

Self-study guide to Italian. Express course A2

**EXPRESS COURSE OF ITALIAN FOR ENGLISH-SPEAK-
ING LEARNERS, Volume 1**

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SELF-STUDY GUIDE TO ITALIAN. EXPRESS COURSE A2

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EXPRESS COURSE OF ITALIAN FOR ENGLISH-SPEAK- ING LEARNERS

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The Italian Alphabet

There are 21 letters in the Italian alphabet — 5 vowels and 16 consonants.

Letters **j**, **k**, **w**, **x**, and **y** are missing as they are only used in foreign words.

Letter Pronunciation

A ah

B bee

C chee

D dee

E eh

F ehf-feh

G gee

H ahk-kah

I ee

L ehl-leh

M ehm-meh

N ehn-neh

O oh

P pee

Q koo

R ehr-reh

S ehs-she

T tee

U oo

V vee

Z tseh-tah

Foreign letters

Letter Pronunciation

J ee-loon-gah

K kah-pah

W doh-pee-ah-vu

X eeks

Y eep-see-lon

Task:

Spell your first and last names in Italian.



The Golden Rules of Italian pronunciation

Theory

1. Forget English reading rules ☺
2. All letters of the word are to be spoken out distinctly.
3. Spoken Italian does not have neutral vowels.
4. There is no aspiration.
5. In most cases letters including vowels are pronounced as they are.
6. The Italian letter **c** is pronounced like [k] in “**Kate**” when it's followed by **a**, **o**, or **u**.
7. When **c** is followed by **e** or **i** it is pronounced like the [ch] in “**children**”.
8. The Italian letter **c** in its combination with **h** is pronounced as [k].
8. The Italian letter **g** is pronounced like the [g] in **gas** when it's followed by **a**, **o**, or **u**.
9. When an Italian **g** is followed by **e** or **i**, however, it's pronounced like the [j] in “**jet**”.
10. The Italian letter **g** in its combination with letter **Lamborghini**

Examples

sinceramente
(sincerely)

temporaneo
(temporary)

minuta
(minute), tempo
(time)

tavola (table),
uomo (man),
donna (woman)

casa [kaza] (home)

cosa [koza] (what)

cucina [ku-chi-na]
(kitchen)

centro [chen-tro]
(center)

città [chee-tah]
(city)

che [ke] (that)

chi [ki] (who)

gatto [gatto] (cat)

gola [gola] (throat)

guerra [guerra]
(war)

gennaio [jennaio]
(January)

giovedì [jiovedi]
(Thursday)

- h** is pronounced as [g]. [Lamborgini]
(Lamborghini)
11. The Italian letter **g** in its combination with letter **L** is not pronounced. sbaglio [zbalio]
(mistake)
12. The Italian letter **s** is pronounced as [z] if it is followed by a voice consonant. sbaglio [zbalio]
(mistake)
13. The Italian letter **s** is pronounced as [s] if it is followed by a voiceless consonant. spesso [spesso]
(often)
scala [skala] (stairs)
14. When the combination of letter **sc** precedes one of the hard vowels **a, o, u** or a consonant, the letters are pronounced [sk] as in "**skate**". scoprire [skoprire]
(discover)
scuola [skuola]
(school)
15. When **sc** precedes a soft vowel **e, i**, the combination is pronounced like English's [ʃ] as in "**ship**". effervescente
[eferveʃente]
(effervescent)
16. When the [sk] pronunciation is needed in front of **e** or **i**, **h** is added: **sch**. schiena [skiena]
(back)
situazione [see-too-ah-tsyo-neh]
(situation)
17. Italian letter **z** is pronounced pronounced like a [ts] sound in the middle of words and when doubled. pizza [pech-tsah]
(pizza)
18. At the beginning of words, **z** is pronounced like a [dz] sound. zio [dzio]
(uncle)
19. The combination of letters **gn** between vowels is pronounced as soft [n']. bagno [ban'o]
(bath)

ITALIAN PRONOUNS **IO, NOI, TU, VOI, LUI, LEI, LORO***English Italian Notes*

I	io	
we	noi	
you	tu	single, informal
You	Lei	single, formal, always capitalized
you	voi	plural
he	lui	
she	lei	
they	loro	



INTRODUCING ONESELF

Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UD4RQGjUBL8>

Write down the new Italian vocabulary with its English equivalents from the video and learn it by heart.



INTRODUCING ONESELF

Useful vocabulary

English

Hello

Good morning

Good afternoon

Good evening

Sir

Madam

Name

Last name

My name is

I am from

I was born in

It's my pleasure to meet you

Nice to meet you

Thank you (informal)

Thank You (formal)

Thank you very much

You are welcome

See you soon

Goodbye

Bye

Italian

Ciao

Buongiorno

Buon pomeriggio

Buonasera

Signore

Signora

Nome

Cognome

Mi chiamo

Io vengo da

Io sono nato a

È un piacere conoscerti

Molto piacere

Grazie

La ringrazio

Grazie mille

Prego

Ci vediamo presto

Arrivederci

Ciao



A short dialogue with a neighbor

English

Paul: Hello, I am your new neighbor. My name's Paul or Paolo in Italian.

Franco: Hi Paul, nice to meet you. My name's Franco.

Paul: Nice to meet you too.

Franco: Where are you from?

Paul: I'm from the United States. And you? Are you from Scalea?

Franco: No, I am from Rome. Usually, I come to Scalea for summer vacation with my family.

Paul: Have you arrived today?

Franco: No, three days ago.

Paul: Have you been to the beach yet?

Franco: Yes, I go there every day.

Paul: What beach do you prefer?

Franco: Lido Jacomo, it is not far from my house. They've got perfect service and friendly personnel.

Paul: How much do their umbrella and sunbed cost?

Franco: Eur 8 per day. You can also buy coffee, drinks and snacks from their bar.

Paul: It's good to know. Thank you, Franco. See you soon.

Franco: See you, bye!

Italian

Paul: Ciao, sono il tuo nuovo vicino. Mi chiamo Paul o Paolo in Italiano.

Franco: Ciao Paolo, piacere di conoscerti. Mi chiamo Franco.

Paul: Piacere di conoscerti.

Franco: Di dove sei?

Paul: Vengo dagli Stati Uniti. E tu? Sei di Scalea?

Franco: No, sono di Roma. Di solito vengo a Scalea per le vacanze estive con la mia famiglia.

Paul: Siete arrivati oggi?

Franco: No, tre giorni fa.

Paul: Siete già stati in spiaggia?

Franco: Sì, ci vado tutti i giorni.

Paul: Che spiaggia preferisci?

Franco: Lido Jacomo, non è lontano da casa mia. Hanno un servizio perfetto e personale cordiale.

Paul: Quanto costano il loro ombrellone e lettino?

