

Collins easy learning

Italian Audio Course

THE EASIEST WAY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE



Collins easy learning

Italian Audio Course

Stage 1



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INTRODUCTION

Track 1

Easy Learning Italian is a course specifically designed to help you to ask for the things you're most likely to need when visiting Italy and to give you the skills to cope with situations you might find yourself in. This course is different from other courses in that you also learn to understand the likely replies to your questions. You hear key words and phrases used in dialogues between native speakers, so you learn not only how to say them but also how they are used in conversation. To help you remember what you learn, the course makes use of all the latest techniques in memory building, backed up by regular revision. Unlike some other courses, *Easy Learning Italian* is not just a collection of useful phrases to learn by rote; it allows you to practise them, gives you listening tips to help you to recognize what you hear, and tells you what to say when you don't understand and need help.

Your course consists of audio files and this accompanying guide. There are 12 units per stage, each divided into two parts. In the first part, *The basics*, you are given just a handful of key words or phrases to learn. You can listen to them and repeat them as many times as you like. We will suggest connections and references that might help you to remember them. Next, you hear these words and phrases in short conversations, to help you to recognize them when you hear them. Finally, you are given the chance to say the words and phrases yourself. By learning just a few new words or phrases at a time you can quickly build up a store of essential language that you can draw on when you need it.

If you already know some of the language in *The basics*, you can carry straight on to the second part of the unit, *Taking it further*. Otherwise, you can come back to this part later. *Taking it further* is optional and provides more listening and speaking practice. You hear the new language in one or more longer conversations, with further explanations and cultural tips related to the situation presented in the

unit. First you hear each conversation straight through. Then you hear it again line by line, with explanations of new words and phrases. After that, you listen to the whole dialogue again before going on to take the part of one of the speakers. This step-by-step approach is designed to build up your confidence in understanding and speaking.

Revision of the key words and phrases is built into the course, so you don't have to keep going back if you have forgotten something. There is a quick review before the second part of each unit. Then a section called ***Di nuovo – Again*** gives you the chance to revise and test your knowledge of the key words and phrases from the previous four units and to practise the main dialogues again. If you find you have forgotten something, you can always go back and repeat the appropriate track.

In this guide you will find extracts from each unit, including the key phrases and dialogues with translations and learning tips, for easy reference. *Language lab* boxes give simple explanations of how Italian works.

It has been found that the optimum learning time for new material is about 8 to 10 minutes, although you can manage longer sessions if some of the material is already familiar to you. In each unit, *The basics* is about 6 to 8 minutes long, so if the material is new to you, take a break before going on to *Taking it further*. This lasts about 8 to 10 minutes. Don't try to tackle too much at a time, and remember to take frequent breaks.

UNIT 1

Hello · Buongiorno

Track 2

Tip

Emphasis

In Italian, you say each part of a word separately. Listen to Italians saying **spaghetti**, **lasagne** or **pizza margherita**. You will notice that they usually stress the syllable before the last: **spaghet**ti****, **la**sagne****, **piz**za**** **margher**ita****.

Key phrases

The first things you need to be able to say in any language are *hello* at various times of day, *good night* and *goodbye*. So your first words and phrases are:

Buongiorno Hello

Buongiorno, signora Hello (when speaking to a woman)

Buona sera Good evening

Buona notte Good night

Arrivederci Goodbye

Track 4

Dialogue 1

Tip

Communication

Did you know that the actual words you use convey only about 30 to 40 per cent of your message? The situation you are in and the tone of voice you use convey about another 40 per cent and the rest of the message is made up of facial expression, body language and gestures. Listen and watch carefully for non-verbal clues.

Buongiorno, signor Rossi.

Hello, Mr Rossi.

Buongiorno, signora.

Hello.

Come va?

How are you?

Bene, grazie.

Fine, thank you.

E Lei?

And you?

Va bene, va bene.

I'm OK.

Arrivederci.

Goodbye.

Arrivederci, signora.

Goodbye.

Track 5

Dialogue 2

Tip

Lei, the word for *you*, is always written with a capital letter in Italian.

Buona sera, signor Rossi.

Good evening, Mr Rossi.

Buona sera, signora.

Good evening.

Come va?

How are you?

Va molto bene, grazie.

I'm very well, thank you.

E Lei?

And you?

Va bene, va bene.

I'm OK.

Arrivederci, signora.

Goodbye.

Arrivederci, signor Rossi!

Goodbye, Mr Rossi!



LANGUAGE LAB

You may have wondered why there are two slightly different words for *good*: **buon** and **buona**, as in **buongiorno** and **buona sera**.

This is because in Italian all nouns, such as **giorno** and **sera**, are either masculine or feminine. You use **buon** with masculine nouns and **buona** with feminine nouns.

UNIT 2

Excuse me · Scusi

Track 6

Key phrases

You will need to be able to say and understand these words and phrases when you arrive in Italy.

Scusi Excuse me

Parla inglese? Do you speak English?

No, mi dispiace No, sorry

Non capisco I don't understand

Grazie Thank you

Sì Yes

No No

Track 8

Dialogue 1

Remember: don't try to understand every word – just pick out the key words.

Tip

ufficio turistico

tourist office

A lot of Italian words are like English words but said with an Italian accent: **ufficio office**, **turistico** 'touristic'. But the Italians often put words in a different order: **ufficio turistico** 'office touristic' instead of *tourist office*; in some towns they call it **ente di turismo** 'office of tourism'. *City centre* is **centro città**, 'centre city', and the *Vatican City* is **la Città del Vaticano**.

Scusi.

Excuse me.

Parla inglese?

Do you speak English?

No, mi dispiace.

No, I'm sorry.

Non posso proprio aiutarla.

I really can't help you.

Non capisco.

I don't understand.

Là c'è l'ufficio turistico.

There's a tourist office over there.

Grazie.

Thank you.

Arrivederci.

Goodbye.

Track 9

Dialogue 2

Tip

Spelling

A lot of words are spelt more or less the same in English and Italian. For instance, **cinema** is **cinema**, **theatre** is **teatro** and **airport** is **aeroponto**. Of course, the Italian words sound different, as you can hear on the audio files.

Scusi, signora. Parla inglese?

Excuse me. Do you speak English?

No, mi dispiace.

No, I'm sorry.

Ma può rivolgersi all'ente di turismo, là in fondo.

But you could ask at the tourist office, over there.

Non capisco.

I don't understand.

L'ente di turismo, là in fondo.

The tourist office, over there.

Grazie, signora.

Thank you.

UNIT 3

Where's the bar? · Dov'è il bar?

Track 10

Tip

per favore

please

Please is **per favore**; literally it means 'for favour', 'as a favour'. Imagine you are asking people to do things for you 'as a favour', **per favore**.

Key phrases

Dov'è ...? Where is ...?

Dov'è il bar? Where is the bar?

Dov'è l'ufficio turistico? Where is the tourist office?

Dov'è l'hotel? Where is the hotel?

Dov'è la mia camera? Where is my room?

Dov'è l'ascensore? Where is the lift?

Dov'è il ristorante? Where is the restaurant?

Per favore Please

Non capisco.

I don't understand.

L'ente di turismo, là in fondo.

The tourist office, over there.

Grazie, signora.

Thank you.

When you are visiting a country, one of the first things you are likely to want to do is ask the way to somewhere. This unit is about asking where something is.

Track 11

Listening and speaking

Scusi. Dov'è l'ufficio turistico, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the tourist office, please?

Mi dispiace. Non lo so.

I'm sorry. I don't know.

Scusi, signora. Dov'è l'hotel, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the hotel, please?

Mi dispiace. Non lo so.

I'm sorry. I don't know.

Signora, mi scusi. Dov'è la mia camera, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is my room, please?

Non lo so.

I don't know.

Mi scusi. Dov'è l'ascensore, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the lift, please?

È là.

It's there.

Buona sera. Dov'è il ristorante, per favore?

Good evening. Where is the restaurant, please?

Mi dispiace. Non lo so.

I'm sorry. I don't know.

Mi scusi, signora. Dov'è il bar, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the bar, please?

Dialogue 1

Mi scusi. Dov'è l'hotel Bellavista, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the Bellavista Hotel, please?

Come?

Pardon?

Dov'è l'hotel Bellavista, per favore?

Where is the Bellavista Hotel, please?

Mi dispiace. Non lo so.

Sorry. I don't know.

Grazie. Arrivederci.

Thank you. Goodbye.

Track 13

Dialogue 2

Scusi, signora. Dov'è l'ascensore, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the lift, please?

Come?

I beg your pardon?

Dov'è l'ascensore, per favore?

Where is the lift, please?

Non c'è l'ascensore.

There isn't a lift.

Le scale sono là in fondo.

The stairs are over there.

Mi scusi. Non capisco.

Excuse me. I don't understand.

Parla inglese?

Do you speak English?

No, mi dispiace.

No, I'm sorry.

Le scale sono là in fondo ...

The stairs are over there ...

... proprio dietro le piante.

... just behind the plants.

Ah, sì! Grazie, signora.

Oh, yes! Thank you.

Di nulla.

Don't mention it.

Here are some more places that you might want to ask the way to.

Dove sono le toilette? Where is the toilet?

Dove sono i taxi? Where are the taxis?



LANGUAGE LAB

You might have noticed that some words have **il** in front of them (**il ristorante, il bar, il cinema**), some have **la** (**la camera, la reception**) and others have just **l'** (**l'hotel, l'ascensore, l'ufficio**). Plural words have **i** in front of them (**i taxi**) or **le** (**le toilette, le scale, le piante**).

All these words – **il, la, l', i, le** – mean *the*. In Italian the word for *the* changes according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
singular	singular	plural	plural
il bar	la camera	i taxi	le scale

Words which begin with a vowel or **h** just have **l'** in front of them in the singular: **l'ufficio, l'hotel**.

LANGUAGE LAB

You use **Dov'è ...?** with singular words:
Dov'è l'ascensore? *Where is the lift?*
 and **Dove sono ...?** with plural words:
Dove sono i taxi? *Where are the taxis?*

UNIT 4

Over there · Là in fondo

This unit is about understanding the answers to the questions you were asking in Unit 3, so the emphasis is on listening and understanding the gist of what people say.

Track 14

Tip

You can add **proprio**, to most of these words and phrases:

proprio di fronte a
just opposite

proprio dietro
just behind

proprio davanti a
just before/
just in front of

proprio qui just here
proprio dopo

just after

Key phrases

là there

qui here

a destra on the right

a sinistra on the left

di fronte a opposite/facing

davanti a before/in front of

dietro behind

dopo after

al primo piano on the first floor

Track 15

Listening practice

Mi scusi. Dov'è l'ascensore, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the lift, please?

L'ascensore? ... Là, a sinistra.

The lift? ... There, on the left.

Scusi, signora. Dov'è il ristorante, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the restaurant, please?

Il ristorante? ... Attenda ... Penso che sia là in fondo, a destra.

The restaurant? ... Wait ... I think it's over there, on the right.

Scusi, non capisco.

Excuse me, I don't understand.

Là in fondo, a destra.

