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For general enquiries and for information on Michel Thomas:

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To place an order:

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www.michelthomas.co.uk

You can write to us at:

Hodder Education, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BH

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Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method

Congratulations on purchasing the truly remarkable way to learn a language. With the Michel Thomas Method there's no reading, no writing and no homework. Just sit back, absorb, and soon you'll be speaking another language with confidence.

The Michel Thomas Method works by breaking a language down into its component parts and enabling you to reconstruct the language yourself – to form your own sentences and to say what you want, when you want. By learning the language in small steps, you can build it up yourself to produce ever more complicated sentences.

Perfected over 25 years, the all-audio Michel Thomas Method has been used by millions of people around the world.

Now it's your turn.

To get started, simply insert CD 1 and press 'play'!

About Michel Thomas

Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood's 'A' list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.

CD I Track I

0:00	Introduction	
1:53	I'm very happy to be here with you.	<i>Sono molto contento di essere qui con lei.</i>
2:10	with all of you	<i>con loro / con voi</i>
2:32	I would like to see it.	<i>Vorrei vederlo.</i>
2:39	I want it now.	<i>Lo voglio adesso.</i>
2:56	I want some.	<i>Ne voglio.</i>
3:01	I bought some. / I've bought some.	<i>Ne ho comprato.</i>
3:13	I didn't buy any because I didn't find any.	<i>Non ne ho comprato perché non ne ho trovato.</i>
3:38	Can you tell me where it is?	<i>Può dirmi dov'è?</i>
3:54	Can you tell me where one can find it?	<i>Può dirmi dove si può trovare?</i>
4:12	one can	<i>si può</i>
4:26	How does one say it?	<i>Come si dice?</i>
4:44	I like to see it.	<i>Mi piace vederlo.</i>
4:58	I would like to see it.	<i>Vorrei vederlo.</i>
5:24	It would please me to see it.	<i>Mi piacerebbe vederlo.</i>
5:39	I like very much to travel.	<i>Mi piace molto viaggiare.</i>
6:01	I'm sorry but I cannot wait because I have to leave soon.	<i>Mi dispiace ma non posso aspettare – devo partire subito.</i>
7:44	I will have to	<i>dovrò</i>
7:49	I would have to	<i>dovrei</i>
7:53	I should	<i>dovrei</i>
7:53	'dovrei' is used for 'I would have to' and 'I should'.	
8:10	I should leave now.	<i>Dovrei partire adesso.</i>
8:31	I cannot stay. / I cannot remain.	<i>Non posso rimanere.</i>
8:53	Can you tell me?	<i>Può dirmi?</i>
9:02	When will you be able to do it?	<i>Quando potrà farlo?</i>
9:33	When would you be able to do it? / When could you do it?	<i>Quando potrebbe farlo?</i>
9:38	'potrebbe' is used for 'would you be able to' and 'could you'.	
10:02	'could' in English expresses two different tenses: the past (I couldn't do it = I wasn't able to do it) and the conditional (I couldn't do it = I wouldn't be able to do it).	
10:49	I could (I would be able)	<i>potrei</i>
11:06	I could (I was able)	<i>potevo</i>

CD I Track 2

0:17	The familiar form for 'you' is 'tu', which is used for family, children, friends and colleagues. When you've just met someone, use 'Lei'. Don't initiate the use of 'tu'.	
1:36	I speak	<i>parlo</i>
1:47	he speaks / you speak (Lei)	<i>parla</i>
1:52	you speak (Carla/Roberto)	<i>parli</i>
1:53	For 'tu, Carla, Roberto' the form is 'parli'. That -i is used with all verbs.	
2:10	I'm selling	<i>vendo</i>
2:14	you're selling (tu)	<i>vendi</i>
2:30	to leave	<i>partire</i>
2:32	you're leaving (tu)	<i>(tu) parti</i>
2:53	to have	<i>avere</i>
2:55	I have	<i>ho</i>
2:59	he has	<i>ha</i>
3:04	you have (tu)	<i>hai</i>
3:17	to go	<i>andare</i>
3:37	we go	<i>andiamo</i>
3:49	I go / I'm going	<i>vado</i>
3:55	he's going	<i>va</i>
4:02	you're going (tu)	<i>vai</i>
4:10	to be	<i>essere</i>
4:22	I am	<i>sono</i>
4:27	he is / she is / it is	<i>è</i>
4:37	you are (tu)	<i>sei</i>
4:49	Where are you? (tu)	<i>Dove sei?</i>
4:56	to know	<i>sapere</i>
5:01	I know	<i>so</i>
5:06	I don't know it.	<i>Non lo so.</i>
5:12	He knows it.	<i>Lo sa.</i>
5:17	Don't you know it? (signore)	<i>Non lo sa?</i>
5:30	You know it. (tu)	<i>Lo sai.</i>
5:41	I can	<i>posso</i>
5:46	he can	<i>può</i>
5:50	Can you tell me, signore?	<i>Può dirmi / Mi può dire, signore?</i>
6:22	to want	<i>volere</i>
6:26	I want it.	<i>Lo voglio.</i>
6:31	I don't want any.	<i>Non ne voglio.</i>
6:36	Do you want any? (signore)	<i>Ne vuole?</i>

6:45	Do you want it? (Carlo)	<i>Lo vuoi?</i>
6:53	For 'you' (plural) we have been using 'loro' (they, you all), but 'voi' is used very much. For the ending of the 'voi' form simply go to the infinitive and replace the 'r' with 't': -are > -ate, -ere > -ete, -ire > -ite	
7:37	you speak (voi)	<i>parlate</i>
7:45	you're leaving (voi)	<i>voi partite</i>
8:02	You're selling it.	<i>Lo vendete.</i>
8:13	Can you see it?	<i>Potete vederlo?</i>
8:26	Can't you see it?	<i>Non potete vederlo?</i>
8:29	Don't you want to do it?	<i>Non volete farlo?</i>
8:33	Why don't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi dite?</i>
8:44	Why don't you do it?	<i>Perché non lo fate?</i>
8:54	Why don't you know where it is?	<i>Perché non sapete dov'è?</i>
9:06	Why don't you know where it is? (Roberto)	<i>Perché non sai dov'è?</i>

CD I Track 3

0:19	I speak	<i>parlo</i>
0:24	they speak	<i>parlano</i>
0:34	With all -are verbs, for 'they' you go from the first person 'parlo' to 'parlano'. For all other verbs, the first person -o will lead you to the third person -ono, which maintains the same stress.	
1:15	I'm leaving	<i>parto</i>
1:20	they are leaving	<i>partono</i>
1:40	I'm selling it.	<i>Lo vendo.</i>
1:48	They're selling it.	<i>Lo vendono.</i>
2:04	I have	<i>ho</i>
2:12	you have (tu)	<i>hai</i>
2:38	they have	<i>hanno</i>
2:39	you have (voi)	<i>avete</i>
2:48	we have	<i>abbiamo</i>
2:54	I am	<i>sono</i>
2:58	they are	<i>sono</i>
3:07	I am busy.	<i>Sono occupato.</i>
3:21	They are busy (now).	<i>Sono occupati / occupate (adesso).</i>
3:52	You are busy. (tu)	<i>Sei occupato (occupata).</i>
4:03	you are (voi)	<i>siete</i>
4:10	I'm going	<i>vado</i>
4:15	he's going	<i>va</i>

