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STUDENT BOOK

ECCO!

uno

3RD EDITION



ITALIAN LANGUAGE

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uno

3RD EDITION

3RD EDITION

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2ND EDITION

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1ST EDITION

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ITALIAN LANGUAGE

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Current, relevant, differentiated and interactive Italian language learning for secondary years

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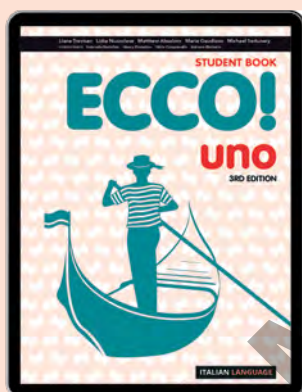
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Topics	Greetings Introductions Days of the week People's age		School life in Italy Likes and dislikes Birthdays	
Communication	Greet people and say goodbye Ask someone their name Introduce oneself and others Ask and give ages Ask how someone is and say how you are Ask what day it is		Talk about school subjects Express likes and dislikes Say the date Ask and give birthdays Exchange phone numbers	
Language	Count from 1 to 20 Use questo and questa Learn about subject pronouns and verb conjugation Conjugate the verb avere Conjugate the verb stare Learn the days of the week		Learn about nouns Use definite articles Use the verbs piacere , adorare and odiare (io and tu) Learn how to use the negative construction Use conjunctions to build longer sentences Use some question words Count to 100	
Pronunciation	Italian vowels: a , i and u Letters of the alphabet		Consonants c and ch with vowels	
Cultural and intercultural awareness	Reflect on the levels of formality and different ways of greeting people Investigate the meanings of the days of the week Learn una filastrocca		Explore some aspects of school life in Italy Learn about l'interrogazione at school Learn about the geography of Italy	
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	Che famiglia simpatica!	Ti piacciono gli animali?
Topics	Family Describing people Telling the time	Animals Using colours
Communication	Talk about family members Describe people and animals Ask and tell the time	Talk about animals Use colours to describe animals and things
Language	Conjugate the verb essere Use adjectives Use demonstratives questo, questa, questi, queste Use possessive adjectives (<i>my, your, his, her, its</i>) Understand and use the 12-hour clock Learn the adverb molto	Understand how colours function as adjectives Conjugate regular -are verbs Use indefinite articles
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 il Circo Massimo Learn about the gruesome battles at il Colosseo
Gesture	Basta!	Perfetto!
Create and collaborate	La mia famiglia Il latino Un'email	Ente Nazionale Protezione Animali Roma antica Un volantino per lo zoo I numeri per bambini
Text types	Photo captions Il fumetto Photo album Fairytale Blog posts with photos Pie chart	Photo captions Il fumetto Text messages with photos Movie posters Book covers Blog posts with photos and map

	Cosa fai nel 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 Make plans for the weekend Talk about what you do regularly	Talk about nationalities Talk about what languages people speak Say where you were born Talk about the weather
Language	Revise the conjugation of regular -are verbs Conjugate regular -ere verbs Conjugate the irregular verb fare Talk about days	Learn the prepositions a and in Use the past participle of nascere with essere Use fare in more contexts
Pronunciation	Double consonants	The sounds for the letters sc
Cultural and intercultural awareness	Discover some of the 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 che domanda fai?
Create and collaborate	Musicisti italiani Ascoltiamo musica Il concerto degli animali Che cosa fai la domenica?	Giochiamo Scriviamo La mia famiglia
Text types	Photo captions Il fumetto Bar graph Book covers Tourist map Blog post with photo Album cover	Photo captions Il fumetto Map Weather chart Profiles Tourist forum with map Diary Blog posts with photos

	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 taking a mode of transport Ask and say what time someone is arriving and leaving	Talk about food and food preferences Ask and say how much something costs Read a menu and order food
Language	Conjugate the verb andare Learn more ways to use the prepositions a and in Conjugate regular -ire verbs Use the verb salire	Use absolute superlatives Learn more adverbs Use <i>there is</i> and <i>there are</i> (c'è/ci sono) Learn about the -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 la 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 menù Conosci l'euro? Andiamo al ristorante Un menù fusion
Text types	Photo captions Il fumetto Transport signs Itinerary Tourist information Letter Blog post with photo Iconic advertisement	Photo captions Il fumetto Menu Food labels Restaurant review Recipe Blog posts with photos

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How to use Ecco!

Let's explore the features of your **Ecco!** Third Edition Student Book, eBook and Activity Book.

Pagina di apertura

The first page of every chapter shows a selection of authentic spark visuals that allow you to predict what you will cover in the chapter. Take the time to discuss them in class.

Prima di iniziare asks three inquiry questions that you can consider as a group. The first question is factual, the second conceptual and the third debatable. These questions act as prompts to allow you to tap into your personal understanding and experience, and general knowledge.

The learning goals list what you will be able to do, talk about, ask about and read about when you have finished the chapter.

- **Comunicare** outlines the new communication skills you will be acquiring.
- **Capire** lists the different language points you will be learning.
- **Cultura e intercultura** shows some cultural and intercultural discoveries and comparisons you will make.

Before you start your chapter, complete your prior learning activities in the Activity Book and Hub.

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 Bologna. Can you spot Bologna on the map on page 142? Through **il fumetto** you will hear and learn new language and expressions used in context, and you will be able to reflect on aspects of Italian culture and compare it with your own.

Chapter features

When you have listened to and read the cartoon story a few times, have a go at answering the **Abbiamo capito tutto?** questions. These questions will be in English and Italian and will develop your viewing, comprehension and higher order thinking skills.

The **Vocabolario** section lists all new words and expressions from **il fumetto** or the feature text. Corresponding activities in your Activity Book and Hub provide opportunities to practise these new words.

To make sure you sound Italian, **Fonetica** offers a rigorous approach to understanding the sounds of Italian. Head to Hub to watch a helpful video and practise the sounds. *The Italian alphabet and the IPA* on page 129 is also a good reference.

Gesti presents the chapter's gesture in more detail. Hub provides some real-life context in a soap-opera style video for each chapter.

When you're familiar with **il fumetto** you will have a chance to use your Italian and perform the story: **Tocca a te!**

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Throughout the chapter, you will have many opportunities to speak Italian. Speaking activities are divided into three levels.

Iniziamo activities give you a chance to recall past knowledge or practise key vocabulary, preparing you for **Parliamo**, which provides scaffolding to build sentences and dialogue. Once you have mastered the new language from the chapter, **Facciamo conversazione** encourages you to get creative and have conversations! And don't forget to try out your Italian outside your classroom if you can.

Spiegazione della lingua

Spiegazione della lingua provides clear key language and grammar explanations to develop your understanding of how the Italian language works. Your Activity Book and Hub provide opportunities to practise and reinforce your knowledge. You can also find handy animations on Hub for further support. *Parts of speech* on page 127 explains and demonstrates some key metalanguage in both Italian and English to help you grasp grammar concepts. On page 130, the *verb tables* are a great reference to consult when you are unsure how to use and conjugate verbs in Italian.

Guardiamo e leggiamo

In **Guardiamo e leggiamo**, you will get the opportunity to read a variety of authentic text types. This will allow you to extend your reading skills with a bit of clever guesswork and research skills. After reading the text, have a go at answering the **Abbiamo capito tutto?** questions. Your teacher will decide which text(s) to work on for each chapter.

You can learn how to use an Italian–English dictionary from the **Cosa significa...?** section on page 128. The **Glossario** (page 131) and the **Vocabolario** word lists (page 132) are also extra references to help you work out the meaning of words and expressions.


Il blog di Keira


Keira and her family have moved to Italy for two years. She is keeping a blog for her family and friends. You will read her blog towards the end of each chapter so you can experience Italy as she publishes posts. Discover some aspects of culture and life in Italy and compare them with your own.


Creiamo

The last page of each chapter includes some interesting activities to choose from. You will work independently or collaboratively to put into practice what you have learnt, using technology when needed.

Nota, Rifletti e Culture a confronto

Nota 
In Italian, you don't write the days of the week with a capital letter – unless they're at the beginning of a sentence.