Over there, on the right.

Ah, molte grazie, signora.

Ah, thank you.

Scusi, signora. Dov'è il bar, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the bar, please?

Il bar? Là in fondo, proprio di fronte alla reception.

The bar? Over there, just across from reception.

Grazie, signora.

Thank you.

Ma di nulla.

You're very welcome.

Scusi, signora. Dov'è la reception, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is reception, please?

Qui, proprio dietro di Lei.

Here, just behind you.

Grazie, signora.

Thank you.

Prego.

Don't mention it.

Mi scusi. Dov'è l'ufficio turistico, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the tourist office, please?

L'ufficio turistico? Là in fondo, a sinistra, proprio dopo il fioraio.

The tourist office? Over there, on the left, just after the florist's shop.

Grazie, signora.

Thank you.

Prego.

Don't mention it.

Track 16

Dialogue 1

Tip

Di nulla is another way of saying or . The other way that you have come across is **prego**, which is rather informal.

Scusi, signora. Dov'è la mia camera, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is my room, please?

La sua camera è al primo piano.

Your room is on the first floor.

Prenda l'ascensore.

Take the lift.

Dov'è l'ascensore, per favore?

Where is the lift, please?

Là in fondo, a sinistra ...

Over there, on the left ...

... di fronte alla reception.

... opposite reception.

Grazie.

Thank you.

Di nulla.

You're welcome.



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Here are the numbers from zero to five.

0	zero	1st	primo/prima
1	uno/una	2nd	secondo/seconda
2	due	3rd	terzo/terza
3	tre	4th	quarto/quarta
4	quattro	5th	quinto/quinta
5	cinque		

Track 17

Dialogue 2

Tip

Al piano terra
means on the level of the earth or the ground: terra is earth (think of 'terrestrial'). You'll often see the letters T or PT for piano terra on the lift button for the ground floor.

Tip

il bancomat
the cash dispenser

Bancomat is short for **banco automatico** – ‘automatic bank’. To remember it, think of a robot, or automaton, sitting behind it and handing out cash.

Scusi, signora. Dov'è il bar, per favore?

Excuse me. Where is the bar, please?

Il bar è al piano terra.

The bar is on the ground floor.

Scusi, non capisco.

Sorry, I don't understand.

Parla inglese?

Do you speak English?

No, mi dispiace.

No, I'm sorry.

Il bar è al piano terra ...

The bar is on the ground floor ...

... dopo la reception ...

... after or beyond reception ...

... a sinistra.

... on the left.

Dov'è il bancomat, per favore?

Where is the cash machine, please?

Non lo so ...

I don't know ...

... ma c'è un ufficio di cambio all'uscita.

... but there's a bureau de change at the exit.

Grazie, signora.

Thank you.

Prego.

Don't mention it.



Capisco means *I understand*. To say you don't understand, you put **non** before the verb: **non capisco** *I don't understand*.

Lo so is *I know*. **Lo** means *it* and you have to include it in Italian, but not in English. To say *I don't know*, you put **non** before the expression: **non lo so** *I don't know*.

When you hear **non** you know a negative statement is coming up: *I don't know non lo so; I don't understand non capisco; there isn't a lift non c'è l'ascensore.*

UNIT 5

I would like ... · Vorrei ...

This unit is about how to ask for a drink.

Track 27

Tip

acqua minerale
mineral water

The word for *water* is **acqua**. Think of an aquarium, a place with lots of water. You know that in Italian the words are often the other way round, so *a mineral water* is **un'acqua minerale**. The same applies to colours, so *red wine* is ‘wine red’, **vino rosso**, and *white wine* is **vino bianco**.

Key phrases

Vorrei I'd like

Vorrei un caffè I'd like a coffee

Vorrei un tè I'd like a tea

Vorrei un'acqua minerale I'd like a mineral water

Vorrei una birra I'd like a beer

Vorrei un bicchiere di vino I'd like a glass of wine

Track 29

Dialogue 1

Tip

Desidera? literally means *What do you desire?*, and it is what waiters and shop assistants will usually ask you.

Remember: don't try to understand every word; you don't need to.

Buongiorno. Desidera?

Good morning. What would you like?

Vorrei un bicchiere di vino rosso, per favore.

I'd like a glass of red wine, please.

Tip

Chianti and **Barbera** are both types of wine: **Chianti** is the name of a famous wine-producing area in Tuscany and the name given to wine from that area, and **Barbera** is the name of a wine from the wine-producing region of Piedmont.

Ho un Chianti o una Barbera.

I have Chianti or Barbera.

Un Chianti, per favore.

Chianti, please.

Ecco a Lei, un bicchiere di Chianti.

There you are, a glass of Chianti.

Grazie.

Thank you.

Track 30

Dialogue 2**Tip**

Coffee & tea
If you ask for **un caffè**, you will get a small, black coffee. **Un espresso**, like **un caffè**, is a small black coffee. A coffee with milk is **un caffelatte** or **un cappuccino**. Tea is normally served without milk; a tea with milk is **un tè al latte**. If you ask for **un latte**, you'll get a glass of warm milk, so if you want what the English call *a latte*, ask for **un latte macchiato**.

Signori, buongiorno! Desiderano?

Hello. What would you like?

Un espresso, un cappuccino e un decaffeinato, per favore.

A black coffee, a cappuccino and a decaffeinated coffee, please.

Un espresso, un cappuccino e un decaffeinato.

A black coffee, a white coffee and a decaffeinated coffee.

Altro?

Anything else?

È tutto, grazie.

That's all, thank you.



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Un and **una** both mean *a*: **un espresso** *an espresso*; **una birra** *a beer*.

In Italian all nouns are either masculine or feminine. You have already met **il** (masculine) and **la** (feminine) meaning *the*. Remember: both the words for *a* and for *the* change according to whether a noun is masculine or feminine.

	masculine	feminine
a	un	una
the	il	la

If you look up a word in a dictionary, you can tell whether it is masculine or feminine because it will have *m* or *f* after it.

UNIT 6

Have you got ...? · Avete ...?

Track 31

Key phrases

Avete ...? Have you got ...?

Avete del pane? Have you got any bread?

Avete del burro? Have you got any butter?

Avete del sale? Have you got any salt?

Avete del succo d'arancia? Have you got any orange juice?

Avete della cioccolata calda? Have you got any hot chocolate?

Avete dello zucchero? Have you got any sugar?



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You may wonder why some words have **del** in front of them and others have **della** or **dello**. In Italian, 'of the' is used to mean or As you have seen, there are several words for in Italian, and these combine with **di** () to make new words.

di + il = del (or before masculine singular words)

di + la = della (or before feminine singular words)

di + lo = dello (or before masculine singular words beginning with **z**)

Track 32

Listening and speaking

Mi scusi. Avete del pane?

Excuse me. Have you got any bread?

Sì, certo. Il pane è là.

Yes, certainly. The bread is over there.

Scusi. Avete del succo d'arancia?

Excuse me. Have you got any orange juice?

Ehm ... sì! Ecco, alla sua sinistra.

Er ... yes! There it is, on your left.

Scusi, signora. Avete del burro?

Excuse me. Have you got any butter?

Sì, certo. Il burro è là, alla sua destra.

Yes, certainly. The butter is there, on your right.

Track 33

Tip**grazie**

thank you

If someone asks you if you want something and you do want it, you must say **sì**, **grazie**, yes, thank you. If you don't want it, say **no**, **grazie**, no, thank you.

Dialogue 1**Scusi, signora. Avete ancora del pane, per favore?**

Excuse me. Have you got some more bread, please?

Del pane? Certo.

More bread? Of course.

Subito.

Straight away.

E ... avete ancora del latte?

And ... do you have some more milk?

Sì, subito.

Yes, straight away.

E ... avete ancora del succo d'arancia?

And ... is there some more orange juice?

No, mi dispiace. Vuole del succo di mela?

No, sorry. Would you like some apple juice?

No, grazie.

No, thank you.

Track 34

Dialogue 2**Tip****Delle fette**

biscottate means *some melba toast* - **fette** is the word for 'slices', and **biscottate** is literally 'hard, like biscuits'. By now you will be getting used to listening out for words the wrong way round.

Scusi. Dove sono i cereali?

Excuse me. Where are the cereals?

Là, sul tavolo ...

Over there on the table ...

... alla sua sinistra.

... on your left.

Vuole delle fette biscottate?

Do you want some melba toast?

No, grazie.

No, thank you.

Avete ancora del latte, per favore?

Have you got some more milk, please?

Sì, subito.

Yes, straight away.

E ... avete del dolcificante, per favore?

And ... have you got some sweetener, please?

Sì, glielo vado a prendere.

Yes, I'll go and get it for you.

Grazie.

Thank you.

UNIT 7

Can you help me? · Mi può aiutare?

Track 35

Tip

Mi può aiutare?
Can you help me?

Aiutare means
aid or help; **mi può
aiutare?** means *can
you help me?*, but in
Italian you put the
me in front of *can* and
say *me can you help?*

Key phrases

Mi può aiutare? Can you help me?

Vorrei andare a ... I'd like to go to ...

È lontano? Is it far?

Prenda la Metro. Take the underground.

Può ripetere, per favore? Can you say that again, please?

Track 36

Listening and speaking

Tip

È lontano?
Is it far?

*Yes, it's a long way is
sì, è lontano.* If you
want to say *no, it's
not far*, remember to
put the **non** before
the verb: **no, non è
lontano**.

**Scusi, signora. Mi può aiutare? Vorrei andare in
Piazza Navona.**

Excuse me. Can you help me? I want to go to Piazza Navona.

È abbastanza lontano. Prenda l'autobus.

It's quite a long way: take a bus.

**Mi scusi. Mi può aiutare? Vorrei andare al Colosseo.
È lontano?**

Excuse me. Can you help me? I want to go to the Colosseum.

Is it far?

Sì, è lontano: prenda la Metro.

Yes, it's a long way: take the underground.

Può ripetere, per favore?

Can you say that again, please?

È lontano: prenda la Metro.

It's a long way: take the underground.

Ah! Grazie.

Ah! Thank you.

Scusi, signora. Mi può aiutare? Vorrei andare alla Cappella Sistina. È lontano?

Excuse me. Can you help me? I want to go to the Sistine Chapel.
Is it far?

No, non è lontano. È a due minuti da qui.

No, it isn't far. It's two minutes from here.

Mi scusi. Mi può aiutare? Vorrei andare all'aeroporto di Fiumicino. È lontano?

Excuse me. Can you help me? I want to go to Fiumicino Airport.
Is it far?

Fiumicino? Eh ... sì, è abbastanza lontano.

Prenda l'autobus, o il Leonardo Express.

Il Leonardo Express è più veloce.

*Fiumicino? Er ... yes, it's quite a long way. Take the bus,
or the Leonardo Express. The Leonardo Express is faster.*

Molte grazie.

Many thanks.

Mi scusi. Mi può aiutare? Vorrei andare alla Fontana di Trevi. È lontano?

Excuse me. Can you help me? I want to go to the Trevi Fountain.
Is it far?

