

LEVEL TWO

LEARN IN YOUR CAR® CD ITALIAN

by Henry N. Raymond

Learn In Your Car 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, Level Two is a continuation of **Learn in Your Car Italian, Level One**. Level Two begins where Level One ends. Level One is designed and organized primarily with the traveler in mind. Level Two continues with more ideas, concepts, and vocabulary that are useful to the traveler, but introduces more complex vocabulary and grammar. 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. (Various forms of previously introduced verbs are used along with new words.)

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 the first lesson. 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 the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first followed by the second until you learn most of the second. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning 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 or indicate context, but are not heard on the discs.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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– Henry Raymond

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Lesson 40 – Lezione 40

TYPICAL REGULAR VERBS WITH “IRE” ENDINGS (PRESENT TENSE) – VERBI REGOLARI TERMINANTI IN “IRE”, PRESENTE INDICATIVO

to depart / to leave on a trip	partire
I <u>leave</u> tomorrow. / I'm <u>leaving</u> tomorrow.	[Io] <u>parto</u> domani
You <u>leave</u> at noon, don't you? (Familiar)	[Tu] <u>parti</u> a mezzogiorno, vero?
You leave <u>before</u> me. (Polite)	Lei parte <u>prima di</u> me.
He is leaving with <u>his</u> girlfriend.	Lui parte con <u>la sua</u> ragazza.
She is leaving with her <u>boyfriend</u>	Lei parte col suo <u>ragazzo</u> .
The ship <u>leaves</u> at 5 p.m.	La nave <u>parte</u> alle cinque del pomeriggio.
We are leaving very soon. / We are leaving <u>within</u> a little bit.	[Noi] partiamo <u>fra</u> poco.
Are you leaving on the <u>same</u> train? (Plural, familiar)	[Voi] partite con lo <u>stesso</u> treno?
They are leaving <u>together</u>	[Loro] partono <u>insieme</u> .

“alle” = “a” + “le” = “at”
“col” = “con” + “il”

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

SUBJECT	ENDING
io	part(o)
tu	part(i)

lui, lei, Lei	part(e)
noi	part(iamo)
voi	part(ite)
loro, Loro	part(ono)

As you can see from these examples, “I am leaving” and “I leave” can both be translated to “Io parto.” Italian also uses a more complex form called the present progressive tense to express action happening now. For example, “I am leaving.” can be translated to “Io sto partendo.” 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.

As was pointed out in earlier lessons, subject pronouns are often not used in sentences. This is because the subject is usually understood by the conjugation of the verb which is used and the context of the conversation. For example, the subject pronouns “io”, “tu”, “noi” and “voi” are rarely used because it’s almost always possible to determine who the subject is by looking at the ending of the verb. However, since “lui”, “lei” and “Lei” all use the same conjugation, it is frequently necessary to use one of these pronouns to determine who the subject is. In this text, optional subject pronouns which are not heard on the tape are sometimes shown in brackets. Subject pronouns are used a little more frequently on this cassette program than one might hear in spoken Italian. This is done to make it easier for the student to recognize the various conjugations.

LESSON 41 – LEZIONE 41

IRREGULAR “IRE” VERBS WHICH USE “ISC” ENDINGS (PRESENT TENSE) – VERBI IRREGOLARI TERMINANTI IN “IRE” CON “ISC” (PRESENTE INDICATIVO)

to finish / to end

finire

I am finishing this book. / I finish this book.[Io] finisco questo libro.
Are you ending your work?[Tu] finisci il tuo lavoro?
He is finishing his soup. / He finishes his soup.[Lui] finisce la sua minestra.
She is finishing today. / She finishes today.[Lei] finisce oggi.
We are finishing tomorrow.[Noi] finiamo domani.
Are you finishing late? (Plural, familiar)[Voi] finite in ritardo?
They are finishing on time. / They finish on time.[Loro] finiscono in tempo.
The tourists are finishing their trip.I turisti finiscono il loro viaggio.
to understandcapire
I understand.[Io] capisco.
Do you understand what he's saying? /
Do you understand that which he says? (Familiar)[Tu] capisci quello che dice?
He understands.[Lui] capisce.
We understand.[Noi] capiamo.
Do you understand? (Plural)[Voi] capite?
They understand.[Loro] capiscono.

Some "ire" verbs (irregular) insert an "isc" in front of some of their endings. There is no really good way to predict which verbs might do this. The pattern for conjugating these verbs is shown in the examples above and below. To conjugate these verbs in the present tense, simply drop the "ire" and attach the appropriate endings as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

SUBJECT	ENDING
io	fin[isc](o)
tu	fin[isc](i)
lui, lei, Lei	fin[isc](e)

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noi	fin(iamo)
voi	fin(ite)
loro, Loro	fin[isc](ono)

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LESSON 42 – LEZIONE 42

THE VERBS "TO LIVE" AND "TO RESIDE – I VERBI "VIVERE" E "ABITARE"

to live	.....vivere
to reside / to inhabit	.....abitare
I <u>live</u> .	Io <u>vivo</u> .
I <u>live</u> in a big house.	<u>Abito</u> in una casa grande.
You <u>reside</u> in Mexico. (Polite)	Lei <u>vive</u> in Messico.
You <u>live</u> in Spain. (Familiar)	[Tu] <u>abiti</u> in Spagna. / <u>Vivi</u> in Spagna.
He lives <u>alone</u> .	Lui vive <u>solo</u> .
She lives with her <u>parents</u> .	Lei vive con i suoi <u>genitori</u> .
We live in a <u>small</u> town.	[Noi] abitiamo in una città <u>piccola</u> .
You live in the <u>city</u> . (Plural)	Voi abitate in <u>città</u> .
They <u>live</u> in Venice.	Loro <u>abitano</u> a Venezia.
They live with their <u>husbands</u> .	[Loro] abitano con i loro <u>mariti</u> .
John and Eva live <u>together</u> .	Giovanni ed Eva vivono <u>insieme</u> .
My <u>cat</u> lives in my house.	Il mio <u>gatto</u> vive in casa mia.
<u>Do you live</u> in an apartment?	<u>Abiti</u> in un appartamento?
<u>Does she live</u> in France? (Familiar or Polite)	Lei <u>abita</u> in Francia?
I <u>am</u> alive.	Io <u>sono</u> vivo.

As you can see from these examples, “vivere” and “abitare” are often interchangeable, but not always.

LESSON 43 – LEZIONE 43

TYPICAL REGULAR VERBS WITH “ARE” ENDINGS (FUTURE TENSE) – VERBI REGOLARI TERMINANTI IN “ARE” (FUTURO INDICATIVO)

I <u>will speak</u> with my family.	[Io] <u>parlerò</u> con i miei.
<u>Will you speak</u> with your mother? (Familiar).....	<u>Parlerai</u> con tua madre?
<u>Will you speak</u> to your father? (Polite)	<u>Parlerà</u> a suo padre?
She <u>will speak</u> with her sister.	[Lei] <u>parlerà</u> con sua sorella.
He <u>will speak</u> with his daughter.	[Lui] <u>parlerà</u> con sua figlia.
We <u>will speak</u> to <u>our</u> son.	[Noi] parleremo a <u>nostro</u> figlio.
<u>Will you speak</u> with your brother? (Plural)	[Voi] <u>parlerete</u> con vostro fratello?
They <u>will speak</u> with their female teacher.	[Loro] <u>parleranno</u> con la loro insegnante.
John <u>will talk</u> to the waiter.	Giovanni <u>parlerà</u> al cameriere.
The boys will talk to <u>their</u> teachers.	I ragazzi parleranno <u>ai loro</u> insegnanti.

“al” = “a” + “il” = “to the”

“ai” = “a” + “i”

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 etc.) To conjugate regular verbs with “are” endings in the simple future tense (futuro indicativo), drop the final “e” from the infinitive form, change the “a” to “e” and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below.

Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

infinitive = parlare

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SUBJECT	ENDING
io	parler(ò)
tu	parler(ai)
lui, lei, Lei	parler(à)
noi	parler(emo)
voi	parler(ete)
loro, Loro	parler(anno)

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

The simple future tense is used to express the idea of “I will...” or “I am going to...”

In Italian, when referring to one’s parents (or family meaning “parents”), instead of saying “I miei genitori” (my parents), Italians simply say “i miei”.

LESSON 44 – LEZIONE 44

TYPICAL REGULAR VERBS WITH “ERE” ENDINGS (FUTURE TENSE) – VERBI REGOLARI TERMINANTI IN “ERE” (FUTURO INDICATIVO)

I <u>will sell</u> my house.	[Io] <u>venderò</u> la mia casa.
<u>Will you sell</u> your car? (Familiar)	[Tu] <u>venderai</u> la tua macchina?
<u>Will you sell</u> your tickets? (Polite)	[Lei] <u>venderà</u> i Suoi biglietti?
He <u>will sell</u> everything.	Lui <u>venderà</u> tutto.
She will sell <u>his</u> boat.	Lei venderà <u>la sua</u> barca.
We will sell our <u>old</u> car.	[Noi] venderemo la nostra <u>vecchia</u> macchina.

Will you sell your books? (Plural)[Voi] venderete i vostri libri?
 They will sell some traveler's checks.[Loro] venderanno dei traveler's checks.
 "dei" = "di" + "i" = "some" or "of the"

To conjugate regular verbs with "ere" endings in the future tense, simply drop the "e" from the end of the infinitive form and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

infinitive = vendere	
SUBJECT	ENDING
io	vender(ò)
tu	vender(ai)
lui, lei, Lei	vender(à)
noi	vender(emo)
voi	vender(ete)
loro, Loro	vender(anno)

LESSON 45 – LEZIONE 45

TYPICAL REGULAR VERBS WITH "IRE" ENDINGS (FUTURE TENSE) – VERBI REGOLARI TERMINANTI IN "IRE" (FUTURO INDICATIVO)

I will leave soon.[Io] partirò presto.
Will you leave by train? (Familiar).....[Tu] partirai in treno?
 He will leave on the next plane. /
 He will leave with the next plane.[Lui] partirà col prossimo aereo.

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She will leave within a month.Lei partirà entro un mese.
 We will leave together.[Noi] partiremo insieme.
Will you leave with your wives? (Plural)[Voi] partirete con le vostre mogli?
 They will leave for Switzerland in two weeks.[Loro] partiranno per la Svizzera fra due settimane.
 col = "con" + "il" = "with the"

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To conjugate regular verbs with "ire" endings in the future tense, drop the "E" from the infinitive form and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

infinitive = partire	
SUBJECT	ENDING
io	partir(ò)
tu	partir(ai)
lui, lei, Lei	partir(à)
noi	partir(emo)
voi	partir(ete)
loro, Loro	partir(anno)

LESSON 46 – LEZIONE 46

SPEAKING WITH THE INFINITIVE OF A VERB – USO DEI VERBI ALL'INFINITO

I want to buy a truck.[Io] voglio comprare un camioncino.
 I would like to leave this evening.[Io] vorrei partire stasera.
 I would like to go there.[Io] vorrei andare lì.
 I can pay the bill.[Io] posso pagare il conto.