4:18	you're going (<i>tu</i>)	<i>vai</i>
4:21	they're going	<i>vanno</i>
4:26	' <i>vado</i> – <i>vanno</i> ' follows the same pattern as ' <i>ho</i> – <i>hanno</i> '	
4:36	to give / to donate	<i>dare</i>
4:41	I give	<i>do</i>
4:49	you give (<i>tu</i>)	<i>dai</i>
4:52	they give	<i>danno</i>
5:14	I want	<i>voglio</i>
5:19	they want	<i>vogliono</i>
5:30	I can	<i>posso</i>
5:32	they can	<i>possono</i>
5:35	you can (<i>voi</i>)	<i>potete</i>
5:45	you want (<i>voi</i>)	<i>volete</i>
5:51	we want	<i>vogliamo</i>
5:55	we can	<i>possiamo</i>

CD I Track 4

0:00	to say / to tell	<i>dire</i>
0:07	I'm telling / I'm saying	<i>dico</i>
0:18	I'm telling you. (<i>signore</i>) / I'm telling her.	<i>Le dico.</i>
0:34	I'm telling him.	<i>Gli dico.</i>
0:38	I'm telling it to him.	<i>Glielo dico.</i>
0:46	The combination of ' <i>gli</i> ' + ' <i>lo</i> ' changes to ' <i>glielo</i> '.	
0:57	I'm giving it to her.	<i>Glielo do.</i>
1:11	They are not telling me.	<i>Non mi dicono.</i>
1:24	They're not telling it to me.	<i>Non me lo dicono.</i>
1:35	If you have 'it to me', the ' <i>mi</i> ' changes to ' <i>me lo</i> '.	
1:49	to understand	<i>capire</i>
1:52	I understand	<i>capisco</i>
1:57	I don't understand it.	<i>Non lo capisco.</i>
2:03	They don't understand it.	<i>Non lo capiscono.</i>
2:11	I don't know him.	<i>Non lo conosco.</i>
2:17	They don't know me.	<i>Non mi conoscono.</i>
2:27	I'm finishing	<i>finisco</i>
2:34	I'm finishing it.	<i>Lo finisco.</i>
2:39	They're finishing it.	<i>Lo finiscono.</i>

2:44	They don't want to do it.	<i>Non lo vogliono fare. / Non vogliono farlo.</i>
3:06	They don't want to tell me.	<i>Non vogliono dirmi. / Non mi vogliono dire.</i>

CD I Track 5

0:00	The key to 'voi' is the infinitive.	
0:07	Why don't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi dite?</i>
0:19	Why can't you do it?	<i>Perché non potete farlo? / Perché non lo potete fare?</i>
0:49	Why can't they do it?	<i>Perché non possono farlo?</i>
1:15	Why don't they do it?	<i>Perché non lo fanno?</i>
1:26	Why don't you do it, signore?	<i>Perché non lo fa, signore?</i>
1:40	Why don't you do it? (friend / Roberto)	<i>Perché non lo fai?</i>
1:53	Why don't you do it? (voi)	<i>Perché non lo fate?</i>
2:04	Why don't you tell me? (voi)	<i>Perché non mi dite?</i>
2:36	Why don't you tell it to me? (voi)	<i>Perché non me lo dite?</i>
3:00	Why don't you do it? (voi)	<i>Perché non lo fate?</i>
3:13	Why don't you want to do it? (voi)	<i>Perché non volete farlo?</i>
3:30	Why can't you tell it to me now?	<i>Perché non me lo potete dire adesso? / Perché non potete dirmelo adesso?</i>

CD I Track 6

0:06	We cannot do it because we don't want to do it.	<i>Non possiamo farlo perché non vogliamo farlo.</i>
0:26	We're going to see it.	<i>Andiamo a vederlo.</i>
1:00	Can you please show me what you have bought?	<i>Puoi mostrarmi cosa hai comprato?</i>
1:36	Can you make me see (what you've bought)?	<i>Può farmi vedere?</i>
2:10	This is not what I want.	<i>Questo non è quello che voglio / ciò che voglio.</i>
2:25	I'm preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>
3:04	I'm preparing it right now.	<i>Lo sto preparando.</i>
3:31	I'm just about to prepare it.	<i>Sto per prepararlo.</i>
3:50	'stare' belongs to the handful of verbs (avere, essere, andare, fare) that doesn't follow the usual sequence: sto (I), stanno (they), sta (he/she/it), stai (you), stiamo (we), state (you, voi)	

CD I Track 7

0:29	I have	<i>ho</i>
0:34	to leave	<i>partire</i>
0:39	I will leave (to leave I have)	<i>partirò</i>
0:47	he will leave (to leave he has)	<i>partirà</i>
0:53	you will leave (to leave you have), Roberto	<i>partirai</i>
1:02	they will leave (to leave they have)	<i>partiranno</i>
1:10	The 'r' is the key sound for the future tense. The endings are: -rò, -rai, -rà and -ranno. You hook them onto the infinitive except for the -are verbs where -arò changes to -erò (<i>preparerò</i>).	
2:28	At what time will you leave, Roberto?	<i>A che ora partirai, Roberto?</i>
2:38	At what time will you leave, <i>signore</i> ?	<i>A che ora partirà, signore?</i>
2:46	you will leave (<i>voi</i>)	<i>partirete, voi partirete</i>
3:03	we will leave	<i>partiremo</i>
3:31	we would leave	<i>partiremmo</i>
3:59	We will do it.	<i>Lo faremo.</i>
4:07	We would do it.	<i>Lo faremmo.</i>
4:13	We wouldn't do it.	<i>Non lo faremmo.</i>
4:21	We won't do it.	<i>Non lo faremo.</i>
4:45	He won't tell me.	<i>Non mi dirà.</i>
4:53	We won't do it.	<i>Non lo faremo.</i>
5:04	We wouldn't do it.	<i>Non lo faremmo.</i>
5:12	They will do it.	<i>Lo faranno.</i>
5:20	I won't do it.	<i>Non lo farò.</i>
5:30	Why won't you do it? (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Perché non lo farai?</i>

CD I Track 8

0:07	I would do	<i>farei</i>
0:13	he would do	<i>farebbe</i>
0:40	they would do	<i>farebbero</i>
0:49	They wouldn't do it.	<i>Non lo farebbero.</i>
0:56	He wouldn't tell me.	<i>Non mi direbbe.</i>
1:06	They wouldn't tell me.	<i>Non mi direbbero.</i>
1:38	You will be here.	<i>Sarà qui.</i>
1:55	I will be here.	<i>Sarò qui.</i>
1:59	They will be here soon.	<i>Saranno qui subito.</i>
2:06	right away	<i>subito</i>

