This booklet provides you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce what you have learned during your audio course. The booklet should be used after you have begun working through the CDs as it is not designed to teach you Italian by itself.
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The Paul Noble Method

Over the years, I have taught many, many people. Curiously, they have each had much the same story to tell regarding their previous experiences of language learning. As a result, these days, when I first start a teaching session, I ask my students to raise their hands if they have had any of the following experiences.

Raise your hand, I say:

• If you studied a language for several years at school but came out unable to really say anything.
• If you have ever bought a language course and given up around page thirty, somewhere around chapter two.
• If you have ever felt more confused by a teacher’s explanation of the language than by the language itself.
• If you have ever been amazed by just how closely grammar books resemble furniture assembly instructions.
• If you have ever felt that you may in fact be more or less incapable of learning a foreign language.

Invariably, all the students soon have at least one hand in the air – and they laugh. They laugh because for some reason our language-learning experiences tend to be very similar and, sadly, these similar experiences tend not to be very good ones.

My own initial experiences of language learning were also uncannily similar to those described above. In fact, when I ask my students these questions, my own hand is the first to go up – and it stays up until we have gone through them all.

However, these less than positive experiences have had an upside both for myself and for those individuals I have taught because they, along with a number of other factors, have helped inform and shape the method that will be used during this course.

Using this method, you will learn how to communicate in Italian and how to formulate your own ideas and thoughts using Italian.
The Paul Noble Method

As you learn with it, you will quickly discover that I do not use complicated grammatical explanations at all, and I will not ask you to memorise long lists of vocabulary – the way the course is structured will by itself ensure that you remember what you are taught. Instead, through your interaction with the CDs, I will lead you through the Italian language, enabling you to build up complex sentences by yourself, step by step, so that you are actually speaking independently in Italian by the end of the course. And this is regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

You will also discover that the language I teach is designed to be adaptable, so that you will be able to use it just as easily for holidaying in Italy as for living or working there; it will be just as easy to use it to order a coffee as to hold a conversation with the waiter who brings it to you. And, again, all of this regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

At the time of writing, this method has already proved extremely successful with a very great many students, including hundreds of so-called “no-hopers”. Interestingly, not one of these students failed to learn using this method. It is these many success cases, letters of thank you – and even the occasional hug – that have made teaching languages so very worthwhile for me and it is this which has persuaded me to publish my courses here, for the first time.

I anticipate and hope that they will be as effective for you as they have been for so many of my other students.

Paul Noble

Paul Noble
Head of the Paul Noble Language Institute
How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to provide you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce the key vocabulary, structures and contents of your Paul Noble Method, Easy Learning Italian course.

Although the core part of your learning will take place via your use of the accompanying course CDs, we have also included this booklet in order to provide you with a quick reference guide to the language, as well as a way to begin to get to grips with both reading and writing Italian, should you wish to do so.

It is worth noting that this booklet should be used after you have begun working through the accompanying CDs. It will serve as excellent reinforcement, guidance and review material but is not designed to teach you Italian by itself. This is what the CDs will do – and very rapidly too. After you have begun working through the CDs, you will find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the CDs first.

So, if you haven’t done so already, go and unwrap CD 1 and get started. You’re about to find out just how good a course this is!
Creating Italian words

Use these conversion techniques to create several thousand Italian words out of English.

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Core course review

The best way to use this part of your booklet is to start by reading through a page, looking at both the English and Italian. Then go back to the beginning of that same page and, while covering the Italian side of the text, translate the English into Italian – just as you did when you listened to the course CDs.

Once you can get 90% of a page’s content correct, move on to the next page and follow the process again. By doing this, you will quickly recall and reinforce what you learnt with the CDs.
The past (using “have”)

I have

Ho

To say “visited” in Italian, simply take the English word “visit” and then add the “ato” from “tomato” onto the end of it.

visited
I have visited
Rome
I have visited Rome.
Milan
I have visited Milan.
You have
You have visited Milan.
You have visited Rome.

**NOTE!** To ask a question in Italian, you simply raise your voice at the end of the sentence.

Have you visited Rome?
Have you visited Milan?

\[\begin{align*}
\text{prepared} & \quad \text{preparato} \\
\text{I have prepared} & \quad \text{Ho preparato} \\
\text{the coffee} & \quad \text{il caffè} \\
\text{I have prepared the coffee.} & \quad \text{Ho preparato il caffè.} \\
\text{I have prepared the coffee.} & \quad \text{Io ho preparato il caffè.}
\end{align*}\]

**NOTE!** In Italian, the words for “I”, “he”, “she”, “you”, “we” and “they” do not always need to be included in a sentence in the way they would be in English. In fact, they tend to be left out. If you do include one of these words, however, such as the word for “I”, which is *io*, it simply makes the sentence far more emphatic. The above two sentences demonstrate this, with the first stating simply that “I have prepared the coffee”, the second, by contrast, emphasises *who* made it. So, normally, you will not include the words for “I”, “he”, “she”, “you”, “we” or “they” unless you either want to make the sentence more emphatic or because you feel it might not be clear who you are referring to.
The Past (using “have”)

I have not
I have not prepared the coffee.
I have
You have
You have prepared the coffee.
You have not
You have not prepared the coffee.
You
have
prepared
the
risotto
I have prepared the risotto.
for you
I have prepared the risotto for you.
for me
You haven’t prepared the coffee for me.
Haven’t you prepared the coffee for me?
I have prepared the risotto for you.
You have
He has
She has
He has prepared the coffee for me.
He has
prepared
the
coffee
for
me
He has visited Rome.
He has visited Rome.
She has
She has
visited
Rome.
She has
prepared
the
coffee
for
me
She hasn’t prepared (the) coffee for me.
She hasn’t
prepared
(the)
coffee
for
me.

Non ho
Non ho preparato il caffè.
Io non ho preparato il caffè.
Ha
Ha preparato il caffè.
Lei ha preparato il caffè.
Non ha
Non ha preparato il caffè.
Lei non ha preparato il caffè.
il risotto
Ho preparato il risotto.
per Lei
Ho preparato il risotto per Lei.
per me
Non ha preparato il caffè per me.
Non ha preparato il caffè per me?
Ho preparato il risotto per Lei.
Ha
Ha
Ha
Ha preparato il caffè per me.
Lui ha
Lui ha preparato il caffè per me.
Lui ha visitato Roma.
Ha
visitato
Roma.
Ha
Lei ha
Lei ha
visitato
Roma.
Lei ha preparato il caffè per me.
Ha
preparato
il
caffè
per
me.
Non ha preparato il caffè per me.
Lei non ha preparato il caffè per me.
NOTE! Again, keep in mind that the Italian words for “I”, “he”, “she”, “you” etc will not normally be included by Italians when they speak. Try to use them sparingly yourself, including them only when you want to make the sentence more emphatic or because you feel it might not be clear who you are referring to.

father
your father
Your father hasn’t prepared the coffee for me.

mother
your mother
Your mother has prepared (the) coffee for me.

padre
suo padre
Suo padre non ha preparato il caffè per me.

madre
sua madre
Sua madre ha preparato il caffè per me.
The Past (using “have”)

Words that end in “ion”

English words that end in “ion” came into English via Latin languages. There are 1250 words that end in “ion” in English. With only a minor spelling change, you will find that you can use most of these words in Italian as well.

preparation       preparazione
decoration        decorazione
presentation      presentazione
formation         formazione

Gaining an instant thousand words or so in Italian is, of course, very helpful but these words can be even more useful than that.

For instance, if you take an “ion” word, such as “preparation”, cut off the “ation” from the end of it, and in its place add the “ato” from “tomato”, you’ll end up with a word like preparato, which means prepared. Doing this, you can say I have prepared and using the same technique you will also be able to say I have decorated, I have presented etc. Try this with the examples below:

preparation       preparazione

Now, cut off the “ation”, which leaves you with “prepar” and then add the “ato” from “tomato” on the end. You’ll end up with preparato, which means prepared.

prepared          preparato
I have prepared   Ho preparato

Let’s try doing the same with the word “formation”. Cut off the “ation” from the end and replace it with the “ato” from “tomato”, which will give us formato – which will be:

formed            formato
I have formed     Ho formato
In English, we have the word “visitation”. Let’s try doing the same with this. Cut off the “ation” from the end and replace it with the “ato” from “tomato”, which will give us **visited** – which will be:

visited  
I have visited Rome.  
the villa  
I have visited the villa.  
the piazza  
I have visited the piazza.  
You have visited the piazza.  
He has visited the piazza.  
She has visited the piazza.  
They have visited the piazza.  
**We** have visited the piazza.

