

**PRACTICE
MAKES
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Italian Vocabulary

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Daniela Gobetti

l'apprendista
l'artigianato, i
la carriera, l'i
ro, il colloquio
il mestiere, il p
la professione
il pensioname
il lavoro, il bos
il consulente
l'artigiano, l'im
o, l'ingegnere
il dirigente, l
la segretaria
la capacità, l
o, il lavoratore
no, motivato
stagionale, i
specializzato
disoccupato
a cottimo, in
a, il contratto
l'aumento, l'a
la serrata, il tu
la busta paga
a, la pensione
le ferie, il turno
, lo sciopero,
le dimissioni

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Daniela Gobetti



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Introduction

This book provides readers with basic Italian words in a variety of fields, and with exercises to practice how those words are used. It is divided into sixteen units corresponding to as many themes. In each unit words are clustered according to sub-themes, but within each sub-theme I have chosen to list nouns separate from verbs, pronouns, and so forth, rather than list them thematically.

Italian is a rule-based, rather than a pattern-based language. Familiarity with grammar rules is therefore indispensable even at the elementary level. While doing the exercises, users are encouraged to keep a grammar book, a verb book, and a dictionary at hand to clarify their doubts. Here I wish to provide just a few reminders.

- ◆ I have clustered together adjectives, adverbs, and phrases that are used to qualify nouns or verbs, because it often happens that a qualifier conveyed by an adjective in English is conveyed by an adverb or phrase in Italian, and vice versa. Adjectives and phrases composed of an adjective and a preposition, such as **bello** (*beautiful*), **grande** (*large, great*), **piccolo** (*small, little*), **solo** (*alone*) and **da solo** (*alone*), **da piccolo** (*as a kid/young boy*), **da grande** (*as an adult*), etc., must be coordinated in gender and number with the noun to which they refer. Adverbs such as **bene** (*well*), **velocemente** (*fast*), etc., are unchangeable, as are the complements **a disagio** (*not at ease, uneasy*) and **di corsa** (*in a hurry*), which are formed of a noun and a preposition.
- ◆ Italian is rich in compound nouns, which can be formed by an adjective and a noun or a noun followed by a phrase (called a “complement” in Italian) that changes its basic meaning: **la malattia tropicale** (*tropical disease*), **la barca a vela** (*sailing boat*), **la tazza da tè** (*teacup*). Only when compound nouns are formed by adding an adjective do the rules of coordination apply: **la guida turistica** (*tourist guide*), **le guide turistiche** (*tourist guides*).

When the context is clear, the adjective or complement used as a qualifier can be dropped. I have listed in square brackets the word that can be omitted: **i [pomodori] pelati** (*peeled tomatoes*); **le patatine [fritte]** (*potato chips*).

In general, square brackets are used to indicate that the word or words in question can be omitted.

- ◆ I have listed nouns in the masculine, unless the noun happens to be feminine: **la guida** (*guide*), **la persona** (*person*). The notation (m. and f. / f. and m.) (masculine and feminine / feminine and masculine) means that the

word in question can refer to either gender, even if the gender of the word is only masculine or feminine.

Since the masculine is the default gender in Italian, the masculine plural of nouns ending in **-a** can be used for women as well: **l(o)'alpinista** (*male mountain climber*), **l(a)'alpinista** (*female mountain climber*) → **gli alpinisti** (*male, female, or male and female mountain climbers*). But nowadays you can assume that, in everyday language, when the singular takes the feminine article, the plural will do so as well: **la pediatra** → **le pediatre** (*female pediatricians*), **la fisioterapista** → **le fisioterapiste** (*female physical therapists*).

I have not given the plural of nouns, but for exceptions such as **l'uovo** → **le uova** (*egg* → *eggs*), some compound nouns (**il lavapiatti**, **le lavapiatti**), and nouns ending in **-o** in the singular and **-a** in the plural (**il dito**, **le dita**).

