

# Per cominciare

# 1



*Primavera*, particolare (ca. 1485), Sandro Botticelli

## SCOPI

In this chapter you will learn:

- to greet someone, to find out his/her name and where the person is from, and to say good-bye
- to express likes and dislikes
- words and expressions you need to get started studying Italian
- to pronounce the letters and sounds of the alphabet
- seasons and months of the year
- the numbers 0–9,999
- to express the date
- to identify people and things
- to interpret common gestures



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Online Workbook / Lab Manual

## Ciao / Buon giorno / Buona sera

*Greeting someone*

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**A. Buon giorno!** Watch and listen as these Italians say hello. As you listen, indicate which greeting each person says.

- a. buon giorno    b. buona sera    c. ciao



## IN ITALIA

- Italians always greet each other: when they meet on the street, when they enter a store or a room, when they first wake up in the morning, when they return home in the afternoon. They usually touch when they meet, kissing each other on both cheeks or shaking hands.
- When do Italians switch from **buon giorno** (*good morning, good day*) to **buona sera** (*good evening*)? It depends on where they live! In northern Italy, people tend to use **buona sera** in the late afternoon; in central Italy and in the South, they might begin using it as early as noon.

You can use **ciao** only with family and people you would call by their first name, while **buon giorno** and **buona sera** are used most frequently with strangers and people that you know less well, such as your instructor, colleagues, and shopkeepers. This is the distinction that Italians make between informal and formal *you* (**tu/Lei**). You will learn more about this topic later in the chapter.

**B. Buon giorno o ciao?** Decide whether the following people would say **ciao**, **buon giorno**, or either, by supplying the appropriate greeting. Compare your answers with your partner's.

1. a child to her mother \_\_\_\_\_, mamma!
2. a mother to her child \_\_\_\_\_, amore (*love*)!
3. a student to his (female) professor \_\_\_\_\_, professoressa!
4. a client to his lawyer \_\_\_\_\_, avvocato!
5. a news reporter to a woman  
on the street \_\_\_\_\_, signora!
6. a patient to his doctor \_\_\_\_\_, dottore!
7. a doctor to her patient, Mr. Feltri \_\_\_\_\_, signor Feltri!
8. you to your roommate \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_!
9. your classmate to you \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_!
10. you to your instructor \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_!

## IN ITALIA

Italians call people by their professional titles—for example **professoressa**, **dottore**, **ingegnere** (*engineer*), **avvocato** (*lawyer*)—much more frequently than Americans do. They use **signore** (shortened to **signor** before a man's last name) to mean *sir* and *Mr.* and they regularly use **signora** (*ma'am*) when addressing women. **Signorina** (*Miss*) is a formal way to address unmarried women; its use is discouraged in contemporary Italian.

- Buona sera, ingegnere!
- Buon giorno, signora!

# Come ti chiami? / Come si chiama?


Finding out someone's name



**A. Come si chiama?** Watch and listen as the Italians you just met tell you their names. Number the names in the order in which they appear from 1 to 5.

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ Cristina           | _____ Giacinto Vicinanza |
| _____ Adriano Casellani  | _____ Iolanda Mazzetti   |
| _____ Stefania Cacopardo |                          |

**Tu** or **Lei**? The simple rule for informal and formal *you* is that you use the informal **tu** for family, friends, children, and animals. The formal **Lei** is used for older people who are strangers or whom you may know well but are not family, and people you address with titles. The actual rules are really much more complicated. In general, young people use the informal with other young people, and, overall, Italians today are much less formal than they were just a few generations ago. Although Italians do not expect non-Italians to know all of the rules for using **tu** and **Lei**, they will appreciate your efforts to use both, even if imperfectly.

 **Solo musica.** Go to the *Avanti!* iMix on the *Avanti!* Online Learning Center in Coursewide Content ([www.mhhe.com/avanti2](http://www.mhhe.com/avanti2)) where you can purchase *Ciao sono io* by Sandro Bit. As you listen to the song, see how many Italian names you can identify.

- To ask someone's name, say:  
(**tu**, *informal*)                      (**Lei**, *formal*)  
**Come ti chiami?**                      or                      **Come si chiama?**
- If you want to introduce yourself first and then ask the other person's name, say: **Sono** or **Mi chiamo** + (your name).  
**Ciao! Sono Paolo.**                      **Buon giorno. Sono Paolo Rossi.**  
**Ciao! Mi chiamo Paolo.**                      **Buon giorno. Mi chiamo Paolo Rossi.**
- To ask *And you?* say:  
**E tu?**                      or                      **E Lei?**  
—**Come ti chiami?**                      —**Come si chiama?**  
—**Susanna. E tu?**                      —**Susanna Martinelli.**  
—**Marisa.**                      **E Lei?**  
—**Ciao!**                      —**Marisa Scapecci.**  
—**Piacere!**                      —**Piacere!**
- To say *nice to meet you*, you say **piacere** or, if you're using **tu**, you can just say **ciao**.

**B. Come ti chiami? o Come si chiama?** To ask the following people their names, decide if you would ask **Come ti chiami?** or **Come si chiama?** (**Attenzione!** Use **Come ti chiami?** *only* if you can also use **ciao**.) When you've finished, compare your answers with your partner's.

1. someone your age you meet at a party
2. a child who seems lost
3. the administrative assistant who calls with a message for your roommate
4. the man working at the travel agency
5. a new student who just joined the class

**C. Ciao a tutti (everyone)!** Walk around the room and greet your classmates and instructor and ask their names. Make sure you use the appropriate greetings and expressions.

## In italiano

**Prego** is a versatile word in Italian. It can mean *you're welcome; come in; please sit down; make yourself comfortable; after you / you first; may I help you?; go ahead; help yourself; by all means.*

## Di dove sei? / Di dov'è?

Finding out where someone is from



**A. Di dov'è?** Watch and listen as the following people tell you their names and then where they are from. Look at the map and indicate where each person is from.

1. Francesca
2. Stefano
3. Elena
4. Giorgio
5. Paolo





# Ti piace... ? / Le piace... ?

Expressing likes and dislikes

To ask, *Do you like* (a person, place, or thing)?, say:

**Ti piace... ?** (*inform.*) or **Le piace... ?** (*form.*)  
**Ti piace l'Italia?** **Le piace la musica?**

You will learn more about this expression later in this chapter.

## Il cinema americano.



**Parte prima.** Watch and listen as these Italians answer the question, **Ti/Le piace il cinema americano?** (*Do you like American movies?*)

Check whether their answer is **sì** or **no**.

- |             | sì                       | no                       |              | sì                       | no                       |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Giacinta | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Chiara    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Annalisa | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Stefano   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Alessia  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Annarita  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Laura    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Francesca | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Parte seconda.** Watch and listen a second time. This time, if they mention their favorite actors, write the names you recognize.