Tonight I have to <u>sleep</u>.	.....	Stasera [io] devo <u>dormire</u> .
Do you want to <u>stay</u> here?	.....	Vuoi <u>stare</u> qui?
You can <u>start</u> now. / You may <u>start</u> now.	.....	[Tu] puoi <u>cominciare</u> ora.
Can you <u>speak to him</u>?	.....	Puoi <u>parlargli</u> ?
He would like to <u>learn</u> to speak Spanish.	.....	[Lei] vorrebbe <u>imparare</u> a parlare spagnolo.
She must <u>rent</u> a car.	.....	[Lei] deve <u>noleggiare</u> una macchina.
He has to <u>finish</u> this morning.	.....	[Lui] deve <u>terminare</u> stamattina.
We must <u>travel</u> to Paris. / We must <u>go</u> to Paris.	.....	[Noi] dobbiamo <u>andare</u> a Parigi.
Do you want to <u>live</u> in town?	.....	Vuoi <u>vivere</u> in città [tu]?
They want to <u>study</u> English.	.....	[Loro] vogliono <u>studiare</u> l'inglese.
They can <u>sell</u> their house.	.....	[Loro] possono <u>vendere</u> la loro casa.

This lesson shows some ways of using the infinitive. The infinitive is not usually used alone, but in conjunction with another verb, and is simply another vocabulary word used the same way as in English.

“parlargli” = “parlare” + “gli” = “to speak” + “to him”; The indirect object pronoun “gli” attaches to the infinitive “parlare”

LESSON 47 – LEZIONE 47

SPEAKING IN THE PAST TENSE (PASSATO PROSSIMO) – USO DEL PASSATO PROSSIMO

to buy	.....	comprare
I <u>bought</u> the book. / I <u>have bought</u> the book.	.....	[Io] <u>ho comprato</u> il libro.
Yesterday you <u>bought</u> your car. (Familiar) :	Ieri [tu] <u>hai comprato</u> la tua macchina.

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You <u>bought</u> a gift for your sister. (Familiar)	[Tu] <u>hai comprato</u> un regalo per tua sorella.
Last week he <u>bought</u> a car.	.....	La scorsa settimana [lui] <u>ha comprato</u> una macchina.
She <u>bought</u> an inexpensive gift at the store.	.....	[Lei] <u>ha comprato</u> un regalo a buon mercato al negozio.
The man bought a watch. / The man <u>has</u> bought a watch.	.....	L'uomo <u>ha</u> comprato un orologio.
We <u>bought</u> our luggage at the store.	.....	[Noi] <u>abbiamo comprato</u> le nostre valigie al negozio.
You <u>bought</u> his clothes in Florence. (Plural)	.....	[Voi] <u>avete comprato</u> i suoi vestiti a Firenze.
You <u>bought</u> something for my mother. (Plural)	.....	[Voi] <u>avete comprato</u> qualcosa per mia madre.
They <u>bought</u> things for their friends.	.....	[Loro] <u>hanno comprato</u> cose per i loro amici.
You <u>paid</u> for the breakfast. (Familiar)	.....	Tu <u>hai pagato</u> per la colazione.
You <u>paid</u> the bill. (Plural)	.....	Voi <u>avete pagato</u> il conto.
He rented the room. / He <u>has</u> rented the room.	.....	Lui <u>ha</u> affittato la stanza.
We studied Spanish. / We <u>have</u> studied Spanish.	.....	Noi <u>abbiamo</u> studiato spagnolo.
You <u>cut</u> the bread. (Familiar)	.....	Tu <u>hai tagliato</u> il pane.
They <u>spoke</u> with the children.	.....	[Loro] <u>hanno parlato</u> coi bambini.
We finished our dinners. / We <u>have</u> finished dining.	.....	[Noi] <u>abbiamo</u> finito di cenare.
You <u>looked for</u> your sister at home. (Familiar)	.....	[Tu] <u>hai cercato</u> tua sorella a casa.
He <u>closed</u> the door.	.....	[Lui] <u>ha chiuso</u> la porta.
They <u>took</u> the airplane to London.	.....	[Loro] <u>hanno preso</u> l'aereo per Londra.

“coi” = “con” + “i” = “with the”

The past tense in Italian as shown in these examples is called the “passato prossimo.” This tense corresponds most closely to the English “present perfect” tense where we say, “I have bought.” or “I have finished.” etc. It is also frequently equivalent to the English past tense where we say, “I bought.” or “I finished.” etc. The “passato prossimo” allows you to express a past action that has finished. (i.e. The action is over and ended.) The “passato prossimo” is formed by using the present tense form of a verb “avere” (to have), or in some cases the verb “essere”

(to be), followed by the past participle of the verb being used. (In English the past participle is the form of the verb which follows “have”: have seen; have eaten; have watched; have read; have bought; have opened; etc.)

To form the past participles of regular verbs, the “are”, “ere”, or “ire” ending is dropped and replaced as follows:

The past participles of regular “are” verbs end in “ato”.

The past participle of regular “ere” verbs end in “uto”.

The past participles of regular “ire” verbs end in “ito”.

LESSON 48 – LEZIONE 48

SPEAKING IN THE PAST TENSE (PASSATO PROSSIMO) – USO DEL PASSATO PROSSIMO

to sell	vendere
I <u>sold</u> my car.	[Io] <u>ho venduto</u> la mia macchina.
You <u>sold</u> your tickets. (Familiar)	[Tu] <u>hai venduto</u> i tuoi biglietti.
You <u>sold</u> your tickets. (Polite)	Lei <u>ha venduto</u> i Suoi biglietti.
He <u>sold</u> their house.	[Lui] <u>ha venduto</u> la loro casa.
We <u>sold</u> our house.	[Noi] <u>abbiamo venduto</u> la nostra casa.
You <u>sold</u> your house. (Plural)	[Voi] <u>avete venduto</u> la vostra casa.
You <u>sold</u> our tickets. (Plural)	[Voi] <u>avete venduto</u> i nostri biglietti.
They sold <u>my things</u>	[Loro] hanno venduto <u>la mia roba</u> .
I <u>lived</u> in Mexico two years.	[Io] <u>ho vissuto</u> due anni in Messico.
You lived in Spain <u>last year</u> , didn't you? (Familiar)	[Tu] hai vissuto in Spagna <u>lo scorso anno</u> , vero?
<u>Did you live</u> alone last year? (Polite)	Lei <u>ha vissuto</u> da solo l'anno scorso?
He lived a good life. / He <u>has made</u> a good life.	Lui <u>ha fatto</u> una bella vita.

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We <u>lived</u> together for five years.	[Noi] <u>abbiamo vissuto</u> assieme per cinque anni.
<u>Did you live</u> in that house on the corner? (Plural)	[Voi] <u>avete abitato</u> in quella casa all'angolo?
How long <u>did</u> you guys <u>live</u> at the beach? / How long <u>did</u> you <u>live</u> at the sea? (Plural)	Per quanto tempo [voi] <u>avete vissuto</u> al mare?
I lost my credit card. / I <u>have</u> lost my credit card.	<u>Ho</u> perso la carta di credito.
<u>Did you sleep</u> well? (Familiar)	[Tu] <u>hai dormito</u> bene?
You said it. (L. You it <u>have</u> said)	[Tu] l' <u>hai</u> detto.
He <u>did</u> it.	[Lui] l' <u>ha</u> fatto.
You <u>did</u> it.	[Tu] l' <u>hai</u> fatto.
I <u>learned</u> Spanish in the United States.	[Io] <u>ho imparato</u> lo spagnolo negli Stati Uniti.
He <u>understood</u> your English.	[Lui] <u>ha capito</u> il tuo inglese.
<u>Did you see</u> my brother?	[Tu] <u>hai visto</u> mio fratello?
She <u>saw</u> the train.	Lei <u>ha visto</u> il treno.
They <u>drank</u> their drinks.	[Loro] <u>hanno bevuto</u> le loro bibite.
You <u>did</u> something. / You <u>made</u> something.	[Tu] <u>hai fatto</u> qualcosa.
We <u>opened</u> the gift.	[Noi] <u>abbiamo aperto</u> il regalo.
He <u>wanted</u> to buy a ticket.	[Lui] <u>ha voluto</u> comprare un biglietto.

“all’angolo” = “a” + “lo” + “angolo” = “on the corner” or “at the corner”

The masculine article “lo” is used in front of masculine nouns beginning with vowels or with the consonants “x”, “z” or “impure s”. A word that begins with an “impure s” starts with an “s” followed by a consonant. Example: “lo stagno” (the pond), “lo scudo” (the shield), etc. The article “lo” is also used in front of words beginning with “gn”, “pn” and “ps”.

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LESSON 49 – LEZIONE 49

PASSATO PROSSIMO WITH VERBS THAT USE “ESSERE” – PASSATO PROSSIMO CON AUSILIARE “ESSERE”

Yesterday I <u>went</u> to the bakery. (Masculine)	Ieri [io] <u>sono andato</u> dal fornaio.
<u>Did you go</u> there by boat? (Masculine)	[Tu] <u>sei andato</u> in nave?
Last week he <u>went</u> to England.	La scorsa settimana lui <u>è andato</u> in Inghilterra.
Last week she <u>went</u> to Japan.	La scorsa settimana lei <u>è andata</u> in Giappone.
Two years ago we <u>went</u> to France. (Masculine)	Due anni fa [noi] <u>siamo andati</u> in Francia.
<u>Did you go</u> there by plane? (Plural, Masculine)	[Voi] <u>siete andati</u> in aereo?
Five months ago they <u>went</u> to Germany. (Masculine)	Sei mesi fa [loro] <u>sono andati</u> in Germania.
I <u>arrived</u> at five o'clock. (Feminine)	[Io] <u>sono arrivata</u> alle cinque.
We <u>arrived</u> at 6:20 in the evening. (Masculine)	[Noi] <u>siamo arrivati</u> alle sei e venti di sera.
He <u>arrived</u> in Switzerland before you.	Lui <u>è arrivato</u> in Svizzera prima di te.
I <u>left</u> my house about noon. (Masculine)	[Io] <u>sono partito</u> da casa mia a mezzogiorno circa.
You <u>departed</u> at midnight. (Masculine)	[Tu] <u>sei partito</u> a mezzanotte.
You people <u>departed</u> at midnight. (Masculine)	[Voi] <u>siete partiti</u> a mezzanotte.
He <u>left</u> Milan after me.	[Lui] <u>è partito</u> da Milano dopo di me.
They <u>left</u> by plane. (Masculine)	[Loro] <u>sono partiti</u> in aereo.
I <u>arrived</u> last month. (Masculine)	[Io] <u>sono arrivato</u> il mese scorso.
Yesterday he <u>came</u> to my store.	Ieri [lui] <u>è venuto</u> al mio negozio.
They <u>came</u> to my house last night. (Feminine)	[Loro] <u>sono venute</u> a casa mia ieri sera.
She traveled to the United States. / She <u>went</u> to the United States.	Lei <u>è andata</u> negli Stati Uniti.