Franco: 8 euro al giorno. Puoi anche acquistare caffè, bevande e snack dal loro bar.

Paul: Buono a sapersi. Grazie, Franco. Arrivederci!

Franco: Ci vediamo, ciao!



Common Italian Greetings, Introductions, and Feelings

Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4R2zxJg2h9Y>
**Write down the new Italian vocabulary with its English equivalents from the
video and learn it by heart.**

What are **il**, **lo**, **la** in Italian?

The parts of speech **il**, **lo**, **la** are the Italian **definite articles**. They are used to translate into Italian the English definite article *the*. Unlike *the*, **il**, **lo**, **la** are gender and number sensitive.

Gender forms of Italian definite articles:

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
il	lo	la
Il is used with masculine singular nouns that start with a consonant and end in -o , -e , -a .	Lo is used with masculine singular nouns that start with sp , st , sc , sr , etc., gn , pn , ps , x , y or z .	La is used with feminine singular nouns that start with a consonant and end in -a and -e .

Examples (say them out loud):

il microfono *the microphone*

il dottore *the doctor*

il problema *the problem*

lo studente *the student*

lo zaino *the backpack*

lo zio *the uncle*

la donna *the woman*

la tavola *the table*

la patente *the driver's license*



PLURAL FORMS OF THE Italian definite articles:

Single Plural

il **i**

lo **gli**

la **le**

Note: In its plural form **lo** transforms into **gli**. To pronounce **gli**, you need to follow these 3 steps: start with a soft [L] sound, similar to [L] in the word “**leak**”. Then push the top of your tongue against your palate and say [i:]. Let the air come out from the sides of your tongue.



EXAMPLES OF **il** – **i** (say them out loud):

il microfono **i** microfoni

il dottore **i** dottori

il problema **i** problemi



EXAMPLES OF **lo** – **gli** (say them out loud):

lo studente **gli** studenti

lo zaino **gli** zaini

lo zio **gli** zii

Examples of **la** – **le** (say them out loud):

la donna **le** donne

la tavola **le** tavole

la patente **le** patenti

When the first letter of the noun corresponds to a vowel, the article reduces itself to letter **L** with an apostrophe: **L'**. **L'** is to be pronounced together with the noun.

L' corresponds to either **la** or **il**. In its plural form, **L'** (**il**) transforms into **gli**, **L'** (**la**) transforms into **le**.

Examples of **L'** (say them out loud):

L'alba = **la** alba *the sunrise*

L'uomo = **il** uomo *the man*

L'amico = **il** amico *the friend*

Examples of **gli** (say them out loud):

l'alba le albe

l'uomo **gli** uomini

l'amico **gli** amici

Catch the words

Article **il – i** (say them out loud)

English

Italian

Single	Plural	Single	Plural
the ice cream	the ice creams	il gelato	i gelati
the book	the books	il libro	i libri
the computer	the computers	il computer	i computer
the husband	the husbands	il marito	i mariti
the problem	the problems	il problema	i problemi
the program	the programs	il programma	i programmi
the doctor	the doctors	il dottore	i dottori
the bar	the bars	il bar	i bar
the enemy	the enemies	il nemico	i nemici
the wall	the walls	il muro	i muri

Article **lo – gli** (say them out loud)

English

Single

Plural

the Spaniard the Spaniards

the yoga the yogas

the pseudonym the pseudonyms

the psychologist the psychologists

the xylophone the xylophones

the tire the tires

the purpose the purposes

the receipt the receipts

the yogurt the yogurts

the gnome the gnomes

Italian

Single

Plural

lo spagnolo **gli spagnoli**

lo yoga **gli yoga**

lo pseudonimo **gli pseudonimi**

lo psicologo **gli psicologi**

lo xilofono **gli xilofoni**

lo pneumatico **gli pneumatici**

lo scopo **gli scopi**

lo scontrino **gli scontrini**

lo yogurt **gli yogurt**

lo gnomo **gli gnomi**

Article **la – le** (say them out loud)

English

Single

Plural

the light the lights

the door the doors

the apple the apples

the word the words

the moon the moons

the boredom the boredoms

the car the cars

the head the heads

the girl the girls

the mouth the mouths

Italian

Single

Plural

la luce **le luci**

la porta **le porte**

la mela **le mele**

la parola **le parole**

la luna **le lune**

la noia **le noie**

la machina **le machine**

la testa **le teste**

la ragazza **le ragazze**

la bocca **le bocche**

Article **l'** (say them out loud)

*English**Italian*

Single	Plural	Single	Plural
the ear	the ears	l'orecchio	le orecchie
the bear	the bears	l'orso	gli orsi
the love	the loves	l'amore	gli amori
the year	the years	l'anno	gli anni
the summer	the summers	l'estate	le estati
the address	the addresses	l'indirizzo	gli indirizzi
the man	the men	l'uomo	gli uomini
the clock	the clocks	l'orologio	gli orologi
the exam	the exams	l'esame	gli esami
the wave	the waves	l'onda	le onde



Conjugation of verbs *avere*, *essere* and *stare*

In Italian there are three very important verbs, they are *avere*, *essere* and *stare*. They can be used both as semantic verbs as well as auxiliary ones. It is highly recommended to learn how to conjugate these three verbs in Present Tense at an early stage of your journey in the Italian language.



Conjugation of avere (to have)

English

to have

I have

we have

you have (singular informal) tu hai

You have (singular formal) Lei ha

you have (plural) voi avete

he has lui ha

she has lei ha

it has esso ha

they have loro hanno

Italian

avere

io ho

noi abbiamo

tu hai

Lei ha

voi avete

lui ha

lei ha

esso ha

loro hanno

NB! The pronoun *esso* is an antiquated form and is usually omitted. Instead of *esso ha* Italians will say (and write) *ha*.



Conjugation of essere (to be)

English

to be

I am

we are

you are (singular informal)

You are (singular formal)

you are (plural)

he is

she is

it is

they are

Italian

essere

io sono

noi siamo

tu sei

Lei è

voi siete

lui è

lei è

esso è

loro sono



Conjugation of stare (to stay)

English

to be or to stay

I am

we are

you are (singular informal) tu stai

You are (singular formal) Lei sta

you are (plural) voi state

he is lui sta

she is lei sta

it is esso sta

they are loro stanno

Italian

stare

io sto

noi stiamo

tu stai

Lei sta

voi state

lui sta

lei sta

esso sta

loro stanno



Numbers & Time

Numbers

*English**Italian*

1	uno
2	due
3	tre
4	quattro
5	cinque
6	sei
7	sette
8	otto
9	nove
10	dieci
11	undici
12	dodici
13	tredici
14	quattordici
15	quindici
16	sedici
17	diciasette
18	diciotto
19	diciannove
20	venti
21	ventuno
22	ventidue
23	ventitre
24	ventiquattro
25	venticinque
26	ventisei
27	ventisette
28	venotto

29	ventinove
30	trenta
100	cento
200	duecento
300	trecento
1000	mila
2000	duemila
3000	tremila
1000000	millione
$2+2=4$	due più due fa quattro
$2 \times 2=4$	due per due fa quattro
$4-2=2$	quattro meno due fa due
$4:2=2$	quattro diviso due fa due
Two million dollars.	Due milioni di dollari.
Five thousand two hundred euro.	Cinquemiladuecento euro.