2:06	soon	<i>presto</i>
2:15	later	<i>più tardi</i>
2:20	We will be here.	<i>Saremo qui.</i>
2:26	But it wouldn't be possible that way.	<i>Ma non sarebbe possibile così.</i>
2:42	We would be very happy to do it.	<i>Saremmo molto contenti / felici di farlo.</i>
3:12	It will please me very much to do it.	<i>Mi piacerà molto farlo.</i>
3:26	But I wouldn't like to do it. (It wouldn't please me to do it.)	<i>Ma non mi piacerebbe farlo.</i>
3:46	It would be very important for me.	<i>Sarebbe molto importante per me.</i>
4:02	I will have it for you.	<i>Lo avrò (L'avrò) per te.</i>
4:18	But we won't have it today.	<i>Ma non l'avremo oggi.</i>
4:28	I wouldn't have it today.	<i>Non l'avrei oggi.</i>
4:49	I will leave	<i>partirò</i>
4:53	they will leave	<i>partiranno</i>
5:01	you will leave	<i>partirà</i>
5:06	you (Roberto) will leave	<i>partirai</i>
5:16	you all will leave	<i>partirete</i>
5:25	When will you leave? (voi)	<i>Quando partirete?</i>
5:49	We will leave soon.	<i>Partiremo presto.</i>
6:00	But we wouldn't leave today.	<i>Ma non partiremmo oggi.</i>
6:17	he will leave	<i>partirà</i>
6:22	he would leave	<i>partirebbe</i>
6:30	they will leave	<i>partiranno</i>
6:42	they would leave	<i>partirebbero</i>
7:02	He told me that he won't leave.	<i>Mi ha detto che non partirà.</i>
7:23	I really know that he wouldn't leave.	<i>Veramente so che non partirebbe.</i>
7:50	I'm sure that they wouldn't leave today.	<i>Sono sicuro che non partirebbero oggi.</i>
8:20	you would leave (tu)	<i>partiresti</i>
8:30	The 'would' part for 'tu' is -resti and for 'voi' it's -reste.	
9:01	You would be here. (tu)	<i>Saresti qui.</i>
9:18	You would be here (all of you).	<i>Sareste qui. / Voi sareste qui.</i>
9:30	The 'r' is the key for 'will' and 'would'. Remember to 'hit' the endings.	

CD I Track 9

0:00	I will have it.	<i>L'avrò.</i>
0:09	I would have it.	<i>L'avrei.</i>
0:16	I would have bought it.	<i>L'avrei comprato.</i>
0:22	We would have waited for you.	<i>Ti avremmo aspettato.</i>
0:35	We would have waited for him.	<i>L'avremmo aspettato.</i>
0:45	They wouldn't have waited for me.	<i>Non mi avrebbero aspettato.</i>
1:22	He would have seen me and he would have told me why he won't do it (that way).	<i>Mi avrebbe visto e mi avrebbe detto perché non lo farà (così).</i>

CD I Track 10

0:00	I'm preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>
0:27 / 0:54	I'm just about to prepare it.	<i>Lo sto per preparare. / Sto per prepararlo.</i>
0:38	I'm in the process of preparing it.	<i>Lo sto preparando. / Sto preparandolo.</i>
1:32	I will tell you tomorrow.	<i>Le dico domani.</i>
1:52	I tell you. (Roberto)	<i>Ti dico.</i>
1:55	I tell it to you (tomorrow).	<i>Te lo dico (domani).</i>
2:05	I will tell him.	<i>Gli dico.</i>
2:11	I will tell it to him.	<i>Glielo dico.</i>
2:24	I will tell it to you tomorrow. (signore)	<i>Glielo dirò domani.</i>
3:59	He wouldn't tell it to me.	<i>Non me lo direbbe.</i>

CD I Track 11

0:00	I'm preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>
0:16	We have a past -ing tense in English: I was preparing, I was doing it, he was buying it. We also have a present -ing tense: am/are/is doing. In the past it's 'was' or 'were doing': the w-ing tense.	
1:38	I was speaking	<i>parlavo</i>
1:52	he was speaking	<i>parlava</i>
2:06	they were speaking	<i>parlavano</i>
2:20	you were speaking (tu)	<i>parlavi</i>
2:31	you were speaking (voi)	<i>parlavate</i>
2:42	we were speaking	<i>parlavamo</i>
2:49	I was selling	<i>vendevo</i>

2:56	they were selling	<i>vendevano</i>
3:13	he was selling	<i>vendeva</i>
3:18	you were selling (Roberto)	<i>vendevi</i>
3:34	we were selling	<i>vendevamo</i>
3:41	I was leaving	<i>partivo</i>
3:47	he was leaving	<i>partiva</i>
3:52	you (Roberto) were leaving	<i>partivi</i>
3:59	they were leaving	<i>partivano</i>
4:05	we were leaving	<i>partivamo</i>
4:14	you were leaving (voi)	<i>partivate</i>
4:23	I'm doing (it).	<i>(Lo) faccio.</i>
4:32	They're doing (it).	<i>(Lo) fanno.</i>
4:38	You're doing it. (tu)	<i>Lo fai.</i>
4:44	He's doing it.	<i>Lo fa.</i>
4:48	You're doing it. (voi)	<i>Lo fate.</i>
4:50	We're doing it.	<i>Lo facciamo.</i>
4:54	I was doing it.	<i>Lo facevo.</i>
5:01	He was doing it.	<i>Lo faceva.</i>
5:07	They were doing it.	<i>Lo facevano.</i>
5:15	We were doing it.	<i>Lo facevamo.</i>
5:24	You were doing it. (voi)	<i>Lo facevate.</i>
5:34	The w-ing tense expresses a straight line in the past, either a short straight line or a very long line.	
6:10	I did it. / I've done it.	<i>L'ho fatto.</i>
6:12	In English you don't make a sharp distinction between a 'dot' or a 'straight line' in the past. In Italian the line in the past (I was doing – <i>facevo</i>) can also be a broken line (I used to do it, often, every day).	
7:18	I did it every day.	<i>Lo facevo ogni giorno.</i>
7:38	I was doing it.	<i>Lo facevo.</i>
7:45	I did it.	<i>L'ho fatto.</i>

CD 2 Track 1

0:11	A few verbs when used in the past tense express a straight line in the past, such as 'to know'. 'I knew' doesn't refer to a specific moment in the past (a 'dot' past), but to knowledge you've had for some time, either a short or a long period of time.	
0:48	I knew	<i>sapevo</i>
0:51	I knew it.	<i>Lo sapevo.</i>
0:54	I didn't know it.	<i>Non lo sapevo.</i>
1:18	I found out.	<i>L'ho saputo.</i>

1:29	I found out that it will be ready soon.	<i>Ho saputo che sarà pronto presto.</i>
1:50	I didn't know it.	<i>Non lo sapevo.</i>
2:15	Another verb that usually expresses a 'line' in the past is 'volere' (to want): I wanted – I always wanted it.	
2:50	I have wanted it.	<i>L'ho voluto.</i>
2:38	I (always) wanted it.	<i>Lo volevo.</i>
3:16	I didn't want to buy it.	<i>Non volevo comprarlo.</i>
3:29	I was looking at it (but) I didn't want to buy it. (at that moment)	<i>Lo guardavo (ma) non ho voluto comprarlo.</i>
4:15	I didn't want to have it.	<i>Non volevo averlo.</i>
4:29	I don't understand what you mean.	<i>Non capisco ciò che vuole dire.</i>
5:03	Other verbs with a past tense that expresses a line in the past are 'avere' and 'essere'.	
5:46	I didn't want to do it because I didn't have the time to do it because I was very busy.	<i>Non volevo farlo perché non avevo (il) tempo di farlo perché ero molto occupato.</i>
6:34	I was	<i>ero</i>
6:46	I had	<i>avevo</i>
6:49	I wanted	<i>volevo</i>
6:51	I knew	<i>sapevo</i>
7:08	I could	<i>potevo</i>
7:13	I couldn't find it.	<i>Non potevo trovarlo.</i>
7:27	I didn't know where it was.	<i>Non sapevo dov'era.</i>
8:40	I was looking for it but I didn't find it.	<i>Lo cercavo ma non l'ho trovato.</i>
9:09	I was looking for it but I couldn't find it.	<i>Lo cercavo ma non potevo trovarlo.</i>

