Sentences and Phrases, Negative
3: Lesson 28...Forming Questions
4: Lesson 29...Sentences and Phrases, General
5: Lesson 30...Sentences and Phrases, Transportation
6: Lesson 31...Sentences and Phrases, Money
7: Lesson 32...Sentences and Phrases, Hotel
8: Lesson 33...Sentences and Phrases, Getting Around
9: Lesson 34...Sentences and Phrases, Directions
10: Lesson 35...Sentences and Phrases, Conversation
11: Lesson 36...The Verb “Essere”(to be), present tense
12: Lesson 37...The Verb “Avere”(to have), present tense
13: Lesson 38...Typical Regular Verb with “are” ending, present tense
14: Lesson 39...Typical Regular Verb with “ere” ending, present tense

LESSON 1

BASICS – ELEMENTI BASILARI

I	io
you (familiar)	tu
you (polite)	Lei
he	lui
she	lei
this	questo [masc.] / questa [fem.]
we	noi
you (plural, as in “you guys”)	voi
they	loro
good morning / good <u>day</u>	buon <u>giorno</u>
good <u>evening</u>	buona <u>sera</u>
good <u>night</u>	buona <u>notte</u>
good-bye	arrivederci
hello / good-by	ciao
please	per favore / per piacere
thank you	grazie
you’re welcome / please	prego
yes	sì
no	no
sir / Mr.	signore / signor
madam / Mrs.	signora

1

miss

2

“tu” = Familiar “you” singular, used in casual conversation.

“Lei” = polite “you” used with strangers or to be polite.

“voi” = familiar and polite “you” plural as in “you guys” or “you all”. This form is used as a plural for both “tu” and “Lei”.

“Lei” (polite “you”) is often capitalized to distinguish it from “lei” (she), but it is not necessary.

The pronoun “Loro” (capitalized) is also used as a very formal “you” plural, however this usage is very rare in modern Italian.

The subject pronoun “it” is almost never used in Italian. Instead, a sentence will simply start with a verb. The subject pronoun “it” is implied by the form (conjugation) of the verb that is used along with the context of the rest of the sentence.

LESSON 2

BASIC PHRASES – LOCUZIONI DI BASE

I <u>want</u>	Io <u>voglio</u> ...
I <u>don't</u> want	Io <u>non</u> voglio.
Where?	Dove?
Where <u>is</u> ? / Where <u>is</u> it?	Dov'è?
Where is the toilet?/ Where is the <u>bathroom</u> ?	Dov'è il <u>bagno</u> ?
How much?	Quanto?
How much does it cost? (L. How much <u>costs</u> ?)	Quanto <u>costa</u> ?
time / hour	ora
... <u>what</u> time? / ... <u>which</u> hour? .....	... <u>che</u> ora?

At what time?	A che ora?
You <u>have</u> ... (polite)	Lei ha...
Do you <u>have</u> ...? (L. Have [you]...?)	Ha...?
I <u>understand</u>	Io <u>capisco</u> .
I <u>don't</u> understand.	Io <u>non</u> capisco.
Do you <u>understand</u> ?	Lei <u>capisce</u> ?
It is.....	È...
Is it...?	È...?

Subject pronouns (io, tu, lui, lei, Lei, noi, voi, loro, Loro) generally are not required to be used in sentences. This is because the subject pronoun can be determined by simply observing which form or conjugation of the verb is used. (i.e. The verb will change depending on which subject pronoun is being referred to.)

LESSON 3

TRANSPORTATION NOUNS – MEZZI DI TRASPORTO

train	treno
a train	<u>un</u> treno
the train	<u>il</u> treno
the <u>trains</u>	<u>i treni</u>
an <u>automobile</u>	una <u>macchina</u>
the <u>automobile</u>	la <u>macchina</u>
the <u>automobiles</u>	le <u>macchine</u>
a <u>taxi</u>	<u>un tassì</u>
the <u>taxi</u>	<u>il tassì</u>
a ship	<u>una</u> nave
the <u>ship</u>	la <u>nave</u>
<u>an</u> airplane	<u>un</u> aereo
the <u>airplane</u>	l' <u>aereo</u>
the <u>bus</u>	l' <u>autobus</u>
a bus	<u>un</u> autobus
the bus stop (L. the <u>stop</u> of the bus)	la <u>fermata</u> dell'autobus
a bus stop	<u>una</u> fermata dell'autobus
a <u>ticket</u>	<u>un biglietto</u>
the <u>ticket</u>	<u>il biglietto</u>
the <u>ticket window</u> / the <u>ticket office</u>	la <u>biglietteria</u>
an <u>airport</u>	un <u>aeroporto</u>
the <u>airport</u>	l' <u>aeroporto</u>
the <u>flight</u>	il <u>volo</u>
a <u>connection</u>	una <u>coincidenza</u>
the <u>connection</u>	la <u>coincidenza</u>
the <u>connections</u>	le <u>coincidenze</u>
the <u>gate</u>	l' <u>uscita</u>
the <u>railway</u>	la <u>ferrovia</u>
the <u>station</u>	la <u>stazione</u>
the <u>railway</u> station	la stazione <u>ferroviaria</u>
the bus terminal (L. the <u>terminal</u> of the bus)	il <u>capolinea</u> dell'autobus
the <u>platform</u> ?	il <u>marciapiede</u>
Which <u>platform</u> ?	Quale <u>marciapiede</u> ?
Which <u>track</u> ?	Quale <u>binario</u> ?
Which <u>train car</u> ?	Quale <u>carrozza</u> ?

3

4

In Italian, all nouns have a gender. That is, they are considered masculine or feminine. The articles “the”, “a”, or “an” which are used to help specify nouns must agree in gender with the nouns. Above you see the articles “il” and “un” used with masculine nouns and the articles “la” and “una” used with feminine nouns. Articles must agree in number (singular or plural) with their nouns. The plural of “il” is “i”, and the plural of “la” is “le” as shown in the above examples.

“il” (masculine) changes to “i” before masculine nouns beginning with vowels, and to “lo” before masculine nouns beginning with “z”, or “s + consonant”. The plural of “i” and “lo” is “gli”.

“la” (feminine) changes to “l’” before feminine nouns beginning with vowels. The plural of “la” and “l’” (feminine) is “le”.

“un” (masculine) changes to “uno” before masculine nouns beginning with “z” or “s + consonant”

“una” (feminine) changes to “un’” before feminine nouns beginning with vowels.

“dell’autobus” = “di” + “il” + “autobus” = “of the bus”

LESSON 4 TRANSPORTATION PHRASES – FRASI NEI TRASPORTI

Where <u>is</u> the train station?	Dov'è la stazione ferroviaria?
to the train <u>station</u> , please	alla <u>stazione</u> ferroviaria, per favore
to the <u>airport</u> , please	all'aeroporto, per favore
I <u>want</u> a taxi.	Io <u>voglio</u> un tassì.
I <u>would like</u>	Io <u>vorrei</u> ... / <u>Vorrei</u> ...
I would like a <u>ticket</u>	Vorrei un <u>biglietto</u> .
A ticket to... / A ticket <u>for</u>	Un biglietto <u>per</u> ...
the train to Rome / the train <u>for</u> Rome	il treno <u>per</u> Roma
the train <u>from</u> Naples	il treno <u>da</u> Napoli

5

the train from Naples <u>to</u> Rome	il treno da Napoli <u>a</u> Roma
first	primo / prima
first <u>class</u>	prima <u>classe</u>
<u>second</u> class	<u>seconda</u> classe
a one way <u>ticket</u>	un <u>biglietto</u> di andata
<u>round trip</u> ticket	un biglietto di <u>andata e ritorno</u>
to smoke	fumare
no smoking	vietato fumare
nonsmokers	non fumatori
At what time does the train <u>leave</u> ?	A che ora <u>parte</u> il treno?
At what time does the train <u>arrive</u> ?	A che ora <u>arriva</u> il treno?
Where is the <u>bus</u> to Milan?	Dov'è l' <u>autobus</u> per Milano?
Which <u>number</u> ?	Quale <u>numero</u> ?
Which <u>seat</u> ?	Quale <u>posto</u> ?
seat number <u>five</u>	Posto numero <u>cinque</u>
a <u>timetable</u> / a <u>schedule</u>	un <u>orario</u>
the <u>first</u> train	il <u>primo</u> treno
the <u>second</u> train	il <u>secondo</u> treno
the <u>next</u> train	il <u>prossimo</u> treno
the <u>last</u> train	l' <u>ultimo</u> treno

6

“alla” = “a” + “la”

“all’aeroporto” = “a” + “il” + “aeroporto”

In Italian, the use of subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, you guys, they) is optional. This is because the subject pronoun can be determined by which conjugation of the verb is used. In the examples above, since “vorrei” can only be used with “io” (“io” = “I”), it is not necessary to say “Io vorrei...” because “io” is understood.