Time

English

Good morning

Good afternoon

Good evening

What time is it?

What time is it?

It's 9.00 a.m.

It's 7.00 p.m.

It's 11.55 p.m.

It's 5.26 p.m.

I get up at seven o'clock.

What time do you usually get up?

Usually, I go to get before 11 p.m.

What time do you usually go to bed?

The TV show began at 7 p.m. last night.

What time did the TV show start last night?

My train leaves tomorrow at noon.

What time does your train leave tomorrow?

Italian

Buongiorno

Buon pomeriggio

Buonasera

Che ore sono?

Che ora è?

Sono le 9:00

Sono le 19:00

Sono le 23:55

Sono le 17:26

Mi sono alzato alle sette.

A che ora vai di solito a letto?

Di solito vado a letto prima delle 23:00.

A che ora vai di solito a letto?

Lo spettacolo televisivo è iniziato alle 19:00 la notte scorsa.

A che ora è iniziato il programma televisivo ieri sera?

Il mio treno parte domani a mezzogiorno.

A che ora parte il tuo treno domani?

What are **un, uno, una, un'** in Italian?

The parts of speech **un, uno, una, un'** are the Italian **indefinite articles**. They are used to translate into Italian the English indefinite article *a*. Unlike *a*, **un, uno, una, un'** are gender and number sensitive.

Gender forms of Italian definite articles:

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
un	uno	una
un is used with masculine singular nouns that begin with a consonant and end in -o, -e, -a.	uno is used with masculine singular nouns that begin with sp, st, sc, sr , etc., gn, pn, ps, x, y or z .	una is used with feminine singular nouns that begin with a consonant and end in -a and -e.

Examples (say them out loud):

un microfono *a microphone*

un dottore *a doctor*

un problema *a problem*

uno studente *a student*

uno zaino *a backpack*

uno zio *an uncle*

una donna *a woman*

una tavola *a table*

una patente *a driver's license*

Just like in English, in its plural form the indefinite articles transform into a zero article.

But! When the meaning of *some* (*un po' di* = *a little bit of*) needs to be conveyed, “plural forms” of the indefinite Italian articles do kick in! “Plural forms” of the indefinite articles in Italian have their term – **articolo partitivo** (una parte – a part).

Here is *articolo partitivo* with *uncountable* nouns (milk, water, etc):

*Single Uncountable***un del** (vino)**uno dello** (spumante)**una della** (pasta, noia, ansia)**un' dell'** (aranciata)HERE IS *articolo partitivo* with *countable* nouns (a problem, a student, etc):*Single Countable***un dei****uno degli****una delle****un' delle**Examples of **uno – dei** (say them out loud):**Singular Italian Plural Italian English equivalent of *dei*****un** microfono **dei** microfoni **some** microphones**un** dottore **dei** dottori **some** doctors**un** problema **dei** problemi **some** problemsEXAMPLES OF **uno – degli** (say them out loud):**Singular Italian Plural Italian English equivalent of *degli*****uno** studente **degli** studenti **some** students**uno** zaino **degli** zaini **some** backpacks**uno** zio **degli** zii **some** unclesExamples of **una – delle** (say them out loud):**Singular Italian Plural Italian English equivalent of *delle*****una** donna **delle** donne **some** women**una** tavola **delle** tavole **some** tables**una** patente **delle** patenti **some** licences

When the first letter of the noun corresponds to a vowel, the indefinite article reduces itself to **un'**. **Un'** is to be pronounced together with the noun.

Un' corresponds to **una**. In its plural form, **un'** transforms into **delle**.

un'alba = **una** alba *a sunrise*

Examples of **un'** – **delle** (say them out loud):

Singular Italian Singular Italian English equivalent of *degli*

un' alba	delle albe	<i>some sunrises</i>
un' arancia	delle arancie	<i>some oranges</i>
un' amica	delle amiche	<i>some friends (feminine)</i>

Catch the words

Article **un** – **dei** (say them out loud)

English

Italian

Single	Plural	Single	Plural
an ice cream	some ice creams	un gelato	dei gelati
a book	some books	un libro	dei libri
a computer	some computers	un computer	dei computer
a husband	some husbands	un marito	dei mariti
a problem	some problems	un problema	dei problemi
a program	some programs	un programma	dei programmi
a doctor	some doctors	un dottore	dei dottori
a bar	some bars	un bar	dei bar
an enemy	some enemies	un nemico	dei nemici
a wall	some walls	un muro	dei muri

Article **uno** – **degli** (say them out loud)

*English**Italian*

Single	Plural	Single	Plural
a Spaniard	some Spaniards	uno spagnolo	degli spagnoli
a pseudonym	some pseudonyms	uno pseudonimo	degli pseudonimi
a psychologist	some psychologists	uno psicologo	degli psicologi
a xylophone	some xylophones	uno xilofono	degli xilofoni
a tire	some tires	uno pneumatico	degli pneumatici
a purpose	some purposes	uno scopo	degli scopi
a receipt	some receipts	uno scontrino	degli scontrini
a gnome	some gnomes	uno gnomo	degli gnomi
an exam	some exams	uno esame	degli esami

Article **una** – **delle** (say them out loud)

*English**Italian*

Single	Plural	Single	Plural
a light	some lights	una luce	delle luci
a door	some doors	una porta	delle porte
a apple	some apples	una mela	delle mele
a word	some words	una parola	delle parole
a moon	some moons	una luna	delle lune
a car	some cars	una machina	delle machine
a head	some heads	una testa	delle teste
a girl	some girls	una ragazza	delle ragazze
a mouth	some mouths	una bocca	delle bocche

Article **un'** – **delle** (say them out loud)

English

Italian

Single

Plural

Single

Plural

An assembly some assemblies **un'**assemblea **delle** assemblee

a summer some summers **un'**estate **delle** estati

an exam some exams **un'**esame **delle** esami

a wave some waves **un'**onda **delle** onde



40 ITALIAN OPPOSITE VERBS

Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XlzYvfhBt2o>

Write down the new Italian vocabulary with its English equivalents from the video and learn it by heart.

ITALIAN PRONOUNS **MIO, NOSTRO, TUO, VOSTRO, SUO, LORO**

The parts of speech **mio, nostro, tuo, vostro, Suo, suo, suo, loro** are the Italian pronouns in the possessive case. They are used to translate into Italian the English pronouns **my, our, yours** (singular), **your, Your, his, her** and **their**.

