

Gruppo Italiaidea

beginner and  
pre-intermediate



NEW **Italian**  
**Espresso**

**TEXTBOOK + ebook**

Italian course for English speakers



ALMA  
Edizioni

*updated  
edition*

# What is NEW ITALIAN ESPRESSO?

introduction

**NEW Italian Espresso** is the first **authentically “made in Italy”** Italian course designed for students at American colleges and universities, both in the United States and in study abroad programs in Italy, as well as in any Anglo-American educational institution around the world.

This volume is specifically designed for **beginners** and **pre-intermediate** students. It takes into account key provisions of the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines and covers all novice levels up to lower intermediate.

Its innovative teaching method is based on a communicative approach and provides a **learner-centered syllabus** by which students can effectively learn while enjoying themselves. In line with ALMA Edizioni’s tradition, this method combines scientific rigor with a modern, dynamic and motivating teaching style.

The course places a strong emphasis on:

- Communication (students are enabled to speak and interact in Italian from an early stage)
- Non-stereotypical situations and topics
- Motivating teaching activities
- Inductive grammar
- A textual approach
- Culture (the introductory pages and specific cultural sections provide thorough information on Italy’s contemporary lifestyle and habits and aim to encourage intercultural discussions; a **LITERARY SECTION** introduces the student to Italian literature, offering a selection of excerpts from contemporary Italian authors)
- Strategies aimed at developing autonomous learning
- Written work (as seen in the new section called **WRITING ACTIVITIES**)
- Multimedia resources

This new edition includes an **eBook version** of the **textbook**, which now offers interactive activities and immediate feedback, as well as the option for the instructor to assign homework and track student progress.

A **Workbook** with new exercises, new listening activities and four self-assessment tests is also available, as well as a **web-based teacher’s pack** including Textbook and Workbook keys, activity instructions, transcriptions and additional resources such as test banks, supplementary materials and audio tracks – which are all downloadable.

# What is new and improved in the **NEW ITALIAN ESPRESSO** updated edition?

This **updated, improved** version features a large variety of new elements, such as **new texts**, **new activities** and a set of **six extra pages of literary texts** at the end of the book.



## In each Unit

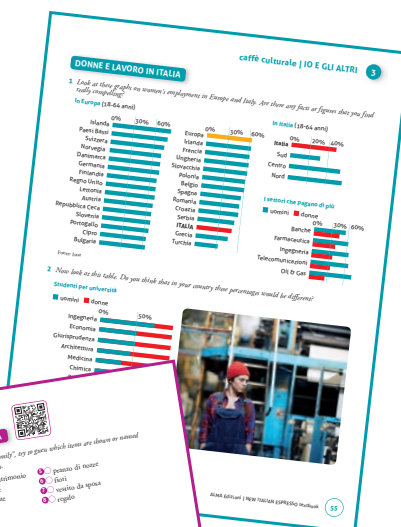
- an introductory page presenting the unit topic
- new written and oral texts
- new listening, reading, and speaking activities
- expanded grammar section
- a section specifically dedicated to writing activities
- a glossary arranged by semantic field or grammatical category
- video episodes (with activities and exercises) directly available online, thanks to easy to use QR codes

## At the end of the book

- a set of six extra pages with excerpts from novels by contemporary Italian authors – accompanied by reading comprehension, vocabulary, and grammar exercises

## eBook

The print edition contains a code to access the eBook – which offers multimedia and interactive activities, as well as the option for the instructor to track student progress.



## Online

- a lot of teaching and learning resources and multimedia files
- Go to **www.almaedizioni.it** and enter the **NEW Italian Espresso** page.



COMPETENCIES	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY
--------------	---------	------------

## UNITÀ 1 • PRIMI CONTATTI p. 9

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>greeting people upon arriving and leaving</li> <li>introducing yourself</li> <li>asking about pronunciation, spelling and meaning</li> <li>asking about someone's place of origin</li> <li>giving your phone number</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronunciation of <i>C</i> and <i>G</i></li> <li>present tense of <i>essere</i>, <i>chiamarsi</i> and first conjugation verbs (singular forms: <i>io</i> and <i>tu</i>)</li> <li>the alphabet</li> <li>singular forms of adjectives ending in <i>-o</i> and <i>-a</i></li> <li>preposition <i>di</i> + city names, preposition <i>in</i> + country names and preposition <i>a</i> + city names</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>greetings</li> <li>classroom objects</li> <li>adjectives of nationalities</li> <li>country names</li> <li>numbers from 0 to 20</li> </ul>
---	---	--

grammatica 1 p. 20 • glossario 1 p. 22 • caffè culturale 1 **SALUTI** p. 23 • videocorso 1 **AMICI** p. 24

## UNITÀ 2 • BUON APPETITO! p. 25

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ordering in a café and in a restaurant</li> <li>asking for things in a polite way</li> <li>thanking someone</li> <li>asking for the bill</li> <li>asking for price</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plural and singular nouns</li> <li>definite articles</li> <li>indefinite articles</li> <li>demonstrative (singular) pronouns: <i>questo</i>, <i>quello</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>food, beverages, courses and meals</li> <li><i>Scusi!</i>, <i>per favore</i>, <i>per cortesia</i>, <i>per piacere</i>, <i>grazie</i>, <i>prego</i></li> <li>numbers from 20 to 100</li> </ul>
--	--	--

grammatica 2 p. 36 • glossario 2 p. 38 • caffè culturale 2 **GELATO, CHE PASSIONE!** p. 39 • videocorso 2 **UN PRANZO VELOCE** p. 40