Rifletti 
What does **non ha senso** mean? Notice you use the verb **avere** but we use the verb **to make** in English. **Fa senso** has another Italian meaning – *it's disgusting!*

Culture a confronto 
Take a closer look at the cartoon story (**il fumetto**) in this chapter. Which details suggest the story is set in Italy? How is it different to where you live?

Nota (*noticing*) and **Rifletti** (*investigating and critical thinking skills*) appear on most pages, to guide you in your learning experience. You will discover where some words and expressions come from and some interesting connections between Italian, English and other languages. **Culture a confronto** (*intercultural skills*) prompts provide you with the opportunity to reflect on and consider your own culture, and respond based on your own bi-cultural experiences (your own family, friends, travel etc.).

Icons used in **Ecco! uno** Third Edition Student Book:



Listen to Italian native speakers and practise your comprehension and speaking skills.



Watch video content to support your learning of Italian grammar and pronunciation, or view a live action episode related to the chapter.



Develop your intercultural awareness. Observe, explore, notice, compare, reflect and record your point of view.



Work out the language using your deductive and thinking skills.



Develop your 21st-century skills through activities that involve collaboration, communication, critical thinking, creativity and ICT skills.



Notice something about the Italian language.



Go to Pearson Digital Hub and find more content or practice!

Istruzioni in classe: Come si dice?

Ora ascoltate e ripetete.



Il professore / La professoressa dice:

Attenzione!	Pay attention!
Ascoltate!	Listen!
Facciamo l'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.	Write down your homework.
Tocca a te.	It's your turn.
Spegnete le luci / il cellulare	Switch off the lights / your mobile.

Lo studente / La studentessa dice:

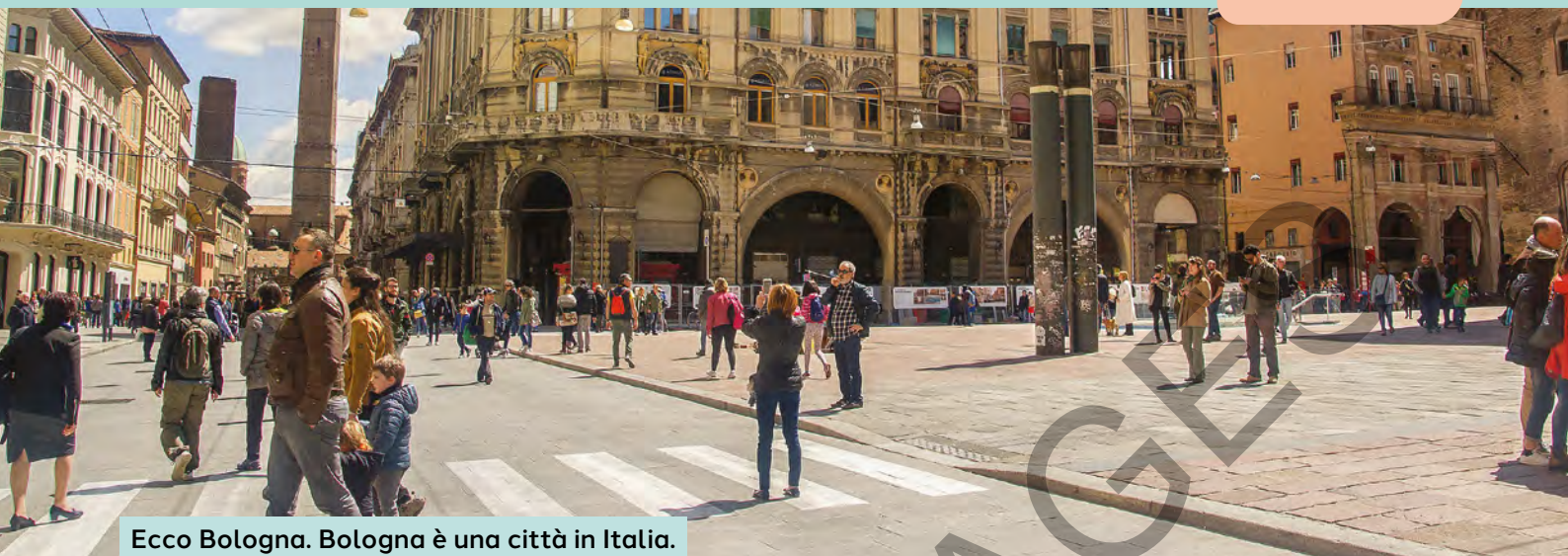
Presente!	I'm here!
(Non) capisco.	I do (not) understand.
Può ripetere per favore?	Can you repeat (that) please?
Come si dice... in italiano?	How do you say ... in Italian?
Come si scrive... in italiano?	How do you write/spell ... in Italian?
Come si pronuncia?	How do you pronounce it?
Cosa significa...? /	What does ... mean?
Cosa vuole dire...?	
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 dello studente	textbook (Student Book)
il libro degli esercizi	Activity Book
il portatile	laptop
il tablet iPad	tablet iPad
la penna	pen
la matita	pencil
l'armadietto	locker
i compiti per casa	homework

Ciao! Come stai?



Ecco Bologna. Bologna è una città in Italia.



Prima di iniziare...

- What questions would you ask a person you were meeting for the first time?
- How would a greeting change if you were introducing yourself for the first time?
- Should the way we address others vary?

Comunicare

- Greet people and say goodbye
- Ask someone their name
- Introduce oneself and others
- Ask and give ages
- Ask how someone is and say how you are
- Ask what day it is
- Pronounce the Italian alphabet
- Pronounce the vowels **a, i, u**

Capire

- Count from 1 to 20
- Use **questo** and **questa**
- Learn about subject pronouns and verb conjugation
- Conjugate the verb **avere**
- Conjugate the verb **stare**
- Learn the days of the week

Cultura e intercultura

- Reflect on the levels of formality and different ways of greeting people
- Investigate the meanings of the days of the week
- Learn **una filastrocca**
- Use the gesture **Vieni qui!**

Before you start this chapter, go to page 1 of your Activity Book and to *Let's get started* on Hub.



AB
p. 1-2

Prima parte

Ecco Massimo e Barbara!  



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Massimo and Barbara live in Bologna. True or false?
- 2 Why is Massimo's mum pointing to the ground?
- 3 Look at frame 4. What is Barbara doing? Justify your answer with reference to visual clues.
- 4 What do you think **ecco** means?
- 5 What does Barbara's dad want to find out when he asks **E tu, Barbara?**
- 6 What does Barbara ask her little brother and sister?
- 7 How would Pina ask Barbara her age?
- 8 What is Pina showing with her fingers in frame 8? Would you use the same gesture in your country? Does the gesture have another meaning in cultures that you know?

Culture a confronto

- Bologna is the capital of a region called Emilia-Romagna. Can you find it on a map of Italy (see page 142)?
- 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 where you live?
- Italian is the official language of Italy. Can you name any other parts of the world where Italian is an official language?
- Italians have immigrated to many countries around the world. Where are these large Italian-speaking communities?

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!**

Saluti

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

Persone e posti

io
la casa di...
mamma
papà
tu

Parole utili

anche
bene
due
grazie
molto
sì

Presentazioni

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

Espressioni

Giù!
Ho... anni.
Quanti anni hai?

Rifletti

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

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.

Spiegazione della lingua

1 Counting from 1 to 20

Contiamo da 0 a 20! (Let's count from 0 to 20!)

0	zero	7	sette	14	quattordici
1	uno	8	otto	15	quindici
2	due	9	nove	16	sedici
3	tre	10	dieci	17	diciassette
4	quattro	11	undici	18	diciotto
5	cinque	12	dodici	19	diciannove
6	sei	13	tredici	20	venti

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*?

2 Saying your name and asking others' names

To ask someone their name, use the phrase **Come ti chiami?**

- **Come ti chiami?** What's your name?

In Italian, there are a few ways you can tell someone your name, just as there are in English.

- **Mi chiamo Barbara.** My name is Barbara.
- **Sono Gustavo.** I'm Gustavo.