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“dal” = “da” + “il” = “to the”

“negli” = “in” + “gli” = “in the” or “to the” (“i” changes to “gli” before “s” or “z”)

The verbs shown in this lesson are conjugated with the verb “essere” (to be) as opposed to the last two lessons which showed examples of verbs conjugated with the verb “avere” (to have). Most verbs are conjugated with “avere” in the “passato prossimo”, but a few, as shown by these examples, use “essere”. Most verbs which use “essere” are intransitive verbs of motion. (Intransitive verbs do not transfer their action to something.)

The following verbs also use “essere” when forming the “passato prossimo”: “venire” (to come), “andare” (to go), “arrivare” (to arrive), “partire” (to leave or depart), “tornare” (to return), “entrare” (to enter), “uscire” (to go out), “cadere” (to fall), “nascere” (to be born), “morire” (to die).

Notice that when verbs are conjugated with “essere” in the “passato prossimo”, the past participle agrees with the gender and number of the subject of the sentence. For example, the past participle “andato” (masculine, singular) becomes “andata” if the subject is feminine and “andati” if the subject is plural masculine, or “andate” if the subject is plural feminine. For plural subjects with mixed genders, use the plural masculine form of the past participle (andati).

LESSON 50 – LEZIONE 50

INFINITIVE VERB FORMS – VERBI ALL'INFINITO

to stay / to stand / to be located / to be	stare
We want <u>to answer</u>	Noi vogliamo <u>rispondere</u> .
to be born	nascerne
I don't want <u>to forget</u>	[Io] non voglio <u>dimenticare</u> .
He wants <u>to earn</u> much money.	[Lui] vuole <u>guadagnare</u> molti soldi.
He wants <u>to win</u>	[Lui] vuole <u>vincere</u> .

to get off / to go down.....	scendere
to go up / to climb	salire
to move	spostare / traslocare
You must <u>run</u> . / You have <u>to run</u> . (Familiar)	[Tu] devi <u>correre</u> .
to walk.....	camminare
She cannot <u>walk</u>	Lei non può <u>camminare</u> .
She wants <u>to touch</u>	[Lei] vuole <u>toccare</u> ...
You must <u>give</u> ... (Plural)	Voi dovete <u>dare</u> ...
They must <u>give back</u>	Loro devono <u>restituire</u> ...
to visit someone	far visita a
to visit a place	visitare
to put / to put on	mettere
He can <u>return</u> . [to a place]	Lui può <u>ritornare</u> .
to ignite / to light up / to turn on.....	accendere
to extinguish / to turn off	spegnere
to smell / to feel / to sense / to hear.....	sentire
Would you like <u>to receive</u> a gift? (Familiar)	Vorresti <u>ricevere</u> un regalo?
We would like <u>to swim</u>	[Noi] vorremmo <u>nuotare</u> .
to go in / to enter	entrare
to know / to be acquainted with	conoscere
He must <u>die</u>	Lui deve <u>morire</u> .
Do not <u>fall</u>	Non <u>cadere</u> .
You must <u>become</u> strong. (Familiar)	[Tu] devi <u>diventare</u> forte
You need <u>to sleep</u> . (Familiar)	[Tu] hai bisogno di <u>dormire</u> .
He must <u>follow</u> this road.	[Lui] deve <u>seguire</u> questa strada.

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We need <u>to dream</u>	[Noi] abbiamo bisogno di <u>sognare</u> .
to return	rientrare / ritornare
He wants <u>to pass</u> . / He wants to go by.	Lui vuole <u>passare</u> .
to spend time	trascorrere
It may <u>seem</u> difficult...	Può <u>sembrare</u> difficile...
to use	usare / utilizzare
You people must <u>try</u>	Voi dovete <u>tentare</u>
to remove / to take away	togliere
<u>To owe</u> some money	<u>Dovere</u> dei soldi
Would you people like <u>to pay back</u> ?	[Voi] vorreste <u>rimborsare</u> ?
The bank wants <u>to lend money</u>	La banca vuole <u>fare prestiti</u> .
They need <u>to borrow</u>	[Loro] Hanno bisogno di <u>prendere in prestito</u> .

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LESSON 51 – LEZIONE 51

MORE INFINITIVES – ALTRI VERBI ALL'INFINITO

When do you want <u>to begin</u> ? (Familiar)	[Tu] quando vuoi <u>cominciare</u> ?
They need <u>to go out</u>	[Loro] hanno bisogno di <u>uscire</u> .
We want <u>to hear</u>	[Noi] vogliamo <u>sentire</u> ...
They must <u>listen</u>	[Loro] devono <u>ascoltare</u> .
I want to <u>keep</u> this.	[Io] voglio <u>tenere</u> questo.
I want to <u>live</u> a long time.	[Io] voglio <u>vivere</u> a lungo.
They have <u>to live</u> in an apartment.	[Loro] devono <u>abitare</u> in un appartamento.
Can they <u>look</u> ?	[Loro] possono <u>guardare</u> ?

Can they <u>get</u> ? / Can they <u>obtain</u> ?	[Loro] possono <u>ottenere</u> ?
I can't <u>send</u> this gift.	[Io] non posso <u>spedire</u> questo regalo.
You can't <u>take</u> the bus. (Familiar)	[Tu] non puoi <u>prendere</u> l'autobus.
He can't <u>accept</u> credit cards.	Lui non può <u>accettare</u> carte di credito.
We can't <u>read</u> .	[Noi] non possiamo <u>leggere</u> .
You can't <u>prepare</u> the dinner. (Polite)	[Lei] non può <u>preparare</u> la cena.
They can't <u>play</u> ...	Loro non possono <u>giocare</u> ...
I must <u>think</u> about my brother.	[Io] devo <u>pensare</u> a mio fratello.
to wait / to wait for	aspettare
to accompany / to escort	accompagnare
She wants to <u>show</u> [to] her boyfriend.	Lei vuole <u>mostrare</u> al suo fidanzato.
to fix / to repair	riparare
to check	controllare / verificare
to prefer	preferire
We have to <u>wash</u> the windows.	[Noi] dobbiamo <u>lavare</u> le finestre.
You have to <u>carry</u> the books. (Familiar)	[Tu] devi <u>portare</u> i libri.
You must <u>bring</u> your tickets. (Polite)	Lei deve <u>portare</u> i Suoi biglietti.
Jim wants to <u>meet</u> [rendezvous with] Paul at the bank. (Plural)	Giacomo vuole <u>incontrare</u> Paolo alla banca.
I don't want to <u>spend</u> a lot of money.	[Io] non voglio <u>spendere</u> molti soldi.
I must <u>find</u> my friend.	[Io] devo <u>trovare</u> il mio amico.
Can you take a photo? / Can you <u>make</u> a photo? (Polite)	[Tu] può <u>fare</u> una fotografia?
to shop / to buy groceries	fare la spesa
"a" = "a" + "il"	

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"alla" = "a" + "la" = "to the" or "at the"

LESSON 52 – LEZIONE 52

THE TELEPHONE – IL TELEFONO

a call	una telefonata / una chiamata
<u>There is</u> a telephone call for you.	C'è una telefonata per te.
Excuse me sir, <u>is there</u> a telephone near here?	Mi scusi signore, c'è un telefono qui vicino?
Yes, there is a telephone on the first <u>floor</u> .	Sì, c'è un telefono al primo <u>piano</u> .
Do you have any <u>messages</u> for me? (Polite)	Ha dei <u>messaggi</u> per me?
I want to leave a <u>message</u> for my friend.	Voglio lasciare un <u>messaggio</u> per il mio amico.
He would like to buy some <u>tokens</u> for the telephone.	Vorrebbe comprare dei <u>gettoni</u> per il telefono.
I would like to <u>make</u> a telephone call.	Vorrei <u>fare</u> una telefonata.
May I <u>use</u> your telephone? (Polite)	Posso <u>usare</u> il Suo telefono?
Can you help <u>me</u> ? (Polite)	Può aiutarmi?
I want to <u>telephone</u> [to] my wife.	Voglio <u>telefonare</u> a mia moglie.
Can you <u>call</u> this number, please? (Polite)	Può <u>chiamare</u> questo numero, per favore?
Hello.	Pronto.
I would like to <u>speak</u> to Michael.	Vorrei <u>parlare</u> con Michele.
Stay on the <u>line</u> ! (Polite)	Rimanga in <u>linea</u> !
to ask	chiedere / domandare
<u>Ask</u> Jean to call me.	<u>Chiedi</u> a Gianna di chiamarmi.
Ask Jean to <u>call</u> me back.	Chiedi a Gianna di <u>richiamarmi</u> .
At what time does he <u>return</u> ?	A che ora <u>ritorna</u> ?
<u>What</u> is the telephone number?	<u>Qual</u> 'è il numero di telefono?

LESSON 53 – LEZIONE 53

PRACTICE WITH THE PAST TENSE – PRATICA CON IL PASSATO PROSSIMO

I ate / I <u>have eaten</u>.	.....	<u>Ho mangiato</u> .
<u>Have you met</u> someone? /		
<u>Have you known</u> someone? (Familiar)	.....	<u>Hai conosciuto</u> qualcuno?
He <u>knew</u> the answer. / He <u>was able</u> to answer.	.....	Lui <u>ha saputo</u> rispondere.
<u>Did you speak</u> to him?	.....	<u>Hai parlato</u> con lui?
<u>Did he understand</u>?	.....	<u>Ha capito</u> ?
We <u>wrote</u> several letters.	.....	[Noi] <u>abbiamo scritto</u> diverse lettere.
We <u>went</u> to the museum. (Masculine)	.....	[Noi] <u>siamo andati</u> al museo.
You people <u>closed</u> the store.	.....	[Voi] <u>avete chiuso</u> il negozio.
You people <u>arrived</u> early. (Masculine)	.....	Voi <u>siete arrivati</u> presto.
They <u>left</u> at midnight. (Masculine)	.....	[Loro] <u>sono partiti</u> a mezzanotte.
They <u>left</u> a tip.	.....	<u>Hanno lasciato</u> una mancia.
They <u>left</u> something at my house.	.....	<u>Hanno lasciato</u> qualcosa a casa mia.
He <u>stole</u> my backpack.	.....	<u>Ha rubato</u> il mio zaino.
I <u>stopped</u> the car at the corner.	.....	<u>Ho fermato</u> la macchina all'angolo.
You <u>have loved</u> your wife. (Familiar)	.....	<u>Hai amato</u> tua moglie.
Where <u>did you guys reside</u>?	.....	Dove <u>avete abitato</u> ?
Where <u>did she live</u>?	.....	Dove <u>ha vissuto</u> ? / Dove <u>ha abitato</u> ?
I <u>liked</u> the lunch.	.....	<u>Ho gradito</u> il pranzo.
That <u>cost</u> a lot. (Masculine)	<u>È costato</u> molto.
<u>Have we finished</u> ?	<u>Abbiamo finito</u> ?