Mmm ... sì. Prenda la Metro, la linea A, e scenda alla fermata Barberini.

*Mmm ... yes. Take the underground, Line A,
and get off at Barberini.*

Può ripetere, per favore?

Can you say that again, please?

Prenda la linea A della Metro e scenda alla fermata Barberini.

Take the underground, Line A, and get off at Barberini.

Track 37

Tip

Prenda is a very useful word.

Prenda la Metro

Take the underground

Prenda il treno

Take the train

Prenda l'autobus

Take the bus

Prenda un taxi

Take a taxi

Prenda il

Leonardo Express

Take the Leonardo

Express (a fast

suburban train which goes to Fiumicino Airport)

Dialogue 1

Mi scusi. Mi può aiutare?

Excuse me. Can you help me?

Si?

Yes?

Vorrei andare alla Stazione Termini.

I'd like to go to Termini Station.

È abbastanza lontano: prenda la Metro.

It's quite a long way: take the underground.

Dov'è la fermata della Metro?

Where is the underground station?

C'è una fermata a due minuti da qui.

There's an underground station two minutes from here.

All'uscita, giri a sinistra, e la fermata della Metro è proprio là.

At the exit, turn left, and the underground station is just there.

Ehm ... Può ripetere, per favore?

Er ... Can you repeat that, please?

Certo ...

Certainly ...

... all'uscita, giri a sinistra.

... at the exit, turn left.

La fermata della Metro è proprio là.

The underground station is just there.

Grazie.

Thank you.

Di nulla. Buona giornata, signora!

Don't mention it. Have a good day!

Track 38

Dialogue 2

Tip

a piedi on foot

To say the Italians usually say : **Ci può andare a piedi.**

Ci - può - - andare - a piedi - .

Scusi, signora. Mi può aiutare?

Excuse me. Can you help me?

Si?

Yes?

Vorrei andare alla Cappella Sistina.

I'd like to go to the Sistine Chapel.

È lontano?

Is it far?

No, non è lontano per niente.

No, it's not far at all.

Tip

Chiuso, *shut* or *closed*, and **aperto**, *open*, are the signs you will see on shop doors or at ticket counters.

Ci può andare a piedi.

You can walk there.

Ma è chiusa oggi.

But it's closed today.

È domenica.

It's Sunday.

Mi scusi, non capisco.

Sorry, I don't understand.

Può ripetere, per favore?

Can you say that again, please?

La Cappella Sistina è chiusa oggi.

The Sistine Chapel is closed today.

È chiusa la domenica.

It's closed on Sundays.

Vada a Villa Borghese.

Go to Villa Borghese.

È aperta la domenica.

It's open on Sundays.

Villa ...?

Villa ...?

Villa Borghese.

Villa Borghese.

Non è lontano.

It is not far.

Grazie, signora.

Thank you.

Prego.

You're welcome.

Some places to visit in Rome:

la Cappella Sistina the Sistine Chapel

il Colosseo the Colosseum

la Basilica di San Pietro St Peter's Basilica

Piazza Navona Piazza Navona

la Fontana di Trevi the Trevi Fountain

Villa Borghese Villa Borghese

and places to travel to and from:

la Stazione Termini Termini railway station

l'aeroporto di Fiumicino Fiumicino Airport

UNIT 8

I'd like to go to ... · Vorrei andare a ...

Track 39

Key phrases

Vorrei andare a ... I'd like to go to ...

The words for these places look and sound like the English words.

- ... **alla posta** ... to the post office
- ... **in banca** ... to the bank
- ... **in farmacia** ... to the chemist's
- ... **al centro commerciale** ... to the shopping centre
- ... **al mercato** ... to the market
- ... **al campeggio** ... to the camp site
- ... **al parcheggio** ... to the car park
- ... **all'ospedale** ... to the hospital
- ... **al cinema** ... to the cinema
- ... **alla stazione** ... to the station
- ... **al castello** ... to the castle

These are less like English:

- ... **alla spiaggia** ... to the beach
- ... **in piscina** ... to the swimming pool



LANGUAGE LAB

You may wonder why some words have **alla** in front of them and others have **all'** or **al**. The word for *to* is usually **a**, so *to the station* is **alla stazione**. But the Italians don't like the sound of **a il**, so they change it to **al**: so *to the cinema* is **al cinema**. Before a word starting with a vowel or **h**, both **alla** and **al** become **all'**, so *to the hospital* is **all'ospedale**.

Many features of Italian grammar are to do with making things easier to pronounce.

Track 40

Listening and speaking

Vorrei andare al mercato.

I'd like to go to the market.

Dov'è la banca, per favore?

Where is the bank, please?

Per andare alla posta, per favore?

How do I get to the post office, please?

Vorrei andare in farmacia, per favore.

I'd like to go to the chemist's.

Alla stazione, per favore, presto!

To the station, please, quickly!

Vogliamo andare alla spiaggia oggi pomeriggio.

We want to go to the beach this afternoon.

I bambini vogliono andare in piscina.

The children want to go to the swimming pool.

Vogliamo andare al castello.

We want to go to the castle.

Presto, faccia presto. Devo andare all'ospedale.

Quickly, hurry up. I must get to the hospital.

Vorrei andare al cinema.

I'd like to go to the cinema.

Track 41

Dialogue

Mi scusi. Ha una piantina della città?

Excuse me. Have you got a street map?

Ah, buongiorno, signora Smith!

Ah, good morning, Mrs Smith!

No, mi dispiace.

No, sorry.

Tip

una piantina della città
a street map

A street map is **una piantina della città**, *a plan of the city*; **città** is the word for *city or town*. A road map is **una cartina**.

Tip

Fare spese literally means . **Fare** means or , and **spese** is the word for . However, a lot of young people say **fare shopping**, which you might find easier to remember.

Non ho più piantine.

I haven't got any maps left.

Dove vuole andare?

Where do you want to go?

Vorrei fare spese.

I'd like to do some shopping.

Allora, vada al centro commerciale.

Then I suggest you go to the shopping centre.

Dov'è il centro commerciale, per favore?

Where is the shopping centre, please?

Vada fino al semaforo ...

Go as far as the traffic lights ...

... e poi giri a sinistra.

... and then turn left.

È sempre dritto.

It's straight ahead.

È lontano?

Is it far?

Sì, è abbastanza lontano.

Yes, it's quite far.

Non ha la macchina?

You're not driving?

No.

No.

Allora, prenda l'autobus.

Then take the bus.

Ehm ... vediamo ...

Er ... let's see ...

... l'orario degli autobus ...

... the bus timetable ...

Ecco.

Here we are.

Prenda il dieci,

Take the number ten,

davanti all'hotel.

in front of the hotel.

Grazie.

Thank you.

Prego. Buona giornata.

You're welcome. Have a good day.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 6 to 10. (If you need to revise 1 to 5, turn to Unit 4.)

6	sei
7	sette
8	otto
9	nove
10	dieci

LANGUAGE LAB

Did you notice that, when someone is giving instructions, the verb often ends in an 'ah' sound? It is written **-a**.

prenda	take
vada	go
faccia	do

The other possibility is an 'ee' sound. It is written **-i**.

giri	turn
continui	carry on

So, if you hear the 'ah' or the 'ee' sound at the end of a verb, you are probably being told to do something: **attenda**, **dica**, **scriva**, **ascolti**

UNIT 9

I'd like a room · Vorrei una camera

.....
Track 51

Key phrases

una camera a room

per una persona for one person

per due persone for two people

per una notte for one night

per due notti for two nights

per una settimana for a week

per il weekend for the weekend

per fumatori smoking

per non fumatori non-smoking

.....
Track 52

Listening practice

**Vorrei una camera per una persona per una notte,
per favore.**

I'd like a single room for one night, please.

**Vorrei una camera per due persone per una settimana,
per favore.**

I'd like a double room for a week, please.

**Vorrei una camera per due persone per il weekend,
per favore.**

I'd like a double room for the weekend, please.

**Vorrei una camera per non fumatori per una persona
per due notti, per favore.**

I'd like a non-smoking single room for two nights, please.

**Vorrei una camera per due persone per il weekend,
con vista sul mare.**

I'd like a double room for the weekend, with a sea view.

Track 54

Dialogue

Buongiorno, signora. Mi dica pure.

Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Si, buongiorno. Vorrei una camera per una persona per due notti, per favore.

Yes, good afternoon. I'd like a single room for two nights, please.

Vediamo ... sì ... per fumatori o non fumatori?

Let's see ... yes ... smoking or non-smoking?

Non fumatori, per favore.

Non-smoking, please.

Ecco. La camera centodieci ...

Here you are. Room one hundred and ten ...

... al primo piano.

... on the first floor.

C'è l'ascensore?

Is there a lift?

Mi dispiace.

I'm sorry.

L'ascensore è guasto.

The lift is out of order.

Le scale sono là in fondo, alla sua destra.

The stairs are over there, to your right.

Molte grazie.

Many thanks.

Prego, signora. Buona serata.

You're welcome. Have a good evening.



Here are some larger numbers, alongside the numbers 1 to 5, and 10, which you have already met:

1	uno	10	dieci	100	cento
2	due	20	venti	200	duecento
3	tre	30	trenta	300	trecento
4	quattro	40	quaranta	400	quattrocento
5	cinque	50	cinquanta	500	cinquecento

If you can remember the numbers 0 to 10, you can say any larger number one digit at a time, whether it is a room number, a telephone number, a postcode or a price.

UNIT 10

It hurts · Ho mal di ...

Talking about what is wrong with you physically, what hurts ...

Track 55

Key phrases

Ho mal di testa. I've got a headache.

Ho mal di gola. I've got a sore throat.

Ho mal di pancia. I've got tummy ache.

Ho mal di denti. I've got toothache.

Ho mal di schiena. I've got backache.

Ho la febbre. I've got a temperature/a fever.

Sono stanco/stanca.* I'm tired.

* A man would say **sono stanco** and a woman would say **sono stanca**.

Track 56

Listening practice

Tip

A presto

See you later

If you are sending a text message, you can end it with **ap.**

Buongiorno, signor Gilberti. Come va?

Hello, Mr Gilberti. How are you?

Buongiorno, signora Brunetti. Non va molto bene. Ho mal di schiena.

Hello, Mrs Brunetti. I'm not very well. I've got backache.

Aaaah, signor Gilberti, mi dispiace.

Oh, I'm very sorry, Mr Gilberti.

Buongiorno, Giulia. Come va?

Hello, Giulia. How are you?

Male! Ho mal di testa, sono sicura di avere la febbre. Vado a letto.

Not well! I've got a headache, and I'm sure I've got a temperature. I'm going to bed.

Buona idea. A presto.

Good idea. See you soon.

Tip

la farmacia
the chemist's

In Italy you buy medicines mainly at a chemist's, but you can get things like throat pastilles or aspirin in a supermarket. For most minor ailments you don't need a prescription and the chemist will be able to help you. The sign for a chemist's is a green cross. Some are made of neon tubing, and if the chemist's is open, the sign will be flashing. If it isn't open, there will be a sign on the door telling you where the nearest duty chemist's is.