You can also ask someone what a third person's name is.

- **Come si chiama?** What's his / her name?
- **Si chiama Angelo / Angela.** His / Her name is Angelo / Angela.

Nota

Look at the endings of the verb **chiamare**. Notice how the last letter changes based on who is being talked about.

3 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. Why do you think 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.

You can also use **questo** and **questa** to point out *nouns*. **Il numero** and **la casa** are *nouns*. Italian nouns fall into two groups: *masculine* or *feminine*.

This is called *grammatical gender*. All nouns 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**.

Nota

Questo è Massimo.

This is

In this sentence, **è** means *is*. This is the *verb* (action or doing word) of the sentence.

4 Subjects, pronouns and verbs in Italian

Verbs are often called *action* or *doing* words. They can also indicate a state of being such as how you are feeling.

All verbs have subjects – the 'doer' of the action. The subject can be a noun (the dog, Barbara) or a subject pronoun (she, we). When we talk about subject pronouns and verbs, we talk about the *first* (I, we), *second* (you) and *third* person (he, she, they) *singular* (when the subject is only one person or thing) or *plural* (if the subject is made up of more than one person or thing).

All Italian verbs can be conjugated, meaning they change their endings to show who (or what) is doing or receiving the action and when it happens. This means you don't always need to use subject pronouns.

A verb that has not been conjugated is known as the infinitive form (**avere**, *to have*). The infinitive form is what you will find when looking up the verb in the dictionary.

Here is the full conjugation of the verb **avere** with Italian subject pronouns.

	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

Imparate a memoria

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.

5 Asking and giving age

When talking about age in Italian we use the verb **avere** (*to have*).

- **Quanti anni hai?** How old are you?
- **Ho dodici anni.** I'm 12 (years old).
- **Quanti anni ha?** How old is he/she?
- **Ha diciotto anni.** He/She is 18.
- **Quanti anni avete?** How old are you (*plural*)?
- **Abbiamo dieci anni.** We're 10.

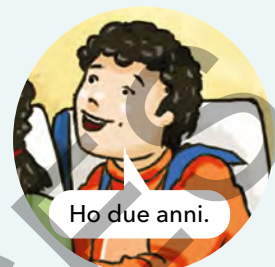
How would you translate the following sentences?

- **Quanti anni hanno Emilia e Leo?**
- **Hanno quindici anni.**
- **Hai un cane.**
- **Anche voi avete un cane.**

You can use the subject pronoun in your sentences to emphasise a point. In the last sentence, the pronoun **voi** is used to highlight that *you* (plural) have a dog too (**anche**).

Rifletti

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.



6 The verb stare

In Italian, you use the verb **stare** to express how you feel. Use the construction: **stare** + **bene** / **male** / **così così...**

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

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

Imparate a memoria

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

Nota

Italian has two verbs that mean to be: **essere** and **stare**. Both **sono** (from **essere**) and **sto** (from **stare**) mean *I am*. You will learn the full conjugation of **essere** in **capitolo 3**.

7 Asking someone how they are



Come stai? How are you?
Come va? 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

These exchanges are between 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?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Concorso dei cani – i finalisti



- 1 Nala
- 2 Dolce
- 3 Luna
- 4 Pepe
- 5 Gina
- 6 Gustavo
- 7 Coco
- 8 Fiamma
- 9 Zucchero
- 10 Max

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 **Nala**.

il cane	dog
il numero	number

Parliamo

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.**

Introduzioni

Facciamo conversazione

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

A: Ciao Aparna | Elijah! 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.

A: Ciao! Come ti chiami?

B: Ciao! Mi chiamo Elise.

A: Quanti anni hai?

B: Ho tredici anni.

A: Questo è Paolo. | Questa è Ai.

B: Ciao Paolo | Ai!



Seconda parte

Andiamo, ragazzi!  





Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 How does Massimo say goodbye to his mother? How is this different to how Bruno says goodbye and why?
- 2 What do you think **Andiamo!** means?
- 3 Claudia and Barbara use formal language with Mr Lando. Can you provide some examples from the text?
- 4 By looking at the images, where does Mr Lando work?
- 5 How does Claudia feel about Valentino? How do you know?
- 6 Is the relationship between Claudia and Valentino formal or informal? How do you know?
- 7 What does Valentino think about Claudia?

Nota

There is another word for you: **Lei**. This is shown in frame 8 of **il fumetto**. You use **Lei** in formal situations when talking to one person. Even if it usually means *she* when it is not capitalised, you can use it to formally address people of any gender. Just remember to capitalise the first letter when you are writing. You use it with the 3rd person singular verb forms.

E Lei, come sta? And you, how are you?

E Lei, quanti anni ha? And you, how old are you?

Vocabolario



Saluti

Informale		Formale
Ciao	Salve	Buongiorno
		Buonasera
		Arrivederci
... ragazzi/e.		... signor(e).
		... signora.
		... signorina.

Parole utili

Andiamo!
Presto!
No.
Vieni qui!
Che bello!
Che bella!
Come si chiama?
Si chiama...

Nome

la ragazza

Culture a confronto

The formal register is widely used in Italian as a way of showing respect to people such as a shop keeper, teacher, friend's parent, elderly neighbour or people we don't know. In Australian Aboriginal languages, there are also different levels of formality. For instance, in Gamilaraay, **Yaama** means hello, but you use **Yaamagara** with Elders as a more respectful greeting. Can you find equivalent examples of this in **il fumetto**?

In **il fumetto**, Mr Lando works at **un'edicola**. In Italy, Italians go to **l'edicola** to purchase magazines, newspapers, and in high tourist areas you can also find souvenirs and postcards.

Rifletti

Look at the greeting **buongiorno**. If **buono** means *good*, **giorno** means *day*, and **sera** means *evening*, what does **buonasera** mean?

Do greetings work in a similar way in other languages you know?

L'alfabeto



Practise saying the alphabet with your teacher.

A a	a	N n	enne	Ŷ ŷ	i lunga
B b	bi	O o	o	K k	cappa
C c	ci	P p	pi	W w	vu doppia or doppia vu
D d	di	Q q	cu	X x	ics
E e	e	R r	erre	Y y	ipsilon or i greca
F f	effe	S s	esse		
G g	gi	T t	ti		
H h	acca	U u	u		
I i	i	V v	vu		
L l	elle	Z z	zeta		
M m	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.



Gesti



Gestures are often used in Italian to add meaning – they sometimes even replace words. Some gestures are gender-specific, some are only used by young people and are considered rude by older people, and some are better known than others.

Practise saying **vieni qui** using this gesture: put one hand parallel to the ground (the palm can go up or down) and wave the fingers up and down. Is there a similar gesture in your culture to convey this meaning?

Tocca a te!

With some classmates, act out **il fumetto**.

- 1 Choose the role you want to act out.
- 2 Listen to the audio and read the story several times, imitating the voices until you are confident.
- 3 Master **il vocabolario** on pages 3 and 8.
- 4 Rehearse with your classmates and perform for the class. Remember to use the gesture!

Nota

In Italian, the letter **h** is silent when it comes at the start of the word. So, how would you pronounce **ho**, **hai** and **ha**?

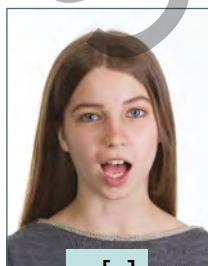
Fonetica



Three vowels that never change

One of the secrets to sounding Italian is to pronounce the vowels properly. Listen to the vowels **a**, **i** and **u**, and imitate them as accurately as you can. Want to become a language pro? Practise reading **i fumetti** out loud on a regular basis. The more you read aloud, the more Italian you will sound.

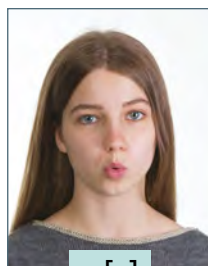
Practise the three vowel sounds in the Italian words in the table. You don't need to know what the words mean, but you can try to look them up if you like. Each time you pronounce the vowels make sure the vowel sound stays the same.



a [a]



i [i]



u [u]

a

Anna mangia la pasta.