**visitato**  
Ho visitato Roma.  
la villa  
Ho visitato la villa.  
la piazza  
Ho visitato la piazza.  
Ha visitato la piazza.  
Ha visitato la piazza.  
Ha visitato la piazza.  
Hanno visitato la piazza.  
Abbiamo visitato la piazza.

You have visited the piazza.  
Ha visitato la piazza.

Have you visited the piazza?  
Ha decorato la torta?  
I have decorated the cake.  
I have decorated the cake.  
I did decorate the cake.  
I decorated the cake.  
I decorated the cake.

**decorato**  
Ho decorato la torta.  
Ha decorato la torta.  
Hanno decorato la torta.  
Abbiamo decorato la torta.

**NOTE!** One of the best things about Italian, and one way in which it is easier than English, is that in order to talk about the past, you don’t need to use as many different tenses as you would in English.

For instance, take the following sentences in English: *I have decorated the cake, I decorated the cake, I did decorate the cake.* In Italian, these are all expressed in the same way, simply as: “I have decorated the cake”, which in Italian is: **Ho decorato la torta**. The above three sentences can therefore be served by the same single tense in Italian.
The Past (using “have”)

presentation
presented
I have presented
I have presented a petition.
I presented a petition.
I did present a petition.
I decorated the cake.
You have decorated the cake. (formal)
You have decorated the cake. (informal)
You have decorated the cake. (plural)

NOTE! As you may have noticed above, there are several words that mean “you” in Italian.

Lei means “you” when you are talking to just one person. It is the formal word for “you”, meaning that it is polite and is what you will use when you first meet someone; it is the most important one to learn.

Tu is also used for talking to just one person but it is for use with family, close friends and for talking to children. It is the informal word for “you”. English speakers often do not know when it is appropriate to start using tu with Italian speakers. The rule-of-thumb is: don’t use it first! Wait until a native speaker initiates it with you and then it should be all right to use it back.

Voi means “you” when you are talking to more than one person – it is the plural you. You can use this with any group of people, whether you know them well or not.

From this point on in the booklet, any sentences involving “you” will mention whether you need to use the formal, informal or plural you.
invited
I have invited
I have invited Paul
to Rome
I have invited Paul to Rome.

I have invited Paul to Rome.

He has invited Paul to Rome.
He has invited your father to Rome.

He has invited your father to Rome.

She has invited your mother to Rome.

She has invited your mother to Rome.

reservation / pre-notation
reserved / pre-noted
I have reserved / pre-noted a room
a table
I have reserved a table.
You have reserved a table. (formal)
You have reserved a table. (formal)
You have reserved a table. (informal)
You have reserved a table. (informal)
You have reserved a table. (plural)
You have reserved a table. (plural)
The Past (using “have”)

**NOTE!** It is important to note that all of the verbs we have looked at so far are verbs that end in “are”: (to visit) visitare, (to prepare) preparare, (to invite) invitare. In the past tense, they have all become “ato”: visitato, preparato, invitato.

90% of all verbs in Italian end in “are” and work in this way. The 10% that do not end in “are” work equally simply, however.

For instance, verbs that end in “ire” in Italian become “ito” in the past tense. So, whereas for verbs that end in “are”, we replace the “are” on the end with the “ato” from “tomato”, for verbs that end in “ire” we instead simply replace their endings with the “ito” from “mosquito”.

### JARGON BUSTER 2

What is a verb? An easy way to identify a verb is to see if you can put “I”, “he” or “we” directly in front of it. If you can, it is a verb. For example: I go, he eats, we fly, I buy, he thinks, we leave. All the underlined words are verbs; you know this because you can put either “I”, “he” or “we” directly in front of them.

Let’s have a practice with both types in order to better understand how they work. We will begin with those that end in “are”:

- to prepare
- prepared
- I have prepared
- to speak
- spoken
- We have spoken
- to buy
- We have bought
- It
- We have bought it.

- preparare
- preparato
- ho preparato
- parlare
- parlato
- Abbiamo parlato
- Abbramo comprato
- Lo
- Lo abbiamo comprato.
The Past (using “have”)

**NOTE!** The word for “it” used in the sentence above is **Lo**. So, **We have bought it** is **Lo abbiamo comprato**. However, before any word meaning “have” or “has”, you will find that the **Lo** is frequently contracted to a single, lone “L” by itself. So instead of **Lo abbiamo comprato** you will frequently find it pronounced and written as **L’abbiamo comprato**. Don’t worry too much about this, as both forms are equally acceptable.

We haven’t bought it.  
They haven’t bought it.  
I bought it.  

**Non l’abbiamo comprato.**  
**Non l’hanno comprato.**  
**L’ho comprato.**

Now let’s switch to those verbs that end in “ire”:

to understand  
understood  

**capire**  
**capito**

**NOTE!** **Capire** (to understand) does not end in “are” and so, as stated above, we have not replaced the ending with the “ato” from “tomato” but rather with the “ito” from “mosquito”. Again, verbs ending in “are” in Italian replace the “are” at the end with the “ato” from “tomato” but those that end in “ire”, such as **capire**, replace their endings instead with the “ito” from “mosquito”.

They have understood.  
They haven’t understood.  
They haven’t understood it.  
They haven’t understood me.  

**Hanno capito.**  
**Non hanno capito.**  
**Non l’hanno capito.**  
**Loro non l’hanno capito.**  
**Non mi hanno capito.**  
**Non mi hanno capito?”
The Past (using “have”)

**NOTE!** Verbs that end in “ere” work differently still in the past tense. Whereas, for verbs that end in “are”, we replace the “are” with the “ato” from “tomato”, for verbs that end in “ere” we replace their endings with the “uto” from “Pluto”.

to sell  
sold
We have sold
We have sold it.
We haven’t sold it.
**We** haven’t sold it.
They haven’t sold it.
Haven’t they sold it?

**vendere**

**venduto**

Abbiamo venduto
L’abbiamo venduto.
Non l’abbiamo venduto.
Noi non l’abbiamo venduto.
Non l’hanno venduto.
Non l’hanno venduto?
The past (using “to be”)

Sometimes in Italian, you cannot use “have” for the past tense. Instead, you need to use a form of “to be” (am, is or are). This occurs when you use a verb in the past that involves going or coming in any sense.

So, when you are talking about going, coming, arriving, departing, going out, going up, coming down, being born (coming into the world) or dying (going out of it), you will use “to be” to form the past tense – not “have”.

Therefore, to say in Italian that he has gone / he went you will literally say he is gone. To say she has arrived / she arrived you will say she is arrived. To say I have arrived / I arrived you will say I am arrived. This is, however, only for verbs that involve going or coming in some sense. Let’s look at an example:

I am

to arrive

arrived

I have arrived.

We are

We have arrived.

Sono

arrivare

arrivato / arrivata / arrivati / arrivate

Sono arrivato / arrivata.

Siamo

Siamo arrivati / arrivate.

Before moving on, it’s probably worth explaining why “arrived” is spelt in four different ways above – and sometimes in two different ways in a single sentence!

Having worked your way through the course, understanding this will not actually be very difficult because these changes in spelling work according to The Mario-Maria rule, which we used a great deal during the recorded part of the course. Let us remind ourselves of how this works for a moment.
The Past (without “to be”)

**The Mario-Maria rule**

*The Mario-Maria rule* states that male or masculine things in Italian tend to end with an “*o*” – like the name *Mario* – but that female or feminine things tend to end with an “*a*” – like the name *Maria*.

In Italian, however, this affects more than just people’s names. For instance, it will affect the spelling of the word “arrived”, as it has in the examples above.

Let’s look at how a man would say *I have arrived*:

I have arrived. *(said by a man)*  
*Sono arrivato.*

Following *The Mario-Maria rule*, the word meaning “arrived”, when said by a man, ends with an “*o*”, just like the name *Mario*.

But what do you think would happen if a woman tried to say the same thing, a *Maria* rather than a *Mario*? How would she say *I have arrived*?

I have arrived. *(said by a woman)*  
*Sono arrivata.*

As you can see, following *The Mario-Maria rule*, the word meaning “arrived”, when said by a woman, ends with an “*a*”, just as the name *Maria* does.

Let’s try another example.