Buongiorno, Cristiano. Come va?

Hello, Cristiano. How are you?

Mah ... ho mal di gola, non faccio altro che tossire.

Oh ... I've got a sore throat and I can't stop coughing.

Bisogna andare dal medico.

You must go to the doctor's.

Sì, hai ragione.

Yes, you're right.

Guarisci presto!

Get well soon!

Grazie.

Thanks.

Ciao, Antonio. Come va?

Hi, Antonio. How are you?

Male. Ho un terribile mal di denti.

Bad. I've got terrible toothache.

Bisogna andare dal dentista.

You'll have to see the dentist.

Buongiorno, signora Gigli. Ha l'aria stanca.

Hello, Mrs Gigli. You look tired.

Eh, sì. Ho l'influenza. Il medico mi ha dato una ricetta. Vado in farmacia.

Yes. I've got flu. The doctor has given me a prescription.

I'm on my way to the chemist's.

Guarisca presto.

Get well soon.

Grazie. Arrivederci.

Thank you. See you soon.

Track 57

Dialogue

Buongiorno, Caterina.

Hello, Caterina.

Buongiorno, Ugo. Come va?

Hello, Ugo. How are you?

Non va per niente bene.

I'm not at all well.

Che cos'ha?

What's wrong?

Sto male.

I'm poorly.

Ho mal di testa ...

I've got a headache ...

... ho la febbre ...

... I've got a temperature ...

Bisogna andare dal medico.

You must go to the doctor's.

Dov'è lo studio medico?

Where is the surgery?

A duecento metri, a sinistra.

Two hundred metres away, on your left.

Ma chiude a mezzogiorno.

But it closes at noon.

Faccia presto!

Hurry!

Grazie, Caterina. A presto.

Thank you, Caterina. See you soon.

Arrivederci, Ugo. Guarisca presto.

Goodbye, Ugo. Get well soon.



LANGUAGE LAB

Bisogna means *it is necessary* or *you have to* or *you need to* or *you must*:

Bisogna andare dal medico You must go to the doctor's

Bisogna sbrigarsi You'll have to hurry

Bisogna cambiare dei soldi You need to change some money

Bisogna andare all'aeroporto You'll have to go to the airport

It is a very useful way of telling someone what they should do.

UNIT 11

I'd like an appointment · Vorrei un appuntamento

If you are going to make appointments to see a doctor or dentist, or anyone else, you need to be able to understand the answers to the question **Quando ...? When ...?**

Track 58

Tip

Prossimo (prossima in the feminine), meaning *next*, is a useful word. Like *next*, it can be used to refer to place as well as time.

Prenda la prossima strada a destra

Take the next road on the right

Prenda il prossimo treno

Take the next train

Key phrases

Vorrei un appuntamento I want to make an appointment

Quando? When?

oggi today

domani tomorrow

lunedì prossimo next Monday

venerdì prossimo next Friday

la settimana prossima next week

Me lo può scrivere, per favore? Can you write it down for me, please?

Track 59

Listening practice

Tip

Some people you may want to make an appointment with are:

il medico

the doctor

il dentista

the dentist

l'infermiere/

l'infermiera

the nurse

il/la fisioterapista

the physio

il veterinario

the vet

Vorrei un appuntamento con il medico, per favore.

I'd like to make an appointment with the doctor, please.

Posso darle un appuntamento con il dottor

Petri oggi alle dieci.

You can see Doctor Petri today at ten o'clock.

Me lo può scrivere, per favore?

Can you write that down for me, please?

Buongiorno, signora. Vorrei un appuntamento con il dentista, per favore.

Hello. I'd like to make an appointment with the dentist, please.

Le posso dare un appuntamento lunedì prossimo alle quattordici.

You can see the dentist next Monday at two p.m.

Può ripetere, per favore?

Can you say that again, please?

Sì: lunedì prossimo alle quattordici.

Yes: next Monday at two p.m.

Quando ho appuntamento con l'infermiere, per favore?

What time is my appointment with the nurse, please?

Ha appuntamento con l'infermiere venerdì prossimo alle undici e mezza.

Your appointment with the nurse is next Friday at half past eleven.

Me lo può scrivere, per favore?

Can you write that down for me, please?

Ha appuntamento con il signor Martini domani alle tredici.

You have an appointment with Mr Martini tomorrow at one p.m.

Me lo può scrivere, per favore?

Can you write it down for me, please?

Bisogna fissare un appuntamento con il fisioterapista la settimana prossima.

You need to make an appointment with the physiotherapist next week.

Andiamo alla partita di calcio lunedì prossimo.

La partita comincia alle venti.

We're going to the football match next Monday. The match starts at eight p.m.

Track 61

Tip

Pronto is how you say *hello* when you answer the telephone, but when you are making the call, you say **buongiorno**.

Dialogue

Pronto, studio medico. Mi dica.

Hello, doctor's surgery. Can I help you?

Buongiorno, signora. Vorrei un appuntamento con il dottor Petri, per favore.

Hello. I'd like to make an appointment with Doctor Petri, please.

Quando vuole venire?

When do you want to come?

Oggi?

Today?

Tip**The days of the week****lunedì** Monday**martedì** Tuesday**mercoledì**

Wednesday

giovedì Thursday**venerdì** Friday**sabato** Saturday**domenica** Sunday

The days of the week
don't have a capital
letter in Italian.

No, oggi non è possibile.

No, today isn't possible.

Ma le posso dare un appuntamento ...

But I can give you an appointment ...

... domani mattina alle undici.

... tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Mi scusi. Può ripetere, per favore?

Sorry. Can you say that again, please?

Domani mattina, alle undici.

Tomorrow morning, at eleven o'clock.

A che nome?

What's the name?

Il signor Smith.

Mr Smith.

Il signor Smith. Perfetto. È prenotato.

Mr Smith. Good. It's booked.

Grazie. Arrivederci, signora.

Thank you. Goodbye.

Arrivederci.

Goodbye.



LANGUAGE LAB You will need the numbers 1 to 24 for telling the time.

1	uno/una	9	nove	17	diciassette
2	due	10	dieci	18	diciotto
3	tre	11	undici	19	diciannove
4	quattro	12	dodici	20	venti
5	cinque	13	tredici	21	ventuno
6	sei	14	quattordici	22	ventidue
7	sette	15	quindici	23	ventitré
8	otto	16	sedici	24	ventiquattro

all'una at one o'clock**alle undici e mezza** at half past eleven**alle tredici** at one p.m. (literally, thirteen hours)

UNIT 12 What's it like? · Com'è?

This unit is about saying whether you like things or not and why.

Track 62

Key phrases

Mi piace I like

Non mi piace I don't like

Preferisco I prefer

È fantastico It's great

È buono It's good

È delizioso It's delicious

È troppo secco It's too dry

È troppo dolce It's too sweet

Track 63

Listening practice

Mangiamo al ristorante stasera?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

No, grazie. Preferisco una pizza da asporto.

No, thanks. I'd rather have a take-away pizza.

Mangiamo al ristorante stasera?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

D'accordo, è una buona idea. Mi piace mangiare al ristorante.

OK, that's a good idea. I like eating out.

Mangiamo al ristorante stasera?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Grazie dell'invito. Mi piace mangiare al ristorante.

Thank you for the invitation. I like eating out.

Mangiamo al ristorante stasera?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Grazie, ma no. Non mi piace mangiare al ristorante. Preferisco una pizzeria.

*Thanks, but no. I don't like eating in restaurants.
I'd rather go to a pizzeria.*

Track 65

Tip

Listen to what people say. They will often include words and expressions you can use in your replies or use again at a later date.

Dialogue

We are at a place where they offer **degustazione vini**.
Degustazione means *tasting*.

Buongiorno, signora. Mi dica.

Hello. Can I help you?

Buongiorno. Vorrei acquistare del vino, per favore.

Hello. I'd like to buy some wine, please.

Preferisce il vino bianco o il vino rosso?

Do you prefer white wine or red wine?

Preferisco il vino bianco.

I prefer white wine.

Assaggi questo vino bianco.

Taste this white wine.

È troppo secco per me.

It's too dry for me.

Provi questo.

Try this one.

Mmm ... questo è troppo dolce.

Hmm ... this one's too sweet.

E questo?

And this one?

Ah. Questo è delizioso. Prendo questo.

Ah. This one's delicious. I'll take this one.

Quante bottiglie desidera, signora?

How many bottles would you like?

Quanto costa la bottiglia?

How much does it cost per bottle?

Dieci euro la bottiglia, ...

Ten euros per bottle, ...

... cento euro per dodici bottiglie.

... a hundred euros for twelve bottles.

D'accordo. Ne prendo dodici bottiglie.

Agreed. I'll take twelve bottles.

Molto bene.

Very good.

Accettate le carte di credito?

Do you take credit cards?

Certo ...

Of course ...

Inserisca il codice, per favore, signora.

Enter your pin, please.



LANGUAGE LAB

When talking about **il vino** (masculine), you use **questo** for *this*. If you are talking about **la bottiglia** (feminine), you use **questa**.

	masculine	feminine
singular	questo	questa – this, this one
plural	questi	queste – these

Tip

You know some expressions beginning with **È**, *it is*. Here are some others:

È eccellente It's excellent

È meraviglioso It's marvellous

È perfetto It's perfect

È magnifico It's magnificent

È OK It's OK

È interessante It's interesting

È terribile It's terrible

È ottimo It's brilliant

È pessimo It's awful

Speaking & understanding
It's the simple things that will make you sound Italian, like remembering to add **signora** when saying **buongiorno** to a woman and to say **per favore**, and using little words and phrases like **allora**, **d'accordo** and **di nulla**. But don't expect to understand everything everyone says to you: there are probably lots of times when you have to say 'pardon' or 'what?' in the course of a normal day – and that's in English!

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INTRODUCTION TO STAGE 2

Track 1

Easy Learning Italian Stage 2 is an audio course for people who already know some Italian and want to take it a step further. You might have already done Stage 1, you might have learned some Italian through other courses or have some half-remembered Italian from school. Whatever you have done, this course will help you to become more fluent and to acquire a good basis of useful vocabulary on which you can build.

As in Stage 1, this part of the course consists of audio files with an accompanying written guide. Once again, there are 12 units, each divided into two parts – *The basics* and *Taking it further*.

This part of the guide, for Stage 2, again has extracts from each unit, including the key phrases and dialogues with translations and learning tips, for easy reference. *Language lab* boxes give simple explanations of how Italian works.

UNIT 1 At the reception desk · Alla reception

Track 2

You will need to be able to understand the questions you are asked when you arrive in Italy and check in to your hotel – and learn how to answer them.

Tip

Qual?

This will help you remember the word **qual?** Think of a very inquisitive duck quacking around: **qual, qual, qual.**

Key phrases

Ho prenotato una camera I've booked a room

Qual è il suo nome? What is your name?

Qual è il suo indirizzo? What is your address?

Qual è il suo codice postale? What is your post code?

Qual è la sua nazionalità? What is your nationality?