La rana salta.

La mamma canta.

i

I libri simili

Giri in bici

Brividi sismici

u

Un tutù blu

Un cucù

Su su! Giù giù!

Remember, most Italians speak with passion and enthusiasm, so add lots of energy when you pronounce Italian vowels. Now you can practise all the words you have learnt so far in **capitolo 1**, concentrating on the vowel sounds.

Spiegazione della lingua

8 Mr, Mrs and Ms

When greeting someone formally, you often use their title rather than their first name.

Buongiorno, signore / signora / signorina.

Buonasera, professore / professoressa.

Salve, dottore.

Arrivederci, dottoressa.

When introducing a person with a title, you need to add the *definite article* **il** or **la**. If the title ends in **-e**, you drop the final **-e** and then add the person's name.

Questo è il signor Lando.

This is Mr Lando.

Questo è il professor Gaudio.

This is Professor Gaudio.

Ecco la dottoressa Vanni!

There's Dr Vanni!

You will learn more about the definite article in **capitolo 2**.

Culture a confronto

Traditionally, **signorina** was used for a woman who was not married. Why do you think **signorina** is used less these days? How do you use Mr, Mrs and Miss in English? What other titles are commonly used? Why?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Parliamo

Use these phrases to have a conversation in a group of three. Replace the names and ages with those of your teacher and classmates. Swap roles when you think you sound fluent.

A: Questo è il signor Lando. | Questa è Claudia.

B: Buongiorno signor Lando. | Ciao Claudia. | Salve. Come stai? | Come sta?

C: Sto bene, grazie. E tu? | E Lei?

B: Anch'io sto bene.

C: Come ti chiami? | Come si chiama?

B: Mi chiamo... | Si chiama...

C: Quanti anni hai? | Quanti anni ha?

B: Ho | Ha quattordici anni.

A/B/C: Arrivederci! | Ciao!



Terza parte

Si chiama Gustavo



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Where do you think this part of **il fumetto** is set? What information tells you this?
- 2 Explain why Barbara says **ciao ragazzi** and Massimo says **ciao ragazze**.
- 3 How do Massimo and Bruno try to prevent **il disastro**?
- 4 Who is **la professoressa Key**?
- 5 Why does **la professoressa Key** need to spell her name?
- 6 What do you notice about how Massimo addresses the teachers?
- 7 Why does **la professoressa Key** say **presto**?
- 8 Based on the pictures, what similarities and differences can you notice about schools in Italy and where you live?

Culture a confronto

Schools in Italy are often named after famous Italian people – poets, scientists, inventors, artists. Some schools are named after Alessandro Manzoni, Giosuè Carducci, Giacomo Leopardi, Rita Levi-Montalcini, Leonardo da Vinci and Dante Alighieri. What is the name of your school and where has it taken its name from?

Vocabolario

Nomi

l'inglese (m)
lunedì
il professore
la lezione
la professoressa

Parole utili

Che disastro!
Chi?
Mi dispiace
Oggi è...
... comincia fra... minuti

Spiegazione della lingua

9 The days of the week

The days of the week are known as **i giorni della settimana**. Do you remember how **buongiorno** is formed? Another word for **il giorno** in Italian is **il dì**. In some parts of Italy, you may hear **buondi** instead of **buongiorno**.

In both Italian and English, the days of the week are named either after heavenly bodies (sun, moon, planets) or ancient gods. (In fact, many planets are also named after ancient gods!)

In Italian, you don't write the days of the week with a capital letter – unless they're at the beginning of a sentence.

oggi today
domani tomorrow
la settimana week

Italiano

lunedì	martedì	mercoledì	giovedì	venerdì	sabato	domenica
Luna is the Italian word for <i>moon</i> .	Marte is Italian for <i>Mars</i> , the ancient Roman god of war.	This is Mercury day. Mercury (Mercurio in Italian) is the messenger of the Roman gods.	Giove (in English, Jove or Jupiter) is the father of the Roman gods.	Venere or Venus is the goddess of beauty.	In some religions, Saturday is the Sabbath (the day of rest).	In Latin, the language of ancient Rome, <i>dies dominicus</i> means the 'Lord's day'.

Inglese

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Monday is Moon-day.	Tyr's day was named after Tyr, the Nordic god of single combat or heroic glory.	Woden's day was named after Woden, the Norse father of the gods.	Thor's day was named after Thor, the Nordic god of thunder.	Frige's day was named after Frige, the Germanic goddess of beauty.	Named for Saturn, a planet and the Roman god of agriculture or the harvest.	Sunday is the day of the sun.

To ask what day it is you say:

Che giorno è oggi? What day is it today?
Oggi è giovedì. Today is Thursday.
E domani? And tomorrow?
Domani è venerdì. Tomorrow is Friday.

Culture a confronto

What do the names for the days of the week reveal about different languages and cultures?
What differences and similarities can you see between the Italian and English days of the week?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

In pairs, test your knowledge of numbers! Point to a number and ask your partner to say it aloud. Then swap turns until you've both named them all correctly.



Parliamo

In pairs, take turns asking each other what day it is today and tomorrow. Choose different days.

A: Che giorno è domani?

B: Domani è sabato.

A: Che giorno è oggi?

B: Oggi è martedì.

Rifletti

In what real-life situations might you ask these questions? How can you apply this language in your Italian classroom?

Facciamo conversazione

Use all the Italian you have learned in this chapter to have a conversation with a partner. Be creative!



Come stai, Tommaso?

Non c'è male. E tu?



Ciao! Ho quattordici anni.

Questo è Tommaso.

Guardiamo e leggiamo

This section in each chapter will help you develop your Italian reading skills. You will know some of the language on this page. Some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English, and some you will need to work out using a dictionary or with help from your teacher.

Filastrocca della settimana

Questa è la settimana del gatto mangione che di ogni cosa fa un boccone.

This is the week of the greedy cat that eats everything in one bite.

Il **lunedì** gli va una bistecca,
il **martedì** una bella polpetta,
il **mercoledì** va al mercato
e ruba il pesce surgelato.
Il **giovedì** vuol digerire
e in poltrona si mette a dormire.
Il **venerdì** ha molta fame
e beve il latte nel tegame.
Il **sabato** insieme agli amici
va a mangiare una pizza in bici.
E la **domenica** vicino al camino
gira intorno alla gabbia dell'uccellino.



This is **una filastrocca**. Italian students, usually at primary school level, learn these by heart and recite them in front of their class.

Which words do you recognise? With the help of your teacher, translate **la filastrocca** and read it aloud, concentrating on the three vowels we looked at in this chapter: **a, i and u**.

Culture a confronto

Research the meaning of **la filastrocca**.

Do you have something similar in your culture? If so, what is it called? Do you have to learn poems by heart like Italian students do? What would be the benefit of learning something by heart? Justify your opinion.

Un passaporto italiano

Abbiamo capito tutto?

Use the words on the passport that look like English (**cognates**) to work out the answers to these questions.

- 1 Look at the details in the passport. Describe the owner of the passport in English.
- 2 What languages can you identify on the passport?
- 3 Look at the emblem on the cover of the passport. Conduct some research and identify the meaning behind the symbols. How does this compare to the Australian passport? Do they have any themes in common?
- 4 Why do you think the passport says **europa**?

Culture a confronto

Do you have a passport? If so, compare information in your own passport with this one. How are they similar and different?



Il blog di Keira



Un'australiana in Italia

Ciao. Come state? Mi chiamo Keira. Ho tredici anni e sono australiana. Sono in Italia con mamma e papà.

That's about all the Italian I have so far. I have just arrived in Italy where I will be living for about a year. I'm pretty impressed that I am already able to introduce myself, say how old I am and where I'm from. My accent isn't great, but I know it will get better. The Italians I have met try to speak English and some of them have trouble pronouncing words in English so we're all learning and helping each other. By the way, the closest Italian equivalent of my name is Chiara.

I have to go and have dinner with my parents now. I'll write again tomorrow!

