1• Greetings

DIALOGUE

Jon: Good morning. How are you?
Bob: I’m fine, thank you. And you?
Jon: Not too bad. I’m Jon. What’s your name?
Bob: My name is Bob. Nice to meet you. How old are you Jon?
Jon: I’m eight years old. And you?
Bob: I’m nine years old. Jon, see you later.
Jon: OK Bob, see you later.

VOCABULARY

good morning- Buon giorno great!- benissimo
good evening- Buona sera badly- male
hi or hello- Ciao o salve so, so- così, così
How is it going?- Come va? not too bad- non c’è male
How are you?- Come stai? see you later- ci vediamo
It’s going good, thanks.- Va bene, grazie good-bye- arrivederci
I’m fine, thanks.- Sto bene, grazie good night- buona notte
very fine- Molto bene what che cosa
Where Dove quale
When Quando come

NUMBERS-1-12

one- 1 five- 5 nine- 9
two- 2 six- 6 ten- 10
three- 3 Seven- 7 eleven- 11
four- 4 Eight- 8 twelve- 12

PRONUNCIATION- Alphabet

A- ei G- Gi L- el Q- chiu V- vi
B- bi H- Eich M- em R- a* W- dabl-iu
C- si I- Ai N- en S- es X- ecs
D- di J- Gei O- ou T- ti Y- uai
E- i K- Chei P- pi U- iu Z- zi/zed
F- ef
2. Introducing People

DIALOGUE

Jon: Who’s the girl over there?
Bob: The tall one with the dark hair, that’s Elena. She’s American.
Jon: No, I think she’s English.
Bob: Elena, are you from America?
Elena: No, I’m not. I’m from Italy. Where are you from Bob?
Jon: He’s from Germany and I’m from France.
Bob: Yes, I’m German and he’s French.

VOCABULARY - Nationalities

America, American - America, Americano
Brazil, Brazilian - Brasile, Brasiliano
Italy, Italian - Italia, Italiano
Holland, Dutch - Olanda, Olandese
France, French - Francia, Francese
Switzerland, Swiss - Svizzera, Svizzero
Germany, German - Germania, Tedesco
Spain, Spanish - Spagna, Spagnolo
Portugal, Portuguese - Portogallo, Portoghese
Canada, Canadian - Canada, Canadese

GRAMMAR - To be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be (essere)</th>
<th>ex.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am- (io sono)</td>
<td>I’m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are- (tu sei)</td>
<td>you’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is- (lui è)</td>
<td>he’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she is- (lei è)</td>
<td>She’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

who- chi
Wife- moglie
husband- marito
parents- genitori

tall- alto(a)
Brother- fratello
mom- madre
relative- parente

short- basso(a)
Sister- sorella
dad (father)- padre

fat- grasso(a)
Man- uomo
uncle- zio

skinny- magro(a)
Woman- donna
aunt- zia
friend- amico(a)

dark- scuro(a)
Boy- ragazzo
grandma- nonna

blonde- biondo(a)
Girl- ragazza
grandpa- nonno

family- famiglia

DIALOGUE

Jon: This is my family. He’s Mark, my brother. He’s tall and fat.
Bob: Who’s she?
Jon: She’s my sister Jennifer. She’s short and blonde. My mom’s name is Holly. My aunt Stephanie is my mom’s sister.
Bob: Where is she from?
Jon: She’s from Spain.
3• Personal ID

DIALOGUE

Jon: Hi, Bob. I’m coming to Utah next summer.
Bob: Come and see me.
Jon: Where do you live?
Bob: In Salt Lake City.
Jon: What’s your address?
Bob: 501 East Temple Street.
Jon: What’s your phone number?
Bob: (801) 556.2549. And your phone number?
Jon: (02) 295-942. Thanks, Bob. See you later.
Bob: Bye!

NUMBERS-12-30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twelve-</th>
<th>Seventeen-</th>
<th>Twenty-two-</th>
<th>Twenty-seven-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteen-</td>
<td>Eighteen-</td>
<td>Twenty-three-</td>
<td>Twenty-eight-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteen-</td>
<td>Nineteen-</td>
<td>Twenty-four-</td>
<td>Twenty-nine-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifteen-</td>
<td>Twenty-</td>
<td>Twenty-five-</td>
<td>Thirty-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixteen-</td>
<td>Twenty-one-</td>
<td>Twenty-six-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHRASES-Classroom commands

Stand up!- Alzati, alzatevi again- di nuovo, ancora
Sit down!- Siediti, sedetevi slower- più piano
Turn on the light!- Accendi la luce faster- più veloce
Turn off the light!- Spegni la luce please- per favore
Open the door/window- Apri la porta/finestra together- Insieme
Close the door/window- Chiudi la porta/finestra repeat- ripetere

How do you say __________? (Come si dice...?) You say __________. (Si dice...)
What does __________ mean? (Cosa vuol dire...?) It means __________. (Vuol dire...)

PHRASES-Common phrases

How old are you? (Quanti anni hai?)
What is your last name? (Qual’è il tuo cognome?)
What is your phone number? (Qual’è il tuo numero di telefono?)
What is your address? (Qual’è il tuo indirizzo?)
How do you spell it? (Come si scrive?)
4. Describing Objects

DIALOGUE
Jon: Steve, have you got an eraser?
Steve: Yes, I have. It is white and green.
Jon: What color is it?
Steve: It’s white and green.
Jon: What is that?
Steve: It’s a pencil.
Jon: A pencil that writes five colors?
Steve: Yes.

VOCABULARY - Colors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>white-</th>
<th>Bianco</th>
<th>gray-</th>
<th>grigio</th>
<th>pink-</th>
<th>rosa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black-</td>
<td>Nero</td>
<td>brown-</td>
<td>marrone</td>
<td>purple-</td>
<td>viola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red-</td>
<td>Rosso</td>
<td>light blue-</td>
<td>celeste</td>
<td>blue-</td>
<td>blu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow-</td>
<td>Giallo</td>
<td>orange-</td>
<td>arancio</td>
<td>green-</td>
<td>verde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY - Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>telephone-</th>
<th>Telefono</th>
<th>wallet-</th>
<th>portafoglio</th>
<th>bag-</th>
<th>bagaglio</th>
<th>key-</th>
<th>chiave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>window-</td>
<td>Finestra</td>
<td>chair-</td>
<td>sedia</td>
<td>book-</td>
<td>libro</td>
<td>ball-</td>
<td>palla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blackboard-</td>
<td>Lavagna</td>
<td>pencil-</td>
<td>matita</td>
<td>newspaper-</td>
<td>giornale</td>
<td>dog-</td>
<td>cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door-</td>
<td>Porta</td>
<td>pen-</td>
<td>penna</td>
<td>magazine-</td>
<td>rivista</td>
<td>cat-</td>
<td>gatto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class-</td>
<td>Classe</td>
<td>chalk-</td>
<td>gesso</td>
<td>watch-</td>
<td>orologio</td>
<td>house-</td>
<td>casa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notebook-</td>
<td>Quaderno</td>
<td>eraser-</td>
<td>cancellino</td>
<td>car-</td>
<td>macchina</td>
<td>scissors-</td>
<td>forbici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light-</td>
<td>Luce</td>
<td>stamp-</td>
<td>francobollo</td>
<td>envelope-</td>
<td>busta</td>
<td>paper-</td>
<td>carta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR - Have you got...? Yes, I have....No, I haven’t

Help: Have got = Avere

ex. Have you got a ball? Have you got a car?
   Yes, I have a ball. No, I haven’t got a car.

Help: In English, the adjective always comes before the noun, but after the pronoun.

ex. The yellow ball The red car The blue sky
   It’s yellow. It’s red. It’s blue.
5• Describing People

DIALOGUE
Carol: Hello Jane. Where are you going?
Jane: I’m going to Holly’s house.
Carol: Holly’s new house is beautiful.
Jane: Who is he?
Carol: He’s Holly’s brother.
Jane: What’s he like?
Carol: He’s tall, skinny and has red hair.
Jane: He has red hair? Not bad!