*to go*  
I have gone. *(said by a man)*  
*Sono andato.*  
I have gone. *(said by a woman)*  
*Sono andata.*

As you can see, *The Mario-Maria rule* works in exactly the same way here as well. The female / feminine version ends with an “*a*” – like the name *Maria* – whereas the male / masculine version ends with an “*o*” – like the name *Mario*. 
As stated above, however, this only applies to “going and coming” verbs, because these use “to be” to make the past tense. Normal verbs, which use “have” to form the past tense, are the same no matter who they refer to. The ends of the words will not change no matter who is saying them. Take a look:

I have prepared. *(said by a man)*
Ho preparato.
I have prepared. *(said by a woman)*
Ho preparato.

As you can see, they are the same – and they never change! It is only the small number of verbs, which involve going or coming, and so which use “to be” to make the past tense, that will change their spelling. Let’s look at these spelling changes, which work according to *The Mario-Maria rule*, one more time:

I have gone. *(said by a man)*
Sono andato.
I have gone. *(said by a woman)*
Sono andata.
I have arrived. *(said by a man)*
Sono arrivato.
I have arrived. *(said by a woman)*
Sono arrivata.
The Past (without “to be”)

The paparazzi rule

So far we have looked at two different words that mean arrived – arrivato and arrivata. However, you may recall that, at the beginning of this section, there were originally four words used that each meant “arrived”. Let’s remind ourselves of these:

arrived

arrivato / arrivata / arrivati / arrivate

So far we have looked at two of them, which work according to The Mario-Maria rule. Let us remind ourselves again of one of these examples:

I have arrived. (said by a man) Sono arrivato.

We therefore know how one man would say I have arrived. But what would the word for “arrived” be if there were more than one man? To answer this, we need to go back to The paparazzi rule that we used during the recorded part of the course.

The paparazzi rule states that, when there is a masculine word that ends in an “o”, that “o” becomes an “i” when there is more than one of that thing. Let’s look at an example:

a risotto un risotto
two risottos due risotti

So, we have a single risotto but two risotti – and we see this pattern repeated again and again in Italian:

a paparazzi un paparazzo
two paparazzi due paparazzi
a biscotti un biscotto
two biscotti due biscotti
a panini un panino
two paninis due panini
The Past (without “to be”)

This also applies to “arrived”. When one man has arrived, it will end with an “o” but when two have arrived it will end with an “i”.

I have arrived. (said by one man)  Sono arrivato.
We have arrived. (said by two men)  Siamo arrivati.

Let’s try another example:

I have gone. (said by one man)  Sono andato.
We have gone. (said by two men)  Siamo andati.

The same will happen with all verbs involving going and coming in Italian, when they are used in the past tense.
The Past (without “to be”)

The A&E rule

We now need to look at what two women will say in the same situation and for this we must go to *The A&E rule*.

*The A&E rule* states that, when there is a feminine word that ends in an “a”, that “a” on the end will become an “e” when there is more than one of that thing. Let’s look at an example:

- a pizza
- two pizzas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a pizza</td>
<td>una pizza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two pizzas</td>
<td>due pizze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, we have a single *pizza* but two *pizze* – and we will see this pattern repeated again and again in Italian:

- a villa
- two villas
- a piazza
- two piazzas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a villa</td>
<td>una villa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two villas</td>
<td>due ville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a piazza</td>
<td>una piazza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two piazzas</td>
<td>due piazze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This also applies to “arrived”. When one woman has arrived, it will end with an “a” but when two have arrived it will end with an “e”.

I have arrived. (*said by a woman*)  
Sono arrivat_a.

We have arrived. (*said by two women*)  
Siamo arrivate.

Let’s try another example:

I have gone. (*said by a woman*)  
Sono andat_a.

We have gone. (*said by two women*)  
Siamo andate.
The Past (without "to be")

The Mario-Maria, Paparazzi and A&E rules put together

We can now put these all together, safe in the knowledge that the past tense with "to be" works in a very similar way to how one *risotto* becomes two *risotti* and how one *pizza* becomes two *pizze*.

I have arrived. (*said by a man*)  
We have arrived. (*said by two men*)  
I have arrived. (*said by a woman*)  
We have arrived. (*said by two women*)  
I have gone. (*said by a man*)  
We have gone. (*said by two men*)  
I have gone. (*said by a woman*)  
We have gone. (*said by two women*)  
to leave  
left  
I have left. (*said by a man*)  
We have left. (*said by two men*)  
I have left. (*said by a woman*)  
We have left. (*said by two women*)  
Sono arrivato.  
Siamo arrivati.  
Sono arrivata.  
Siamo arrivate.  
Sono andato.  
Siamo andati.  
Sono andata.  
Siamo andate.  
partire  
partito / partita / partiti / partite  
Sono partito.  
Siamo partiti.  
Sono partita.  
Siamo partite.

**NOTE!** These changes are always dependent on who it is that has “arrived”, “gone”, “left” etc. Take a look at the examples below to understand this better.

You are (*formal*)  
You have arrived. (*said to a man*)  
You have arrived. (*said to a woman*)  
You have gone. (*said to a man*)  
You have gone. (*said to a woman*)  
They are  
They have arrived. (*said about two men*)  
They have arrived. (*said about two women*)  
They have gone. (*said about two men*)  
They have gone. (*said about two women*)  
È  
È arrivato.  
È arrivata.  
È andato.  
È andata.  
Sono  
Sono arrivati.  
Sono arrivare.  
Sono andati.  
Sono andate.
The present

Using “It is”

Words ending in “-ic” and “-ical” in English end in “-ico” in Italian.

typical
exotic
political
It is
It is typical!
It is exotic!
It is political!
It is romantic!
dramatic
It is dramatic!
fantastic
It is fantastic!
It is drastic!
democratic
It is democratic!
problematic
It is problematic!
tipico
esotico
político
È
È tipico!
È esotico!
È politico!
È romantico!
drammatico
È drammatico!
fantastico
È fantastico!
È drastico!
democratico
È democratico!
problematico
È problematico!
Talking about what you would like to, want to, can and must do

“would like to…”
I would like
I would like to visit Rome.
I would like to invite Paul to Rome.
I would like to invite Paul to Rome.
I would like to prepare the coffee.
I would like to prepare the pizza.
I would like to decorate the cake.
I would like to reserve a room.
I would like to reserve a room.
two nights
I would like to reserve (pre-note) a room for two nights.
I would like a room for two nights.
two people
I would like a room for two people for two nights.
I would like a room for three people for three nights.
because
I would like to reserve a table because it’s romantic.
to see
to know
I would like to know
if
I would like to know if it’s typical.
I would like to know if it’s romantic.
but
I would like to reserve a table but I would like to know if it’s romantic.

Vorrei
Vorrei visitare Roma.
Vorrei invitare Paul.
a Roma
Vorrei invitare Paul a Roma.
Vorrei preparare il caffè.
Vorrei preparare la pizza.
Vorrei decorare la torta.
Vorrei prenotare un tavolo.
Vorrei prenotare una camera.
due notti
Vorrei prenotare una camera per due notti.
Vorrei una camera per due notti.
due persone
Vorrei una camera per due persone per due notti.
Vorrei una camera per tre persone per tre notti.
perché
Vorrei prenotare un tavolo perché è romantico.
vedere
sapere
Vorrei sapere se
Vorrei sapere se è tipico.
Vorrei sapere se è romantico.
ma
Vorrei prenotare un tavolo ma
vorrei sapere se è romantico.
The Present

It is
It is not
It’s not romantic
I would like to know if it’s not romantic.
why
I would like to know why it’s not romantic.
You have (formal)
You have not (formal)
I would like to know why you have not prepared the coffee.
I would like to know why you haven’t reserved a room.

“want”
I want
to see
I want to see the room.
I don’t want to see the room.
to go
I want to go
there
I want to go there.
I want to go there.
I want to go there with you.
I don’t want to go there with you.
They want
They don’t want to go there with you.
later
They don’t want to go there later.
to go out
They don’t want to go out later.
now
They don’t want to go out now.
*They* don’t want to go out now.

È
Non è
Non è romantico.
Vorrei sapere se non è romantico.
perché
Vorrei sapere perché non è romantico.
Ha
Non ha
Vorrei sapere perché non ha preparato il caffè.
Vorrei sapere perché non ha prenotato una camera.