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They <u>have</u> almost <u>finished</u>	[Loro] <u>hanno</u> quasi <u>finito</u> .
We <u>have</u> almost <u>finished</u>	Noi <u>abbiamo</u> quasi <u>finito</u> .
He <u>was able</u> to leave.	.....	Lui <u>è potuto</u> partire.
He <u>had to</u> buy some meat.	.....	Lui <u>ha dovuto</u> comprare della carne.
He <u>needed</u> an encyclopedia. /		
He <u>has had need of</u> an encyclopedia.	.....	Lui <u>ha avuto bisogno</u> di un'enciclopedia.
I <u>meant</u> something else.	.....	Io <u>ho inteso</u> qualcos'altro.
She <u>repeated</u> that word.	.....	Lei <u>ha ripetuto</u> quella parola.
They <u>answered</u> to the questions.	.....	Loro <u>hanno risposto</u> alle domande.
You <u>were born</u> 20 years ago. (Familiar, Masculine)	.....	Tu <u>sei nato</u> vent'anni fa.
<u>Did you forget</u> ? (Familiar)	.....	<u>Hai dimenticato</u> ?
<u>Did you earn</u> some money?	.....	<u>Hai guadagnato</u> dei soldi?
He <u>went downstairs</u> . / He <u>went down</u>.	.....	Lui <u>è sceso</u> .
I <u>climbed</u> . / I <u>went up</u> . (Masculine)	.....	Io <u>sono salito</u> .
It <u>moved</u>.	.....	Si <u>è spostato</u> .
He <u>moved</u>.	.....	Lui <u>ha traslocato</u> .
We <u>ran</u> as far as the store.	.....	<u>Siamo corsi</u> fino al negozio.
We <u>walked</u> . / We <u>went by foot</u> . (Masculine)	.....	Noi <u>siamo andati</u> a piedi.
I <u>walked</u> to the [youth] hostel.	.....	<u>Ho camminato</u> fino all'ostello [della gioventù].
They <u>touch</u> ed the baby.	.....	<u>Hanno toccato</u> il bambino.
You <u>gave</u> some money to your employee. (Familiar)	.....	Tu <u>hai dato</u> dei soldi al tuo dipendente.
She <u>gave back</u> the box.	.....	Lei <u>ha restituito</u> la scatola.
I <u>went</u> to the tourist office. (Masculine)	.....	<u>Sono andato</u> all'ufficio turistico.
You <u>visited</u> your parents. (Polite)	.....	<u>Ha fatto visita</u> ai Suoi genitori.
I <u>visited</u> the old town.	.....	<u>Ho visitato</u> la città vecchia.

<u>Did he put</u> the information on the table?	<u>Ha messo</u> le informazioni sul tavolo?
Where <u>did he put</u> the information?	Dove <u>ha messo</u> le informazioni?
I <u>returned</u> last month. (Masculine)	<u>Sono ritornato</u> il mese scorso.
He <u>returned</u> to Rome.	<u>È ritornato</u> a Roma.
He <u>turned on</u> the television.	Lui <u>ha acceso</u> la televisione.
We <u>turned off</u> the lights.	<u>Abbiamo spento</u> le luci.
The cake	la torta
<u>Did you smell</u> [the perfume of] the cake?	<u>Hai sentito</u> il profumo della torta?
<u>Did they receive</u> mail?	<u>Hanno ricevuto</u> posta?
I <u>swam</u> in the ocean. / I <u>have swum</u> in the ocean.	<u>Ho nuotato</u> nell'oceano.
She <u>entered</u> [into] the building.	[Lei] <u>è entrata</u> nell'edificio.
He <u>died</u> yesterday.	<u>È morto</u> ieri.
<u>Did you fall</u> down the staircase? (Familiar, Masculine)	<u>Sei caduto</u> dalle scale?

“della” = “di” + “la” = “of the”

“nell” = “in” + “l” = “in the”

“ai” = “a” + “i”

The “passato prossimo” is formed by using an auxiliary verb conjugated in the present tense followed by the past participle of the verb being used. (Every verb has one past participle. In English the past participle is the form of the verb which follows “have” as in “have eaten”, “have known”, “have understood” etc.) Most past participles use the auxiliary “avere”, however some past participles (mostly verbs of motion) use “essere”. This lesson along with the next lesson show the past participles of the most common Italian verbs along with their associated auxiliary verbs.

The “passato prossimo” is equivalent to three forms in English. For example, “Ho mangiato” can be translated as “I have eaten”, “I ate”, or “I did eat”.

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Remember that past participles which are conjugated with “essere” must agree with the subject in gender and number. For example, the past participle “nato” (from “nascere” which means “to be born”) is masculine (maschile) but changes to “nata” if the subject is feminine (femminile) or “nati” if the subject is masculine plural (maschile plurale) or has mixed genders and “nate” if it is feminine plural (Femminile plurale).

Notice that some of the past participles in this lesson are irregular. These verbs do not follow the same rules of spelling that regular verbs do for forming past participles. Their past participles must be learned individually.

LESSON 54 – LEZIONE 54

MORE PAST PARTICIPLES – ANCORA PARTICIPIO PASSATO

They <u>became</u> teachers. (Masculine)	<u>Sono diventati</u> maestri.
<u>Did you follow</u> the car? (Plural)	<u>Avete seguito</u> la macchina?
They <u>dreamt</u> about a trip.	<u>Hanno sognato</u> un viaggio.
She <u>went</u> home.	<u>È andata</u> a casa.
I <u>spent</u> some time at home.	<u>Ho trascorso</u> del tempo a casa.
I <u>went</u> by the post office. / I <u>passed</u> in front of the post office. (Masculine)	<u>Sono passato</u> davanti all'ufficio postale.
I <u>spent</u> some money.	<u>Ho speso</u> dei soldi.
That seemed easy.	<u>È sembrato</u> facile.
He <u>used</u> a computer.	<u>Ha usato</u> un computer.
We <u>used</u> the product.	<u>Abbiamo usato</u> il prodotto.
What <u>did she say</u> ?	Che cosa <u>ha detto</u> ?
<u>Did you try</u> one more time? (Familiar)	<u>Hai provato</u> ancora una volta?
She <u>took away</u> a pillow. / She <u>removed</u> a pillow.	Lei <u>ha tolto</u> un cuscino.

Did they <u>pay back</u> the money?	<u>Hanno rimborsato</u> il denaro?
I <u>lent</u> some money to my male cousin.	<u>Ho prestato</u> dei soldi a mio cugino.
My female cousin <u>borrowed</u> some money.	Mia cugina <u>ha preso in prestito</u> dei soldi.
When <u>did</u> they <u>begin</u> ?	Quando <u>hanno incominciato</u> ?
My grandfather <u>returned</u> today.	Mio nonno <u>è ritornato</u> oggi.
My grandmother <u>went out</u> last night.	Mia nonna <u>è uscita</u> ieri sera.
My uncle <u>heard</u> the television.	Mio zio <u>ha sentito</u> la televisione.
My aunt <u>listened</u> to the people.	Mia zia <u>ha ascoltato</u> la gente.
We <u>kept</u> the blanket.	Noi <u>abbiamo tenuto</u> la coperta.
Did you <u>look at</u> the chair? (Familiar / Plural)	Avete <u>guardato</u> la sedia?
I <u>got</u> another ticket / I <u>obtained</u> another [one more] ticket.	<u>Ho ottenuto</u> un'altro biglietto.
I <u>asked</u> for another [different] fork.	<u>Ho chiesto</u> un'altra forchetta.
Did you <u>send</u> the package? (Plural)	Avete <u>spedito</u> il pacco?
They <u>accepted</u> my check.	<u>Hanno accettato</u> il mio assegno.
She <u>read</u> the tourist information.	Lei <u>ha letto</u> le informazioni turistiche.
We <u>prepared</u> the spaghetti for the party.	<u>Abbiamo preparato</u> gli spaghetti per la festa.
They <u>played</u> together.	<u>Hanno giocato</u> insieme.
He <u>played</u> the piano.	<u>Ha suonato</u> il pianoforte.
He <u>thought</u> about you.	Lui <u>ha pensato</u> a te.
I <u>waited</u> for the ball.	<u>Ho aspettato</u> la palla.
I <u>took</u> your friend to see the [theater] show. (Familiar)	<u>Ho portato</u> il tuo amico a vedere lo spettacolo.
Did you <u>repair</u> the refrigerator? (Polite)	<u>Hai riparato</u> il frigorifero?
Paul <u>checked</u> the oil.	Paolo <u>ha controllato</u> l'olio.
She <u>preferred</u> the small apartment.	Lei <u>ha preferito</u> l'appartamento piccolo.

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We <u>washed</u> the car.	<u>Abbiamo lavato</u> la macchina.
We <u>moved</u> the furniture.	<u>Abbiamo spostato</u> il mobili.
They <u>carried</u> the suitcases.	<u>Hanno portato</u> le valigie.
I <u>brought</u> some ice.	<u>Ho portato</u> del ghiaccio.
He <u>met</u> his boss at the party.	<u>Ha incontrato</u> il suo titolare alla festa.
Did you <u>ask</u> [to] your girlfriend? (Familiar)	<u>Hai chiesto</u> alla tua ragazza?
I <u>believed</u> in the president.	<u>Ho creduto</u> nel presidente.
We <u>felt</u> the heat.	<u>Abbiamo sentito</u> il caldo.
Have you <u>shown</u> the photo? (Polite)	<u>Ha mostrato</u> la fotografia?
They <u>stayed</u> at his house.	<u>Sono rimasti</u> a casa sua.
She <u>worked</u> for many years.	<u>Ha lavorato</u> per molti anni.
I <u>found</u> some money.	<u>Ho trovato</u> dei soldi.
My trip <u>was</u> too short. / My trip <u>has been</u> too short.	Il mio viaggio <u>è stato</u> troppo breve.
<u>There was</u> a fire last week.	<u>C'è stato</u> un incendio la settimana scorsa.
"alla" = "a" + "la"	
"nel" = "in" + "il" = "in the"	
"dei" = "di" + "i" = "some"	

LESSON 55 – LEZIONE 55

THE VERB “ESSERE”, IMPERFECT TENSE – IL VERBO “ESSERE” ALL’IMPERFETTO

I <u>was</u> at the bus station.	[Io] <u>ero</u> alla stazione dell’ autobus.
You <u>were</u> at my house. (Familiar)	Tu <u>eri</u> a casa mia.
<u>Were</u> you at the market yesterday? (Polite)	<u>Era</u> al mercato ieri?