VOCABULARY

hair- capelli  Shirt- camicia  gloves- guanti  coat- cappotto
eyes- occhi  Pants- pantaloni  shorts- pantaloncini  blouse- camicetta
smile- sorriso  Shoes- scarpe  suit- abito  curly- riccio
handsome- bello  Jacket- giacca  tie- cravatta  straight- liscio
beautiful- bello  Hat- cappello  dress- vestito  socks- calzini

GRAMMAR-Showing Possession
Help: Possessive relation = “-’s”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be (essere)</th>
<th>to have (avere)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he is- (lui è)</td>
<td>he has or...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she is- (lei è)</td>
<td>she has or...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is- (esso è)</td>
<td>it has or...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Holly’s house = la casa di Holly
Jon’s car = la macchina di Jon
Zack’s book = il libro di Zack

GRAMMAR- Possessive Adjectives
Help: His/Her (di lui/di lei)

ex. Jon has blue eyes. His eyes are blue. (I suoi occhi sono blu)
Laura is with her friends. (Laura è con le sue amiche)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be (essere)</th>
<th>to have (avere)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he’s</td>
<td>he has or...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she’s</td>
<td>she has or...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s</td>
<td>it has or...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

there is = c’è

There’s a chair. Is there a chair? Yes, there is.
There isn’t a car. Is there a car? No, there isn’t.
**6• Describing Oneself**

**DIALOGUE**

Jon: Hi Steve. How tall are you?
Steve: I’m one point ninety-two meters. How tall are you?
Jon: I’m five foot nine inches. Steve are you a teacher?
Steve: No, I’m not. I’m a doctor. What are you?
Jon: I’m a mailman. Steve, where are they from?
Steve: I think they’re from Japan.
Jon: Excuse me, where are you from?
Group: We’re from Holland.
Jon: OK. Thank you. Steve, they’re from Holland.
Steve: They’ve got sixty-five people in the group.
Jon: No, they’ve got fifty-six people in the group.
Steve: They’re very tall people.

**VOCABULARY** - Occupations and numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>teacher-</th>
<th>insegnante</th>
<th>mailman-</th>
<th>postino</th>
<th>twenty-</th>
<th>seventy-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>doctor-</td>
<td>dottore</td>
<td>secretary-</td>
<td>segretario</td>
<td>thirty-</td>
<td>eighty-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyer-</td>
<td>avvocato</td>
<td>shopworker-</td>
<td>negoziente</td>
<td>forty-</td>
<td>ninety-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse-</td>
<td>infermiera</td>
<td>bus driver-</td>
<td>autista</td>
<td>fifty-</td>
<td>one/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmer-</td>
<td>contadino</td>
<td>barber-</td>
<td>barbiere</td>
<td>sixty-</td>
<td>hundred-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR** - to be-to have  we/they

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be (essere)</th>
<th>to have (avere)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we are (noi siamo)...we’re</td>
<td>we have (noi abbiamo)...we’ve got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are (voi siete)...you’re</td>
<td>you have (voi avete)...you’ve got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are (loro sono)...they’re</td>
<td>they have (loro hanno)...they’ve got</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ci sono-there are

There are two tables. Are there two tables? Yes, there are.
There aren’t five chairs. Are there five chairs? No, there aren’t.
[DIALOGUE]
Rob: Bob, what can we do?
Bob: I have no idea, Rob.
Rob: Let’s make a paper plane.
Bob: Can you make one?
Rob: Yes, I’ve got the instructions here in this book.
Bob: Have we got the scissors?
Rob: Yes, we need to find them. Where are they?
Bob: Oh, there they are, on the chair under the book.

[VOCAZIELARY- Verbs]
- study- studiare
- feel- sentire
- come- venire
- find- trovare
- make- fare
- walk- camminare
- play- giocare
- go- andare
- read- leggere
- eat- mangiare
- watch- guardare
- cook- cucinare
- sleep- dormire
- drink- bere
- talk- parlare
- need- aver bisogno di
- drive- guidare
- buy- comprare
- hear- sentire
- ask- chiedere

[GRAMMAR- Present Progressive (Gerundio-Actions happening while we are talking)]
Help: Present tense “to be” + verb + “-ing.” Verbs ending in “e.” drop the “e”
I’m playing
You’re running.
He’s walking.
She’s sleeping.
It’s reading.
What is he doing?
He’s walking.
What am I doing?
What are they doing?

-ex add “-er” to the verb to make it a person.
- bake-baker
- drive-driver
- fight-fighter
- walk-walker
- run-runner
- play-player
8. Prepositions

PREPOSITIONS - In/on/under

Where is he?
He’s in the house.
He’s under the bar.
He’s on the box.

DIALOGUE

Bob: Is that your car in the garage?
Jon: Yes Bob, that’s my car. Why?
Bob: Are those new wheels?
Jon: Yes, those are new wheels. Why Bob?
Bob: I have got those new wheels on my car too.
Jon: Really?

ARTICLES - The + a/an

Help: “The” - no masculine, feminine, or plural difference

ex. the ball the balls the pen the pens
the car the cars the brother the brothers

Help: Use “a” for words beginning with a consonant. “an” for words beginning with vowels.

ex. a ball a pen an apple an aunt
a car a brother an uncle an elephant

GRAMMAR

This (singular) and these (plural) refer to things that are close (vicino).
This is my car. These are my pens.
This is his apple. These are his cookies.
Is this her ball? Are these her pictures?

That (singular) and those (plural) refer to things far away (lontano).
That is my mom. Those dogs are crazy.
Who is that man? Those books are his.
What is that? Who are those men?
PLURAL (These are the basic rules for plurals)

1) Words ending with a consonant or vowel add an “s”
   
   Help: Words ending in a vowel and then consonant, the “s” makes a “z” sound.
   Words ending with a double consonant makes an “s” sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Z”</th>
<th>“S”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>doors</td>
<td>boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dishes</td>
<td>rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>churches</td>
<td>pencils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tourists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Z”</th>
<th>“S”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“d”</td>
<td>“d”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“p”</td>
<td>“p”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“c”</td>
<td>“c”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Words that end in “s,” “sh,” “ch,” “x,” “z,” and “o,” add “es.”
   
   Help: Pronounced “iz”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Z”</th>
<th>“S”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buses</td>
<td>foxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dishes</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>churches</td>
<td>glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>addresses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) If it ends with a consonant then “y”, drop the "y" and add “ies.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Z”</th>
<th>“S”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“l”</td>
<td>“l”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“b”</td>
<td>“b”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“t”</td>
<td>“t”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY

- bed- letto
- shower- doccia
- sink- lavandino
- toothbrush- spazzolino
- toothpaste- dentifricio
- soap- sapone
- towel- asciugamano
- razor- rasoio
- shampoo- shampoo
- bathroom- bagno
- sheet- lenzuolo
- blanket- coperta
- pillow- cuscino
- table- tavola
- glass- bicchiere
- plate- piatto
- knife- coltello
- fork- forchetta
- spoon- cucchiaio
- food- cibo
- kitchen- cucina
9• Prepositions II

DIALOGUE

Steve: I’ve got an idea. Let’s go out and fly our plane.
Rob: We’re going out mom.
Mom: Where are you going?
Rob: We’re going to the park.
Mom: What about going to school?
Rob: Sorry, We can’t. It’s too small.
Steve: Thanks for the help.

VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>supermarket-</th>
<th>supermercato</th>
<th>castle-</th>
<th>castello</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gym-</td>
<td>palestra</td>
<td>swimming pool-</td>
<td>piscina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>library-</td>
<td>biblioteca</td>
<td>caffetteria-</td>
<td>mensa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store-</td>
<td>negozio</td>
<td>school-</td>
<td>scuola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank-</td>
<td>banca</td>
<td>bookstore-</td>
<td>libreria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parking lot-</td>
<td>parcheggio</td>
<td>mall-</td>
<td>centro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>commerciale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREPOSITIONS - at/in/to

Where’s Jon?
Jon is at school/at work/at home/at the airport.