I have added the notations (sing.) or (pl.) to some nouns to indicate that the noun only has the singular or the plural, or that in the context in which it is introduced it is used mostly in the singular or in the plural.

- ◆ Italian verbs in compound tenses can take as auxiliary either **avere** (*to have*) or **essere** (*to be*). The reflexive and passive forms require the auxiliary **essere**. When verbs are in the active form, transitive verbs always take **avere**. We call transitive those verbs whose action falls directly on an object. Intransitive verbs, which only take an indirect object introduced by a preposition, usually take **essere**. Since there are, however, a good number of intransitive verbs that take **avere**, and some verbs that can take either **avere** or **essere**, I have given the auxiliary or auxiliaries after these verbs.

As readers know, Italian has many irregular verbs. I have not dwelled on this point in the text. Consult a book listing all conjugations if you are in doubt.

- ◆ I have given only basic information about how to use pronouns and prepositions. For details, I wish to refer readers to *Practice Makes Perfect: Italian Pronouns and Prepositions*.
- ◆ I have not devoted specific sections of this book to coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, but I have listed “question words,” and used some conjunctions in exercises: **e** (*and*), **ma** (*but*), **o** (*or*); **quando** (*when*), **perché** (*because*), **se** (*if/whether*), etc.
- ◆ Italian is rich in words taken from other languages: Latin, French, Arabic, German, etc., and now English above all. Pronunciation of these words is often “Italianized.” And non-Italian words will always follow the rules of Italian grammar when it comes to placement in a sentence.

Words taken from other languages used to be considered all masculine and unchangeable, but that rule is often disregarded. When a noun refers to a human being, the masculine form can be used to refer to a man or a woman, **il leader**, **il partner**, but you will also find the feminine used: **la leader**, **la partner**. Nouns that refer to objects take the article of the corresponding Italian words, when there is one: **la star del cinema** (**f. and m.**) (*movie star*), because in Italian we can say **la stella del cinema**. In the plural, you may find the English plural used: **il film**, **i films**.

To conclude, I have chosen words that are widely used, and I have given their idiomatic equivalents in Italian: the literal translation of the English word *projects* is **i progetti**, but used in reference to housing it corresponds to **le case popolari / l'edilizia agevolata**. You will find *project* translated as **il progetto** in another part of the book.

Buon lavoro!

Family

1

A typical Italian family is composed of father, mother, and often just one child, because Italy is one of the countries in the world with the lowest birthrate. Since most Italians live with their parents until they get married, and reside in or near the town where they were born, family relations remain strong. However, the rate of divorce has been growing, especially among people with young children, as have unconventional families.

It is still common for elderly parents who are no longer independent to join their children's household. When they cannot, the alternative to a retirement home is to remain at home assisted by a **badante** (*caretaker*), usually an immigrant woman from eastern or central Europe, South America, or the Philippines.

il bambino; il figlio	<i>child</i>
la famiglia	<i>family</i>
la figlia	<i>daughter</i>
il figlio	<i>son</i>
i fratelli [e/o le sorelle] (pl.)	<i>siblings</i>
il fratello	<i>brother</i>
i genitori (pl.)	<i>parents</i>
la madre	<i>mother</i>
la mamma	<i>mom</i>
il padre	<i>father</i>
il papà	<i>dad</i>
la sorella	<i>sister</i>
l(a)'unità familiare; la famiglia	<i>household</i>

I miei figli sono già grandi.
Sono in cinque tra fratelli e sorelle.

*My children are grown up.
They are five siblings.*

Close relatives

la cognata	<i>sister-in-law</i>
il cognato	<i>brother-in-law</i>
il cugino	<i>cousin</i>
il gemello	<i>twin</i>
il genero	<i>son-in-law</i>
il nipote	<i>grandson; nephew</i>
la nipote	<i>granddaughter; niece</i>
i nipotini (pl.)	<i>grandchildren</i>
la nonna	<i>grandmother</i>
il nonno	<i>grandfather</i>
i nonni	<i>grandparents</i>

la nuora
il, la parente
la suocera
il suocero
la zia
lo zio

daughter-in-law
relative
mother-in-law
father-in-law
aunt
uncle

Vedi quella ragazza? È mia nipote.
Vedi quella ragazza? È mia nipote.
Carlo frequenta poco i suoi parenti.