It <u>was</u> fast. / It <u>used to be</u> fast.	Era veloce.
She <u>was</u> wet.	[Lei] era bagnata.
It <u>was</u> dry. / It <u>used to be</u> dry. (Feminine)	Era asciutta.
We <u>were</u> busy. (Masculine)	[Noi] eravamo occupati.
We <u>were</u> busy. (Feminine)	[Noi] eravamo occupate.
You people <u>were</u> late.	[Voi] eravate in ritardo.
They <u>were</u> alone. / They <u>used to be</u> alone. (Masculine)	[Loro] erano soli.
They <u>were</u> with their husbands.	[Loro] erano coi loro mariti.
He <u>was</u> very funny.	[Lui] era molto buffo.
They <u>were</u> very amusing.	[Loro] erano molto divertenti.
Everybody <u>was</u> there. [L. There were all.]	C'erano tutti.
She <u>was</u> sad yesterday.	[Lei] era triste ieri.
You <u>were</u> very strong when you were young. (Polite)	[Lei] era molto forte quando era giovane.
The view <u>was</u> very beautiful.	La vista era molto bella.
<u>There was</u>	C'era...
<u>There were</u>	C'erano...
<u>There were</u> several trains at the station.	C'erano parecchi treni alla stazione.
<u>There was</u> a [the] line of people at the post office.	C'era la fila all'ufficio postale.
<u>Was there</u> anyone at the house?	C'era qualcuno a casa?
<u>There were</u> a lot of people in town.	C'era molta gente in città.
<u>There was</u> a park near the old hotel.	C'era un parco vicino al vecchio albergo.

“dell” = “di” + “li” = “of the”

“coi” = “con” + “i”

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“Gente” (people) in Italian is a singular noun and is therefore used with verbs in singular form, as in “C’era molta gente” (There was many people.)

The imperfect (imperfetto) tense is used to talk about something which “was happening”, “used to happen”, or things which “were happening” (i.e. action or events which may not be completely finished. Examples are: “was, were; was running; used to run; was going; used to go; were buying; were taking; used to take;” etc.) It is also used to talk about circumstances at a past moment or for the description of a scene. This is different from the “passato prossimo” which describes events which are over or finished. Examples of some of the same verbs in the “passato prossimo” tense are: “ran; went; bought; took”.

The verbs “essere” and “avere” are almost always used in the “imperfetto” instead of in the “passato prossimo” when speaking about the past. (The “imperfetto” of “avere” is presented in the next lesson.) Therefore if you say “Io avevo.” for “I had.” or “Io ero.” for “I was.”, you will be right 90% of the time. Verbs which have to do with thinking such as “volere” (to want), “sapere” (to know how), “credere” (to believe), “pensare” (to think), “sperare” (to hope), “amare” (to love) and “detestare” (to hate or detest) also use the “imperfetto” most of the time.

LESSON 56 – LEZIONE 56

THE VERB “AVERE”, IMPERFECT TENSE – IL VERBO “AVERE” ALL’IMPERFETTO

I <u>had</u> a small house. / I <u>used to have</u> a small house.	[Io] avevo una casa piccola.
You <u>were</u> cold. / You <u>were having</u> cold. (Familiar)	[Tu] avevi freddo.
You <u>used to have</u> many guests. (Polite)	Lei aveva molti ospiti.
He <u>was having</u> a difficult problem.	[Lui] aveva un grosso problema.
We <u>had</u> a big car. / We <u>used to have</u> a big car.	[Noi] avevamo una macchina grande.
They <u>had</u> their tickets. / They <u>were having</u> their tickets. ...	[Loro] avevano i loro biglietti.

I needed somebody yesterday. /

I was having need of somebody yesterday.[Io] avevo bisogno di qualcuno ieri.

She was hungry last night. /

She was having hunger yesterday evening.[Lei] aveva fame ieri sera.

LESSON 57 – LEZIONE 57

TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “ARE” ENDING, IMPERFECT TENSE – VERBO REGOLARE TERMINANTE IN “ARE”, TEMPO IMPERFETTO

I used to speak Spanish.[Io] parlavo spagnolo.

Were you speaking on the telephone? (Familiar)[Tu] parlavi al telefono?

You were speaking well. (Polite)[Lei] parlava bene.

He was speaking to his friend.[Lui] parlava al suo amico.

We used to talk every day.[Noi] parlavamo tutti i giorni.

You were talking too much. (Plural)[Voi] parlavate troppo.

They were talking about the game.[Loro] parlavano della partita.

“al” = “a” + “il”

In Italian there are three main groups of verbs. These groups 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”, etc.)

To form the imperfect tense of “are” verbs, remove the “are” endings from the infinitive form of the verb and add the endings as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun or pronoun and are as follows:

For “parlare”, drop the “are” ending;

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<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ENDING</u>
io	parl(avo)
tu	parl(avi)
lui, lei, Lei	parl(ava)
noi	parl(avamo)
voi	parl(avate)
loro, Loro	parl(avano)

LESSON 58 – LEZIONE 58

TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “ERE” ENDING, IMPERFECT TENSE – VERBO REGOLARE TERMINANTE IN “ERE”, TEMPO IMPERFETTO

I used to sell cars.Io vendevo macchine.

You were selling your car. (Familiar).....Tu vendevi la tua macchina.

You were selling books. (Polite)Lei vendeva libri.

He was selling radios.Lui vendeva radio.

We used to sell computers.Noi vendevamo computer.

Were you selling everything? (Plural)Voi vendevate tutto?

They used to sell some clothes.Loro vendevano dei vestiti.

The imperfect tense of regular “ere” verbs is formed by dropping the “ere” from the infinitive form of the verb and adding the appropriate ending.

For “Vendere” drop the “ere” ending;

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ENDING</u>
io	vend(evo)
tu	vend(evi)
lui, lei, Lei	vend(eva)
noi	vend(evamo)
voi	vend(evate)
loro, Loro	vend(evano)

LESSON 59 – LEZIONE 59

TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “IRE” ENDING, IMPERFECT TENSE – VERBO REGOLARE TERMINANTE IN “IRE”, TEMPO IMPERFETTO

I used to finish early.Io finivo presto.
You used to finish at five o'clock. (Familiar).....Tu finivi alle cinque.
She used to always finish on time. (Polite).....Lei finiva sempre in tempo.
He used to finish alone.Lui finiva da solo.
We were finishing in the evening.Noi finivamo di sera.
You were finishing your homework on time. (Plural)Voi finivate i vostri compiti in orario.
They used to finish together.Loro finivano insieme.

The imperfect tense of regular “ire” verbs is formed by dropping the “ire” from the infinitive form of the verb and adding the appropriate ending.

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For “Finire”, drop the “ire” ending;

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ENDING</u>
io	fin(ivo)
tu	fin(ivi)
lui, lei, Lei	fin(iva)
noi	fin(ivamo)
voi	fin(ivate)
loro, Loro	fin(ivano)

LESSON 60 – LEZIONE 60

SOME COMMON VERBS IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE – VERBI DI USO COMUNE NEL TEMPO IMPERFETTO

I wanted breakfast. / I was wanting breakfast.Volevo la colazione.
He wanted to sell his house. /
He was wanting to sell his house.Voleva vendere la sua casa.
We were wanting to buy something.Volevamo comprare qualcosa.
I was having breakfast with my wife. /
I was doing breakfast with my wife.Facevo colazione con mia moglie.
I was eating lunch at home.Pranzavo a casa.
He was buying a ticket.Comprava un biglietto.
The train was always leaving late.Il treno partiva sempre in ritardo.

We <u>were looking for</u> a gift.	<u>Cercavamo</u> un regalo.
You <u>were closing</u> the door at night.	Tu <u>chiudevi</u> la porta di notte.
They <u>were renting</u> a house.	<u>Affittavano</u> una casa.
They <u>were studying</u> Italian.	<u>Studiavano</u> l'italiano.
She <u>was learning</u> German.	Lei <u>imparava</u> il tedesco.
The weather was cold. / It <u>was making</u> cold.	<u>Faceva</u> freddo.
<u>Were you doing</u> something / <u>Were you making</u> something? (Polite)	<u>Faceva</u> qualcosa?
They <u>wanted</u> to live alone.	<u>Volevano</u> vivere da soli.
We <u>wanted</u> to buy some ice cream.	<u>Volevamo</u> comprare del gelato.

LESSON 61 – LEZIONE 61

SOME IMPORTANT CONCEPTS – CONCETTI IMPORTANTI

He's a <u>tall</u> man.	È un uomo <u>alto</u> .
It's a <u>short</u> distance from here.	È a <u>breve</u> distanza da qui.
It's not <u>far</u> from here.	Non è <u>lontano</u> da qui.
<u>Turn on</u> the light, please.	<u>Accendi</u> la luce, per favore.
<u>Turn off</u> the light.	<u>Spegni</u> la luce.
<u>Anyone</u> can buy a car.	<u>Chiunque</u> può comprare una macchina.
Can <u>one</u> enter?.....	<u>Si</u> può entrare?
One can't go <u>there</u>	Non si può andare <u>là</u> .
You go <u>there</u>	Vai <u>là</u> .
Do you go <u>there</u> often? (Familiar)	<u>Ci</u> vai spesso?
No, <u>never</u>	No, <u>mai</u> .

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He is going there <u>right away</u>	[Lui] ci va <u>subito</u> .
They are going <u>there</u> together.	[Loro] <u>ci</u> vanno insieme.
I need <u>to think</u>	Ho bisogno di <u>pensare</u> .
I need to think <u>about it</u>	Ho bisogno di <u>pensarci</u> .
Is this <u>correct</u> ?	È <u>corretto</u> ?
This is <u>not</u> correct.	<u>Non</u> è corretto.
You <u>are right</u> . / [L. You <u>have reason</u> .]	<u>Hai ragione</u> .
He <u>is wrong</u> . / [L. He <u>has wrong</u> .]	<u>Ha torto</u> .
It's the <u>right</u> address.	È l'indirizzo <u>giusto</u> .
This is not the <u>right road</u>	Questa non è la <u>strada giusta</u> .
This is the <u>wrong</u> road.	Questa è la strada <u>sbagliata</u> .
<u>Whose</u> glass is this? / <u>Of whom</u> is this glass?	<u>Di chi</u> è questo bicchiere?
It <u>looks like</u> this but it's bigger.	<u>Assomiglia</u> a questo ma è più grande.
They want a <u>glass</u> of water.	Vogliono un <u>bicchiere</u> d'acqua.
<u>Look at</u> him. / <u>Look at</u> it. (Masculine)	<u>Guardalo</u> .
This is an <u>old</u> building.	Questo è un edificio <u>vecchio</u> .
She is an <u>old</u> woman.	È una donna <u>anziana</u> .
He is an <u>old</u> man.	È un uomo <u>anziano</u> .
She is a <u>young</u> lady.	È una signorina <u>giovane</u> .
There's my <u>new</u> car!	Ecco la mia macchina <u>nuova</u> !
Have you seen my <u>new</u> truck? (Polite)	Ha visto il mio camioncino <u>nuovo</u> ?
They <u>bought</u> some new clothes.	<u>Hanno comprato</u> dei vestiti nuovi.
Everything is <u>brand new</u> . / [L. It's everything brand new.]	È tutto <u>nuovissimo</u> .