Where’s Jane?
Jane is in the house/in bed/in prison/in America.

Where’s Bob?
Bob is going to the supermarket.

or Where’s Bob going?
To the market.

Help: “To” is usually used with motion verbs.

SUGGESTING SOMETHING - And how to respond

What about going/doing...?
Sorry, I can’t.
What about Friday?
Sorry, I can’t.

What about this book?
Thanks, that book is great.

What about doing that in the morning?
Good idea.
10• Giving Instructions

DIALOGUE

Bob: Let’s make a paper airplane Jon.
Jon: OK Bob, can you make one?
Bob: Yes, I can. Take a piece of paper and fold it in half.
Jon: Ok, then what?
Bob: Fold the paper here and there, then cut this here.
Jon: That’s easy!
Bob: Now, throw it and watch it fly.

VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>prendere</td>
<td>fly</td>
<td>volare</td>
<td>window</td>
<td>finestra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fold</td>
<td>piegare</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>albero</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>destra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>tagliare</td>
<td>fence</td>
<td>steccato</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>sinistra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>gettare</td>
<td>flower</td>
<td>fiore</td>
<td>middle</td>
<td>mezzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>guardare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where’s the man? He’s on the right of the church.
Where’s the man? He’s on the left of the tower.
Where’s the man? He’s in the middle of the buildings.

GRAMMAR- Imperative

Help: Infinitive of the verb minus “to” for “you” form.
ex. Read! Eat! Go! Smile!
Help: For “we” form, add “Let’s”
ex. Let’s read! Let’s eat! Let’s go! Let’s smile!

COMMON PHRASES

How can I get to...? (Come si arriva a...?)
Can you tell me where...is? (Puoi dirmi dove c’è...?)
11• Negatives / Can

DIALOGUE

Pete: Hello?
Jim: Hi Pete. It’s Jim.
Pete: Hi Jim. What are you doing today?
Jim: I don’t know. Why?
Pete: I’m going to the mall. Do you want to come?
Jim: I can’t. I’m going to the movies.

VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>morning</th>
<th>mattina</th>
<th>afternoon</th>
<th>pomeriggio</th>
<th>evening</th>
<th>sera</th>
<th>breakfast</th>
<th>colazione</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>notte</td>
<td>this evening</td>
<td>stasera</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>giorno</td>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>pranzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>today</td>
<td>oggi</td>
<td>this morning</td>
<td>stamattina</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>domani</td>
<td>dinner</td>
<td>cena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR- Capability or Possibility

Can you cook lasagna? Yes, I can.
Can you speak English? No, I can’t.
Can you play soccer? We haven’t got the ball. We can’t play.
Can you drive a car? I’m not tall. I can’t drive a car,
Can you run? He’s got shoes. He can run.

Capability- means “capacità.” Are you capable of doing something?
Possibility- means it is possible. You want to do something, it’s also possible or just not possible.

NEGATIVES

is not/isn’t ex. He isn’t tall. She isn’t fat.
are not/aren’t We aren’t going. They aren’t skinny.
have not/haven’t We haven’t got five dollars. They haven’t got two cars.
has not/haven’t He hasn’t got a family. She hasn’t got blonde hair.
can not/can’t It can’t jump. I can’t cook.
12• Inviting People

DIALOGUE- Asking and telling time

Mom: Hello?
Pete: Hello, this is Pete. Can I speak to Sarah?
Mom: Yes, just a moment.
Pete: Hi Sarah.
Sarah: Hi Pete.
Pete: Listen, I’m going to the top of the museum on Saturday. Would you like to come?
Sarah: Oh great! What time?
Pete: Is two-thirty OK?
Sarah: Yes. Where will we meet? Outside the museum?
Pete: No, let’s meet at the bus stop in front of the supermarket.
Sarah: OK. See you there.

TIME

7:30 seven thirty
4:00 four o’clock
3:30 three thirty
12:00 noon or midnight
9:00 nine o’clock

VOCABULARY- Days of the week

Monday- lunedì
Tuesday- martedì
Wednesday- mercoledì
Thursday- giovedì
Friday- venerdì
Saturday- sabato
Sunday- domenica
noon- mezzogiorno
midnight- mezzanotte

PREPOSITIONS

in front of
near
on the corner
behind
at
outside
in between
**DIALOGUE 1 - Inviting people**

Jon: Hello?
Graham: Hello Jon. I just got your invitation. I’m sorry I can’t come to your party. I’m going to the country.
Jon: Oh, I’m sorry. Maybe next time you can come.

**DIALOGUE 2 - Inviting people**

Jenny: Hello?
Steph: Hello Jenny, it’s Steph. This Saturday night I’m going to have a party at my home. Would you like to come?
Jenny: Cool! Yes, I would like to come. What time?
Steph: 8:30. Have you got my address?
Jenny: Yes. See you Saturday night at your house at eight-thirty.
Steph: Bye.
13• Giving Instructions

**DIALOGUE**-Make an invitation for a party

Teacher: OK class, first, take a piece of paper and fold it in half. Then, with crayons, design a picture on the cover of the invitation. Then, on the inside, write the message. Don’t forget to include the date, time, address, and what type of party it is.

Class: OK

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>too much-</th>
<th>troppo</th>
<th>ever-</th>
<th>mai</th>
<th>later-</th>
<th>più tardi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with-</td>
<td>con</td>
<td>never-</td>
<td>mai</td>
<td>late-</td>
<td>in ritardo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because-</td>
<td>perché</td>
<td>after-</td>
<td>dopo</td>
<td>that-</td>
<td>che</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if-</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>more-</td>
<td>più</td>
<td>thing-</td>
<td>cosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every-</td>
<td>ogni</td>
<td>less-</td>
<td>meno</td>
<td>all-</td>
<td>tutto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>then-</td>
<td>poi</td>
<td>little-</td>
<td>poco</td>
<td>without-</td>
<td>senza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIALOGUE**

Jon: Hello?
Steve: Hello, Jon. It’s Steve. This Friday night, we’re going to dinner at “Luigi’s Pizza” downtown. Would you like to come with us?
Jon: Yes, that’s great!
Steve: Do you know how to get to my house?
Jon: Yes, I know where you live.
Steve: Can you be here at seven-fifteen?
Jon: It’s impossible. I can be there at seven-thirty.
Steve: Great. Let’s meet at my house Friday night at seven-thirty.
Jon: OK. Bye.
Steve: Bye.
14• Time expressions

DIALOGUE

Dave: What do you do in your free time?
Chris: I play with my computer and my “Lego” set
Jon: I collect stamps. I’ve got a lot of them.
Steve: I draw and read.
Dave: What kind of things do you read?
Steve: Adventure books and comics.
Mary: I play the flute and I spend all my free time practicing.

VOCABULARY-Time expressions

once- una volta everyday- ogni giorno never- mai
twice- due volte often- spesso sometimes- ogni tanto
three times- tre volte usually- di solito time- tempo, volta
while- mentre during- durante before- prima
always- sempre every other day- un giorno si, un giorno no
how many- quanti

GRAMMAR

In/at/on with time expressions.

We use “at” with times. Ex. at noon, at five thirty, at six fifteen, etc.
We use “on” with dates and days. Ex. on Monday, on Christmas, on Sunday night, etc.
We use “in” for long periods of time. Ex. in April, in 1978, in the winter, etc.

GRAMMAR- Simple Present

Help: Only third person singular changes

he/she/it add “s” to the infinite verb. Ex. He reads. She looks. It eats.

