



USBORNE

USBORNE INTERNET-LINKED

ITALIAN FOR BEGINNERS

Buongiorno,
come ti chiami?

Dario, e tu?

Io mi chiamo
Monica.

Io ho
dodici anni.

Quanti anni
hai?



Tu parli
italiano?

Sì, un poco.

Tu parli
italiano, Pia?

Sì, io parlo italiano
e un poco inglese.

Heinz parla
tedesco, inglese e
italiano.



Internet links

Throughout this book we have recommended useful websites for learning Italian and finding out more about Italy. You can find links to all the websites, plus downloadable puzzles to print out, at the **Usborne Quicklinks Website**.

1. Go to **www.usborne-quicklinks.com**
2. Type the keywords for this book:
italian for beginners
3. Type the page number of the link you want to visit.
4. Click on the links to go to the recommended sites.

Here are some of the things you can do on the websites recommended in this book:

- Listen to Italian phrases and conversations.
- Watch video clips of everyday situations.
- Carry out interactive lessons and exercises.
- Solve word searches and play matching games.

Site availability

The links in Usborne Quicklinks are regularly reviewed and updated, but occasionally you may get a message that a site is unavailable. This might be temporary, so try again later, or even the next day. Websites do occasionally close down and when this happens, we will replace them with new links in Usborne Quicklinks. Sometimes we add extra links too, if we think they are useful. So when you visit Usborne Quicklinks, the links may be slightly different to those described in your book.

What you need

To visit the websites you need a computer with an internet connection and a web browser (the software that lets you look at information from the internet). Many language websites have recordings and pronunciation guides that you can listen to. To hear these recordings you need a media player such as Windows Media® Player or RealPlayer®. You probably already have one of these, but if not, you can download them for free from the internet.

For more information about media players, and other free programs called 'plug-ins' that enable your browser to display video clips and animations, go to the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

Safety on the internet

Ask your parent's or guardian's permission before you connect to the internet and make sure you follow these simple rules:

- Never give out information about yourself, such as your real name, address, phone number or the name of your school.
- If a site asks you to log in or register by typing your name or email address, ask permission from an adult first.

Note for parents and guardians

The websites described in this book are regularly reviewed, but the content of a website may change at any time and Usborne Publishing is not responsible for the content on any website other than its own.

We recommend that children are supervised while on the internet, that they do not use internet chat rooms, and that you use internet filtering software to block unsuitable material. Please ensure that your children read and follow the safety guidelines printed above. For more information, see the Net Help area on the Usborne Quicklinks Website.

COMPUTER NOT ESSENTIAL

This book is a fun and informative language book on its own.

Usborne Publishing is not responsible and does not accept liability for the availability or content of any website other than its own, or for any exposure to harmful, offensive or inaccurate material which may appear on the Web. Usborne Publishing will have no liability for any damage or loss caused by viruses that may be downloaded as a result of browsing the sites it recommends. Usborne picture puzzles can be downloaded for personal use, but may not be used for any commercial purposes.

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ITALIAN FOR BEGINNERS

Angela Wilkes

Illustrated by John Shackell

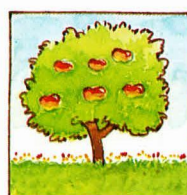
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Handlettering by Jack Potter

About this book

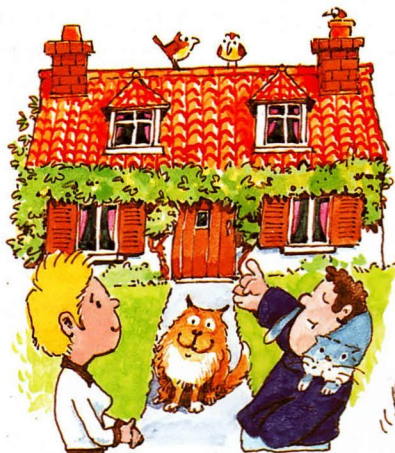
Going abroad is much more fun if you can speak a little of the language. This book shows you that learning another language

is a lot easier than you might think. It teaches you the Italian you will find useful in everyday situations.

You can find out how to . . .



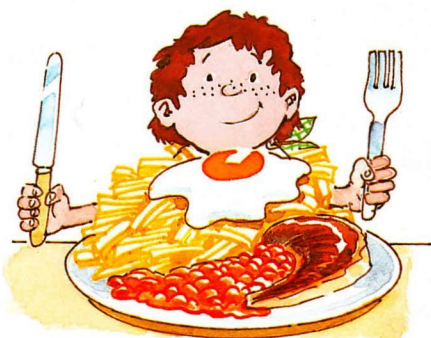
talk about yourself,



and your home,



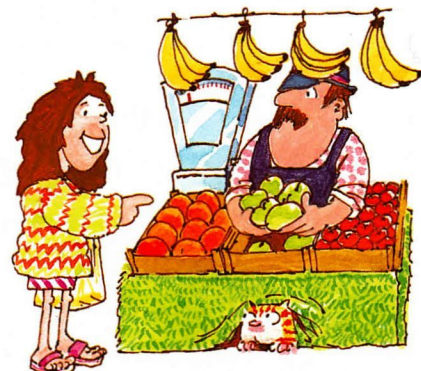
count and tell the time,



say what you like,

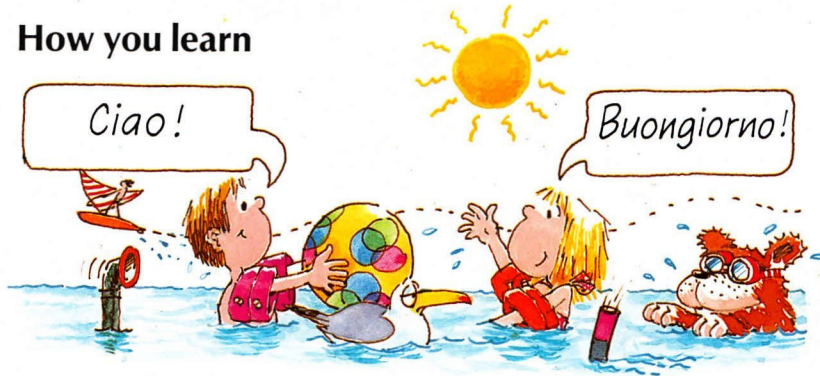


find your way around



and ask for what you want in shops.

How you learn



Picture strips like this show you what to say in each situation. Read the speech bubbles and see how much you can understand by

yourself, then look up any words you do not know. Words and phrases are repeated again and again, to help you remember them.



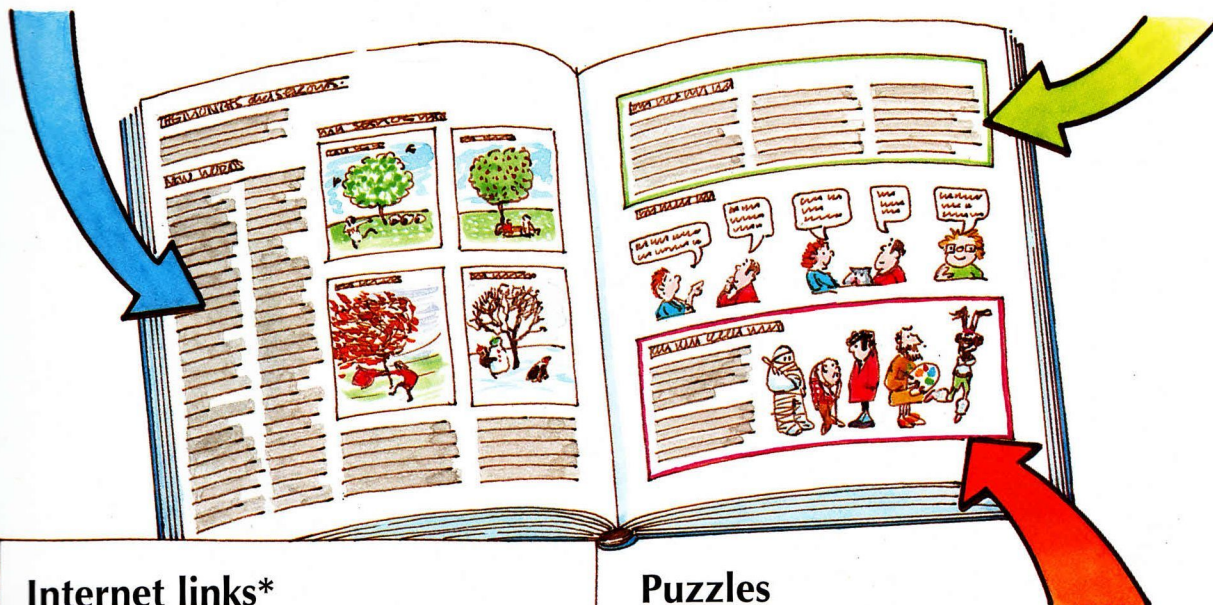
The book starts with really easy things to say and gets more difficult towards the end.

New words

All the new words you come across are listed on each double page, so you can look them up as you go along. If you forget any words you can look them up in the glossary on pages 46-48. *If you see an asterisk by a word, it means that there is a note about it at the bottom of the page.

Grammar

Boxes like this around words show where new grammar is explained. You will find Italian easier if you learn some of its grammar, or rules, but don't worry if you don't understand it all straightaway. You can look up any of the grammar used in the book on pages 42-43.



Internet links*

At the top of each double page you will find descriptions of useful websites for learning Italian. For links to these sites, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com and enter the keywords **italian for beginners**.

Puzzles

Throughout this book there are puzzles and quizzes to solve (see answers on pages 44-45). You can also find picture puzzles to print out on the Usborne Quicklinks Website at www.usborne-quicklinks.com

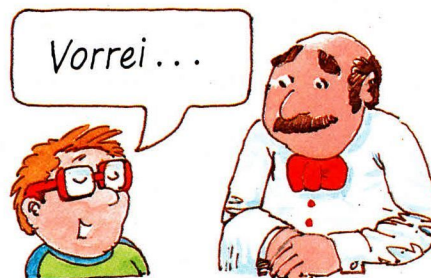
Practising your Italian



Write all the new words you learn in a notebook and try to learn a few every day. Keep going over them and you will soon remember them.



Ask a friend to keep testing you on your Italian. Even better, ask someone to learn Italian with you so that you can practise on each other.



Try to go to Italy for your holidays, and speak as much Italian as you can. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. No one will mind.

* For more information on using the Internet, see inside the front cover.

Saying "Hello and Goodbye"

The first thing you should know how to say in Italian is "Hello". There are different greetings for different times of day. Here you can find out what to say when.

In Italy it is more polite to add **signora** or **signorina** when you greet a woman or a girl you don't know. The word for a man is **signore** but you don't often use it.



Saying "Hello"



This is how to say "Hello" to your friends.



This is more polite and means "Have a good day".



This is how you say "Good evening" to someone.

Saying "Goodbye"



Ciao can mean "Goodbye" as well as "Hello".



These are different ways of saying "See you again".

Saying "Goodnight"

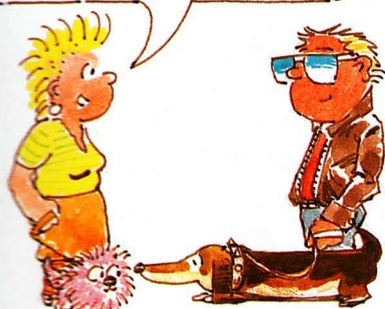


You only say **Buona notte** last thing at night.



How are you?

Ciao, come stai?



This is how to greet someone and ask how they are.

Ciao, come stai?



This person is saying that she is fine, thank you...

Sto bene, grazie.

Ciao, come stai?



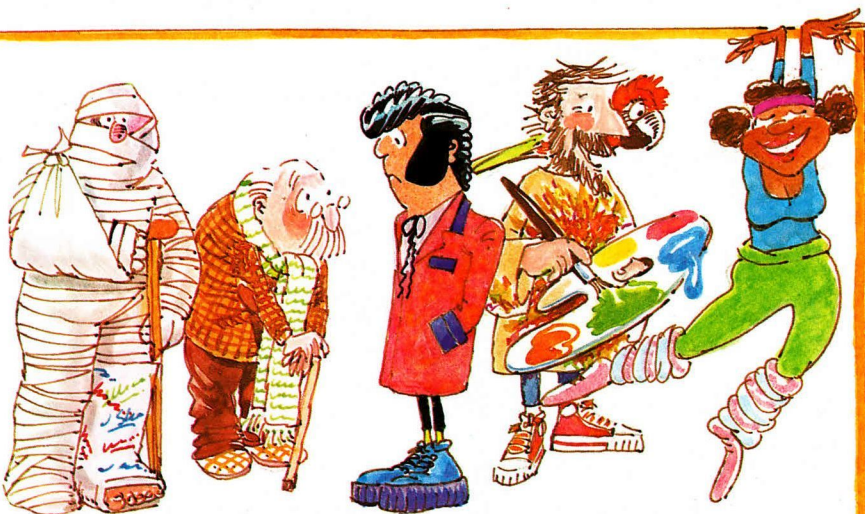
... but this one is saying things aren't too good.

Non molto bene!

Come stai?

This list shows you different ways of saying how you are, from very well to terrible. What do you think each of the people here would say if you asked them how they were?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| molto bene | very well |
| bene | well |
| benino | quite well |
| non molto bene | not very well |
| molto male | terrible |



What is your name?

Here you can find out how to ask someone their name and tell them yours, and how to introduce your friends. Read the picture strip and see how much you can understand. Then try doing the puzzles on the page opposite.



Buongiorno, come ti chiami?

Dario, e tu?

Io mi chiamo Monica.

