

STUDENT BOOK

ECCCO!

uno

2ND EDITION

2ND EDITION

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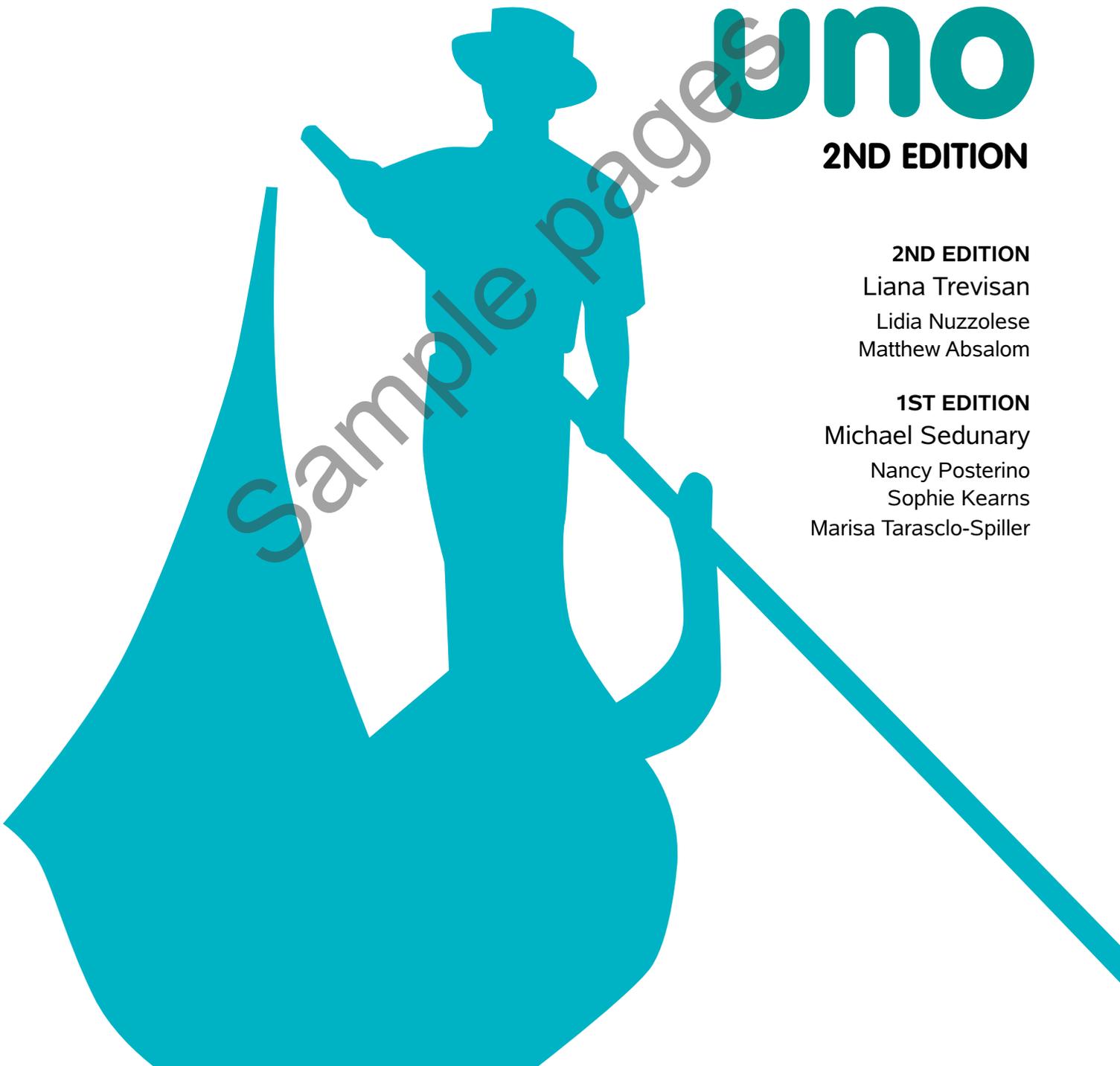
1ST EDITION

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Ecco! Second Edition

Engaging and interactive Italian language learning for Years 7–10.

Clearly aligned to the Australian Curriculum, Victorian Curriculum, NSW Syllabus and WA Curriculum, **Ecco! Second Edition** offers new components and updated features for a complete set of student and teacher resources.