CD 2 Track 2

0:00	'could' in English expresses two different tenses: 'he couldn't do it' can mean 'he wouldn't be able to do it' or 'he wasn't able to do it'.	
1:15	He couldn't do it. / He wouldn't be able to do it.	<i>Non potrebbe farlo.</i>
2:09	He couldn't do it (yesterday).	<i>Non poteva farlo.</i>
3:25	Could you tell me where it is?	<i>Potrebbe dirmi dov'è?</i>
4:05	Can you tell me where it is?	<i>Può dirmi dov'è?</i>
4:20	Could you please tell me where it is?	<i>Potrebbe dirmi dov'è?</i>
4:57	He was looking for it and he couldn't find it.	<i>Lo cercava e non poteva trovarlo.</i>

CD 2 Track 3

0:00	must / to have to	<i>dovere</i>
0:18	I must see it.	<i>Devo vederlo.</i>
0:30	You have to tell me.	<i>Deve dirmi.</i>
0:42	You have to tell me. (Roberto)	<i>Devi dirmi.</i>
0:57	You all have to tell me.	<i>Dovete dirmi.</i>
1:10	We have to buy it.	<i>Dobbiamo comprarlo.</i>
1:31	I will have to do it.	<i>Dovrò farlo.</i>
1:50	He will have to be here.	<i>Dovrà essere qui.</i>
2:05	Whenever you have two or three consecutive verbs, the second and the third verb will be in the infinitive, except after any form of 'avere' or 'essere'. 'avere' and 'essere' are the two 'diving towers' after which you 'dive' into the past.	
2:52	He would have to be here.	<i>Dovrebbe essere qui.</i>
3:51	He should be here.	<i>Dovrebbe essere qui.</i>
4:00	You should tell me.	<i>Dovrebbe dirmi.</i>
4:10	I think that you should do it. (Roberto)	<i>Penso che / Credo che dovresti farlo.</i>
4:58	I think that you should do it. (voi)	<i>Penso che dovrete farlo.</i>
5:25	We have to buy it.	<i>Dobbiamo comprarlo.</i>
5:38	you would have to (tu)	<i>dovresti</i>
6:18	You should tell me. (tu)	<i>Dovresti dirmi.</i>
6:34	You all should come (with me).	<i>Dovreste venire (con me).</i>
7:02	He had to wait.	<i>Ha dovuto aspettare. / Doveva aspettare.</i>

CD 2 Track 4

0:00	I won't be able to do it without you.	<i>Non potrò farlo senza di te.</i>
0:21	I couldn't have done it without you. / I wouldn't have been able to do it.	<i>Non avrei potuto farlo senza di te.</i>
2:34	If 'could' is not clearly in the past, use 'potrei, potrebbe, potresti, potreste, potrebbero, potremmo'. If it is clearly the past, use 'potevo'.	
3:45	Could you wait for me now? (signore)	<i>Potrebbe aspettarmi adesso?</i>
4:11	Could you wait for me now? (Roberto)	<i>Potresti aspettarmi adesso?</i>
4:46	Could you wait for me now? (voi)	<i>Potreste aspettarmi adesso?</i>
4:59	I'm sorry but I couldn't wait for you because I had to leave.	<i>Mi dispiace ma non ti potevo aspettare perché dovevo partire / ho dovuto partire.</i>

6:00	I haven't been able to wait (for you).	<i>Non ho potuto aspettarti.</i>
6:23	to go away	<i>andare via / partire / andarmene</i>
6:50	I'm leaving	<i>parto / me ne vado / vado via</i>
7:27	I had to leave.	<i>Ho dovuto andarmene.</i>

CD 2 Track 5

0:17	To say 'I could have done it' in Italian change it in English to 'I would have been able to do it'. To say 'I could have told you' change it in English to 'I would have been able to tell you'.	
1:03	I couldn't do it now.	<i>Non potrei farlo ora. / Non potrei farlo adesso.</i>
1:12	I couldn't do it yesterday.	<i>Non potevo farlo ieri.</i>
1:35	I have not been able to do it.	<i>Non ho potuto farlo.</i>
2:02	I could have / I would have been able	<i>avrei potuto</i>
3:02	I could not have waited for you.	<i>Non avrei potuto aspettarti.</i>
3:26	I could have told you.	<i>Avrei potuto dirle.</i>
3:50	I couldn't have gone there.	<i>Non avrei potuto andarci.</i>
5:04	I would have to do it.	<i>Lo dovrei fare. / Dovrei farlo.</i>
7:26	I should do it.	<i>Dovrei farlo.</i>
7:31	You should tell me. (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Dovrebbe dirmi.</i>
7:50	I should	<i>dovrei</i>
7:55	You should wait for me. (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Dovresti aspettarmi.</i>
8:53	You have to wait for me.	<i>Devi aspettarmi.</i>

CD 2 Track 6

0:00–	The 'handles': <i>potere</i> (can, to be able), <i>dovere</i> (to have to, must,	
2:46	<i>should, supposed to), volere</i> (to want, to wish, would like). They are used a lot and are followed by infinitives.	
2:53	to be able to	<i>potere</i>
3:39	you can (<i>voi</i>)	<i>potete</i>
5:41	Can you tell me? (<i>voi</i>)	<i>Potete dirmi?</i>
6:06	Can you tell me? (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Puoi dirmi?</i>
6:27	Can you tell me? (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Può dirmi?</i>
6:41	Could you tell me? (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Potresti dirmi?</i>
7:08	Could you tell me? (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Potrebbe dirmi?</i>
8:15	I was looking for it (but) I couldn't find it.	<i>Lo cercavo ma non potevo trovarlo / non lo potevo trovare.</i>
9:20	I couldn't find it (at that moment).	<i>Non l'ho potuto trovare.</i>

- 9:48 (At that time) I had not been able to find it. *Non avevo potuto trovarlo.*
- 10:19 I could have told you where it was. *Avrei potuto dirle dov'era.*
- 12:33 It is important not to guess. The thinking out process may seem long, but the time it takes to think out something is very short. Take your time.

CD 2 Track 7

- 0:00 I asked you. *Ti ho chiesto.*
- 0:19 In 'diving' 'chiedere' becomes 'chiesto', 'dire' becomes 'detto' and 'fare' becomes 'fatto'.
- 0:39 I have done it. *Lo ho fatto. / L'ho fatto.*
- 1:16 I haven't done it. *Non l'ho fatto.*
- 1:26 He didn't do it. / He has not done it. *Non lo ha fatto.*
- 1:46 I saw it. *L'ho veduto.*
- 2:27 I've seen him. *Lo ho visto. / L'ho visto.*
- 2:47 I've seen her. *La ho vista.*
- 2:54 In 'diving', the word you 'dive' into will agree with 'lo', 'la' or another direct object that you are using.
- 3:39 I've seen them. *Li ho visti. / Le ho viste.*
- 4:30 In 'diving', 'scrivere' becomes 'scritto', *parlare* > *parlato*, *partire* > *partito*, *sentire* (to hear) > *sentito*, *vendere* > *venduto*. However, some verbs are different, such as 'vedere' which becomes 'veduto' or 'visto'.