<i>Italian</i>	<i>English</i>
Mio	my
nostro	our
tuo (singolare)	your (singular)
vostro (plurale)	your (plural)
Suo (formale)	Your (formal)
Suo	his
Suo	her
Loro	their



Reading comprehension . Scalea Shopping Village

Task: learn the new vocabulary by heart.

Italian

Scalea Shopping Village, rappresenta una vera e propria novità nel panorama dei centri commerciali.

Il Centro è facilmente raggiungibile da tutte le località limitrofe attraverso la SS18 Tirrena Inferiore e la SS504, che collega Scalea all'autostrada A3.

Non è un centro commerciale ma molto di più: un complesso commerciale all'aperto; un complesso di negozi, abitazioni turistiche, servizi e punti ristoro.

Si sviluppa su 4 livelli, con una pianta a ferro di cavallo e un grande parcheggio a raso centrale sul quale affacciano le vetrine di tutti i negozi di entrambi i piani.

Infatti il piano terra conta circa 16 unità commerciali di cui due medie superfici; al piano primo trovano posto altri 12 negozi di cui due medie superfici.

I camminamenti pedonali e gli ingressi ai punti vendita si snodano su di un grande porticato che corre lungo tutti gli affacci dell'edificio, la struttura è priva di barriere architettoniche.

English

Scalea Shopping Village represents a real novelty in the panorama of shopping centres.

The Center is easily accessible from all neighboring towns via the SS18 Tirrena Inferiore and the SS504, which connects Scalea to the A3 motorway.

It is not a shopping center but much more: an outdoor shopping complex; a complex of shops, tourist homes, services and refreshment points.

It is spread over 4 levels, with a horseshoe layout and a large central car park overlooked by the windows of all the shops on both floors. In fact, the ground floor has around 16 commercial units, two of which are medium-sized; on the first floor there are another 12 shops, two of which are medium-sized.

The pedestrian walkways and entrances to the sales outlets wind along a large portico that runs along all the views of the building, the structure has no architectural barriers.

15.000 Mq di parcheggio

+20 attività commerciali

15,000 m2 of parking

+20 commercial activities



Italian grammar. Reciprocal Verbs in Italian

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w85S-9nU9BA>



Italian grammar. Reflexive Verbs in Italian

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJhRvg8Q5c>



50 ITALIAN OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES - ITALIAN VOCABULARY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a0GYS4kdq-Q>

Task: Watch this video and guess the meaning of each verb.

Use a dictionary if needed. Write them down.

Learn these verbs by heart.



Reading comprehension. Sample Condominium Rules

Task: learn the new vocabulary by heart.

Italian

Regole condominiali

1. Rispetto degli spazi comuni.
2. Rispettare gli orari di silenzio.
3. Partecipare alle spese.
4. Si possono avere animali domestici.
5. Avvisare in caso di trasloco.
6. Fare attenzione ad innaffiare le piante.
7. Sapere se si può stendere il bucato.
8. Mantenere il decoro dell'edificio.
9. Partecipare alle assemblee condominiali.
10. Conoscere cosa può fare l'amministratore.

English

Condominium Rules

2. Respect for common spaces.
2. Respect the silence times.
3. Participate in the expenses.
4. You can have pets.
5. Notify in case of move.
6. Be careful when watering the plants.
7. Find out if you can hang the laundry.
8. Maintain the decorum of the building.
9. Participate in condominium meetings
10. Know what the administrator can do.

ITALIAN PRONOUNS **ME, CE, TE, VE, LEI, GLI, LE, LORO**

The parts of speech **me, ce, te, ve, Lei, gli, le, loro** are the Italian pronouns in the *dative* case. They translate into Italian the following English pronouns: to **me**, to **us**, to **you** (singular), to **you** (plural), to **You** (formal), to **him**, to **her** and to **them**.

Italian English

a **me** to **me**

a **ce** to **us**

a **te** to **you** (singular)

a **ve** to **you** (plural)

a **Lei** to **You** (formal)

a **gli** to **him**

a **le** to **her**

a **loro** to **them**

NB! I provide the above forms of Italian pronouns for your reference. In various contexts, these same forms can also be used in other cases.

ITALIAN PRONOUNS **MI, CI, TI, VI, LA, LO, LA, LI, LE**

The parts of speech **mi, ci, ti, vi, La, lo, la, li, le** are the Italian pronouns in the *accusative* case. They translate into Italian the following English pronouns: **me, us, you** (singular), **you** (plural), **You** (formal), **it, he, she** and **them**.

Italian English

mi	me
ci	us
ti	you (singular)
vi	you (plural)
La	You (formal)
lo	him
la	her
loro	them

NB! I provide the above forms of Italian pronouns for your reference. In various contexts, these same forms can also be used in other cases.



DAYS OF THE WEEK/ MONTHS OF THE YEAR/ SEASONS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-n-vhNOLgM>

**Task: watch the video, write down the Italian and English texts
from the video. Learn the new vocabulary by heart.**

Italian English

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday



Italian grammar. Preposizioni Articolate

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TxcaZFP_ul0

PRONOUNS **IT, HE, SHE** – **LO, LA**

To translate **it, he, she** into Italian you need to choose between **lo** or **la**.

You need to use **lo** if the noun referred to is **masculine**, and **la** if it's **feminine**.

*English**Gender Italian*

I have an ice cream, do you
want **it**?

masculine Io ho **un gelato**, **lo** vuoi?

My sister has a pear, do you
want **it**?

feminine Mia sorella ha **una pera**, **la**
vui?

PRONOUN **THEM** – **LI, LE**

To translate **them** into Italian you choose between **li** or **le**.

Use **li** if the noun referred to is **masculine**, and **le** if it's **feminine**.

*English**Gender Italian*

I have two ice creams, do you
want **them**?

masculine Io ho **due gelati**, **li**
vui?

My sister has three pears, do you
want **them**?

feminine Mia sorella ha **tre pere**,
le vuoi?

Exercises

*English**Italian***masculine it - lo**

You have an ice cream, do they
want it?

Tu hai un gelato, loro lo
vogliono?

They have an ice cream, does he
want it?

Loro hanno un gelato, lui lo
vuole?

We have an ice cream, does she
want it?

Noi abbiamo un gelato, lei lo
vuole?

She has an ice cream, do we want
it?

Lei ha un gelato, noi lo vogliamo?

feminine it - la

Antonio has a pear, does Francesca
want it?

Antonio ha una pera, Francesca la
vuole?

Her brothers have a pear, do we
want it?

I suoi fratelli hanno una pera, noi
la vogliamo?

His mom has a pear, does his dad
want it?

Sua madre ha una pera, suo padre
la vuole?

Our friends have a pear, do you
(plural) want it?

I nostri amici hanno una pera, voi
la volete?

masculine them - li

We have the ice creams, do they
want them?