Student Book

A clear and refreshed layout with an improved scaffolded 7-10 offering that focuses on accessibility and engagement.

Reader+ the next generation eBook

Reader+ gives you access to the eBook version of your Student Book as well as bonus multimedia content including audio, grammar animations, videos, interactive games and worksheets.

Activity Book

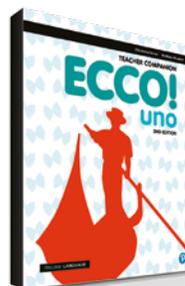
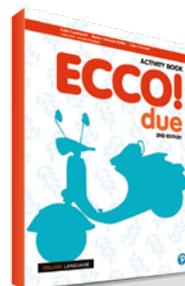
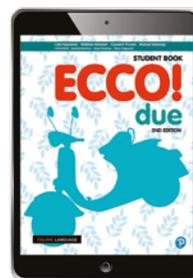
Updated engaging activities offer even more differentiated learning opportunities and reinforcement of key skills.

Teacher Companion

Comprehensive teacher support, catering for beginning, relief and experienced teachers, making lesson preparation and implementation easy. It includes full pages of the Student Book and of the Activity Book with answers.

Teacher Reader+ and Audio Download

Easily accessible audio downloads and access to a wealth of digital support, including all Student Reader+ content as well as tests, answers to all tests and worksheets, audio scripts, teacher notes, scope and sequence charts, weblinks and curriculum grids.



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	CAPITOLO ■ 1	CAPITOLO ■ 2
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	Ciao!	Mi piace la scuola!
Topics	Greetings Introductions Days of the week People's age	School life in Italy Likes and dislikes Birthdays
Communication	Greet people and say goodbye Ask someone their name and say your name Ask how someone is and say how you are Introduce someone Ask and give ages	Talk about school subjects Talk about likes and dislikes Ask and give dates for birthdays Exchange phone numbers Do some maths
Language	Count from 1 to 20 Learn the Italian alphabet Use questo and questa Understand grammatical gender Learn about verb conjugation and the verbs avere and stare	Learn how to say the date Count to 100 Learn about nouns (singular and plural) Use definite articles (singular and plural) Use some question words Express likes and dislikes using piacere , adorare and odiare (io and you)
Pronunciation	Italian vowels: a, i and u Letters of the alphabet	Italian vowels: e and o Consonants c and ch with vowels
Cultural and intercultural awareness	Learn some formal and informal greetings Learn una filastrocca Investigate the meanings of the names of the days of the week Learn to recognise stereotypes	Explore some aspects of school life in Italy Learn about l'interrogazione at school Discover il calcio and learn about Serie A
Gesture	Vieni qui!	Hai paura, eh?
Create and collaborate	Il fumetto Differenze culturali Mi presento... Italia	Ti piace? Il calcio in Italia In classe con la professoressa Key Interrogazione!
Text types	Photo captions Cartoon story Filastrocca Passport Blog posts with photos Magazine cover	Photo captions Cartoon story Filastrocca Email Advertisement Match tickets Blog posts with photos Newspaper cartoon

	Che famiglia simpatica!	Ti piacciono gli animali?
Topics	Family Describing people Telling the time	Animals Using colours
Communication	Talk about family members Describe people Tell the time on the hour, half hour and quarter hour	Talk about animals Say the colour of something Talk about your favourite animal and your pet
Language	Use adjectives Use demonstratives questo, questa, questi, queste Use possessive adjectives (<i>my, your, his, her, its</i>) Learn the verb essere	Understand verb conjugations Learn the verb abitare Learn about indefinite articles Use colours as adjectives
Pronunciation	The Italian r	Syllables and word stress
Cultural and intercultural awareness	Discover some family celebrations in Italy Learn about the Romance languages Recognise some Latin connections between Italian and English	Discover Ancient Rome Learn about the story of Romolo e Remo Learn about the sporting feats at il Circo Massimo Learn about the gruesome battles at il Colosseo
Gesture	Basta!	Perfetto!
Create and collaborate	La mia famiglia Il latino Un'email	Società Protezione Animali Roma antica Un volantino per lo zoo I numeri per bambini
Text types	Photo captions Cartoon story Photo album Fairytale Blog posts with photos Pie chart	Photo captions Cartoon story Social media posts Movie posters Book covers Blog posts with photos and map