“Vorrei” in English means “I would like”. The literal translation is “I would want”. “Vorrei” is much more polite and should be used instead of “voglio” whenever possible.

LESSON 5 MONEY – DENARO

the <u>money</u>	il <u>denaro</u> / i <u>soldi</u>
<u>Italian</u> money	denaro <u>italiano</u>
Italian <u>lire</u>	<u>lire</u> italiane
the <u>bank</u>	la <u>banca</u>
Where is the bank?	<u>Dov'è</u> la banca?
exchange	cambio
Where is the currency exchange <u>office</u> ?	Dov'è l' <u>ufficio</u> cambio?
the <u>currency</u> / the <u>coin</u>	la <u>moneta</u>
the <u>small change</u>	gli <u>spiccioli</u>
<u>to change</u> money	<u>cambiare</u> moneta
<u>I would like</u> to change some money	<u>Vorrei</u> cambiare della moneta.
to buy	comprare
I would like to buy <u>some</u> Italian lire.	Vorrei comprare <u>delle</u> lire italiane.
the <u>rate</u> of exchange	il <u>corso</u> del cambio
What is the exchange rate? (L. <u>Which</u> is the exchange rate?)	<u>Qual'è</u> il corso del cambio?
a <u>banknote</u>	una <u>banconota</u>
a <u>check</u>	un <u>assegno</u>
to travel	viaggiare
a travellers check	un travelers chèque

7

credit	credito
a credit <u>card</u>	una <u>carta</u> di credito
“del” = “di” + “il”	
“della” = “di” + “la”	
“delle” = “di” + “le”	

8

LESSON 6 HOTEL – ALBERGO

a <u>hotel</u>	un <u>albergo</u> / un <u>hotel</u>
a <u>hostel</u>	un <u>ostello</u>
a <u>room</u>	una <u>stanza</u> / una <u>camera</u>
a <u>better</u> room	una camera <u>migliore</u>
<u>I would like</u> a better room.	<u>Vorrei</u> una camera migliore.
a <u>bathroom</u>	un <u>bagno</u>
<u>with</u> bathroom	<u>con</u> bagno
<u>without</u> bathroom	<u>senza</u> bagno
a <u>shower</u>	una <u>doccia</u>
a <u>toilet</u>	una <u>toiletta</u> / un <u>gabinetto</u>
a <u>wash basin</u>	un <u>lavandino</u>
I would like a room <u>with</u> a bathroom.	Vorrei una camera <u>con</u> bagno.
<u>and</u> a shower	e una doccia
How much <u>does it cost</u> ?	Quanto <u>costa</u> ?
expensive	caro / costoso
<u>very expensive</u>	<u>molto</u> caro

too much	troppo
<u>too expensive</u>	<u>troppo caro</u>
<u>It's too expensive</u>	<u>È troppo caro.</u>
cheap	economico / a buon mercato
cheaper / <u>more cheap</u>	<u>più economico</u>
Do you have a <u>less expensive room</u> ?	Ha una camera <u>meno</u> cara?
Do you have the <u>key</u> ?	Ha la <u>chiave</u> ?
the <u>week</u>	la <u>settimana</u>
<u>per week</u>	<u>per settimana</u> / a settimana
<u>per night</u>	per <u>notte</u>
<u>air conditioning</u>	<u>aria condizionata</u>
vacancy / rooms <u>available</u>	stanze <u>libere</u>
no vacancy / all <u>occupied</u>	tutto <u>occupato</u>
It works.	Funziona.
It does <u>not</u> work.	<u>Non</u> funziona.
The <u>shower</u> does not work.	La doccia non funziona.
The shower is <u>broken</u>	La doccia è <u>rotta</u> .
to make	fare
I would like to make a <u>reservation</u>	Vorrei fare una <u>prenotazione</u> .

LESSON 7

IMPORTANT WORDS – PAROLE IMPORTANTI

the <u>water</u>	l' <u>acqua</u>
drinking <u>water</u>	<u>acqua</u> potabile
the <u>luggage</u>	i <u>bagagli</u>

9

<u>my</u> luggage	i <u>miei</u> bagagli
the <u>suitcase</u>	la <u>valigia</u>
the <u>suitcases</u>	le <u>valigie</u>
<u>my</u> suitcase	la <u>mia</u> valigia
<u>my</u> suitcases	le <u>mie</u> valigie
<u>this</u> suitcase	<u>questa</u> valigia
<u>that</u> suitcase	<u>quella</u> valigia
<u>that one</u>	<u>quella</u> / <u>quello</u>
that one <u>over there</u>	<u>quella là</u> / <u>quella lì</u>
this <u>ticket</u>	questo <u>biglietto</u>
a <u>backpack</u>	uno <u>zaino</u>
the <u>counter</u>	il <u>banco</u>
the <u>baggage</u> check	il deposito <u>bagagli</u>
the <u>key</u>	la <u>chiave</u>
a <u>locker</u>	un <u>armadietto</u>
the <u>railroad</u>	la <u>ferrovia</u>
the <u>little town</u>	il <u>paese</u>
the <u>village</u>	il <u>villaggio</u>
the <u>city</u>	la <u>città</u>
a <u>map</u>	una <u>cartina</u>
a map <u>of the</u> city	una cartina <u>della</u> città
open	aperto / aperta
closed	chiuso / chiusa
the <u>passport</u>	il <u>passaporto</u>
a ticket book / a block <u>of</u> tickets	un blocchetto <u>di</u> biglietti

10

the police la polizia
 a police officer un poliziotto / una guardia

In this lesson there are some examples of words which are almost identical except for the last letter. In general, masculine nouns and adjectives end in “o” and feminine nouns and adjectives end in “a”. Nouns ending in “e” can be either masculine or feminine.

To form the plural of regular nouns ending in “a”, replace the “a” with an “e”. To form the plural of regular nouns ending in “o” or “e”, replace the last letter with an “i”.

LESSON 8 DIRECTIONS – DIREZIONI

to the right a destra
 to the left a sinistra
Turn to the right. Gira a destra.
 Turn to the left. Gira a sinistra.
 ahead / forward avanti
 straight ahead avanti dritto / sempre dritto
 the corner l'angolo
 around the corner / behind the corner dietro l'angolo
 the street la strada
 the side il lato / il fianco
 the other side l'altro lato
 the other side of the street l'altro lato della strada
 the end of the street la fine della strada
to the end of the street alla fine della strada

11

to the bank alla banca
 here qui / qua
 there là / lì
 over there / down there laggiù
 near vicino / vicina
 near [to] the corner vicino all'angolo
 far lontano / lontana
 far from here lontano da qui
 this address questo indirizzo
 next to... / near to... vicino a...
 as far as... fino a...
 as far as the bank fino alla banca
 as far as the corner fino all'angolo

12

“al” = “a” + “il”

“al” changes to “all’ ” in front of a vowel.