## Lessico

### A come amore, B come buon giorno

Alphabet and pronunciation



A  
aereo



B (bi)  
bicicletta



C (ci)  
cane



D (di)  
dizionario



E  
esame



F (effe)  
festa



G (gi)  
gatto



H (acca)  
hamburger



I  
inverno



L (elle)  
libro



M (emme)  
macchina



N (enne)  
numero



O  
orologio



P (pi)  
penna



Q (cu)  
quaderno



R (erre)  
residenza



S (esse)  
studente



T (ti)  
televisione



U  
università



V (vu)  
voto



Z (zeta)  
zaino

## Le lettere straniere (foreign)

**J** (i lunga) jeep

**K** (cappa) ketchup

**W** (doppia vu) western

**X** (ics) fax

**Y** (ipsilon) yogurt

1. In Italian, double consonants are pronounced longer than single consonants. Sometimes it makes a difference in the meaning of the word. For example, **pala** means *shovel*, but **palla** means *ball*. Repeat the following pairs of words after your instructor.

**capelli** (*hair*)

**cappelli** (*hats*)

**nonno** (*grandfather*)

**nono** (*ninth*)

**ditta** (*company*)

**dita** (*fingers*)

2. There is no verb *to spell* in Italian! It's not because spelling isn't important; it's because words are spelled the way they are pronounced. In most cases, one letter represents one sound. However, there are some special combinations of consonants and vowels to learn. Repeat these combinations of letters and words after your instructor.

**gn:** lasagne

**gi:** giraffa

**ci:** cioccolato

**sci:** sci

**ge:** gelato

**ce:** cellulare

**sce:** sceriffo

**gli:** famiglia

**ghi:** ghiaccio

**chi:** chitarra

**sch:** maschile

**ghe:** spaghetti

**che:** perché

**sche:** scheletro

### STUDY TIP

The English equivalents of the active vocabulary words for each chapter appear in the **Vocabolario** at the end of the chapter. The **Glossario** at the back of the book contains all the vocabulary words from all chapters in alphabetical order. When learning new words that are not cognates, try not to make connections directly to the English word. Instead, connect the word's meaning to an image or to a context. Learning Italian-English word pairs will force you to think in English, rather than in Italian.

## In italiano

Although there is no actual verb *to spell* in Italian, you can say: **Come si scrive?** (*How is it written?*) If you ask an Italian this question, he/she is likely to sound it out by syllable rather than "spell" it, e.g., **Come si scrive «Musumeci»?** **mu-su-me-ci!**



## In italiano

Cognates (**parole simili**) are words that have similar spellings and meanings in Italian and English. For example, the English cognate of **antropologia** is *anthropology*. Can you figure out the English equivalents of these Italian subjects (**materie**)?

<b>biologia</b>	<b>ingegneria</b>	<b>religione</b>
<b>chimica</b>	<b>italiano</b>	<b>scienze della comunicazione</b>
<b>economia</b>	<b>letteratura inglese</b>	<b>scienze politiche</b>
<b>filosofia</b>	<b>matematica</b>	<b>sociologia</b>
<b>fisica</b>	<b>psicologia</b>	<b>studi internazionali</b>

**Attenzione!** Not all words that look similar have exactly the same meaning in Italian and in English. A **classe** is a group of students (such as a graduating class or the freshmen class), a **corso** is a course, and a **lezione** is a lesson or an individual class period.

**A. Parole italiane.** Even if this is the first time you've studied Italian, you probably already know lots of Italian words. Make a list of the words you know. Then meet and greet a new partner. Take turns sharing the words in your lists but don't repeat a word your partner has said. Be sure to use the expressions that you've learned: **Non ho capito. Puoi ripetere? Cosa vuol dire? Come si scrive?** When you've finished, remember to say good-bye using the appropriate expression.

**B. C o ch?** Listen as your instructor pronounces the following words. Complete each word with **c** or **ch**.

1. cal\_\_io
2. Pinoc\_\_io
3. \_\_iesa
4. bic\_\_iere
5. ba\_\_io
6. can\_\_ello

**C. G o gh?** Listen as your instructor pronounces the following words. Complete each word with **g** or **gh**.

1. \_\_elato
2. spa\_\_etti
3. fun\_\_i
4. \_\_iornale
5. \_\_ianda
6. \_\_iallo

**D. Sc o sch?** Listen as your instructor pronounces the following words. Complete each word with **sc** or **sch**.

1. ma\_\_io
2. pe\_\_e
3. \_\_iare
4. \_\_iarpa
5. pe\_\_e
6. ma\_\_era

**E. Le città italiane.** Complete the spelling of the names of these Italian cities as your instructor says them. Then locate the cities on the map on page 5.

1. Bolo\_\_a
2. Vene\_\_ia
3. Le\_\_e
4. Peru\_\_ia
5. Bre\_\_ia
6. Me\_\_ina
7. Firen\_\_e
8. Catan\_\_aro
9. Ca\_\_iari

## STUDY TIP

Developing a large vocabulary is certainly an essential part of learning a language, but you shouldn't be fooled into thinking that learning a second language is simply a matter of learning new words for things you already know. Instead, even words that you think you know may have very different connotations in the second language. For example, you may recognize the word **la piazza**. If you look it up in a bilingual dictionary, you will find the English *town square*, which may conjure up Times Square in New York or a small square on Main Street, USA. It certainly won't have the same meaning that it does in Italy. (See the **Retro** feature on the Italian **piazza**, page 12.) One of the most fascinating aspects of learning a second language is learning different ways of thinking about how we live, the space we inhabit, what we value, and how we relate to people. In the process, we learn as much about ourselves as we do about others.



## IN ITALIA

Here are some common Italian abbreviations. Can you recognize them when you hear them? Ask your instructor to pronounce them. Can you figure out what they mean?

www	TV	RAI
TG	SMS	DVD
CD	PC	UFO

## F. «Punto it».

**Parte prima.** Meet and greet a new partner. Each of you selects one oval that contains a set of popular websites. Take turns saying each address to your partner who will write them down. Be prepared to spell the address if your partner is having difficulty. Check your spelling when you are finished.  
**Attenzione!** *www* in website addresses is said **vvv** and *dot* is said **punto**.

www.teleguida.it  
www.radioitalia.it  
www.gazzetta.it

www.meteo.it  
www.garzantilinguistica.it  
www.repubblica.it

**Parte seconda.** Match each site to the content that you will find there. Use each site only once.

1. le previsioni del tempo (*weather forecast*)
2. il dizionario
3. le notizie del giorno (*news*)
4. i programmi TV
5. la musica
6. le foto e i video di calcio, Formula 1 e altri sport

## I mesi e le stagioni

*Months and seasons*

Match the names of the months to the appropriate season.