The word “ci” has several uses. In this lesson it’s used as an adverb of location, for example “Ci vado.” (I go there.) It is also used in this lesson as a demonstrative pronoun, where it is attached to the infinitive, for example “Ho bisogno di pensarci.” (I need to think about it.) The word “ci” also has many other uses which are not covered in this lesson.

This lesson and the next one are designed to demonstrate word order and to show how the Italian language handles some basic ideas and concepts such as “old and new”, “young and old”, “right and wrong”, “correct and incorrect” and a few other things that people need to know to function in everyday situations.

LESSON 62 – LEZIONE 62

MORE IMPORTANT CONCEPTS – ALTRI CONCETTI IMPORTANTI

How often does the bus come by. /

With what frequency does the bus pass? Con che frequenza passa l’autobus?

How often does the bus leave for the town? Con che frequenza parte l’autobus per la città?

Every twenty minutes. Ogni venti minuti.

I am seated. Sono seduto. [Masc.] / Sono seduta. [Fem.]

I am standing. Sono in piedi.

I want to sit at the table. /

I want to seat myself at table. Voglio sedermi a tavola.

I want to stand in the corner. Voglio stare in piedi nell’angolo.

Sit down, please! (Familiar) Siediti, per favore!

Stand up please! (Familiar) Alzati, per favore!

the ground floor il piano terra

In Italy, the first floor is above the ground floor. In Italia, il primo piano è sopra il piano terra.

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The ground floor is below the first floor. Il piano terra è sotto il primo piano.

I don’t like the rain. Non mi piace la pioggia.

It is raining. Piove.

Is it still raining? Piove ancora?

the sun il sole

It is going to be sunny. / The sun will come out. Uscirà il sole.

to go for a walk / to make a promenade fare una passeggiata

I took a ride in the car. / I made a tour in the car. Ho fatto un giro in macchina.

What a pretty young girl! Che bella ragazza!

That is an ugly building. Quello è un brutto edificio.

This is a book about Italy. / This is a book on Italy. Questo è un libro sull’Italia.

We want to find something cheaper. Vogliamo trovare qualcosa più a buon mercato.

a kilogram un chilo

Give me two kilograms of them, please. Dammene due chili, per favore.

Bring me some stamps, please. Portami dei francobolli, per favore.

The word “ne” (of them) is sometimes attached to the end of the imperative form of a verb. Note the above example “dammene” which means “give me...of them”. It is used when the object being referred to is understood.

LESSON 63 – LEZIONE 63

USEFUL SINGULAR VERB FORMS IN SENTENCES, PRESENT TENSE – USO DI VERBI IN PERSONA SINGOLARE, TEMPO PRESENTE

I am paying for the drinks. Io pago le bevande.

I drink coffee. Bevo caffè.

I <u>am taking</u> the airplane.	<u>Prendo</u> l'aereo.
I <u>take</u> sugar in my coffee.	<u>Prendo</u> zucchero nel mio caffè.
I <u>am sleeping</u> in the room.	<u>Dormo</u> nella camera.
I <u>am doing</u> the laundry.	<u>Faccio</u> il bucato.
I <u>am making</u> a cup of coffee.	<u>Faccio</u> una tazza di caffè.
I <u>live</u> in Rome.	<u>Abito</u> a Roma.
I <u>am arriving</u> about noon.	<u>Arrivo</u> verso mezzogiorno.
<u>Are</u> you <u>paying</u> the [hotel] bill? (Familiar).....	<u>Paghi</u> il conto?
What <u>are</u> you <u>looking for</u> ? (Familiar)	Che cosa <u>cerchi</u> ?
Do you <u>drink</u> [some] fruit juice? (Familiar)	<u>Bevi</u> del succo di frutta?
You <u>are taking</u> your suitcase, aren't you? (Familiar)	<u>Prendi</u> la valigia, vero?
You <u>are bringing</u> the children, aren't you? (Familiar)	<u>Porti</u> i bambini, vero?
You <u>are not sleeping</u> well. (Familiar)	Non <u>dormi</u> bene.
What <u>are</u> you <u>doing</u> ? (Familiar)	Che cosa <u>fai</u> ?
Where do you <u>live</u> ? (Familiar)	Dove <u>abiti</u> ?
My father <u>is paying</u> for the trip.	Mio padre <u>paga</u> il viaggio.
a job.....	un lavoro / un impiego
He <u>is looking for</u> a job. / He <u>is looking for</u> work.	Lui <u>cerca</u> lavoro.
She <u>drinks</u> a lot.	Lei <u>beve</u> molto.
One <u>takes</u> [the] bus number five to [for] the beach.	Si <u>prende</u> l'autobus numero cinque per la spiaggia.
She <u>sleeps</u> in the bedroom.	Lei <u>dorme</u> nella camera da letto.
He <u>is preparing</u> tea.	Lui <u>prepara</u> il tè.
My brother <u>lives</u> in Spain.	Mio fratello <u>vive</u> in Spagna.
What <u>is</u> he <u>doing</u> ? / What <u>are</u> you <u>doing</u> ? (Polite)	Che cosa <u>fa</u> ?

“nel” = “in” + “il”

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“nella” = “in” + “la”

The present tense in Italian can be translated into three English equivalents. For example “Io vendo” can be translated as “I buy”, “I do buy”, or “I am buying”, depending on the situation.

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LESSON 64 – LEZIONE 64

USEFUL PLURAL VERB FORMS IN SENTENCES, PRESENT TENSE – USO DI VERBI UTILI IN PERSONA PLURALE, TEMPO PRESENTE

What <u>are</u> we <u>doing</u> ?	Che cosa <u>facciamo</u> ?
We <u>are leaving</u> by airplane.	<u>Partiamo</u> in aereo.
We <u>are paying for</u> your ticket.	<u>Paghiamo</u> il tuo biglietto.
We <u>pay</u> in cash.	<u>Paghiamo</u> in contanti.
We <u>are looking for</u> the right road.	<u>Cerchiamo</u> la strada giusta.
We <u>are drinking</u> [some] fruit juice.	<u>Beviamo</u> del succo di frutta.
We <u>are drinking</u> beer.	<u>Beviamo</u> birra.
We <u>are bringing</u> our luggage with us.	<u>Portiamo</u> il bagaglio con noi.
We <u>are bringing</u> our children with us.	<u>Portiamo</u> i bambini con noi.
We <u>are sleeping</u> at the hotel tonight.	<u>Dormiamo</u> all'albergo stasera.
We <u>are preparing</u> dinner this evening.	<u>Prepariamo</u> la cena questa sera.
We <u>live</u> in London.	<u>Abitiamo</u> a Londra.
We're <u>buying</u> a gift for each child.	<u>Compriamo</u> un regalo per ciascun bambino.
You people <u>are leaving</u> on the next train.	<u>Partite</u> col prossimo treno.
<u>Are</u> you people <u>paying</u> the restaurant bill?	<u>Pagate</u> il conto del ristorante?
<u>Are</u> you people <u>looking for</u> something?	<u>Cercate</u> qualcosa?

You guys <u>drink</u> water.	<u>Bevete</u> acqua.
What <u>are</u> you people <u>taking</u> ?	Che cosa <u>prendete</u> ?
You people <u>are taking</u> too much time.	<u>Impiegate</u> troppo tempo.
<u>Are</u> you people <u>sleeping</u> in the bedroom?	<u>Dormite</u> nella camera da letto?
What <u>are</u> you guys <u>doing</u> ?	Che cosa <u>fate</u> ?
What <u>are</u> they <u>doing</u> ?	Che cosa <u>fanno</u> ?
What <u>are</u> they <u>taking</u> ?	Che cosa <u>prendono</u> ?
<u>Can</u> they see the clock from here?	<u>Possono</u> vedere l'orologio da qui?
They <u>are leaving</u> tomorrow.	<u>Partono</u> domani.
My parents <u>pay for</u> everything.	I miei genitori <u>pagano</u> tutto.
They <u>are looking for</u> their husbands.	<u>Cercano</u> i loro mariti.
They <u>drink</u> with their friends.	<u>Bevono</u> coi loro amici.
They <u>bring</u> too many things.	<u>Portano</u> troppa roba.
My friends <u>sleep</u> at my house sometimes.	I miei amici <u>dormono</u> a casa mia qualche volta.
They <u>are preparing</u> lunch.	<u>Preparano</u> il pranzo.
They <u>live</u> with our parents.	<u>Vivono</u> coi nostri genitori.
“coi” = “con” + “i”	
“col” = “con” + “il”	

LESSON 65 – LEZIONE 65

THE VERB ‘TO GO’ – PRESENT TENSE

IL VERBO ‘ANDARE’ – PRESENTE INDICATIVO

I <u>go</u> to school.	Io <u>vado</u> a scuola.
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You <u>go</u> to Italy every year.	Tu <u>vai</u> in Italia ogni anno.
<u>Do</u> you <u>go</u> to the store often? (Polite).....	<u>Va</u> spesso al negozio?
He <u>is going</u> to work tomorrow.	Lui <u>va</u> a lavorare domani.
She <u>goes</u> to the movie theatre.	Lei <u>va</u> al cinema.
<u>Let's go</u> to the park. / We <u>are going</u> to the park.	[Noi] <u>andiamo</u> al parco.
You <u>go</u> by car. (Plural)	Voi <u>andate</u> in macchina.
They <u>go</u> to the beach. / They <u>are going</u> to the beach.	Loro <u>vanno</u> alla spiaggia.
“al” + “a” + “il”	

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LESSON 66 – LEZIONE 66

USING DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS IN SENTENCES –

USO DEI PRONOMI PERSONALI COME COMPLEMENTO OGGETTO

They want <u>me</u>	<u>Mi</u> vogliono.
They want <u>you</u> . (Familiar)	<u>Ti</u> vogliono.
They want <u>you</u> . (Polite)	<u>La</u> vogliono.
They want <u>him</u>	<u>Lo</u> vogliono.
They want <u>her</u>	<u>La</u> vogliono.
They want <u>us</u>	<u>Ci</u> vogliono.
They want <u>you people</u>	<u>Vi</u> vogliono.
They want <u>them</u> . (Feminine)	<u>Le</u> vogliono.
They want <u>them</u> . (Masculine or mixed)	<u>Li</u> vogliono.
He <u>wants</u> the camera.	<u>Vuole</u> la macchina fotografica.
He wants <u>it</u> . (Feminine)	<u>La</u> vuole.

He wants the mail. Vuole la corrispondenza. / Vuole la posta.
 He wants it. (Masculine) Lo vuole.
 We want you guys. Vi vogliamo.
 We want them. Li vogliamo.
 Do you want it? (Familiar, Feminine object) La vuoi?