See that girl? She's my niece.
See that girl? She's my granddaughter.
Carlo doesn't see his relatives much.

ESERCIZIO

1.1

The list below includes several members of the family. For each, give the complementary person.

EXAMPLE il fratello la sorella

1. il cognato _____
2. il fratello _____
3. il genero _____
4. il papà _____
5. il suocero _____
6. la cugina _____
7. la figlia _____
8. la nipote _____
9. lo zio _____

Engagements and weddings

la coppia
la fidanzata
il fidanzato
il marito
la moglie
la sposa
lo sposo
lo sposo; il, la consorte
il testimone
la testimone

couple
fiancée
fiancé
husband
wife
bride
groom
spouse
best man
bridesmaid

Sono una bella coppia.
Oggi sposi!

They are a nice couple.
Just married!

Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate noun, choosing from the ones suggested after each sentence.

1. Non è sua moglie, è la sua _____.
a. testimone b. coppia c. fidanzata
2. Lo sposo ha baciato la _____.
a. fidanzata b. sposa c. moglie
3. La _____ è andata in luna di miele alle isole Maldive.
a. coppia b. testimone c. fidanzata
4. Non è il cugino di Laura, è suo _____.
a. testimone b. marito c. moglie

Other relationships

l(o, a)'amante

il compagno; il, la partner

la figliastra (derogatory, rarely used)

il figliastro (derogatory, rarely used)

il figlio adottivo

la matrigna (derogatory, rarely used)

il patrigno (derogatory, rarely used)

la mia, tua, sua, etc. ragazza

il mio, tuo, suo, etc. ragazzo

il, la single

la vedova

il vedovo

lover

companion; partner

stepdaughter

stepson

adopted son

stepmother

stepfather

my, your, his, etc., girlfriend

my, your, her, etc., boyfriend

single man/woman

widow

widower

Sono molto attaccata ai figli di mio marito. *I'm very attached to my stepchildren.*

Le single sono in aumento. *The number of single women is growing.*

Used in the plural, a masculine noun indicates a group of males and a group of males *and* females: **i figli**, *sons or sons and daughters*; **le figlie** means *daughters*. Some nouns are gender specific in the singular and the plural:

il fratello / la sorella

il genero / la nuora

il marito / la moglie

il maschio / la femmina

il padre; il papà / la madre; la mamma

l'uomo / la donna

brother/sister

son-in-law/daughter-in-law

husband/wife

male/female

father; dad / mother; mom

man/woman

ESERCIZIO

1·3

Provide the masculine singular of the following nouns. Remember that some nouns differ completely in the two genders.

1. le amanti _____
2. le cognate _____
3. le fidanzate _____
4. le madri _____
5. le mogli _____
6. le nipoti _____
7. le nuore _____
8. le parenti _____
9. le spose _____
10. le zie _____

ESERCIZIO

1·4

Give the Italian version of the nouns listed below. Use the masculine plural when two nouns are listed in English.

1. aunt and uncle _____
2. bride and groom _____
3. brother-in-law and sister-in-law _____
4. cousins _____
5. fiancé and fiancée _____
6. grandchildren _____
7. father-in-law and mother-in-law _____
8. nephew and niece _____

Articles

In Italian the definite articles are: **il, lo, l(o)', i, gli, la, l(a)', le**; the indefinite articles: **un, uno, una/un'** (*a, an*). We can also use indefinite qualifiers such as **un po' di** (*a little of; some*), **molto** (*very*);

much; a lot of), **poco** (*too little*), **tanto** (*so much*), and the **preposizione articolata** (*preposition + article*) **del, dello (dell')**, and **della (dell')**, *some*).