1. la primavera

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---



2. l'estate

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3. l'autunno

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4. l'inverno

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---



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marzo  
settembre  
agosto  
dicembre  
maggio  
giugno  
febbraio  
novembre  
aprile  
luglio  
ottobre  
gennaio

● Answers to this activity are in Appendix 2 at the back of your book.

**A. Ascolta.** Listen as your instructor says the months of the year in Italian. Write the first letter of the appropriate season for each month: **P=primavera, E=estate, A=autunno, I=inverno.**



**B. I mesi.** Work with a partner to unscramble the letters. Then, take turns spelling the words aloud while the other writes them.

- |              |            |             |              |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. goninae   | 4. ligulo  | 7. ognugi   | 10. redicebm |
| 2. zorma     | 5. obretto | 8. baofrebi | 11. palrie   |
| 3. breettems | 6. gamigo  | 9. emnovbre | 12. stagoo   |

**C. «A» come aprile.** You and your partner take turns saying a letter of the alphabet. If there is a month that begins with that letter, name it. Continue until all the months have been named.

## I numeri da 0 a 9.999

*Numbers from 0 to 9,999*

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0 zero			
1 uno	11 undici	21 ventuno	40 quaranta
2 due	12 dodici	22 ventidue	50 cinquanta
3 tre	13 tredici	23 ventitré	60 sessanta
4 quattro	14 quattordici	24 ventiquattro	70 settanta
5 cinque	15 quindici	25 venticinque	80 ottanta
6 sei	16 sedici	26 ventisei	90 novanta
7 sette	17 diciassette	27 ventisette	100 cento
8 otto	18 diciotto	28 ventotto	200 duecento
9 nove	19 diciannove	29 ventinove	300 trecento
10 dieci	20 venti	30 trenta	400 quattrocento
			1.000 mille
			2.000 duemila

### Expressing dates

- a. To express the date in Italian, you use **il** + day + month, for example, **il 4 luglio (il quattro luglio)**. The first of the month is written **il 1** + month, but is said **il primo** + month.
- Quanti ne abbiamo oggi?** *What is today's date?*  
**Il primo o il due?** *The first or the second?*  
 —**Oggi è il primo settembre.** *Today is the first.*  
**Domani è il due.** *Tomorrow is the second.*
- b. In Italy, dates are always abbreviated with the day first, then the month, and finally the year. So, **il 4 luglio** is **4/7** and **7/4** is **il 7 aprile!**
- c. In Italian, the year is always said in its entirety: **1861 = milleottocentosessantuno** (unlike English 18-61). **Mille** means *one thousand*; it has an irregular plural: **mila**. So, the year 2009 is **duemilanove**.

## RETRO

**La piazza** is vital to life in Italy. The space itself is essential as a principal point of reference and meeting place. Historically the site of preaching and other public oratory, processions, and public executions, **la piazza** today hosts major festivals, concerts, and protests. In nice weather, it functions as a popular gathering place for residents and tourists alike, bustling with activity both day and night.

The origin of the Italian **piazza** is linked directly to the Roman forum, which was situated at the intersection of major east-west and north-south streets. The square formed by the cross streets served as the geographic and symbolic center of the city. As new cities arose in the Middle Ages, the central **piazza** housed both the main church and the town hall, accommodating religious and civil authority. By the end of the Renaissance, **la piazza** was considered a necessity in the urban landscape. **Le piazze** that formed in front of churches and palaces remain some of the most famous monumental sites in Italy today: **Piazza Navona**, **Piazza del Campidoglio**, and **Piazza San Pietro** in Roma; **Piazza della Signoria** in Firenze; and **Piazza San Marco** in Venezia are only a few of the most widely known.

## IN ITALIA

Did you notice that in Italy **un punto** (*period*) is used instead of **una virgola** (*comma*) in numbers above 999?

(U.S.A.—dollari) \$1,325

(Italia—euro) €1.325

Also note that commas are used instead of decimal points!

(U.S.) 92.5% = (Italia) 92,5%



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**A. La data.** The following dates are in Italian; practice saying them.

- |         |          |          |        |
|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1. 4/11 | 3. 15/8  | 5. 25/12 | 7. 3/2 |
| 2. 1/1  | 4. 31/10 | 6. 2/3   |        |

**B. L'anno di nascita (birth).** With a partner, take turns saying the years listed in column A. Can you match the birth years to the famous Italians listed in column B?

- | A       | B                     |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. 1265 | a. Roberto Benigni    |
| 2. 1952 | b. Dante Alighieri    |
| 3. 1883 | c. Benito Mussolini   |
| 4. 1564 | d. Leonardo da Vinci  |
| 5. 1451 | e. Cristoforo Colombo |
| 6. 1452 | f. Galileo Galilei    |

## IN ITALIA

When Italians say or write a street address they say the street (**via, viale, corso** or **piazza**) first and the number second.

—Dov'è la biblioteca?

—In via Vivaldi, 12.

—Dov'è un punto Internet (*Internet access point*) qui vicino (*near here*)?

—In piazza Garibaldi, 6.

**C. Un biglietto da visita.** Choose one of the following identities. Your partner will close his/her book while you introduce yourself, providing all of the information on your business card. Your partner will write what you say. When you've finished, he/she will check the information with the actual card. Then switch roles. Here are some useful terms:

- @ = **chiocciola** (*at*)                      - = **trattino / lineetta** (*hyphen*)  
 . = **punto**    \_ = **lineetta bassa** (*underscore*)

**Esempio:** Buon giorno. Sono Giovanni Tosta. Abito in via...  
 Il mio numero di telefono è... e il mio indirizzo e-mail è...



# Strutture

## 1.1 Maschile o femminile?

Gender



**bambino**



**bambina**

➡ What is the difference between these two nouns in Italian? What do the final **-o** and **-a** tell you about the nouns? Now look at the following nouns.



**fiore** (*maschile*)



**regione** (*femminile*)

What is the difficulty with nouns that end in **-e**?

● Answers to this activity are in Appendix 2 at the back of your book.



For other common patterns and exceptions to the gender of nouns, see **Per saperne di più** at the back of your book.

1. Unlike English, all Italian nouns have gender: they are either masculine or feminine. This is true for nouns referring to people as well as for those referring to objects. For example, **porto** (*port*) is masculine but **porta** (*door*) is feminine.
2. Most nouns that end in **-o** are masculine and most nouns that end in **-a** are feminine. Nouns ending in **-e** are either masculine or feminine. In this case, you can't tell the gender just by looking at the nouns, so you'll need to memorize their gender.
3. Here are some things to remember about the gender of nouns.
  - a. Nouns that end in **-ione**, like **televisione** and **informazione**, are usually feminine.
  - b. Nouns that end in a consonant, like **hamburger** and **bar**, are usually masculine.