## UNITÀ 3 • IO E GLI ALTRI p. 41

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>introducing someone</li> <li>describing people's activities on a specific day of the week</li> <li>asking for someone's age and occupation</li> <li>telling dates</li> <li>asking someone how he / she is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>present tense: third singular person of first, second and third conjugation verbs</li> <li>present tense: singular forms of irregular verbs (<i>essere</i>, <i>avere</i>, <i>fare</i>, <i>andare</i>, <i>stare</i>)</li> <li>nouns: special cases</li> <li>prepositions <i>in</i> + country names, <i>a</i> + city names and <i>per</i> + city and country names</li> <li>formal and informal address</li> <li>pronunciation of statements and questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>world languages</li> <li>professions</li> <li>workplaces</li> <li>days of the week</li> <li><i>Come sta?</i> / <i>Come stai?</i>, <i>Come va?</i></li> <li>numbers from 100 onwards</li> </ul>
---	--	---

grammatica 3 p. 52 • glossario 3 p. 54 • caffè culturale 3 **DONNE E LAVORO IN ITALIA** p. 55 • videocorso 3 **L'ANNUNCIO** p. 56

## UNITÀ 4 • TEMPO LIBERO p. 57

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talking about free time and leisure activities</li> <li>talking about how often one does something</li> <li>talking about people's interests and occupations</li> <li>expressing one's likes and dislikes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>present tense: plural persons of first, second and third conjugation verbs</li> <li>present tense: plural persons of irregular verbs (<i>andare</i>, <i>avere</i>, <i>bere</i>, <i>essere</i>, <i>fare</i>, <i>stare</i>)</li> <li><i>piacere</i></li> <li><i>sapere</i> vs <i>conoscere</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>free time activities</li> <li>parts of the day</li> <li>university faculties</li> <li>interrogatives: <i>com'è</i>, <i>con chi</i>, <i>di che cosa</i>, <i>quanti</i>, <i>perché</i>, <i>dove</i>, <i>come</i></li> <li>adverbs of frequency</li> <li>expressions with verb <i>avere</i></li> </ul>
---	--	--

grammatica 4 p. 70 • glossario 4 p. 72 • caffè culturale 4 **RISTORANTE, TRATTORIA O...?** p. 73 • videocorso 3 **IL QUIZ PSICOLOGICO** p. 74

COMPETENCIES	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY
--------------	---------	------------

### UNITÀ 5 · IN GIRO PER L'ITALIA p. 75

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describing a city, a neighborhood, a street</li> <li>talking about the quality of life in a given city</li> <li>following and giving street directions</li> <li>asking and telling time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>present tense: complete conjugation of <i>dare, rimanere, dire, scegliere, uscire</i> and <i>venire</i></li> <li>preposition <i>a</i> vs preposition <i>in</i></li> <li><i>c'è / ci sono</i></li> <li>singular and plural forms of adjectives ending with <i>-o, -a, -e</i></li> <li>noun-adjective agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>means of transport</li> <li>common adjectives</li> <li>street directions</li> <li>street furniture and urban environment</li> <li>shops and services</li> <li><i>Che ora è? / Che ore sono?</i></li> </ul>
---	---	---

grammatica 5 p. 90 • glossario 5 p. 92 • caffè culturale 5 QUANTA ITALIA C'È IN TE? p. 93 • videocorso 5 LA SECONDA A DESTRA p. 94

### UNITÀ 6 · IN ALBERGO p. 95

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understanding hotel brochures</li> <li>describing a hotel and a room</li> <li>complaining about hotel room</li> <li>asking for information on accommodation</li> <li>asking for and giving timetable information</li> <li>talking about holiday activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>present tense: modal verbs <i>dovere, potere</i> and <i>volere</i></li> <li>adverbs: <i>bene</i> and <i>male</i></li> <li>compound prepositions</li> <li>focus on preposition <i>a</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>types of accommodation</li> <li>time indicators: <i>ieri, oggi, domani, dopodomani, stamattina, oggi pomeriggio, stasera, stanotte, domattina, domani pomeriggio, domani sera, domani notte</i></li> <li>home furniture and features</li> <li>months and seasons</li> <li>holiday activities</li> </ul>
--	--	--

grammatica 6 p. 106 • glossario 6 p. 108 • caffè culturale 6 MANCIA E SCONTRINO: CHE COSA SONO? p. 109 • videocorso 6 IN VACANZA p. 110

### UNITÀ 7 · UN FINE SETTIMANA p. 111

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>understanding travel brochures</li> <li>talking about past actions and understanding descriptions of past events</li> <li>specifying when a past event took place</li> <li>asking for and providing information on means of transport, prices and time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past tense: <i>passato prossimo</i></li> <li>forms and agreement of the past participle</li> <li>irregular past participles</li> <li>verbs taking <i>essere</i> as an auxiliary</li> <li>adverbs of time</li> <li><i>ci vuole / ci vogliono</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>weather conditions</li> <li>time indicators: <i>stamattina, ieri, l'altro ieri, scorso, fa, già, appena, non ancora</i></li> <li>holiday activities</li> </ul>
--	---	---

grammatica 7 p. 126 • glossario 7 p. 128 • caffè culturale 7 DOVE ANDIAMO IN VACANZA? p. 129 • videocorso 7 CHE COS'HAI FATTO TUTTO IL GIORNO? p. 130