New words

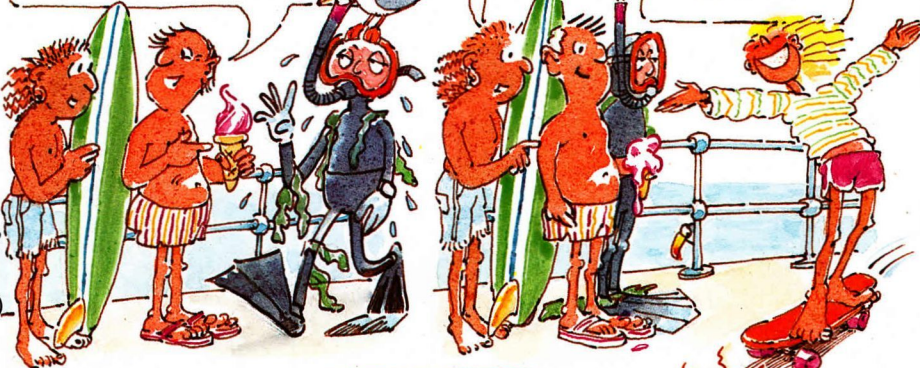
| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| io* | I |
| tu* | you |
| lui* | he |
| lei* | she |
| loro* | they |
| come ti chiami (tu)? | what are you called? |
| come si chiama (lui/lei)? | what is he /she called? |
| come si chiamano (loro)? | what are they called? |
| io mi chiamo | I am called |
| lui si chiama | he is called |
| lei si chiama | she is called |
| loro si chiamano | they are called |
| chi è lui/lei? | who is he/she? |
| chi è quello /quella? | who is that? (male/female) |
| questo/questa è | this is (m/f) |
| il mio amico | my friend (m) |
| la mia amica | my friend (f) |
| e tu? | and you? |
| sì | yes |
| no | no |

Introducing friends

Questo è un mio amico. Si chiama Piero.

Chi è lei?

Lei è una mia amica. Si chiama Maria.

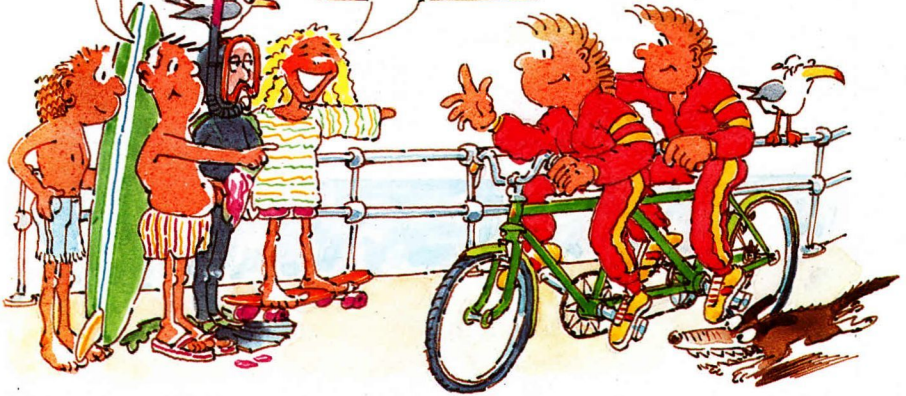


Come si chiamano?

Loro si chiamano Paolo e Gianni.

Chi è?

In Italian to ask "who is that?", "who is he/she?", "who is it?" or even "who is who?" you can simply ask **chi è?**



What are they called?

Can you answer these questions in Italian?



Come si chiama?

Come si chiama la mia amica?



Come si chiamano?

E tu, come ti chiami?



Who is who?

Can you answer the questions below the picture?



Who is talking to Gianni?
Who is talking to Valeria?

Who is called Michele?
Who is talking to him?

Who is called Anna?
Who is going home?



Can you remember?

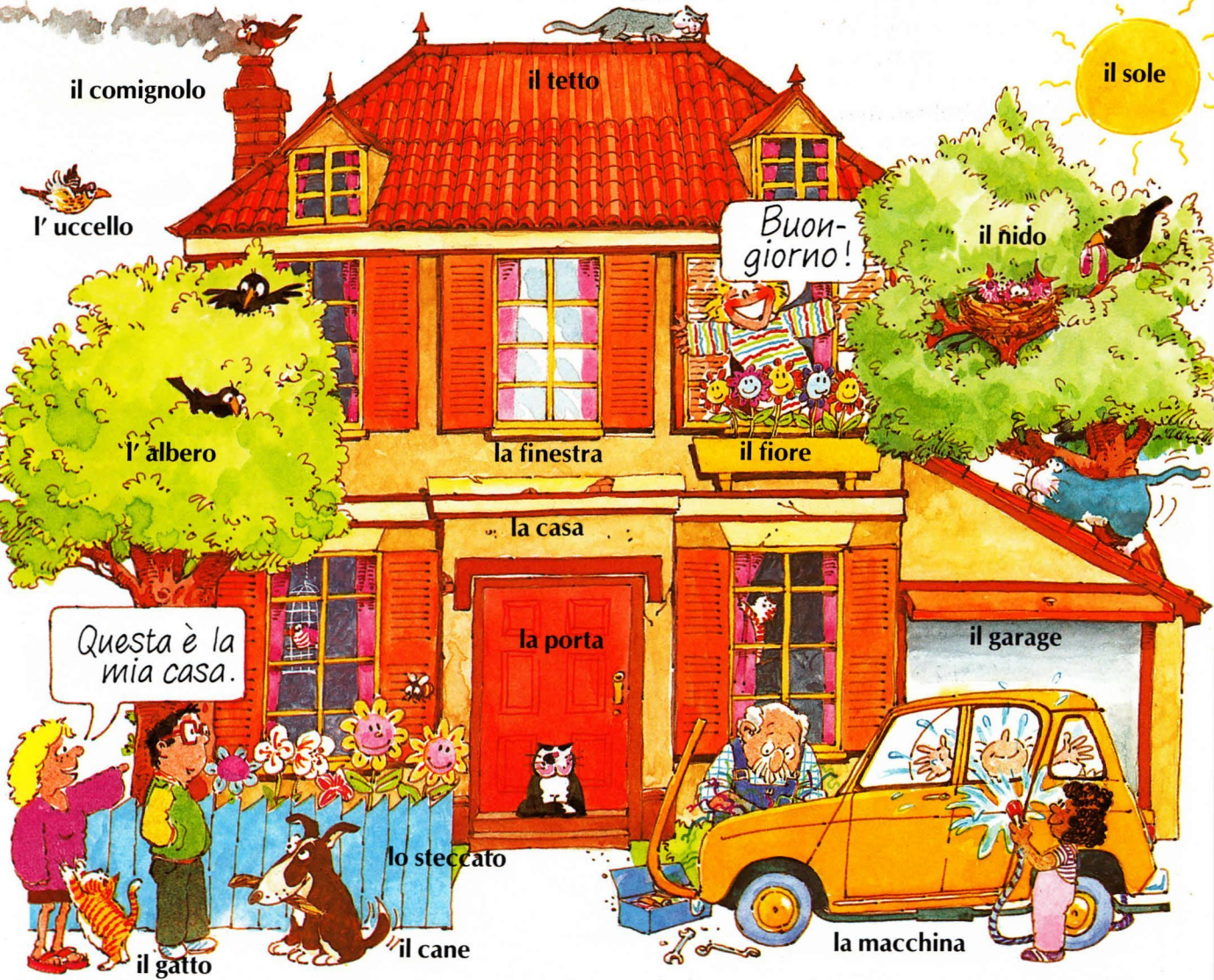
How would you ask someone their name?
How would you tell them your name?

You have a friend called Valeria. How would you introduce her to someone?
How would you tell someone your friend is called Daniele?

Finding out what things are called

Everything on this picture has its name on it. See if you can learn the names for everything, then try the memory test at the

bottom of the opposite page. You can find out what **il**, **lo**, **l'** and **la** mean in the box below the picture.



Il, lo, l' and la words

Italian nouns are masculine or feminine. The word for "the" shows the gender: **il** (or **lo**) before masculine (m) nouns, **la** before feminine (f) ones and **l'** before all nouns

starting with a vowel. * "A" or "an" is **un** before **il** and masculine **l'** words (**uno** before **lo** words), **una** before **la** words, **un'** before feminine **l'** words.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| il sole | sun | il garage | garage | lo steccato | fence |
| il tetto | roof | il fiore | flower | la casa | house |
| il gatto | cat | il comignolo | chimney | la finestra | window |
| il cane | dog | l' albero (m) | tree | la porta | door |
| il nido | nest | l' uccello (m) | bird | la macchina | car |



Asking what things are called

Don't worry if you don't know what something is called in Italian. To find out what it is, just ask someone **che cos'è?** Look at the list of useful phrases below, then read the picture strip to see how to use them.

- che cos'è?** what is it?
- questo è ...** this is ... (m)
- questa è ...** this is ... (f)
- anche** also
- in italiano** in Italian
- in inglese** in English



Can you remember?

Cover up the opposite page and see if you can name these things in Italian. Don't forget to say whether they are **il, lo, l' or la** words.



Where do you come from?

Here you can find out how to ask people where they come from. You can also find out how to ask if they speak Italian.

New words

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| da* dove vieni? | where do you come from? |
| io vengo da ... dove abiti? | I come from ... where do you live? |
| io abito a ... | I live in (town) |
| io abito in ... | I live in (country) |
| tu parli ...? | do you speak ...? |
| io parlo | I speak ... |
| un poco | a little |
| italiano | Italian |
| inglese | English |
| tedesco | German |
| ecco | here is |
| noi | we |
| voi | you (plural) |

Countries

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| l'Italia (f) | Italy |
| la Germania | Germany |
| l'Inghilterra (f) | England |
| la Francia | France |
| l'India (f) | India |
| la Scozia | Scotland |
| l'Austria (f) | Austria |
| la Spagna | Spain |
| l'Ungheria (f) | Hungary |

Where do you come from?



Do you speak Italian?



Who comes from where?

These are the contestants for an international dancing competition. They have come from all over the world. The compère does not speak any Italian and does not understand

where anyone comes from. Read about the contestants, then see if you can tell him what he wants to know. His questions are beneath the picture.

Angus
viene dalla
Scozia.

Ecco Marie e Pierre.
Loro vengono dalla
Francia.

Hari e Indira
vengono dall'
India.

Yuri viene dall'
Ungheria. Abita
a Budapest.



Franz
viene dall'
Austria.



Ecco Lolita.
Lei viene
dalla Spagna.

Where do
they all
come from?



Where does Franz come from?
What are the Indian contestants called?
Is Lolita Italian or Spanish?

Is there a Scottish contestant?
Where do Marie and Pierre come from?
Who lives in Budapest? Where is Budapest?

| Verbs (action words) | parlare | to speak | venire | to come |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | Italian verbs change according to who is doing the action. Verbs ending in are follow the same pattern and have the same endings as parlare . You will have to learn venire by itself.* | io parlo tu parli lui/lei parla noi parliamo voi parlate loro parlano | I speak you speak he/she speaks we speak you speak (pl) they speak | io vengo tu vieni lui/lei viene noi veniamo voi venite loro vengono |



Can you remember?

How would you ask someone where they come from?

Can you say where you come from?
How do you say that you speak Italian?
How would you ask someone if they can?

More about you

Here you can find out how to count up to 20, say how old you are and say how many brothers and sisters you have.

To say how old you are in Italian, you say how many years you have. So if you are ten, you say **io ho dieci anni** (I have ten years).

New words

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| quanti anni hai? | How old are you? |
| io ho cinque anni | I am five years old |
| tu hai...? | have you...? |
| io ho | I have |
| io non ho nessun(o) | I have no not any |
| /nessuna | |
| il fratello | brother |
| la sorella | sister |
| quasi | almost |
| né | nor |
| ma | but |

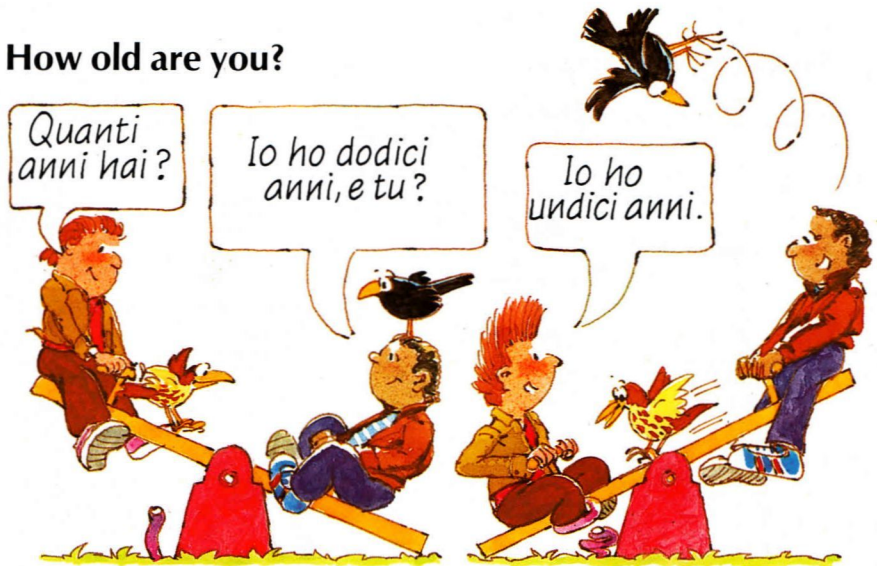
Plural words

Italian nouns and the word for "the" change when you are talking about more than one thing. Masculine words: **il** becomes **i**, **lo** and **l'** become **gli**, and the final letter changes to **i**. Feminine words: **la** and **l'** become **le**, and the final letter changes to **e**.*

Numbers**

| | | | |
|----|---------|----|-------------|
| 1 | uno | 11 | undici |
| 2 | due | 12 | dodici |
| 3 | tre | 13 | treddici |
| 4 | quattro | 14 | quattordici |
| 5 | cinque | 15 | quindici |
| 6 | sei | 16 | sedici |
| 7 | sette | 17 | diciassette |
| 8 | otto | 18 | diciotto |
| 9 | nove | 19 | diciannove |
| 10 | dieci | 20 | venti |

How old are you?



Have you any brothers and sisters?



How old are they?

Read what these children are saying, then see if you can say how old they all are.



How many brothers and sisters?

Below you can read how many brothers and sisters the children have. Can you work out who has which brothers and sisters?