Voglio
vedere
Voglio vedere la camera.
Non voglio vedere la camera.
andare
Voglio andare
lì
Voglio andare lì.
Io voglio andare lì.
Voglio andare lì con Lei.
Non voglio andare lì con Lei.
Vogliono
Non vogliono andare lì con Lei.
più tardi
Non vogliono andare lì più tardi.
uscire
Non vogliono uscire più tardi.
adesso
Non vogliono uscire adesso.
Loro non vogliono uscire adesso.
We want
to go out now.

**We** want to go out now.

today

**We** want to go out today
to leave

We want to leave today.

He wants
He wants to leave today.

**He** wants to go there today.

this evening

**He** wants to leave this evening.

She wants
She wants to leave this evening.

**She** wants to leave this evening.

You want (**formal**) to eat

You want (**formal**) to eat

**You** want to eat (**formal**) to eat it

You want (**informal**) to eat it

**You** want to eat (**informal**) to eat it

You don’t want to eat it (**plural**)

They want to know why you don’t want to eat it.

**They** want to know why you don’t want to eat it.

**Vogliamo**

**Vogliamo uscire adesso.**

**Noi vogliamo uscire adesso.**

oggi

**Noi vogliamo uscire oggi.**

partire

**Noi vogliamo partire oggi.**

**Vuole**

**Vuole partire oggi.**

Lui vuole partire oggi.

questa sera

**Lui vuole partire questa sera.**

**Vuole**

**Vuole partire questa sera.**

Lei vuole partire questa sera.

**Vuole**

mangiare

**Vuole mangiare.**

**Lei vuole mangiare.**

**Vuoi**

**Vuoi mangiare.**

**Tu vuoi mangiare.**

mangiarlo

**Volete**

**Volete mangiarlo.**

**Voi volete mangiarlo.**

non volete mangiarlo.

**Vogliono sapere perché non volete mangiarlo.**

**Loro vogliono sapere perché voi non volete mangiarlo.**
The Present

“can”
I can
I can go there with you.
I can go there this evening.
I cannot go there this evening.
They can
They cannot
They cannot go there this evening.
to do
to do it
They cannot do it this evening.
We can
We cannot
We cannot go do it this evening.
tomorrow
We cannot do it tomorrow.
He can
He cannot
He cannot go do it tomorrow.
to have
to have it
He cannot have it tomorrow.
She can
She cannot
She cannot have it tomorrow.
You can (formal)
You can have it this evening. (formal)
this morning
You can have it this morning. (formal)
to come
You cannot come this morning. (formal)
to repeat
You can repeat (formal)
Can you repeat, please? (formal)
to take

Posso
Posso andare lì con Lei.
Posso andare lì questa sera.
Non posso andare lì questa sera.
Possono
Non possono
Non possono andare lì questa sera.
fare
farlo
Non possono farlo questa sera.
Possiamo
Non possiamo
Non possiamo farlo questa sera.
domani
Non possiamo farlo domani.
Può
Non può
Non può farlo domani.
avere
averlo
Non può averlo domani.
Può
Non può
Non può averlo domani.
Può
Può averlo questa sera.
questa mattina
Può averlo questa mattina.
venire
Non può venire questa mattina.
ripetere
Può ripetere
Può ripetere, per favore?
prendere
to take it
Can you take it? (formal)
You cannot take it. (formal)
to take them
You cannot take them. (formal)
You can (informal)
You cannot take them. (informal)
You cannot take them now. (informal)
this afternoon
You cannot take them this afternoon. (informal)
I want to know why you cannot take them this afternoon. (informal)
to understand
You cannot understand it. (informal)
to understand me
You cannot understand me. (informal)
to sell
You cannot sell it. (informal)
You cannot sell it. (plural)
to wait
to wait for me
You cannot wait for me. (plural)

“must”
I must
I must go there with you.
to prepare the risotto
I must prepare the risotto.
to prepare it
I must prepare it.
They must
They must prepare it.
to find
They must find it.
He must

prenderlo
Può prenderlo?
Non può prenderlo.
prenderli
Non può prenderli.
Puoi
Non puoi prenderli.
Non puoi prenderli adesso.
questo pomeriggio
Non puoi prenderli questo pomeriggio.
Voglio sapere perché non puoi prenderli questo pomeriggio.
capire
Non puoi capirlo.
capirmi
Non puoi capirmi.
vendere
Non puoi venderlo.
Non potete venderlo.
aspettare
aspettarmi
Non potete aspettarmi.

Devo
Devo andare lì con Lei.
preparare il risotto
Devo preparare il risotto.
prepararlo
Devo prepararlo.
Devono
Devono prepararlo.
trovare
Devono trovarlo.
Deve
The Present

She must
You must *(formal)*
You must find it. *(formal)*
We must
We must find it.
You must *(informal)*
You must find it. *(informal)*
You must *(plural)*
You must buy it. *(plural)*

Deve
Deve
Deve trovarlo.
Dobbiamo
Dobbiamo trovarlo.
Devi
Devi trovarlo.
Dovete
Dovete comprarlo.
The present tense without “want”, “can”, “must” etc

We will now take a look at the more general present tense in Italian – the present tense without “want”, “can”, “must” etc. By the end of this quick run-through, you will be able to use the vast majority of verbs in Italian, in the present tense, with almost no difficulty whatsoever.

Verbs ending in “are”

90% of all verbs in Italian end in “are”. If you can use the verbs below correctly, then you will find that you can use 90% of all verbs in Italian correctly! To do this, we will take as our first example, the Italian verb “to speak”.

to speak \[ \text{parlare} \]

If you know the word \text{parlare} in Italian you can also work out how to say / speak / I am speaking, he speaks / he is speaking, she speaks / she is speaking, you speak / you are speaking, we speak / we are speaking and they speak / they are speaking fairly easily.

Saying “you speak / you are speaking” (plural)

Let’s begin with you speak / you are speaking (plural). To say this in Italian, you simply change the “r” in the Italian word meaning “to speak” (parlare) into a “t” and you will get you speak / you are speaking (plural). Let’s try this:

to speak \[ \text{parlare} \]
You speak / You are speaking (plural) \[ \text{Parlare} \]

And this will work with more or less any verb in Italian:

to buy \[ \text{comprare} \]
You buy / You are buying (plural) \[ \text{Comprare} \]
to eat \[ \text{mangiare} \]
You eat / You are eating (plural) \[ \text{Mangiare} \]
to wait \[ \text{aspettare} \]
You wait / You are waiting (plural) \[ \text{Aspettare} \]
Saying “you speak / you are speaking” (informal)

To say you speak / you are speaking (informal), you simply take the Italian word meaning “to speak” (parlare) and chop off the “are” from the end – leaving you with “parl”.

Once you have done this, you simply add the “i” from “informal” onto the end.

to speak parlare
You speak / You are speaking (informal) Parli

So, for you speak / you are speaking (informal) we have cut off the “are” from parlare and replaced it with the “i” from “informal”. And this is what will happen with more or less any verb in Italian!

to buy comprare
You buy / You are buying (informal) Compri

to eat mangiare
You eat / You are eating (informal) Mangi

to wait aspettare
You wait / You are waiting (informal) Aspetti

Saying “I speak / I am speaking”

Just like before, to say I speak / I am speaking, you simply take the Italian word meaning “to speak” (parlare) and chop off the “are” from the end – leaving you with “parl”.

Once you have done this, you simply add an “o” the end

to speak parlare
I speak / I am speaking Parlo

So, for I speak / I am speaking we have cut off the “are” from parlare and replaced it with an “o” – think of it as an “o” for one’s self. And this is what will happen with more or less any verb in Italian!
The Present

to buy comprare
I buy / I am buying Compro

to eat mangiare
I eat / I am eating Mangio

to wait aspettare
I wait / I am waiting Aspetto

Saying “he”, “she”, “you” (formal) speak / are speaking
Just like before, to say “he”, “she”, “you” (formal) speak / are speaking, you simply take the Italian word meaning “to speak” (parlare) and chop off the “are” from the end – leaving you with “parl”.

Once you have done this, you simply add an “a” on the end.

to speak parlare
He speaks / He is speaking Parla
She speaks / She is speaking Parla
You speak / You are speaking (formal) Parla

So, for “he”, “she”, “you” (formal) speak / are speaking, we have cut off the “are” from parlare and replaced it with an “a”. And this is what will happen with more or less any verb in Italian!

to buy comprare
He buys / He is buying Compra

to eat mangiare
She eats / She is eating Mangia

to wait aspettare
You wait / You are waiting (formal) Aspetta

Saying “they speak / they are speaking”
To say they speak / they are speaking, you simply take the Italian word meaning “to speak” (parlare) and chop off the “are” from the end – leaving you with “parl”.