CD 2 Track 8

- 0:00 In 'diving', 'chiedere' becomes 'chiesto'.
- 0:17 He asked me. *Mi ha chiesto.*
- 0:31 Why didn't you ask me? (tu) *Perché non mi hai chiesto?*
- 0:53 In 'diving', 'dire' becomes 'detto'.
- 1:07 Why didn't you tell me? (signore) *Perché non mi ha detto?*
- 1:25 In 'diving', 'fare' becomes 'fatto'.
- 1:37 I did it. *Lo ho fatto. / L'ho fatto.*
- 1:47 I didn't do it. *Non l'ho fatto.*
- 1:55 Why didn't you do it? (signore) *Perché non lo ha / Perché non l'ha fatto?*
- 2:23 I didn't do it because I didn't know that you wanted to have it. *Non l'ho fatto perché non sapevo che voleva averlo.*
- 4:21 that you wanted to have it (at that moment) *che ha voluto averlo / che l'ha voluto avere*

CD 2 Track 9

0:07	Could you please tell me?	<i>Potrebbe dirmi?</i>
0:58	He couldn't tell me because he did not know it.	<i>Non poteva dirmi perché non lo sapeva.</i>
3:11	I could have told you. / I would have been able to tell you.	<i>Avrei potuto dirle.</i>
4:11	He couldn't have done it that way.	<i>Non avrebbe potuto farlo così.</i>

CD 3 Track 1

0:23	Whenever you want to say 'they', the 'l' form leads you into it.	
0:41	I'm leaving	<i>parto</i>
0:50	they leave	<i>partono</i>
1:00	They're telling me.	<i>Mi dicono.</i>
1:13	I know	<i>so</i>
1:17	they know	<i>sanno</i>
1:20	There are a handful of verbs which are different in the 'they' form: <i>avere > hanno, essere > sono, dare > danno, andare > vanno, stare > stanno, fare > fanno</i>	
2:05	they can	<i>possono</i>
2:50	they understand	<i>capiscono</i>
3:04	they are finishing	<i>finiscono</i>
3:26	For 'voi' you always go to the infinitive.	
3:38	you can (voi)	<i>potete</i>
3:49	they can	<i>possono</i>
4:22	you're saying / telling (voi)	<i>dite</i>
4:56	Why don't you tell me?	<i>Perché non mi dite?</i>
5:27	They cannot do it.	<i>Non possono farlo.</i>
6:00	They don't want to do it that way.	<i>Non vogliono farlo così.</i>
6:16	They're not telling me.	<i>Non mi dicono.</i>
6:28	They don't understand it.	<i>Non lo capiscono.</i>
6:40	The only other exception for 'they', apart from the verbs above, is the -are verbs. You don't use 'parlo' for the 'they' form; it's 'parlano'.	
7:47	they are eating	<i>mangiano</i>
8:00	they are selling	<i>vendono</i>
8:10	They don't see it.	<i>Non lo vedono.</i>
8:20	they're finishing	<i>finiscono</i>
8:49	I know him.	<i>Lo conosco.</i>

9:00	They don't know him.	<i>Non lo conoscono.</i>
9:13	For 'voi' (you all) the key is the infinitive. You just replace the 'r' of the infinitive with a 't'. The endings are <i>-ate</i> , <i>-ete</i> or <i>-ite</i> , depending on the verb.	
9:38	At what time are you all leaving?	<i>A che ora partite?</i>
9:52	At what time are they leaving?	<i>A che ora partono?</i>
10:16	to have to, must	<i>dovere</i>
10:27	I must	<i>devo</i>
10:34	They have to be here soon.	<i>Devono essere qui presto.</i>
10:59	they have to	<i>devono</i>
11:06	you have to (voi)	<i>dovete</i>
11:10	You all have to tell me.	<i>Dovete dirmi.</i>
11:58	I have	<i>ho</i>
12:04	they have	<i>hanno</i>
12:13	you have (voi)	<i>avete</i>
12:28	you are doing	<i>fate</i>
12:59	Why don't you tell me? (voi)	<i>Perché non mi dite?</i>
13:04	Why don't they tell me?	<i>Perché non mi dicono?</i>

CD 3 Track 2

0:00	We cannot find it.	<i>Non possiamo trovarlo.</i>
0:29	I will be able to do it.	<i>Potrò farlo.</i>
0:52	I won't be able to do it that way.	<i>Non potrò farlo così.</i>
1:10	He won't be able to come with us.	<i>Non potrà venire con noi.</i>
1:26	They're not coming.	<i>Non vengono.</i>
1:55	I come	<i>vengo</i>
2:16	Why don't you come? (voi)	<i>Perché non venite?</i>
2:47	You have to wait for me. (signora)	<i>Deve aspettarmi.</i>
3:25	You have to wait for me. (Roberto)	<i>Devi aspettarmi.</i>
3:39	you're leaving	<i>parti</i>
3:45	you have to	<i>devi</i>
4:05	we have to	<i>dobbiamo</i>
4:18	we have	<i>abbiamo</i>
4:27	We have to wait here.	<i>Dobbiamo aspettare qui.</i>
4:41	I will have to do it.	<i>Dovrò farlo.</i>
5:02	We will have to do it.	<i>Dovremo farlo.</i>
5:27	We would have to do it.	<i>Dovremmo farlo.</i>
6:04	We should do it.	<i>Dovremmo farlo.</i>
6:11	You should wait for me. (signore)	<i>Dovrebbe aspettarmi.</i>

7:22	he should / he would have to	<i>dovrebbe</i>
7:27	they should / they would have to	<i>dovrebbero</i>
7:40	you should (Roberto)	<i>dovresti</i>
7:55	you should (<i>voi</i> , all of you)	<i>dovreste</i>
8:27	They should tell me.	<i>Dovrebbero dirmi.</i>
8:43	Could you tell me? (Roberto)	<i>Potresti dirmi?</i>
9:13	All of you could tell me. (<i>voi</i>)	<i>Potreste dirmi.</i>
9:33	They couldn't tell me.	<i>Non potrebbero dirmi.</i>

CD 3 Track 3

0:00	The key to 'will' and 'would' is the 'r' of the infinitive. For 'will' use the 'have' endings: <i>-o</i> , <i>-ai</i> , <i>-a</i> or <i>-anno</i> are hooked onto the 'r' of the infinitive to give you the future tense endings.	
0:49	I will leave	<i>partirò</i>
1:05	he will leave	<i>partirà</i>
1:10	you (Roberto) will leave	<i>partirai</i>
1:16	they will leave	<i>partiranno</i>
1:25	we will leave	<i>partiremo</i>
1:36	For 'we will' we have to be very careful and make the sound distinction between 'we will' (<i>-remo</i>) and 'we would' (<i>-remmo</i>).	
2:00	we would leave	<i>partiremmo</i>
2:06	we will leave	<i>partiremo</i>
2:16	you will leave (<i>voi</i>)	<i>partirete</i>
2:50	We will tell you.	<i>Ti / Le diremo.</i>
3:12	We wouldn't tell him.	<i>Non gli diremmo.</i>
3:29	We wouldn't give it to him.	<i>Non glielo daremmo.</i>
4:24	we will leave	<i>partiremo</i>
4:35	we would leave	<i>partiremmo</i>
4:42	When will you leave? (<i>voi</i>)	<i>Quando partirete?</i>
5:05	When will you do it? (<i>voi</i>)	<i>Quando lo farete?</i>
5:22	When will you do it? (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Quando lo farà?</i>
5:33	When will you do it? (Roberto)	<i>Quando lo farai?</i>
5:42	When will they do it? (OR you all, formal)	<i>Quando lo faranno?</i>
5:59	He told me.	<i>Mi ha detto.</i>
6:17	He told me that he wouldn't do it.	<i>Mi ha detto che non lo farebbe / non lo avrebbe fatto.</i>
7:37	The endings for 'will' are: <i>-rò</i> , <i>-rai</i> , <i>-rà</i> , <i>-ranno</i> , <i>-remo</i> , <i>-rete</i>	