Exceptions-Words that end in “-ch,” “-sh,” “-o,” “-ss,” “-x.” Add “-es”

ex. watch-he watches kiss-he kisses
brush-she brushes fix-she fixes
go-it goes do-it does

vowel + “y” = add “s” ex. play=plays say=says pay=pays buy=buys

consonant + “y”=add “-ies” ex. cry=cries study=studies carry=carries

to speak- parlare to sleep- dormire to ask- chiedere to come- venire
to eat- mangiare to go- andare to spend- spendere to wash- lavare
to buy- comprare to give- dare to say- dire to think- pensare
to do- fare to live- vivere to clean- pulire to help- aiutare
to make- fare to read- leggere to open- aprire
ex. I eat pizza. We ask questions.
You buy cars. You think once a month.
He makes bread. They make cakes.
She sleeps everyday. It watches TV.

**DIALOGUE**

Kate: You’re a good runner, aren’t you?
Jane: I’m not bad. I can run backwards.
Kate: Do you ever fall?
Jane: Oh, yes. I often fall when I want to stop.
Kate: Do you go running often?
Jane: Almost everyday. I like it very much.
Kate: Where do you usually run, in the park or in the street?
Jane: I prefer the park, but in the winter it’s better in the street.
Kate: How much does it cost for the shoes?
Jane: About fifty dollars for a good pair.
Kate: And for Nikes?
Jane: Those cost from eighty to ninety dollars.
15• Positive / Negative form

**GRAMMAR**-”Do” and “Does” (This doesn’t exist in the Italian, positive form.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to do (fare)</th>
<th>ex.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I do</td>
<td>We do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You do</td>
<td>You do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He does</td>
<td>They do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She does</td>
<td>She does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It does</td>
<td>It does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do run.</td>
<td>We do play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You do have a book.</td>
<td>You do study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He does walk.</td>
<td>They do drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She does eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It does talk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Help:  Subject + Do + Verb

To ask a question: “do” or “does” + pronoun + verb + compliment.

ex.          Do you have feet?  Yes, I do have feet.
Do they run?  Yes, they do run.
Does he read everyday?  Yes, he does read everyday.

**VOCABULARY**- Clothes and Body Parts

- **shoes**- scarpe
- **socks**- calzini
- **pants**- pantaloni
- **shorts**- pantaloncini
- **boots**- stivali
- **skirt**- gonna
- **dress**- vestito
- **blouse**- camicetta
- **raincoat**- impermeabile
- **umbrella**- ombrello
- **nylons**- calze

- **shirt**- camicia
- **belt**- cintura
- **tie**- cravatta
- **suit**- abito
- **gloves**- guanti
- **sweater**- maglia
- **coat**- cappotto
- **stomach**- stomaco
- **teeth**- denti
- **knee**- ginocchio

- **hand**- mano
- **arm**- braccio
- **foot**- piede
- **leg**- gamba
- **head**- testa
- **eye**- occhio
- **nose**- naso
- **mouth**- bocca
- **ear**- orecchio
- **moustache**- baffi

**DIALOGUE**

Jon: Hello Steve. Do you have a book about Michael Jordan?
Steve: Yes, I do have a book about Michael Jordan.
Jon: How much does it cost?
Steve: It costs twenty-five dollars.
Jon: Do you want to read the book?
Steve: No, I don’t want to read the book.
Jon: Do you like the pictures of Jordan?
Steve: Yes, I do like the pictures of Jordan.
Jon: Does he play well?
Steve: No, he doesn’t play well. He’s old.
**GRAMMAR** - Negative form. “Don’t” and “Doesn’t”

1. I do not = I don’t
2. you do not = you don’t
3. we do not = we don’t
4. he does not = he doesn’t
5. she does not = she doesn’t
6. it does not = it doesn’t

**ex.**
- Do you play football?  
  No, I don’t play football.
- Does he eat bread?  
  No, he doesn’t eat bread.
- Do we read comics?  
  No, we don’t read comics.

**Adjective Pronouns - Help: Always come before the noun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective Pronouns</th>
<th>ex.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- That is my book.  
- This is our tree.
- This is your pen.  
- This is your son.
- Those are his papers.  
- That is their grandpa.
- These are her cars.  
- This is its home.

My dad works for the FBI.  
Our brother is five.  
Your dog is very ugly.  
Your apartment is small.  
His sister is my wife.  
Neal and Bob washed their car.  
Her car is big and red.  
Its house is outside.

**VOCABULARY** - All used with “to be,” except “*” which are used with "to have"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happy-</th>
<th>felice</th>
<th>hot-</th>
<th>caldo</th>
<th>pleased-</th>
<th>lieto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sad-</td>
<td>triste</td>
<td>cold-</td>
<td>freddo</td>
<td>certain-</td>
<td>certo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad-</td>
<td>pazzo</td>
<td>thirsty-</td>
<td>sete</td>
<td>full-</td>
<td>pieno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry-</td>
<td>arrabbiato</td>
<td>hungry-</td>
<td>fame</td>
<td>sweet-</td>
<td>dolce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sick-</td>
<td>ammalato</td>
<td>slow-</td>
<td>lento</td>
<td>*fever-</td>
<td>febbre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tired-</td>
<td>stanco</td>
<td>fast-</td>
<td>veloce</td>
<td>*cough-</td>
<td>tosse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16• Modal Verbs

DIALOGUE

Jan: Steve, I want to go to Los Angeles. Do you know how to go there?
Steve: Yes, I know how to go there. Are you able to drive?
Jon: Yes.
Steve: OK, you have to take Interstate 5 for three hours.
Jon: Then what do I have to do?
Steve: Then you want to take Beverly Hills Exit.
Jon: OK, thanks.

VOCABULARY-Modal verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be able to</th>
<th>to know (how to)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am able to</td>
<td>we are able to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are able to</td>
<td>you know how to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is able to</td>
<td>he knows how to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she is able to</td>
<td>she knows how to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is able to</td>
<td>it knows how to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to want to</th>
<th>to have to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I want to</td>
<td>I have to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you want to</td>
<td>you have to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he wants to</td>
<td>he has to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she wants to</td>
<td>she has to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it wants to</td>
<td>it has to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR-Modal verbs are used with other infinitives

ex. He wants to go to the store. Vuole andare al negozio.
We want to eat lunch. Vogliamo mangiare pranzo.
I know how to drive. So guidare.
They know how to clean. Sanno pulire.
You have to study. Devi studiare.
It has to sleep. Deve dormire.
I am able to cook. Riesco a cucinare.
He is able to play. Riesce a giocare.

To ask a question, all use “do” except “to be able to.”

“Wh-” word + to do + pronoun + modal verb + verb

ex. What do you want to eat? What are they able to do?
Where do you have to go? What is he able to eat?
When does he want to study?
17• Weather

DIALOGUE

Jane: Hello Steve. What is the weather like today?
Steve: I think it’s sunny and cold. Why?
Jane: I want to wear shorts.
Steve: You want to wear shorts on the eleventh of November. Are you crazy?
Jane: No! It’s November eleventh? I like to wear shorts when it’s cold. Today, it’s raining also, so I can’t wear my shorts.
Steve: It always rains after October fifteenth and after December second it snows.

VOCABULARY—Weather

spring- primavera cool- fresco hail- grandine
summer- estate wind- vento frost- gelo
autumn/fall- autunno storm- temporale fog- nebbia
winter- inverno sun- sole weather- tempo
rain- pioggia cloud- nuvola outside- fuori
snow- neve humid- umido sky- cielo

VOCABULARY—Ordinal Numbers

first- 1° sixth- 6° eleventh- 11° thirty-second- 32°
second- 2° seventh- 7° twelfth- 12° one hundredth- 100°
third- 3° eighth- 8° thirteenth- 13° one thousandth- 1.000°
fourth- 4° ninth- 9° fourteenth- 14° one millionth- 1.000.000°
fifth- 5° tenth- 10° twenty-first- 21°

VOCABULARY—Months

January- gennaio May- maggio September- settembre
February- febbraio June- giugno October- ottobre
March- marzo July- luglio November- novembre
April- aprile August- agosto December- dicembre
Easter- Pasqua birthday- compleanno Christmas- Natale

COMMON PHRASES—Weather

What a beautiful day!
Let’s hope it doesn’t rain.
Do you think it’s going to rain?
It’s sure hot/cold/windy.
My hands are freezing.