Track 3

Listening and speaking

Qual è il suo indirizzo?

What is your address?

Via Garibaldi 25, Modena.

Qual è la sua nazionalità?

What is your nationality?

Mi scusi, non capisco.

Excuse me, I don't understand.

Nazionalità?

Nationality?

Ah ... sono francese.

Ah ... I'm French.

E qual è il suo codice postale?

What is your postcode?

41100 (quarantuno cento)

Tip

Accents

è (with an accent) means *is*. The accent distinguishes it from **e** which means *and*. They are both pronounced eh, although the sound of **è** is more open.

Not many words have accents in Italian, but when they do, it means that the letter must be stressed: **città**, **caffè**, **così**, **però**, **menù**.

Track 4

Dialogue

Tip

Saying what nationality you are	
Sono ...	<i>I am ...</i>
(male/female)	
inglese	<i>English</i>
canadese	<i>Canadian</i>
scozzese	<i>Scottish</i>
francese	<i>French</i>
gallese	<i>Welsh</i>
irlandese	<i>Irish</i>
americano/a	
<i>American</i>	
australiano/a	
<i>Australian</i>	
spagnolo/a	
<i>Spanish</i>	
italiano/a	
<i>Italian</i>	

Buongiorno, mi dica pure.

Hello. Can I help you? (literally 'Do tell me')

Ho prenotato una camera.

I've booked a room.

A che nome, per favore?

What name, please?

Williams, Stephen Williams.

Qual è il suo indirizzo?

What is your address?

25 Main Street, Manchester.

Qual è la sua nazionalità?

What is your nationality?

Mi scusi, può ripetere, per favore?

Excuse me. Could you repeat, please?

La sua nazionalità, è inglese?

Your nationality, are you English?

Sì, inglese.

Yes, English.

Per quante notti?

For how many nights?

Tre notti.

Three nights.

Benissimo, ecco la chiave: camera 25.

Very good, here's the key: room 25.

Grazie.

Thank you.

Grazie a Lei.

Thank you.



LANGUAGE LAB

The Italian alphabet and how to sound out letters

a (ah), b (bee), c (chee), d (dee), e (eh), f (effeh), g (jee), h (accah), i (ee), l (elleh), m (emmeh), n (enneh), o (oh), p (pee), q (koo), r (erreh), s (esseh), t (tee), u (oo), v (voo), z (zehta).

The foreign letters are: j (ee loongah), k (kappah), w (voo doppia), x (eecs), y (ee grecah or epsilon).

Letters to watch out for: a (ah), e (eh), i (ee), o (oh), u (oo).

The vowels are sometimes written with an accent to show that the letter is stressed when the word is pronounced: **città, caffè, così, però, menù.**



LANGUAGE LAB

When you are spelling out a name that consists of two words, such as **La Spezia**, you spell **La** and then say **staccato**, which means *detached* or *next word* and then **Spezia**.

L, A, staccato S, P, E, Z, I, A La next word Spezia

UNIT 2

Hiring a car · Noleggiare un'auto

Track 6

In this unit you will learn how to say some numbers in Italian so that you can give your phone number and take down someone else's number. Numbers will also be useful for telling the time and understanding prices.

Key phrases

Vorrei noleggiare un'auto	I'd like to hire a car
Il mio numero di telefono è ...	My telephone number is ...
Il mio numero di cellulare è ...	My mobile number is ...
Me lo può scrivere, per favore?	Can you write it down for me, please?

Track 8

Listening and speaking

In Italian phone numbers are given in pairs.

Tip

un cellulare
a mobile phone

How are you going to remember the word for a mobile? **Cellulare** begins like cellphone, the word used in the USA to indicate a mobile phone. A *cell(ular) phone*, **un cellulare**. Another word often used is **un telefonino**, a small telephone, so *a mobile*.

03 47 22 38 17.

**zero tre o3
quarantasette 47
ventidue 22
trentotto 38
diciassette 17**

Learn your own phone numbers off by heart so you can say them easily.

If you need your country code (**il prefisso**), it starts with **zero zero** and then the number for the country: **zero zero quarantaquattro 00 44** for the UK.

Remember you can always ask someone to repeat a number: **Può ripetere?** Could you repeat? or write it down: **Me lo può scrivere, per favore?** Can you write that down for me, please?

Track 9

Dialogue

Pronto?

Hello? (**Pronto?** is how you answer the phone in Italian.)

Buongiorno.

Hello.

Mi dica.

I'm listening. (literally '*Tell me*')

Vorrei noleggiare un'auto per il weekend.

I would like to hire a car for the weekend.

A che nome?

What name? (literally '*At what name?*')

Smith.

Come si scrive?

How do you spell that? (literally '*How do you write it?*')

S, M, I, T, H.

Qual è il suo numero di cellulare?

What is your mobile number?

03 48 64 32 40.

Va bene. Il numero della sua prenotazione è B 23.

Fine. The number of your reservation is B 23.

Può ripetere, per favore?

Can you repeat, please?

Sì, certo. B 23.

Yes, of course. B 23.

B 23.

B 23.

Esatto. Grazie. Arrivederci.

That's right. Thank you. Goodbye.

Grazie, arrivederci.

Thank you, goodbye.

Track 10

Extra – numbers 70 to 100

settanta	70
settantacinque	75
ottanta	80
novanta	90
novantanove	99
cento	100



LANGUAGE LAB

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



LANGUAGE LAB

20 **venti**60 **sessanta**30 **trenta**61 **sessantuno**40 **quaranta**62 **sessantadue**50 **cinquanta**

...

68 **sessantotto**69 **sessantanove**

The numbers from 20 to 99 are not difficult: just pick the number for the tens and add the units. The only thing to remember is that when you add **uno** or **otto** the word for the tens loses its last letter: **ventuno**, **ventotto**, **trentuno**, **trentotto**, **quarantuno**, **quarantotto**, etc.

70 **settanta**71 **settantuno**72 **settantadue**

...

78 **settantotto**80 **ottanta**82 **ottantadue**79 **settantanove**81 **ottantuno**

...

88 **ottantotto**90 **novanta**92 **novantadue**89 **ottantanove**91 **novantuno**

...

98 **novantotto**99 **novantanove**100 **cento**

Pick out the numbers you need for your own personal details (phone, mobile, address and postcode) and try to memorise them.

UNIT 3

Where are you from? · Di dov'è?

Track 11

This unit introduces you to questions you can use to start a conversation with someone you have just met.

Key phrases

Di dov'è?

Where are you from?

È qui per la prima volta?

Is it your first time here?

È in vacanza?

Are you on holiday?

Vuole bere qualcosa?

Would you like a drink?

Anch'io

Me too

Track 12

Listening and speaking

Tip

sono qui per lavoro

This literally means *I am here for work*, so *I am here on business*. Another expression you may hear is **per affari**. Although it sounds as if it might mean something romantic and exciting, it has nothing to do with a romantic affair. It is simply another way of saying *on business*.

Sono qui per affari.
I am here on business.

Buona sera.

Good evening.

Buona sera. Di dov'è?

Good evening. Where do you come from?

Sono di Milano. Sono milanese.

I come from Milan. I'm a Milanese.

È in vacanza?

Are you on holiday?

No, non sono in vacanza. Sono qui per lavoro.

No, I'm not on holiday. I'm here on business.

È qui per la prima volta?

Is it your first time here?

No, non è la prima volta. Vengo qui ogni anno.

No, it's not the first time. I come here every year.

Vuole bere qualcosa?

Would you like a drink?

Volentieri, grazie.

With pleasure, thank you.



LANGUAGE LAB

Asking and answering questions

question	answer	verb being used
è? you are?	sono I am	essere to be
<b b="" vuole?<=""> you want?	voglio I want	<b b="" volere<=""> to want
<b b="" può?<=""> you can?	posso I can	<b b="" potere<=""> to be able to

More about verbs

If you look a verb up in a dictionary or on the internet you will find the infinitive – this is the part of the verb with to in English – *to run, to play, to walk.*

For more about verbs see *Collins Easy Learning Italian Verbs*.

Track 13

Dialogue

Tip

sono di Milano

To indicate their origin, Italians use the expression **sono di**, followed by the name of a town or by an adjective: **sono milanese** I am a Milanese.

Buona sera.

Hello.

Buona sera. Vuole bere qualcosa?

Good evening. Would you like a drink?

Grazie, volentieri. Un bicchiere di vino bianco, per favore.

Thank you, with pleasure. A glass of white wine, please.

È in vacanza?

Are you on holiday?

No, sono qui per lavoro. E Lei?

No, I am here on business. And you?

Anch'io sono qui per lavoro. È qui per la prima volta?

Me too. I am here on business. Are you here for the first time?

Sì, e Lei?

Yes, and you?

Anch'io. Di dov'è?

Me too. Where are you from?

Tip**Cin cin!**

Cin cin is one of the ways you can say *cheers* in Italian. You can also say **Salute!** *Cheers!* – or simply say nothing and raise your glass to the person with a smile.

Sono di Torino, ma adesso abito a Milano. E Lei?

I come from Turin, but now I live in Milan. And you?

Sono di Manchester, sono inglese.

I'm from Manchester, I'm English.

Ecco, signori. Due bicchieri di vino bianco.

Here you are. Two glasses of white wine.

Cin cin!

Cheers!

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Abito means *I live*.

abitare is the verb *to live*. It's similar to our word *inhabit*.

Abito a Londra

I live in London

Abito a Milano

I live in Milan

Abito in Inghilterra

I live in England

Abito in Italia

I live in Italy

Abito negli Stati Uniti

I live in the USA

**LANGUAGE LAB****Intonation**

When they're asking a question, Italians show it by the intonation, raising the tone slightly at the end of the sentence. **È in vacanza?** *Are you on holiday?* will end with a rising tone. **È in vacanza!** *You're on holiday!* will have a uniform intonation. Listen carefully for the difference on the audio files.

UNIT 4

What do you do? · Che lavoro fa?

Track 14

Talking about what jobs you and other people do.

Tip

What if you do something else?
Lavoro in proprio
I am self-employed
 (literally 'I work on my own').
Sono disoccupato/a
I am out of work.
la disoccupazione
 unemployment
il tasso di
disoccupazione the
 unemployment rate

Key phrases

Che lavoro fa?
Sono consulente
Lavoro nell'informatica
è interessante
è noioso
è stressante

What do you do?
 I'm a consultant
 I work in information technology
 it's interesting
 it's boring
 it's stressful



LANGUAGE LAB

Remember you can make statements negative by putting **non** before the verb.

non sono consulente
non è interessante
non è noioso
non è stressante

I'm not a consultant
 it isn't interesting
 it isn't boring
 it isn't stressful



LANGUAGE LAB

Some jobs have different forms (masculine and feminine) depending on whether they are done by a man or by a woman:

attore, attrice actor, actress

studente, studentessa student

parrucchiere, parrucchiera hairdresser

Some words are very like the words we use in English:

pilota pilot

giornalista journalist

fotografo photographer

Other words are not so easy:

infermiere/infermiera male/female nurse

(you can remember these by thinking of someone who works in an infirmary)

falegname joiner, carpenter

idraulico plumber

muratore builder

commesso/commessa male/female shop assistant

impiegato/impiegata male/female clerk, office worker

maestro/maestra male/female primary school teacher

Track 15

Listening and speaking

What do they do and what do they think of their job?