	Cosa fai durante il weekend?	Dove abiti? Che lingue parli?
Topics	Talking about pastimes Making plans for the weekend	Countries, languages and nationalities The weather
Communication	Talk about your own and ask about others' pastimes Ask and say what is happening and when Make plans for the weekend	Talk about nationalities Talk about what languages people speak Say where you were born (nato/a) Talk about the weather
Language	Use regular -are and -ere verbs Learn the irregular verb fare Learn more about telling the time	Use a with cities and in with countries Learn more -are verbs Learn how to talk about the weather using fare
Pronunciation	Double consonants Long sounds	The sounds for the letters sc
Cultural and intercultural awareness	Discover some sights of Bologna Find out what young Italians do in their free time Learn about la passeggiata and fare bella figura	Discover that Italian is spoken in many parts of the world Learn cultural aspects of the regions of Sicily and Emilia-Romagna Continue to explore Italian dialects as part of Italy's heritage
Gesture	Ma fammi il piacere!	Ma sei scemo?
Create and collaborate	Musicisti italiani Ascoltiamo la musica Il concerto degli animali Che cosa fai la domenica?	Giochiamo Scriviamo La mia famiglia
Text types	Photo captions Cartoon story Billboard Book covers Street sign Tourist brochure Blog post with photo Album cover	Photo captions Cartoon story Map Weather chart Profiles Tourist forum with map Blog posts with photos Poem

	Quale mezzo prendiamo?	Buon appetito!
Topics	Travelling and commuting Using different modes of transport	Food preferences Ordering meals How much things cost
Communication	Talk about where you are going and how you are getting there Say at what time you are catching a mode of transport Ask and say what time someone is arriving and leaving	Talk about food and food preferences Ask how much something costs Read a menu
Language	Learn the irregular verb andare Learn different ways of saying going <i>to</i> Learn different ways of saying travelling <i>by</i> Use regular -ire verbs	Use <i>there is</i> and <i>there are</i> (c'è / ci sono) Learn more about adjectives: the superlatives Learn about -isc verbs
Pronunciation	The sounds for the letters g and gh The sounds for the letters gli and gn	The sounds for the letter s
Cultural and intercultural awareness	Discover some of the different ways to travel around Italy Learn about the gondola Discover l'Ape and la Vespa	Learn about la cucina italiana Discover the different types of pasta and gelato Understand the euro
Gesture	Se ti prendo...!	Ma che dici?
Create and collaborate	Un viaggio Andiamo al concorso Una gara Facciamo un sondaggio	Prepara un pranzo Inventa un menu Conosci l'euro? Andiamo al ristorante
Text types	Photo captions Cartoon story Transport signs Tourist information Blog post with photo Iconic advertisement	Photo captions Magazine cover Cartoon story Menu Food labels Recipe Blog posts with photos

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Introduzione

We're looking for young people who are keen to learn a new language and to find out about life in another country. We're looking for people who are happy to put in some effort to achieve their goals, and want to have fun doing it. Ah, **Ecco!** – *there you are!*

And you're looking for a set of resources that explain things clearly and give you an enjoyable, relevant and rewarding learning experience. Well, **Ecco!** – *here it is!*

Pagina di apertura

The first page of every chapter shows a selection of authentic photographs hinting at the topics covered in that chapter. Take the time to discuss them in class and predict what you will be learning about. Before you look closely at the chapter content, do the related task in the Activity Book. Finally,

- **communicare** outlines the new communication outcomes you will be learning
- **capire** outlines the different language points you will be learning
- **cultura** shows some cultural and intercultural discoveries and comparisons you will make.



The **Vocabolario** section lists all new words and expressions from the cartoon story or feature text. You can also do the Activity Book task that relates to it.

To make sure you sound Italian, **Fonetica** offers a rigorous approach to understanding the sounds of Italian. The *video* in the Reader+ eBook will help you practise the sounds you are working on. *The Italian alphabet and the IPA* on page 129 is also a good reference.

I gesti presents the chapter's gesture in more detail. The Reader+ eBook provides some real-life context in a soap-opera style video for each chapter.

When you're familiar with the cartoon story you will have a chance to use your Italian and perform the story. Here's how ...

Adesso parliamo noi!

- With your classmates, agree who will play which role of the **fumetto** characters.
- Listen to the audio and read the story several times, imitating the voices until you are confident.
- Master **il vocabolario** on the previous pages.
- Rehearse with your classmates and perform **il fumetto** for the class. Remember to use the gesture!