“alla” = “a” + “la”

LESSON 9 NUMBERS – NUMERI

0 zero
 1 uno
 2 due
 3 tre
 4 quattro
 5 cinque

6.....	sei
7.....	sette
8.....	otto
9.....	nove
10.....	dieci

LESSON 10
MORE NUMBERS – PIÙ NUMERI

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

LESSON 11
BIG NUMBERS – NUMERI ALTI

20.....	venti
---------	-------

13

21.....	ventuno
22.....	ventidue
23.....	ventitré
24.....	ventiquattro
25.....	venticinque
26.....	ventisei
27.....	ventisette
28.....	ventotto
29.....	ventinove
30.....	trenta
31.....	trentuno
32.....	trentadue
33.....	trentatré
40.....	quaranta
41.....	quarantuno
42.....	quarantadue
50.....	cinquanta
60.....	sessanta
70.....	settanta
80.....	ottanta
90.....	novanta
100.....	cento

14

LESSON 12

VERY BIG NUMBERS – NUMERI MOLTO ALTI

100	.....cento
101	.....centouno
102	.....centodue
115	.....centoquindici
200	.....duecento
220	.....duecentoventi
300	.....trecento
400	.....quattrocento
500	.....cinquecento
600	.....seicento
700	.....settecento
800	.....ottocento
900	.....novecento
1000	.....mille
1100	.....millecento
1200	.....milleduecento
1500	.....millecinquecento
1700	.....millesettecento
10,000	.....diecimila
20,000	.....ventimila
100,000	.....centomila
1,000,000	.....un milione

15

16

LESSON 13

AT THE RESTAURANT – AL RISTORANTE

a <u>table</u>	..... un <u>tavolo</u>
For <u>how many</u> persons?	..... Per <u>quante</u> persone?
<u>We would like</u> a table for 2.	..... <u>Vorremmo</u> un tavolo per due.
I would like <u>this one</u>.	..... Vorrei <u>questo</u> .
I would like that one <u>over there</u>.	..... Vorrei quello <u>laggiù</u> .
<u>another</u> table	..... <u>un altro</u> tavolo
<u>Do you have</u> another table?	..... <u>Avete</u> un altro tavolo?
the <u>window</u>	..... la <u>finestra</u>
<u>near</u> the window	..... <u>vicino</u> alla finestra
The <u>menu</u> please.	..... Il <u>menù</u> per piacere.
The <u>bill</u> please.	..... Il <u>conto</u> per piacere.
included	..... incluso
Is the <u>service</u> included?	..... Il <u>servizio</u> é incluso?
the <u>soup</u>	..... la <u>minestra</u>
the <u>salad</u>	..... l' <u>insalata</u>
an <u>appetizer</u>	..... un <u>antipasto</u>
a <u>dessert</u>	..... un <u>dessert</u> / un <u>dolce</u>
a <u>drink</u>	..... una <u>bevanda</u>
a <u>waiter</u>	..... un <u>cameriere</u>
a <u>waitress</u>	..... una <u>cameriera</u>
to call a waiter	..... Cameriere!

to pay	pagare
I <u>would like</u> to pay.	Vorrei pagare.
two <u>coffees</u> , please.	Due <u>caffè</u> per piacere.
<u>Do you want</u> dessert?	Vuole il dessert?

LESSON 14

SHOPPING – FARE SPESE

<u>How much</u> is it?	Quant'è?
this one (masculine)	questo
that one (masculine)	quello
that one <u>over there</u>	quello <u>laggiù</u>
these ones (masculine)	questi
those ones (masculine)	quelli
those ones over there	quelli <u>laggiù</u>
large	grande
larger	più grande
the largest	il più grande
small (masculine)	piccolo
smaller	più piccolo
the smallest	il più piccolo
like this	così
<u>like</u> this one (masculine)	<u>come</u> questo
like this one, <u>but</u> bigger	come questo, <u>ma</u> più grande
better	meglio
<u>more</u> expensive	<u>più</u> caro

17

<u>less</u> expensive	<u>meno</u> caro
<u>too</u> expensive	<u>troppo</u> caro
cheap	poco caro
something	qualcosa
I would like something <u>more or less</u> like this.	Vorrei qualcosa <u>più o meno</u> così.
I would like something <u>less expensive</u>	Vorrei qualcosa <u>di meno caro</u> .
I'm looking for... ..	Cerco...
No, not <u>like that</u>	No, non <u>così</u> .
<u>Thank you</u> , sir.	<u>Grazie</u> , signore.

18

In Italian, adjectives must agree with the word they modify in both gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). For example, “piccolo” would become “piccola” if it were modifying a feminine noun. It would become “piccoli” or “piccole” (depending on gender) if it were modifying a plural noun.

The demonstrative pronouns shown above (this, that, these, those) are shown in their masculine forms. When these words are used to describe feminine objects, then the appropriate feminine pronoun must be used:

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
this	questo	questa
that	quello	quella
these	questi	queste
those	quelli	quelle

LESSON 15

TIME, GENERAL – PAROLE E AVVERBI DI TEMPO

a <u>moment</u>	un <u>momento</u>
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a <u>day</u>	un <u>giorno</u>
a <u>week</u>	una <u>settimana</u>
a <u>month</u>	un <u>mese</u>
a <u>year</u>	un <u>anno</u>
today	oggi
tomorrow	domani
yesterday	ieri
now	ora / adesso
<u>not</u> now	<u>non</u> ora / <u>non</u> adesso
not <u>yet</u>	non <u>ancora</u>
this <u>year</u>	quest' <u>anno</u>
the <u>next</u> year	l'anno <u>prossimo</u>
the <u>last</u> year	l'anno <u>scorso</u> / l'anno <u>passato</u>
the <u>other</u> day	l' <u>altro</u> giorno
<u>in</u> two days	<u>fra</u> due giorni / <u>tra</u> due giorni
<u>within</u> two days	<u>entro</u> due giorni
two days <u>ago</u>	due giorni <u>fa</u>
two <u>times</u>	due <u>volte</u>
three <u>times</u>	tre <u>volte</u>
one more time / <u>another</u> time	<u>un'altra</u> volta
again	ancora / dinuovo
in <u>time</u>	col <u>tempo</u>
on time / on <u>schedule</u>	in <u>orario</u>
“col”= “con” + “il”	

19

20

LESSON 16

TIME OF DAY – ORE DEL GIORNO

the <u>time</u>	il <u>tempo</u> / l' <u>ora</u>
How long? / How much <u>time</u> ?	Quanto <u>tempo</u> ?
<u>What</u> time is it?	<u>Che</u> ora è?
the <u>morning</u>	la <u>mattina</u>
noon	mezzogiorno
the <u>afternoon</u>	il <u>pomeriggio</u>
the <u>evening</u>	la <u>sera</u>
the <u>night</u>	la <u>notte</u>
midnight	mezzanotte
a <u>second</u>	un <u>secondo</u>
a <u>minute</u>	un <u>minuto</u>
an <u>hour</u>	un' <u>ora</u>
8 o'clock	le otto
It's <u>eight</u> o'clock (L. [It] are the eight)	Sono <u>le otto</u> .
<u>It's</u> one o'clock (L. [It] is the one)	<u>È</u> l'una.
a <u>quarter</u> past eight	le otto e un <u>quarto</u>
8:15	le otto e quindici
<u>half</u> past eight	le otto e <u>mezzo</u>
a quarter <u>to</u> nine	un quarto <u>alle nove</u>
8:50	le otto e cinquanta
ten minutes to nine	le nove meno dieci
8 o'clock <u>in the morning</u>	le otto <u>del mattino</u>
4 o'clock <u>in the afternoon</u>	le quattro <u>del pomeriggio</u>

8 o'clock at night le otto di sera
 16:20 le sedici e venti

LESSON 17

QUESTIONS – DOMANDE

Who? Chi?
 Who is it? Chi è?
 What? Che? / Che cosa?
What is it? Che cos'è?
 What is this? Che cos'è questo?
 What is that? Che cos'è quello?
 What is that over there? Che cos'è quello laggiù?
What did you say? Cosa hai detto?
 When? Quando?
 When does the train leave? Quando parte il treno?
 Where? Dove?
 Where is the subway? Dov'è la metropolitana?
 Which? Quale?
 Which is the bus for Venice? Qual'è l'autobus per Venezia
 Why? Perché?
 Why not? Perché no?
 How? Come?
 How are you? Come stai?
 How much? Quanto?
 How many? Quanti?

21

How many kilometers? Quanti chilometri?
 How far is it? (L. How much is [the] distance.) Quant'è lontano?
 Do you want...? (polite) Vuole...?
 Do you want...? (familiar) Vuoi...?
 Do you want...? (plural) Volete...?