Che lavoro fa?

What do you do?

Sono agente di polizia.

I'm a police officer.

È interessante?

Is it interesting?

È appassionante!

It's really exciting!

Che lavoro fa?

What do you do?

Lavoro in una scuola elementare: sono maestra.*I work in a primary school: I'm a teacher.***È interessante?**

Is it interesting?

Sì, ma è anche stressante!*Yes, but it's stressful too!***Che lavoro fa?**

What do you do?

Lavoro in un negozio, sono commessa.*I work in a shop. I'm a sales assistant.*

Track 16

Dialogue

Tip

Try and copy everyday expressions that people use and include them in your own conversations.

non molto, un po' and **abbastanza** are three of those useful expressions. They mean not much, a bit and fairly.

È interessante l'informatica?
Is computing interesting?
Non molto/un po'/abbastanza
Not really/a bit/fairly.

Che lavoro fa?

What do you do? (literally 'What job do you do?')

Sono tecnico informatico. Faccio siti internet.*I'm a computer technician. I make websites.***È interessante?**

Is it interesting?

Abbastanza, e non è molto stressante. E Lei, che cosa fa?*Reasonably, and it's not very stressful. And you, what do you do?***Sono consulente.**

I'm a consultant.

E com'è? È entusiasmante?*And what's it like, is it exciting?***Non molto, è un po' noioso. Che cosa fa stasera?**

Not much, it's a bit boring. What are you doing this evening?

Niente di speciale.*Nothing special.*

Possiamo cenare insieme?

Can we have dinner together?

Volentieri!

With pleasure! (literally 'willingly')

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Passione in Italian has a slightly different meaning from *passion* in English.

la mia passione è lo sci*my thing (passion) is skiing***sono un appassionato di calcio***I'm mad about football***è appassionato di sport***he's enthusiastic about sport***è appassionante***it's very exciting, fascinating***appassionante** comes from **passione** *passion or excitement***non è appassionante** means *it's not very exciting*

UNIT 5

How are you? · Come sta?

Track 26

When we meet someone and start a conversation, we usually ask, 'How are you?' The Italians do the same. This unit tells you how to ask and answer the question **Come sta?**

Key phrases

Come sta?	How are you?
Ha fame?	Are you hungry?
Ha sete?	Are you thirsty?
Ha freddo?	Are you cold?
Ha caldo?	Are you hot?
È stanco?	Are you tired? (to a man)
È stanca?	Are you tired? (to a woman)



LANGUAGE LAB

In English we say *I'm hungry*. The Italians say **ho fame** *I have hunger*. The Italians sometimes talk about 'having' something (the verb **avere** *to have*) whereas in English we talk about 'being' something.

Ha fame?	Are you hungry? (literally 'Have you hunger?')
Ho fame/Non ho fame	I'm hungry/not hungry
Ha sete?	Are you thirsty? (literally 'Have you thirst?')
Ho sete/Non ho sete	I'm thirsty/not thirsty
Ha freddo?	Are you cold? (literally 'Have you cold?')
Ho freddo/Non ho freddo	I'm cold/not cold
Ha caldo?	Are you hot? (literally 'Have you heat?')
Ho caldo/Non ho caldo	I'm hot/not hot

The Italians also use **avere** when talking about age.

Quanti anni ha? How old are you (literally 'How many years do you have?')

Ho ventinove anni I'm 29 (literally 'I have twenty-nine years')

Did you notice **È stanco/È stanca?** È means *you are* (the verb **essere** *to be*).

È stanco/È stanca?* Are you tired?

Sono stanco/stanca* I'm tired

Non sono stanco/stanca* I'm not tired

* The -a ending is used if you are a woman or talking to a woman.

**LANGUAGE LAB****avere** to have and **essere** to be are both irregular verbs.

ho
I have

sono
I am

ha
you have

è
you are

Remember the **non** to make them negative.

non ho
I haven't

non sono
I'm not

non ha
you haven't

non è
you're not

Track 27

Listening and speaking**Tip****un po'**

This useful expression can be used in many contexts.

un po' di vino

a little wine

Senta un po'

Excuse me

Pensa un po'!

Just fancy that!

Ho un po' fame

I'm a bit hungry

Resti ancora un po'

Stay a bit longer

ancora un po'

a bit more

Ha fame?

Are you hungry?

No, non ho fame, ho appena mangiato.

No, I'm not hungry, I've just eaten.

Di sicuro ha sete, dopo il viaggio ...

You must be thirsty, after the journey ...

Sì, ho molta sete. Berrei volentieri una birra.

Yes, I am very thirsty. I would love a beer (literally 'I would drink willingly a beer')

Ha freddo?

Are you cold?

Sì. Potrebbe alzare il riscaldamento?

Yes. Could you put the heating up?

Ho caldo. Potrebbe accendere l'aria condizionata?

I'm hot. Could you put the air conditioning on?

Mi dispiace, non abbiamo l'aria condizionata.**Deve aprire le finestre.**

I'm sorry, we don't have air conditioning. You have to open the windows.

Deve essere stanco, dopo il viaggio.

You must be tired after the journey.

Sì, un po'.

Yes, a bit.

Non ha fame?

You're not hungry?

Sì, ho fame!

Yes I am!

Ha sete?

Are you thirsty?

Sì, ho molta sete.

Yes, I'm very thirsty.

No, non ho sete.

No, I'm not thirsty.

Track 28

Dialogue

Buongiorno. Come sta? Di sicuro è stanco, dopo il viaggio ...

Hello. How are you? You must be tired, after the journey ...

Sì, un po'.

Yes, a bit.

Ha fame?

Are you hungry?

No, non ho fame.

No, I'm not hungry.

Ha freddo?

Are you cold?

Sì, ho un po' freddo.

Yes, a bit.

Vuole andare a bere qualcosa?

Would you like to get a drink?

Sì, ho sete!

Yes, I'm thirsty!

Che cosa vuole bere?

What would you like to drink?

Berrei volentieri una birra.

I'd love a beer.

Allora, andiamo al Bar della Stazione?

Shall we go to the Bar della Stazione, then?

Volentieri.

With pleasure.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

The word **volentieri** literally means *willingly* and you can use it to show that you agree with what someone is suggesting and want to go along with it. It's an expression that can be used in many situations.

berrei volentieri un bicchiere di vino bianco

I'd love a glass of white wine

berrei volentieri un tè

I'd love a cup of tea

Vuole andare al bar stasera? Would you like to go to the bar this evening?

Volentieri. With pleasure (literally 'Willingly')

Allora, andiamo al Bar della Stazione?

Shall we go to the Bar della Stazione, then?

Volentieri. With pleasure.

Vuole mangiare qualcosa? Would you like something to eat?

Volentieri! Great!

Vuole andare a vedere un film? Would you like to see a film?

Volentieri. Fine.

UNIT 6

Do you want to go out this evening? ·
Vuoi uscire stasera?

Track 29

Tip

tu and **Lei**

You use **tu** with

- children and people who are close to you
- people who use your first name
- people who ask you to **dare del tu**, which is an invitation to call each other **tu**.

tu sounds like the number 2. In the **tu** form, practically all verbs end in **-i**, which is pronounced **-ee**, so it's easy to remember. Just think of a big number 2 – there are just the two of you ... and you're getting quite friendly (stress the **-ee** ending of friendly)

... **tu - i.**

You use **Lei** with:

- someone you don't know
- someone older than you
- work colleagues
- to show respect.

In Italian there are two ways of saying *you*. One form is used when you speak to someone older, someone you don't know well or generally to show respect. The other form is more informal and used for people you know well, people younger than yourself and children.

If you use the wrong form, the person you are talking to might think you are being rude and take offence. So far you have only been using the polite form, so you are quite safe. But now you are ready to get more friendly, so it's time to learn about the different ways of saying *you*.

Key phrases

Vuoi uscire stasera?

Do you want to go out this evening?

Vuoi andare a bere qualcosa?

Would you like to go for a drink?

Vuoi andare al ristorante?

Would you like to go to a restaurant?

Vuoi andare in un locale?

Would you like to go to a club?

Preferisci restare in albergo?

Would you prefer to stay at the hotel?



LANGUAGE LAB

Younger people use **tu** more frequently, but using **tu** assumes a familiarity that is not always acceptable from a non-native speaker – just as you might feel uncomfortable if a foreigner started calling you ‘mate’.

Listen to what someone is using when they speak to you: if they say **tu** or **Lei** it’s easy – just do the same. If you are not sure, listen for the **-a**, **-e** or **-o** (ah, eh or oh) sound (**parla** do you speak, **ha** have you, **è**, are you, **può** can you, **vuole** would you like, etc.). If someone is saying this, they are using the formal **Lei** form. When in doubt use **Lei**.

Don’t worry if you slip out of the **tu** form and start using **Lei** when you first start using **tu**. Most people do, nobody will mind and it is better that way round!



LANGUAGE LAB

More about verbs

The **tu** form always ends in **-i**, whereas the **io** (I) form ends in **-o**. When new verbs are adopted from English or American, they become **-are** verbs.

riciclare	mandare un fax	mandare un SMS	mandare un email
to recycle	to send a fax	to send a text	to send an email

Track 30

Listening and speaking

Vuole andare in un locale stasera?

Do you want to go to a club tonight?

Vuoi uscire stasera?

Would you like to go out tonight?

Vuole andare al ristorante stasera?

Do you want to go to a restaurant this evening?

Preferisce restare in albergo?

Would you prefer to stay at the hotel?

Vuoi accompagnarmi?

Do you want to come with me?

Hai sete?

Are you thirsty?

Vuoi andare a bere qualcosa?

Would you like to go out for a drink?

Track 31

Dialogue

Buona sera, Filippo, sei stanco?

Good evening, Filippo, are you tired?

No, ho dormito in treno.

No, I slept on the train.

Vuoi uscire stasera?

Would you like to go out tonight?

Sì, volentieri.

Yes, with pleasure.

Vuoi andare al ristorante?

Would you like to eat out?

Sì, ma non ho ancora fame.

Yes, but I'm not hungry yet.

Hai sete?

Are you thirsty?

Sì, berrei volentieri una birra!

Yes, I'd love a beer!

Vuoi andare in un locale stasera?

Would you like to go to a club this evening?

Buona idea!

Good idea!

UNIT 7

What could we do? Che cosa si potrebbe fare?

Track 32

In this unit you learn how to make suggestions: what could we do?

Tip

si

The Italians often use

si to mean *one/we*.**si potrebbe andare****a vedere un film**

we could go and see

a film

si va da Roberto

we're going to

Robert's (house)

si beve del vino

we're drinking wine

Key phrases

si potrebbe

we could

si potrebbe fare un barbecuewe could have a
barbecue**si potrebbe fare una passeggiata**we could go for a
hike**si potrebbe fare un giro in bicicletta**we could go for a
bike ride**si potrebbe visitare un museo**we could visit a
museum**si potrebbe guardare un DVD**we could watch a
DVD

un barbecue is often also referred to as '**una grigliata**'.