## Il genere.

**Parte prima.** Place the words below into the appropriate category in the chart according to the final vowel.

<b>aereo</b>	<b>inverno</b>	<b>residenza</b>
<b>bicicletta</b>	<b>libro</b>	<b>studente</b>
<b>cane</b>	<b>macchina</b>	<b>televisione</b>
<b>dizionario</b>	<b>numero</b>	<b>università</b>
<b>esame</b>	<b>orologio</b>	<b>voto</b>
<b>festa</b>	<b>penna</b>	<b>zaino</b>
<b>gatto</b>	<b>quaderno</b>	


Answers to this activity are in Appendix 2 at the back of your book.

-o (m.)	-a (f.)	-e (m. o f.)
<i>aereo</i>		

**Parte seconda.** Find out the gender of the nouns that end in **-e** by looking them up in the glossary at the back of the book.

## 1.2 Un cappuccino, per favore

### Indefinite articles

 **Un, un', una, and uno** are forms of the indefinite article (**articolo indeterminativo**). They mean both *one* and *a/an*. Notice how the forms of **uno** change according to the gender (masculine or feminine) and the first letter of the noun that follows.


MASCHILE		
<b>un</b> animale	<b>un</b> corso	<b>uno</b> studente
<b>un</b> inverno	<b>un</b> libro	<b>uno</b> zaino

FEMMINILE		
<b>un'</b> estate	<b>una</b> lezione	<b>una</b> studentessa
<b>un'</b> amica	<b>una</b> persona	<b>una</b> zebra

Now, insert the following indefinite articles in the charts below:  
**una, un', uno, un.**

	MASCHILE
before <i>s</i> + consonant or <i>z</i>	
before all other consonants and all vowels	

	FEMMINILE
before all consonants	
before a vowel	

 Answers to these activities are in Appendix 2 at the back of your book.



**A. L'articolo e il genere.** Here are some nouns that you probably recognize. Decide which are feminine and which are masculine. How can you tell?

un animale  
 un CD      un film      un tè  
 una fotografia      un hotel      una stagione  
 un cinema      un ospedale      un'opera  
 uno zero      un limone      un mese  
 un elefante      un ristorante  
 un errore      un'informazione  
 una stazione

## IN ITALIA

Bars are commonplace in Italy and very popular, but they aren't what you might expect. At **il bar** in Italy, you'll find young people, old people, singles, couples, families, business people, students, children, and, sometimes, even a customer with a dog. People come for a quick coffee, a soft drink, maybe **una pasta** (*pastry*), **una brioche** (*type of sweet roll*), **un panino** (*sandwich*), a glass of wine, or **un drink**. If there are tables, you might see men playing cards, people reading the paper, or others just watching people go by. **Un pub**, instead, is open only in the evenings and comes from the British tradition; **un discopub** offers dancing, too. A bar in the American sense is called . . . **un American bar!**

An easy way to ask for something at a **bar** is to name it and then say *please*.

—**Un caffè, per favore.**

—**Un bicchiere** (*glass*) **d'acqua, per piacere.**

**B. Al bar.** You and your classmates go to **un bar** after class. How would you ask for the following drinks? Supply the appropriate indefinite article.

1. \_\_\_\_ tè, per favore.
2. \_\_\_\_ birra, per favore.
3. \_\_\_\_ coca-cola, per piacere.
4. \_\_\_\_ cappuccino, per favore.
5. \_\_\_\_ succo d'arancia (*orange juice*), per piacere.
6. \_\_\_\_ bicchiere di latte (*milk*), per favore.
7. \_\_\_\_ bottiglia (*bottle*) d'acqua, per favore.
8. \_\_\_\_ cognac, per favore.

**C. Memoria.** Work in teams. Your instructor will display a group of objects in the front of the room. You will have a short amount of time to study them, after which your instructor will cover them. Write the names of all the objects you remember. Don't forget to include the appropriate articles. The team with the most items wins.

## 1.3 Due cappuccini, per favore

*Number*

In English, the plural is usually formed by adding **-s** to the end of a singular noun. Notice how, in Italian, the final vowel of a noun changes to make the plural.

	SINGOLARE	PLURALE
MASCHILE	ragazzo ( <i>boy</i> )	ragazzi
MASCHILE/FEMMINILE	esame ( <i>m.</i> ) classe ( <i>f.</i> )	esami classi
FEMMINILE	studentessa	studentesse

For other common patterns and exceptions, see **Per saperne di più** at the back of your book.





Using the examples in the preceding chart as a guide, complete the paragraph with the appropriate vowels. The first one is done for you.

Feminine nouns that end in -a in the singular, end in \_\_\_\_ in the plural. Masculine nouns that end in -o in the singular, end in \_\_\_\_ in the plural. Masculine and feminine nouns that end in \_\_\_\_ in the singular, end in \_\_\_\_ in the plural.

Answers to this activity are in Appendix 2 at the back of your book.

**Note:** Nouns ending in a consonant, like **hamburger**, proper nouns like **Fanta** or **San Pellegrino**, and words ending in an accented vowel, such as **università**, do not change in the plural.



**A. Il numero.** Decide whether the following nouns are singular or plural. **Attenzione!** You may need to consult the glossary at the back of your book.

- |          |              |               |
|----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. notte | 3. spaghetti | 5. pizza      |
| 2. bar   | 4. tè        | 6. biciclette |

**B. Forma il plurale.** Here are some singular nouns. Make them plural.

- |               |          |            |
|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. casa       | 3. amore | 5. nazione |
| 2. cappuccino | 4. film  | 6. città   |

**C. Forma il singolare.** Here are some plural nouns. Make them singular. (**Attenzione!** What problem do you encounter with plural nouns ending in **-i**?)

- |            |              |             |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. ragazze | 3. tè        | 5. computer |
| 2. cani    | 4. ballerine | 6. porti    |

**D. Al bar.** A friend is going to join you at the bar, so you'll need to order two of everything. Your partner (the server) will repeat what you've ordered to make sure that he/she understood correctly.

**Esempio:** **S1:** Due caffè, per favore.  
**S2:** Due caffè?  
**S1:** Sì, grazie.

1. Due t\_\_\_\_, per favore.
2. Due birr\_\_\_\_, per favore.
3. Due cappuccin\_\_\_\_, per favore.
4. Due bicchier\_\_\_\_ di latte, per favore.
5. Due bottigli\_\_\_\_ d'acqua minerale, per favore.