Noi abbiamo i gelati, loro li
vogliono?

You have three ice creams, does he
want them?

Tu hai tre gelati, lui li vuole?

They have four ice creams, does she
want them?

Loro hanno quattro gelati, lei li
vuole?

She has five ice creams, do we want
them?

Lei ha cinque gelati, noi li
vogliamo?

feminine them - le

I have the pears, does she want

Io ho le pere, lei le vuole?

them?

She has two pears, do they want
them?

Lei ha due pere, loro le vogliono?

We have four pears, does he want
them?

Noi abbiamo quattro pere, lui le
vuole?

He has five pears, do we want
them?

Lui ha cinque pere, noi le
vogliamo?



Pronouns lo, la, li, le in Passato Prossimo

Passato Prossimo is used to underline the fact that **the action has been completed**.

It could have been completed five minutes ago, yesterday, last week, etc.

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Notes</i>
We have a new neighbor, have they met him?	Noi abbiamo un nuovo vicino, loro l'hanno incontrato?	l'hanno = lo hanno
She has three new neighbors, has your son met them?	Lei ha tre nuovi vicini, tuo figlio li ha conosciuti?	
I have bought a new car, have you seen it?	Io ho comprato una macchina nuova, l'hai vista?	l'hai = la hai
They have bought two new cars, have you seen them?	Loro hanno comprato due macchine nuove, le hai viste?	

Exercises

<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Notes</i>
I saw Franco this morning. Have you seen him too?	Io ho visto Franco stamattina. L'hai visto anche tu?	l'hai = lo hai
I saw Franco and Ivan this morning. Have you seen them too?	Io ho visto Franco e Ivan stamattina. Li hai visti anche tu?	
Antonio saw Julia on Sunday. Did Francesca see her too?	Antonio ha visto Julia domenica. Anche Francesca l'ha vista?	l'ha = la ha
Antonio saw girls on Sunday. Did Francesca see them too?	Antonio ha visto le ragazze domenica. Le ha viste anche Francesca?	
Yesterday I went to see the doctor. Did you go to see him too?	Ieri io sono andato dal dottore. Sei andato a trovarlo anche tu?	
Yesterday I went to see the doctors. Did you go to see them too?	Ieri io sono andato a trovare i dottori. Sei andato a vederli anche tu?	
I have lost my book. Have you see it?	Io ho perso il mio libro. L'hai visto?	L'hai = lo hai
I have lost my books. Have you see them?	Io ho perso i miei libri. Li hai visti?	

CE L'HO, CE L'HAI – WHAT DO THEY STAND FOR?

IN INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS – let's say between a husband and a wife – you are likely to hear a phrase like: “La chiave della macchina, **ce l'hai?**”. The English equivalent will be: “Do you have the car key?” You may say that the correct version should be: “*Tu hai la chiave della macchina?*” And you will be right, but it's worth remembering that in informal conversations Italians tend to use phrases **ce l'ho**, **ce l'hai** instead of **l'ho** (**lo** or **la ho** – **I have it**) and **l'hai** (**lo** or **la hai** – **you have it**).

In it's pure meaning, the Italian particle **ce** stands for **there is**.

<i>Italian</i>	<i>English</i>
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ce l'ho	I have it
---------	-----------

ce l'abbiamo	we have it
--------------	------------

ce l'hai	you have it (singular)
----------	------------------------

ce l'avete	you have it (plural)
------------	----------------------

ce l'ha	he has it
---------	-----------

ce l'ha	she has it
---------	------------

ce l'hanno	they have it
------------	--------------

Please, note that when **le** or **li** are used, there is no **l'** abbreviation. For example, “Le chiavi della macchina, (ce) **le hai?**” in English “Do you have the car **keys?**”



Italian grammar. Si Impersonale

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6CCF7ChhZ1s>



Reading comprehension

Notice: disinfection action against mosquitoes

Italian

Avviso: intervento di disinfezione contro le zanzare. Nell'ambito del piano comunale di disinfezione contro la zanzara tigre e la zanzara comune, si comunica che saranno effettuati alcuni interventi mediante l'utilizzo di atomizzatore nelle aree verdi del centro abitato e nelle frazioni.

Al fine di consentire ai tecnici di accedere alle aree ed effettuare un trattamento efficace, si raccomanda a tutti i cittadini di lasciare libere le aree verdi nell'orario e nel giorno dei trattamenti e di non utilizzarle, almeno sino al mattino successivo.

Si raccomanda altresì di non parcheggiare nelle zone immediatamente adiacenti le aree verdi.

Si ringrazia per la collaborazione.

English

Notice: disinfection action against mosquitoes

As part of the municipal disinfection plan against the tiger mosquito and the common mosquito, we inform you that some interventions will be carried out through the use of atomizers in the green areas of the town center and in the hamlets.

In order to allow technicians to access the areas and carry out effective treatment, all citizens are recommended to leave the green areas free during the time and day of the treatments and not to use them, at least until the following morning.

It is also recommended not to park in the areas immediately adjacent to the green areas.

Thanks for your cooperation.



Italian grammar. Adverbs in Italian

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fFfxXfMoTSI>



DAL MEDICO

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/73eFWOCp3ag>

Italian

Mi fa male...

Salve, perché è qui?

Mi fa male la testa.

Ok, quindi, ha un mal di testa.

E poi, mi fa male la gola e faccio
sempre ... e

Quindi, mal di gola, tosse e
starnuti. Tutto chiaro.

È grave?

No, no. Non si preoccupi. È
soltanto un raffreddore.

English

It hurts...

Hi, why are you here?

I have an headache.

Okay, so, you have a headache.

And then, my throat hurts and I
always do... and

So, sore throat, coughing and
sneezing. All clear.

Is it serious?

No. Do not worry. It's just a cold.



Italian grammar. Si Passivante

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=scg5pt8oWZs>



Reading comprehension
An Italian idiom: Passare il Rubicone

Italian

Il Rubicone è un fiume a Roma. Era il confine della città di Roma ai tempi dell'Impero Romano.

Di conseguenza, a nessun esercito era consentito varcare il confine e quando i generali tornavano a Roma con le proprie legioni dovevano accamparsi fuori dalla città.

In questo modo si cercava di minimizzare il rischio che un generale potesse imbastire un colpo di stato militare in quanto non avrebbe avuto con sé i propri legionari.

L'unico corpo militare a cui era consentito stazionare in città erano i Pretoriani ovvero la guardia dell'imperatore, fedeli a lui soltanto (in teoria).

Anche solo varcando il Rubicone col proprio esercito, Cesare aveva di fatto violato il confine della città e proclamato guerra alla città di Roma.

Un simile gesto non ammetteva ripensamenti, era una decisione definitiva e non si poteva tornare indietro.