Once you have done this, you simply add “ano” onto the end
The Present

to speak
They speak / They are speaking

parlare
Parlano

So, for they speak / they are speaking we have cut off the “are” from parlare and replaced it with “ano”. And this is what will happen with more or less any verb in Italian!

to buy
They buy / They are buying

comprare
Comprano

to eat
They eat / They are eating

mangiare
Mangiano

to wait
They wait / They are waiting

aspettare
Aspettano

Saying “we speak / we are speaking”

To say we speak / we are speaking, you simply take the Italian word meaning “to speak” (parlare) and chop off the “are” from the end – leaving you with “parl”.

Once you have done this, you simply add “iamo” onto the end

to speak
We speak / We are speaking

parlare
Parliamo

So, for we speak / we are speaking we have cut off the “are” from parlare and replaced it with “iamo”. And this is what will happen with more or less any verb in Italian!

to buy
We buy / We are buying

comprare
Compriamo

to eat
We eat / We are eating

mangiare
Mangiamo

to wait
We wait / We are waiting

aspettare
Aspettiamo
Let’s practise all of this now!

Italian
I speak Italian.
Parlo italiano.
He speaks Italian.
Parla italiano.
She speaks Italian.
Parla italiano.
English
You speak English. *(formal)*
Parla inglese.
They speak English.
Parlano inglese.
We speak English.
Parliamo inglese.
You speak English. *(informal)*
Parli inglese.
You speak English. *(plural)*
Parlate inglese.

Now try it with some additional ingredients included:

We don’t speak English.
Non parliamo inglese.
They don’t speak Italian.
Non parlano italiano.
Don’t they speak Italian?
Non parlano italiano?
Don’t you speak Italian? *(plural)*
Non parlate italiano?
Don’t you speak English? *(informal)*
Non parli inglese?
You don’t speak English. *(informal)*
Non parli inglese.
She doesn’t speak Italian.
Non parla italiano.
Do you speak English? *(formal)*
Parla inglese?
The future

Step 1: finding the future tense by spinning the “are”

The key to using the future tense in Italian lies in two simple steps. The first step is to spin the “are” round at the end of the verb. Let’s take a look at an example of what I mean by this:

to speak

As with 90% of all verbs in Italian, “to speak” ends in A-R-E. If you want to use the future tense in Italian, all you need to do is to put your finger on top of the A at the beginning of A-R-E and then spin it round, so that it ends up facing the other way. It will then read E-R-À. You will notice that, after spinning it round, you can still see the finger you used to do the spinning, still hovering above the À.

So, via this simple step of spinning the A-R-E round so that it now reads E-R-À (again, notice the finger that spun it is still hovering over the À) you have in fact found the future tense ➔ 2 in Italian. Let’s look at this in practice:

⇒ JARGON BUSTER 3

You can think of the future tense in Italian as the “will tense” if you like, as we often use the word “will” in English when we talk about the future. For example, “I will speak to him later”, “we will do it tomorrow”, “I will see you next week” etc.
The Future

to speak

parlare

Now, use your finger to spin the A-R-E round so that it now reads E-R-À. You will get the future tense as a result:

- He will speak: Parlerà
- She will speak: Parlerà
- You will speak (formal): Parlerà

As you can see, with this first simple step, you have found out how to say he will..., she will... and you will... (formal). Let’s try this again with some more examples:

to buy

comprare

Now all you need to do is to spin this A-R-E round, so that it’s facing the other way and instead reads E-R-À. Doing this will allow you to say he will buy, she will buy, you will buy. Try it now!

- He will buy: Comprerà
- She will buy: Comprerà
- You will buy (formal): Comprerà

Let’s try the same with “to wait”:

to wait

aspettare

He will wait: Aspetterà
She will wait: Aspetterà
You will wait (formal): Aspetterà

So, simply by spinning the A-R-E around, so that it reads E-R-À, you have now found out how to say he will..., she will... and you will... (formal) in Italian.

To say I will..., you will... (informal), you will... (plural), they will... and we will..., we will need to go on to step 2.
The Future

Step 2: swapping the “à” in e-r-à

Having already taken the first step – spinning the A-R-E round to become E-R-À – we are now ready to take the second step.

This second step involves us swapping the “À” at the end of E-R-À for something else. By doing so, you will find you are able to say I will..., you will... (informal), you will... (plural), they will... and we will...

We’ll begin with I will....

Swap “à” for (part of) “have”

Of course, knowing you need to swap the “À” is one thing, remembering what you need to swap it for is another. Here you will learn an easy way to remember what you should swap it for and, to do this, you will only need to know how to say “have” in Italian.

To say I will... in Italian, you will swap the “À” from the end of E-R-À for (part of) the word that means I have in Italian. Let’s take as look at an example of this to see what I mean in practice:

I have

So, I have in Italian is ho and now we need to swap part of this for the “À” at the end of E-R-À.

Swap everything after the “h”!

As the title above says, we now need to swap the “À” with everything after the “h” in ho – which, in this case, is just a solitary, lone “O”.

Doing this, E-R-À will become E-R-Ò, giving us I will....

Let’s now look at some examples with this:

I will speak

Parlerò
The Future

As you can see, using this E-R-Ò at the end gives us I will.... We can now use it to say I will buy and I will wait:

I will buy  Comprerò
I will wait  Aspetterò

And the same will work with 90% of all verbs in Italian!

“You will...” (informal)
Now, we can use this exact same technique of swapping the “À” at the end of E-R-À with “have” in order to say you will... (informal), you will... (plural), they will... etc.

Let’s try this first with you will... (informal):

You have (informal)  Hai

Once more, we now need to swap the “À” in E-R-À for everything after the “h” in hai – which, in this case, is “A-I”.

Doing this, E-R-À will become E-R-A-I, giving us you will... (informal):

You will speak (informal)  Parlerai
You will buy (informal)  Comprerai
You will wait (informal)  Aspetterai

“They will...”
They have  Hanno

Once more, we now need to swap the “À” in E-R-À for everything after the “h” in hanno – which, in this case, is “anno”.

Doing this, erà will become eranno, giving us they will...:

They will speak  Parleranno
They will buy  Compreranno
They will wait  Aspetteranno
The Future

“**You will...**” (plural)
You have *(plural)* **Avete**

There is no “h” in **avete**, so you will simply swap the Á in E-R-Á for the final three letters in **avete** – which, in this case, are “**ete**”.

Doing this, **erà** will become **erete**, giving us **you will... (plural)**:

- You will speak *(plural)* **Parlerete**
- You will buy *(plural)* **Comprerete**
- You will wait *(plural)* **Aspetterete**

“**We will...**”
We have **Abbiamo**

Unfortunately, **we will...** breaks the rules and is an exception. In the case of **we will...**, we need to swap the Á in E-R-Á for “**emo**”.

Doing this, **erà** will become **eremo**, giving us **we will...**:

- We will speak **Parleremo**
- We will buy **Compreremo**
- We will wait **Aspetteremo**

Practise with these final examples:

- to buy **comprare**
- He will buy it. **Lo comprerà.**
- She will buy it. **Lo comprerà.**
- You will buy it. *(formal)* **Lo comprerà.**
- I will buy it. **Lo comprerò.**
- You will buy it. *(informal)* **Lo comprerai.**
- They will buy it. **Lo compreranno.**
- You will buy it. *(plural)* **Lo comprerete.**
- We will buy it. **Lo compreremo.**
to visit
He will visit Rome tomorrow.
She will visit Rome later.
I will visit Rome tomorrow.
We will visit Rome tomorrow.
to eat
She will eat with us later.
You will eat with us later. (formal)
You will eat with us later. (informal)
to book
You will book it later. (informal)
They will book it later.
They won’t book it.
You won’t book it later. (plural)
We won’t book it later.

visitare
Visiterà Roma domani.
Visiterà Roma più tardi.
Visiterò Roma domani.
Visiteremo Roma domani.
mangiare
Mangerà con noi più tardi.
Mangerà con noi più tardi.
Mangerai con noi più tardi.
prenotare
Lo prenoterai più tardi.
Lo prenoteranno più tardi.
Non lo prenoteranno.
Non lo prenoterete più tardi.
Non lo prenoteremo più tardi.
Travelling in Italy

You now have a chance to use what you have learnt, to deal with those everyday situations you are likely to come across when travelling in Italy.