With uncountable nouns, Italian uses the definite article and indefinite quantifiers, but not the indefinite article **un, uno**, etc. We can convey indefinite quantities of countable nouns in the plural with **alcuni** (*some; any; a few*), **qualche** (*some*, followed by the singular, but conveying a plural meaning), **molte** (*many; a lot*), **poche** (*few*), **tante** (*so many*), and **dei, degli**, and **delle** (*some*):

l(o)'affetto (<i>countable and uncountable</i>)	<i>affection; care</i>
l(o)'amore (<i>countable and uncountable</i>)	<i>love; love affair</i>
l(o)'anello di fidanzamento	<i>engagement ring</i>
l(o)'anniversario	<i>anniversary</i>
la bugia	<i>lie</i>
il divorzio	<i>divorce</i>
la fede [nuziale]	<i>wedding ring</i>
la fiducia (<i>uncountable</i>)	<i>trust; faith</i>
il litigio	<i>argument</i>
la luna di miele	<i>honeymoon</i>
il matrimonio	<i>marriage; wedding</i>
le nozze (pl.)	<i>wedding</i>
la promessa	<i>promise</i>
la relazione [extraconiugale]	<i>(love) affair</i>
la separazione	<i>separation</i>
il tradimento	<i>betrayal</i>

Provo un grande affetto per te.
Casanova è famoso per i suoi amori.

*I feel great affection for you.
Casanova is famous for his love affairs.*

ESERCIZIO

1.5

Translate the following expressions into English.

1. un po' di affetto _____
2. l'anello di fidanzamento _____
3. un anniversario _____
4. delle bugie _____
5. poca fiducia _____
6. la luna di miele _____
7. un matrimonio _____
8. un amore _____

Possessive adjectives carry the article. They do not when they refer to family members in the singular form (note, however, that the possessive adjective **loro** always carries the article): **mia madre** (*my mother*); **suo marito** (*her husband*); **nostro figlio** (*our son*), unless a qualifier, including a possessive adjective, accompanies the noun: **la mia mamma** (*my mom*); **il figlio più grande**

(*the older son*). Possessives are coordinated in gender with the person (or thing) to which they refer, and in number with the owner and with the “thing” owned.

la zia mia e di mia sorella → nostra zia	our aunt
lo zio di Pietro → suo zio	his uncle
il gatto di Gianna → il suo gatto	her cat
le gatte di Gianna → le sue gatte	her cats

Possessive pronouns *always* carry the article. And **i miei, i suoi**, used by themselves, mean: *my parents, relatives*, etc. We do not use it for the third person plural: **i loro**.

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie	my; mine
il tuo, la tua, i tuoi, le tue	your; yours
il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue	his; her; hers; its
il Suo, la Sua, i Suoi, le Sue	your; yours (you formal, sing.)
il nostro, la nostra, i nostri, le nostre	our; ours
il vostro, la vostra, i vostri, le vostre	your; yours
il loro, la loro, i loro, le loro	theirs
il Loro, la Loro, i Loro, le Loro	your; yours (you formal, pl.)

ESERCIZIO

1·6

Add the appropriate possessive to the following sentences.

1. I fratelli di vostro padre sono i _____ zii.
2. Il figlio di mio fratello è _____ nipote.
3. Il padre del loro papà è il _____ nonno.
4. Il padre di suo marito è _____ suocero.
5. La figlia di mia sorella è _____ nipote.
6. La sorella di tua madre è _____ zia.
7. Le cugine di nostra sorella sono anche le _____ cugine.