Varcare il rubicone significa quindi

English

Rubicon is a river in Rome. It was the border of the city of Rome at the time of the Roman Empire.

As a result, no army was allowed to cross the border and when the generals returned to Rome with their legions they had to camp outside the city.

In this way they tried to minimize the risk that a general could launch a military coup since he would not have his legionaries with him.

The only military body that was allowed to be stationed in the city were the Praetorians or the emperor's guard, loyal to him alone (in theory).

Even just by crossing the Rubicon with his army, Caesar had effectively violated the city border and proclaimed war on the city of Rome.

Such a gesture did not allow for second thoughts, it was a definitive decision and there was no going back.

Crossing the rubicon therefore

prendere una decisione ed agire di
conseguenza, senza possibilita' di
ritorno.

means making a decision and
acting accordingly, with no
possibility of turning back.



Tenses of Italian verbs – Present Simple

Italian verbs in Present Simple Tense (*Presente* in Italian) are used to denote an action, which takes place at present time. Verbs in *Presente* fall into three categories of conjugation:

1. Verbs ending in **-are**: *comprare, odiare*.
2. Verbs ending in **-ere**: *stendere, vendere*.
3. Verbs ending in **-ire**: *partire, venire*.



Conjugation of -are verbs

Italian

English

io odio

I hate

noi odiamo

we hate

tu odi

you hate (singular)

voi odiate

you hate (plural)

lei odia

she hates

lui odia

he hates

loro odiano

they hate



Conjugation of -ere verbs

Italian

English

io vendo

I sell

noi vendiamo

we sell

tu vendi

you sell (singular)

voi vendete

you sell (plural)

lei vende

she sells

lui vende

he sells

loro vendono

they sell



Conjugation of -ire verbs

Italian

English

io **parto**

I leave

noi **partiamo**

we leave

tu **parti**

you leave (singular)

voi **partite**

you leave (plural)

lei **parte**

she leaves

lui **parte**

he leaves

loro **partono**

they leave



There are some 100 irregular Italian verbs. They have their individual forms in *Presente*. Please refer to this website for the most used ones: <https://italymadeeasy.com/irregular-but-essential-Italian-verbs-and-how-to-conjugate-them/>¹

1. <https://italymadeeasy.com/irregular-but-essential-italian-verbs-and-how-to-conjugate-them/>



CHE TEMPO FA?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CKjrAoeGx7c>

Italian

Che tempo fa?

Fa bel tempo.

Il tempo è bello.

Fa maltempo.

Il tempo è brutto.

C'è il sole.

È soleggiato.

È sereno (cioè senza nuvole).

È variabile (cioè soggetto a cambiare).

È nuvoloso.

È coperto.

È parzialmente nuvoloso.

È parzialmente coperto.

Nevica.

Pioviggina.

Piove.

Grandina.

C'è un temporale.

C'è nebbia.

C'è foschia.

C'è vento.

Fa vento.

Tira vento.

C'è una tempesta.

C'è una burrasca.

English

What is the weather like?

It's nice weather.

The weather is nice.

It's bad weather.

The weather is bad.

The sun is out.

It's sunny.

It's clear (that is, without clouds).

It's variable (that is, subject to change).

It's cloudy.

It's overcast.

It is partly cloudy.

It is partially overcast.

It's snowing.

Drizzle.

It rains.

Hail.

There is a storm.

There is fog.

There is mist.

It's windy

It's windy.

It's windy.

There's a storm.

There's a storm.



Italian grammar. The Pronoun Ne in Italian

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lcwcn0x2e2U>



Italian vocabulary. At the Doctor's Office

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JthVJBhNYno>



Tenses of Italian verbs – Present Continuous (Gerundio)

Italian verbs in Present Continuous (*Gerundio* in Italian) are used to denote an ongoing action. *Gerundio* is formed in the following way: auxiliary verb ***stare*** in the respective personal form + the semantic verb with ***-ndo*** ending, which corresponds to ***-ing*** in English.

For example, ***sto arrivando*** (I am coming).



Conjugation of -are verbs in Gerundio form

Italian

English

Arrivare

to arrive

io sto arrivando

I'm arriving

noi stiamo arrivando

we're arriving

tu stai arrivando

you are arriving

voi state arrivando

you are arriving

lei sta arrivando

she's arriving

lui sta arrivando

he's arriving

loro stanno arrivando

they are arriving



Conjugation of -ere verbs in Gerundio form

Italian

English

Vendere

to sell

io sto vendendo

I'm selling

noi stiamo vendendo

we are selling

tu stai vendendo

you are selling

voi state vendendo

you are selling

lei sta vendendo

she is selling

lui sta vendendo

he is selling

loro stanno vendendo

they are selling



Conjugation of -ire verbs in Gerundio form

Italian

English

Dormire

sleep

io sto dormendo

I'm sleeping

noi stiamo dormendo

we are sleeping

tu stai dormendo

you are sleeping

voi state dormendo

you are sleeping

lei sta dormendo

she is sleeping

lui sta dormendo

he is sleeping

loro stanno dormendo

they are sleeping



Agenzia immobiliare casabella Scalea CS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yoTQHpNWzOo>



Italian

L' AGENZIA IMMOBILIARE CASABELLA fornisce un servizio a 360 gradi, dalla consulenza immobiliare, a quella creditizia-fiscale, dalla vendita e locazione di immobili residenziali, commerciali e industriali ai servizi di intermediazione per le cessioni e gli affitti di azienda.

English

The CASABELLA REAL ESTATE AGENCY provides a 360-degree service, from real estate consultancy to credit-tax consultancy, from the sale and rental of residential, commercial and industrial properties to intermediation services for company sales and rentals.



Italian grammar. The Pronoun Ci in Italian

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWOcVPRnEZ8>



Italian vocabulary. At the Doctor's Office

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EMKgynVob4Q>



Tenses of Italian verbs – Present Perfect

Italian verbs in *Passato Prossimo* are used to denote a completed action.

Passato Prossimo is formed in the following way: auxiliary verb *essere* or *avere* in the respective personal form + the Participle II (Participio II) of the semantic verb. For example, io ***sono arrivato*** (I have arrived or I arrived).

Please note that *Passato Prossimo*, unlike Present Perfect in English, is used to denote a completed action both in present and in the past. For example, io ***sono arrivato da Roma ieri*** (I arrived from Rome yesterday). One more example: lei ***è appena arrivata da Roma*** (she has just arrived from Rome). When *essere* is used as the auxiliary verb, in feminine gender Participio II acquires the **-a** ending and in plural Participio II acquires the **-i** ending.

Auxiliary verb *essere* is used with motion and reflexive verbs. Examples of motion verbs: ***arrivare*** – io ***sono arrivato*** (I have arrived), ***venire*** (to come) – lei ***è venuta*** (she has come). Examples of reflexive verbs: ***svegliarsi*** – io ***mi sono svegliato*** (I have woken up).