What’s the weather like outside?
It’s _______ outside.
(Cold, hot, sunny, windy, beautiful,
cloudy, raining, snowing...)

- 21
18• Expressing opinion

DIALOGUE

Susan: Hello Betty. Why isn’t Helen here yet?
Betty: You know her. She takes hours to get ready.
Helen: Hi girls. Sorry, I’m late.
Betty: Nonsense, you’re always late.
Susan: Wow! What a nice dress you’re wearing.
Helen: Do you like it?
Betty: It’s super!
Susan: I think it’s too strange. I don’t like it.
Betty: Of course you don’t. It isn’t the type of dress you wear.
Susan: What do you mean?
Betty: Nothing. Forget it.
Helen: Come on Betty. Don’t be rude.
Betty: I don’t like the way she dresses, that’s all.

VOCABULARY—Expressing opinion

nonsense—assurdità
forget it—non preoccuparti
come on—ma dai!
immediately—subito
difficult—difficile
stop it—smettila
fantastic—fantastico
boring—noioso
quickly—presto
dang it—mannaggia
delicious—delizioso
lovely—bello
very good—molto bene
easy—facile
impossible—impossibile

Examples
Do you like running? Yes, I do. (or...No I don’t)
I like to run. So do I. (or...I don’t)
Do you like his car? Yes, I do. (or...I think it is)
I don’t like his car. Neither do I. (or...I do.)

DIALOGUE

Jeff: I’m hungry. Let’s go out and eat.
Dave: Ah, here’s Neil. OK, let’s go.
Neil: Jeff, do you want some rice?
Jeff: Yuck! No thanks. I’d like some pasta. Would you like some pasta, Dave?
Dave: Sure. Thanks.
Jeff: Help yourself.
Dave: Have you got some ketchup Jeff?
Jeff: Yes, it’s in the fridge.
Neil: Can I have some pasta?
Jeff: Sure Neil, help yourself.
Dave: Jeff and Neil, what would you like to drink?
Jeff: Can I have some orange juice?
Neil: I’d like some milk.
GRAMMAR- Some/any

Help: “Some” is used in questions and positive phrases.
“Any” is used with negative phrases.

Ex. Do you have some ketchup? Can I have some milk?
Would you like some salad? Do you want some ice?
Would you like some chocolates? I don’t have any chocolates.

GRAMMAR- Me/us
Help: Always follows a preposition or a verb.

Tell me what you want. Would you like to tell me?
Do you want to come with us? Send us the package?
Joy did it for us. Tom went with me.

VOCABULARY

- all- tutto
- almost- quasi
- something- qualcosa
- of, to- di
- to, at- a
- for- per
- in- in
- with- con
- on- su
- beside- accanto
- around- attorno
- above- sopra
- below- sotto
- under- sotto
- but- ma
- now- adesso
- maybe- forse
- through- tramite
19• Past tense

**DIALOGUE-Past tense**

Jon: Where were you Steve?
Steve: I was at the store. Jane invited me to a party.
Jon: Can we go?
Steve: Yes you can, but I think Jack played football this morning.
Jon: OK, I can call him later. How was your day?
Steve: It went bad today. I wanted to go to see a movie, but it rained.
Jon: I had a bad day today, also. We were in traffic all morning.

**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last week-</th>
<th>settimana scorsa</th>
<th>Yesterday-</th>
<th>ieri</th>
<th>An hour-</th>
<th>un’ora</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last month-</td>
<td>mese scorso</td>
<td>Ago-</td>
<td>fa</td>
<td>Already-</td>
<td>già</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last year-</td>
<td>anno scorso</td>
<td>Minute-</td>
<td>minuto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day before yesterday-</td>
<td>altro ieri</td>
<td>Last Friday-</td>
<td>venerdì scorso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR**

- “To be” and “to have” in past tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To be (essere)</th>
<th>To have (avere)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was- ero</td>
<td>I had- avevo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were- eravamo</td>
<td>We had- avevamo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were- eri</td>
<td>You had- avevi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were- eravate</td>
<td>You had- avevate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was- era</td>
<td>He had- aveva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were- erano</td>
<td>They had- avevano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was- era</td>
<td>She had- aveva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was- era</td>
<td>It had- aveva</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ex. Where were you yesterday? I was at home.
How were they this morning? They were good.

**PRONUNCIATION-Past tense verbs**

- If it ends in “-s,” “-sh,” “-ch,” “-p,” “-k,” the “-ed” is pronounced [ t ]
  ex. Watched stopped worked
- If it ends in “-t” or “d,” it is pronounced [ id ]
  ex. Waited started wanted
- If it ends with any vowel or other consonant, it is pronounced [ d ]
  ex. Studied opened loved rained answered

**ASKING PERMISSION- Can/may**

- Can I use your car? Yes, you may.
- Can I borrow your girlfriend? No, you can’t.
- May I have a new plate? Yes, you may.
- May I go to the bathroom? Yes, you may.
DIALOGUE - Past tense irregulars
Jon: Hey Steve, yesterday I went to Disneyland. Dane told you, right?
Steve: You went to Disneyland! How cool! Nobody told me.
Jon: Dane said that she told you that we saw Mickey Mouse.
Steve: I never knew.
Jon: It was so cool. We fed the animals, we bought gifts, we ate good food, we went to the shows, we came home at midnight, and we fell asleep at two in the morning.
Steve: How awesome! It sounds like I missed a fun trip.

VOCAZIONE - Irregular past verbs
Verb | Past | Verb | Past | Verb | Past | Verb | Past
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
giovere | went | venire | came | rottutare | broke | andare | ran
dire | told | mangiare | fed | fare | got | indossare | made
dire | said | comprare | bought | fare | did | indossare | wore
vedere | saw | mangiare | ate | bere | drank | scrivere | wrote
saperne | knew | accaddere | fell asleep | leggere | read | mettere | put

DIALOGUE - Making questions in the past tense with “do.”
Jon: Where did you go yesterday, Steve?
Steve: I went to the soccer game.
Jon: What did you see?
Steve: I saw a game between New York and Los Angeles.
Jon: Where did the game start?
Steve: It started at eight-thirty.

GRAMMAR - “do” past tense interrogative.
“Wh” word | Auxiliary | Subject | Verb | Compliment | Expressions of time
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
When | did | I, you | go | to work | today
What | did | he, she, it | see | in school | yesterday
What | did | we, you, they | eat | at home | last week

Help: Open sentences use “wh” words, closed sentences (yes or no answer) don’t.

NEGATIVE - Did not = didn’t
Subject | Auxiliary | Verb | Compliment
--- | --- | --- | ---
I, you | didn’t | go | to work
he, she, it | didn’t | eat | in school
we, you, they | didn’t | see | at home

VOCAZIONE -
doll- | bambola | gift- | regalo, dono | newspaper- | giornale
film- | pellicola | toy- | giocattolo | pills- | pillole
money- | denaro | pin- | spillo | elevator- | ascensore
check- | assegno | matches- | fiammiferi | gate- | cancello
Money Order- | vaglia | key- | chiave | balcony- | balcone
telegram- | telegramma | magazine- | rivista | telephone book- | elenco telefonico
camera- | macchina fotografica |
20• Giving instructions

DIALOGUE

Jonny: I’m ready mom.
Mom: OK. Have you got everything?
Jonny: Let me check...milk, eggs, flour, sugar, oil, bananas, and soda. Yes, I’m ready to start.
Mom: OK, first put in three eggs, one and a half cups sugar, 1 cup oil, and mix it all together.
Jonny: OK.
Mom: Then add two cups of flour, a pinch of salt, some cinnamon, and two teaspoons of baking soda, then mix.
Jonny: How much time in the oven?
Mom: 30 minutes on 175° C.