22

LESSON 18

SHOPS – NEGOZI

the store / the shop il negozio
 a bakery un panificio / una panetteria
 the butcher shop il macellaio
 a pharmacy una farmacia
 the supermarket il supermercato
 the pastry shop la pasticceria
 the office l'ufficio
 the post office l'ufficio postale / la posta
 the customs house la dogana
 a laundry una lavanderia
 the barber il barbiere
 the hairstresser il parrucchiere
 a beauty salon un istituto di bellezza
 a bookshop una libreria
 the department store il grande magazzino
 a market un mercato
 the police station la stazione di polizia

a <u>restaurant</u>	un <u>ristorante</u>
the <u>cafe</u> / the <u>coffeehouse</u>	il <u>caffè</u>
an <u>agency</u>	un' <u>agenzia</u>
a <u>travel agency</u>	un' <u>agenzia viaggi</u>
the <u>delicatessen</u>	la <u>salumeria</u>

LESSON 19

NOUNS – NOMI

the <u>town</u> / the <u>city</u>	la <u>città</u>
a <u>country</u>	un <u>paese</u>
the <u>name</u>	il <u>nome</u>
the <u>food</u>	il <u>cibo</u>
a <u>state</u>	uno <u>stato</u>
the <u>United States</u>	gli Stati <u>Uniti</u>
a <u>gift</u>	un <u>regalo</u>
a <u>male friend</u>	un <u>amico</u>
a <u>female friend</u>	un' <u>amica</u>
the <u>postage stamp</u>	il <u>francobollo</u>
an <u>entrance</u>	un' <u>entrata</u>
the <u>exit</u>	l' <u>uscita</u>
the <u>clothes</u>	i <u>vestiti</u>
my <u>things</u> / my <u>stuff</u>	la mia <u>roba</u>
the <u>dirty</u> laundry	la <u>roba sporca</u>
a <u>thing</u>	una <u>cosa</u>
some	qualche

23

something	qualcosa
sometimes	talora / qualche volta
the <u>other</u> / the <u>other one</u>	l' <u>altro</u> / l' <u>altra</u>
nothing	niente / nulla
a <u>man</u>	un <u>uomo</u>
a <u>woman</u>	una <u>donna</u>
a <u>wife</u>	una <u>moglie</u>
the <u>husband</u>	il <u>marito</u>
a <u>child</u>	un <u>bambino</u> / una <u>bambina</u>
the <u>weather</u>	il <u>tempo</u>
a <u>word</u>	una <u>parola</u>
the <u>consulate</u>	il <u>consolato</u>
the <u>beach</u>	la <u>spiaggia</u>
the <u>problem</u>	il <u>problema</u>
a <u>piece</u>	un <u>pezzo</u>
the <u>cashier's desk</u>	la <u>cassa</u>
a <u>delay</u>	un <u>ritardo</u>
the <u>opposite</u>	il <u>contrario</u>
a <u>house</u>	una <u>casa</u>
a <u>little boat</u>	una <u>barca</u>

24

LESSON 20

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS – AGGETTIVI E AVVERBI

big	grande / grosso (grossa)
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small	piccolo (piccola)
good	buono (buona)
good / good hearted	bravo (brava)
well	bene
not good	non buono
bad	cattivo (cattiva)
badly	male
much / a lot of	molto (molta)
very	molto
enough	abbastanza
hot / warm	caldo (calda)
cold	freddo (fredda)
ahead of schedule	in anticipo
behind schedule / delayed	in ritardo
early	presto
late	tardi
easy	facile
difficult	difficile
beautiful	bello (bella)
few	pochi
a few	alcuni
many	molti
more	più / di più
less	meno
almost / nearly	quasi

25

about / approximately	circa
important	importante
same	medesimo / stesso
similar	simile
opposite	opposto (opposta)
different	diverso (diversa)
up / upstairs	su
down / downstairs	giù
fast	rapido / veloce
slow	lento (lenta)
slower	più lento
slowest	il più lento (la più lenta)
slowly	lentamente
quickly	rapidamente
near	vicino (vicina)
nearer	più vicino
nearest	il più vicino (la più vicina)
only	soltanto / solo
alone	solo (sola)
already	già
now	adesso
right away	subito
soon	presto
ready	pronto (pronta)
Spanish	spagnolo (spagnola)

26

English	inglese
American	americano (americana)
British	britannico (britannica)
Italian	italiano (italiana)
tall / high	alto (alta)
short / low	basso (bassa)

Remember, adjectives must agree in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with the words they modify. The feminine forms of the adjectives are shown in parentheses.

In general, adjectives which end in “o” (masculine, singular) end in the following letters:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Masculine	-o	-i
Feminine	-a	-e

The endings of adjectives which end in “e” (masculine, singular) generally follow this format:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Masculine	-e	-i
Feminine	-e	-i

LESSON 21

VERBS – VERBI

to be	essere
to have	avere
to want	volere
to go	andare

27

to do / to make	fare
to eat	mangiare
to drink	bere
to buy	comprare / acquistare
to sell	vendere
to rent	affittare / noleggiare
to pay / to pay for	pagare
to see	vedere
to look at	guardare
to look for	cercare
to know something / to know how	sapere
to know someone or some place	conoscere
to understand	capire / comprendere
to come	venire
to stay / to be located	stare
to write	scrivere
to close	chiudere
to open	aprire
to learn	imparare / apprendere
to arrive	arrivare
to leave / to depart	partire
to leave something somewhere	lasciare
to say	dire
to speak	parlare
to lose	perdere

28

to steal / to rob	rubare
to study	studiare
to stop	fermare
to like	piacere
to love	amare
to live	vivere
to cost	costare
to sleep	dormire
to cut	tagliare
to take	prendere
to finish / to end	finire
to travel	viaggiare
to be able to (as in "can" or "may")	potere
to have to (as in "should" or "must")	dovere
to need / to have need of	aver bisogno di
to mean / to signify	significare
to mean / to intend	intendere
to mean / to want to say	voler dire
to repeat	ripetere

These are the infinitive forms of these verbs (i.e. to be, to go, to see, etc.). To speak correctly you need to use the correct form (conjugation) of the verb. If you don't know the correct conjugation, use the infinitive. You will most likely be understood.

In most smaller dictionaries, only the infinitive form of a verb is listed. (In English, the infinitive form is listed without the "to".) For example, in a small English dictionary, you would find "eat", but most likely wouldn't find "ate", "eaten", "eats", etc.

29

30

LESSON 22

PREPOSITIONS – PREPOSIZIONI

to / at	a
from	da
of	di
with	con
without	senza
for / intended for	per
by	da / presso
per	per
on / over	su / sopra
on top of	in cima a
under / below	sotto
in / into	in
inside	dentro
within	entro
outside	fuori
in front of / ahead of	davanti a
in back of / behind	dietro a
before [time]	prima di
after [time]	dopo di
near to / next to	vicino a
far from	lontano da
beside	accanto a

around	intorno a
against	contro
between	fra / tra
during	durante
since / ever since	da / fin da
in the middle of	nel mezzo di / in mezzo a
through / across	attraverso
across from / on the other side of	al di là di
at the house of	da

LESSON 23

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS – PRONOMI E PREPOSIZIONI

for <u>me</u>	per <u>me</u>
for <u>you</u> (familiar)	per <u>te</u>
for <u>you</u> (polite)	per <u>Lei</u>
for <u>him</u>	per <u>lui</u>
for <u>her</u>	per <u>lei</u>
for <u>it</u> / for <u>this</u> / for <u>that</u>	per <u>ciò</u>
for <u>us</u>	per <u>noi</u>
for <u>you</u> (plural, familiar)	per <u>voi</u>
for <u>them</u>	per <u>loro</u>
to <u>him</u>	a <u>lui</u>
with <u>her</u>	con <u>lei</u>
from <u>you</u> / at your house	da <u>te</u>
without <u>me</u>	senza di <u>me</u>

31

with <u>them</u>	con <u>loro</u>
before <u>us</u>	prima di <u>noi</u>
after <u>you</u>	dopo di <u>te</u>
in front of <u>them</u>	davanti a <u>loro</u>
near <u>you</u> (plural)	vicino a <u>voi</u>
behind <u>you</u>	dietro di <u>te</u>

32

Prepositional pronouns (also called stress pronouns) are the only types of object pronouns that can be used after prepositions. These stress pronouns are also used after verbs (instead of in front of verbs as is the case in normal speech) when you want to place extra emphasis on the pronoun.