Auxiliary verb *avere* is used with transitive verbs (verbs with complements) and non-motion verbs. For example, ***leggere*** (to read) – io ***ho letto questo libro*** (I have read this book) or ***ricevere*** (to receive) – lei ***ha ricevuto una lettera*** (she has received a letter). When *avere* is used as an auxiliary verb, both in feminine gender and plural Participio II retains the **-o** ending.



Conjugation of -are verbs in Passato Prossimo

Italian

English

Arrivare

to arrive (a motion verb)

io sono arrivato

I have arrived

noi siamo arrivati

we have arrived

tu sei arrivato(a)

you have arrived

voi siete arrivati

you have arrived

lei è arrivata

she has arrived

lui è arrivato

he has arrived

loro sono arrivati

they have arrived



Conjugation of -ere verbs in Passato Prossimo

Italian

English

vendere

to sell (a transitive verb)

io ho venduto

I have sold

noi abbiamo venduto

we have sold

tu hai venduto

you have sold

voi avete venduto

you have sold

lei ha venduto

she has sold

lui ha venduto

he has sold

loro hanno venduto

they have sold



Conjugation of -ire verbs in Passato Prossimo

Italian

English

Dormire	to sleep (a non-motion verb)
io ho domito	I have slept
noi abbiamo domito	we have slept
tu hai domito	you have slept
voi avete domito	you have slept
lei ha domito	she has slept
lui ha domito	he has slept
loro hanno domito	they have slept

There are irregular Italian verbs which have their individual forms in *Passato Prossimo*. Please refer to this website for the most used ones: <https://yourItalian tutor.blogspot.com/2017/08/Italian-verbs-with-irregular-past.html>¹

1. <https://youritaliantutor.blogspot.com/2017/08/italian-verbs-with-irregular-past.html>



Song “Tornerò”

I santo California:

**[https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=eRTVnQU89LU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRTVnQU89LU)**

Al Bano & Romina

**[https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=ki39V7ueLak](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ki39V7ueLak)**

Italian

Rivedo ancora il treno
Allontanarsi, e tu
Che asciughi quella lacrima.
Tornerò
Com'è difficile
Un anno senza te
Adesso scrivi: "Aspettami"
Il tempo passerà
Un anno non è un secolo
Tornerò
Com'è possibile
Restare senza te
Sei
Sei la vita mia
Quanta nostalgia
Senza te
Tornerò
Tornerò
È cominciata per me la solitudine
Intorno a me c'è il ricordo dei giorni
belli, del nostro amore
La rosa che mi hai lasciato si è ormai
seccata
Ed io la tengo in un libro che non
finisco mai di leggere
Ricominciare insieme
Ti voglio tanto bene
Il tempo vola, aspettami
Tornerò
Pensami sempre, sai
E il tempo passerà

English

Again I see this train
Run away, and you
Who dry that tear.
I'll be back
How difficult it is
A year without you
Now write: "Wait for me"
Time will pass
A year is not a century
I'll be back
How is it possible
To stay without you
You are
You are my life
So much nostalgia
Without you
I'll be back
I'll be back
Loneliness began for me
Inside me there is the memory of the
beautiful days, of our love
The rose you left me has now dried up
And I keep it in a book that I never finish
reading
Starting again together
I love you so much
Time flies, wait for me
I'll be back
Always think of me, you know
And time will pass

Sei

Sei la vita mia (amore, amore mio)

Quanta nostalgia (un anno non è un secolo)

Senza te (tornerò)

Tornerò (pensami sempre, sai)

Tornerò (tornerò)

Sei

Sei la vita mia

Quanta nostalgia

Senza te

Tornerò

Tornerò

You are

You are my life (love, my love)

So much nostalgia (a year is not a century)

Without you (I'll be back)

I'll be back (always think of me, you know)

I'll be back (I'll be back)

You are

You are my life

So much nostalgia

Without you

I'll be back

I'll be back



Italian vocabulary. Driving in the Car

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_j2mvclUPs



Tenses of Italian verbs – Future Simple

Italian verbs in Future Simple Tense (*Futuro Semplice* in Italian) are used to denote an action that will take place at some time in the future.



Conjugation of -are verbs in Futuro Semplice

Italian

English

Odiare

to hate

io odierò

I will hate

noi odier**emo**

we will hate

tu odier**ai** (singolare)

you will hate (singular)

voi odier**ate** (plurale)

you will hate (plural)

lei odierà

she will hates

lui odierà

he will hates

loro odier**anno**

they will hate



Conjugation of -ere verbs in Futuro Semplice

Italian

English

Vendere

to sell

io venderò

I will sell

noi venderemo

we will sell

tu venderai (singolare)

you will sell (singular)

voi venderete (plurale)

you will sell (plural)

lei lei venderà

she will sell

lui venderà

he will sell

loro venderanno

they will sell



Conjugation of -ire verbs in Futuro Semplice

Italian

English

Capire

to understand

io capirò

I will understand

noi capiremo

we will understand

tu capirai (singolare)

you will understand (singular)

voi capirete (plurale)

you will understand (plural)

lei capirà

she will understand

lui capirà

he will understand

loro capiranno

they will understand



There are irregular Italian verbs that have their forms in *Futuro Semplice*. Please refer to this website for the most used ones https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zsotw0Tk_5U



Italian vocabulary. At the Airport

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N7J9i27RLVQ>



Reading comprehension
THE HISTORY OF SCALEA

Italian

La storia di Scalea

Scalea è uno dei paesi più importanti e più antichi dell'alto Tirreno cosentino. Nelle grotte di Torre Talao sono stati rinvenuti, nel corso di scavi archeologici, manufatti di pietre ed ossa dell'epoca paleolitica.

Durante la civiltà del bronzo, del ferro e nella fase protostorica (da circa 40 000 di anni fa) gli uomini vivevano nelle valli del Lao in piccole comunità: prova di questo periodo è lo scoglio di Torre dell'isola, una delle prime stazioni dell'uomo nell'Italia meridionale.

Durante gli scavi nelle grotte di Torre Talao sono state rinvenute i resti della fauna pleistocenica.

Successivamente la zona era stata dapprima terra degli Enotri fino a quando i Greci Sibariti, per facilitare le comunicazioni con la loro colonia di Posidonia (Paestum), nel 600 a.c. fondarono la città di Laos. Essa fu una città costiera posta sulle prime alture del fiume Lao.

Laos si può considerare antenata di Scalea, così come lo fu la colonia

English

The history of Scalea

Scalea is one of the most important and oldest towns in the upper Tyrrhenian Sea of Cosenza. In the caves of Torre Talao, stone and bone artefacts from the Paleolithic era were found during archaeological excavations.