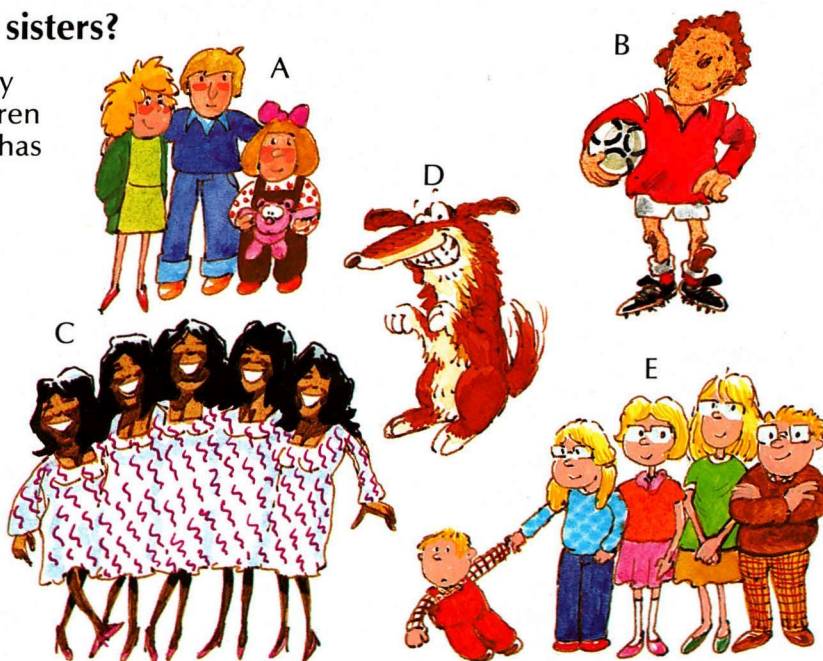
Diana e Silvia hanno un fratello e due sorelle.

Paola ha tre sorelle e due fratelli.

Michele ha cinque sorelle, ma nessun fratello.

Luca ha un fratello, ma nessuna sorella.

Giulio non ha fratelli né sorelle, ma ha un cane.



Useful verbs

avere

to have

io ho

I have

tu hai

you have

lui/lei ha

he/she/it has

noi abbiamo

we have

voi avete

you have (pl)

loro hanno

they have

essere*

to be

io sono

I am

tu sei

you are

lui/lei è

he/she/it is

noi siamo

we are

voi siete

you are (pl)

loro sono

they are

*Essere is used on the next page, so it may help you to learn it now.

Talking about your family

On these two pages you will learn lots of words which help you to talk about

your family. You will also find out how to say "my" and "your" and describe people.



Who's who?



New words

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| la famiglia | family | la zia | aunt | magro/magra | thin |
| il nonno | grandfather | i nonni | grandparents | vecchio/vecchia | old |
| la nonna | grandmother | i genitori | parents | giovane (m and f) | young |
| il padre | father | alto/alta | tall | biondo/bionda | blond |
| la madre | mother | basso/bassa | small/short | castano/castana | chestnut brown |
| lo zio | uncle | grasso/grassa | fat | affettuoso/a | friendly |

How to say "my" and "your"

When you say "my" or "your" in Italian, you don't usually drop the word for "the", e.g. **la mia famiglia** (my family).

"My" and "your" also change depending on whether you are talking about a masculine, feminine or plural word.*

| | my | your |
|------------|------------|------------|
| il words | (il) mio** | (il) tuo** |
| la words | (la) mia | (la) tua |
| i plurals | (i) miei | (i) tuoi |
| le plurals | (le) mie | (le) tue |

*You can find out more about this on pages 42-43.

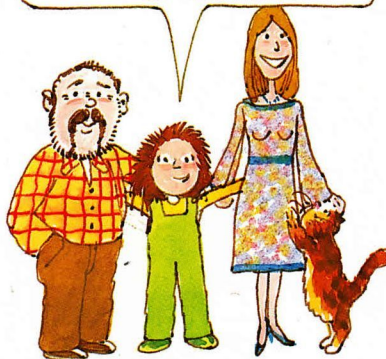
Before **mio and **tuo** you use **il**, even if it is a **lo** word, e.g. **lo steccato, il mio steccato** (the fence, my fence).

Describing your family

Mio padre è alto e mia madre è bassa.



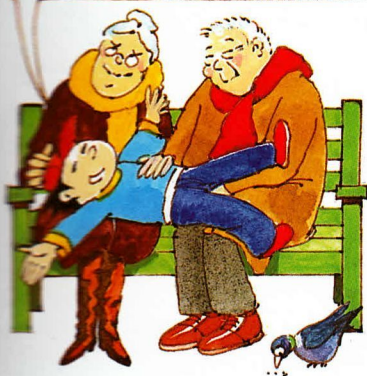
Mia madre è alta e mio padre è basso.



Mio zio è grasso e mia zia è magra.



I miei nonni sono vecchi. Io sono giovane.



Mia sorella è bionda. Mio fratello è castano.



Il mio cane è affettuoso.



Describing words

Italian adjectives change their endings depending on whether they are describing a masculine or feminine word. In the word list both forms are shown. Usually the **o** at the end of the masculine form changes to a **a** in the feminine, e.g. **alto**, **alta**.*

Can you describe each of these people in Italian, starting **Lui è ...** or **Lei è ...**?



Your home

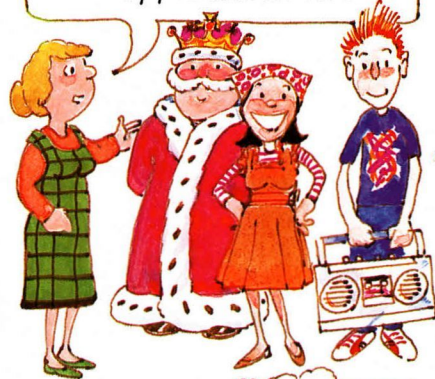
Here you can find out how to say what sort of home you live in and whereabouts it is. You can also learn what all the rooms are called.

New words

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| o | or |
| la casa | house |
| l'appartamento (m) | flat |
| il castello | castle |
| in città* | in the town |
| in campagna | in the country |
| in riva al mare | by the sea |
| babbo (or papà) | Dad |
| mamma | Mum |
| nonno | Grandad |
| nonna | Granny |
| il fantasma | ghost |
| dove siete? | where are you? (pl) |
| il bagno | bathroom |
| la stanza da pranzo | dining room |
| la stanza da letto | bedroom |
| il soggiorno | living room |
| la cucina | kitchen |
| l'ingresso (m) | hall |
| il piano di sopra | upstairs |

Where do you live?

Tu abiti in una casa o in un appartamento?



Io abito in una casa.



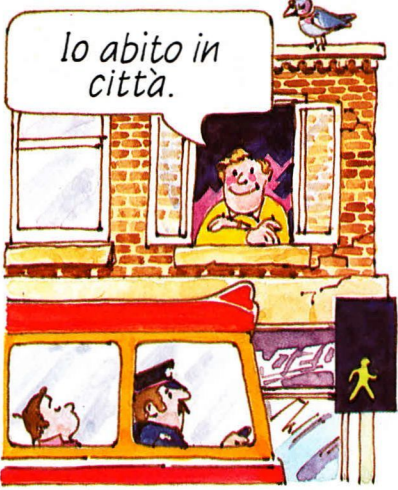
Io abito in un appartamento.



Io abito in un castello.



Town or country?



Io abito in campagna.



Io abito in riva al mare.



Where is everyone?

Babbo comes home and wants to know where everyone is. Look at the pictures and see if you can tell him where everyone is, e.g. Nonna è

nel soggiorno. Then see if you can answer the questions below the little pictures.



mamma babbo nonno



nonna Piero Isabella



Simone il fantasma

Chi è nella stanza da pranzo?
 Chi è in cucina?
 Chi è in bagno?
 Chi è nella stanza da letto?

Dov'è mamma?
 Dov'è il fantasma?
 Dov'è il cane?
 Dov'è Piero?
 Dov'è babbo? (Look at the word list)



Sono al piano di sopra!

Io sono nella stanza di Isabella.

Io sono in bagno.

Io sono nel soggiorno.

Io sono nella stanza da letto.

Dove siete?

Io sono nella stanza da pranzo.

Io sono in cucina.



Can you remember?

How do you ask someone where they live?
 How do you ask whether they live in a house or a flat?

Can you remember how to say "in the country"?
 Can you remember how to say "in the town"?

How would you tell someone you were upstairs?
 How would you tell them you were in the kitchen?

Looking for things

Here you can find out how to ask someone what they are looking for and tell them where things are. You can also learn lots of words for things around the house.

New words

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| cercare | to look for |
| qualcosa | something |
| il criceto | hamster |
| trovare | to find |
| lo | him/it |
| sopra | on |
| sotto | under |
| dietro | behind |
| davanti a | in front of |
| tra | between |
| a fianco a | next to |
| il mobile | cupboard |
| l'armadio (m) | wardrobe |
| la poltrona | armchair |
| la tenda | curtain |
| la pianta | plant |
| lo scaffale | shelf |
| la tavola | table |
| il tappeto | carpet |
| il divano | sofa |
| la televisione | television |
| il telefono | telephone |
| il vaso | vase |
| eccolo! | there it/he is! |

He, she, it

When you are talking about things in Italian, the verb alone makes clear what you are talking about, and you don't use any word for "it":

Dov'è il telefono?
È sulla tavola.

It is the same when you are talking about people or pets: although there are words for "he" and "she" – **lui** and **lei**, you usually use the verb on its own.

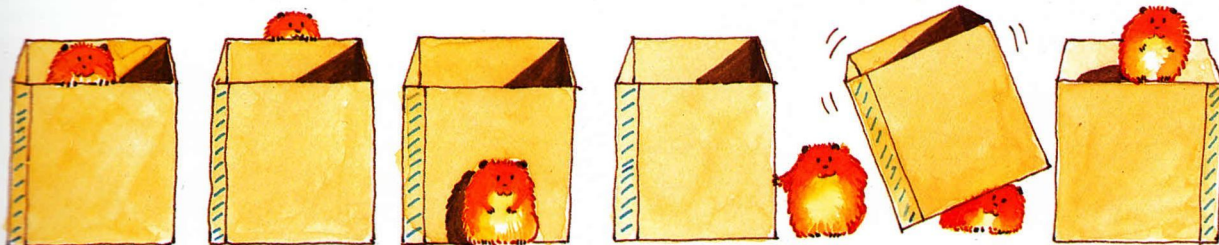
The missing hamster



In, on or under?

Try to learn these words by heart. With **davanti al**, **a fianco al**, **al** changes to **allo** before

a **lo** word, **alla** before a **la** word and **all'** before a word beginning with a vowel.



dentro

dietro

davanti a

a fianco a

sotto

sopra

Where are they hiding?

Signor Bianchi's six pets are hiding somewhere in the room, but he cannot find

them. Can you tell him where they are in Italian, using the words above?



il criceto



il gatto



il cane



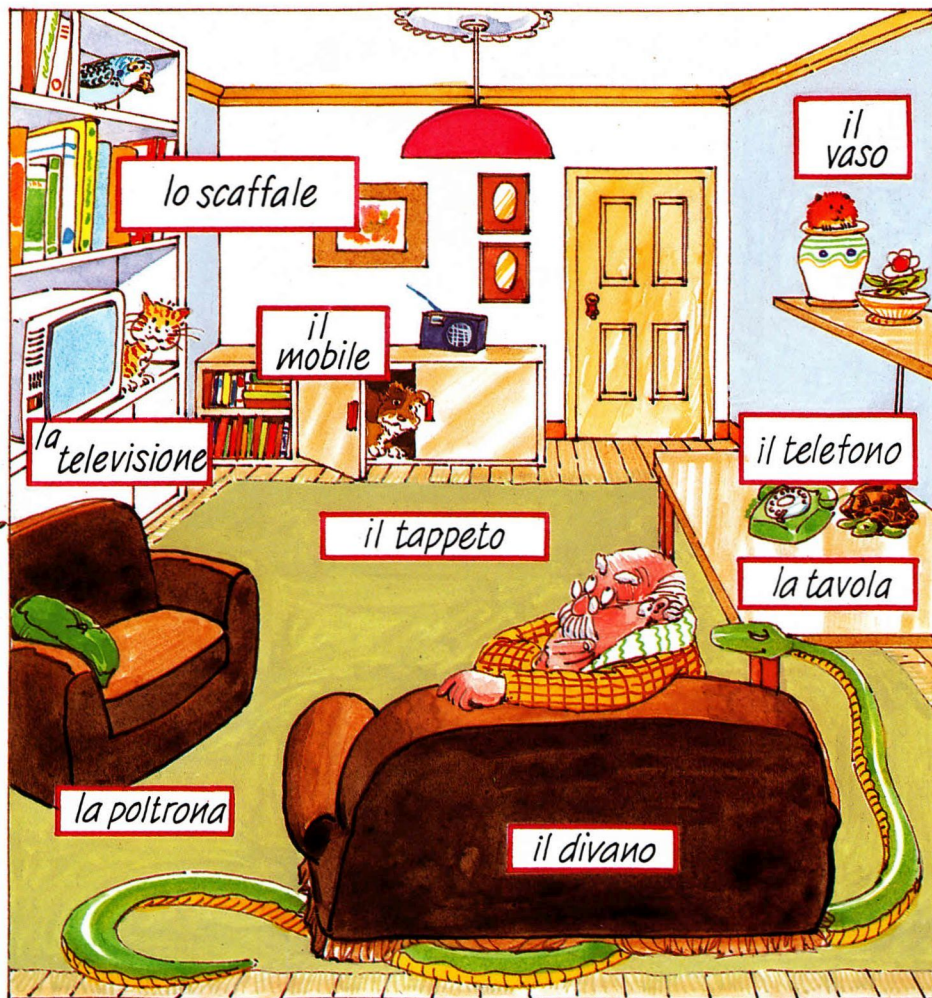
il pappagallo



il serpente



la tartaruga



What do you like eating?

Here you can find out how to say what you like and don't like.

New words

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| mi piace | I like |
| ti piace? | do you like? |
| non mi piace* | I don't like |
| cosa...? | what...? |
| amare | to love |
| non... affatto | not at all |
| allora | then |
| molto | a lot |
| di più | more/the most |
| io preferisco | I prefer |
| soprattutto | above all |
| l'insalata (f) | salad |
| il pesce | fish |
| le patate fritte | chips |
| la torta | cake |
| le salsicce | sausages |
| gli spaghetti | spaghetti |
| mangiare | to eat |
| la pizza | pizza |
| l'amburgher (m) | hamburger |
| il riso | rice |
| il pane | bread |
| il formaggio | cheese |
| anche a me | (to) me too |

What do you like?



What do you like best?