Ciao ciao.

MERCOLEDÌ 1 AGOSTO - DI: KEIRA

 **COMMENTI**



Il motorino

Buongiorno. Come stai?

During my time in Italy, I've noticed quite a lot of English. You just have to check out the music charts to see how many of the popular songs are in English, or look at the number of magazines with English titles at a newspaper stand (**un'edicola**). I have seen many newspaper stands and there are so many different newspapers and magazines! Some look familiar but have different names, such as **Chi**.

The other thing that's everywhere is **il motorino** (the motor scooter). I couldn't believe it but anyone over the age of 14 can ride one, with a special licence called **un patentino**. I can't wait until I turn 14 so I can ride **un motorino** too. Maybe Mum and Dad will let me ride to school. **Che bello!**

Next time I write, I'll be able to tell you all about school.

Arrivederci!

DOMENICA 5 AGOSTO - DI: KEIRA

 **COMMENTI**



Culture a confronto

- How does Keira's experience with learning Italian compare to yours? Have you tried using your Italian outside of the classroom? What can you say about this experience?
- What point does Keira make about her Italian accent and the English accent of some Italians she has met? What are your views?
- At what age can you start driving where you live? How does this compare to Italy?
- Would you like to go to school on **un motorino**?

Il fumetto

Use a cartoon maker tool to create a cartoon story in Italian with all the Italian language you have learnt or draw your own on a piece of paper. The setting may be in an Italian school, at a park or at a party.

For your friends who don't study Italian, create a version of the cartoon with English subtitles.

Differenze culturali

Design and create a poster displaying all the cultural differences you have noticed so far between Italy and where you live. You may use Italian or English phrases, images and explanations in your own words.

You can add to this poster throughout the year.

Mi presento...

Imagine you and your classmates are all at a party and don't know each other. Walk around the room, meeting as many people as you can.

Using the Italian you now know, take turns to:

- say hello to each other
- introduce yourself
- ask each other's names
- ask each other's ages
- introduce a friend
- say goodbye.

Be creative! For example, you could pretend you are an adult, someone famous or that you have a dog.

Italia

Prepare a fact sheet for a neighbour who is travelling to Italy for the first time. Using an atlas, the school library, the internet, apps and travel brochures, provide information such as:

- actual distance from where you live to Italy
- time taken to travel by plane from where you live to Italy
- time difference between your town and Italy
- population difference between your country and Italy
- average temperatures in Bologna in January and June.



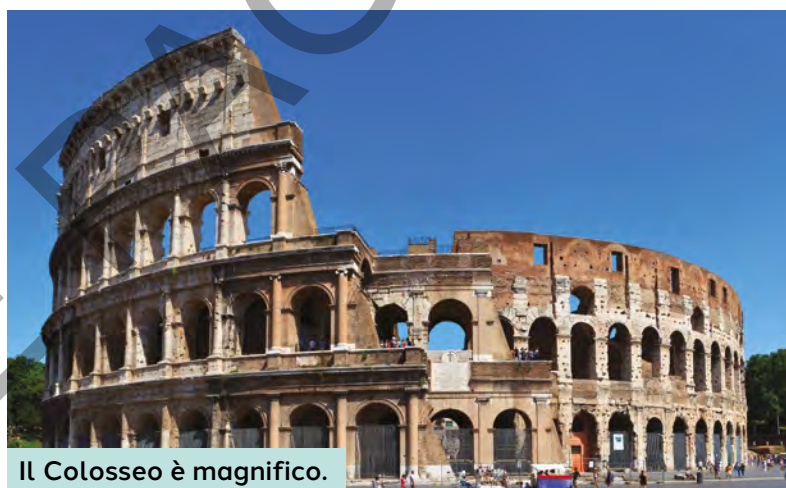
Ti piacciono gli animali?



Questo leone del bioparco a Roma è molto feroce.



Eleonora abita a Roma. Ha un cane grande e intelligente. Ma qualche volta il suo cane è birichino.



Il Colosseo è magnifico.

Prima di iniziare...

- What animals do people usually keep as pets?
- Why do some animals make good pets?
- Should zoos exist?

Comunicare

- Talk about animals
- Use colours to describe animals and things
- Put stress on the correct syllables in Italian words

Capire

- Understand how colours function as adjectives
- Conjugate regular **-are** verbs
- Use indefinite articles

Cultura e intercultura

- Discover Ancient Rome
- Learn about the story of **Romolo e Remo**
- Learn about **il Circo Massimo**
- Learn about the gruesome battles at **il Colosseo**
- Learn the gesture **Perfetto!**

Before you start this chapter, go to page 49 of your Activity Book and to *Let's get started* on Hub.



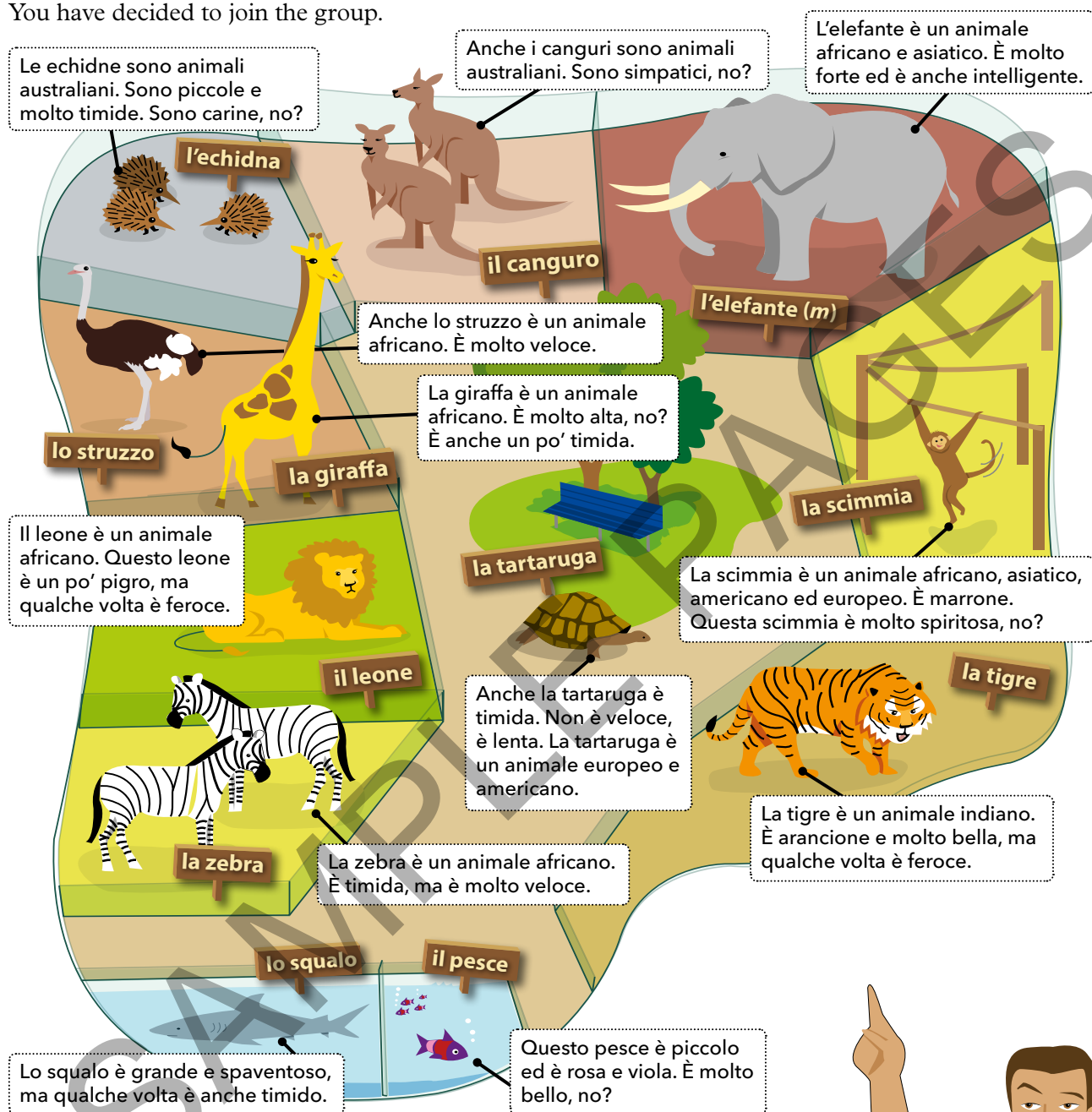
p. 49-50

Prima parte

Gli animali dello zoo di Roma

You are visiting **lo zoo di Roma**. Il **guardiano dello zoo** (*zookeeper*) is giving a tour to a group of small children.