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun such as: “I”, “me”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “him”, “her”, “it”, “we”, “us”, “they”, or “them”. A direct object is the thing that receives the action of the verb. For example, in the sentence, “I bought a car.”, the noun “car” is the direct object. In the sentence, “I bought it.”, the pronoun “it” is the direct object pronoun. The direct object usually answers the question “What?” or “Whom?”.

LESSON 67 – LEZIONE 67

MORE DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS – ALTRI PRONOMI PERSONALI

I see him. Lo vedo.
 I see her. La vedo.
 I know him. Lo conosco.
 Do you people know her? La conoscete?
 Does he know them? (Plural or mixed) Li conosce?
 Do you know him? (Familiar) Lo conosci?
 I would like a receipt, please. Vorrei una ricevuta, per favore.
 I would like it. La vorrei.
 I would like some. [L. Of them (I) would like.] Ne vorrei.
 I would like one of them. (Masculine) Ne vorrei uno.
 I would like two of them. Ne vorrei due.

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Do you have any? (Polite) [L. Of them have (you)?] Ne ha?
 They're buying it. (Masculine) Loro lo comprano.
 Are you selling them? (Familiar) Li vendi?
 Frank sells them. Franco li vende.
 My brother sees me. Mio fratello mi vede.
 They see me. [Loro] mi vedono.
 I saw you. (Familiar) Ti ho visto.
 I saw you. (Polite) L'ho vista.
 You said it! L'hai detto!
 He did it! L'ha fatto!
 We rented them. (Masculine objects) Li abbiamo noleggiati.
 He rented it (Feminine object) L'ha noleggiata.
 I need some [of them]. / I have need of them. Ne ho bisogno.
 They can hear us. Ci possono sentire.

Past participles must agree with the direct object pronouns “lo”, “la”, “li”, and “le”, in both number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine). For example, the past participle of “noleggiare” (to rent) is “noleggiato” if the rented object is masculine, “noleggiata” if the rented object is feminine, “noleggiate” if the rented objects are feminine, or “noleggiata” if the rented objects are masculine or mixed.

LESSON 68 – LEZIONE 68

USING INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS IN SENTENCES – USO DEI PRONOMI PERSONALI COME COMPLEMENTO DI TERMINE

He's buying me a gift. / He is buying a gift for me. Lui mi compra un regalo.

He's buying <u>you</u> a gift. (Familiar)	..... Lui <u>ti</u> compra un regalo.
He's buying <u>you</u> a gift. (Polite)	..... Lui <u>Le</u> compra un regalo [a Lei].
He's buying <u>her</u> a gift.	..... Lui <u>le</u> compra un regalo [a lei].
He's buying <u>him</u> a gift.	..... Lui <u>gli</u> compra un regalo [a lui].
He's buying <u>us</u> a gift.	..... Lui <u>ci</u> compra un regalo.
He is buying <u>you people</u> a gift.	..... Lui <u>vi</u> compra un regalo.
He's buying <u>them</u> a gift. (Colloquial form)	..... Lui <u>gli</u> compra un regalo [a loro].
He's buying <u>them</u> a gift.	..... Lui compra <u>loro</u> un regalo.
They <u>are buying</u> a gift for Paul.	..... Loro <u>comprano</u> un regalo a Paolo.
They are buying <u>me</u> a gift.	..... [Loro] <u>mi</u> comprano un regalo.
I'm giving <u>him</u> a watch.	..... Io <u>gli</u> dò un orologio.
I'm giving <u>her</u> a watch.	..... Io <u>le</u> dò un orologio.
I'm giving a watch <u>to you</u> . / I'm giving <u>you</u> a watch.	
(Familiar)	..... [Io] <u>ti</u> dò un orologio.
I'm giving a watch <u>to you</u> . (Polite)	..... [Io] <u>Le</u> dò un orologio.
I am giving a watch <u>to you guys</u>.	..... [Io] <u>vi</u> dò un orologio.
I am giving a watch <u>to them</u> . (Colloquial form)	..... [Io] <u>gli</u> dò un orologio.
I am giving a watch <u>to them</u>.	..... [Io] <u>do loro</u> un orologio.
He gave <u>me</u> a watch.	..... Lui <u>mi</u> ha dato un orologio.
She bought <u>him</u> a gift.	..... Lei <u>gli</u> ha comprato un regalo.
He rented <u>her</u> a car.	..... Lui <u>le</u> ha noleggiato una macchina.
He spoke <u>to them</u>.	..... Lui <u>gli</u> ha parlato.
You <u>sold</u> a shirt to my father. (Polite)	..... Lei <u>ha venduto</u> una camicia a mio padre.
You sold <u>him</u> a shirt. (Familiar) Tu <u>gli</u> hai venduto una camicia.
You sold <u>her</u> a shirt. (Familiar) Tu <u>le</u> hai venduto una camicia.

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I'm buying them a car. Io gli compro una macchina.

An indirect object is the object or person "to whom" or "for whom" the action is performed. For example, in the sentence "He's buying me a gift." which means exactly the same thing as "He's buying a gift for me." the direct object is "gift", and the indirect object is "me". The indirect object usually answers the question "To whom?" or "For whom?"

LESSON 69 – LEZIONE 69

DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS TOGETHER – PRONOMI PERSONALI DOPPI

He's buying it <u>for me</u> . (Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>me</u> lo compra.
He's buying <u>it</u> for me. (Feminine object)	..... Lui me <u>la</u> compra.
<u>He's</u> buying it for you. (Familiar, masculine object)	..... <u>Lui</u> te lo compra.
He's buying it <u>for him</u> . /	
He's buying it <u>for her</u> . (Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>glielo</u> compra.
He's buying <u>it</u> for him. / He's buying <u>it</u> for her.	
(Feminine object)	..... Lui <u>gliela</u> compra.
He is buying it <u>for you</u> . (Polite, Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>glielo</u> compra a <u>Lei</u> .
He's buying <u>it</u> for him. (Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>glielo</u> compra [a lui].
He is buying <u>it for her</u> . (Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>glielo</u> compra [a lei].
He's buying it <u>for us</u> . (Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>ce</u> lo compra.
He's buying it <u>for you people</u> . (Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>ve</u> lo compra.
He's buying it <u>for them</u> . (Masculine object)	..... Lui <u>glielo</u> compra [a loro].
I am giving <u>it</u> to them. (Masculine object)	..... Io <u>glielo</u> dò [a loro].

I <u>am giving</u> it to Paul. (Feminine object)	.....	Io gliela <u>dò</u> a Paolo.
I am giving <u>them</u> to her. (Feminine objects)	.....	Io gliel <u>e</u> dò a lei.
I am giving them <u>to him</u> . (Masculine objects)	.....	Io glieli dò a <u>lui</u> .
I'm <u>bringing</u> the suitcases to my parents.	.....	Io <u>porto</u> le valigie ai miei genitori.
I'm bringing <u>them</u> to my parents. (Masculine objects)	.....	Io <u>li</u> porto ai miei genitori.
I'm bringing <u>them</u> to my parents. (Feminine objects)	.....	Io <u>le</u> porto ai miei genitori.
I'm bringing <u>them</u> the suitcases.	.....	Io <u>gli</u> porto le valigie.
I'm bringing <u>it to them</u> . (Feminine object)	.....	Io <u>gliela</u> porto [a loro].
I'm giving <u>it to you</u> . (Polite, Feminine object)	.....	Io <u>gliela</u> dò [a Lei]. / <u>La</u> dò a Lei.
We're giving <u>it to you</u> . (Feminine object)	.....	Noi <u>te</u> la diamo.
We're giving <u>them</u> to him. (Masculine objects)	.....	Noi glieli <u>li</u> diamo [a lui].
You sold <u>it</u> . (Familiar)	.....	Tu l' <u>hai</u> venduta.
You <u>sold</u> it to my father. (Masculine object)	.....	Tu l' <u>hai</u> <u>venduto</u> a mio padre.
You sold <u>them</u> to my father. (Masculine objects)	.....	Tu <u>li</u> hai venduti a mio padre.
You sold <u>it to him</u> . (Feminine object)	.....	Tu <u>gliel'</u> hai venduta [a lui].
You sold <u>it to them</u> . (Masculine object)	.....	Tu <u>gliel'</u> hai venduto [a loro].
You sold it <u>to me</u> . (Feminine object)	.....	Tu <u>me</u> l' <u>hai</u> venduta.
They sold it <u>to you</u> . (Familiar, Masculine object)	.....	Loro <u>te</u> l'hanno <u>venduto</u> .

When a sentence contains both a direct object pronoun and an indirect object pronoun, the indirect object pronoun is always placed in front of the direct object pronoun.

When direct and indirect object pronouns are used together, the indirect object pronouns “mi”, “ti”, “ci”, and “vi” change to “me”, “te”, “ce”, and “ve” respectively.

When the direct object pronouns “lo”, “la”, “li” and “le” are used with the indirect object pronouns “gli”, “le”, and “Le”, the pronouns “gli”, “le”, and “Le” all change to “glie”. “Glie” is then combined with the direct pronouns “lo”,

“la”, “li” or “le” to form the words “glielo”, “gliela”, “glieli” and “gliele”. Since these combined words can have several meanings, the phrase “a lei”, “a lui”, “a loro” or “a Lei” is sometimes added to clarify the meaning of the sentence. This makes the use of the indirect object pronoun “glie” redundant but this construction is sometimes required.

LESSON 70 – LEZIONE 70

PRONOUNS IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES – PRONOMI NELLE FRASI NEGATIVE

They do not want <u>me</u>.	.....	[Loro] non <u>mi</u> vogliono.
They don't want <u>us</u>.	.....	[Loro] non <u>ci</u> vogliono.
He does not want <u>it</u> . (Feminine object)	.....	[Lui] non <u>la</u> vuole.
We don't want <u>them</u> . (Masculine objects)	.....	[Noi] non <u>li</u> vogliamo.
I don't see <u>him</u>.	.....	[Io] non <u>lo</u> vedo.
I would not like <u>any</u> [not even one].	.....	[Io] non <u>ne</u> vorrei neanche uno.
I did not see <u>you</u> . (Polite)	.....	[Io] non <u>L'</u> ho vista.
You did not say <u>it</u> . (Familiar)	.....	[Tu] non l' <u>hai</u> detto.
He did not do <u>it</u>.	.....	[Lui] non l' <u>ha</u> fatto.
We did not rent <u>them</u> . (Feminine objects)	.....	[Noi] non <u>le</u> abbiamo noleggate.
I'm not giving <u>it</u> to Paul. (Masculine object)	.....	[Io] non <u>lo</u> dò a Paolo.
I'm not giving <u>a watch to him</u>.	.....	Non <u>gli</u> dò un orologio.
I'm not giving <u>you a watch</u>.	.....	Non <u>ti</u> dò un orologio.
I'm not giving <u>it</u> to her. (Masculine object)	.....	Non gliel <u>o</u> dò [a lei].
I'm not giving <u>it</u> to you people. (Masculine objects)	.....	Non <u>ve</u> <u>lo</u> dò.
I'm not bringing the luggage <u>to my</u> parents.	.....	Non porto i bagagli <u>ai miei</u> genitori.
I'm not bringing <u>them</u> to my parents. (Masculine objects)	.....	Non <u>li</u> porto ai miei genitori.