LESSON 24

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI

<u>my</u> suitcase	<u>la mia</u> valigia
<u>my</u> suitcases	<u>le mie</u> valigie
<u>your</u> suitcase (familiar)	<u>la tua</u> valigia
<u>your</u> suitcases (familiar)	<u>le tue</u> valigie
<u>your</u> suitcase (polite)	<u>la Sua</u> valigia
<u>your</u> suitcases (polite)	<u>le Sue</u> valigie
<u>his</u> suitcase / <u>her</u> suitcase	<u>la sua</u> valigia
<u>his</u> suitcases / <u>her</u> suitcases	<u>le sue</u> valigie
<u>our</u> suitcase	<u>la nostra</u> valigia
<u>our</u> suitcases	<u>le nostre</u> valigie
<u>your</u> suitcase (plural)	<u>la vostra</u> valigia
<u>your</u> suitcases (plural)	<u>le vostre</u> valigie
<u>their</u> suitcase	<u>la loro</u> valigia

<u>their</u> suitcases	<u>le loro</u> valigie
<u>my</u> gift	<u>il mio</u> regalo
<u>my</u> gifts	<u>i miei</u> regali
<u>your</u> gift (familiar)	<u>il tuo</u> regalo
<u>your</u> gifts (familiar)	<u>i tuoi</u> regali
<u>your</u> gift (polite)	<u>il Suo</u> regalo
<u>your</u> gifts (polite)	<u>i Suoi</u> regali
<u>his</u> gift / <u>her</u> gift	<u>il suo</u> regalo
<u>his</u> gifts / <u>her</u> gifts	<u>i suoi</u> regali
<u>our</u> gift	<u>il nostro</u> regalo
<u>our</u> gifts	<u>i nostri</u> regali
<u>your</u> gift (plural)	<u>il vostro</u> regalo
<u>your</u> gifts (plural)	<u>i vostri</u> regali
<u>their</u> gift	<u>il loro</u> regalo
<u>their</u> gifts	<u>i loro</u> regali
<u>your</u> name (plural or polite)	<u>il Suo</u> nome
<u>my</u> male friend	<u>il mio</u> amico
<u>my</u> female friend	<u>la mia</u> amica
<u>our</u> sister	<u>nostra</u> sorella
<u>our</u> brother	<u>nostro</u> fratello
<u>our</u> wives	<u>le nostre</u> mogli
<u>our</u> husbands	<u>i nostri</u> mariti
<u>his</u> car / <u>her</u> car	<u>la sua</u> macchina
<u>your</u> car	<u>la tua</u> macchina
<u>their</u> car	<u>la loro</u> macchina

33

<u>your</u> car (plural)	<u>la vostra</u> macchina
<u>my</u> father	<u>mio</u> padre
<u>my</u> mother	<u>mia</u> madre

34

In Italian, possessive adjectives agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) with the object possessed, not the gender of the possessor, as is the case in English.

As you can see by these examples, the definite article (“la”, “il”, “i”, “le”) is part of the possessive adjective except when talking about relatives. (Exceptions: plural nouns; modified nouns; the nouns “mamma” and “papà”; and the pronoun “loro” always use an article).

LESSON 25

CONJUNCTIONS AND SIMILAR WORDS – CONGIUNZIONI E PAROLE SIMILI

and	e
or	o / oppure
also	anche / pure
but	ma / però
maybe / perhaps	forse
because	perché
because of	a causa di
if	se
then	allora
afterward	dopo / in seguito
therefore	perciò
in any case	in ogni caso
however	tuttavia

LESSON 26

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL – FRASI COMUNI

I <u>speak</u> Italian	Io <u>parlo</u> italiano. / <u>Parlo</u> Italiano.
I do <u>not</u> speak Spanish.	<u>Non</u> parlo spagnolo.
<u>Do you speak</u> Italian? (polite)	<u>Parla</u> italiano?
a <u>little</u>	un <u>poco</u> / un <u>po'</u>
from here <u>to</u> there	da qui <u>a</u> lì
<u>at the station</u>	<u>alla</u> stazione
on the <u>platform</u>	sul <u>marciapiede</u>
<u>in the train</u>	<u>in</u> treno
I <u>am studying</u> . / I <u>study</u>	Io <u>studio</u> .
I <u>am going</u> . / I <u>go</u>	<u>Vado</u> .
<u>Stop here</u> . (polite)	<u>Fermi</u> qui.
Stop! (familiar)	Ferma!
No problem. / <u>There is</u> no problem.	Non c'è problema.
I <u>can</u> . / I <u>am able to</u>	<u>Posso</u> .
Can I? / May I?	Posso?
May I <u>have</u> ...?	Posso <u>avere</u> ?
to call	chiamare
My name is... / Myself, I <u>call</u>	Mi <u>chiamo</u> ...
From <u>which</u> country [are you]?	Di <u>quale</u> paese [sei]?
From what country <u>do you come</u> ? (polite)	Da che paese <u>viene</u> ?
From <u>where</u> do you come?	Da <u>dove</u> viene?
Where <u>are you from</u> ? / From where <u>are you</u> ?	Di dove <u>sei</u> ?

35

I <u>am</u>	<u>Sono</u> ...
I am <u>tired</u>	Sono <u>stanco</u> . / Sono <u>stanca</u> .
I <u>come</u>	<u>Vengo</u> ...
I come <u>from the</u> United States.	Vengo <u>dagli</u> Stati Uniti.
There <u>is</u>	C'è...
<u>There are</u>	<u>Ci</u> sono...
Here <u>is</u> ... / Here <u>are</u> ... / There <u>is</u> ... / There <u>are</u>	Ecco...
I <u>love</u>	<u>Amo</u> ...
I like... (L. To me <u>it is pleasing</u> ...)	Mi <u>piace</u> ...
Do you like...? (familiar) (L. <u>To you it is pleasing</u> ...?)	<u>Ti</u> piace...?
<u>Do you like</u> your gift?	<u>Ti piace</u> il tuo regalo?
I <u>am leaving</u>	<u>Parto</u> .
Excuse me. (to pass)	Permesso.
Excuse me. (to apologize) (familiar)	Perdonami. / Scusa.
Excuse me! (to get attention) (polite)	Scusi!
I <u>have</u>	<u>Ho</u> ...
Of course!	Certo!
certainly	certamente
Do you <u>have</u> ... (plural, familiar)	<u>Avete</u> ...
Do you have a <u>menu</u> in English?	Avete un <u>menù</u> in inglese?
Let's go!	Andiamo!
How <u>does one say</u> ...?	Come si <u>dice</u> ...?
Watch out!	Attenzione!
Be careful! / <u>Stay</u> attentive!	<u>Sta'</u> attento!
Speak <u>slowly</u> , please. (familiar)	Parla <u>lentamente</u> , per favore.
<u>Repeat</u> , please. (polite)	<u>Ripeta</u> , per favore.

36

“alla” = “a” + “la”

“sul” = “su” + “il”

“dagli” = “da” + “gli”

“c’è” = “ci” + “è” = “there is”

“perdonami” = “perdona” + “mi” = “[you] pardon” + “me”

When asking for a menu at a restaurant, use the plural form of “you” as in “Do you guys have a menu?”

“di” and “da” are nearly interchangeable, but their use often depends on the following verb. In the above examples, notice that “di” is used with the verb “essere” (to be), and “da” is used with the verb “venire” (to come).

LESSON 27

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, NEGATIVE – FRASI NEGATIVE

I <u>want</u>	<u>Voglio</u> ...
I do <u>not</u> want... ..	<u>Non</u> Voglio...
I <u>would like</u>	<u>Vorrei</u> ...
I would <u>not</u> like... ..	<u>Non</u> vorrei...
I <u>have</u>	<u>Ho</u> ...
I do <u>not</u> have... ..	<u>Non</u> ho...
It <u>is</u>	<u>È</u> ...
It is <u>not</u>	<u>Non</u> è...
You <u>have</u> ...(polite)	<u>Ha</u> ...
You don't <u>have</u> ...(polite)	<u>Non ha</u> ...
I <u>know</u>	<u>So</u> .
I <u>don't</u> know.	<u>Non</u> so.