VOCABULARY - Cooking

cook- cucinare  put- mettere  sugar- zucchero  sauce- salsa
add- aggiungere  egg- uovo  oil- olio  bitter- amaro
mix- mescolare  flour- farina  banana- banana  garlic- aglio
break- rompere  cinnamon- cannella  milk- latte  butter- burro
juice- succo  chocolate- cioccolato  sweets- dolci  sandwich- panino

GRAMMAR - Much/many/a lot of

Help: much-uncountable objects and for negative phrases and questions
many-countable objects and for negative phrases and questions.
a lot of- used with singular and plural positive phrases

ex. We don’t have much time. They didn’t have many cars. I have a lot of time/cars.
He doesn’t have much flour. You don’t have many girlfriends.
I have a lot of flour/girlfriends.

IT/THEM - lo/la + le/li

Help: “It/them” always follow a verb or a preposition.

Do you have some cookies? Yes, I have them in the fridge.
Can you give me those cards? Yes, I can give them to you.
Do you know where the dog is? Yes, it is there.
Can you pass me the flour? Yes, I can pass it to you.
21• Asking directions

DIALOGUE.

Jane: Excuse me. Can you please tell me where Main Street is?
Jen: Yes, Main street is by Central Station. Do you know where that is?
Jane: No.
Jen: OK, turn right at the first stoplight, then take the second left. You will see a gas station there. Go straight until it arrives to the highway. Turn right and take the highway until you see Central Station Exit.
Jane: Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

stoplight- semaforo exit- uscita walk- passeggiata
highway- autostrada toll- pedaggio sidewalk- marciapiede
freeway- superstrada corner- angolo boardwalk- lungomare
stop sign- segnale di fermata

TRAIN MAP

Is there a train that goes from New York to Washington D.C.?
Yes, there’s a train at 3:30.

COMMON PHRASES

How do you get to...? Come si arriva a...?
I have a flat tire. Ho una gomma a terra.
I need a tow truck. Ho bisogno di un carro attrezzi.

DIALOGUE.- Asking for information

Steph: Is there a department store here?
Info: Yes there is.
Steph: Where is it?
Info: It’s opposite the bakery, next to the parking garage.
Steph: Where is the women’s clothing?
Info: It’s on the second floor.
Steph: Thank you very much.
**VOCABULARY** - Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toy store-</td>
<td>giocattoleria</td>
<td>gym-</td>
<td>palestra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church-</td>
<td>chiesa</td>
<td>pharmacy-</td>
<td>farmacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downtown-</td>
<td>centro</td>
<td>museum-</td>
<td>museo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakery-</td>
<td>panetteria</td>
<td>hospital-</td>
<td>ospedale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoe store-</td>
<td>calzature</td>
<td>town hall-</td>
<td>comune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotel-</td>
<td>albergo</td>
<td>parking garage-</td>
<td>parcheggio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>department store-</td>
<td>grande magazzino</td>
<td>card shop-</td>
<td>cartoleria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>florist-</td>
<td>fioraio</td>
<td>tourist center-</td>
<td>centro turistico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardware store-</td>
<td>negozio di ferramenta</td>
<td>amusement park-</td>
<td>parco dei divertimenti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMON PHRASES**

There is....There’s = C’è  Is there?

There are....They’re = Ci sono  Are there?

*
22• Describing Places and Things

DIALOGUE - Describing Places

Jon: Hey, Steve, tell me about where you come from.
Steve: OK Jon, I come from California. California is hot, a desert, and very much an agricultural zone. There is also the coast and beaches of southern California, like Baywatch. The north is cooler and is mostly forest and mountains. The north has many rivers and lakes where you can fish, go boating, or just swim. Also, in the north, there is a big river valley, like the Po River Valley, that is surrounded by mountains. In that valley, there are many farmers. Also in California, there are about 40 million people, with Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego being the 3 biggest cities.
Jon: Thanks for the information. Maybe one day I can go there for vacation.

VOCABULARY - Describing places

- mountain - montagna
- farm - fattoria
- desert - deserto
- valley - valle
- hill - collina
- volcano - vulcano
- lake - lago
- coast - costa
- forest - foresta
- river - fiume
- beach - spiaggia

DIALOGUE - Describing things

Jane: What’s wrong Steph?
Steph: I lost my umbrella.
Jane: What’s it like?
Steph: It’s blue and yellow.
Jane: What’s it made of?
Steph: It’s nylon.
Jane: How tall is it?
Steph: It’s about two feet tall. I’m so upset.
Jane: I understand. Yesterday, I lost my new sweater that is made of wool. It’s brown and black. Did you see it?
Steph: No, I didn’t. Sorry.

VOCABULARY

- plastic - plastica
- leather - cuoio
- large - grande
- short - basso
- silk - seta
- glass - vetro
- small - piccolo
- high - alto
- cotton - cotone
- wide - largo
- big - grosso
- metal - metallico
- wool - lana
- long - lungo
- tall - alto
- wood - legno
- nylon - nailon
- foam-rubber - gommapiuma
**GRAMMAR** - Little/Few

*Help: “a little” is used with uncountable objects.*

ex. salt, sugar, milk, flour, time, water.

I have a little time today.
I need a little sugar.

*Help: “a few” is used with countable objects.*

ex. eggs, cars, days, papers, books.

I have a few hours tonight.
I need a few eggs.

**VOCABULARY** - Quantities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>half-</th>
<th>mezzo</th>
<th>can-</th>
<th>lattina</th>
<th>couple-</th>
<th>paio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dozen-</td>
<td>dozzina</td>
<td>pair-</td>
<td>paio</td>
<td>container-</td>
<td>contenitore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packet-</td>
<td>pacchetto</td>
<td>bottle-</td>
<td>bottiglia</td>
<td>half-dozen-</td>
<td>mezzo-dozzina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ex. Half a kilo, a pair of shoes, a dozen eggs, a packet of sugar, a can of soda, a bottle of ketchup, a container of cream, a half-dozen rolls.
23• Making comparisons

DIALOGUE-

Jane: Hi Steve. Hey, I didn’t know that Jon is taller than you.
Steve: Yes, he’s taller than me, but I’m as tall as Jack.
Jane: Yeah, but you’re not as fat as he is.
Steve: True, he is fatter than me. It’s because I’m more active than him.
Jane: He always has more free time than you.
Steve: He can also be more helpful than me. I never have free time.

VOCABULARY- Characteristics

- hard working: industrioso
- imaginative: imaginativo
- loyal: leale
- self-confident: fiducioso
- honest: onesto
- active: attivo
- helpful: servizievole
- friendly: amichevole
- funny: buffo
- sense of humor: senso dell’ umorismo

GRAMMAR- Comparative phrases

1. With adjectives there are three ways
   - Jon is taller than Steve. “-er than” (words that end in “-y” change to “i” when adding “-er”)
   - Jon is as tall as Steve. “as adjective as”
   - Jon is more beautiful than Steve. “more adjective than”

2. With nouns there are also three ways.
   - Jon has more time than Steve. “more noun than”
   - Jon has less time than Steve. “less noun than”
   - Jon has fewer friends than Steve. “fewer noun than”

Help: “Less” is used with singular and “fewer” with plurals.

A few exceptions where you can’t “-er”
   - good: better
   - bad: worse

DIALOGUE- Making comparisons

Steve: Hey Jon, that new car is big.
Jon: Yeah, it is, but the Fiat 500 is bigger.
Dave: Yeah, the Fiat 500 is bigger, but my Ferrari is the biggest.
Steve: I know that it’s the biggest, and also the most expensive.
Jon: Hey, my Fiat 500 is expensive too.
Dave: Yeah, but the Ferrari is more expensive.
**GRAMMAR** - Superlative sentences

There are two rules to show the difference between size.