Il fumetto

In the *cartoon story*, **il fumetto**, you will meet Barbara, Massimo and his dog Gustavo, Claudia and Bruno. They all live and go to school in the city of Bologna. Can you spot Bologna on the map on page 142? You will discover what these friends get up to and how they use the language you are learning in their everyday lives. The **fumetto** is also a great way to reflect on aspects of the Italian culture and your own, and it introduces a gesture used in Italy that may come in handy.

When you have listened to and read the cartoon story a few times, have a go at answering the **Abbiamo capito tutto?** questions, in English in chapters 1 to 3 and in Italian in 4 to 8. You will probably need to come back to the questions after you have worked through the **Vocabolario** section and the grammar points.



Più parliamo, più impariamo

Throughout the chapter, you will have many other opportunities to speak Italian. **Iniziamo** activities prepare you for **Parliamo ancora**. Once you have mastered the new language from the chapter, you will be ready to make up your own conversations with **Parliamo ancora un po'**. And don't forget to try out your Italian outside your classroom if you can.



Istruzioni in classe: Come si dice?

Ora ascoltate e ripetete.



Il professore / La professoressa dice:

Attenzione!	Pay attention!
Ascoltate!	Listen!
Rispondete all'appello.	Let's call the roll.
Oggi studiamo...	Today, we will study ...
Lavorate in coppia!	Work with a partner!
Alzatevi! / Sedetevi!	Stand up! / Sit down!
Prendete il libro!	Get the book!
Andate a pagina...	Go to page ...
Leggiamo.	Let's read.
Ripetiamo insieme.	Let's repeat together.
Scrivete nel vostro quaderno!	Write in your (exercise) books!
Tutti insieme...	All together...
Avete capito?	Did you understand?
Scrivete i compiti per casa.	Do (or write) as homework.
Tocca a te.	It's your turn.
Spegni le luci il cellulare.	Switch off the lights your mobile.

Lo studente / La studentessa dice:

Presente!	I'm here!
(Non) ho capito.	I did (not) understand.
Può ripetere per favore?	Can you repeat (that) please?
Come si dice... in italiano?	How do you say ... in Italian?
Come si scrive... in italiano?	How do you write/spell ... in Italian?
Come si pronuncia?	How do you pronounce it?
Cosa significa...? / Cosa vuole dire...?	What does ... mean?
Me lo spiega di nuovo?	Can you explain it again?
Posso andare in bagno?	May I go to the bathroom?
Scusi il ritardo.	Sorry I'm late.
... è assente oggi.	... is absent today.
Secondo me...	In my opinion ...
Di chi è questo/a...	Whose is this ... ?
È mio/mia. / È di...	It's mine. / It's ...'s.
Mi presti...?	Can I borrow ...?



Parole utili

il libro di testo	textbook (Student Book)
il libro dello studente	Activity Book
il portatile	laptop
il tablet iPad	tablet iPad
la penna	pen
la matita	pencil
l'armadietto	locker
i compiti	homework



Ecco Bologna. Bologna è una città in Italia.



Comunicare

- Greet people and say goodbye
- Ask someone their name and say your name
- Ask how someone is and say how you are
- Introduce someone
- Ask and give ages

Capire

- Count from 1 to 20
- Learn the Italian alphabet
- Use **questo** and **questa**
- Understand grammatical gender
- Learn about verb conjugation and the verbs **avere** and **stare**

Cultura

- Learn some formal and informal greetings
- Learn **una filastrocca**
- Investigate the meanings of the days of the week
- Learn to recognise stereotypes

Before you start this chapter, go to page 1 of your Activity Book.

Ecco Massimo e Barbara! 🎧



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Massimo and Barbara live in Bologna. True or false?
- 2 What does Massimo's mum want Gustavo to do?
- 3 What do you think **ecco** means?
- 4 What question does Barbara's dad ask? Is there another way he could have asked it?
- 5 What does Barbara ask her little brother and sister?

Rifletti

Read frame 8 again. If **anche** means *too* and **io** means *I*, can you guess what **anch'io** means?

Culture a confronto

- Bologna is the capital of a region called Emilia-Romagna. Can you find it on a map of Italy?
- What is the capital city of Italy? Which region is it in?
- What other Italian cities do you know of?
- How many regions are there in Italy? How does this compare with Australia?

Nota

In Italian, a cartoon story is called **un fumetto**. The word **fumetto** literally translates as 'little puff of smoke'. It refers to the speech bubbles that contain the dialogue in graphic novels and comics.