Verbs

abbracciare	to embrace; to hug
abitare (con) (aux. avere); vivere (con) (aux. avere/essere)	to live (with)
aiutare	to help
amare	to love
andare d'accordo (con)	to get along well (with)
corteggiare	to court
divorziare (da) (aux. avere)	to divorce (from)
fare l'amore (con)	to make love (with)
fidanzarsi (con)	to get engaged (with)

fidarsi (di)	<i>to trust</i>
innamorarsi (di)	<i>to fall in love (with)</i>
lasciare	<i>to leave</i>
litigare (con) (aux. avere)	<i>to argue (with)</i>
odiare; detestare	<i>to hate</i>
perdonare	<i>to forgive</i>
piacere (a)	<i>to like; to be pleasing to</i>
promettere (a) (aux. avere)	<i>to promise (to)</i>
rimproverare	<i>to scold</i>
sposare	<i>to marry</i>
tradire	<i>to betray</i>
viziare	<i>to spoil (a person)</i>
voler bene (a) (aux. avere)	<i>to care for; to love</i>

Le piacciono i bambini.	<i>She likes children.</i>
Mio nonno ha vissuto bene e a lungo.	<i>My grandfather had a good and long life.</i>
Bianca è vissuta per molti anni in Brasile.	<i>Bianca lived many years in Brazil.</i>

ESERCIZIO

1·7

Complete the following sentences with one of the verbs listed below each of them.

- I suoi genitori _____ dopo trent'anni di matrimonio.
a. sposano b. amano c. divorziano
- Lui dice che _____ sua moglie, ma continua a vivere con lei.
a. perdona b. ama c. odia
- Mio marito mi _____ con la mia migliore amica.
a. vive b. tradisce c. corteggia
- Non puoi _____ Luigi? Ti ha tradito, ma ti ama ancora.
a. perdonare b. viziare c. abbracciare
- Se lo _____ davvero, aiutalo a fare quello che desidera.
a. ami b. odi c. rimproveri

In the infinitive, Italian verbs end in **-are**, **-ere**, or **-ire**: **am-are** (to love), **promett-ere** (to promise), **pun-ire** (to punish). In the reflexive form, they end in **-arsi**: **sposarsi** (to get married), **-ersi**: **prendersi cura di** (to take care of), and **-irsi**: **sentirsi** (to feel) (aux. **essere**). The reflexive form also indicates a reciprocal action, conveyed in English with the phrases *one another*, *each other*, *mutually*, etc.

Si è comportata male.	<i>She misbehaved. / She behaved badly.</i>
Elena e Vincenzo si amano.	<i>Elena and Vincenzo love each other.</i>
Giovanna e Filippo si odiano.	<i>Giovanna and Filippo hate each other.</i>

Reflexive pronouns

mi
ti
si
Si
ci
vi
si
Si

myself
yourself
himself/herself; oneself; itself
yourself (you formal, sing.)
ourselves
yourselves
themselves
yourselves (you formal, pl.)

ESERCIZIO

1·8

Turn the following verbs into reflexive verbs.

1. abbracciare _____
2. aiutare _____
3. amare _____
4. perdonare _____
5. sposare _____
6. tradire _____
7. promettere _____
8. voler bene _____

ESERCIZIO

1·9

In the following sentences, add the verb and the reflexive pronoun. Use the present indicative or the present perfect.

1. Io _____ da sola: vado dal massaggiatore tre volte la settimana. (viziare)
2. Vuoi _____ il giorno di Natale? (sposare)
3. Marina e Augusto _____ ufficialmente tra due settimane. (fidanzare)
4. Elena e Piero _____ . (voler bene)
5. Non so se tu e tuo marito _____ ancora. (amare)
6. Renato ed io _____ di non litigare più. (promettere)

The pronoun **si** also means *one, people, we, you, they*, etc. **Si** is used as an impersonal subject which may or may not include the speaker.

Si va al cinema stasera? *Are we going to the movies tonight?*
Si dice in giro che la sua ditta stia fallendo. *People say that his firm is going bankrupt.*

Used impersonally, **si** can be followed by the third person singular or plural.