1. When the root word is one syllable or ends in “-y” add “-er” and “-est”
   
ex. big, bigger, the biggest  
eday, easier, the easiest  
fat, fatter, the fastest  
happy, happier, the happiest  
short, shorter, the shortest  
large, larger, the largest

2. If there are two or more syllables, add “more” and “most”
   
ex. expensive, more expensive, the most expensive  
exciting, more exciting, the most exciting

Exceptions: good, better, best and bad, worse, and worst

**VOCABULARY** - numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a hundred-</th>
<th>one thousand-</th>
<th>one hundred thousand-</th>
<th>five hundred thousand-</th>
<th>five million-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one hundred-</td>
<td>two thousand-</td>
<td>ten thousand-</td>
<td>one million-</td>
<td>five million-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two hundred-</td>
<td>one thousand-</td>
<td>one hundred thousand-</td>
<td>five hundred thousand-</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a thousand-</td>
<td>one thousand-</td>
<td>one hundred thousand-</td>
<td>five hundred thousand-</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24• Future plans

DIALOGUE-Future plans

Jon: Hey Steve, I’m going to go on a trip this Saturday.
Steve: Oh yeah, where are you going to go?
Jon: I’m going to go to Disneyland.
Steve: Cool. We’re going to Disneyland next summer.
Jon: Are you going to go with the whole family?
Steve: Yes. Hey, tomorrow I’m going to make a cake again. Do you want to help?
Jon: I can’t. Tomorrow and the day after tomorrow I have to work.

VOCABULARY-Future time expressions

today- oggi
 tomorrow- domani
 next year- l’anno prossimo
 this week- questa settimana
 this summer- quest’estate
 the day after tomorrow- dopodomani

GRAMMAR- Present Progressive: Used for actions that will happen for sure.

Present Tense Negative
“to be” + (not) + going to + verb + time expression
I’m not going to eat tomorrow
You’re not going to go today
He’s/She’s/It’s not going to read next week
We’re not going to drive this summer
You’re not going to speak this week
They’re not going to sleep next year

Help: To make a question with the Present Progressive...

“Wh-” words + “to be” + pronoun + going to + verb + time expression ?
What am I going to eat tomorrow ?
When are you going to go today ?
Why is he/she/it going to read next week ?
Who are we going to drive this summer ?
Where are you going to speak this week ?
Where are they going to sleep next year ?

DIALOGUE- Making decisions

Jon: Hey Steve, what are you going to do this Saturday night?
Steve: I don’t know, I think I’ll go to the movies with Samantha.
Jon: You’re not sure?
Steve: No, because I think it will rain and my car doesn’t work very well when it rains.
Jon: If you want, my dad will repair it for you.
Steve: No, I’ll take it to the mechanic this Friday.
**GRAMMAR:** Future “will”

*Help:* 
1) Used with future actions when there is some doubt.  
   or  
2) Used with an action that will be done right now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractions of “will”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ex. of rule 1:  
I think it’ll rain.  
He doesn’t know if he’ll go.  
I’ll go if there’s time.  
She thinks we’ll meet Friday.

ex. of rule 2:  
I’ll get it for you.  
I’ll take the umbrella.  
He’ll fix it for you.  
I’ll eat it.  
We’ll go right now.
25• Giving advice

DIALOGUE

Steve: Jon, that lady stole my seat. What should I do?
Jon: You should hit her, but it would be better to ask her for the seat.
Steve: Why don’t you ask her for me?
Jon: I’d do it, but it’s your seat. You’d better hurry.
Steve: I think you should ask her. I’d knock her out.
Jon: You should ask Steve. It’s your chair.

PHRASES - Giving advice.

It would be better... Sarebbe meglio...
You should... Tu dovresti...
You could... Tu potresti...
Why don’t you... Perché non fai...
You’d better... Tu dovresti...
I’d... Io farei...
I think you should... Io penso che dovresti...
I wouldn’t... Io non farei...

PHRASES - Asking for advice.

What do you think that I should do? Cosa pensi che dovrei fare?
What would you do? Cosa faresti?
What could I do? Cosa potrei fare?
What should I do? Cosa dovrei fare?

GRAMMAR - Conditional tense

Help: “Would” is used the same as the Italian conditional with verbs.

I would go. He would eat. We would read.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constructions of “would”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it would</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

could = potere should = dovere
he could = lui potrebbe she should = lei dovrebbe

- 35
**DIALOGUE - Present Perfect**

Jon: Have you ever seen the Statue of Liberty in New York?
Steve: Yes, I have. Have you eaten the food in New York?
Jon: No, I haven’t.
Steve: It’s good. I’ve just cooked some for us to eat.
Steve: How many times have you been to New York?
Jon: I’ve been to New York about ten times.
Steve: How long have you been here in California?
Jon: I’ve been here for three weeks.

**VOCABULARY - Time expressions**

never- mai  just- appena  yet- ancora
never- mai  already- già

**GRAMMAR - Present Perfect**

Help: Used with something that happened or was done in the past and has a connection to the present. Usually used with a time expression.

ex. I’ve been here for two years. Sono qua da due anni.
    I’ve played basketball for five weeks. Gioco a basket da cinque settimane.
He’s never seen New York. Lui non ha mai visto New York.
    We’ve just finished. Abbiamo appena finito.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>“to have”</th>
<th>participle</th>
<th>compliment</th>
<th>time expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>have (I’ve)</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>to New York</td>
<td>for two weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>have (you’ve)</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>the store</td>
<td>yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>have (he’s, she’s it’s)</td>
<td>eaten</td>
<td>bread</td>
<td>already.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>have (we’ve)</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>have (you’ve)</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>a book</td>
<td>today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>have (they’ve)</td>
<td>written</td>
<td>a story</td>
<td>this month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**26• Negative forms of Conditional and Present**

**DIALOGUE.**

Jon: Have you ever gone to New York, Steve?
Steve: No, I haven’t. I should have gone three years ago, but I was busy.
Jon: I would never have gone three years ago.
Steve: Why?
Jon: Because three years ago, I could have bought a house with the money.
Steve: I wouldn’t have been able to buy a house three years ago. My work was too slow.
Jon: Has your brother ever traveled the world?
Steve: Yes, he’s been to Japan two times.
Jon: I couldn’t eat the food there. I don’t like fish.
Steve: You shouldn’t go to Alaska then. They eat a lot of fish.

**GRAMMAR.** Negative Forms—Usually used with a time expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Future Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have not = haven’t</td>
<td>would not = wouldn’t</td>
<td>should not = shouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has not = hasn’t</td>
<td>could not = couldn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ex. I haven’t ever eaten fish. We wouldn’t buy fruit. They shouldn’t run fast.
He hasn’t always been tall. They couldn’t see New York.

**TO MAKE A QUESTION.** Present Perfect

*Help:* “wh-” word + “to have” + pronoun + past participle + time expression?

What have you eaten today?
Where has your brother gone?
What have they done this week.

**TO MAKE A QUESTION.** Conditional

*Help:* Conditional + pronoun + verb + compliment?

Should I go to the store?
Would you buy a new car?
Could they build a new house?

**GRAMMAR.** Conditional Past

*Help:* Pronoun + conditional + have + past parteciple + compliment

He should have eaten the apple.
We would have bought the car.
They could have run forever.
It couldn’t have been his bike.
They shouldn’t have read that book.
I wouldn’t have gone to Rome.
27• Pronouns - Possessive, Reflexive, and Relative

DIALOGUE

Jon: Whose is this letter?
Steve: It’s mine. Where’s yours?
Jon: I’m writing it now. The girl to whom I’m writing is beautiful.
Steve: Where does she live?
Jon: She lives in England. The house in which she lives is old.
Steve: Whose house is it?
Jon: It’s hers. She bought it two years ago.
Steve: Are these also yours?
Jon: No, they aren’t mine. They are theirs.