Vocabolario

Words are the building blocks of a language. Here are the ones you have just been introduced to. Make sure you know them before we move on. In the Activity Book, you will build your own list of vocabulary in the activity **Lavoriamo con le parole!**

GREETINGS

Ciao!
Come stai?
Bene, grazie.
Molto bene.
E tu?

INTRODUCTIONS

Ecco...
Mi chiamo...
Sono...

PEOPLE AND PLACES

mamma
papà
la casa di...
io
tu

EXPRESSIONS

Giù!
Ho... anni.
Quanti anni hai?

USEFUL WORDS

anche
bene
due
grazie
molto
sì

Contiamo da 0 a 20

0 zero	8 otto	16 sedici
1 uno	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	
6 sei	14 quattordici	
7 sette	15 quindici	

Rifletti

- How are the numbers 11 to 16 formed in Italian? Is this similar to other languages you know?
- How are the numbers 17, 18, 19 different from the numbers 11 to 16?
- Can you find a link between Italian numbers and English words e.g. *duet*?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Concorso dei cani – i finalisti



- 1 Chicco
- 2 Ceci
- 3 Cappuccino
- 4 Cherubino
- 5 E.T.
- 6 Gustavo
- 7 Cucù
- 8 Chinotto
- 9 Ciclope
- 10 Cesare

Iniziamo

These dogs are the finalists at this year's **concorso dei cani** (*dog show competition*). Practise saying their names and numbers.

Esempio: Il numero **uno** è **Chicco**.

il cane dog
il numero number

Parliamo ancora

- 1 The judge (your partner) keeps forgetting the dogs' names. Using the numbers, answer the judge's questions.
Judge: **Il numero sei?**
You: **È Gustavo.**
- 2 This judge still can't get it right! Now they want to know the number of each dog.
Judge: **Che numero è Gustavo?**
You: **Il numero sei.**

Spiegazione della lingua

1 Saying your name

- **Come ti chiami?** What's your name?
- **Mi chiamo Massimo.** My name is Massimo.
- **Mi chiamo Barbara.** My name is Barbara.
- **Sono Gustavo.** I'm Gustavo.

2 Introducing other people

- **Questo è Massimo.** This is Massimo.
- **Questa è Barbara.** This is Barbara.

Questo and **questa** both mean *this*. Look at the endings in the sentences above. Can you work out why they are different?

Questo is used to talk about boys or men and **questa** is used to talk about girls or women.

Look at these sentences:

Questo è il numero uno. **Questa è la casa.**

Il numero and **la casa** are *nouns*. Italian nouns fall into two groups: *masculine* or *feminine*. This is called *grammatical gender*. Grammatical gender usually corresponds with biological gender for animals and people. All other nouns also have a grammatical gender. For example, **numero** is masculine and **casa** is feminine. **Questo** is used with masculine nouns and **questa** is used with feminine nouns.

You will learn more about nouns in **capitolo 2**.

Rifletti

Learning a language means learning many new words. How will you remember the words **cane** and **casa**? Try a memory aid (mnemonic).

Learning a language also means learning new concepts, such as the gender of words.

3 Asking someone how they are



Come stai?
Come va?

How are you?
How's it going?



(Sto) bene, grazie. (I am) well, thanks.
Molto bene. Very well.



Non c'è male. Not bad.
Così così. So so.



(Sto) male. (I am) not well.
Molto male. Very bad.



E tu? And you?

Rifletti

The above dialogues are between two friends in an informal situation. The formal way of asking someone how they are is **Come sta?** How would you ask your teacher how they are?

4 Asking and giving age

- **Quanti anni hai?** How old are you?
- **Ho dodici anni.** I'm 12 (years old).
- **Quanti anni ha Lucia?** How old is Lucia?
- **Lucia ha tredici anni.** Lucia is 13.
- **Quanti anni ha?** How old is he/she?
- **Ha diciotto anni.** He/She is 18.
- **Quanti anni avete?** How old are you?
- **Abbiamo dieci anni.** We're 10.
- **Quanti anni hanno Luisa e Davide?** How old are Luisa and Davide?
- **Hanno undici anni.** They're 11.

Rifletti

Ho due anni translates literally as 'I have two years', using the verb **avere** (to have). How do you say how old you are in English? How is it different to Italian? This shows you can't always translate word for word.