You have decided to join the group.



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Come sono le echidne?
- 2 Quante echidne ci sono allo zoo di Roma?
- 3 La scimmia è molto pigra – vero o falso?
- 4 La tartaruga è veloce – vero o falso?
- 5 Quale animale è intelligente?
- 6 Com'è il leone?
- 7 Di che colore è il pesce?
- 8 Quali animali sono africani?
- 9 Can you organise the animals according to what they have in common based on the text?

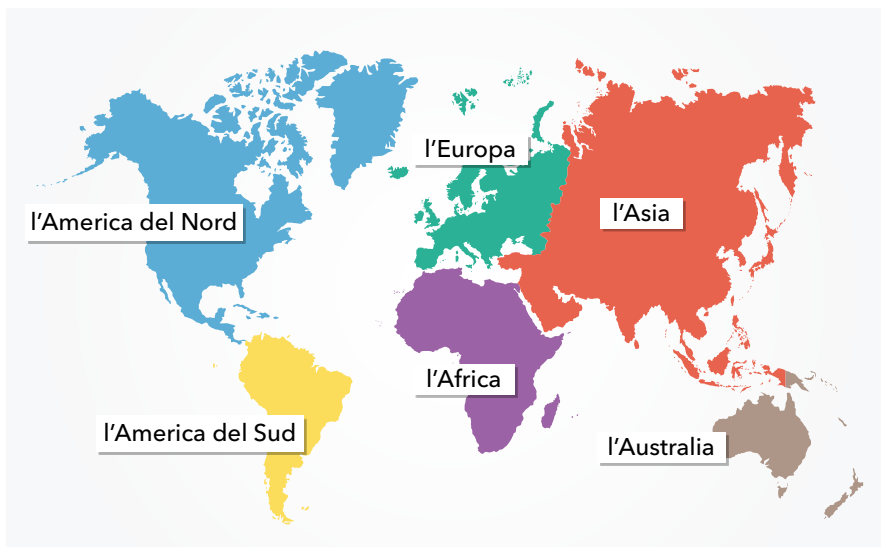
ci sono there are



Vocabolario



Continenti



Colori

arancione

marrone

rosa

viola

Nome

l'animale (m)

Aggettivi

africano/a

lento/a

feroce

americano/a

piccolo/a

forte

asiatico/a

pigro/a

grande

australiano/a

spaventoso/a

europeo/a

timido/a

Rifletti

Many adjectives form pairs of opposites, or **contrari**. What are the opposites of these adjectives: **lento/a**, **piccolo/a**, **simpatico/a**?

Fonetica



How words are formed

Words are made up of sounds, which can be divided into two groups: *vowels* and *consonants*.

When sounds come together in words, they form syllables. In Italian, every syllable has a vowel. Words can have one syllable such as **si** [si] or more than one such as **canguro** [kan.gu.ro].

As a general rule, when sounding out words, or spelling in Italian, you separate consonant clusters and double consonants. Look at these examples:

marmo [mar.mo]

mamma [mam.ma]

desto [des.to]

detto [det.to]

Remember how Barbara spelt out her name in **capitolo 1**? How would you spell out **Massimo** in Italian?

Word stress

Understanding syllables is important in Italian words. One syllable is always stressed or more prominent than the others. Putting stress on the wrong syllable can change the meaning of a word!

Listen to these words: **papa**, **papà**. Can you hear the difference?

il papa pope

So, where does stress fall in Italian words?

2nd last syllable most common

casa, **libro**,
italiano

Final syllable

fairly common

caffè, **perché**

3rd last syllable

abito, **abiti**,
abita

4th last syllable rare

abitano,
telefonano

Più parliamo, più impariamo

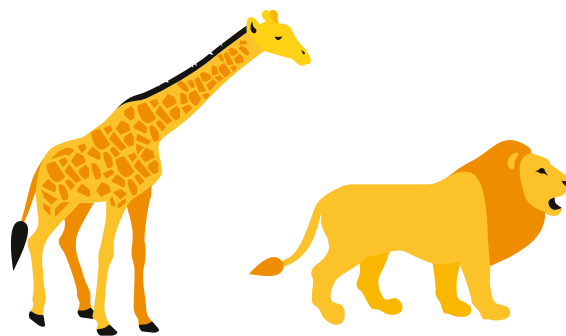
Iniziamo



Listen to the audio and practise saying the zoo animals in Italian, making an effort to learn their meaning as you go. Don't forget to pronounce the **r** (but don't exaggerate it!) when you say **la tartaruga**.

Parliamo

- 1 In pairs, take turns to ask where some of the animals come from.
A: Di dov'è il leone?
B: Il leone è un animale africano.
- 2 Now take turns to ask about and describe the animals.
A: Com'è il leone?
B: Il leone è un po' pigro, ma qualche volta è feroce.



La giraffa è timida e il leone è feroce.

Rifletti

Di dov'è... means *Where is ... from?*
Can you work out how **dov'è** has been constructed? Is there something similar in English? Why do we do this?

Spiegazione della lingua



1 Di che colore è?



Colour words are often adjectives, so they agree with the nouns they are describing.

Esempi: **Il canguro è marrone.**
I canguri sono marroni.
La zebra è bianca e nera.
Le zebre sono bianche e nere.
Il pesce è azzurro e arancione.
I pesci sono azzurri e arancioni.

Exceptions to the agreement rule are **rosa**, **viola** and **blu**.
These adjectives are invariable and never change.

Esempio: **Il maiale è rosa. I maiali sono rosa.**

Colour words always follow the noun they describe.

Esempio: **Ho una macchina gialla.**

To describe a colour as dark or light you add **scuro** or **chiaro** after the colour adjective. In that case, neither of the adjectives agree with the noun; they become invariable.