LANGUAGE LAB

The verb **potere** means *to be able* or *to have the power* to do something. **Il potere** means *power*.

In English we say *I can* or *I am able to*.

posso I can

si può

one/we can

potrei I could

si potrebbe

one/we could

può? can you?

Fare means *to do* or *to make* but it is also used where we say *to have* or *to go* in English.

fare una passeggiata/canoa/surf/ciclismo

to have a walk/go canoeing/surf/cycle

fare un pic-nic/un barbecue/una grigliata

to have a picnic/barbecue

Track 33

Listening and speaking

Si potrebbe fare un barbecue stasera.

We could have a barbecue this evening.

Buona idea. Io porto della salsiccia.

Good idea. I'll bring some sausages.

Si potrebbe fare un giro in bicicletta domani.

We could go for a bike ride tomorrow.

Io non ho la bicicletta.

I haven't got a bike.

Te la presto io.

I'll lend you one.

Si potrebbe visitare il Palazzo Reale.

We could visit the Royal Palace.

Grazie, ma ci sono già stata.

Thanks, but I've already been there.

Si potrebbe fare una passeggiata.

We could go for a hike.

Sì, si potrebbe portare un pic-nic.

Yes, we could take a picnic.

Si potrebbe guardare un DVD.

We could watch a DVD.

È di fantascienza?

Is it science-fiction?

No, è un nuovo giallo.*

No, it's a new thriller.

* The first thrillers were printed by Mondadori with yellow covers, so 'un giallo' is a thriller (book or film).

Track 34

Dialogue

Domani mattina si potrebbe visitare il museo.

Tomorrow morning we could visit the museum.

Sì, volentieri. Mi piace visitare i monumenti storici.

Yes, I'd like to. I like visiting historic buildings.

Tip

visitare

Visitare is a false friend. You use **visitare** when you talk about visiting a castle or a museum, or somewhere where you are shown around, but not when you talk about visiting somebody (unless you are a doctor!). You say **andare a trovare** (literally *go and find*) or **andare a fare visita a** (literally *go and make a visit to*).

vado a trovare la nonna

I'm going to see Gran

vado a trovare i miei

I'm going to see my parents

andare dai vicini
go to the neighbours'
(house)

vado a fare visita a mio zio

I'm going to visit my uncle

E la sera si potrebbe fare un barbecue.

And in the evening we could have a barbecue.

Fantastico. Io porto del vino. E domenica, che si fa?

Great. I'll bring some wine. And on Sunday, what are we doing?

Si potrebbe fare un giro in bicicletta.

We could go for a bike ride.

Non mi piace andare in bicicletta.

I don't like cycling.

Si potrebbe fare una passeggiata.

We could go for a walk.

Voglio portare la mia macchina fotografica digitale nuova.

I want to bring my new digital camera.

Si potrebbe fare un pic-nic.

We could have a picnic.

Perfetto. A domani.

Perfect. See you tomorrow.



LANGUAGE LAB

Most sports are masculine, for example **lo sci, il surf, il nuoto, il ciclismo**. If they don't involve a match, Italians use the verb **fare**: **faccio nuoto** / swim, **faccio surf** / surf. If the sporting activity involves a match, the verb **giocare** is used: **gioco a tennis** / play tennis, **gioco a calcio** / play football, **gioco a golf** / play golf.

faccio atletica

I do athletics

faccio footing

I go jogging

If you say you *don't do* something you just use **non**.

non faccio sci

I don't ski

non faccio ciclismo

I don't cycle

UNIT 8

What do you do at the weekend?
Che cosa fai il fine settimana?

Track 35

In this unit you practise talking about what you do at the weekend.

Key phrases

Mi riposo

I have a rest

Faccio la spesa

I go shopping

Faccio footing

I go jogging

Esco con gli amici

I go out with friends

Guardo una partita di calcio

I watch a football match



LANGUAGE LAB

There is another word meaning *to meet* – **incontrare**. You might find this easy to remember because it is like our word *encounter*. If you meet your friends by chance (encounter them), you can use **incontrare** but when you talk about meeting your friends (regularly or by arrangement) you say **esco con gli amici** (literally ‘I go out with friends’) or **vedo gli amici** (literally ‘I see my friends’). These come from the verbs **uscire** and **vedere**.

The verb which means *to have a rest* is **riposarsi**. In Italian you rest yourself: **mi riposo**.

There are quite a few other verbs that do this.

mi alzo I get up (literally ‘I raise myself’)

mi vesto I get dressed (literally ‘I dress myself’)

mi siedo I sit down (literally ‘I sit myself’)

To say that *one/we* do any of these things you use **ci si** instead of **mi**.

ci si veste one gets/we get dressed

ci si riposa one has/we have a rest

ci si alza tardi one gets/we get up late

Track 36

Tip**More weekend activities**

Il fai-da-te or il bricolage is DIY or making things with your hands and tools.
Bricofer is an Italian chain of DIY shops, like B&Q.

faccio bricolage

I do DIY

taglio l'erba

I cut the grass

faccio giardinaggio

I do the gardening

faccio le faccende

I do the housework

tagliare means *to cut*. **Un tosaerba** is a lawn mower.

Listening and speaking**Che cosa fai il fine settimana?**

What do you do at the weekend?

Il sabato faccio la spesa ed esco con gli amici.

On Saturday I go shopping and go out with my friends.

E la domenica?

And on Sunday?

Mi riposo e poi faccio footing o faccio una passeggiata con la famiglia.

I have a rest and then I go jogging or go for a walk with my family.

Che cosa fa il fine settimana?

What do you do at the weekend?

Di solito il sabato lavoro, ma la sera si fa spesso un barbecue.

I usually work on Saturday but in the evening we often have a barbecue.

Di solito la domenica si fa sport. Mio marito fa ciclismo ed io gioco a tennis con gli amici.

On Sunday we usually do sport. My husband goes cycling and I play tennis with friends.

Track 37

Dialogue**Allora, di solito lavori il sabato?**

Do you usually work on Saturday?

No, di solito faccio la spesa, e tu?

No, I usually do the shopping, and you?

Io lavoro la mattina e poi faccio footing. Che cosa fai dopo la spesa?

I work in the morning and then I go jogging. What do you do after shopping?

Esco con gli amici.

I go out with friends.

Fate sport?

You do sport?

Be', no. Si va a bere qualcosa. E tu?

Well, no. We go for a drink. And you?

Io esco con gli amici e gioco a tennis. E la sera?

I go out with friends and I play tennis. And in the evening?

Guardo un DVD, e tu?

I watch a DVD, and you?

Dipende dal tempo ma di solito faccio un barbecue.

It depends on the weather but usually I have a barbecue.

Che cosa fai la domenica?

What do you do on Sundays?

Mi riposo. E tu?

I have a rest. And you?

Dipende dal tempo. Se fa bello faccio una**passeggiata. E se piove vado in palestra. E tu?**

It depends on the weather. If it's nice I go for a walk. And if it rains I go to the gym. And you?

Guardo una partita di calcio alla TV.

I watch a football match on the TV.

Tutto qui?

Is that all?

Sì, tutto qui!

Yes, that's it!

UNIT 9

A holiday in Italy · Una vacanza in Italia

The first thing you have to do when you are going on holiday in Italy is decide where you want to stay.

Track 47

Tip

For a self-catering accommodation, you can rent **un appartamento**, **uno chalet** or **una villa**, or an apartment, a chalet or a detached house

Track 48

Tip**alberghi e pensioni**

albergo is another word for hotel: **un albergo a cinque stelle** is a five-star hotel. A cheaper option is **una pensione**, a smaller, usually family-run hotel. **Bed & breakfast** is getting increasingly popular. **un agriturismo**, a farm holiday. You can find out about local **alberghi**, **pensioni**, **B&B** and **agriturismi** through tourist information offices or on the internet.

Key phrases

Cerco un appartamento in affitto

I'm looking for an apartment to rent
Is there a pool?
There is a pool
There isn't a pool
How much is it?
It's too expensive

C'è una piscina?**C'è una piscina****Non c'è una piscina****Quanto costa?****È troppo caro**

Listening and speaking

Cerco un appartamento vicino al mare.

I am looking for an apartment by the sea.

Di quante camere?

How many bedrooms?

Due.

Two.

C'è una piscina?

Is there a swimming pool?

No, non c'è una piscina.

No, there isn't a swimming pool.

C'è l'aria condizionata?

Is there air conditioning?

Sì, l'aria condizionata c'è.

Yes, there is air conditioning.

Quanto costa?

How much is it?

Duemila euro per il mese di agosto.

€2000 a month during August.

È troppo caro.

It's too expensive.

Track 49

Tip

mangiare fuori
eating out

Eating out is one of the Italians' favourite occupations! Places where you can eat out or buy ready cooked food are plentiful everywhere: they range from **un ristorante**, a restaurant, to **una trattoria**, a smaller, family-run restaurant usually offering local specialities, **una pizzeria**, a pizza-parlour, **una tavola calda**, a snack-bar and **una rosticceria**, a rotisserie.

Mangiamo fuori stasera? Shall we eat out this evening?
Sì, andiamo in pizzeria.
 Yes, let's go to a pizzeria.

Dialogue

Un appartamento vicino al mare ...

An apartment by the sea ...

Quanto costa?

How much is it?

Costa duemila euro alla settimana nel mese di agosto.

It costs two thousand Euros a week during August.

È troppo caro!

It's too expensive!

C'è un appartamento in un complesso di lusso a cinque minuti dal mare.

There's an apartment in a luxury complex five minutes from the beach.

C'è una piscina?

Is there a swimming pool?

C'è una piscina in comune.

There's a shared pool.

C'è l'aria condizionata?

Is there air conditioning?

Sì, ci sono il riscaldamento centrale e l'aria condizionata.

Yes, there are central heating and air conditioning.

Quanto costa?

How much is it?

Nel mese d'agosto ... millecinquecento euro la settimana. C'è anche un bar.

In August it's ... one thousand five hundred Euros a week. There's a bar too.

È perfetto!

Perfect!

UNIT 10

What are we doing tomorrow?
Che cosa facciamo domani?

Track 50

Key phrases

Che cosa facciamo domani?	What are we doing tomorrow?
la mattina	in the morning
nel pomeriggio	in the afternoon
la sera	the evening
a che ora?	at what time?
alle nove	at nine o'clock

Track 51

Tip

La Galleria degli Uffizi

The Uffizi is one of the most famous museums of paintings and sculpture in the world. Its collection of Primitive and Renaissance paintings comprises several universally acclaimed masterpieces of all time, including works by Giotto, Simone Martini, Piero della Francesca, Fra Angelico, Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Mantegna, Correggio, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo and Caravaggio. German, Dutch and Flemish masters are also well represented with important works by Dürer, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Listening and speaking

Il Gruppo A va agli Uffizi domani mattina alle nove.