**E. Tutti al bar.** Work in small groups. Imagine that you are in an Italian bar. Using the menu below, find out what your friends would like to have by asking each one **Cosa prendi?** (*What will you have?*). Then order for the group.

**Esempio:** S1: Cosa prendi?

S2: Un cappuccino.

S1: E tu?

S3: Un cappuccino e una pasta, grazie.

S1: (*al barista [bartender]*): Tre cappuccini e due paste, per favore. Quant'è? (*How much is it?*)

**BARISTA:** €4,75 (Quattro euro e settantacinque centesimi.)

B A R		LISTINO PREZZI AL BANCO	
CAFFE ESPRESSO	€ 0,80		
▷ CORRETTO	€ 1,30	<b>VINI</b>	
▷ DECAFF	€ 0,80	VERMOUTH	€ 1,80
LATTE	€ 0,80	VINO NAZ. AL BIC	€ 1,00
CAPPUCCINO	€ 1,05	▷ CHIANTI	€ 2,10
▷ GRANDE	€ 1,80	VINSANTO	€ 1,80
▷ MAXI	€ 2,60	PORTO	€ 1,80
CIOCCOLATO	€ 1,80	<b>BIBITE</b>	
CAFFE FREDDO	€ 1,55	BIRRA GRANDE	€ 3,60
▷ AMERICANO	€ 1,00	▷ PICCOLA	€ 1,80
CAFFELATTE	€ 1,30	▷ ESTERA	€ 3,10
THE	€ 1,05	▷ LATTINA	€ 1,80
▷ FREDDO	€ 1,55	BIBITE	€ 1,55
<b>LIQUORI</b>		▷ BOTTIGLIA	€ 1,55
AMARI E		SUCCO DI FRUTTA	€ 1,0
APERITIVI	€ 1,80	▷ LATTINA	€ 1,80
LIQUORI NAZ.	€ 1,80	SCIROPPI	€ 1,30
BRANDY	€ 1,80	PASTE	€ 0,80
▷ RISERVA	€ 3,10		
GRAPPA	1,80	<b>LE CONSUMAZIONI</b>	
▷ RISERVA	€ 3,10	AL TAVOLO SARANNO	
LIQUORI ESTERI	€ 2,30	MAGGIORATE COME	
▷ RISERVA	€ 0	DA MENU.	

### *In italiano*

The euro is the common currency of the European Union. One euro is divided into 100 **centesimi**. In Italian, the noun **euro** is invariable:

—Due caffè e una pasta. Quant'è?

—Tre euro e sessanta centesimi.

# 1.4 L'università è fantastica!

## Definite articles

Each of the following nouns is preceded by the Italian equivalent of *the*. Notice how the form of the definite article changes according to the gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) of the noun.

	SINGOLARE	PLURALE
MASCHILE	<b>il</b> libro <b>l'</b> esame <b>lo</b> studente, <b>lo</b> zaino	<b>i</b> libri <b>gli</b> esami <b>gli</b> studenti, <b>gli</b> zaini
FEMMINILE	<b>la</b> penna <b>l'</b> informazione	<b>le</b> penne <b>le</b> informazioni

Using the above examples as a guide, complete the paragraphs with the appropriate definite articles. The first one is done for you.

The masculine singular definite article has three forms: you use **l'** before nouns that begin with a vowel, \_\_\_\_\_ before nouns that begin with **s** + consonant or **z**, and \_\_\_\_\_ before all other consonants. The feminine singular definite article has two forms: \_\_\_\_\_ before a vowel and \_\_\_\_\_ before all consonants.

There are fewer plural definite articles. The masculine plural definite article has two forms: \_\_\_\_\_ before nouns that begin with a vowel, **s** + consonant, or **z** and \_\_\_\_\_ before all other consonants. There is only one feminine plural definite article: \_\_\_\_\_.

**STUDY TIP**

The definite article is used much more in Italian than English. It indicates the gender of nouns except when they begin with a vowel. Try to learn nouns, particularly those ending in **-e**, with their definite articles.

Answers to this activity are in Appendix 2 at the back of your book.

**A. Maschile o femminile, singolare o plurale?** Decide if the following nouns are singular or plural, masculine or feminine and check the appropriate boxes. **Attenzione!** Notice how important it is to pay attention to the definite article as well as the final vowel.

	singolare o plurale?		maschile o femminile?	
1. le bevande	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. il cane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. l'ombrello	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. i bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. l'arancia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. gli animali	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B. Scrivi il plurale.** Give the plural form of these singular nouns and their definite articles.

- |                  |                                    |               |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. il professore | 3. lo scaffale ( <i>bookcase</i> ) | 5. la regione |
| 2. l'antenna     | 4. l'oroscopo                      | 6. la penna   |

**C. Scrivi il singolare.** Give the singular form of these plural nouns and their definite articles.

- |              |                  |               |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. gli zaini | 3. le fotografie | 5. le notti   |
| 2. le città  | 4. i panini      | 6. i computer |

**D. Un quiz.** Work with a partner. Each of you makes a secret list of seven singular or plural nouns with their definite articles chosen randomly from this chapter. Take turns saying each noun to your partner, who will give the corresponding singular or plural form.

## 1.5 Mi piace l'italiano!

The verb **piacere**



The people below are talking about what they like. Can you figure out when to use **piace** and when to use **piacciono**?



Answers to this activity are in Appendix 2 at the back of your book.

1. If the person or thing that you like is singular, you use **mi piace**. If the person or thing that you like is plural, you use **mi piacciono**.

2. If you don't like something, place **non** before **mi piace** or **mi piacciono**.

**Non** mi piace il cioccolato.      **Non** mi piacciono gli esami!

3. To ask someone you address with **tu** if he/she likes something, use **ti piace** and **ti piacciono**. For the formal, use **Le piace** and **Le piacciono**.

—**Ti piace la musica?** (**Le piace la musica?**)

—**Sì, mi piace molto.**

—**Ti piacciono i corsi?** (**Le piacciono i corsi?**)

—**No, non mi piacciono.**

## A. Piace o piacciono?

**Parte prima.** Decide whether **piace** or **piacciono** is used with each of these nouns.

la pizza  
 l'università      le lasagne  
 gli sport      l'italiano      i tortellini  
 gli esami      il caffè      l'Italia      le feste  
 gli hamburger      il gelato

**Parte seconda.** Find out if your partner likes the above items.

**Esempio:** **S1:** Ti piace (Le piace) l'università?  
**S2:** Sì, mi piace moltissimo (*very much*)! (No, non mi piace.)