8:01	I would do it.	<i>Lo farei.</i>
8:17	He would do it.	<i>Lo farebbe.</i>
8:23	They would do it.	<i>Lo farebbero.</i>
8:32	We would do it.	<i>Lo faremmo.</i>
9:01	You would do it. (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Lo faresti.</i>
9:17	You would do it. (<i>voi</i>)	<i>Lo fareste.</i>

CD 3 Track 4

0:30	I can	<i>posso</i>
0:34	they can	<i>possono</i>
0:47	we can	<i>possiamo</i>
0:54	you can (Roberto)	<i>puoi</i>
1:01	Can you tell me? (Roberto)	<i>Puoi dirmi?</i>
1:10	Can you tell me? (<i>signora</i>)	<i>Può dirmi?</i>
1:22	all of you can (<i>voi</i>)	<i>potete</i>
1:40	I will be able to do it.	<i>Potrò farlo.</i>
1:50	I won't be able to do it that way.	<i>Non potrò farlo così.</i>
2:03	He will be able to do it.	<i>Potrà farlo.</i>
2:10	They will be able to do it.	<i>Potranno farlo.</i>
2:19	You will be able to do it. (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Potrà farlo.</i>
2:29	He won't be able to do it.	<i>Non potrà farlo.</i>
2:35	You (Roberto) will be able to do it.	<i>Potrai farlo.</i>
2:46	We will be able to do it.	<i>Potremo farlo.</i>
2:56	We would be able to do it.	<i>Potremmo farlo.</i>
3:30	We couldn't find it.	<i>Non potevamo trovarlo.</i>
3:42	I couldn't go there last night.	<i>Non potevo andarci ieri sera.</i>
4:01	I couldn't go there tonight.	<i>Non potrei andarci stasera.</i>
4:45	Can you tell me? (<i>voi</i>)	<i>Potete dirmi?</i>
4:57	Could you tell me? (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Potrebbe dirmi?</i>
5:19	Could you tell me? (Roberto)	<i>Potresti dirmi?</i>
5:37	Could you tell me? (<i>voi</i>)	<i>Potreste dirmi?</i>
5:50	The forms for 'could' are: <i>potrei, potrebbe, potresti, potreste, potrebbero, potremmo</i> . For 'could' in the past use ' <i>potevo</i> '. For 'could have' you have to use the equivalent of 'would have been able to'.	
6:47	You could have told me.	<i>Avrebbe potuto dirmi.</i>
7:11	I could have told you.	<i>Avrei potuto dirti / dirle.</i>

CD 3 Track 5

0:00	'should' in Italian is the same as 'would have to'.	
0:17	I should do it.	<i>Dovrei farlo.</i>
0:33	You should wait for me.	<i>Dovrebbe aspettarmi.</i>
0:55	We should go there.	<i>Dovremmo andarci.</i>
1:11	They should come with us.	<i>Dovrebbero venire con noi.</i>
1:28	All of you should wait for us.	<i>Dovreste aspettarci.</i>
1:50	For 'should have' you have to use the equivalent of 'would have had to'; just as for 'could have' you have to use the equivalent of 'would have been able to'.	
2:10	You could have told me. (voi)	<i>Mi avreste potuto dire. / Avreste potuto dirmi.</i>
3:08	I could have done it.	<i>Avrei potuto farlo.</i>
3:36	I should have	<i>avrei dovuto</i>
3:44	I should have told you.	<i>Avrei dovuto dirle / dirti.</i>
4:15	We should have left earlier.	<i>Avremmo dovuto partire più presto.</i>
4:32	earlier	<i>più presto</i>
4:49	in a little while	<i>fra poco</i>

CD 3 Track 6

0:15	In Italian some verbs in the past use 'essere' (be); you have to 'dive' from the 'essere' tower. They are verbs of 'coming' and 'going'. We still have some examples in modern English: The time is come. He is gone.	
1:55	I went	<i>sono andata</i>
2:27	we went	<i>siamo andati / andate</i>
2:52	Where did you go? (Carla)	<i>Dove sei andata?</i>
4:09	Where did you go? (girls)	<i>Dove siete andate?</i>
4:30	Where did you go? (mixed group)	<i>Dove siete andati?</i>
4:44	We went to see it.	<i>Siamo andati a vederlo.</i>
5:06	he left	<i>è partito</i>
5:32	At what time did you leave? (signore)	<i>A che ora è partito?</i>
5:48	At what time did you leave? (Carla)	<i>A che ora sei partita?</i>
6:11	we left	<i>siamo partiti</i>
6:34	We've just left.	<i>Siamo appena partiti.</i>
6:48	He just arrived. / He has just arrived.	<i>È appena arrivato.</i>
7:11	we went out	<i>siamo usciti</i>

7:27	to go out	<i>uscire</i>
7:36	I'm going out	<i>esco</i>
7:48	they're going out	<i>escono</i>
7:59	you are going out (<i>voi</i>)	<i>uscite</i>

CD 3 Track 7

0:00	To form the polite imperative, take the first person of the verb and change -o to -a, except with the -are verbs.	
0:18	Go out!	<i>Esca!</i>
0:38	Don't go out!	<i>Non esca!</i>
1:11	Don't go out! (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Non uscire!</i>
1:13	Don't tell me! (Roberto)	<i>Non mi dire! / Non dirmi!</i>
1:42	Don't wait for me! (friend)	<i>Non aspettarmi!</i>
2:05	Come. (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Venga.</i>
2:35	Don't go there. (Roberto)	<i>Non andarci.</i>
2:52	Don't come. (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Non venga.</i>
3:14	Don't tell me. (Roberto)	<i>Non dirmi. / Non mi dire.</i>
3:26	Tell me. (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Mi dica.</i>
4:07	Don't tell me.	<i>Non mi dica.</i>
4:26	The polite imperative with -are verbs is not formed with -a but with -i.	
4:40	Speak more slowly.	<i>Parli più lentamente.</i>
5:11	Speak! (Roberto)	<i>Parla!</i>
5:28	Leave! (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Parta!</i>
5:38	Leave! (Roberto)	<i>Parti!</i>
5:54	Speak Italian with me, Roberto!	<i>Parla italiano con me, Roberto!</i>
6:06	Speak Italian with me (<i>signore</i>)!	<i>Parli italiano con me!</i>
6:23	Don't speak! (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Non parlare!</i>
7:00	There are a few exceptions to the commands for the 'tu' form.	
7:17	I'm telling you.	<i>Le dico.</i>
7:29	Tell me. (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Mi dica.</i>
7:56	Don't tell me. (Roberto)	<i>Non dirmi. / Non mi dire.</i>
8:29	Don't tell me what you want to buy.	<i>Non mi dire / Non mi dir ciò che vuoi comprare.</i>
8:56	Tell me. (Roberto)	<i>Dimmi.</i>
9:13	Do it.	<i>Fallo.</i>
9:26	Don't do it. (Roberto)	<i>Non farlo. / Non lo fare.</i>
9:41	Give me.	<i>Dammi.</i>
9:54	Don't give me.	<i>Non mi dare.</i>