### UNITÀ 8 · VITA QUOTIDIANA p. 131

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describing one's work habits and working hours</li> <li>commenting on someone else's lifestyle</li> <li>describing and asking about someone's daily routine</li> <li>congratulating someone on special occasions and public holidays</li> <li>saying the date</li> <li>talking about public holidays</li> <li>writing a greeting card</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prepositions: <i>da... a...</i></li> <li>prepositions <i>a</i> and <i>di</i> + infinitive</li> <li>present tense: reflexive verbs</li> <li>position of the reflexive pronoun in modal verbs</li> <li>possessive adjectives: singular and plural forms of <i>mio</i> and <i>tuo</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>everyday actions</li> <li>the date</li> <li>congratulations and wishes for special occasions</li> <li>Italian main public holidays</li> </ul>
---	--	--

grammatica 8 p. 142 • glossario 8 p. 144 • caffè culturale 8 COSA REGALANO GLI ITALIANI p. 145 • videocorso 8 L'AGENDA DI LAURA p. 146





COMPETENCIES	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY
--------------	---------	------------

### UNITÀ 9 • LA FAMIGLIA p. 147

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describing a family tree</li> <li>talking and writing about one's family and family habits</li> <li>talking about past events</li> <li>inquiring about someone's past actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>possessive adjectives (all forms)</li> <li>possessive adjectives + nouns referring to family relationships</li> <li>past tense: <i>passato prossimo</i> form of reflexive verbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>family relationships</li> <li>the ages of life</li> <li>common adjectives</li> </ul>
---	---	---

grammatica 9 p. 158 • glossario 9 p. 160 • caffè culturale 9 I GESTI ITALIANI p. 161 • videocorso 1 LA FAMIGLIA DELLA SPOSA p. 162

### UNITÀ 10 • SAPORI D'ITALIA p. 163

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talking about one's eating habits</li> <li>writing a shopping list</li> <li>talking about typical Italian recipes</li> <li>understanding recipe instructions</li> <li>doing grocery shopping</li> <li>indicating quantities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>direct pronouns: forms and position</li> <li>partitive use of preposition <i>di</i></li> <li><i>ne</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>food and dishes</li> <li>measurement units: <i>chilo, etto, grammo, litro</i></li> <li>food packaging</li> <li>cooking utensils</li> </ul>
---	--	---

grammatica 10 p. 174 • glossario 10 p. 176 • caffè culturale 10 L'ITALIA NEL PIATTO p. 177 • videocorso 10 IL PANINO PERFETTO p. 178

### UNITÀ 11 • FARE ACQUISTI p. 179

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talking and asking about events that will occur in the future</li> <li>shopping for clothes and shoes</li> <li>describing one's look on special occasions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future tense (regular and irregular forms)</li> <li>direct and indirect pronouns: forms and position</li> <li>verbs + indirect pronouns</li> <li><i>piacere</i> + indirect pronouns</li> <li>demonstrative adjectives: <i>quello</i> (singular and plural forms)</li> <li><i>poco, molto, tanto, troppo</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>colors, fabrics and fabric patterns</li> <li>clothing</li> <li><i>stare bene / male (a qualcuno)</i></li> <li>time indicators: <i>più tardi, domattina, prossimo, tra, prima o poi, un giorno, presto</i></li> </ul>
---	---	---

grammatica 11 p. 190 • glossario 11 p. 192 • caffè culturale 11 LA MODA ITALIANA p. 193 • videocorso 11 COME MI STA? p. 194

### UNITÀ 12 • IL MONDO CHE CAMBIA p. 195

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talking about technology and your relationship with it</li> <li>recalling events that have been repeated several times in the past</li> <li>talking about your younger days</li> <li>expressing your opinion on the advantages and disadvantages of technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past tense: <i>imperfetto</i> (forms and use)</li> <li><i>imperfetto</i> forms of irregular verbs: <i>essere, fare, bere, dire</i></li> <li><i>passato prossimo</i> vs <i>imperfetto</i></li> <li>agreement between direct pronouns and past participles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>technology</li> <li>travels</li> <li>time and frequency indicators: <i>di solito, normalmente, generalmente, una volta, mentre, da bambino</i></li> </ul>
--	--	--

grammatica 12 p. 204 • glossario 12 p. 206 • caffè culturale 12 LA STORIA DELL'ITALIA MODERNA IN SEI OGGETTI p. 207 • videocorso 12 DA BAMBINA ABITAVO QUI p. 208

COMPETENCIES	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY
--------------	---------	------------