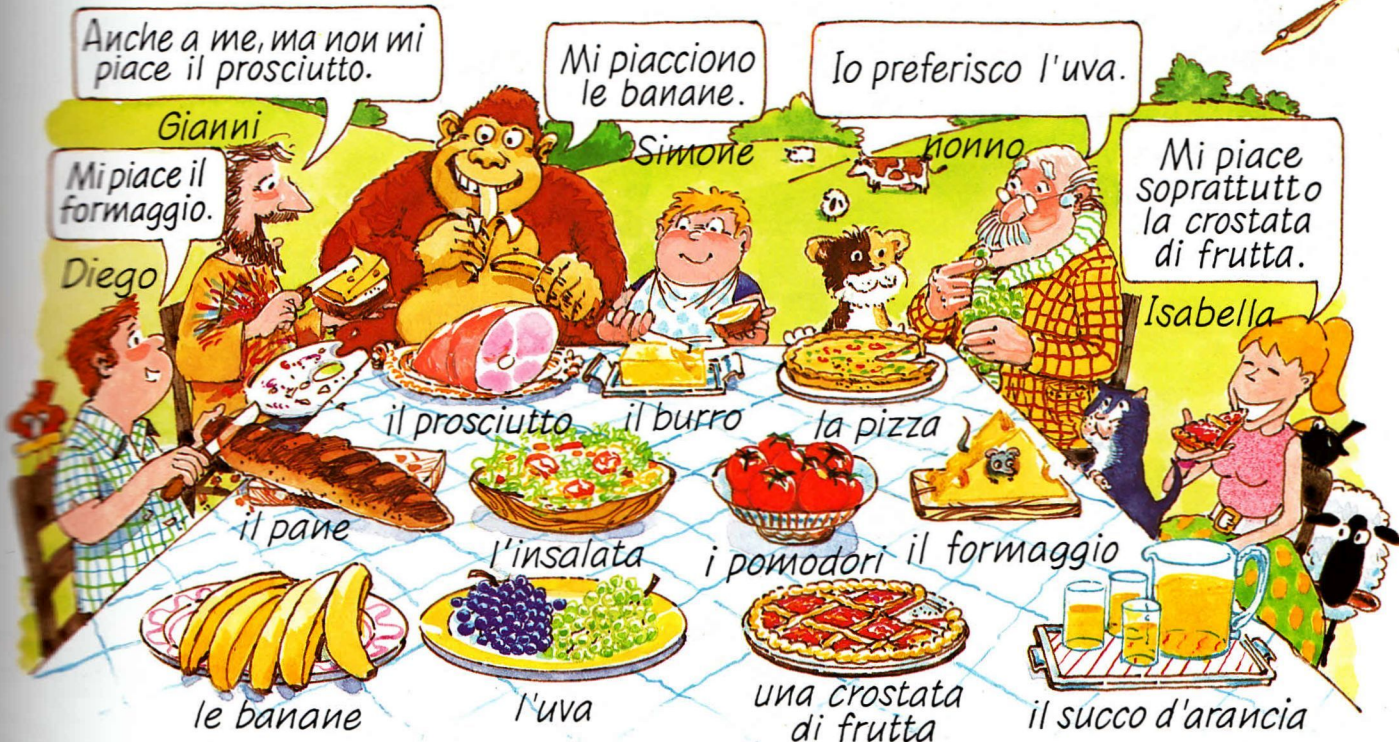
What are they eating?



Who likes what?

Who likes cheese? Who doesn't like ham?
Who prefers grapes to bananas?

Can you say in Italian which things you like and which you don't like?



Mi piace, mi piacciono

Where in English we say "I like", the Italians say "(it) pleases me": **mi piace** or

"(they) please me": **mi piacciono.**

mi piace/piacciono

I like

ti piace/piacciono

you like

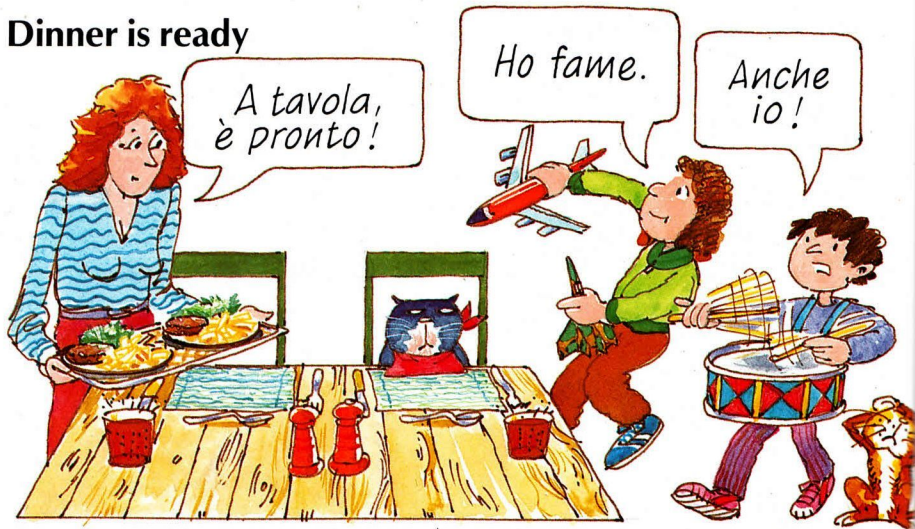
Table talk

Here you can learn all sorts of useful things to say if you are having a meal with Italian friends.

New words

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a tavola, | come to the |
| è pronto | table, it's ready |
| ho fame | I am hungry |
| anche io | me too |
| serviti | help |
| | yourself |
| servitevi | help |
| | yourself |
| buon appetito | enjoy the meal |
| grazie, | thank you, |
| altrettanto | and you too |
| mi puoi | can you pass |
| passare ... | me ... |
| l'acqua (f) | water |
| il pane | bread |
| il bicchiere | glass |
| lei vuole...?* | would you like...? |
| ancora | more |
| la carne | meat |
| sì, grazie | yes, please |
| no, grazie | no, thanks |
| è abbastanza | I've had |
| | enough |
| è buono? | is it good? |
| è delizioso | it's delicious |

Dinner is ready



A tavola, è pronto!

Ho fame.

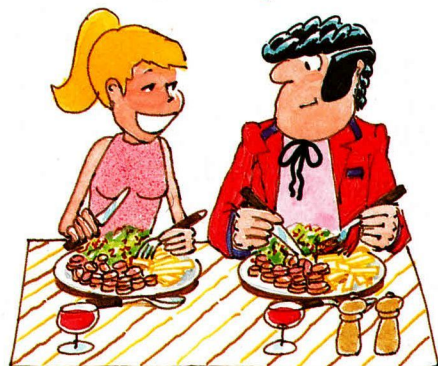
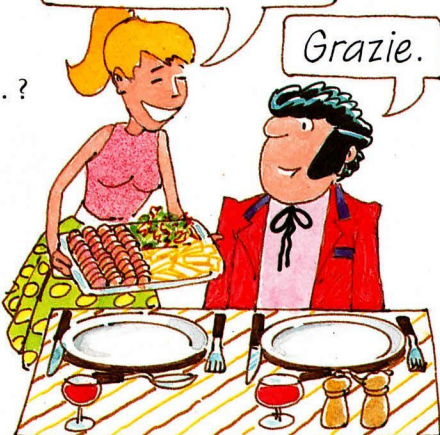
Anche io!

Prego, serviti!

Grazie.

Buon appetito!

Grazie, altrettanto!



Please will you pass me ...

Mi puoi passare l'acqua, per favore?

Mi puoi passare il pane, per favore?

Mi puoi passare un bicchiere, per favore?



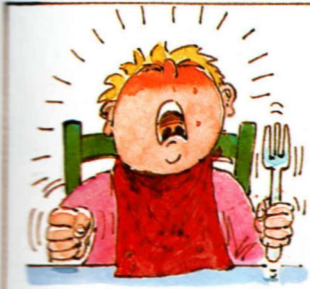
Would you like some more?



Who is saying what?

These little pictures show you different things that can happen at mealtime.

Cover up the rest of the page and see if you can say what everyone would say in Italian.



Simone is saying he is hungry.



The chef wants you to enjoy your meal.



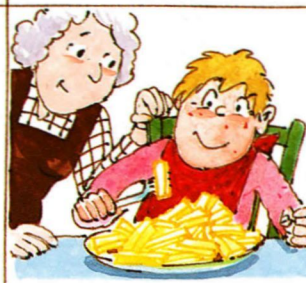
Isabella is saying "Help yourself".



Piero wants someone to pass him a glass.



Nonna is offering Simone more chips.



He says "Yes please" and that he likes chips.



Then he says "No thanks. That's enough."



Marco is saying the food is delicious.

Lei

Lei is used as a polite way of saying "you", for example to somebody you don't know. With lei, the verb follows the "she" form (whether

you are talking to a man or a woman), e.g. **Signore, lei vuole ancora carne?** **Signora, lei vuole ancora patate fritte?**

Your hobbies

These people are talking about their hobbies.

New words

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| fare | to do/make |
| dipingere | to paint |
| cucinare | to cook |
| tempo libero | spare time |
| fare del modellismo | to build models |
| ballare | to dance |
| leggere | to read |
| guardare la televisione | to watch TV |
| lavorare a maglia | to knit |
| nuotare | to swim |
| giocare | to play |
| lo sport | sport |
| il calcio | football |
| il tennis | tennis |
| la musica | music |
| ascoltare | to listen to |
| suonare | to play (music) |
| lo strumento | instrument |
| il violino | violin |
| il pianoforte | piano |
| di sera | in the evening |

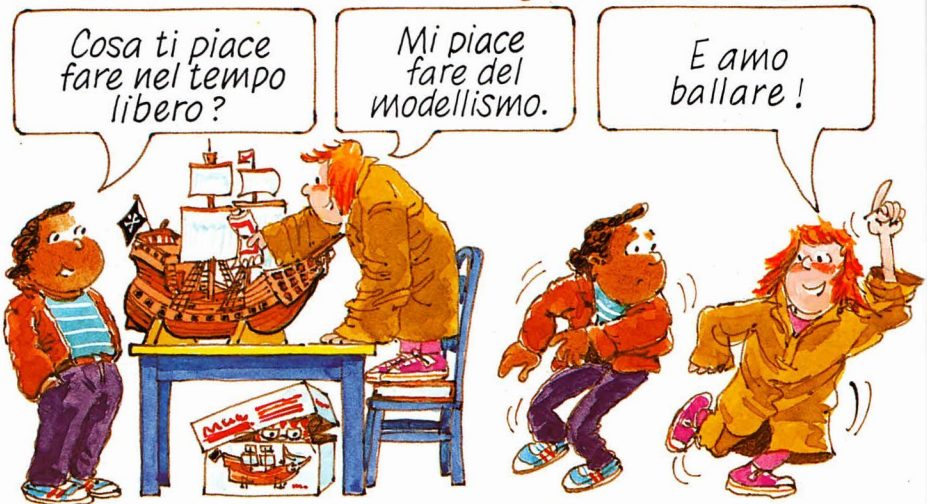
fare (to make or do)

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| io faccio | I do |
| tu fai | you do |
| lui/lei fa | he/she does |
| noi facciamo | we do |
| voi fate | you do (pl) |
| loro fanno | they do |

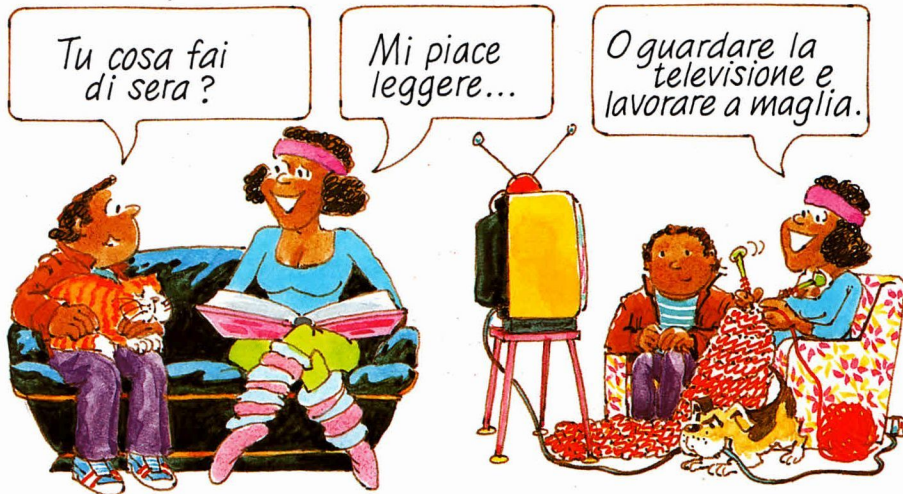
giocare and suonare

When you talk about playing a sport or a game, you say **giocare a**, then the name of the sport, e.g. **gioco a calcio**. (I play football).

To talk about playing an instrument, you say **suonare**, e.g. **suono il pianoforte** (I play the piano).



What do you do in the evenings?



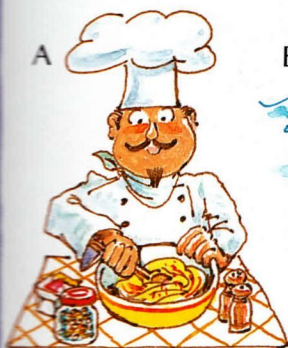
The sporty type



Music lovers



What are they doing?



Cover up the rest of the page and see if you can say what all these people are doing in

Italian, e.g. **Lui gioca a calcio.**
What are your hobbies?

Telling the time

Here you can find out how to tell the time in Italian. You can look up any numbers you don't know on page 40.

There is no word for "past" in Italian. To say "past five" you say **e cinque** (and five); to say "five to" you say **meno cinque** (minus five), after the hour: **sono le nove meno cinque** (it is five to nine).

New words

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| che ore sono? | what is the time? |
| è l'una | it is one o'clock |
| sono le due | it is two o'clock |
| meno cinque e un quarto | five to quarter past |
| meno un quarto e mezza* | quarter to half past |
| mezzanotte | midnight |
| mezzogiorno | midday |
| del mattino | in the morning |
| della sera | in the evening |
| all' una | at one |
| alle due | at two |
| alzarsi | to get up |
| fare colazione | to have breakfast |
| il pranzo | lunch |
| la cena | supper, dinner |
| lui va | he goes |
| a scuola | to school |
| a letto | to bed |

andare (to go)

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| io vado | I go |
| tu vai | you go |
| lui/lei va | he/she goes |
| noi andiamo | we go |
| voi andate | you go (pl) |
| loro vanno | they go |

What is the time?