CD 3 Track 8

- 0:00 He's just arrived. *È appena arrivato.*
- 0:12 He would have arrived earlier: *Sarebbe arrivato più presto / prima.*
- 0:44 We are learning how to use 'would have' with either 'avrei' or 'sarei', but also to make a distinction between 'would' and 'would have', 'could' and 'could have', 'should' and 'should have'. We'll talk about going into the 'woulds' in one direction and into the 'coulds' and the 'shoulds' in a separate direction, away from the 'woulds'. It is very important to keep the 'coulds' and the 'shoulds' out of the 'woulds'. Whenever you want to go into the 'woulds', you know you have to hit the 'r'.
- 2:13 You would do it. *Lo farebbe.*
- 4:17 They wouldn't do it. *Non lo farebbero.*
- 4:28 I wouldn't do it. *Non lo farei.*
- 4:37 I would have done it. *Lo avrei fatto.*
- 5:02 I wouldn't do it now. *Non lo farei.*
- 5:08 I wouldn't have done it. *Non lo avrei fatto.*
- 5:18 We wouldn't buy it. *Non lo compreremmo.*
- 6:19 I will buy *comprerò*
- 6:27 he will buy *comprerà*
- 6:34 we will buy *compreremo*
- 6:41 we would buy *compreremmo*
- 6:47 we would have bought *avremmo comprato*
- 7:40 Whenever you want to go into the 'woulds', you have to hit the 'r', whether it is a plain 'would' or 'would have'. With 'would have' you have to know if you have to dive from 'avere' or 'essere'. So 'would have' is either 'avrei' (*avrei parlato* – I would have spoken) or 'sarei' (*sarei partito* – I would have left).
- 8:35 he would leave *partirebbe*
- 8:49 he would have left *sarebbe partito*
- 9:19 He would buy it. *Lo comprerebbe.*
- 9:43 He would have bought it. *Lo avrebbe comprato.*
- 10:03 He wouldn't tell me. *Non mi direbbe.*
- 10:18 He wouldn't have told you. *Non ti avrebbe detto.*
- 10:53 He would arrive soon. *Arriverebbe presto.*
- 11:23 He would have arrived a long time ago. *Sarebbe arrivato molto tempo fa.*
- 11:46 'fa' means 'ago'.

CD 4 Track 1

0:00	'would have' is either 'avrei, avrebbe, avremmo, etc.' or 'sarei, sarebbe, saremmo, sarebbero, saresti, etc.'. Keep the 'coulds' and the 'shoulds' out of the 'woulds'. With 'could' you have to know if it is clearly the past (<i>potevo, poteva</i> etc.) or plain 'could' (<i>potrei, potrebbe</i> etc.).	
0:47	I couldn't find it. (I wasn't able to find it.)	<i>Non potevo trovarlo.</i>
1:08	I couldn't find it (wouldn't be able to find it).	<i>Non potrei trovarlo.</i>
1:18	Could you tell me? (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Potrebbe dirmi?</i>
1:56	You could have told me.	<i>Mi avresti potuto dire. / Mi avrebbe potuto dire.</i>
2:40	I know that you couldn't do it.	<i>So che non potrebbe farlo.</i>
3:41	He wasn't able to do it.	<i>Non poteva farlo.</i>
4:08	I could do it.	<i>Potrei farlo.</i>
4:16	Could you tell me? (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Potrebbe dirmi?</i>
4:29	I could have told you.	<i>Avrei potuto dirle.</i>
4:50	I would have left sooner.	<i>Sarei partito più presto.</i>
5:35	I could have left sooner.	<i>Avrei potuto partire più presto.</i>
5:54	I would have arrived on time.	<i>Sarei arrivato in tempo.</i>
6:43	You have to wait for me.	<i>Deve aspettarmi.</i>
8:32	You should wait for me. (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Dovrebbe aspettarmi.</i>
8:52	You should have waited for me.	<i>Avrebbe dovuto aspettarmi.</i>

CD 4 Track 2

0:00	to go up	<i>salire</i>
0:07	I'm going up	<i>salgo</i>
0:26	they're going up	<i>salgono</i>
0:35	you're going up (<i>voi</i>)	<i>salite</i>
0:50	I went up	<i>sono salito</i>
1:11	I have been	<i>sono stato</i>
1:27	he has been	<i>è stato</i>
1:36	she has been	<i>è stata</i>
1:46	I was there yesterday. / I've been there yesterday.	<i>C'ero ieri. / Ci sono stato ieri.</i>
2:24	there was	<i>c'era</i>
2:27	there is	<i>c'è</i>
2:31	there are	<i>ci sono</i>
2:37	There are many problems.	<i>Ci sono molti problemi.</i>

2:40	There are many people.	<i>C'è molta gente.</i>
3:06	There are so many people.	<i>C'è tanta gente.</i>
3:25	There were so many people.	<i>C'era tanta gente.</i>

CD 4 Track 3

0:00	Wait! (<i>tu</i>)	<i>Aspetta!</i>
0:30	Wait! (<i>signora</i>)	<i>Aspettil!</i>
0:41	Speak! (<i>lei</i>)	<i>Parli!</i>
0:51	Speak! (<i>Roberto</i>)	<i>Parla!</i>
0:58	These endings (<i>-a</i> for <i>Roberto</i> and <i>-i</i> for <i>signore</i>) are for the command forms of <i>-are</i> verbs. For all other verbs you switch them around (<i>-i</i> for <i>Roberto</i> and <i>-a</i> for <i>signore</i>).	
1:17	Leave! (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Parta!</i>
1:27	At what time are you leaving?	<i>A che ora parte?</i>
1:49	At what time do we leave? / At what time are we leaving?	<i>A che ora partiamo?</i>
1:59	Let's leave!	<i>Partiamo!</i>
2:13	Let's go!	<i>Andiamo!</i>
2:20	I'm coming	<i>vengo</i>
2:25	they're coming	<i>vengono</i>
2:29	you're coming (<i>voi</i>)	<i>venite</i>
2:36	we're coming	<i>veniamo</i>
2:42	he's coming	<i>viene</i>
2:49	you're coming (<i>Roberto</i>)	<i>vieni</i>
2:58	Come! (<i>signora</i>)	<i>Venga!</i>
2:60	Come! (<i>Roberto</i>)	<i>Vieni!</i>
3:22	Tell me! (<i>Roberto</i>)	<i>Dimmi!</i>
3:41	Don't tell me!	<i>Non mi dire!</i>
3:53	Tell me! (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Mi dica!</i>
4:18	Tell it to me now! (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Me lo dica adesso!</i>

CD 4 Track 4

0:00 The command tense or subjunctive is formed in the same way as the command for '*signore, signora*'. In English we also have the subjunctive, although it is not used much, whilst in Italian it is used a lot. In English you use the subjunctive when you say 'if I were' instead of 'if I was' or in emphatic expressions, such as 'it is absolutely necessary that you be here'. In English in most cases you can get round this. For example, you can say 'I want you/him to do it'. In Italian you can't say this, so you have to say 'I want that you/he do it'. You have to use the subjunctive.