### UNITÀ 13 • COME SIAMO p. 209

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understanding and giving physical descriptions</li> <li>• describing one's personality</li> <li>• reading the horoscope</li> <li>• making, accepting and refusing an invitation</li> <li>• describing actions which are going on right now</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of auxiliaries <i>essere</i> and <i>avere</i> with verbs <i>cominciare</i> and <i>finire</i></li> <li>• absolute superlative</li> <li>• <i>molto</i> (adjective and adverb)</li> <li>• <i>avere</i> and <i>essere</i> + modal verbs</li> <li>• progressive form with <i>stare</i> + present gerund</li> <li>• present gerund forms of regular and irregular verbs (<i>dire, fare, bere</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nouns and adjectives for physical descriptions (face and body)</li> <li>• personality adjectives</li> <li>• zodiac signs</li> <li>• <i>ti va di, che ne dici di, mi dispiace, veramente non mi va, volentieri, hai voglia di, dai</i></li> </ul>
--	---	---

grammatica 13 p. 220 • glossario 13 p. 222 • caffè culturale 13 ITALIANI CELEBRI p. 223 • videocorso 13 UNA SERATA TRA AMICI p. 224

### UNITÀ 14 • CASA DOLCE CASA p. 225

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understanding and writing short rental ads</li> <li>• understanding and giving home descriptions</li> <li>• expressing wishes</li> <li>• expressing the consequence of a possible hypothesis</li> <li>• expressing likes and dislikes</li> <li>• giving advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• comparatives (minority, majority and equality)</li> <li>• present conditional (regular and irregular forms)</li> <li>• <i>ci</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ordinal numbers</li> <li>• home features and furniture</li> <li>• house types</li> <li>• <i>al posto</i> + possessive adjective</li> </ul>
--	--	---

grammatica 14 p. 236 • glossario 14 p. 238 • caffè culturale 14 TIPI DI ABITAZIONE p. 239 • videocorso 14 UNA VITA POCO SANA p. 240

### UNITÀ 15 • VIVERE IN ITALIA p. 241

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• comparing Italian social habits and traditions with those of other countries</li> <li>• understanding travel brochures and travel blogs</li> <li>• understanding and giving orders, recommendations and instructions</li> <li>• underlining cultural differences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>imperativo informale singolare</i> and <i>imperativo plurale</i> (affirmative and negative forms)</li> <li>• position of direct and indirect pronouns with <i>imperativo</i></li> <li>• irregular forms of <i>imperativo</i></li> <li>• direct and indirect pronouns, <i>ci</i> and <i>ne</i> + contracted forms of <i>imperativo</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tourist activities and accommodation solutions</li> <li>• Italian habits and traditions</li> <li>• types of coffee</li> <li>• <i>Mi raccomando!</i></li> </ul>
--	--	---

grammatica 15 p. 252 • glossario 15 p. 254 • caffè culturale 15 CHE DIFFERENZA...! p. 255 • videocorso 15 CONOSCERE LE LINGUE p. 256

### SEZIONE LETTERARIA / LITERARY SECTION p. 257

# BUON APPETITO!

In this unit you will learn how to:

- order in a café and in a restaurant
- ask for things in a polite way
- thank someone
- ask for the bill
- ask for price

listen to  
the recordings  
of unit 2



Do you like  
Italian food?

Which is  
your favourite  
Italian dish?





### 3 RIFLETTIAMO | Sostantivi

a. Look at the pictures in activity 1 and complete the tables.

<p><b>1 maschile singolare</b></p> <p>a cornett___</p> <p>b cappuccin___</p> <p>c _____</p>	<p><b>2 femminile singolare</b></p> <p>a spremut___</p> <p>b acqu___</p> <p>c _____</p>
<p><b>3 maschile plurale</b></p> <p>a spaghet___</p> <p>b pomodor___</p> <p>c _____</p>	<p><b>4 femminile plurale</b></p> <p>a patatin___ fritte</p> <p>b tort___</p> <p>c _____</p>

b. Look at the last letter of all the nouns (sostantivi) and write it in the appropriate column.

	maschile	femminile
singolare		
plurale		

### 4 ASCOLTO | In un bar • WB 3

10

a. Close the book, listen to the recording, then work with a partner and share information on the conversation. Are there words that also appear in activity 1? Which might these be?

b. Listen again and complete the conversation with the expressions in the list.

- anch'io    per me    solo    bene    vorrei    io prendo

- Prego, signori.
- \_\_\_\_\_ un cornetto e un caffè.
- E Lei, signora?
- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_ un cornetto, e poi...  
un cappuccino.
- I cornetti con la crema o con la marmellata?
- ◆ Mmm... con la crema.
- \_\_\_\_\_ invece con la marmellata.
- E Lei, che cosa prende?
- ▼ \_\_\_\_\_ un tè. Al limone.
- \_\_\_\_\_, allora: due cornetti, un caffè, un cappuccino e un tè al limone.



5 ESERCIZIO ORALE | *Che cosa prendi?*

Work with a partner. Look at the photographs and take turns repeating the dialogue and changing the word *cornetto* with the following foods.



una spremuta



un cappuccino



un gelato



un cornetto

Esempio:

- Io prendo **un cornetto**.
- ▼ Ah, anch'io vorrei **un cornetto**.
- Bene, allora **due cornetti**.



una pizzezza



un panino

## 6 PARLIAMO | Al bar

It is 9 AM and you are in an Italian café with a group of friends.

The teacher is your waiter. The group orders something to eat and drink for breakfast.



**ATTIVITÀ  
DI SCRITTURA 1**  
go to page 37

## 7 LETTURA | Al ristorante • WB 4

Read the menu and explain to one of your classmates the dishes that you know. Then ask the teacher the words that you don't know.