Esempio: **Ho una macchina giallo scuro.**

Rifletti

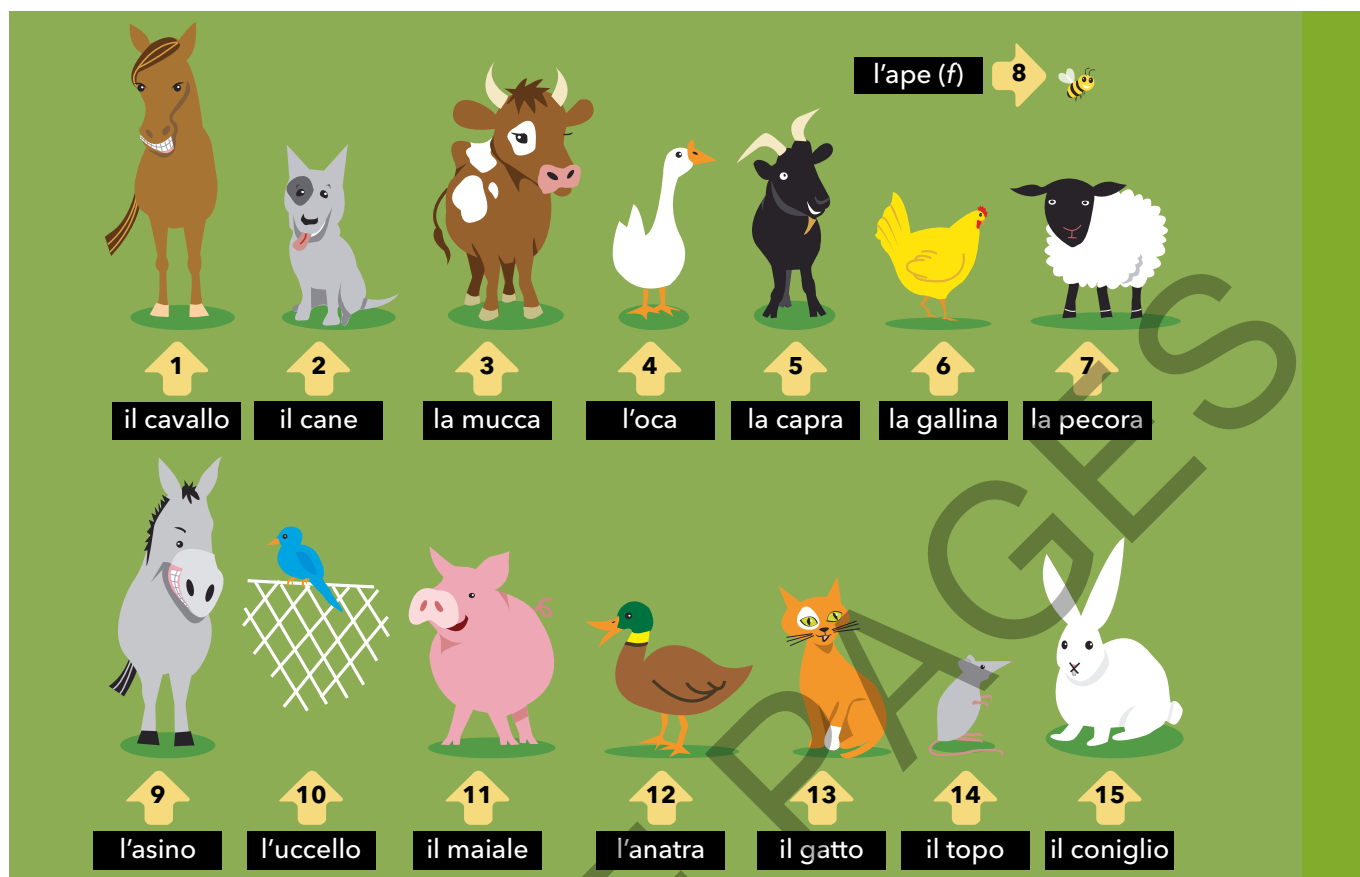
To ask the colour of something in Italian, we say **Di che colore è?**
What is the literal translation of this in English? Is this the same structure in other languages you know? If not, how is it different?

Nota

Notice how **bianco** needs an **h** in the plural of both masculine and feminine forms, to keep the [k] sound (see **capitolo 2, Fonetica**). This 'rule' applies to nouns too. What would be the plural of **amica**?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

La fattoria



Iniziamo

Work in pairs, taking turns to ask each other about the colours of the animals at **lo zoo di Roma** (page 46) and **la fattoria** above.

A: Di che colore è l'uccello?

B: L'uccello è azzurro e arancione.

Rifletti

Look at each of the animal words. How would you change them from singular to plural?

Parliamo

Now ask each other questions about the colour of the animals in plural form.

A: Di che colore sono gli uccelli?

B: Gli uccelli sono azzurri e arancioni.

Facciamo conversazione

Imagine you have lots of animals. Ask each other about the types of animals, what they are like and their colour. Use the following questions as prompts for your conversation.

Quanti animali hai?

Come sono le zebre?

Di che colore sono le giraffe?

Culture a confronto

Another name for **la gallina** is **il pollo**. When you're talking about cooked chicken, you mainly use **il pollo**. Many languages use different words when describing animals as meat.

animale	carne
la gallina	il pollo
la mucca	il manzo

Which words would we use in English for the meat of these animals? What about other languages that you know?

Seconda parte

La vita in fattoria





Rifletti

Which English word does **la fattoria** sound like and look like?
Don't get **la fattoria** confused with **la fabbrica** (factory)!
Beware of **i falsi amici**!

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Come si chiama lo zio di Claudia?
- 2 What do you notice about the sound Gustavo makes in frame 2?
- 3 Quanti cavalli hanno lo zio e la zia di Claudia?
- 4 Come si chiama il cavallo di Claudia e quanti anni ha?
- 5 Di che colore è Paolo?
- 6 Che animale è Minimo?
- 7 Quante mucche hanno lo zio e la zia di Claudia?
- 8 Com'è la vita in fattoria per Claudia? E per Massimo?
- 9 Explain the use of the expression **che schifo** in relation to the text.
- 10 Would you like to spend a day at **la fattoria**? Justify your answer making reference to **il fumetto**.

Vocabolario

Nomi

il pappagallo
la campagna
la fattoria
la vita

Aggettivi

cattivo/a
domestico/a
fantastico/a

Espressioni

a cavallo
Benvenuto/a!
Che schifo!
Mamma mia!
Non preoccuparti.
Perfetto!
Quanti?
Sta' zitto/a!

Parole utili

vicino a

Rifletti

You know what **un maiale** is and you can work out from the story what **un maialino** is. Watch out for **-ino/-ina** endings – they make whatever you're talking about smaller and cuter. So, if **un gatto** is a cat, what is **un gattino**? This does not apply to all words ending in **-ino**. Look up the word **il postino** – it doesn't mean 'the little post'!

Gesti



At the end of **il fumetto**, Claudia congratulates Massimo with a bit of sarcasm: **Perfetto!** To show something is perfect, even sarcastically, bring your thumb and index together to form a ring and keep the other fingers fanned out. Then pull your hand across your chest. There are some other ways to show that something is perfect in Italian; can you think of any? When using these gestures, be mindful that in some cultures and subcultures, they can be given a different meaning.



Tocca a te!

With some classmates, choose a role from **il fumetto** to act out. You know what to do! If not, check page viii.

Spiegazione della lingua



2 Conjugate regular -are verbs



So far, we have looked at the irregular verbs **avere**, **stare** and **essere**, which are each conjugated differently, so you need to learn them by heart. However, in Italian, there are also regular verbs that follow a pattern when conjugated – making them much easier to learn!

Almost all Italian verbs have a stem and end in **-are**, **-ere** or **-ire** in their infinitive form.

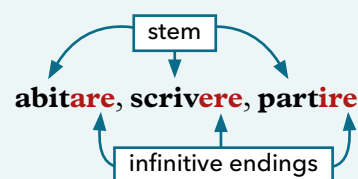
In **il fumetto** we saw the verb **abitare**. Is it an **-are**, **-ere** or **-ire** verb? Now, look at the verb table for **abitare**. Notice that the endings are all different. So, when we conjugate a regular verb, we remove the infinitive ending and replace it with the ending that corresponds to the person doing the action.

Barbara **abitare** a Bologna.

→ Barbara **abita** a Bologna.

How would you say these sentences in Italian? 'We live in Sydney. They live in Bologna.'

Here are two more regular verbs: **ascoltare** (*to listen (to)*) and **lavorare** (*to work*). How would you conjugate these verbs? You will learn more **-are** verbs in **capitoli 5** and **6**.



abitare	to live
io abito	I live
tu abiti	you live
lui/lei abita	he/she/it lives
noi abitiamo	we live
voi abitate	you live
loro abitano	they live

3 The indefinite article

In **capitolo 2** you learnt about the definite article in Italian – **il, l', lo, la, i, gli, le** – which all mean *the*. **La scimmia, le scuole, il motorino, l'animale.**

The English words *a* and *an* (*a dog, an elephant*) are called *indefinite articles*.

In Italian, indefinite articles can be masculine or feminine like definite articles and are only used with singular nouns.

Feminine		
una	Used with feminine nouns that start with a consonant	una scimmia una giraffa una pecora
un'	Used with feminine nouns that start with a vowel	un'oca un'ape
Masculine		
un	Used with masculine nouns starting with a vowel, a consonant, or most consonant clusters.	un cane un elefante
uno	Used with all masculine nouns that start with s + consonant or z	uno squalo uno zoo

Rifletti

In English, we don't say *a apple* or *a elephant*. How do we make these words easier to say? How does the indefinite article change in Italian so it is easier to pronounce?