You will be familiar with the scenarios below from their use on the CDs. The best way to use them here is in the same way as the core course review: first read through a scenario, looking at both the English and Italian, and then go back to the beginning of that same scenario and, while covering the Italian side of the text, translate the English into Italian – just as you did when you listened to the CDs.
## At the hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I would like a room for two people for two nights.</th>
<th>Vorrei una camera per due persone per due notti.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>I have a room for two people with bath.</td>
<td>Ho una camera per due persone con bagno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>How much is it?</td>
<td>Quant’è?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>For two nights... 100 euros.</td>
<td>Per due notti... cento euro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Can I see the room?</td>
<td>Posso vedere la camera?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Sì.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are taken up to see the room; it’s not bad.

| Traveller | Ah yes, it’s perfect! | Ah sì, è perfetta! |

You go back downstairs to the reception.

| Receptionist | Your name, please? | Il suo nome, per favore. |
| Traveller | Moon, M-O-O-N. | Moon, M-O-O-N. |
| Traveller | Can I pay by (with) credit card? | Posso pagare con la carta di credito? |
| Receptionist | Yes. | Sì. |

The receptionist then takes your card, you enter your PIN and she gives it back to you.

| Traveller | Thank you. | Grazie. |
## Finding a campsite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Where is the campsite?</th>
<th>Dov’è il campeggio?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passerby</td>
<td>The campsite's over there.</td>
<td>Il campeggio è lì.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You walk over to someone who appears to be a farmer / campsite owner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Can I camp here?</th>
<th>Posso campeggiare qui?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Yes, you can camp here.</td>
<td>Sì, può campeggiare qui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>For two nights, how much is it?</td>
<td>Per due notti, quant’è?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>For a tent ten euros.</td>
<td>Per una tenda, dieci euro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You think about it for a moment and then decide to stay there for the two nights.

| Traveller | Yes, one tent for two nights, please. | Sì, una tenda per due notti, per favore. |
# Taking a taxi to the piazza

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>To the piazza, please.</th>
<th>Alla piazza, per favore!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>It’s how much?</td>
<td>Quant’è?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Eight euros.</td>
<td>Otto euro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# At the piazza café

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waiter</th>
<th>You desire?</th>
<th>Desidera?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>A coffee, please.</td>
<td>Un caffè, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller 2</td>
<td>For me, a white wine and a sandwich, please.</td>
<td>Per me, un vino bianco e un sandwich, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>How much is it?</td>
<td>Quant’è?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter</td>
<td>Sixteen euros.</td>
<td>Sedici euro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eating out

On the telephone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I would like to reserve a table for two people.</th>
<th>Vorrei prenotare un tavolo per due persone.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>For this evening?</td>
<td>Per questa sera?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, for seven o’clock.</td>
<td>Sì, per le sette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Your name, please?</td>
<td>Il suo nome, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Moon, M-O-O-N.</td>
<td>Moon, M-O-O-N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
<td>Grazie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Later in the hotel reception.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Where can I find a taxi?</th>
<th>Dove posso trovare un taxi?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>To the piazza, please.</td>
<td>Alla piazza, per favore!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The concierge simply flags one down for you and you get in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>How much is it?</th>
<th>Quant’è?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver</td>
<td>Eleven euros.</td>
<td>Undici euro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You cross the road and enter the restaurant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I have reserved a table.</th>
<th>Ho prenotato.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You are seated, given a menu and decide to order something inexpensive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>A bottle of white wine and two risottos, please.</th>
<th>Una bottiglia di vino bianco e due risotti, per favore.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You finish your meal but have clearly drunk too much wine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Where is the bathroom?</th>
<th>Dov’è il bagno?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
He gestures towards the toilets and, later, after you come back:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waiter</th>
<th>Anything else?</th>
<th>Altro?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, two coffees and the bill, please.</td>
<td>Sì, due caffè e il conto, per favore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the tourist office / Finding the station

In the street.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me, where is the tourist office?</th>
<th>Scusi, dov’è l’ufficio turistico?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passer-by</td>
<td>The tourist office is opposite (in front of) the cathedral, over there.</td>
<td>L’ufficio turistico è di fronte alla cattedrale – lì.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the tourist office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Do you have a map of Rome?</th>
<th>Ha una mappa di Roma?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourist officer</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>How much is it?</td>
<td>Quant’è?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist officer</td>
<td>Five euros.</td>
<td>Cinque euro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You pay and take the guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Thank you.</th>
<th>Grazie.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Back outside.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me, where is the train station?</th>
<th>Scusi, dov’è la stazione?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passerby</td>
<td>Mmmh, do you have a map?</td>
<td>Mmmh, ha una mappa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes. You can show me on the map?</td>
<td>Si. Può indicarmi sulla mappa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passerby</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Si.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He marks it on the map and you thank him.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Thank you.</th>
<th>Grazie.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Taking a coach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Where can I buy a ticket?</th>
<th>Dove posso comprare un biglietto?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bus driver</td>
<td>Over there.</td>
<td>Lì!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>A ticket for Milan, please.</td>
<td>Un biglietto per Milano, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
<td>First or second class?</td>
<td>Prima o seconda classe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>First class, please.</td>
<td>Prima classe, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
<td>Twelve euros, please.</td>
<td>Dodici euro, per favore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Travelling in Italy: Taking a Train

Taking a train

At the train station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Where can I buy a ticket?</th>
<th>Dove posso comprare un biglietto?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station employee</td>
<td>Over there!</td>
<td>Li!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traveller | Thank you. | Grazie. |

In the ticket office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I would like two tickets for Naples, please.</th>
<th>Vorrei due biglietti per Napoli, per favore.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ticket office</td>
<td>First or second class?</td>
<td>Prima o seconda classe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Second class, please.</td>
<td>Seconda classe, per favore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traveller | Is it direct? | È diretto? |

Ticket office | Yes, it’s direct. | Sì, è diretto. |

Ticket office | 30 euros, please. | Trenta euro, per favore. |

You pay and she hands you your tickets.

Traveller | Thank you. | Grazie. |

On the platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Is this the train for Naples?</th>
<th>È questo il treno per Napoli?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station guard</td>
<td>No, the train for Naples is over there.</td>
<td>No, il treno per Napoli è li.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometime later, on a train headed for Naples.

Conductor | Tickets, please. | Biglietti, per favore. |
Travelling in Italy: Taking a Train

To another passenger, who has brought a bicycle on board:

| Conductor | You must pay (a) supplement. | Deve pagare un supplemento. |

Finally, he reaches the area where you are sitting.

| Conductor | Your tickets, please. | Biglietti, per favore. |

A while later, as the train slows down, you ask another passenger:

| Traveller | Excuse me, at what time does the train arrive in Naples? | Scusi, a che ora arriva il treno a Napoli? |
| Passenger | Now! | Adesso! |

You quickly get off the train.
Introducing yourself (a male)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>And you?</td>
<td>E Lei?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario</td>
<td>I’m Mario. I’m from Milan.</td>
<td>Sono Mario. Sono di Milano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>What do you do?</td>
<td>Che fa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario</td>
<td>I’m (an) architect.</td>
<td>Sono architetto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introducing yourself (a female)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>And you?</td>
<td>E Lei?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>I’m Maria. I’m from Naples.</td>
<td>Sono Maria. Sono di Napoli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>What do you do?</td>
<td>Che fa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>I’m (an) architect.</td>
<td>Sono architetta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A brief encounter

Outside, looking for the market.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Excuse me, where is the market?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scusi, dov’è il mercato?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gentleman you ask replies but you do not understand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I don’t understand. Can you repeat that (it), please?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non capisco. Può ripetere, per favore?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again, you do not understand because he speaks so quickly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Can you speak more slowly, please?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Può parlare più lentamente, per favore?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He tries again, this time more slowly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man in the street</th>
<th>The market is in front of the piazza – over there.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Il mercato è di fronte alla piazza – lì.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Ah, I understand. Thank you.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ah, capisco. Grazie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are about to leave but he continues talking to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man in the street</th>
<th>Where are you from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Di dov’è?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You say where you are from.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I am from London. And you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sono di Londra. E Lei?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man in the street</th>
<th>I’m from Rome. I’m Roberto.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sono di Roma. Sono Roberto.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You tell him your name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I’m Paul.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sono Paul.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Travelling in Italy: A Brief Encounter