## menù

**Buca  
Lapi**

## Pesce

Trota  
Sogliola  
Calamari fritti

## Secondi vegetariani

Frittata di zucchine  
Parmigiana di melanzane  
Pomodori ripieni di riso

## ANTIPASTI

Affettati misti  
Prosciutto e melone  
Bruschette

## PRIMI PIATTI

Tortellini in brodo  
Tagliatelle ai funghi  
Lasagne  
Risotto ai funghi  
Minestrone  
Spaghetti ai frutti di mare  
Spaghetti al pomodoro

## SECONDI PIATTI

Carne  
Spezzatino alla cacciatora  
Bistecca di manzo  
Cotoletta alla milanese  
Pollo alla griglia  
Arrosto di vitello

## CONTORNI

Insalata mista  
Patatine fritte  
Purè di patate  
Spinaci  
Peperoni alla griglia  
Verdure di stagione

## DOLCI

Frutta fresca  
Macedonia  
Fragole  
Gelato  
Panna cotta  
Tiramisù

## BEVANDE

Acqua naturale e gassata  
Vino rosso  
Vino bianco

8 RIFLETTIAMO | Sostantivi • WB 5 / 6

a. Find the corresponding words in the previous menu and complete the tables.

maschile singolare	maschile plurale	femminile singolare	femminile plurale
tortellino		verdura	
	pesci	fragola	
	risotti		macedonie
	minestrone	lasagna	
	polli		carni
peperone			cotolette

b. Work with a partner: find in the previous tables the four nouns which in the singular form do not end in -o or in -a and write them below.

c. Now complete the rule.

- 1 The four nouns that you wrote above are:
- a  all masculine
  - b  all feminine
  - c  some masculine and some feminine
- 2 These nouns have as their final vowel:
- \_\_\_ in the singular
- \_\_\_ in the plural

<p><b>colazione:</b> breakfast</p> <p><b>pranzo:</b> lunch</p> <p><b>spuntino:</b> snack</p> <p><b>cena:</b> dinner</p>	<p><b>fare colazione:</b> to have breakfast</p> <p><b>pranzare:</b> to have lunch</p> <p><b>fare uno spuntino:</b> to have a snack</p> <p><b>cenare:</b> to have dinner</p>
---	---

Italian families often eat together. Lunch and dinner time may change depending on the region (in Southern Italy people usually eat later): lunch can be served between noon and 2 PM, dinner between 7:30 PM and 9:30 PM.

9 ASCOLTO | In trattoria • WB 7 / 8 / 9



- a. Close the book, listen to the recording, then work with a partner and share information on the conversation.
- b. Listen to the conversation again and underline in the list the things ordered by the woman and the boy. Then compare your answers with those of a classmate.

i tortellini • la Coca-Cola • l'arrosto • le tagliatelle • gli spaghetti • lo spezzatino  
 la cotoletta • il minestrone • gli affettati misti • il risotto • i peperoni • le patatine fritte  
 l'acqua • la minestra • l'insalata • gli spinaci • il vino • le arance



## 10 RIFLETTIAMO | Articoli determinativi • WB 10 / 11

a. Work with a partner. Put all the words from activity 9 into the table, then answer the questions below.

	singolare	plurale
maschile		gli spaghetti
femminile		le tagliatelle

1 Which of these are masculine articles (**articoli maschili**)? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Which of these are feminine articles (**articoli femminili**)? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

b. Now complete the table with definite articles.

	singolare	plurale	
maschile	_____ minestrone _____ risotto _____ vino	_____ tortellini _____ peperoni	before a consonant singular: _____ • plural: _____
	_____ arrosto	_____ affettati misti	before a vowel singular: _____ • plural: _____
	_____ spezzatino	_____ spaghetti _____ spinaci	before s + a consonant singular: _____ • plural: _____
femminile	_____ minestra _____ Coca-Cola	_____ tagliatelle _____ patatine fritte	before a consonant singular: _____ • plural: _____
	_____ insalata _____ acqua	_____ arance	before a vowel singular: _____ • plural: _____

## 11 ESERCIZIO SCRITTO E ORALE | Preferisci la carne o il pesce?

a. Work with a partner. Write the articles next to the nouns below, as in the example.

Esempio: la verdura / il pesce

\_\_\_ panna cotta / \_\_\_ fragole    \_\_\_ acqua / \_\_\_ Coca-Cola    \_\_\_ pasta / \_\_\_ pizza  
 \_\_\_ spaghetti / \_\_\_ tagliatelle    \_\_\_ tortellini / \_\_\_ lasagne    \_\_\_ spinaci / \_\_\_ patatine  
 \_\_\_ minestrone / \_\_\_ risotto    \_\_\_ gelato / \_\_\_ macedonia    \_\_\_ bruschetta / \_\_\_ affettati misti  
 \_\_\_ insalata / \_\_\_ peperoni    \_\_\_ arrosto / \_\_\_ frittata    \_\_\_ acqua naturale / \_\_\_ acqua gassata

b. Work with a different partner. In turn ask each other questions as in the example, using the words set out at point a (page 30).

Esempio:

- Prendi la carne o il pesce?
- ▼ Prendo la carne.



## 12 ESERCIZIO SCRITTO E ORALE | Da bere...

Choose from the list in the previous activity the dishes that you want to order and write them in the box below.

Then work with a partner and compare what you have chosen, as in the example, taking turns.