During the Bronze and Iron civilizations and in the prehistoric phase (from about 40,000 years ago) men lived in the Lao valleys in small communities: evidence of this period is the Torre dell'isola rock, one of the first stations of man in southern Italy.

During excavations in the caves of Torre Talao, the remains of the Pleistocene fauna was found.

Subsequently the area had first been the land of the Oenotrians until the Sybarite Greeks, to facilitate communications with their colony of Posidonia (Paestum), in 600 BC they founded the city of Laos. It was a coastal city located on the foothills of the Lao River.

Laos can be considered the ancestor of Scalea, as was the

romana di Lavinium, come
testimoniano i numerosi ruderi di
ville romane di epoca imperiale
sparse nella piana e nelle prime
alture.

Roman colony of Lavinium, as
evidenced by the numerous ruins
of Roman villas from the imperial
era scattered across the plain and
in the lower hills.



Tenses of Italian verbs – Past Simple

Italian verbs in Past Simple Tense (*Imperfetto* in Italian) are used to denote an action that was taking place in the past.



Conjugation of -are verbs in Imperfetto

Italian

English

Odiare

to hate

io odiavo

I hated

noi odiavamo

we hated

tu odiavi (singolare)

you hated (singular)

voi odiavate (plurale)

you hated (plural)

lei odiava

she hated

lui odiava

he hated

loro odiavano

they hated



Conjugation of -ere verbs in Imperfetto

Italian

English

Credere

to believe

io crede**vo**

I believed

noi crede**vamo**

we believed

tu crede**vi** (singolare)

you believed (singular)

voi crede**vate** (plurale)

you believed (plural)

lei crede**va**

she believed

lui crede**va**

he believed

loro crede**vano**

they believed



Conjugation of -ire verbs in Imperfetto

Italian

English

Gradire

to like

io gradivo

I liked

noi gradiv**amo**

we liked

tu gradiv**i** (singolare)

you liked (singular)

voi gradiv**ate** (plurale)

you liked (plural)

lei gradiv**a**

she liked

lui gradiv**a**

he liked

loro gradiv**ano**

they liked



YouTube commercial: Enel, l'Italia nel mondo – spot 60’’

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bev8PS5FI_E

Italian

English

La rete Enel collega l'Italia da nord a sud.

The Enel network connects Italy from north to south.

1962. Insieme abbiamo unito l'Italia con la rete elettrica.

1962. Together we united Italy with the electricity grid.

1966. Insieme abbiamo collegato le isole.

1966. Together we connected the islands.

1975. Insieme abbiamo cercato nuove fonti di energia.

1975. Together we searched for new sources of energy.

1984. Insieme abbiamo investito nelle rinnovabili.

1984. Together we invested in renewables.

1999. Insieme abbiamo creato valore.

1999. Together we created value.

2001. Insieme abbiamo innovato le reti.

2001. Together we innovated networks.

Oggi siamo il primo operatore al mondo nelle rinnovabili.

Today we are the first operator in the world in renewables.

Guidiamo la transizione energetica.

We lead the energy transition.

Diamo energia a 60 milioni di famiglie e aziende in 28 Paesi nel mondo.

We power 60 million families and businesses in 28 countries around the world.

La storia è di chi la costruisce.

History belongs to those who build it.

Enel, l'Italia nel mondo.

Enel, Italy in the world.



Italian grammar. Imperativo (Commands in Italian)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZJZhYCM5I>



Grammatica Italiana | L'imperativo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XQdoifWn7e4>



Italian vocabulary. In the Kitchen

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NEQEk7QEr0A>



Italian vocabulary. Telling Time in Italian

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vF2H7S3EJdg>



Italian proverb: IN BOCCA AL LUPO!

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/ZKYMXXQzKrI>



Italian vocabulary. At the Train Station

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RfYxepD9wdg>



Italian vocabulary. Flowers and Trees

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vJ6PNGIBq_Q



Italian vocabulary. In the Hotel

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=var2koTVQ-c>



The Italian prepositions di, a, da, in, con, su, per, tra, fra

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2husel6DNbs>



Italian vocabulary. Going Shopping

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bu8KVE4PuFc>

I talian vocabulary. Food

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7EQEAYD5Hg>



The Subjunctive Mood in Italian: Il Congiuntivo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a77ShLMFFSI>



Present Subjunctive Tense in Italian: Congiuntivo Presente

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tCJFh2h7ikI>



Past Subjunctive Tense in Italian: Congiuntivo Passato

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dKcsjcx0jiNQ>



Listening comprehension. Weather forecast

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/6BWtmbKBNEQ>

SELF-STUDY GUIDE TO ITALIAN. EXPRESS COURSE A2 115

<i>Italian</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Notes</i>
		Also
Previsioni del tempo	Weather forecast	previsioni
		meteo
Salve a tutti.	Hello everyone.	
Benvenuti alle previsioni meteo per domenica 14 gennaio.	Welcome to the weather forecast for Sunday January 14th.	
Una leggera perturbazione attraverserà la nostra penisola,	A slight disturbance will cross our peninsula,	
portando un graduale aumento della copertura nuvolosa.	bringing a gradual increase in cloud cover.	
Nella fascia Tirrenica potremmo aspettarci qualche pioviggine.	In the Tyrrhenian area we could expect some drizzle.	
Quindi, preparatevi ad un cielo più coperto e nella parte occidentale.	So, prepare for more overcast skies and in the western part.	
Portate con voi l'ombrello.	Bring your umbrella with you.	
Restate sintonizzati per ulteriori aggiornamenti e godetevi la vostra giornata.	Stay tuned for further updates and enjoy your day.	
Segui la meteo professionale, segui meteo pop.	Follow professional weather, follow Meteo Pop.	



Improvisation

Come up with phrases using the speech patterns from the above text.

For example:

English

hello everyone

Welcome

January 14th (15th) (20th) (29th) 14 (15) (20) (29) gennaio

a gradual increase

a gradual decrease

Peninsula

Attraversare

follow me, please

Italian

salve a tutti

benvenuti

un graduale aumento

una graduale diminuzione

penisola

cross, travers, pass through

mi segua, per favore



Clothing Vocabulary

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4EN71x4XSUE>



Italian vocabulary. Colors

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZEbK_-QdnKU



Italian vocabulary. Parts of the Body

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=doU49uj2u-w>



Italian vocabulary. Family Members

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SuHnhwHrMV0>



Italian vocabulary. In the Living Room, Bedroom, and Bathroom

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tAhN3LNvelA>



Gender in the Italian Language

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=itqVP8hWcAk>



Italian vocabulary. Giving and Receiving Directions in Italian

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cqxsk8v2v48>



Italian vocabulary. Wild Animals

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6sGc_HNo8fw

SELF-STUDY GUIDE TO ITALIAN. EXPRESS COURSE A2 125

EXPRESS COURSE OF ITALIAN FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING LEARNERS