Here is how to ask what the time is.



The time is ...



Sono le nove e cinque.



Sono le nove e un quarto.



Sono le nove e mezza.



Sono le dieci meno un quarto.



Sono le dieci meno cinque.



È mezzogiorno/ mezzanotte.

What time of day?



Sono le sei del mattino.

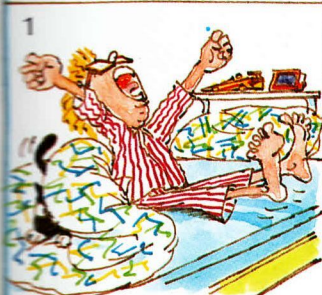
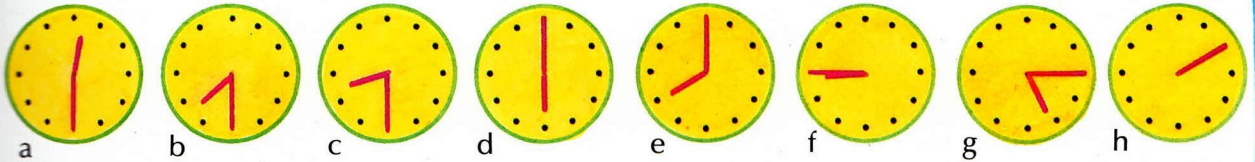


Sono le sei della sera.

Marco's day

Read what Marco does throughout the day, then see if you can match each

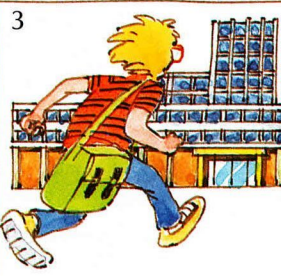
clock with the right picture. You can find out what the answers are on pages 44-45.



1 Marco si alza alle sette e mezza.*



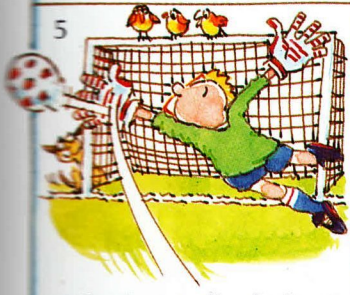
2 Fa colazione alle otto.



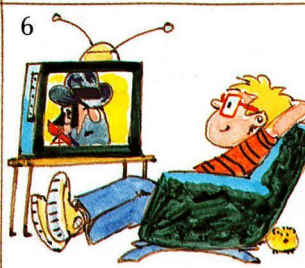
3 Alle nove meno un quarto va a scuola.



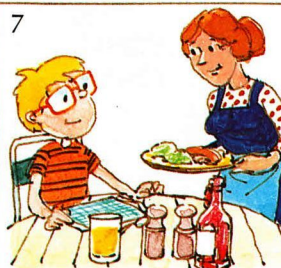
4 Mangia il pranzo a mezzogiorno e mezza.



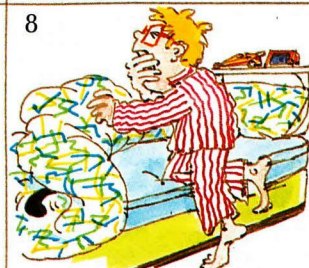
5 Alle due e dieci gioca a calcio.



6 Alle cinque e un quarto guarda la televisione.



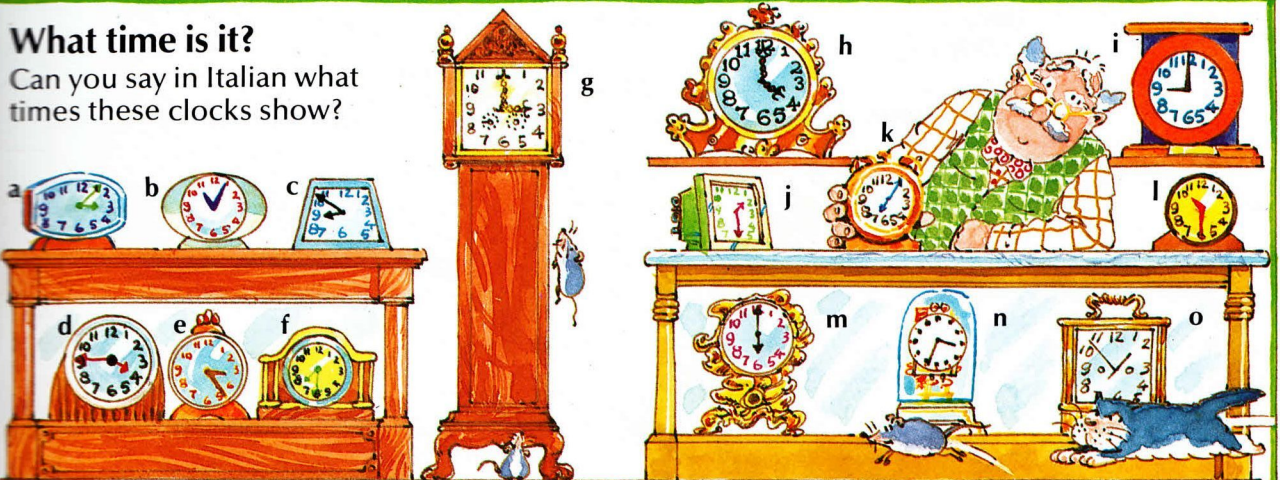
7 Mangia la cena alle sei.



8 E va a letto alle otto e mezza.

What time is it?

Can you say in Italian what times these clocks show?



*Some verbs are formed from two parts. You can read about these on pages 42-43.

Arranging things

Here is how to arrange things with your friends.

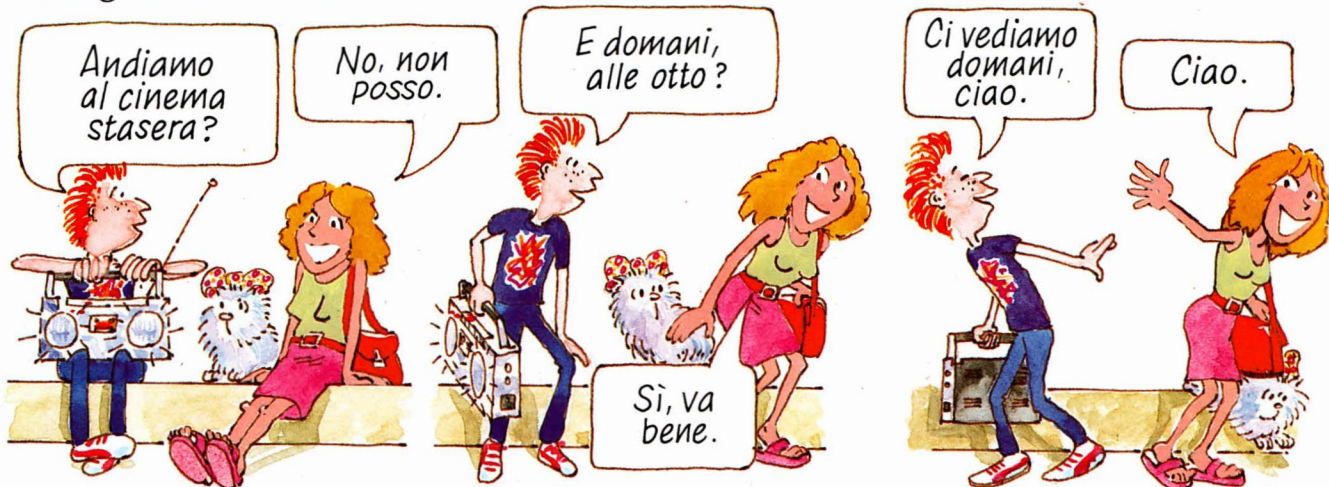
New words

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| andiamo . . . ? | shall we go . . . ? |
| quando? | when? |
| martedì | Tuesday |
| di mattina | in the morning |
| di pomeriggio | in the afternoon |
| di sera | in the evening |
| la piscina | swimming pool |
| verso | at about |
| a martedì | until Tuesday |
| oggi | today |
| ci vediamo | see you |
| domani | tomorrow |
| stasera | this evening |
| va bene | O.K. |
| non posso | I can't |
| che peccato! | what a pity! |
| andare a /in | to go to |
| il cinema | cinema |
| la festa | party |

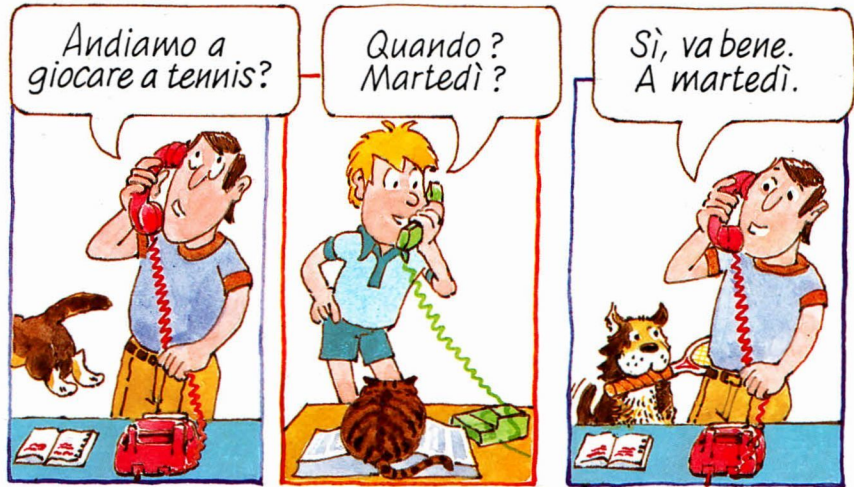
Days of the week

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| la domenica | Sunday |
| il lunedì | Monday |
| il martedì | Tuesday |
| il mercoledì | Wednesday |
| il giovedì | Thursday |
| il venerdì | Friday |
| il sabato | Saturday |

Going to the cinema



Tennis



Swimming



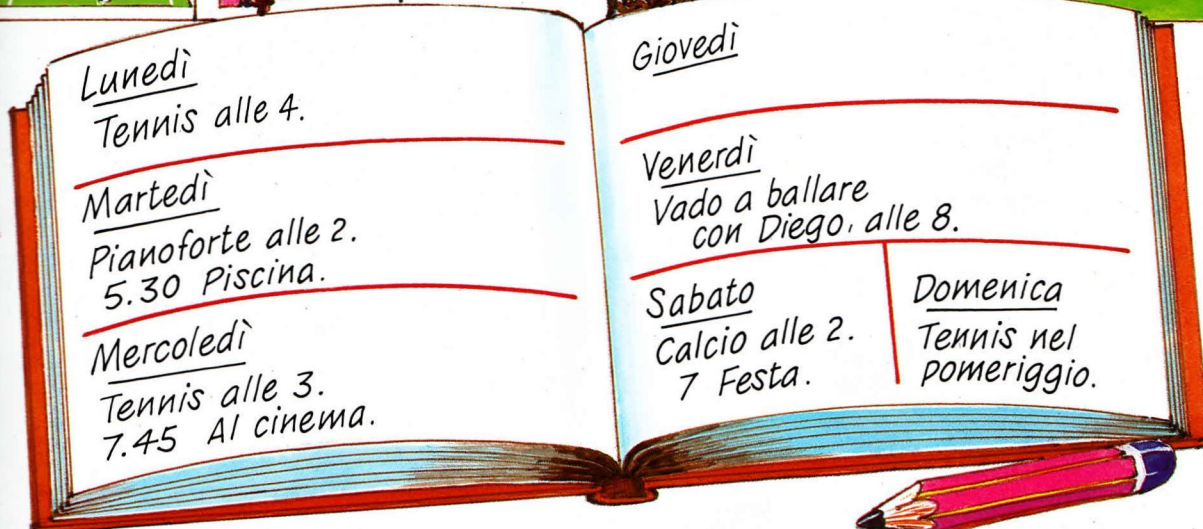
Going to a party



Your diary for the week

Here is your diary, showing you what you are doing for a week. Read it, then see if you can

answer the questions at the bottom of the page in Italian.



- Che cosa fai venerdì?
- Quando giochi a tennis?
- Quando vai al cinema?
- Quando suoni il pianoforte?
- Che cosa fai domenica?*
- A che ora è la festa, sabato?*

a
A means to, at: **al cinema** (to/at the cinema), **alle otto** (at eight). It becomes **al, allo** before **il, lo** words; **alla** before **la** words, **all'** before **l'** words; **ai, agli** before **i, gli** words; **alle** before **le** words (see also page 19).

Asking where places are

Here and on the next two pages you can find out how to ask your way around.

Remember, in Italian there are two words for "you" -**tu** and **lei**. You say **tu** to a friend, but it is more polite to say **lei** when you are talking to an adult you don't know well.*

New words

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| scusi | excuse me |
| prego | not at all |
| qui | here |
| là/lì | over there |
| la posta | post office |
| nella piazza | in the market |
| del mercato | place |
| l'albergo (m) | hotel |
| poi | then |
| giri ... | turn ... |
| vada ... | go ... |
| c'è ... ? | is there ... ? |
| qui vicino | nearby |
| la via, | street, |
| la strada | road |
| è lontano? | is it far? |
| solo | only |
| proprio | just |
| a piedi | on foot |
| il supermercato | supermarket |
| di fronte a ... | opposite ... |
| la banca | bank |
| la farmacia | chemist's |

Being polite

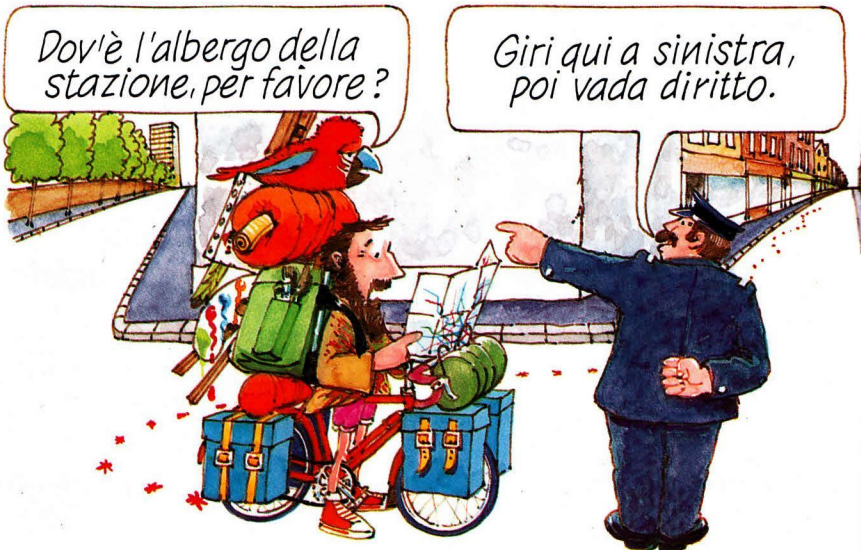


This is how to say "Excuse me ..."