Da bere: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Per antipasto: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Per primo: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Per secondo: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Per contorno: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Per dolce: \_\_\_\_\_

Esempio:

- Da bere vorrei l'acqua, e tu?
- ▼ Io prendo il vino bianco.
- Per primo vorrei le lasagne, e tu?
- ▼ Anch'io prendo le lasagne.
- Per secondo vorrei la carne, e tu?
- ▼ Io prendo il pesce.

## 13 LETTURA | Messaggio per Joanna

Read the message from Alessandra.

Ciao Joanna,  
 io sono a una cena di lavoro e torno tardi.  
 Per la tua cena, nel forno c'è una parmigiana molto buona; se preferisci fare solo uno spuntino, in frigo c'è il prosciutto, un formaggio francese, una mozzarella e un'arancia. Nel freezer c'è un gelato al cioccolato.  
 Oppure: in piazza Dante c'è una pizzeria molto economica, con 15 euro prendi un antipasto, una pizza o un primo e qualcosa da bere. Però il posto è piccolo, non è facile trovare un tavolo.  
 Buonanotte, a domani!  
 Alessandra

14 RIFLETTIAMO | Articoli indeterminativi singolari • WB 12 / 13

a. Read Alessandra's message again and find the words shown in the table, then complete the table with the appropriate indefinite articles (*articoli indeterminativi*), as in the example.

maschile	femminile
_____ spuntino	una cena
_____ formaggio	_____ parmigiana
_____ gelato	_____ mozzarella
_____ antipasto	_____ arancia
_____ primo	_____ pizzeria
_____ tavolo	_____ pizza

b. Now compare your results with those of a classmate, then answer the following questions:

- 1 What is the difference between the masculine indefinite article and the feminine indefinite article before a word which begins with a vowel?
- 2 What is the indefinite article which comes before a masculine word that begins with *s* followed by a consonant?

15 ESERCIZIO SCRITTO | Articoli indeterminativi

Work with a partner. In three minutes write as many words which correspond to the four indefinite articles as you can.

un	
uno	
una	
un'	

16 ASCOLTO | Il conto, per favore! • WB 14 / 15 / 16

12

a. Close the book, listen to the recording, then work with a partner and share information on the conversation.

b. Listen to the conversation again, then complete it with the words in the list.

per favore    scusi    grazie    per cortesia

- \_\_\_\_\_!
- Sì, dica.
- Vorrei un caffè, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Certo, signora. Prima del caffè, desidera qualcos'altro? Come dessert abbiamo gelato, panna cotta e il tiramisù fatto in casa, molto buono.
- No, \_\_\_\_\_, va bene così.
- D'accordo. Le porto subito il caffè.
- Sì, e il conto, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Certo, signora.



ATTIVITÀ DI SCRITTURA 3  
go to page 37

c. Look at the four expressions that you have just inserted and answer the following questions:

- 1 Which one does the lady use to say thanks? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which ones does she use to make a polite request? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which one does she use to get the waiter's attention in a polite manner? \_\_\_\_\_

**Prego** means "you are welcome" and is used as a reply when someone says **Grazie** ("thank you"). It can also be used to politely ask for something: **Il conto, prego!** In this case **prego** is a more formal synonym of **per favore**.

## 17 ESERCIZIO ORALE | Al bar

Work with a partner. In turns one of you will play the customer (*Student A*) in a café and improvise a dialogue following the instructions, ordering something from the list below. The other will play the waiter (*Student B*). Then switch roles.

una macedonia • una spremuta d'arancia • un cappuccino • un limoncello  
 una panna cotta • un tiramisù • un sorbetto al limone • un'aranciata  
 una bottiglia d'acqua • un caffè • una Coca-Cola • un gelato

**A:** [Calls the waiter]

**B:** Sì, dica.

**A:** [Orders several items from among those in the box above]

**B:** Certo. Desidera qualcos'altro?

**A:** [Answers no, asks for the check, and thanks the waiter]

**B:** D'accordo.

In Italian restaurants service is usually included in the bill. It is not compulsory to leave a tip (**mancia**), though customers usually do so to show that they have enjoyed their meal. In some regions restaurants may also have a cover charge (**coperto**).

## 18 ASCOLTO | Numeri da 20 a 100 • WB 17 / 18 / 19

13

a. Fill in the missing numbers.

20 venti	29 _____	60 sessanta
21 ventuno	30 trenta	68 _____
22 _____	31 trentuno	70 settanta
23 ventitré	32 trentadue	74 settantaquattro
24 _____	35 _____	80 ottanta
25 venticinque	40 quaranta	81 _____
26 _____	46 _____	90 novanta
27 _____	50 cinquanta	93 _____
28 ventotto	57 _____	100 cento

Numbers drop their last vowel before adding **-uno** or **-otto**: **quarantuno**, **ottantotto**.

When **tre** is the last digit of a larger number, it has an accent: **trentatré**, **novantatré**.

b. Now listen and check.



## 2 BUON APPETITO!

### 19 ASCOLTO | Che numero è?

Listen and mark the numbers that you hear.

23		67	
	33	77	91
81	50		24
15		42	5

14

### 20 ESERCIZIO ORALE | Serie di numeri

Read the numbers out loud. Which numbers follow in the sequences?

- 1 5 15 25 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 10 20 30 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 44 33 22 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 100 90 80 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 50 51 52 \_\_\_\_\_



### 21 ESERCIZIO ORALE | Quanto costa? • WB 20

a. Work in pairs. Complete your list asking your partner the prices that you do not know. Remember to put in the indefinite articles.