37

I <u>understand</u>	<u>Capisco</u> .
I <u>don't</u> understand.	<u>Non</u> capisco.
I <u>speak</u> English.	<u>Parlo</u> inglese.
I <u>don't</u> speak Italian.....	<u>Non</u> parlo italiano.
I <u>like</u> .../ To me it is <u>is pleasing</u>	<u>Mi piace</u> ...
I <u>don't</u> like.../ To me it is <u>not</u> pleasing	<u>Non</u> mi piace...
There is.....	<u>C'è</u> ...
There is <u>not</u>	<u>Non</u> c'è...
There <u>are</u>	<u>Ci sono</u> ...
There are <u>not</u>	<u>Non</u> ci sono...

38

LESSON 28

FORMING QUESTIONS – FARE DOMANDE

It is <u>big</u>	È <u>grosso</u> . / È <u>grande</u> .
<u>Is it big</u> ?	È <u>grosso</u> ? / È <u>grande</u> ?
You <u>have</u> a car. (familiar)	<u>Hai</u> una macchina.
<u>Do you have</u> a car?	<u>Hai</u> una macchina?
The train <u>is</u> at the station.	Il treno <u>è</u> in stazione.
<u>Is</u> the train at the station?	Il treno <u>è</u> in stazione?
Is the <u>train</u> at the station?	È in stazione il <u>treno</u> ?
You <u>understand</u> . (polite)	<u>Capisce</u> .
<u>Do you understand</u> ?	<u>Capisce</u> ?
It's too <u>big</u>	È <u>troppo</u> grande.
Is it <u>too big</u> ?	È <u>troppo</u> grande?
There <u>is</u>	<u>C'è</u> ...

Is <u>there</u> ...?	C'è...?
It's <u>far</u> from here.	È <u>lontano</u> da qui.
Is it <u>far</u> from here?	È <u>lontano</u> da qui?
You <u>want</u> ... (polite)	<u>Vuole</u> ...
Do you <u>want</u> ...?	<u>Vuole</u> ...?
It <u>is</u> ...	È...
Is it...?	È...?
What <u>is</u> it?	Cos'è?
<u>There is</u> a room with a bathroom.	C'è una camera con bagno.
Is there a <u>room</u> with a bathroom?	C'è una <u>camera</u> con bagno?
“cos'è” = “cosa” + “è”	

In Italian, questions are usually formed by simply placing a question mark at the end of a statement. When speaking, the tone of the voice rises at the end of the statement. Another way to form a question is to put the subject at the end of the sentence.

LESSON 29

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL – FRASI COMUNI

I <u>must</u> ... / I <u>have to</u> ...	Devo...
I must <u>buy</u> ...	Devo <u>comprare</u> ...
I <u>should</u> ...	Dovrei...
How old are you? / How many years <u>have you</u> ? (familiar)	Quanti anni <u>hai</u> ?
Where do you live? / Where <u>do you reside</u> ? (polite)	Dove <u>abita</u> ?
Show me. (L. [You] show <u>to me</u> .)	Mostrami.
Slow down!	Rallenta!

39

I want <u>to go</u> .	Voglio <u>andare</u> .
Do you have <u>something</u> else?	Ha <u>qualcos'</u> altro?
the <u>opposite</u> of big	il <u>contrario</u> di grande
I don't <u>know</u> the word.	Non <u>conosco</u> la parola.
That means ...	Significa...
Does <u>that</u> mean...?	Significa <u>che</u> ...?
What <u>does that mean</u> ?	Che <u>significa</u> ? / Cosa <u>vuol dire</u> ?
I <u>need</u> ... / I have <u>need</u> of ...	Ho <u>bisogno</u> di...
<u>Where is</u> Joe's suitcase?	<u>Dov'è</u> la valigia di Joe?
very <u>well</u>	molto <u>bene</u> / benissimo
Of course.	Certo.
It's <u>clear</u>	È <u>chiaro</u> .
It's fine. / It goes well.	<u>Va bene</u> .
O.K., no <u>problem</u> .	Oh-Key, Non c'è <u>problema</u> .
It's <u>not</u> bad.	<u>Non</u> è male.
not <u>bad</u>	niente <u>male</u>
It's <u>good</u> .	È <u>buono</u> .
I'm hungry. / I <u>have</u> hunger.	<u>Ho fame</u> .
I'm thirsty. / I <u>have</u> thirst.	<u>Ho sete</u> .
I'm <u>hot</u> . / I'm <u>warm</u> . (L. I have hot.)	Ho <u>caldo</u> .
I'm <u>cold</u> . (L. I have cold.)	Ho <u>freddo</u> .
I'm busy. (L. I have [things] <u>to do</u> .)	Ho da <u>fare</u> .
I'm lost. (L. [I] <u>myself</u> am lost.)	<u>Mi</u> sono perso.
It's nice weather. / It <u>makes</u> beautiful weather.	<u>Fa</u> bel tempo.
It's <u>cold</u> . (L. It makes cold.)	<u>Fa freddo</u> .
It's <u>hot</u> . / It's <u>warm</u> .	<u>Fa caldo</u> .

40

It's <u>cool</u> .	Fa <u>fresco</u> .
It's <u>sunny</u> . / <u>There is</u> the sun.	C'è il <u>sole</u> .
It's <u>windy</u> . / <u>There is</u> <u>wind</u> .	C'è <u>vento</u> .
You are <u>sick</u> . (familiar)	Stai <u>male</u> .

“mostrami” = “mostra” ([you] show) + “mi” (to me)

LESSON 30

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, TRANSPORTATION – FRASI NEI TRASPORTI

Excuse me, sir, when does the next train to Torino <u>leave</u> ? ...	Mi scusi signore, quando <u>parte</u> il prossimo treno per Torino?
The train <u>leaves in</u> ten minutes.	Il treno <u>parte fra</u> dieci minuti.
It <u>leaves at ten o'clock</u> in the morning.	Parte <u>alle dieci</u> del mattino.
How much <u>does</u> a ticket <u>cost</u> ?	Quanto <u>costa</u> un biglietto?
First <u>or</u> second class?	Prima <u>o</u> seconda classe?
Second <u>class</u> , please.	Seconda <u>classe</u> , per piacere.
<u>It's</u> 42,000 lire. (L. [It] are 42,000 lire.)	<u>Sono</u> quarantaduemila lire.
He wants a ticket for the train <u>that leaves</u> for Naples at ten o'clock in the morning.	Lui vuole un biglietto per il treno <u>che parte</u> per Napoli alle dieci del mattino.
Excuse me, sir, where is the bus to the <u>beach</u> ?	Mi scusi signore, dov'è l'autobus per la <u>spiaggia</u> ?
It's <u>over there</u> , on the left.	È <u>là</u> , sulla sinistra.
Which one? There are many <u>of them</u> .	Quale? Ce <u>ne</u> sono molti.
It's the <u>number</u> five.	È il <u>numero</u> cinque.
<u>Thank you</u> very much.	<u>Grazie</u> mille.
<u>Does</u> this bus <u>go</u> to the beach?	Questo autobus <u>va</u> alla spiaggia?
No, the number 5 <u>goes</u> to the beach.	No, il numero cinque <u>va</u> alla spiaggia.

41

At what time does <u>the last</u> bus for the beach leave?	A che ora parte <u>l'ultimo</u> autobus per la spiaggia?
The last bus <u>leaves</u> at 17:20.	L'ultimo autobus <u>parte</u> alle diciassette e venti.

“alle” = “a” + “le”
 “sulla” = “su” + “la”

42

LESSON 31

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, MONEY – FRASI DA USARE IN BANCA

Excuse me, sir where is the <u>nearest</u> bank?	Mi scusi signore, dov'è la banca <u>più vicina</u> ?
For which <u>service</u> ?	Per quale <u>servizio</u> ?
I want to <u>change</u> some money.	Voglio <u>cambiare</u> dei soldi.
There is a bank <u>on the other</u> side of the street, on the right.	C'è una banca <u>dall'altra</u> parte della strada, sulla destra.
What is the <u>rate</u> of exchange today?	Qual'è il <u>corso</u> del cambio oggi?
It's 1400 lire <u>per</u> dollar.	È millequattrocento lire <u>per</u> un dollaro.
I would like to exchange for lire. / I would like <u>to exchange</u> into lire.	Vorrei <u>cambiare</u> in lire.
I would like <u>to buy</u> some lire.	Vorrei <u>comprare</u> delle lire.
How many?	Quante?
<u>I would like</u> to change 100 dollars.	<u>Vorrei</u> cambiare cento dollari.
I would like some <u>coins</u> , please.	Vorrei degli <u>spiccioli</u> , per piacere.
<u>There you are</u> , sir.	<u>Ecco</u> , signore.
Thank you, <u>sir</u> .	Grazie, <u>signore</u> .