When people thank you, it is polite to answer "Prego".

Where is ... ?



Is there a ... nearby?



Is it far?



Other useful places to ask for

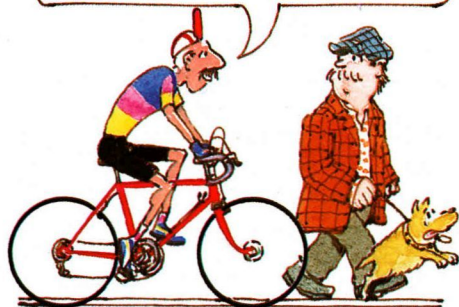
| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| <p>la stazione</p> | <p>una stazione di servizio</p> | <p>i gabinetti</p> | <p>una buca delle lettere</p> |
| <p>the station</p> <p>una cabina telefonica</p> | <p>a petrol station</p> <p>un campeggio</p> | <p>toilets</p> <p>l'ospedale</p> | <p>a letter box</p> <p>l'aeroporto</p> |
| <p>a telephone box</p> | <p>a campsite</p> | <p>the hospital</p> | <p>the airport</p> |

Finding your way around

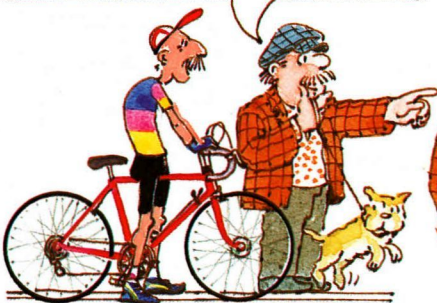
Here you can find out how to ask your way around and follow directions. When you

have read everything, try the map puzzle on the opposite page.

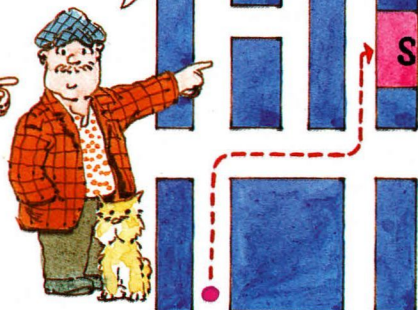
Scusi, come si va alla stazione?



Prenda la prima a destra, poi la seconda a sinistra.



La stazione è sulla destra.*



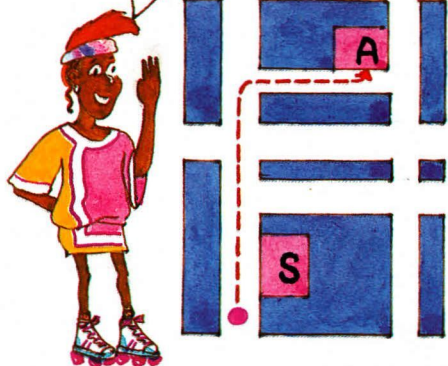
Come si va all'albergo della gioventù, per favore?



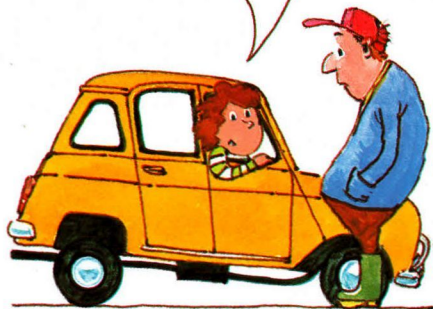
Vada dritto fino alla stazione...



Poi prenda la terza strada a destra.



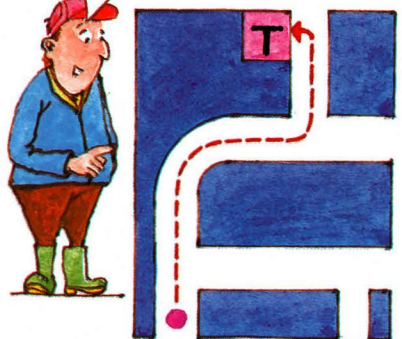
Come si va all'ufficio del turismo, per favore?



In macchina? Continui dritto...



Poi prenda la prima strada a sinistra.



New words

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| come si va? | how does one get to? | fino a . . . | as far as . . . |
| prenda . . . | take . . . | in macchina | by car |
| continui . . . | carry on . . . | la prima strada | the first road |
| l'albergo (m) | youth hostel | la seconda | the second |
| della gioventù | | la terza | the third |
| l'ufficio (m) | tourist office | il Municipio | town hall |
| del turismo | | la chiesa | church |

prendere to take

io prendo I take
tu prendi you take
lui/lei prende he/she takes

noi prendiamo we take
voi prendete you take (pl)
loro prendono they take

When people are telling you where to go, to be more polite they say **prenda** e.g. **Prenda la prima a destra.**

Finding your way around Città di Castello



How would you ask someone the way to the market place? How would you ask them if there is a café nearby? Ask how far it is.

Can you tell the person in the yellow car how to get to the church?
Can you direct someone from the hotel to the market?

Where would these directions take the yellow car?
Prenda la seconda via a sinistra, poi è sulla destra.

Going shopping

Here and on the next two pages you can find out how to say what you want when you go shopping. When you go into an Italian shop you should say "Buongiorno" (during the day) or "Buonasera" (in the evening).

Spending money

There are 100 **centesimi** in a **euro**. On price labels, the symbol € is used before the price. For example, **due euro** is written as **€2**, and **due euro e venti** as **€2,20**.

To understand prices you must know the numbers in Italian. They are listed on page 40.

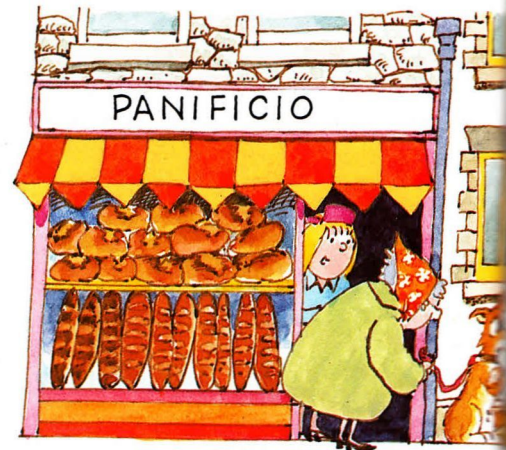
New words

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| fare la spesa | to go shopping |
| comprare | to buy |
| il panettiere | the baker |
| il negozio di alimentari | the grocer |
| il macellaio | the butcher |
| il latte | milk |
| l'uovo (m), le uova (f) | egg, eggs |
| la frutta | fruit |
| la verdura | vegetables |
| la carne | meat |
| il panino | bread roll |
| la mela | apple |
| il pomodoro | tomato |
| desidera? | can I help you? |
| vorrei ... | I would like ... |
| sì, certo | yes, certainly |
| basta così? | is that all? |
| nient'altro? | anything else? |
| quant'è | how much |
| /quanto costa? | is it? |
| ecco | there you are |
| un litro | a litre |
| un chilo (Kg) | a kilo |
| mezzo chilo | half a kilo |
| allora | so, well then |

Signora Bonomi goes shopping



La signora Bonomi va a fare la spesa.



Compra il pane dal panettiere.

Dal panettiere



Buongiorno!

Buongiorno signora, desidera?



Vorrei quattro panini.



Sì certo. Basta così?

Sì grazie. Quant'è?



Tre euro, per favore.

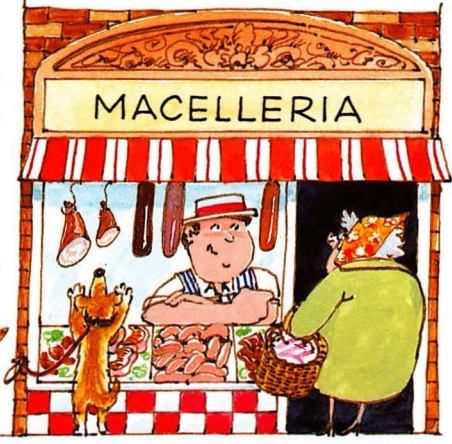
Ecco! Grazie.



Compra il latte e le uova al negozio di alimentari.



Compra la frutta e la verdura al mercato.



Compra la carne dal macellaio.

Dagli alimentari



Desidera?

Sei uova per favore.



Nient'altro, signora?

Sì, un litro di latte, per favore.



Quant'è?

Allora sono due euro e venti.

Al mercato



Buongiorno, signora.

Un chilo di mele per favore.



Altro?

Mezzo chilo di pomodori.



Sono quattro euro, per favore.

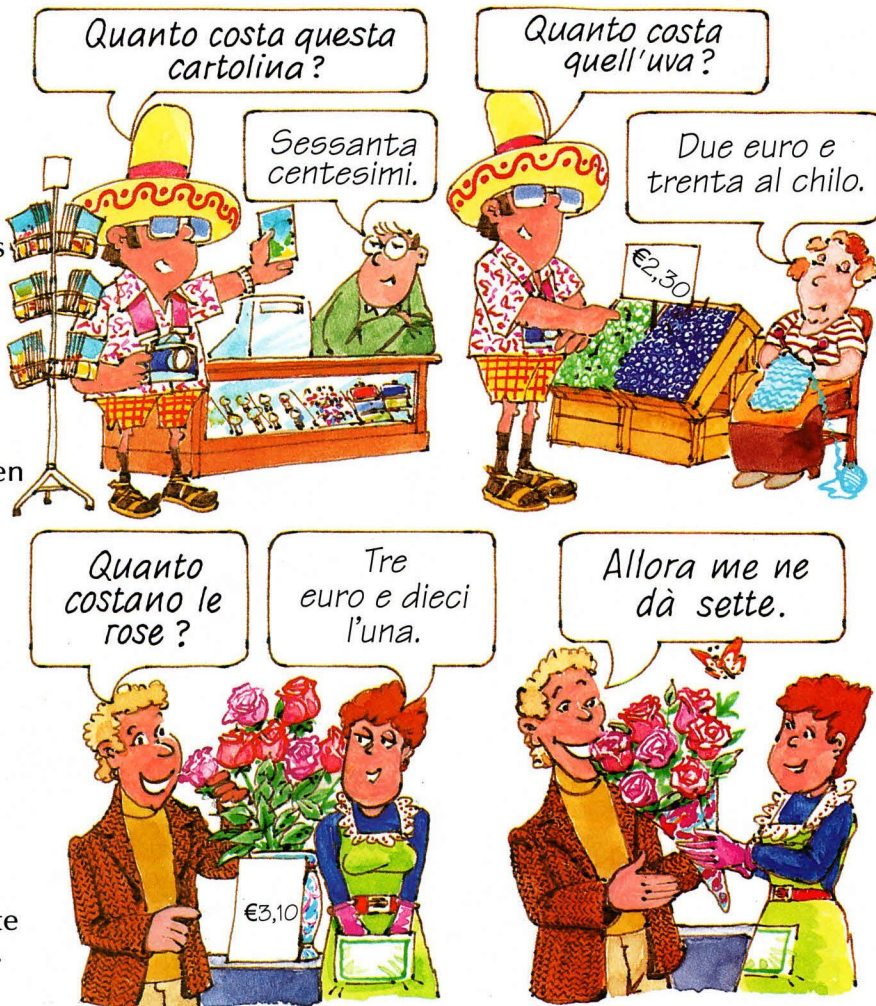
More shopping and going to a café

Here you can find out how to ask how much things cost and how to order things in a café.

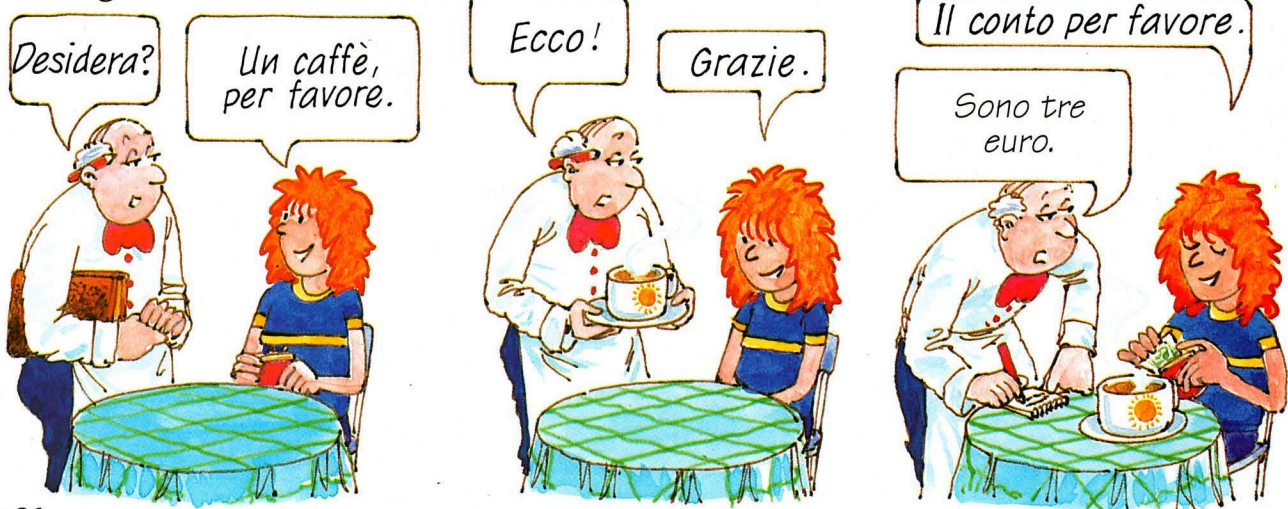
New words

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| costare | to cost |
| quanto costa /costano? | how much is /are? |
| la cartolina | postcard |
| l'uva (f) | grapes |
| al chilo | ... a kilo |
| l'uno/l'una | each (m/f) |
| la rosa | rose |
| me ne dà sette | give me seven |
| il caffè | coffee |
| il bar | café |
| il conto | bill |
| l'arancia (f) | orange |
| la banana | banana |
| l'ananas (m) | pineapple |
| il limone | lemon |
| la pesca | peach |
| la gazzosa | lemonade |
| la coca-cola | coca-cola |
| il tè | tea |
| con latte | with milk |
| un tè al limone | lemon tea |
| una cioccolata | hot chocolate |
| un bicchiere di ... | a glass of ... |
| un gelato | ice-cream |

Asking how much things cost



Going to a café



Buying fruit

Everything on the fruit stall is marked with its name and price.