Esempio:

- Quanto costa **un** latte macchiato?
- ▼ Un latte macchiato costa 1 euro e 70.

The submultiples of the euro are eurocents (**centesimi**). In Italian the word **euro** has no plural ending: **un euro** → **due euro**

a

Bar Il giardino	
Listino prezzi	
Caffè	euro _____
Cappuccino	euro <u>1,50</u>
Tè	euro <u>2,10</u>
Latte macchiato	euro <u>1,70</u>
Coca-Cola	euro _____
Spremuta d'arancia	euro <u>3,00</u>
Gelato	euro <u>3,10</u>
Cornetto	euro _____
Aperitivo	euro _____
Panino	euro _____
Pizzetta	euro <u>2,40</u>

b

Bar Il giardino	
Listino prezzi	
Caffè	euro <u>1,00</u>
Cappuccino	euro _____
Tè	euro _____
Latte macchiato	euro <u>1,70</u>
Coca-Cola	euro <u>2,20</u>
Spremuta d'arancia	euro _____
Gelato	euro _____
Cornetto	euro <u>1,10</u>
Aperitivo	euro <u>5,00</u>
Panino	euro <u>3,30</u>
Pizzetta	euro _____

b. Now, in turn, give your orders and then ask for the check.

**22 LETTURA | Che cos'è questo? Che cos'è quello? • WB 21 / 22**

a. What does the waiter answer? Match the following sentences with the corresponding situations.

a  Quello è un panino mozzarella e pomodoro.

c  Quella è una bruschetta.

b  Questa è una pasta al cioccolato.

d  Questo è un cornetto con la crema.

1 Che cos'è questo?



2 Che cos'è questo?



3 Che cos'è quello?



4 Che cos'è quello?



b. Now, working with a partner, answer the following questions:

1 What word is used to indicate an object near you?

2 What word is used to indicate an object far away from you?

**23 ESERCIZIO ORALE | Che cos'è questo? Che cos'è quello?**

Pick four objects in class that you know how to say in Italian (for example: book, window, door...): two objects should be nearby and two farther away. Based on each object's distance, ask your classmate, "Che cos'è questo / quello?". Take turns asking questions.

Esempio:

● Che cos'è questo?

▼ Questo è un telefono.



## SOSTANTIVI – NOUNS

### Genere – Gender

Nouns are words used to identify any of a class of people (e.g.: *teacher*), animals (*cat*), places (*school*), things (*table*), qualities (*beauty*), feelings (*happiness*), etc. (these are common nouns), or to name a particular one of these, e.g.: *Tom* or *Rome* (these are proper nouns).

In Italian all nouns have a gender. In Italian there is no neuter gender, there are only two genders: masculine and feminine.

maschile		femminile	
singolare	plurale	singolare	plurale
tavolo	tavoli	fragola	fragole
ponte	ponti	notte	notti

## ARTICOLI – ARTICLES

Articles are words which combine with a noun, such as English *the* and *a / an*.

In Italian, like in English, there are indefinite articles (in English: *a / an*) and definite articles (in English: *the*).

Indefinite articles refer to non-specific nouns. For instance, if you say, “I need a coat” or “I want to watch a movie” you are not referring to a specific coat or movie. On the other hand, the definite article refers to a specific noun. If you were to say, “How much is the red coat?” you would be talking about one specific coat.

In Italian, articles agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they refer. Their form also changes depending on the initial letter of the noun.

## ARTICOLI DETERMINATIVI – DEFINITE ARTICLES

	maschile		femminile	
	singolare	plurale	singolare	plurale
before a consonant	il gelato	i gelati	la camera	le camere
before a vowel	l'amico	gli amici	l'amica	le amiche
before s + consonant	lo straniero	gli stranieri		
before z	lo zaino	gli zaini		
before y	lo yogurt	gli yogurt		

Note: the definite article in front of a feminine plural noun never takes an apostrophe.

Le arance ✓  
L'arance ✗

## ARTICOLI INDETERMINATIVI – INDEFINITE ARTICLES

	maschile	femminile
before a consonant	un gelato	una camera
before a vowel	un amico	un'amica
before s + consonant	uno straniero	
before z	uno zaino	
before y	uno yogurt	

Note: we put an apostrophe before a noun beginning with a vowel only if the noun is feminine. If the noun is masculine, there is no apostrophe.

## PRONOMI DIMOSTRATIVI – DEMONSTRATIVES: QUESTO AND QUELLO

*A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a proper noun or a common noun. Pronouns can replace either a noun that has already been mentioned or a noun that does not need to be named specifically. There are different kinds of pronouns. Demonstrative pronouns point towards the noun they replace, indicating it in time, space and distance. This and that are demonstrative pronouns in English.*

*Questola refers to people / objects that are close to the speaker.  
 Quellola refers to people / objects that are far away from the speaker.  
 They both agree in gender and number with the person / object to whom / which they refer.*

**Questo** è Federico.  
**Quella** è la mia insegnante di italiano.  
 Che cos'è **quello**?  
 Che cos'è **questa**?

## ATTIVITÀ DI SCRITTURA • WRITING ACTIVITIES

### 1 Al bar

*Write a café dialogue between a customer and a waiter (eight lines minimum).*

### 2 Un messaggio per...

*Imagine what might be in your fridge and write your own message to a friend. Also, indicate a possible place to eat near your home and describe the menu selections.*