“dall'altra” = “dalla” + “altra” = “da” + “la” + altra”

“degli” = “di” + “gli”

LESSON 32

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, HOTEL – FRASI DA USARE IN ALBERGO

Excuse me sir, <u>do you have</u> any rooms?	Mi scusi signore, <u>ha</u> delle camere?
Yes, <u>of course</u>	Sì <u>senz'altro</u> .
No, <u>we are</u> full.	No, <u>siamo</u> pieni.
How much <u>is it</u> for a room?	Quant'è per una camera?
With <u>how many</u> beds?	Con <u>quanti</u> letti?
For how many <u>persons</u> ?	Per quante <u>persone</u> ?
For me <u>only</u>	Per me <u>solo</u> .
With bathroom <u>and</u> bathtub?	Con bagno <u>e</u> vasca?
No, <u>only</u> a washbasin.	No, <u>solo</u> un lavandino.
It's 40,000 lire <u>per</u> night. (L. Are 40,000 lire per night)	Sono quarantamila lire <u>per</u> notte.
May I <u>see</u> the room, please?	Posso <u>vedere</u> la stanza, per piacere?
Certainly, <u>this way</u> , please.	Certamente, prego, <u>di quà</u> .
Do you want <u>[it]</u> the room?	<u>La</u> vuole la camera?
No, it's <u>too</u> expensive.	No, è <u>troppo</u> cara.
Do you have a less expensive room? (L. Do [you] have <u>another</u> room less expensive?)	Ha <u>un'altra</u> camera meno cara?
Yes, <u>but</u> it's very small.	Sì, <u>però</u> è molto piccola.
Do you have a better room? (L. Do you have another room <u>better</u> ?)	Ha un'altra camera <u>migliore</u> ?
No, I <u>am</u> sorry.	No, <u>mi dispiace</u> .
<u>I want</u> the room.	<u>Voglio</u> la camera.
Which one?	Quale?

43

The small one, number seven.

(L. That <u>small</u> [one], number 7.)	Quella <u>piccola</u> , numero sette.
Very well! <u>Sign</u> here.	Benissimo! <u>Firmi</u> quà.

44

LESSON 33

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GETTING AROUND – FRASI DESTREGGIARSI

Excuse me, sir, where is the <u>nearest</u> post office?	Mi scusi signore, dov'è la posta <u>più vicina</u> ?
It's very <u>far</u> from here.	È molto <u>lontano</u> da qui.
<u>How many</u> kilometers from here?	<u>Quanti</u> chilometri da qui?
I don't know <u>[it]</u> , but it's about ten minutes by car.	Non <u>lo</u> so, ma sono circa dieci minuti di macchina.
Is there a bus or a taxi <u>near here</u> ?	C'è un autobus o un tassì <u>qui vicino</u> ?
Yes, <u>there is</u> a taxi, but it's very expensive.	Sì, <u>c'è</u> un tassì ma è molto caro.
How much <u>does</u> the bus <u>cost</u> ?	Quanto <u>costa</u> l'autobus?
The bus is <u>free</u> , but it's very difficult.	L'autobus è <u>gratis</u> , ma è molto difficile.
Why?	Perché?
Because the bus goes only <u>[for]</u> two kilometers.	Perché l'autobus va solo <u>per</u> due chilometri.
Oh, <u>that's</u> a problem.	Ah, <u>quello</u> è un problema.
I would like to buy some <u>stamps</u>	Vorrei comprare dei <u>francobolli</u> .
<u>I sell</u> stamps here.	<u>Vendo</u> francobolli qui.
Good, I <u>would like</u> three 750 lire stamps.	Bene, <u>vorrei</u> tre francobolli da settecentocinquata lire.
Very well, <u>there you are</u> , sir.	Molto bene, <u>ecco</u> , signore.
<u>Thank you</u> , sir.	<u>Grazie</u> , signore.
You're welcome.	Prego.

LESSON 34

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, DIRECTIONS – FRASI, INFORMAZIONI

Excuse me, sir, <u>I am looking for</u> this address.	Mi scusi, signore, <u>cerco</u> questo indirizzo.
<u>You follow</u> this street.	<u>Segua</u> questa strada.
As far as the <u>corner</u>	Fino all' <u>angolo</u> .
Then, at Roma street <u>turn</u> to the left.	Poi, in Via Roma <u>giri</u> a sinistra.
<u>Then</u> at the police station turn right.	<u>Poi</u> , alla stazione di polizia, <u>giri</u> a destra.
Go <u>straight ahead</u> for 100 meters.	Va <u>avanti dritto</u> per cento metri.
It's <u>near</u> the small bakery.	È <u>vicino</u> alla panetteria piccola.
It's <u>next to</u> the hospital. / It's <u>at the side</u> of the hospital.	È <u>a fianco</u> dell'ospedale.
It's across from the pharmacy. / It's <u>facing</u> the pharmacy.	È <u>di fronte</u> alla farmacia.
It's on the <u>other side</u> of the street.	È dall' <u>altra parte</u> della strada.
<u>Can you</u> draw a map for me?	<u>Può</u> disegnare una cartina per me?
Certainly, Do you have a <u>pencil</u> ?	Certamente. Ha una <u>matita</u> ?
Yes, and I have a piece of paper <u>also</u>	Sì, e ho <u>anche</u> un pezzo di carta.
“all'angolo” = “a” + “il” + “angolo”	
“dell'ospedale” = “di” + “il” + “ospedale”	
“dall'altra” = “da” + “la” + “altra”	

LESSON 35

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, CONVERSATION – FRASI DI CONVERSAZIONE

Good morning, John, <u>how</u> are you?	Buon giorno, Giovanni, <u>come</u> stai?	
<u>Fine</u> , and you?	<u>Bene</u> , e tu?	
Not bad. What <u>are</u> you <u>doing</u> today?	Non c'è male. Che cosa <u>fai</u> oggi?	45

I'm going to my <u>parents</u> house.	Vado a casa dei miei <u>genitori</u> .	46
<u>Are you going</u> by car?	<u>Vai</u> con la macchina?	
No, <u>I have</u> a bicycle.	Non, <u>ho</u> una bicicletta.	
It's not very <u>far</u> from here.	Non è molto <u>lontano</u> da qui.	
At what time <u>are you leaving</u> ?	A che ora <u>parti</u> ?	
<u>About</u> noon.	<u>Verso</u> mezzogiorno.	
I believe.	Credo.	
First, <u>I'm going</u> to the bakery.	Prima <u>vado</u> alla panetteria.	
Why? [<u>for</u>] To buy the bread?	Perché? <u>Per</u> comprare il pane?	
No. [<u>for</u>] To see my brother.	No. Per <u>vedere</u> mio fratello.	
<u>Does he work</u> at the bakery?	Lui <u>lavora</u> in panetteria?	
Yes, he works <u>there</u> with my sister.	Sì, lavora <u>lì</u> con mia sorella.	
Oh, I see. / Oh, <u>I understand</u>	Ah, <u>capisco</u> .	
It's late now. <u>I must</u> go.	È tardi ora. <u>Devo</u> andare.	
<u>We must</u> go.	<u>Dobbiamo</u> andare.	
Yes, of course, see you soon. (L. <u>Ourselves</u> we see soon.)	Sì, senz'altro, <u>ci</u> vediamo presto.	

“Per comprare” literally means “for to buy”. “Per vedere” literally means “for to see”. In English, the “for” is understood.

LESSON 36

THE VERB “ESSERE” (to be) (present tense) – IL VERBO “ESSERE” (presente indicativo)

I <u>am</u> very tall. (masculine)	Io <u>sono</u> molto alto. / <u>Sono</u> molto alto.
You <u>are</u> my male friend. (familiar)	Tu <u>sei</u> il mio amico.
You <u>are</u> my female friend. (familiar)	<u>Sei</u> la mia amica.