Look at the picture, then see if you can answer the questions below it.



How do you tell the stallholder you would like four lemons, a kilo of bananas and a pineapple? How much do each of these things cost?

Che cosa costa due euro l'uno?
 Che cosa costa due euro dieci al chilo?
 Che cosa costa due euro trenta al chilo?
 Che cosa costa quaranta centesimi?

Things to order

Here are some things you might want to order in a café.



| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  una gazzosa |  una coca-cola |  un tè con latte |  un tè al limone |
|  un succo d'arancia |  una cioccolata |  un bicchiere di latte |  un gelato |

The months and seasons

Here you can learn what the seasons and months are called and find out how to say what the date is.

New words

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| il mese | month |
| l'anno (m) | year |
| quanti ne abbiamo? | what is the date? |
| oggi | today |
| il compleanno | birthday |

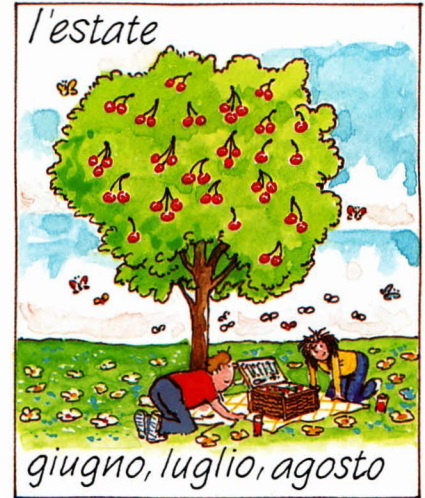
The seasons

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| la primavera | spring |
| l'estate (f) | summer |
| l'autunno (m) | autumn |
| l'inverno (m) | winter |

The months

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

The seasons



First, second, third . . .

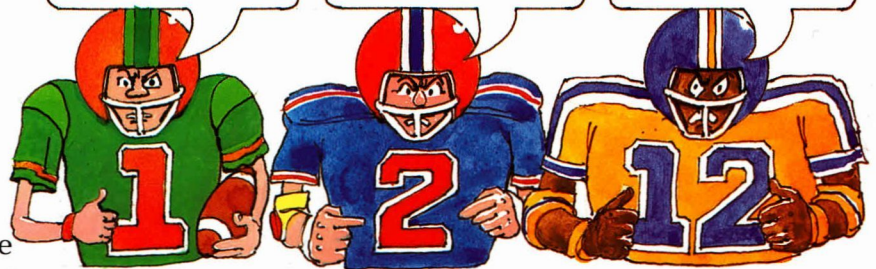
| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| il primo (m)/la prima (f) | 1st |
| il secondo/la seconda | 2nd |
| il terzo/la terza | 3rd |
| il quarto/la quarta | 4th |
| il quinto/la quinta | 5th |
| il sesto/la sesta | 6th |
| il settimo/la settima | 7th |
| l'ottavo/l'ottava | 8th |
| il nono/la nona | 9th |
| il decimo/la decima | 10th |

Then drop the final "i" of the number and add **esimo/a**, e.g. **undici: undicesimo** (11th).

Gennaio è il primo mese dell'anno.

Febbraio è il secondo mese dell'anno.

Dicembre è il dodicesimo mese dell'anno.



Can you say where the rest of the months come in the year?

What is the date?

Oggi è il tre maggio.



Quanti ne abbiamo oggi?

Oggi è il primo gennaio.



Writing the date



The date is written 1, 2, 3 ... and the month (which does not take a capital letter). For "the first", you write 1, but say **il primo**.

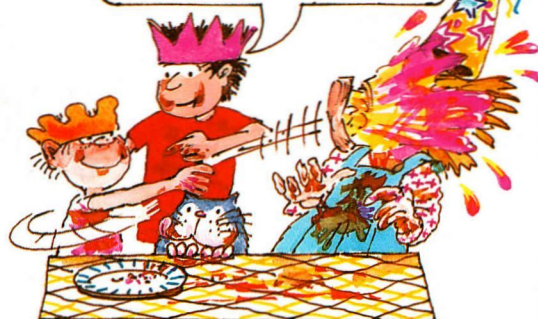
When is your birthday?

Quand'è il tuo compleanno?

È il dieci novembre.

Il mio compleanno è il dodici febbraio.

Il compleanno di Simone è l'otto giugno.



When are their birthdays?

The dates of the children's birthdays are below their pictures. Can you say in Italian

when they are, e.g. **Il compleanno di Giulia è il due aprile.**

Giulia



2 aprile

Massimo



21 giugno

Elena



18 ottobre

Clara



31 agosto

Claudio



3 marzo

Enzo



7 settembre

Colours and numbers

Internet links For links to websites with lots of games and exercises on colours and numbers, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com

Colours are describing words, but only some of them change according to

whether they are describing a masculine or feminine word.

The colours



rosso/a blu giallo/a verde arancione rosa nero/a bianco/a grigio/a marrone

What colour is it?

Cover the picture above and see if you can say what colour everything is in the painting. You should know all the words you need.*



Numbers

In Italian, you count the 30s to the 90s in the same way as 20-29. To count the 100s, you put the numbers 2 to 9 in front of 100. For the

1000s, you put the numbers 2 to 999 in front of 1000, but **mille** changes to **mila** (plural).

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|----|-------------|----|--------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | uno | 11 | undici | 21 | ventuno | 40 | quaranta |
| 2 | due | 12 | dodici | 22 | ventidue | 50 | cinquanta |
| 3 | tre | 13 | tredici | 23 | ventitre | 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 | 1000 | mille |
| 10 | dieci | 20 | venti | 30 | trenta | 2000 | duemila |

Pronunciation guide

Internet links For links to websites where you can listen to examples of Italian pronunciation, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com

In Italian, many letters are pronounced differently from the way they are said in English. The best way to learn to speak Italian is to listen carefully to Italian people and copy what they say, but here are some general points to help you.

Below is a list of letters, with a guide to how to pronounce each one. For each Italian sound we have shown part of an English word which sounds like it. Read it out loud in a normal way to find out how to pronounce the Italian sound, then practise saying the examples beneath.

a Like the "a" sound in "car", but shorter:
Roma, amica, la, pizza

e Like the "e" sound in "egg":
è, ecco, tetto, spaghetti

i Like the sound "ee" in "keen", but a bit shorter:
italiano, nido, io, città, sì

o Like the sound "o" in "odd":
io, tetto, babbo, amo

u Like the sound "oo" in "book":
uva, cucina, tu, uno

ce, ci "C" is soft before an "e" or "i" like the "ch" sound in "church":
ciao, uccello, cucina, mi piace

ca, co, cu Before an "a", "o", or "u", "c" is hard like in "cake":
casa, cosa, coca-cola, scusi

che, chi Before "he" or "hi", "c" is hard like the "k" in "kettle":
chiesa, che cosa, chiami, chi

ge, gi "G" before an "e" or "i" is like the "j" in "jar":
gelato, mangiare, buongiorno, gennaio

ga, go, gu, gr Before an "a", "o", "u", or "r", "g" is hard like the "g" in "game":
negozi, grazie, guardare

ghe, ghi An "h" makes "g" hard before "e" or "i":
spaghetti

gli Like the sound "li" in "million", with your tongue flat against the roof of your mouth:
famiglia, gli

gn Like the sound "ni" in "onion", with your tongue flat against the roof of your mouth:
signora, signore, signorina

sce, sci Like the sound "sh" in "shut":
piscina, pesce

h "H" is never pronounced. "io ho" is pronounced "io o"

Grammar

Internet links For links to websites where you can find grammar tips and test-yourself quizzes, and conjugate verbs online, go to www.usborne-quicklinks.com

Grammar is like a set of rules about how you put words together and it is different for every language. You will find Italian easier if you learn some of its grammar, but don't

worry if you don't understand all of it straightaway. Just read a little about it at a time. This is a summary of the grammar used in this book.

Nouns

In Italian nouns are either masculine or feminine: (m) or (f). Most (m) nouns end in **o**. Most (f) nouns end in **a**. Some nouns end in **e** and are either (m) or (f). To make the plural, you usually change the last letter to **i** for (m) nouns and **e** for (f) nouns:

| | singular | plural |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (m) | albero (tree) | alberi (trees) |
| | mobile (cupboard) | mobili (cupboards) |
| (f) | finestra (window) | finestre (windows) |
| | televisione | televisioni |

The Italian for "the" often tells you whether a noun is (m) or (f).

il, lo la, l'

In the singular, "the" is

il or **lo** before (m) nouns (**il tetto**, **lo steccato**)

la before (f) nouns (**la finestra**)

l' before (m) and (f) nouns beginning with a vowel (**l'albero**, **l'insalata**).

i, gli, le

In the plural "the" becomes

i for **il** nouns (**i tetti**)

gli for **lo** and (m) **l'** nouns (**gli steccati**, **gli alberi**)

le before **la** and (f) **l'** nouns (**le finestre**, **le insalate**).

A few (m) and (f) nouns have an accent on the last vowel. These don't change in the plural: **il caffè/i caffè**, **la città/le città**.

al, allo, all', alla, ai, agli, alle

When **a** (at, to) is followed by **il**, they join and become **al**:

Marco è al mercato Marco is at the market.

In the same way **a + lo** become **allo**:

Il gatto è a fianco allo steccato the cat is next to the fence.

a + la become **alla**:

Monica è alla stazione Monica is at the station.

a + l' become **all'**, **a + i** become **ai**, **a + gli** become **agli**, **a + le** become **alle**.

del, dello, dell', della, dei, degli, delle

When **di** (of) is followed by **il**, they join and become **del**: **il prezzo del pane** the price of bread.

In the same way **di + lo** become **dello**, **di + l'** become **dell'**, **di + la** become **della**, **di + i** become **dei**, **di + gli** become **degli**, **di + le** become **delle**.

Del, dello etc. also mean "some", "any":

Lui mangia della carne he is eating some meat.

Da (from) + **il** become **dal**, **da + lo** become **dallo** etc.

In (in) + **il** become **nel**, **in + lo** become **nello** etc.

Su (on) + **il** become **sul**, **su + lo** become **sullo** etc.

un, uno, una

The word for "a/an" is **un** before **il** and masculine **l'** words, **uno** before **lo** words, **una** before **la** words and **un'** before feminine **l'** words:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| un libro (m) | a book |
| uno strumento (m) | an instrument |
| una mela (f) | an apple |
| un'arancia (f) | an orange |

My, your

The word for "my" or "your" changes depending on whether the word that follows is (m), (f), singular or plural. In Italian you usually put "the" before "my" or "your":

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| il mio/il tuo libro | my/your book |
| la mia/la tua casa | my/your house |
| i miei/i tuoi fratelli | my/your brothers |

Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word. Italian adjectives change their endings depending on whether they are describing an (m) or (f), singular or plural word.

| | singular | plural |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|
| (m) | lui è alto (he is tall) | i nonni sono alti (the grandparents are tall) |
| (f) | lei è alta (she is tall) | le zie sono alte (the aunts are tall) |

Some adjectives end in **e** in the singular, whether (m) or (f):

Mio nonno è inglese my grandfather is English.
Mia nonna è inglese my grandmother is English.

These always end in **i** in the plural, whether (m) or (f):

Gli amici sono inglesi the friends are English.
Le sorelle sono inglesi the sisters are English.

Pronouns

When talking to one person, there are two words for "you" in Italian: **tu** and **lei**. You say **tu** to a friend and **lei** when you want to be polite or when you are talking to someone you don't know well.

Pronouns are often left out: **Mangio una mela** I eat an apple. Where in English you say "it is", in Italian you use the verb on its own: **è delizioso** it is delicious.

| singular | plural |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| io I | noi we |
| tu you (a friend) | voi you |
| lei you (polite), she | loro they |
| lui he | |

Verbs

Italian verbs (doing words) change according to who is doing the action. Most of them follow regular patterns and have the same endings. The main type of verb used in this book ends in **are**, like **mangiare** (to eat). There are some verbs in this book which do not follow this pattern, e.g. **avere**, **essere** and **andare**. It is best to learn these as you go along.

| mangiare | to eat |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| io mangio | I eat |
| tu mangi | you eat (friend) |
| lui/lei mangia | he/she eats, you eat (polite) |
| noi mangiamo | we eat |
| voi mangiate | you eat (plural) |
| loro mangiano | they eat |

Non

To make a verb negative in Italian, e.g. to say "I do not ...", "he does not ..." etc., you put **non** immediately before the verb:

Io non suono il piano I do not play the piano.

Reflexive verbs

These are verbs which always have a special pronoun in front of them. To say "I get up" in Italian, you say "I get myself up". The pronoun changes according to who is doing the action, but **mi** always goes with **io**, **ti** with **tu** etc.

| alzarsi | to get up |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| io mi alzo | I get up |
| tu ti alzi | you get up (friend) |
| lui/lei si alza | he/she gets up, you get up (polite) |
| noi ci alziamo | we get up |
| voi vi alzate | you get up (plural) |
| loro si alzano | they get up |

Answers to puzzles

p.7

What are they called?

Lui si chiama Piero.

Lei si chiama Maria.

Loro si chiamano Paolo e Gianni.

Io mi chiamo . . . (your name).

Who is who?

Michele is talking to Gianni.

Anna is talking to Valeria.

Michele is next to the seal.