### 3 Al ristorante

*Using the menu on page 28, write a dialogue between a customer and a waiter. The customer should order at least two food items and one beverage. Remember to use polite expressions, such as: *per favore, grazie, scusi, prego*, etc.*





## BEVERAGES

birra (f.)	beer
acqua (f.)	water
caffè (m.)	coffee
spremuta (f.)	fresh orange juice
vino bianco (m.)	white wine
vino rosso (m.)	red wine
latte (m.)	milk
latte macchiato (m.)	latte

## FOOD

formaggio (m.)	cheese
pomodoro (m.)	tomato
gelato (m.)	ice cream
cornetto (m.)	croissant
fragola (f.)	strawberry
patatine fritte (f.)	French fries, chips
torta (f.)	cake, pie
marmellata (f.)	jam
crema (f.)	custard
limone (m.)	lemon
carne (f.)	meat
pesce (m.)	fish
arancia (f.)	orange
peperone (m.)	sweet pepper
pollo (m.)	chicken
cioccolato (m.)	chocolate
panino (m.)	sandwich

## MENU

antipasto (m.)	starter, appetizer
primo (piatto) (m.)	first course
secondo (piatto) (m.)	second course
contorno (m.)	side dish
dolce (m.)	dessert

## MEALS

colazione (f.)	breakfast
pranzo (m.)	lunch
spuntino (m.)	snack
cena (f.)	dinner

## USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

Per favore	Please
Per cortesia	Please
Grazie	Thank you
Scusi!	Excuse me! ( <i>formal</i> )
Scusa!	Excuse me! ( <i>informal</i> )
Io prendo...	I'll have...
Anch'io vorrei....	I would like to have... too
(Lei) Che cosa prende?	What will you have? ( <i>formal</i> )
(Tu) Che cosa prendi?	What will you have? ( <i>informal</i> )
No, grazie, va bene così.	No, thank you. I'll be just fine.
Il conto, per favore.	The bill, please.
Quanto costa...?	How much is...?
Che cos'è questo / quello?	What is this / that?
Quello / Quello è...	This / That is...

## PRICES

0.50 €	→ cinquanta centesimi
1 €	→ un euro
2 €	→ due euro
2.50 €	→ due euro e cinquanta (centesimi)

## NUMBERS FROM 20 TO 100

20	venti	29	ventinove
21	ventuno	30	trenta
22	ventidue	40	quaranta
23	ventitré	50	cinquanta
24	ventiquattro	60	sessanta
25	venticinque	70	settanta
26	ventisei	80	ottanta
27	ventisette	90	novanta
28	ventotto	100	cento

Numbers drop their last vowel before adding **-uno** or **-otto**: **quarantotto, ottantotto**. When **tre** is the last digit of a larger number, it has an accent: **trentatré, novantatré**.

## GELATO, CHE PASSIONE!

1 Match the following ice cream flavors with the photographs below, as in the examples.

caffè

crema

cioccolato

limone

✓ nocciola

pistacchio

fragola

✓ stracciatella



1



2



3

nocciola



4

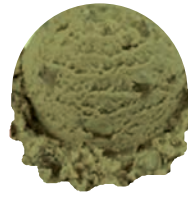
stracciatella



5



6



7



8

2 Which ice cream flavors do you think Italians are particularly fond of?

Make a ranking list of the previous flavors, then check your answers reading the following text.

Gli italiani amano il gelato e le gelaterie presentano sempre gusti diversi e nuovi. Questi sono i gusti preferiti degli italiani:

- il cioccolato con il 27% delle preferenze
- la nocciola (20%)
- il limone (13%)
- la fragola (12%)

Seguono crema (10%), stracciatella (9%) e pistacchio (8%).

Secondo una statistica, il 73% degli italiani, quando compra un gelato, prende almeno un gusto di crema.

adattato da magazine.misya.info

3 Do you like ice cream? If so, what is your favorite flavor?



Episodio 2: UN PRANZO VELOCE

1 The title of this episode means "A fast lunch". Write four Italian words that are related to lunch time, then watch the video and check if you can find any of them in the conversation.

1  2  3  4

2 What does Matteo refer to when he says **un primo**? Choose the correct answer.

Mah, io prendo un primo.



1



2



3



4



3 What do Federico and Matteo order? Check the box with the correct answers.



da mangiare

- 1  spaghetti ai frutti di mare
- 2  spaghetti al pomodoro
- 3  pizza quattro stagioni
- 4  pizza Margherita
- 5  cotoletta alla milanese
- 6  pollo allo spiedo

da bere

- 1  acqua naturale
- 2  acqua gassata
- 3  birra in bottiglia
- 4  birra piccola



4 Allora and dai are two commonly used expressions. Insert them in the appropriate sentences, then watch the episode again and check your answers.

**Allora** is a high frequency word: it can be used when one needs time to think over before starting to talk, or wants to sum up what has been said so far.

1 Si, \_\_\_\_\_!  
Ok.

2 \_\_\_\_\_...  
L'antipasto no.  
O un primo, o un secondo.  
Vediamo...

3 Bene, \_\_\_\_\_  
le pizze sono due.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ due birre.  
In bottiglia, eh!  
E anche un litro d'acqua.