## B. Ti piace l'italiano?

**Parte prima.** Here is a list of academic subjects. Put a ✓ by all the courses that you like.

- |                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> la biologia  | <input type="checkbox"/> l'ingegneria           | <input type="checkbox"/> le scienze               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> la chimica   | <input type="checkbox"/> l'italiano             | della comunicazione                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> l'economia   | <input type="checkbox"/> la letteratura inglese | <input type="checkbox"/> le scienze politiche     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> la filosofia | <input type="checkbox"/> la matematica          | <input type="checkbox"/> la sociologia            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> la fisica    | <input type="checkbox"/> la psicologia          | <input type="checkbox"/> la storia                |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> la religione           | <input type="checkbox"/> gli studi internazionali |

**Parte seconda.** Now, your partner will interview you to find out which courses you like and don't like.

**Esempio:** **S1:** Ti piacciono le scienze politiche?  
**S2:** Sì, mi piacciono. (No, non mi piacciono.)

## C. I cibi (foods) e le bevande.

**Parte prima.** As a class, make a list of six foods or drinks from this chapter and write them in the first column of your chart.

i cibi / le bevande	le donne ( <i>women</i> )		gli uomini ( <i>men</i> )	
	sì	no	sì	no
lo yogurt				
il cappuccino				

**Parte seconda.** Go around the room and interview three women and three men to find out which foods they like.

**Esempio:** **S1:** Ti piacciono i tortellini?

**S2:** No, non mi piacciono. (Sì, mi piacciono.)

**Parte terza.** As a class, find out if a particular food/drink is more popular with the men or the women.

## IN ITALIA

In 1998 researchers conducted a study on hedonism (a doctrine that espouses pleasure as the chief good in life) in eight European countries. Men and women were asked to rate items in order from most pleasurable (1) to least pleasurable (10). Here were the results from Italy.

### I PIACERI<sup>1</sup> PREFERITI

	Uomini	Donne
1°	il sesso	la TV e i video
2°	la musica	la musica
3°	lo sport	lo shopping
4°	lo shopping	il sesso
5°	i latticini <sup>2</sup>	lo sport
6°	la TV e i video	il caffè o il tè
7°	il caffè o il tè	i dolci <sup>3</sup>
8°	cenare fuori <sup>4</sup>	i latticini
9°	le sigarette	la cioccolata
10°	i dolci	cenare fuori

<sup>1</sup>pleasures <sup>2</sup>dairy products <sup>3</sup>sweets <sup>4</sup>dining out

## In italiano

Did you notice that the ordinal numbers (first, second, third . . . ) in the chart, **i piaceri preferiti**, are abbreviated with a superscript “o”?

**1st = 1°    2nd = 2°    3rd = 3°    4th = 4°**

That’s because in Italian, they are abbreviations of **primo, secondo, terzo, quarto, quinto, sesto, settimo, ottavo, nono, decimo**. In this case they are describing **il posto** (*place*).

You will learn more about adjective agreement in **Capitolo 2, Strutture 2.1**.



## Ascoltiamo!

### I gesti° italiani: *How to speak Italian without saying a word*

I... Gestures



**A. Osserva ed ascolta.** Do you know the old joke, “Want to keep an Italian quiet? Tie his/her hands together.”? Italians are famous for their use of gestures as they speak. Watch and listen as the instructor demonstrates and explains, in Italian, several gestures that Italians use to communicate their thoughts and needs. During the presentation, pay attention to her facial expressions and intonation, as well as what she says, to understand the meaning of the gestures.

**B. Completa.** Now the instructor will show you 10 gestures, one at a time. Below you will see a list of 14 possible meanings. Choose the one that matches each gesture you see and write its letter in the corresponding blank. **Attenzione!** There are more meanings than there are gestures.

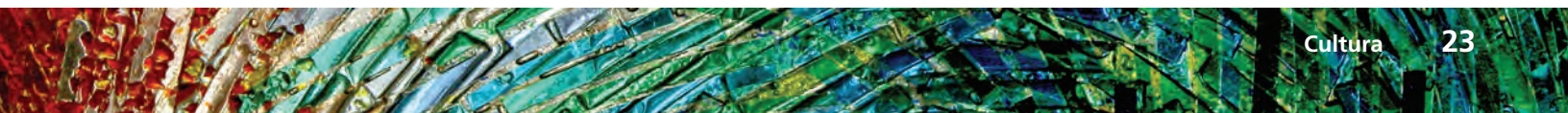
**Gesto:**

1. _____	5. _____	9. _____
2. _____	6. _____	10. _____
3. _____	7. _____	
4. _____	8. _____	

**Significato:**

a. I’m furious!	h. money
b. So thin!	i. Let’s eat!
c. Yum!	j. What do you want?
d. You’re nuts!	k. I’ve got an idea!
e. Got a cigarette?	l. Call me!
f. I’m sleepy.	m. I have no clue.
g. Please help me.	n. Quiet!

**C. Tocca a te! (Your turn!)** Which gestures are the same in your culture?





# Leggiamo!

## Italiani famosi

### Parole per leggere

insieme *together*  
la scoperta *discovery*  
senza *without*  
lo sviluppo *development*

### Parole per leggere

contains words from the reading selection that are used frequently in Italian. They are presented to help build your receptive vocabulary.



**CLICCA QUI** You can find out more about all the Italian Nobel Prize winners at the *Avanti!* website, **Clicca qui** ([www.mhhe.com/avanti2](http://www.mhhe.com/avanti2)). Find the answers to the following questions: How many Italians have won the Nobel Prize? In which categories? How many men? How many women? In which category have Italians won the most?

**A. Prima di leggere.** You already know several Italian words. How many famous Italians do you know? With a partner write the names of at least three Italians.

### B. Al testo!

**Parte prima.** Il Premio Nobel is awarded in six categories. Find them in the reading.

		fisica	medicina
		letteratura	pace
		chimica	economia
1909	 <p><b>Guglielmo Marconi</b> (1874–1937) Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., London, Great Britain insieme a <b>Carl Ferdinand Braun</b> (1850–1918) Germany, Strasburg University</p> <p>“in riconoscimento del loro contributo allo sviluppo del telegrafo senza fili” <b>Vai alla pagina del Nobel</b></p>		
1934	 <p><b>Luigi Pirandello</b> (1867–1936)</p> <p>“per il suo coraggioso rinnovamento dell’arte scenica e drammatica” <b>Vai alla pagina del Nobel</b></p>		
1986	 <p><b>Rita Levi-Montalcini</b> (1909–) Istituto di Biologia Cellulare - C.N.R., Roma, Italia insieme a <b>Stanley Cohen</b> (1922–) U.S.A., Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville</p> <p>“per le loro scoperte sui fattori della crescita” <b>Vai alla pagina del Nobel</b></p>		
1997	 <p><b>Dario Fo</b> (1926–)</p> <p>“per avere emulato i giullari del Medio Evo, flagellando l’autorità e sostenendo la dignità degli oppressi” <b>Vai alla pagina del Nobel</b></p>		

**Parte seconda.** Now complete the following sentences about these Italian winners. When you’ve finished, take turns reading them to your partner to check your answers.