5 Subject pronouns and the verb *avere*

Subject pronouns take the place of a subject noun, e.g. Barbara has a dog – *she* has a dog. The subject shows who the 'doer' of the action is. In Italian you don't have to use subject pronouns because the verb ending is different for each person (or subject).

Verbs are often called 'action' or 'doing words'. They can also indicate a state of being. In Italian, verbs show who is doing the action (*first, second, third person, singular or plural*) and when (*past, present or future*).

You have seen parts of the verb **avere**. All Italian verbs are conjugated. Conjugating a verb means changing the ending to show which person (or subject) is doing the action.

Here is the full conjugation of **avere**.

	person	avere	to have
singular	1st	io ho	I have
	2nd	tu hai	you have
	3rd	lui/lei ha	he/she/it has
plural	1st	noi abbiamo	we have
	2nd	voi avete	you have
	3rd	loro hanno	they have

When talking about verbs, we say *1st, 2nd* and *3rd person singular* or *plural*. In English, the 1st person singular is *I* and the 1st person plural is *we*.

How would you translate the following sentences?

- **Quanti anni hai?**
- **Ho dodici anni.**
- **Hai un cane.**
- **Anche voi avete un cane.**

In the last sentence the pronoun **voi** is used to emphasise that you (plural) have a dog *too* (**anche**).

There is another word for *you*: **Lei**. You use **Lei** in formal situations when talking to one person. You use it with the 3rd person singular verb forms. You will learn more about **Lei** later in this Student Book.

6 The verb *stare*

When you want to answer the question **Come stai?** and say how you feel you use the verb **stare + bene/ male/così così...**

- **Come stai?** How are you?
- **Sto bene.** I am (feeling) well.
- **Come sta la mamma?** How is mum?
- **Sto così così.** She is (feeling) so so.
- **Come state?** How are you (*plural*)?
- **Stiamo male.** We are not (feeling) well.

As with the verb **avere**, the endings for **stare** are different for each person so you don't need to say the subject pronouns.

stare	to be
io sto	I am
tu stai	you are
lui/lei sta	he/she/it is
noi stiamo	we are
voi state	you are
loro stanno	they are

Nota

Both **sono** and **sto** mean *I am* – Italian has two verbs that mean *to be*. As you continue learning Italian, you will work out how to use them.

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Parliamo ancora un po'

Use these phrases to have a conversation in pairs or a group of three, replacing the names and ages as necessary.

A: **Ciao mamma! | papà! Come stai?**

B: **Sto bene. | Sto molto bene. E tu?**

A: **Bene, grazie. | Sto molto bene, grazie. | Così così, non c'è male. | Sto male. | Sto molto male.**

B: **Ciao! Come ti chiami?**

A: **Ciao! Mi chiamo Paolo.**

B: **Quanti anni hai?**

A: **Ho tredici anni.**

B: **Questo è Massimo. | Questa è Barbara.**

A: **Ciao Massimo | Barbara!**



Andiamo, ragazzi!





Rifletti

Do you remember what **Lei** means in frame 8? Why do you think it has a capital **L**?

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 What do you think **andiamo** means?
- 2 How does Claudia feel about Valentino? How do you know?

Culture a confronto

- What do you notice about how Bruno greets Massimo's mum? How does this compare with how Barbara greets **il signor Lando**? Is it different to how you might greet adults that you know?
- How does Massimo say goodbye to his mum? What does Bruno say? Why do you think they use different expressions?

Rifletti

- Compare how Barbara sounds out her name on page 2 with how Claudia spells out *Vogue* in frame 9. Why do you think there is a difference?
- Would you need to spell out your name in Italian? How would you spell it?

L'alfabeto

Practise saying the alphabet with your teacher.

Aa	a	Nn	enne	Jj	i lunga
Bb	bi	Oo	o	Kk	cappa
Cc	ci	Pp	pi	Ww	vu doppia OR doppia vu
Dd	di	Qq	cu	Xx	ics
Ee	e	Rr	erre	Yy	ipsilon OR i greca
Ff	effe	Ss	esse		
Gg	gi	Tt	ti		
Hh	acca	Vv	u		
Ii	i	Vv	vu		
Ll	elle	Zz	zeta		
Mm	emme				

There are 21 letters in the Italian alphabet, 5 vowels and 16 consonants.

The letters **j**, **k**, **w**, **x** and **y** are used for words, such as **jeans**, that are borrowed from other languages.