Più parliamo, più impariamo

Iniziamo

Practise the articles with a partner by taking turns to change the definite article to an indefinite for the animals at **lo zoo di Roma** (page 46) and **la fattoria** (page 49).

A: lo squalo

B: uno squalo

Facciamo conversazione

Can you remember all the adjectives you have learnt? With a partner, use the questions and answers below to discuss your pets or a toy animal.

Nota

The word **peluche** has French origins and does not follow the usual **che** sound in Italian. The **che** is pronounced with a *shhhh* sound.

il peluche soft toy animal

Hai un animale domestico / un peluche?

Sì, ho un animale domestico / un peluche.

E tu?

Ho un pappagallo / una tartaruga / un'anatra.
Ho due gatti e quattro pesci.

Che cos'è?

Ho un animale grande. È uno squalo / una tigre / un leone.

Com'è?

È piccolo/a, carino/a, marrone e fantastico/a.
È molto feroce / spaventoso/a

Come si chiama?

Si chiama Milo.

Quanti anni ha?

Ha due anni.

Ti piacciono i cani?

Adoro i cani, ma odio gli uccelli.

Guardiamo e leggiamo

La fattoria in campagna

Eleonora has sent pictures of her holiday to her cousin's farm near Rome to her friend Alex. Develop your Italian reading skills by reading her messages. Some of the language you will know and some you can guess using the Italian you already know and your knowledge of English. Clever guessing is an important reading skill.



Eleonora

giovedì 15 ottobre

Ciao Alex. Come va? Ecco delle foto della mia vacanza. Mia zia ha una piccola fattoria in campagna, vicino a Roma. Abita in questa casa. La casa ha 70 anni – è vecchia e grande, no?



Ciao Eleonora. Che bella casa!

Nella fattoria c'è un piccolo cavallo – ma no, è una cavalla; ha un cavallino! È molto carino.



Adoro i cavalli. Come si chiama il cavallino?

Sì chiama CuCu.

venerdì 16 ottobre

Mia zia ha anche quattro conigli e cinque galline. In questa fattoria tutti gli animali sono contenti! Mi piace.



Sono molto carini. Sono come i peluche della mia sorellina.

Questa è mia cugina Olivia. Olivia adora la vita in fattoria, specialmente quando aiuta con le mucche.



non mi piacciono le mucche, ma Olivia è molto bella!

sabato 17 ottobre

Oggi è il compleanno di mia zia. La festa è stasera alle sette.

Mia zia adora gli elefanti. Per la festa preparo una torta come questa.



Wow Ele! Sei molto brava!

Domani ritorno a casa.

Va bene. A presto allora.

Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Based on the photos sent by Eleonora, describe what kind of trip Eleonora went on.
- 2 Where did Eleonora stay on her holiday?
- 3 Who did she stay with?
- 4 How old is the house she stayed at?
- 5 How does her cousin feel about life on the farm?
- 6 When does Eleonora leave the farm?
- 7 Translate Eleonora and Alex's messages, using a dictionary if you need to.

Animali famosi

Many popular films and books that you may have seen or read have been translated into different languages so that people across the world can also enjoy them.



Abbiamo capito tutto?

- 1 Do you recognise any of the films or books? With the help of the images, cognates, guesswork and perhaps a dictionary, work out what the titles mean in English.
- 2 Why do you think some titles are not directly translated?
- 3 Go online and look up some of your favourite films or books. Have they been translated into Italian? If so, are the titles a direct translation? Share and discuss your findings in class.

Rifletti

- Have you seen an Italian film recently? Now that you know some more Italian, think about the translation of the original title in English. What do you think of this translation?
- Watching films and tv shows in Italian is a great way to improve your listening skills. Many streaming platforms allow you to watch programs in Italian. Next time you watch your favourite show, try changing the language into Italian (it's OK to have the subtitles in English). You will be surprised at how much language you can pick up.

Culture a confronto

Why is it important to read books and watch films from around the world? What do these works of art help you understand?



A glimpse of Ancient Rome

Last weekend my family and I went for a trip to the capital of Italy, Rome. What a city! They call it **la città eterna** (*the eternal city*) and I can see why. It's over 2500 years old. In the years between 98 CE and 275 CE, it was the centre of government of the vast Roman Empire, with at least one million inhabitants. Animals were important in Roman society – Romans worshipped wolves; they looked at bird flight patterns to tell the future; and many other animals were used for sporting activities and for entertainment. I have uploaded a copy of the map we used to get around the city!

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO - DI: KEIRA

[COMMENTS](#)



Il Circo Massimo

I learnt from a guide that **il Circo Massimo** was built in the sixth century BCE. It was mainly used for chariot racing, the most popular sport in Ancient Rome. Chariots were pulled at great speed by two or four specially trained horses (**poveri cavalli!**). Many charioteers had accidents or died because of the high speeds. **Il Circo Massimo** held up to 300 000 people. That's almost a quarter of Rome's population at the time, crowded into the stands and on the hills.

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO - DI: KEIRA

[COMMENTS](#)



Il Palatino

I saw **il Palatino**, one of the seven hills of Rome (in Italian they are called **i colli romani**). It's supposed to be the place Rome was first established, back in 753 BCE. Rome itself is named after Romolo, its first king. The story goes that Romolo and his twin brother Remo were abandoned as babies and were found by a she-wolf (known as **la lupa**), who fed them. Imagine that! A shepherd then raised the twins until they could look after themselves. When they grew up, they founded a kingdom on the banks of the Tiber River (**il Tevere**), where their lives had begun. But Romolo and Remo could not agree on the exact site (arguing like brothers!) and on **il Palatino** Romolo killed Remo and became the leader of the city of Rome. Today, there are statues and postcards everywhere in Rome of the she-wolf and the twins.

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO - DI: KEIRA

COMMENTI



Il Colosseo

Finally, I got to see the famous **Colosseo** (**che enorme!**). It was built in 80 CE. Here **i gladiatori** fought terrible battles with wild beasts and even with each other, watched by the emperor and 50 000 loud spectators! All sorts of animals were used for these battles, including bulls, bears, lions, rhinoceroses, tigers and elephants. These days, **il Colosseo** has some less ferocious animals - about 200 feral cats.

DOMENICA 27 LUGLIO - DI: KEIRA

COMMENTI

Culture a confronto

- Which modern-day countries were at some point part of the Roman Empire?
- What sporting activities today could be compared with those of Ancient Rome?
- Work with a partner to find out a bit more about beliefs and legends in Ancient Roman mythology.

Ente Nazionale Protezione Animali (ENPA)

The ENPA has offices in all Italian regions, which advertise lost animals and animals in need of a home.

Go online and look at these different websites to see what sort of information they provide about the animals looking for a home. Your task is to create an advertisement for four to five animals.

The advertisement should include the type of animal looking for a home, its name, age, colour, a description and any other information you think is important. But remember, it should all be in Italian!

Lots of different animals need to find homes, not just the typical pets you find in homes. Be creative and use the information in this chapter to create your advertisement with a range of different animals!

Culture a confronto

Do some research on animal shelters where you live. What differences or similarities can you see in the information provided on these websites and the website of **Ente Nazionale Protezione Animali**?

Un volantino per lo zoo

Design a brochure for a new zoo. Include some of the animals that visitors will see, where these animals are from and what they look like. You may include some details about some of the favourites (such as **Leo il leone**, **Tina la tigre**). Don't forget the farm animals!

I numeri per bambini

Create an illustrated counting book or devise a computer game for young children using the Italian numbers from one to 20 and the words for animals you have learnt so far. (Remember: use the plural endings for animals two to 20 – **un asino**, but **due galline**, **tre cani**, etc.). You could add descriptions of the animals. When your illustrated counting book or computer game is ready, you could use it to teach Italian to some young children you know.



Roma antica

Design a time traveller's tour of Ancient Rome. Your travellers will arrive at various sites at different times in history. Re-read Keira's blog, use the sites and dates to guide you and research what Rome might have looked like at that time. You can use English to guide your travellers but make sure you throw in some Italian.