1. Nel \_\_\_\_\_ Guglielmo Marconi ha vinto (*won*) il Premio Nobel per la fisica.
2. Nel 1934 \_\_\_\_\_ ha vinto il Premio Nobel per la letteratura.
3. Nel 1986 \_\_\_\_\_ ha vinto il Premio Nobel per \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nel \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ha vinto il Premio Nobel per \_\_\_\_\_.

**Parte terza.** Can you match these other winners with their award categories?

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Grazia Deledda (1926)    | a. l'economia     |
| 2. Enrico Fermi (1938)      | b. la fisica      |
| 3. Franco Modigliani (1985) | c. la letteratura |

**C. Discutiamo!** How many winners of **il Premio Nobel** appeared in your lists of famous Italians? What are the Italians in your lists famous for?

## Scriviamo!



### Mi piacciono i puzzle!

Many Italians are fond of word games and they look forward to the latest issue of *La settimana enigmistica* (*Puzzle Week*) and *Domenica quiz* (*Sunday Quiz*), among the many publications that appear weekly on newsstands throughout Italy. Here are two of the most popular types of puzzles for you to try: **un rebus**, a word and picture puzzle, and **un cruciverba** (*crossword puzzle*).

**A. Un rebus; due rebus.** Use the clues below to solve the puzzles.

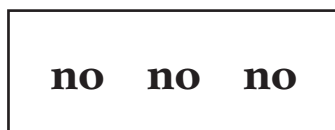
**Una materia.** (7) (**Hint:** The answer is one word with seven letters.)



(Write the name of the sport, one letter per space.)

\_\_\_\_\_ E N Z A

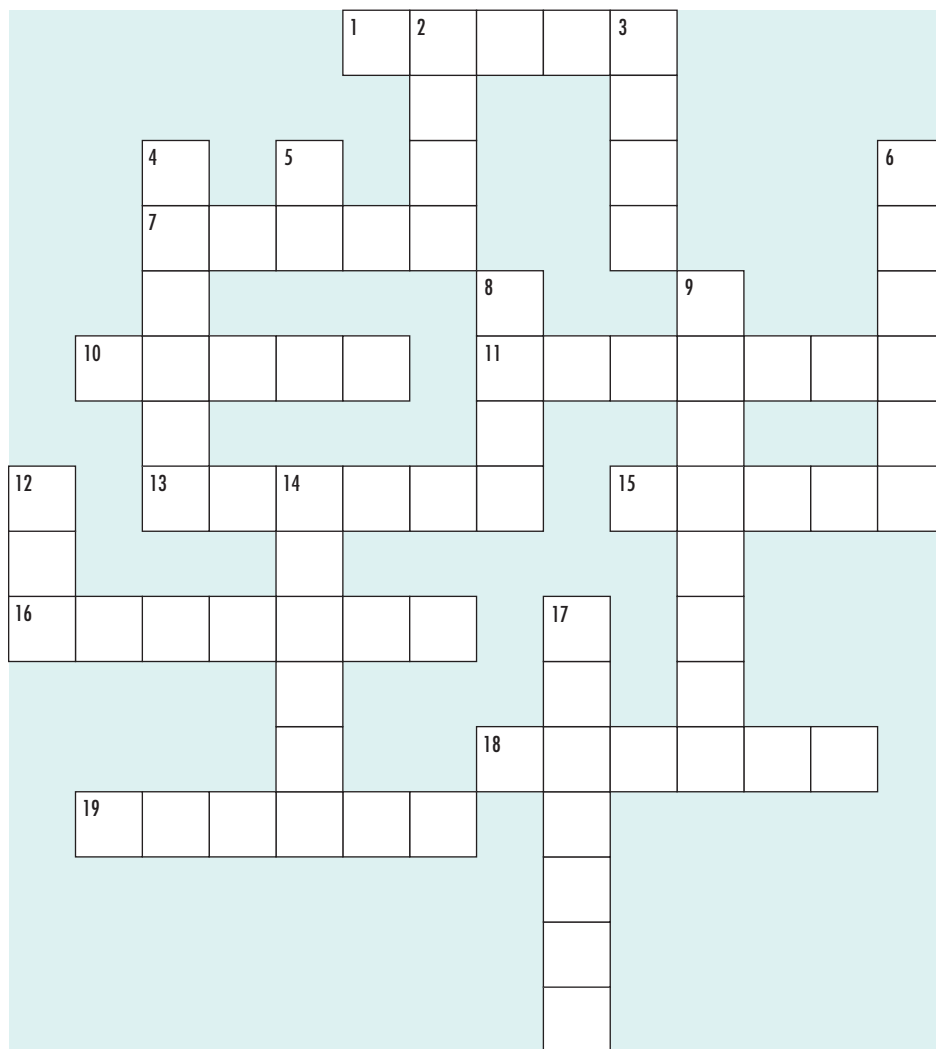
**Un mezzo di trasporto** (*means of transportation*). (5)



(**Hint:** Write how many **no**'s there are, one letter per space.)

\_\_\_\_\_ N O

**B. Un cruciverba.** Use the clues below to complete the following crossword puzzle.



**Orizzontali**

1. H<sub>2</sub>O
7. «.»
10. 10
11. un orologio, due \_\_\_\_\_
13. giugno, luglio, agosto
15. Garfield, Morris e il cheshire, per esempio
16. *English* in italiano
18. Un tè, per \_\_\_\_\_!
19. Come ti \_\_\_\_\_?

**Verticali**

2. *aloha* in italiano
3. dodici mesi
4. marzo, \_\_\_\_\_, maggio
5. \_\_\_\_\_ cane, due cani
6. 16
8. Di \_\_\_\_\_ sei?
9. A, B, C...
12. tu (*informale*) = \_\_\_\_\_ (*formale*)
14. 30
17. 2 + 2

 **CLICCA QUI** If you enjoy puzzles, you can find links to a variety of types of **enigmistica** at the *Avanti!* website, **Clicca qui** ([www.mhhe.com/avanti2](http://www.mhhe.com/avanti2)).

# Parliamo!

## Bla, bla, bla!

As a class, create the longest conversation you can. To begin, two students come to the front of the room. At random points in the conversation, your instructor will tap one of the speakers, who will be replaced by another student who will continue the conversation at the exact point where it left off. Try to make the conversation last until everyone has had a chance to participate. Include as many of the expressions you learned in this chapter as possible.

Come ti chiami?

Come si chiama? Di dove sei?