Si apre il negozio alle 9. *The store opens at 9 A.M.*
Si aprono le porte del teatro alle 9. *The theater's doors open at 9 P.M.*

ESERCIZIO

1·10

Translate the following sentences using **si** followed by the verb in the present indicative or the simple future.

1. One must speak to one's children about drugs.

2. You help your own relatives.

3. They say Elena and Giorgio will get a divorce.

4. We are going to the restaurant tonight.

Describing family relationships

affettuoso	<i>affectionate</i>
affezionato (a)	<i>attached (to)</i>
amato	<i>loved</i>
divorziato	<i>divorced</i>
fidanzato	<i>engaged</i>
innamorato (di)	<i>in love (with)</i>
intimo	<i>intimate</i>
materno	<i>motherly; maternal</i>
paterno	<i>fatherly; paternal</i>
perdonato	<i>forgiven</i>
promesso	<i>promised</i>
sposato (a/con)	<i>married (to/with)</i>
tradito	<i>betrayed</i>
vedovo	<i>widowed</i>

Elsa è una bambina affettuosa.
Mio fratello è affezionato al suo cane.

*Elsa is an affectionate child.
My brother is attached to his dog.*

Give adjectives that correspond to the following definitions.

1. Formally engaged to get married. _____
2. Hidden in one's own self; secret. _____
3. Legally separated from one's spouse. _____
4. Legally united to another person in marriage. _____
5. Someone deeply in love with someone else. _____
6. Someone who survives one's deceased spouse. _____

Pronouns

When we refer to someone whom we have already mentioned, we can use subject, direct object, or indirect object pronouns.

Subject pronouns

io	<i>I</i>
tu	<i>you</i>
lui/lei	<i>he/she</i> (including pets)
esso/essa	<i>it</i>
noi	<i>we</i>
voi	<i>you</i>
loro; essi/esse	<i>they</i>

Replace the name or noun referring to a person in parentheses with the appropriate subject pronoun, or add the pronoun when it has been omitted.

1. (I miei cugini) _____ comprano una casa.
2. (I serpenti) _____ non sono pericolosi.
3. (Il serpente) _____ non è pericoloso.
4. (La nostra gatta) _____ ha avuto dieci gattini.
5. (Mario, Gianna ed io) _____ andiamo al cinema.
6. (Suo padre) _____ non sta bene.
7. _____ vai al mare?
8. _____ volete cambiare la prenotazione?

Direct object pronouns

ATTACHED TO OR BEFORE THE VERB	AFTER THE VERB	
mi	me	<i>me</i>
ti	te	<i>you</i>
lo/la	—	<i>him/her; it</i>
—	lui/lei	<i>him/her (persons and pets only)</i>
ci	noi	<i>us</i>
vi	voi	<i>you</i>
li/le	—	<i>them (persons and things)</i>
—	loro	<i>them (persons only)</i>

ESERCIZIO

1.13

Replace the name or noun referring to a person with the appropriate direct object pronoun, or add the pronoun when it has been omitted. Use the pronouns that can be placed before the verb.

1. Accogliamo gli ospiti. _____ accogliamo.
2. Ascoltano te? _____ ascoltano?
3. Hai comprato le patate? _____ hai comprate?
4. Hai pagato i muratori? _____ hai pagati?
5. Amano molto me e mia sorella. _____ amano molto.
6. Amano molto te e i tuoi fratelli. _____ amano molto.
7. Incontro sua sorella a teatro. _____ incontro a teatro.
8. Mangio la torta. _____ mangio.

Indirect object pronouns

ATTACHED TO OR BEFORE THE VERB	AFTER THE VERB	
mi	<i>me</i>	a/per me <i>to me</i>
ti	<i>you</i>	a/per te <i>to you</i>
gli	<i>him/her</i>	a/per lui/lei <i>to him/her (persons and pets)</i>
—		a/per esso/essa <i>to it (things)</i>
ci	<i>us</i>	a/per noi <i>to us</i>
vi	<i>you</i>	a/per voi <i>to you</i>
gli	<i>them</i>	a/per loro; loro <i>to them (persons and pets)</i>
—		a/per essi/esse <i>to them (things)</i>

Replace the names, nouns, or pronouns with the appropriate indirect object pronoun placed before the verb.