You note how smartly dressed he is and ask him what it is he does.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>What do you do?</th>
<th>Che fa?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man in the street</td>
<td>I am (an) architect.</td>
<td>Sono architetto. E Lei?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You tell him your profession.

| Traveller                  | I’m a teacher (professor). | Sono professore.       |

He looks at his watch and realises he has to go.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man in the street</th>
<th>Goodbye.</th>
<th>Ciao.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Goodbye.</td>
<td>Ciao.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## At the baker’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baker</th>
<th>You desire?</th>
<th>Desidera?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>This tart, please.</td>
<td>Questa torta, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Anything else?</td>
<td>Altro?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes. Two paninis and ten</td>
<td>Sì. Due panini e dieci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biscotti, please.</td>
<td>biscotti, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Anything else.</td>
<td>Altro?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>No, thank you.</td>
<td>No, grazie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Ten euros, please.</td>
<td>Dieci euro, per favore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Shopping at the market

### At the first stall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First stallholder</th>
<th>You desire?</th>
<th>Desidera?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>I would like a kilo of pears.</td>
<td>Vorrei un chilo di pere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stallholder</td>
<td>Anything else.</td>
<td>Altro?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, a melon, please.</td>
<td>Sì, un melone, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stallholder</td>
<td>Anything else?</td>
<td>Altro?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, two bananas, please.</td>
<td>Sì, due banane, per favore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stallholder</td>
<td>Anything else?</td>
<td>Altro?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>No, thank you. How much is it?</td>
<td>No, grazie. Quant’è?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stallholder</td>
<td>Ten euros.</td>
<td>Dieci euro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### At the second stall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second stallholder</th>
<th>What would you like?</th>
<th>Desidera?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>I would like a bottle of red wine and a bottle of white wine.</td>
<td>Vorrei una bottiglia di vino rosso e una bottiglia di vino bianco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stallholder</td>
<td>Anything else?</td>
<td>Altro?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>No, thank you. How much is it?</td>
<td>No, grazie. Quant’è?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stallholder</td>
<td>14 euros.</td>
<td>Quattordici euro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## At the pharmacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I am ill.</th>
<th>Sono malato / malata.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>What symptoms do you have?</td>
<td>Che sintomi ha?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>I have been sick.</td>
<td>Ho vomitato.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Do you have a fever?</td>
<td>Ha la febbre?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>You have sunstroke and you</td>
<td>Ha l’insolazione e deve trovare un medico.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Seeing a doctor

**Feeling unwell, you go down to the reception in your hotel.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>I am ill. Can you find a doctor for me?</th>
<th>Sono malato / malata. Può trovare un medico per me?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>Is it urgent?</td>
<td>È urgente?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes, it’s very urgent – can the doctor come here?</td>
<td>Si, è molto urgente – il medico può venire qui?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>One moment.</td>
<td>Un momento.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionist</td>
<td>Yes, the doctor can come immediately.</td>
<td>Si, il medico può venire immediatamente.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The doctor arrives a while later and comes to your room.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doctor</th>
<th>What symptoms do you have?</th>
<th>Che sintomi ha?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>I have been sick.</td>
<td>Ho vomitato.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Do you have a fever?</td>
<td>Ha la febbre?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Sì.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>For how long? / Since when?</td>
<td>Da quando?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>For two hours.</td>
<td>Da due ore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Can you tell me...?</td>
<td>Può dirmi...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Are you diabetic?</td>
<td>È diabetico / diabettica?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Are you asthmatic?</td>
<td>È asmatico / asmatica?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Are you anaemic?</td>
<td>È anemico / anemica?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He examines you further and then decides.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doctor</th>
<th>You have sunstroke.</th>
<th>Ha l’insolazione.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traveller</td>
<td>Is it serious?</td>
<td>È grave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>No, it’s not very serious but you cannot go out today.</td>
<td>No, non è molto grave ma non può uscire oggi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He leaves you some rehydration salts and says goodbye.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traveller</th>
<th>Thank you, goodbye.</th>
<th>Grazie, ciao.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Numbers

Listen to these numbers on track 12 of CD 11.

0  zero
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 diciassette
18 diciotto
19 diciannove
20 venti
21 ventuno
22 ventidue
23 ventitré
24 ventiquattro
25 venticinque
26 ventisei
27 ventisette
28 ventotto
29 ventinove
30 trenta
31 trentuno
32 trentadue
33 trentatré
34 trentaquattro
35 trentacinque
36 trentasei
37 trentasette
38 trentotto
39 trentanove
40 quaranta
41 quarantuno
42 quarantadue
43 quarantatré
44 quarantaquattro
45 quarsacinque
46 quarantasei
47 quarantasette
48 quarantotto
49 quarantanove
50 cinquanta
51 cinquantuno
52 cinquantadue
53 cinquantatré
54 cinquantaquattro
55 cinquantacinque
56 cinquantasei
57 cinquantasette
58 cinquantotto
59 cinquantanove
60 sessanta
61 sessantuno
62 sessantadue
63 sessantatré
64 sessantaquattro
65 sessantacinque
66 sessantasei  
67 sessantasette  
68 sessantotto  
69 sessantanove  
70 settanta  
71 settantanove  
72 settantadue  
73 settantatré  
74 settantaquattro  
75 settantacinque  
76 settantasei  
77 settantasette  
78 settantotto  
79 settantanove  
80 ottanta  
81 ottantuno  
82 ottantadue  
83 ottantatré  
84 ottantaquattro  
85 ottantacinque  
86 ottantasei  
87 ottantasette  
88 ottantotto  
89 ottantanove  
90 novanta  
91 novantuno  
92 novantadue  
93 novantatré  
94 novantaquattro  
95 novantacinque  
96 novantasei  
97 novantasette  
98 novantotto  
99 novantanove  
100 cento  
101 centouno  
102 centodue  
103 centotré  
104 centoquattro  
105 centocinque  
106 centosei  
107 centosette  
108 centootto  
109 centonove  
110 centodici  
111 centoundici  
112 centododici  
113 centotredici  
114 centoquattordici  
115 centoquindici  
116 centosedici  
117 centodiciassette  
118 centodiciotto  
119 centodiciannove  
120 centoventi  
121 centoventuno  
122 centoventidue  

... and so on ...

130 centotrenta  
140 centoquaranta  
200 duecento  
201 duecentouno  
202 duecentodue  
300 trecento  
1000 mille  
1001 milleuno  
2000 duemila  
10,000 diecimila  
50,000 cinquantamila  
1,000,000 un milione
# The alphabet

Listen to the Italian alphabet on track 13 of CD 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronounced in Italian as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>chee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>dee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>effe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>jee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>akka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>ee loonger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>capcer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>elle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>emme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>enne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>o (pronounced like the “o” in “pot”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>pee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>coo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>erre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>esse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>vee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>doppia vee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>iks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>epsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>zeta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CD track listing