Group A is going to the Uffizi tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

Il Gruppo B va agli Uffizi domani mattina alle undici.

Group B is going to the Uffizi tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Il Gruppo C va agli Uffizi domani pomeriggio alle quattordici.

Group C is going to the Uffizi tomorrow afternoon at 14 hours (or 2 p.m.).

Il Gruppo D va agli Uffizi domani pomeriggio alle sedici.

Group D is going to the Uffizi tomorrow afternoon at 16 hours (or 4 p.m.).

Il Gruppo E va agli Uffizi domani sera alle diciotto.

Group E is going to the Uffizi tomorrow evening at 18 hours (or 6 p.m.).

Track 52

Dialogue

Che cosa facciamo domani?

What are we doing tomorrow?

Domani ... ehm ... la mattina, andiamo alla Mole Antonelliana.

Tomorrow ... um... in the morning, we're going to the Mole Antonelliana.

A che ora?

At what time?

Passo a prenderla alle dieci.

I'll come and pick you up at 10 o'clock.

E nel pomeriggio?

And in the afternoon?

Nel pomeriggio, andiamo al Museo Egizio!

In the afternoon we're going to the Egyptian Museum!

E la sera?

And in the evening?

La sera, un momento, ehm, andiamo al Teatro Regio.

In the evening, hold on, um, we're going to the Royal Theatre.

È lontano?

Is it far?

Sì, è abbastanza lontano. Passo a prenderla in taxi.

Yes, it is quite far. I'll pick you up in a taxi.

A che ora?

At what time?

Alle diciotto.

At 6 p.m.

Grazie, arrivederci.

Thanks, bye.

Arrivederci, a domani.

Bye, till tomorrow.



LANGUAGE LAB

To say minutes past the hour, you say the hour and then how many minutes.

le otto e cinque	five past eight
le dieci e dieci	ten past ten
mezzogiorno e venti	twenty past twelve (midday)
le quattro e venticinque	twenty-five past four

Instead of saying *twenty-five minutes to the hour*, Italians say *thirty-five minutes past the (previous) hour*.

l'una e trentacinque	twenty-five to one
-----------------------------	--------------------

To say minutes to the hour, you say the hour minus the number of minutes.

le tre meno venti	twenty to three
le nove meno dieci	ten to nine
le sette meno cinque	five to seven

meno means *less* or *minus*.

A quarter past and half past are the same.

le undici e un quarto	a quarter past eleven
le nove e mezza	half past nine

So is a quarter to.

mezzogiorno meno un quarto	a quarter to twelve (midday)
le due meno un quarto	a quarter to two

un quarto is easy to remember as it looks very like *quarter* and it sounds similar too.

Remember that travel times and other official times use the 24-hour clock – but the principles are the same and you do not need **un quarto**, **mezza**, **meno** or **meno un quarto**.

Il treno parte alle 13.12 (say tredici e dodici) e arriva alle 16.35 (say sedici e trentacinque)

The train leaves at twelve minutes past one and arrives at twenty-five to five

La riunione comincia alle 15 (say quindici) ma bisogna arrivare alle 14.45 (say quattordici e quarantacinque) al più tardi

The meeting begins at three o'clock but we must arrive by two forty-five at the latest.

UNIT 11

What will the weather be like? · Che tempo farà?

.....

Track 53

This unit is about the weather. What will the weather be like this afternoon, tomorrow, later in the week?

Tip

il brutto tempo	bad weather
un ombrello	umbrella
un impermeabile	raincoat
un K-way	roll-up waterproof
gli stivalidi gomma	wellington boots

Key phrases

Che tempo farà?	What will the weather be like?
farà bello	it will be fine
farà freddo	it will be cold
farà caldo	it will be hot
pioverà	it will rain
nevicherà	it will snow
ci sarà un temporale	there will be a storm

Track 54

Listening and speaking

Stamattina pioverà, bisogna prendere un ombrello.

This morning it's going to rain, so you will need to take an umbrella.

Oggi pomeriggio farà caldo e bello. Bisogna mettersi la crema solare.

This afternoon's going to be fine and hot. You had better put on some sun cream.

Stasera ci sarà un temporale, sarà meglio restare in albergo.

There's going to be a storm this evening, so it will be better to stay in the hotel.

Domani mattina bisogna fare attenzione sull'autostrada: ci sarà nebbia.

Tomorrow morning you must take care on the motorway as it will be foggy.

Nel pomeriggio farà caldo ... con possibilità di temporali verso sera.

Tomorrow afternoon it will be hot ... with the chance of storms towards the evening.



LANGUAGE LAB

The endings **-rà** and **-rò** mean that the action refers to the future: *it will or is going to, I will or I'm going to.*

Pioverà	It will rain, it's going to rain
Mangerò fuori/al ristorante	I will/I'm going to eat out/at a restaurant
Andrò al cinema	I will/I'm going to go to the cinema
Si farà un pic-nic	We will/We're going to have a picnic
Mangerà da noi?	Will you/Are you going to eat at our house?

If you want to know more about verbs, *Collins Easy Learning Italian Verbs* will give you all the information you need about conjugating and using verbs in all the main tenses.



LANGUAGE LAB

The days of the week: lunedì, martedì, mercoledì, giovedì, venerdì, sabato, domenica

The origins of the names of most of the days of the week are similar to ours, only the Italians use the names of Greek and Roman gods rather than our Anglo-Saxon ones!

Lunedì Monday is called after the moon, **martedì** Tuesday after the god Mars, **mercoledì** Wednesday after Mercury, **giovedì** Thursday after Jupiter (Giove), **venerdì** Friday after Venus and **sabato** Saturday after the Hebrew word Sabbath. **Domenica** Sunday comes from the Latin *dies Dominicus* or day of the Lord.

Remember that the Italians do not use capital letters for the days of the week or the months of the year.

Track 55

Dialogue

Quando vuole andare in spiaggia?

When do you want to go to the beach?

Dipende dal tempo. Che tempo farà lunedì?

It depends on the weather. What will the weather be like on Monday?

Ehm, lunedì pioverà.

Um, Monday it's going to rain.

Terribile per la spiaggia, allora. E martedì?

Terrible for the beach, then. And Tuesday?

Ci sarà vento.

It will be windy.

Ugualmente terribile! Mercoledì?

Equally terrible! Wednesday?

Farà freddo.

It will be cold.

Uguale! Giovedì?

The same! Thursday?

Farà caldo con possibilità di temporali la sera.

It will be hot with the chance of storms in the evening.

Possibile. Venerdì?

Possible then. Friday?

Farà bello e caldo.

It will be fine and hot.

Allora andiamo in spiaggia venerdì!

So let's go to the beach on Friday!

D'accordo.

Okay.



LANGUAGE LAB

il meteo

the weather forecast

You can see the weather forecast after the eight o'clock news every evening on all the main television channels. The symbols used will be easy to understand but you might miss some of the finer details because the forecasters speak so fast! Here are some handy phrases that you could learn to recognize.

precipitazioni	rainfall
schiariete	bright spells
rischio di foschie mattutine	risk of early morning mist
nuvola	cloud
nuvoloso	cloudy
pioggia	rain
piovoso	rainy
tempo piovoso al sud	rainy weather in the south
rovesci sporadici	scattered showers
piovaschi	downpours

You can always ask someone to look up the weather forecast for you.

Mi può scaricare le previsioni del tempo? Can you download the weather forecast for me?

Or if you want to find out what the weather is like in Italy before you set off on your trip, you can go to the Meteo in Italia site and find out the information for yourself – in pictures! www.ilmeteo.it/ or www.meteoam.it/

UNIT 12

On the phone · Al telefono

Track 56

This unit is about dealing with problems on the phone, including when you can't get hold of somebody and have to get them to call you back. The good news is that you can get the gist of what is being said without having to understand every word – and it's easier than you think.

Tip

**un e-mail/
una mail**
an email

The Italians use several terms to mean email. You may see or hear **un e-mail, una mail**. Italian email providers often use **posta elettronica**. **Con la posta elettronica** or **per e-mail** is by email.

A text is **un SMS**.

Mi mandi/mandami un SMS
send me a text

Key phrases

Pronto?

Hello (when answering phone)

Posso parlare con ...?

May I speak to ...?

Mi può passare ...

Can you put me through to ...

Sono ...

It's speaking

Mi può richiamare?

Can he call me back?

**Vorrei spostare il nostro
appuntamento**

I would like to reschedule our appointment

**Mi può mandare un
SMS o un e-mail?**

Can you send me a text or an email?

Track 57

Listening and speaking

**Pronto? Buongiorno, posso parlare con il Signor Smith,
per favore?**

Hello. Good morning. Please can I speak to Mr Smith?

Sono io. Chi parla?

John Smith speaking. Who's calling?

Mi può passare l'idraulico?

Can you put me through to the plumber?

Resti in linea ...

Hold on ... (literally 'Stay on the line')

Tip**la lingua degli SMS**

Here are some typical
texting words.

d6 dove sei?

where are you?

ap a presto

see you soon

midi mi dispiace

I'm sorry

cvd ci vediamo

dopo

see you later

grz grazie

thank you

Può richiamare fra un'ora?

Can you call back in an hour?

**Il dentista deve spostare il suo appuntamento
alla settimana prossima.**

The dentist has to put your appointment back to the
following week.

Il signor Smith mi può richiamare?

Can Mr Smith call me back?

Mi può mandare un SMS o un e-mail?

Can you send me a text or an email?

Track 58

Dialogue

This dialogue is about dealing with problems on the phone,
including when you can't get hold of somebody and have to get
them to call you back.

Pronto, Ditta Carboni, buongiorno!

Good morning, Ditta Carboni.

Posso parlare con il Signor Gilberti, per favore?

Can I speak to Mr Gilberti, please?

Mi dispiace, il Signor Gilberti non c'è.

I am sorry, Mr Gilberti isn't in.

**Mi può passare la Signora Donati, allora? Sono
John Smith.**

Can you put me through to Mrs Donati, then? John Smith
calling.

**Mr Smith? Sono la Signora Donati, buongiorno. Che
cosa posso fare per Lei?**

Mr Smith? Mrs Donati speaking. Good morning. What can I do
for you?

**Vorrei spostare il mio appuntamento con il
Signor Gilberti.**

I would like to reschedule my meeting with Mr Gilberti.

In questo momento non c'è. La può richiamare?

He isn't here at the moment. Can he call you back?

Mi può mandare un SMS o un e-mail?

Can you send me a text or an email?

Certo. Quando vuole venire?

Of course. When do you want to come?

Martedì prossimo.

Next Tuesday.

Le va bene martedì alle dieci?

Does Tuesday at ten suit you?

Sì, martedì alle dieci va benissimo.

Yes, Tuesday at ten is perfect.

Controllo con il Signor Gilberti e le mando un e-mail.

I'll check with Mr Gilberti and send you an email.

Grazie. Arrivederci, signora.

Thank you. Goodbye.

Arrivederci, Signor Smith.

Goodbye, Mr Smith.

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Di nuovo!

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