1. Ha comprato una pelliccia per me. _____ ha comprato una pelliccia.
2. Hanno lasciato un messaggio per voi. _____ hanno lasciato un messaggio.
3. Lascio qualcosa da mangiare per il cane. _____ lascio qualcosa da mangiare.
4. Lascio un messaggio per i nostri inquilini. _____ lascio un messaggio.
5. Offri un bicchiere di vino alla signora? _____ offri un bicchiere di vino?
6. Raccontate la storia a noi? _____ raccontate la storia?
7. Servi il cognac a tuo zio? _____ servi il cognac?
8. Vendo a te quel quadro. _____ vendo quel quadro.

People

2

Italians spend their leisure time with friends as much as with family members. Limited geographical mobility enables people to maintain friendships made even in their childhood or teenage years. People become friends with their peers in college, or through sports, political parties, religious functions, and participation in the countless volunteer organizations existing in Italy, more than through their work environment.

il carattere	<i>character</i>
il cognome	<i>last name</i>
la donna	<i>woman</i>
l(o)'essere umano (m. and f.)	<i>human being</i>
la gente (collective sing.) / le persone; le genti / i popoli	<i>people; peoples</i>
l(o)'individuo (m. and f.)	<i>individual; person</i>
il nome (proprio)	<i>(given) name</i>
la persona (f. and m.)	<i>person</i>
la personalità	<i>personality</i>
la ragazza	<i>girl</i>
il ragazzo	<i>boy</i>
il tipo / la tipa	<i>kind of person; guy; character</i>
l(o)'umore	<i>mood</i>
l(o)'uomo, gli uomini	<i>man</i>
Olga è un bel tipo!	<i>Olga is quite a character!</i>
Sei di cattivo umore?	<i>Are you in a bad mood?</i>

ESERCIZIO

2.1

Complete the sentences on the left with the appropriate noun from those listed on the right.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Che _____ hanno dato al bambino? | a. carattere |
| 2. È una donna con una forte _____. | b. cognome |
| 3. Elena ha un buon _____. | c. nome |
| 4. Franco è un _____ un po' strano. | d. personalità |
| 5. Hanno lo stesso _____, ma non sono parenti. | e. persone |
| 6. I suoi vicini sono _____ simpatiche. | f. tipo |

Describing personalities

aggressivo
antipatico
buono; bravo
cattivo
curioso
debole
dolce
forte
furbo
generoso
normale
paziente
prepotente
profondo
saggio
serio
severo
sicuro di sé
simpatico
superficiale
timido
vivace

aggressive
off-putting
good
bad
curious
weak; fickle
sweet
strong
cunning
generous
ordinary; normal
patient
overbearing
profound
wise
serious
strict
confident
nice
superficial
shy
lively; vivacious

Vittorio è davvero antipatico.
Tuo figlio è molto prepotente.

Vittorio is really off-putting.
Your son is very overbearing.

ESERCIZIO

2·2

Complete the following sentences, choosing from the adjectives listed below each of them.

1. Sua figlia ha letto tutte le lettere di sua sorella. È una bambina molto _____.
a. vivace b. curiosa c. furba
2. Passa ore e ore nel suo studio a meditare. È un uomo _____.
a. normale b. paziente c. profondo
3. Corre dietro a suo figlio tutto il giorno. È un bambino _____.
a. vivace b. prepotente c. curioso
4. Amministrano bene il suo patrimonio. Sono molto _____.
a. seri b. severi c. pazienti

Personality traits

la bontà
la curiosità
la debolezza
la forza
la furbizia

goodness
curiosity
weakness
strength
cunning

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