CD 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>The Paul Noble Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ground rules</td>
<td>Relax and don’t worry if you forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Language links</td>
<td>The similarities between Italian and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The past with <em>have</em></td>
<td><em>Have and have not</em> plus asking questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>He has, she has</em> plus the Mario-Maria Rule</td>
<td>Using <em>lui</em> (he), <em>lei</em> (she) and <em>Lei</em> (you): masculine and feminine endings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-<em>ation</em> words using them to build vocabulary</td>
<td>1,250 easy Italian words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>How to make the past tense</td>
<td>Removing -<em>azione</em> ending and adding -<em>ato: invitato, decorato</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Booking a room or table</td>
<td>Using <em>prenotare</em> (to reserve, pre-note)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Verbs ending -<em>are</em></td>
<td>Using verbs after <em>vorrei</em> (I would like)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CD 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Paparazzi rule</td>
<td>Making masculine words plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The A&amp;E rule</td>
<td>Making feminine words plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-ic/-cal words in Italian</td>
<td>Using è (it is) with -ico words (fantastico, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Numbers 1-20</td>
<td>Numbers 1 to 20 and 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>How to say I can</td>
<td>Using posso (I can) with other verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Using posso, possono, etc</td>
<td>Can and can’t do things: qui (here), lì (there)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CD 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Using <em>per</em> (for), <em>con</em> (with)</td>
<td>Booking a hotel room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Feminine endings and <em>-ect</em> words</td>
<td>Words ending <em>-etto</em> in Italian plus using <em>suo</em> (your)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Verbs ending <em>-are</em></td>
<td>Revision of <em>-are</em> verbs and <em>pagare</em> (to pay) with credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>At the hotel</strong> (p. 47)</td>
<td>Booking a room and giving your name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Where is...?</em></td>
<td>Revising <em>posso</em> and using <em>dove</em>? (where?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Finding a campsite</strong> (p. 48)</td>
<td>Asking about availability and prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Wanting</em></td>
<td><em>I want, they want, we want</em> plus <em>lo</em> (it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saying to...</td>
<td>Including taking a taxi and ordering food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Taking a taxi. At the piazza café (p. 49)</td>
<td>Catching a taxi and ordering in a café</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Booking a table</td>
<td>Saying for how many and at what time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>At a restaurant</td>
<td>Ordering food, drinks and the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eating out (p. 50)</td>
<td>Booking a table and going to the restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>This (questo)</td>
<td>This morning, this afternoon using questo and questa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Using it (lo) and me (mi)</td>
<td>Adding lo and mi to ends of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Practising want</td>
<td>Including today, tomorrow, evening, etc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CD 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asking people directions</td>
<td>Using <em>scusi</em> (excuse me) and <em>dov’è?</em> (where is?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Practising <em>have</em> and <em>can</em></td>
<td>Buying a map and asking where things are on it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>At the tourist office / Finding the station (p. 52)</td>
<td>A map and locating the station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The verb <em>must</em></td>
<td>Using <em>must</em> with other verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Revising verbs</td>
<td>Using <em>parlare</em> (to speak) with <em>italiano</em> and <em>inglese</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Vorrei</em> (I would like) and <em>voglio</em> (I want)</td>
<td>Using <em>want</em> with <em>today</em>, <em>tomorrow</em>, <em>tomorrow evening</em>, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Going somewhere</td>
<td><em>Now</em>, <em>later</em> and <em>a che ora</em> (at what time?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Useful sentences with <em>must</em></td>
<td>Saying when and where you <em>must</em> do things</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CD 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Building sentences with <em>can</em></td>
<td>Asking about tickets to Milan/Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Taking a coach</strong> <em>(p. 53)</em></td>
<td>Buying a coach ticket: first and second class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buying tickets</td>
<td>Asking for different numbers of tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Train travel</td>
<td>Using <em>per</em> to say “to”: <em>per Napoli</em> plus asking about arrivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Must I pay...</em></td>
<td>Revision of <em>devo</em>, <em>deve</em>, etc and using it with <em>pagare</em> (to pay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Taking a train</strong> <em>(p. 54)</em></td>
<td>At the railway station catching a train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Revising <em>posso</em>, <em>voglio</em> and <em>devo</em></td>
<td>Building sentences using verbs such as <em>aspettare</em> (to wait)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Using <em>per</em> (for) and <em>con</em> (with)</td>
<td>Revision of asking for room and payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Revising <em>suo</em> (your)</td>
<td><em>Suo</em> with family members plus using a credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Asking <em>where is...?</em></td>
<td>Using <em>dove</em> (where) and words for here (<em>qui</em>) and there (<em>lì</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A little practice 1</td>
<td>Including taking a taxi, paying, ordering a meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A little practice 2</td>
<td>Booking a table, specifying times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A little practice 3</td>
<td>Asking directions to different places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A little practice 4</td>
<td>Asking for train tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>At the station and on the train</td>
<td>Train travel questions including supplements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Emphasising who has done what</td>
<td>Words for I, he, she, it, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Have as a thief</td>
<td>Position of it (lo) in front of have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Practice using lo</td>
<td>Lo in front of ho, ha, etc., becoming l’ho, l’ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CD 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>When you want to do things</td>
<td>Using <em>partire</em> with with <em>oggi</em>, <em>domani</em>, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Why? and What?</td>
<td>Asking questions with <em>perché?</em> (why?) and <em>che?</em> (what?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>About yourself</td>
<td>Saying where you are from and what you do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Introducing yourself</strong> (p. 56)</td>
<td>Mario introduces himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Introducing yourself</strong> (p. 56)</td>
<td>Maria introduces herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Excuse me, where is...?</em></td>
<td>Practice asking where things are and not understanding reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Using <em>more</em> (<em>più</em>)</td>
<td>Asking someone to speak more slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>A brief encounter</strong> (p. 57)</td>
<td>Meeting someone when asking directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>Yesterday</em> and the past</td>
<td>Revising the past using <em>ieri</em> (yesterday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Past tense of <em>-ire</em> verbs</td>
<td>Adding <em>-ito</em> (<em>capito</em>) for understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Past tense of <em>-ere</em> verbs</td>
<td>Adding <em>-uto</em> (<em>venduto</em>) for sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A little practice 5</td>
<td>Verbs: <em>questo</em> and <em>questa</em>; asking for things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Key elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>At the baker’s (p. 59)</td>
<td>Buying cake and biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fruit and wine</td>
<td>Asking for different quantities: un chilo di, una bottiglia di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shopping at the market (p. 60)</td>
<td>Buying provisions at the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Past tense using to be</td>
<td>Verbs of going and coming using is/are in the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Arrivare (to arrive) and partire (to leave)</td>
<td>Practice using going and coming verbs in the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arrivato and arrivata</td>
<td>Applying the Mario-Maria rule to the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arrivati for more than one man</td>
<td>Applying the paparazzi rule to the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Arrivate for more than one woman</td>
<td>Applying the A&amp;E rule to the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The verb to be with the past tense</td>
<td>Practice changing endings in the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A little practice 6</td>
<td>Using posso, può, etc to ask questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Not feeling well</td>
<td>Having a fever (ho la febbre), been sick (vomitato)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CD 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>At the pharmacy</strong></td>
<td>Not feeling well and asking for advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Describing symptoms</td>
<td>-ent words become -ente in Italian plus -ico: diabetico, anemico, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Seeing a doctor</strong></td>
<td>A man asking for a doctor to see him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Seeing a doctor</strong></td>
<td>A woman asking for a doctor to see her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A little practice 7</td>
<td>The past tense with have and is/are and changing word endings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A little practice 8</td>
<td>Saying who you are and what you do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A little practice 9</td>
<td>Asking someone for directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A little practice 10</td>
<td>Using questo/questa to buy things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A little practice 11</td>
<td>Buying fruit and wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A little practice 12</td>
<td>Feeling unwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A little practice 13</td>
<td>Describing your symptoms to a doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Informal “you” – <em>tu</em></td>
<td>Informal <em>tu</em>: you can (<em>puoi</em>)</td>
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## CD 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key elements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Puoi (you can)</td>
<td>Practice using <em>puoi</em>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vuoi (you want)</td>
<td>Practice using <em>vuoi</em>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Devi (you must)</td>
<td>Practice using <em>devi</em>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hai (you have)</td>
<td>Practice using <em>hai</em> and <em>lo</em> (it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Plural you (<em>voi</em>)</td>
<td>-<em>ete</em>/<em>-ate</em> ending – <em>potete</em> (you plural can)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Volete (you plural want)</td>
<td>Practice using <em>volete</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dovete (you plural must)</td>
<td>Practice using <em>dovete</em> plus <em>lo</em> (it) and <em>li</em> (them)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Avete (you plural have)</td>
<td>Practice using <em>avete</em> plus position of <em>mi</em> (me): <em>mi avete trovato</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Parlate (you plural speak)</td>
<td>How to form the <em>voi</em> form for most verbs</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>The future</td>
<td>Changing <em>-are</em> to <em>-erà</em> and the different endings</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Practising the future</td>
<td>Practice using future with different verbs and time phrases</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Italian alphabet</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Goodbye</td>
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## Review CD

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<td>Introduction</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The past using have and asking questions</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Using your and the past</td>
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<td>Saying to Rome and booking</td>
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<td>I would like…</td>
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<td>Paparazzi rule</td>
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<td>A &amp; E rule and booking a room</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>It is… and -ico/ -ica endings</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Verb to know and why?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The verb can</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Verbs want and must</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Verbs have and to be</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Common verbs</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Past tense of -are, -ire and -ere verbs</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Using per (for) and con (with) when asking about a room</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Using can, here/there and where?</td>
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<td>Going to a café</td>
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<td>Booking a restaurant</td>
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<td>Using excuse me to find places</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Tickets and times</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Today, yesterday and tomorrow</td>
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<td>Introducing yourself</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Shopping at the market</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Feeling unwell</td>
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