Di dov'è? Dove abita? Dove abiti?

Ciao! Arrivederci! Buona sera!

Buon giorno! Mi piace...

Ti piace...? Le piace...?

Non mi piace...



# Guardiamo!

## Film *Mimì metallurgico ferito nell'onore*

(Commedia. Italia. 1971. Lina Wertmüller, Regista [Director]. 121 min.)

**A. Anteprima. (Preview.)** With a partner, review the gestures you learned in the **Ascoltiamo!** section.

**B. Ciak, si gira! (Action, rolling!)** As you watch the scene, see how many gestures you can identify. Ask your instructor the meaning of any that you don't understand.

**C. È fatto! (It's a wrap!)** With a partner, create a "dialogue" using only gestures. Perform it for the class.



**Riassunto:** (*Synopsis*): Mimì (Giancarlo Giannini), who has lost his job because of his leftist politics, leaves his wife and child in Sicily to find work in a factory in Torino. Once there, he meets Fiore (Mariangela Melato), a beautiful Northerner who shares his politics and his bed. Mimì's life in the North is complicated, but it becomes even more so when he returns to Sicily to discover that, in his absence, his wife has had an affair of her own. Mimì then devises a plan to defend his honor.

**Scena:** (DVD Chapter 4, 32:45): Mimì and Fiore "talk" to each other across a busy street, using only gestures.

## IN AMERICA

As you've seen in this chapter, English has borrowed many words from Italian, especially in the areas of music, art, and cuisine. One word that has become almost international in its use is **ciao**. If you look it up in an American English dictionary, here's what you'll find:

**ciao** [chä'ô] interj. Italian. (used as a word of greeting or parting): hello; good-bye; so long; see you later.

But you might not know that the Italian word comes from the Venetian dialect, **s-ciàvo**, an expression that means (I am) your servant (or your slave).

# Vocabolario

## Domande ed espressioni

arrivederci	good-bye
buon giorno	good morning, good day
buona sera	good evening
buona notte	good night
ciao	hi; bye
Come si scrive?	How is it written?
Come ti chiami? / Come si chiama?	What's your name ( <i>inform./form.</i> )?
Mi chiamo / Sono...	My name is . . .
Di dove sei? / Di dov'è?	Where are you from ( <i>inform./form.</i> )?
Sono di...	I'm from . . .
Dove abiti? / Dove abita?	Where do you live? ( <i>inform./form.</i> )
Abito a...	I live in ( <i>name of city</i> )
grazie	thank you.
Il mio numero di telefono è...	My phone number is . . .
(Non) ti piace / piacciono... ?	Do (don't) you ( <i>inform.</i> ) like . . . ?
(Non) Le piace / piacciono... ?	Do (don't) you ( <i>form.</i> ) like . . . ?
per favore / per piacere	please
Piacere!	Pleased to meet you!
prego	you're welcome; come in; etc. ( <i>See page 5.</i> )
Quant'è?	How much is it?
Quanti ne abbiamo oggi?	What is today's date?

## Sostantivi (il bar)

l'acqua	water
il bicchiere	glass
la birra	beer
la bottiglia	bottle
il caffè	coffee
il cappuccino	cappuccino
il panino	sandwich

la pasta  
il succo d'arancia  
il tè

pastry  
orange juice  
tea



## Sostantivi (l'università)

l'aereo	airplane
l'amico/l'amica ( <i>m./f.</i> )	friend
l'anno	year
l'antropologia	anthropology
la bicicletta	bicycle
la biologia	biology
il cane	dog
la casa	house, home
il CD	CD-ROM
la chimica	chemistry
il cinema	cinema, movie theater
la città	city
la classe	group ( <i>of students</i> ), classroom
il computer	computer
il corso	course
il dizionario	dictionary
l'economia	economy, economics
l'errore ( <i>m.</i> )	error, mistake
l'esame ( <i>m.</i> )	exam
la festa	party; holiday
il film	film, movie
la filosofia	philosophy
la fisica	physics
la fotografia	photograph
il gatto	cat
il gelato	ice cream
l'hamburger ( <i>m.</i> )	hamburger
l'informazione ( <i>f.</i> )	information
l'ingegneria	engineering
l'italiano	Italian
la letteratura inglese	English literature
la lezione	lesson, individual class period

<b>il libro</b>	book
<b>la lingua</b>	language
<b>la macchina</b>	car
<b>la matematica</b>	mathematics
<b>la materia (di studio)</b>	subject matter
<b>il numero</b>	number, issue
<b>l'orologio</b>	clock, watch
<b>la penna</b>	pen
<b>la porta</b>	door
<b>il professore / la professoressa (m.f.)</b>	professor
<b>la psicologia</b>	psychology
<b>il quaderno</b>	notebook
<b>la religione</b>	religion
<b>la residenza</b>	residence
<b>il ristorante</b>	restaurant
<b>le scienze della comunicazione</b>	communications ( <i>subject matter</i> )
<b>le scienze politiche</b>	political science
<b>la sociologia</b>	sociology
<b>lo sport</b>	sport
<b>la storia</b>	history
<b>lo studente / la studentessa (m.f.)</b>	student
<b>gli studi internazionali</b>	international studies
<b>la televisione</b>	television
<b>l'università</b>	university
<b>il voto</b>	grade
<b>lo zaino</b>	backpack

## Altri sostantivi

<b>il cellulare</b>	cell phone
<b>il centesimo</b>	cent ( <i>lit.</i> hundredth of <i>one euro</i> )
<b>l'euro (pl. gli euro)</b>	euro
<b>il fiore</b>	flower
<b>la piazza</b>	town square
<b>il ragazzo</b>	boy
<b>la regione</b>	region
<b>la via</b>	street

## I mesi

<b>gennaio</b>	January
<b>febbraio</b>	February
<b>marzo</b>	March
<b>aprile</b>	April
<b>maggio</b>	May
<b>giugno</b>	June
<b>luglio</b>	July
<b>agosto</b>	August
<b>settembre</b>	September
<b>ottobre</b>	October
<b>novembre</b>	November
<b>dicembre</b>	December

## Le stagioni

<b>la primavera</b>	spring
<b>l'estate (f.)</b>	summer
<b>l'autunno</b>	autumn
<b>l'inverno</b>	winter

## I numeri da 0 a 9.999

(See page 11.)

## I numeri ordinali da 1 a 10

<b>primo</b>	first
<b>secondo</b>	second
<b>terzo</b>	third
<b>quarto</b>	fourth
<b>quinto</b>	fifth
<b>sesto</b>	sixth
<b>settimo</b>	seventh
<b>ottavo</b>	eighth
<b>nono</b>	ninth
<b>decimo</b>	tenth