Gianni is talking to him.

Anna is in the bottom left-hand corner.

The man talking to Nicola is going home.

Can you remember?

Come ti chiami?

Io mi chiamo . . .

Questa è una mia amica. Si chiama Valeria.

Lui si chiama Daniele.

p.9

Can you remember?

un/il fiore, un/il gatto, un/l'albero, un/il nido, un/l'uccello, un/il tetto, il sole, una/la finestra, una/la macchina, un/il cane

p.11

Who comes from where?

Franz comes from Austria.

They are called Hari and Indira.

Lolita is Spanish.

Yes, Angus comes from Scotland.

Marie and Pierre come from France.

Yuri lives in Budapest.

Budapest is in Hungary.

Can you remember?

Da dove vieni?

Io vengo da . . .

Io parlo italiano.

Tu parli italiano?

p.13

How old are they?

Michele is 13.

Diana and Silvia are 15.

Giulio is 12.

Paola is 11.

Luca is 9.

Lisa is 5.

How many brothers and sisters?

A = Diana e Silvia. B = Luca. C =

Michele. D = Giulio. E = Paola.

p.17

Where is everyone?

Simone è in cucina.

Nonno è nella stanza da pranzo.

Nonna è nel soggiorno.

Mamma è nella stanza da letto.

Il fantasma è nella stanza di Isabella.

Isabella è al piano di sopra.

Piero è in bagno.

Nonno. Simone. Piero. Mamma.

Nella stanza da letto.

Nella stanza di Isabella.

Nella stanza da pranzo.

In bagno.

Nell'ingresso.

Can you remember?

Dove abiti?

Tu abiti in una casa o in un appartamento?

In campagna.

In città.

Io sono al piano di sopra.

Io sono in cucina.

p.19

Where are they hiding?

Il criceto è dentro il vaso.

Il gatto è dietro la televisione.

Il cane è dentro il mobile.

Il pappagallo è sopra lo scaffale.
Il serpente è sotto il divano.
La tartaruga è a fianco al telefono.

p.21

Who likes what?

1. Diego 2. Gianni 3. Nonno

p.23

Who is saying what?

"Ho fame."

"Buon appetito!"

"Prego, serviti."

"Mi puoi passare un bicchiere per favore?"

"Vuoi ancora patate fritte?"

"Sì grazie. Mi piacciono le patate fritte."

"No grazie. È abbastanza."

"È delizioso."

p.25

What are they doing?

A. Lui cucina. B. Lui nuota. C. Loro ballano.
D. Lei suona il violino. E. Lui dipinge.

p.27

Marco's day

1b, 2e, 3f, 4a, 5h, 6g, 7d, 8c.

What time is it?

- A Sono le tre e cinque.
- B Sono le undici e cinque.
- C Sono le nove meno dieci.
- D Sono le quattro meno un quarto.
- E Sono le tre e venticinque.
- F Sono le sette e mezza.
- G Sono le tre.
- H Sono le quattro.
- I Sono le nove.
- J È l'una e mezza.
- K Sono le sette e cinque.
- L Sono le dieci e mezza.
- M Sono le sei.
- N Sono le tre e trentacinque.
- O Sono le due meno cinque.

p.29

Venerdì sera vado a ballare con Diego.
Gioco a tennis lunedì, mercoledì e domenica.
Vado al cinema mercoledì sera.
Martedì.
Domenica gioco a tennis.
La festa è alle sette.

p.33

Scusi, come si va al mercato?
Scusi, c'è un bar qui vicino?
È lontano?

Prenda la terza strada a sinistra, poi
diritto.

Prenda la terza a destra poi diritto. Il
mercato è sulla sinistra.
To the school.

p.37

Vorrei quattro limoni, un chilo di banane
e un ananas, per favore.
Quaranta centesimi l'uno.
Un euro settanta al chilo.
Due euro l'uno.
un ananas. le pesche. l'uva. un limone.

p.39

Il compleanno di Giulia è il due aprile.
Il compleanno di Massimo è il ventuno
giugno.
Il compleanno di Elena è il diciotto ottobre.
Il compleanno di Clara è il trentuno agosto.
Il compleanno di Claudio è il tre marzo.
Il compleanno di Enzo è il sette settembre.

p.40

La strada è grigia.
Il sole è giallo.
Il tetto è arancione.
Il cielo è blu.
I fiori sono rosa.
Il cane è marrone.
L'uccello è nero.
La macchina è rossa.
Gli alberi sono verdi.
La casa è bianca.

Glossary

Adjectives and pronouns are shown in their masculine singular form. Irregular plurals of nouns are shown in brackets next to the letters "pl".

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a | at, to |
| a fianco a | next to |
| a piedi | on foot |
| abbastanza | enough, sufficient |
| abitare | to live |
| l'acqua (f) | water |
| l'aeroporto (m) | airport |
| affettuoso | friendly |
| agosto | August |
| l'albergo (m) | hotel |
| l'albergo della gioventù (m) | youth hostel |
| l'albero (m) | tree |
| gli alimentari | groceries, grocery shop |
| allora | then |
| alto | tall |
| altrettanto | the same to you (answer to "buon appetito") |
| altro | more, anything else, other |
| alzarsi | to get up |
| amare | to love |
| l'amburgher (m) | hamburger |
| l'amico/l'amica | friend (m/f) |
| l'ananas (m) (pl. gli ananas) | pineapple |
| anche | also, too |
| ancora | more |
| andare | to go |
| l'anno (m) | year |
| l'appartamento (m) | flat |
| aprile | April |
| l'arancia (f) | orange (fruit) |
| arancione (m/f) | orange (colour) |
| l'armadio (m) | wardrobe |
| arrivederci | Goodbye |
| ascoltare | to listen to |
| l'autunno (m) | autumn |
| l'Austria (f) | Austria |
| avere | to have |
| aver fame | to be hungry |
| il babbo | Dad |
| il bagno | bath, bathroom |
| ballare | to dance |
| la banana | banana |
| la banca | bank |
| il bar | café |
| basso | short (of height) |
| basta così? | is that all? |
| bene | well |
| bianco | white |
| il bicchiere | glass (for drinking) |
| biondo | blond |
| blu | blue |
| la buca delle lettere | post box |
| buon appetito | Enjoy your meal! |
| buonasera | Good Evening |
| buongiorno | Hello, Good Day |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| buono | good |
| il burro | butter |
| la cabina telefonica | phone box |
| il caffè | coffee |
| il calcio | football |
| la campagna | countryside |
| il campeggio | campsite |
| il cane | dog |
| la carne | meat |
| la cartolina | postcard |
| la casa | house |
| castano | chestnut (brown) |
| il castello | castle |
| c'è | there is |
| la cena | supper, evening meal |
| cercare | to look for |
| certo | certainly |
| che cosa? | what? |
| che ore sono? | what time is it? |
| che peccato! | what a pity! |
| chi? | who? |
| la chiesa | church |
| il chilo | kilo |
| ci vediamo | see you . . . |
| il cinema | cinema |
| ciao | Hello/Goodbye |
| la cioccolata | chocolate |
| la città | city, town |
| la coca-cola | coca-cola |
| la colazione | breakfast |
| come stai? | how are you? |
| come ti chiami? | what is your name? |
| il comignolo | chimney |
| il compleanno | birthday |
| comprare | to buy |
| continuare | to continue |
| il conto | bill |
| cosa? | what? |
| costare | to cost |
| il criceto | hamster |
| la crostata di frutta | fruit tart |
| la cucina | kitchen |
| cucinare | to cook |
| da | from |
| dare | to give |
| davanti a | in front of |
| delizioso | delicious |
| dentro | inside |
| desiderare | to wish |
| dicembre | December |
| dietro | behind |
| di fronte a | opposite |
| dipingere | to paint |
| di più | more |
| il divano | sofa |
| domani | tomorrow |
| la domenica | Sunday |
| dove | where |
| e | and |
| ecco | there is, here is |
| eccolo/a | there he, it/she, it is |
| essere | to be |
| l'estate (f) | summer |

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| la famiglia | family |
| la fame | hunger |
| il fantasma | ghost |
| fare | to do/make |
| fare colazione | to have breakfast |
| fare la spesa | to go shopping (for food) |
| la farmacia | chemist's |
| febbraio | February |
| la festa | party |
| la finestra | window |
| fino a | as far as |
| il fiore | flower |
| il formaggio | cheese |
| la Francia | France |
| il fratello | brother |
| la frutta | fruit |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| il gabinetto | toilet |
| il garage (pl. i garage) | garage |
| il gatto | cat |
| la gazzosa | lemonade |
| il gelato | ice cream |
| i genitori | parents |
| gennaio | January |
| la Germania | Germany |
| giallo | yellow |
| giocare | to play |
| giovane (m/f) (pl. giovani) | young |
| il giovedì | Thursday |
| girare | to turn |
| giugno | June |
| grasso | fat |
| grazie | thank you |
| grigio | grey |
| guardare | to look |

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| in | in |
| l'India (f) | India |
| l'Inghilterra (f) | England |
| inglese | English |
| l'inglese (m) | English language |
| l'ingresso (m) | entrance, hall |
| l'insalata (f) | salad |
| l'inverno (m) | winter |
| l'Italia (f) | Italy |
| italiano | Italian |
| l'italiano (m) | Italian language |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| là, lì | over there |
| il latte | milk |
| lavorare | to work |
| lavorare a maglia | to knit |
| leggere | to read |
| il letto | bed |
| il limone | lemon |
| la Lira | Lira (Italian money) |
| il litro | litre |
| lontano | far |
| luglio | July |
| il lunedì | Monday |

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ma | but |
| il macellaio | butcher |
| la macelleria | butcher's |
| la macchina | car |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| la madre | mother |
| maggio | May |
| magro | thin |
| male | badly, unwell |
| mamma | Mum |
| mangiare | to eat |
| marrone | brown |
| il martedì | Tuesday |
| marzo | March |
| la mattina (or il mattino) | morning |
| la mela | apple |
| il mercato | market |
| il mercoledì | Wednesday |
| il mese | month |
| la mezzanotte | midnight |
| il mezzogiorno | midday |
| mezzo | half |
| mi | me, myself |
| mio | my, mine |
| mi piace | I like |
| il mobile | cupboard |
| il modellismo | model-building |
| molto | a lot, much, very |
| il municipio | town hall |
| la musica | music |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| né | neither, nor |
| il negozio | shop |
| nero | black |
| nessun(o)/a | not any (m/f) |
| il nido | nest |
| niente | nothing |
| nient'altro? | anything else? |
| no | no |
| non . . . affatto | not at all |
| la nonna | grandmother |
| il nonno | grandfather |
| novembre | November |
| nuotare | to swim |
| nuovo | new |

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| o | or |
| oggi | today |
| l'ospedale (m) | hospital |
| ottobre | October |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| il padre | father |
| il pane | bread |
| il panettiere | baker |
| il panificio | baker's |
| il panino | bread roll |
| papà | Dad |
| il pappagallo | parrot |
| parlare | to speak |
| le patate fritte | chips |
| passare | to pass |
| la pesca | peach |
| il pesce | fish |
| il piano di sopra | upstairs |
| la pianta | plant |
| il pianoforte | piano |
| la piazza | square |
| la piscina | swimming pool |
| la pizza | pizza |
| un poco | a little |

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| poi | then, after |
| la poltrona | armchair |
| il pomeriggio | afternoon |
| il pomodoro | tomato |
| la porta | door |
| la posta | post office |
| il pranzo | lunch |
| prego | not at all (answer to "grazie") |
| preferire | to prefer |
| prendere | to take |
| presto | soon |
| la primavera | spring |
| primo | first |
| pronto | ready |
| proprio | just |
| il prosciutto | ham |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| qualcosa | something |
| quando? | when? |
| quanti? | how many? |
| quanti ne abbiamo? | what is the date? |
| quanto? | how much? |
| quarto | fourth, quarter |
| quasi | almost |
| questo, quello | this, that |
| qui | here |

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| il riso | rice |
| in riva al mare | by the sea |
| rosa | pink |
| la rosa | rose |
| rosso | red |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| il sabato | Saturday |
| la salsiccia | sausage |
| lo scaffale | shelf |
| la Scozia | Scotland |
| la scuola | school |
| scusi | excuse me |
| secondo | second |
| la sera | evening |
| il serpente | snake |
| serviti | help yourself |
| settembre | September |
| si | yes |
| signora | madam, Mrs. |
| signore | Sir, Mr. |
| signorina | Miss |
| il sole | sun |
| solo | only, alone |
| il soggiorno | living room |
| sopra | above, on |
| soprattutto | above all |
| la sorella | sister |
| sotto | under |
| gli spaghetti (pl) | spaghetti |
| la Spagna | Spain |
| lo sport (pl. gli sport) | sport |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| la stanza | room |
| la stanza da letto | bedroom |
| la stanza da pranzo | dining room |
| stare bene | to be well |
| stasera | tonight, this evening |
| la stazione | station |
| la stazione di servizio | petrol station |
| lo steccato | fence |
| la strada | road |
| lo strumento musicale | musical instrument |
| su | on, over |
| sulla destra/sinistra | on the right/left |
| il succo | juice |
| suonare | to play music |
| il supermercato | supermarket |

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| il tappeto | carpet |
| la tartaruga | tortoise |
| la tavola | table |
| il tè | tea |
| tedesco | German |
| il tedesco | German language |
| il telefono | telephone |
| la televisione | television |
| il tempo libero | spare time |
| la tenda | curtain |
| il tennis | tennis |
| terzo | third |
| il tetto | roof |
| ti | yourself |
| la torta | cake |
| tra | between |
| trovare | to find |
| tuo | your, yours |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| l'uccello (m) | bird |
| l'ufficio del turismo (m) | tourist office |
| un, una, uno | a, an |
| l'Ungheria (f) | Hungary |
| l'uno/l'una (m/f) | each |
| l'uovo (m) (pl. le uova, f) | egg |
| l'uva (f) | grapes |

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| va bene | all is well, O.K. |
| il vaso | vase |
| vecchio | old |
| il venerdì | Friday |
| venire | to come |
| verde | green |
| la verdura | vegetables |
| verso | towards |
| la via | street |
| vicino | near |
| il violino | violin |
| volere | to want |

| | |
|--------|-------|
| la zia | aunt |
| lo zio | uncle |



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