I'm not bringing <u>them</u> the luggage.	Non <u>gli</u> porto i bagagli.
I'm not bringing it <u>to them</u> . (Masculine object)	Non <u>glielo</u> porto [a loro].
He did not give me a <u>watch</u>	Non mi ha dato un <u>orologio</u> .
She did not buy <u>him</u> a gift.	Non <u>gli</u> ha comprato un regalo.
He did not rent <u>her</u> a car.	Non <u>le</u> ha noleggiato una macchina.
He did not speak <u>to them</u>	Non <u>gli</u> ha parlato.
You <u>did</u> not <u>sell</u> a shirt to my father. (Familiar)	Non <u>hai venduto</u> una camicia a mio padre.
You did not sell <u>him</u> a shirt.	Non <u>gli</u> hai venduto una camicia.
You did not sell <u>it</u> to my father. (Feminine object).....	Non <u>l'</u> hai venduta a mio padre.
You did not sell <u>them</u> to my father. (Feminine objects)	Non <u>le</u> hai vendute a mio padre.
You did not sell <u>it to him</u> . (Fem. obj.)	Non <u>gliel'</u> hai venduta [a lui].
You did not sell <u>it to them</u> . (Masc. obj.)	Non <u>gliel'</u> hai venduto [a loro].
You did not sell <u>five of them</u> . (Masculine or mixed)	Non <u>ne</u> hai venduti cinque.
We did not take <u>him</u> to the movie theater.	Non <u>lo</u> abbiamo portato al cinema.

"ai" = "a" + "i"

LESSON 71 – LEZIONE 71

THE CAR – LA MACCHINA

<u>to drive</u> a car / <u>to guide</u> a car	<u>guidare</u> la macchina
She <u>knows how</u> to drive.	Lei <u>sa</u> guidare la macchina.
<u>Do you know how</u> to drive? (Polite)	<u>Sa</u> guidare la macchina?
<u>Yes</u> , I have <u>driven</u> my parents' car.	Sì, ho <u>guidato</u> la macchina dei miei genitori.
I <u>drove</u> [as far as] to the school yesterday.	Ho <u>guidato</u> fino alla scuola ieri.

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But now the <u>motor</u> doesn't work.	Ma ora il <u>motore</u> non funziona.
You need <u>some gasoline</u>	Hai bisogno <u>di benzina</u> .
I need <u>some oil</u> too.	Ho bisogno anche <u>di olio</u> .
Can you <u>check</u> the oil, please? (Polite)	Può <u>controllare</u> l'olio, per favore?
Where is <u>the nearest</u> service station?	Dov'è <u>la</u> stazione di servizio <u>più vicina</u> ?
It's <u>somewhere</u> near here.	È <u>da qualche parte</u> qui vicino.
I would like <u>to change</u> this tire.	Vorrei <u>cambiare</u> questa ruota.
<u>Give</u> [to] me 20 liters of gasoline, please. (Polite)	Mi <u>dia</u> 20 litri di benzina, per favore.
<u>Fill the tank</u> , please.	<u>Il pieno</u> , per favore.
unleaded / <u>without</u> lead	<u>senza</u> piombo
diesel fuel	carburante diesel
premium <u>gasoline</u>	<u>benzina</u> super
<u>regular</u> gasoline	benzina <u>normale</u>
I have a <u>flat</u> tire.	Ho una ruota <u>sgonfia</u> .
I want to check the tire <u>pressure</u>	Voglio controllare la <u>pressione</u> delle ruote.
to succeed in doing / to be able to / to manage to	riuscire
I can't <u>start the motor</u> . [L. I am not able to put in motion.]	Non riesco a <u>mettere in moto</u> .
The car won't start// The <u>ignition</u> doesn't work.	L' <u>accensione</u> non funziona.
the <u>battery</u>	la <u>batteria</u>
The battery is <u>discharged</u>	La batteria è <u>scarica</u> .

"dei" = "di" + "i"

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LESSON 72 – LEZIONE 72

SENTENCES WITH IMPORTANT WORDS AND CONCEPTS – FRASI CON PAROLE E CONCETTI UTILI

It is <u>necessary</u> to eat.	<u>Bisogna</u> mangiare.
That's difficult <u>to believe</u>	È difficile <u>da credere</u> .
It has been three years. / They <u>are</u> three years.	<u>Son</u> tre anni.
It has been a <u>long time</u> . [L. Is since <u>much time</u>]	È da <u>molto tempo</u> .
This train is <u>always</u> late.	Questo treno è <u>sempre</u> in ritardo.
It is <u>already</u> five o'clock.	Sono già le cinque.
Do you have <u>enough</u> money? (Familiar)	Hai <u>abbastanza</u> soldi?
Is it <u>true</u> ?	È <u>vero</u> ?
It's <u>really</u> good.	È <u>veramente</u> buono.
Really? That's <u>terrific</u> !	Davvero? <u>Magnifico</u> !
She is so <u>pretty</u>	[Lei] è così <u>carina</u> .
He is <u>so</u> nice.	[Lui] è <u>così</u> gentile.
There are <u>so many</u> books.	Ci sono <u>così tanti</u> libri.
This is <u>such a</u> good book. / This is <u>such a</u> beautiful book.	Questo è <u>un libro talmente</u> bello.
The weather is <u>so</u> nice today. / The weather is <u>so</u> beautiful today.	Il tempo è <u>così</u> bello oggi.
usually	Di solito / normalmente / abitualmente
I usually leave <u>about</u> eight o'clock.	Di solito parto <u>verso</u> le otto.
It is <u>snowing</u>	<u>Neve</u>
I like the snow <u>very much</u>	<u>Mi piace molto</u> la neve.
<u>Which one</u> is the best?	<u>Qual'</u> è il migliore?

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We are <u>poor</u> people.	[Noi] siamo gente <u>povera</u> .
It was a very <u>rich</u> country.	Era un paese molto <u>ricco</u> .
This room is <u>worse</u> than the other one.	Questa stanza è <u>peggiore</u> di quell'altra.
It was <u>the worst</u> hotel.	Era l' <u>hotel peggiore</u> .
The line was too <u>long</u> . / The queue was too <u>long</u>	La fila era troppo <u>lunga</u> .
My backpack is very <u>light</u>	Il mio zaino è molto <u>leggero</u> .
Your luggage is too <u>heavy</u> for the airplane.	Il tuo bagaglio è troppo <u>pesante</u> per l'aereo.
We wanted some <u>empty</u> glasses.	Volevamo dei bicchieri <u>vuoti</u> .
The bus was <u>full</u> of people.	L'autobus era <u>pieno</u> di gente.
We <u>wanted</u> the information.	<u>Volevamo</u> le informazioni.
Your information was <u>wrong</u>	Le tue informazioni erano <u>sbagliate</u> .
<u>Life</u> is beautiful.	<u>La vita</u> è bella.
We want <u>to stay</u> at home.	Vogliamo <u>rimanere</u> a casa.
I was at home <u>all day</u> . / I stayed at home <u>all day</u>	Sono rimasto a casa <u>tutto il giorno</u> .
to stay overnight	pernottare
We are going to stay in a four star hotel. / We are going to stay in a hotel <u>of 1st category</u>	Pernotteremo in un albergo <u>di prima categoria</u> .
I want <u>to practice</u> my Italian.	Voglio <u>esercitare</u> il mio Italiano.
I want <u>both</u> [the] books.	Voglio <u>entrambi</u> i libri.

LESSON 73 – LEZIONE 73

MORE SENTENCES WITH IMPORTANT WORDS AND CONCEPTS – ALTRE FRASI CON PAROLE E CONCETTI UTILI

I like wine. [L. To me, it is pleasing, the wine.]Mi piace il vino.

I like you. [L. <u>To me</u> , [you] are pleasing.]	<u>Mi</u> piaci.
I like it. [L. To me, [it] is <u>pleasing</u> .]	<u>Mi</u> piace.
<u>I love it</u> .	<u>Mi</u> piace molto.
<u>I don't like it</u> .	<u>Non mi</u> piace.
I love <u>you</u> .	[Io] <u>Ti</u> amo. / [Io] <u>ti</u> voglio bene.
Where is the <u>dog</u> ?	Dov'è il <u>cane</u> ?
He is <u>outside</u> .	È <u>fuori</u> .
I put him outside an hour <u>ago</u> .	L'ho messo fuori un'ora <u>fa</u> .
There is a gift <u>in my</u> suitcase.	C'è un regalo <u>nella mia</u> valigia.
There is something <u>inside</u> .	C'è qualcosa <u>dentro</u> .
They want to stay here <u>until</u> tomorrow.	Vogliono rimanere qui <u>fino a</u> domani.
I'm on <u>vacation</u> .	Io sono in <u>vacanza</u> .
He has to work <u>until</u> the end of the week.	Deve lavorare <u>fino alla</u> fine della settimana.
We want to <u>spend</u> the week at home.	Vogliamo <u>trascorrere</u> la settimana a casa.
<u>Then</u> , we will spend the weekend at my parents' home.	<u>Poi</u> trascorreremo il fine settimana dai miei genitori.
The countryside is <u>about</u> 20 kilometers from the town.	La campagna è <u>a circa</u> 20 chilometri dalla città.
What <u>is</u> this <u>called</u> ?	Come <u>si chiama</u> questo?
<u>What</u> is your address?	<u>Qual</u> 'è il tuo indirizzo?
Does this bus go <u>towards</u> the beach?	Questo autobus va <u>verso</u> la spiaggia?
No, it goes across town. / No, it <u>crosses</u> the town.	No <u>attraversa</u> la città.
He is late <u>again</u> .	[Lui] è in ritardo <u>di nuovo</u> .
That's <u>impossible</u> !	È <u>impossibile</u> !
He is going to arrive <u>later</u> .	[Lui] arriverà <u>più tardi</u> .
Is this your <u>real</u> name? (Polite)	È il Suo <u>vero</u> nome questo?
Is it <u>genuine</u> ?	È <u>genuino</u> ?

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<u>Do you know</u> that place? (Polite)	<u>Conosce</u> quel posto?
Excuse me, <u>but</u> that's my seat.	Mi scusi <u>ma</u> quello è il mio posto.
<u>There's</u> my seat.	<u>Ecco</u> il mio posto.
Is this seat <u>occupied</u> ?	È <u>occupato</u> questo posto?
There was a <u>fire</u> at the hospital.	C'era un <u>incendio</u> all'ospedale.
I am a <u>businessman</u> .	Sono un <u>uomo d'affari</u> .
What kind? / What manner?	Di che genere?

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