VOCABULARY - Irregular plurals

- foot-feet
- tooth-teeth
- goose-geese
- half-halves
- mouse-mice
- sheep-sheep
- fish-fish
- woman-women
- man-men
- child-children
- knife-knives
- topolino (i)
- pecora (e)
- pesce (i)
- donna (e)
- uomo (ini)
- bambino (i)
- coltello (i)
- vitello (i)

GRAMMAR - Possessive and reflexive pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Pronouns</th>
<th>Reflexive Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mio- mine</td>
<td>mi- myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuo- yours</td>
<td>i- yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suo- his</td>
<td>si- himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loro- theirs</td>
<td>si- themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td>si- itself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The book is mine. The trip is ours. I washed myself. We wake ourselves up.
The car is yours. The paper is yours. You talk to yourself. You’ll see yourselves later.
The shoes are his. The baby is theirs. He thanks himself. They don’t like themselves.
The pen is hers. She likes herself.
The house is its. It licks itself.

GRAMMAR - Relative pronouns

Help: “cui” = “whom” or “which”.

“Whom” is used with people. “Which” is used with places and things.

Ex. The girl to whom I’m writing is pretty. The country in which I live.
   The family to whom I mailed the package. The horse on which I ride.
   That’s the friend with whom I’m going. That’s the pen with which I write.
28• Past progressive

**DIALOGUE:**
Jon: Hey Steve. What were you doing?
Steve: I was watching TV. Why?
Jon: I was driving by your house when I decided to stop.
Steve: Why did you decide to stop?
Jon: I decided to stop because as I was looking out the window I saw the “DANGER” sign.
Steve: When my mom was riding her bike she said she saw that also.
Jon: Your mom was riding a bike! That’s why there was a “DANGER” sign.

**VOCABULARY—Warning signs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>danger-</td>
<td>pericolo</td>
<td>caution-</td>
<td>attenzione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be careful-</td>
<td>attenzione</td>
<td>poison-</td>
<td>veleno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beware-</td>
<td>guardarsi</td>
<td>explosive-</td>
<td>esplosivo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no smoking-</td>
<td>vietato fumare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR—Past Progressive—Continuous action that happened in the past.**

Past of “to be” + gerund + compliment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>“to be”</th>
<th>gerund</th>
<th>compliment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>eating</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>watching</td>
<td>TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>looking</td>
<td>at me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>doing</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>riding</td>
<td>bikes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR—Past Progressive—Question form**

Past of “Wh—” word + “to be” + Pronoun + gerund + compliment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Wh—” word</th>
<th>“to be”</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>gerund</th>
<th>compliment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>eating</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>watching</td>
<td>TV with?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>looking</td>
<td>at me?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>reading</td>
<td>books?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>doing</td>
<td>work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>riding</td>
<td>bikes?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR—Past Progressive—Negative Form**

*Help:*  
*Was + not = Wasn’t*  
*Were + not = Weren’t*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Positive Response</th>
<th>Negative Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were you watching TV?</td>
<td>No, I wasn’t.</td>
<td>Yes, I was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was he eating dinner?</td>
<td>No, he wasn’t.</td>
<td>Yes, he was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were they riding the bikes?</td>
<td>No, they weren’t</td>
<td>Yes, they were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29• Past perfect

DIALOGUE
Jon: What did you do yesterday, Steve?
Steve: I was looking for my keys all day because I had lost them.
Jon: Did you find them?
Steve: Yes, when I was cleaning the house. The house was so dirty, because I hadn’t cleaned for three weeks.
Jon: I understand. One time my parents had lost their camera because their bedroom was so dirty. They hadn’t cleaned it for two months.
Steve: Are you kidding? Hey, why didn’t Jane come over to your house last night to watch the movie?
Jon: Jane told me that she had already seen it.
Steve: I heard her say that the other day too.
Jon: Did you hear what Dave said?
Steve: No, what did he say?
Jon: He told Jenny that their relationship was over.

VOCABULARY- “Tell” versus “say”
Help: There are two general rules that can be followed. Uses the preposition “to.”
1) Use “say” when talking in general, not to someone directly.
ex. He said, “OK.”
     She says “Good morning” to everyone.
     What did she say then?
2) Use “tell” when talking directly to someone without the preposition “to.”
ex. What did he tell her?
     He told her a story.
     I have to tell you something.

GRAMMAR
   We use the past perfect to say that something had happened before another past action.
ex. Before I arrived, he had gone home.
     Prima che io arrivassi, lui era andato a casa.
     She didn’t go, because she had lost her keys.
     Non è andata, perché aveva perso le chiavi.
     I was late, because I had washed the car.
     Ero in ritardo, perché io avevo lavato la macchina.

DIALOGUE
Jon: What have you been doing these days?
Steve: I have been running and writing.
Jon: To whom have you been writing?
Steve: I’ve been writing letters to myself.
Jon: Why?
Steve: Because yesterday when I went to the store, I had forgotten everything that I wanted to buy.
Jon: That happened to my mom also. She told me that she had written letters to herself for about three years.
Steve: She doesn’t write letters to herself anymore?
Jon: No, she hasn’t been writing letters to herself for about three years.
Steve: Tell your mom that I said “Congratulations.”
30• Hypothetical sentences

**DIALOGUE**

Jon: If I came over to your city, what would I see?
Steve: If you came to my city, you would see Old Sacramento and the Bradford families house.
Jon: What would you show me?
Steve: I would take you to see San Francisco and then Alcatraz. If I went to Italy, what would I see?
Jon: If you came to Italy, you would be famous.
Steve: Why?
Jon: Because if you lived in Milan, everyone would think you were a model.
Steve: They would think I was a model? Wow!

**GRAMMAR**-Hypothetical sentences

*Help:* For actions that have not happened, but there is the possibility that it could happen in the future. The tenses used are “past conditional” and “conditional.”

Ex. If I lived in Milan, I would be famous.  
If I were rich, we’d go to China.

*Help:* For actions that will never happen, or that could have happened in the past, the “past perfect” and “past conditional” tenses are used.

Ex. If I had been on time, I would have seen Michael Jordan.  
If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a new house.

**PHRASES**-Hypothetical phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would take you to...</td>
<td>Ti porterei a...</td>
<td>We could spend...</td>
<td>Potremmo spendere...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would show you...</td>
<td>Ti mostrerei...</td>
<td>You would see...</td>
<td>Vedresti...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We could go...</td>
<td>Potremmo andare...</td>
<td>I wouldn’t...</td>
<td>Non farei...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It would be fun to...</td>
<td>Sarebbe divertente...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31• Indefinite pronouns

DIALOGUE

Jon: Do you know anyone that can help me with science? I must study tonight.
Steve: Yes, I know someone that could help you.
Jon: Do you know anything about science Steve?
Steve: No, my friend will have to help you.
Jon: Do you know if there is anywhere to go to study?
Steve: In this area, there is nowhere to go.
Jon: Everywhere else has a library. There is nothing in this area?
Steve: Nope, everyone here studies at home.

GRAMMAR - Indefinite Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Pronoun</th>
<th>Italian Equivalent</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>somebody-</td>
<td>taluno</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone-</td>
<td>chiunque</td>
<td>anyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something-</td>
<td>qualcosa</td>
<td>anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anywhere-</td>
<td>dovunque</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Help: “Some-” is used in questions when we think the answer will be “yes,” and in responses. “Any-” is used in questions, after “if,” and in negative sentences.

ex.
They don’t have anything to do. Do you have anyone available?
He never goes anywhere. Do you know somewhere to buy food?
Do you know someone in college? Do you have something in your eye?
If you need anything, just ask.

“No-” is not used with other negatives. Used with they/them/their.
Nobody no one nothing nowhere

ex:
I know nothing. I don’t know anything.
There is nowhere to play. No one in the class did their homework.

“Every-” everybody everyone everything everywhere

ex.
Everybody enjoyed the party. There is stuff everywhere.
Everything fell out of the boat. He knows everyone on his street.

DIALOGUE

Jon: Steve, do you know anyone that was watching TV last night at eleven o’clock?
Steve: Yes, I know someone that was watching that soccer game at that hour. Why?
Jon: I need a copy of something that was on.
Steve: My friend doesn’t have anything though.
Jon: Do you know anywhere that I could find it?
Steve: If you went to Jenny’s house, I am sure you could find a copy.
Jon: If I went to Jenny’s house, I’d be in love with her sister.
Corso D'Inglese

Basilare