You <u>are</u> a good person. (polite)	Lei è una brava persona.
He <u>is</u> Italian.	Lui è italiano.
She <u>is</u> beautiful.	Lei è bella.
Her male child <u>is</u> big.	Il suo bambino è grande.
This ticket <u>is</u> expensive.	Questo biglietto è caro.
We <u>are</u> English.	Noi <u>siamo</u> inglesi.
We <u>are</u> Canadian.	<u>Siamo</u> canadesi.
You <u>are</u> Americans. (familiar or polite)	Voi <u>siete</u> americani.
They <u>are</u> very important.	Loro <u>sono</u> molto importanti.
Those <u>are</u> difficult problems.	Quelli <u>sono</u> problemi difficili.
It's <u>eight</u> o'clock. (L. [It] are eight o'clock.)	Sono <u>le otto</u> .
I <u>am</u> very intelligent.	<u>Sono</u> molto intelligente.
This <u>is</u> very bad.	Questo è molto male.
These suitcases <u>are</u> heavy.	Queste valigie <u>sono</u> pesanti.
You <u>are</u> tired. (familiar)	<u>Sei</u> stanco.
You <u>are</u> at the airport. (polite)	<u>È</u> all' aeroporto.
He <u>is</u> with my brother.	Lui è con mio fratello.
She [herself] <u>is</u> lost.	Lei si è persa.
This <u>is</u> clean.	Questo è pulito.
We are <u>happy</u>	Siamo <u>felici</u> .
You are <u>behind</u> schedule. (plural)	Voi siete <u>in ritardo</u> .
They <u>are</u> here.	Loro <u>sono</u> qui.
I am <u>busy</u>	Sono <u>occupato</u> .
You are <u>sad</u>	Tu sei <u>triste</u> .
The stores are <u>open</u>	I negozi sono <u>aperti</u> .

47

We are happy.	Noi siamo felici.
You <u>are</u> in Spain.	Tu <u>sei</u> in Spagna.
They are at <u>my</u> house.	Loro sono a <u>casa</u> mia.
Where <u>are</u> you?	Dove <u>sei</u> ?
Where <u>are</u> my books?	Dove <u>sono</u> i miei libri?

48

The verb "to be" (essere) and the verb "to have" (avere) (next lesson) are the two most commonly used verbs in Italian. It is important to learn these two verbs well.

Subject pronouns ("io", "tu", "Lei", "lui", "lei", "noi", "voi", "Loro", "loro") are optional in Italian. They are frequently not used because the ending of the verb or the verb form (conjugation) tells you which person it is referring to.

LESSON 37

THE VERB "AVERE" (to have) (present tense) – IL VERBO "AVERE" (presente indicativo)

I <u>have</u> a book.	Io <u>ho</u> un libro.
You are hungry. / You <u>have</u> hunger. (familiar)	Tu <u>hai</u> fame.
You <u>have</u> a big bed. (polite)	Lei <u>ha</u> un letto grande.
He <u>has</u> a wife.	Lui <u>ha</u> una moglie.
She <u>has</u> a female child.	Lei <u>ha</u> una bimba.
We <u>have</u> a problem.	Noi <u>abbiamo</u> un problema.
You <u>have</u> a house. (plural)	Voi <u>avete</u> una casa.
They <u>have</u> a father.	Loro <u>hanno</u> un padre.
My house has three <u>doors</u>	La mia casa ha tre <u>porte</u> .
It has seven windows <u>also</u>	Ha <u>anche</u> sette finestre.
We <u>have</u> time.	<u>Abbiamo</u> tempo.
You <u>have</u> a pen. (familiar)	<u>Hai</u> una penna.

They have some tickets for the ferry boat Loro hanno dei biglietti per il traghetto.
 They have some gifts for their husbands. Hanno dei regali per i loro mariti.

LESSON 38

TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “ARE” ENDING (present tense) – VERBI REGOLARI IN “ARE” (presente indicativo)

to speak / to talk parlare
 I speak Italian. Io parlo italiano.
 You are speaking with my brother. /
 You speak with my brother. (familiar) Tu parli con mio fratello.
 You speak French very well. (polite) Lei parla francese molto bene.
 He speaks American, not English. Lui parla americano, non inglese.
 foreign straniero
 She speaks with a foreign accent. Lei parla con un accento straniero.
 We are speaking with them. / We speak with them. Noi parliamo con loro.
 You speak too much. / You talk too much. (plural) Voi parlate troppo.
Boys, you talk too much. Ragazzi, voi parlate troppo.
 They are speaking Spanish. / They speak Spanish. Loro parlano spagnolo.
 They are talking on the telephone. Loro parlano al telefono.
 John is talking with the waiter. / John talks with the waiter. Giovanni parla con il cameriere.
 The children are talking to their mother. I bambini parlano con la loro mamma.
 You speak too quickly for me. (plural) Voi parlate troppo rapidamente per me.
 Please speak slowly. Per favore, parli lentamente.

In Italian there are three forms of regular verbs. These regular verbs have either “are”, “ere”, or “ire” endings in the infinitive form. (The infinitive is the form marked by “to” in English such as: to go; to look; to run; to buy; to sell 49

etc.) To conjugate regular verbs with “are” endings in the present tense, simply drop the “are” and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io	parl(o)
tu	parl(i)
lui, lei, Lei	parl(a)
noi	parl(iamo)
voi	parl(ate)
loro, Loro	parl(ano)

Irregular verbs follow different spelling rules and must be learned individually.

As you can see from these examples, “I am speaking” and “I speak” can both be translated to “Io parlo”. Italian also uses a more complex form called the present progressive tense to express action happening now. For example, “I am speaking now.” can be translated as “Io sto parlando ora.” This more complex form uses appropriate conjugation of the verb “stare” (“to stay” or “to be”) plus the gerund of the verb being used. Using the present tense (present indicative) as shown in the examples in this lesson does not express “action happening now” as precisely, but it will work fine in most situations.

LESSON 39

TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “ERE” ENDING (present tense) – VERBI REGOLARI IN “ERE” (presente indicativo)

to sell vendere
 I sell newspapers. / I am selling newspapers. Io vendo giornali.

You <u>sell</u> magazines. / You <u>are selling</u> magazines. (familiar)	Tu <u>vendi</u> riviste.
You <u>sell</u> magazines. (polite)	Lei <u>vende</u> riviste.
You <u>are selling</u> your car. (familiar)	<u>Vendi</u> la tua macchina.
He <u>sells</u> meat.	Lui <u>vende</u> carne.
She <u>sells</u> vegetables.	Lei <u>vende</u> verdura.
We <u>are selling</u> our tickets.	Noi <u>vendiamo</u> i nostri biglietti.
You <u>sell</u> traveler's checks. (plural)	Voi <u>vendete</u> traveler's chèques.
They <u>sell</u> nice things.	Loro <u>vendono</u> cose belle.
That <u>store</u> sells water.	Quel <u>negozio</u> vende acqua.
<u>All</u> the banks sell traveler's checks.	<u>Tutte</u> le banche vendono traveler's chèques.
<u>We</u> sell chicken.	<u>Vendiamo</u> pollo.
They sell clothes for <u>women</u> .	Vendono vestiti per <u>donne</u> .
You sell <u>fish</u> .	Vendi <u>pesce</u> .
We sell <u>fruit</u> .	Vendiamo <u>frutta</u> .

To conjugate regular verbs with "ere" endings in the present tense, simply drop the "ere" and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io	vend(o)
tu	vend(i)
lui, lei, Lei	vend(e)
noi	vend(iamo)
voi	vend(ete)
loro, Loro	vend(ono)

51

As you can see from these examples, "I am selling" and "I sell" can both be translated to "Io vendo." Italian also uses a more complex form called the present progressive tense to express action happening now. For example, "I am selling" can be translated as "Io sto vendendo". This more complex form uses appropriate conjugation of the verb "stare" ("to stay" or "to be") plus the gerund of the verb being used. Using the present tense (present indicative) as shown in the examples in this lesson does not express "action happening now" as precisely, but it will work fine in most situations.

52