3:44	Speak! (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Parli!</i>
4:17	that I speak / that you (<i>tu</i>) speak / that he speak(s)	<i>parli</i>
4:27	(that) they speak	<i>parlino</i>
4:41	(that) we speak	<i>parliamo</i>
4:47	(that) you speak	<i>parliate</i>
4:52	' <i>parliamo</i> ' is the same as the command form, but ' <i>parliate</i> ' is different from the command form which is ' <i>parlate</i> '.	
5:43	I want you to speak.	<i>Voglio che parliate.</i>
6:55	To form the subjunctive with verbs that don't end in <i>-are</i> , it's the same pattern but you use <i>-a</i> , instead of <i>-i</i> .	
7:10	Leave! (<i>signore</i>)	<i>Parta!</i>
7:23	I leave (subj.)	<i>parta</i>
7:26	you leave (<i>tu</i>) (subj.)	<i>parta</i>
7:28	he/she/it leaves (subj.)	<i>parta</i>
7:30	you leave (<i>signore</i>) (subj.)	<i>parta</i>
7:34	they leave (subj.)	<i>partano</i>
7:45	we leave (subj.)	<i>partiamo</i>
8:04	you leave (<i>voi</i>) (subj.)	<i>partiate</i>
8:24	I want you to leave (<i>voi</i>) with me.	<i>Voglio che partiate con me.</i>
8:53	At what time are you leaving? (<i>voi</i>)	<i>A che ora partite?</i>
9:11	Why don't you want me to sell it?	<i>Perché non vuole / vuoi / volete che lo venda?</i>
9:52	I don't want you to sell it.	<i>Non voglio che lo venda.</i>
10:15	The subjunctive is a mood tense: it expresses an element of doubt, of uncertainty, not an established fact.	
10:35	I want you to do it.	<i>Voglio che lo faccia.</i>
11:01	I want you to tell me.	<i>Voglio che mi dica.</i>
11:16	At what time do you want me to finish?	<i>(A che ora) vuoi / vuole che finisca?</i>
11:33	I want you to call me.	<i>Voglio che mi chiami.</i>

CD 4 Track 5

0:00	The subjunctive of 'essere' and 'avere' is a little different. For 'have' start from ' <i>abbiamo</i> ' (we have). The subjunctive for 'I, you, he/she/it' is: <i>abbia, abbia, abbia</i> . For 'be' start from ' <i>siamo</i> ' (we are). The subjunctive for 'I, you, he/she/it' is: <i>sia, sia, sia</i> .	
1:59	It is important that you be here.	<i>È importante che tu / che lei sia qui.</i>
2:28	It is important that I be here.	<i>È importante che (io) sia qui.</i>
2:40	It is important that they be here.	<i>È importante che siano qui.</i>

3:07	It is important that all of you be here. (<i>loro</i>)	<i>È importante che siano qui.</i>
3:25	it is important	<i>bisogna</i>
3:43	I have need, I need	<i>ho bisogno</i>
3:50	I need it / I have need of it.	<i>Ne ho bisogno.</i>
4:21	I don't need it.	<i>Non ne ho bisogno.</i>
4:41	It is important that he is here.	<i>Bisogna che lui sia qui.</i>

CD 4 Track 6

0:00	The subjunctive or command tense for 'have' is: <i>abbia, abbia, abbia, abbiano, and abbiamo, abbiate</i> . And for 'to be': <i>sia, sia, sia, siano, and siamo, siate</i> . The past subjunctive is also much used in Italian. For -are verbs it is - <i>assi</i> .	
0:50	It was necessary that I spoke.	<i>Era necessario che parlassi.</i>
0:59	I spoke (subj.)	<i>parlassi</i>
1:24	you spoke (<i>tu</i>) (subj.)	<i>parlassi</i>
1:27	he, she, it, you spoke (<i>lei</i>) (subj.)	<i>parlasse</i>
1:34	they spoke (subj.)	<i>parlassero</i>
1:38	we spoke (subj.)	<i>parlassimo</i>
1:42	you spoke (<i>voi</i>) (subj.)	<i>parlaste</i>
1:52	It was necessary that we spoke.	<i>Era necessario che parlassimo.</i>
2:42	We can group the past subjunctive verb forms like this: <i>parlassi, parlassi, parlassimo</i> <i>parlasse, parlaste, parlassero</i>	
3:44	For -are verbs the ending is - <i>assi</i> (<i>parlassi</i>), for -ere verbs - <i>essi</i> (<i>vendessi</i>), for -ire verbs - <i>issi</i> (<i>partissi</i>).	
4:02	you left (<i>tu</i>) (subj.)	<i>partissi</i>
4:06	we left (<i>noi</i>) (subj.)	<i>partissimo</i>
5:00	you left (<i>voi</i>) (subj.)	<i>partiste</i>
5:10	he, she, it, you (<i>lei</i>) left (subj.)	<i>partisse</i>
5:26	they left (subj.)	<i>partissero</i>
5:34	you left (<i>voi</i>) (subj.)	<i>partiste</i>
6:08	I sold (subj.)	<i>vendessi</i>
6:23	you sold (<i>tu</i>) (subj.)	<i>vendessi</i>
6:28	we sold (subj.)	<i>vendessimo</i>
6:35	they sold (subj.)	<i>vendessero</i>
6:41	you sold (<i>voi</i>) (subj.)	<i>vendeste</i>

CD 4 Track 7

0:20	From 'avere' you make the past subjunctive 'avessi'.	
0:34	you had (<i>tu</i>) (subj.)	<i>avessi</i>
0:40	we had (subj.)	<i>avessimo</i>
0:56	they had (subj.)	<i>avessero</i>
1:06	he, she, it, you (<i>lei</i>) had (subj.)	<i>avesse</i>
1:22	you had (<i>voi</i>) (subj.)	<i>aveste</i>
1:28	Use the past subjunctive after 'if' (<i>se</i>), like in the English 'if I were here'.	
2:03	If I had known it, I would have done it.	<i>Se lo avessi saputo, lo avrei fatto.</i>
4:15	And I would have prepared it for you.	<i>E lo avrei preparato per lei.</i>
6:54	If I had the time, I would do it.	<i>Se avessi il tempo, lo farei.</i>

CD 4 Track 8

0:20	The past subjunctive of 'to be' is 'fossi'.	
0:40	if I were	<i>se fossi</i>
0:44	you were (<i>tu</i>) (subj.)	<i>fossi</i>
0:49	he were (subj.)	<i>fosse</i>
0:53	they were (subj.)	<i>fossero</i>
1:01	we were (subj.)	<i>fossimo</i>
1:06	you were (<i>voi</i>) (subj.)	<i>foste</i>
1:14	'avessi' and 'fossi' are used a lot in Italian. 'se fossi' is used for 'if I had' with all the verbs conjugated with 'to be'.	
1:49	if I had left	<i>se fossi partito / partita</i>
1:53	to leave	<i>partire</i>
2:00	I left	<i>sono partita</i>
2:30	I had left	<i>ero partita</i>
3:08	if she had left	<i>se fosse partita</i>
3:22	if we had left	<i>se fossimo partiti / partite</i>
3:45	I would have made a reservation if I had known it.	<i>Avrei fatto una prenotazione se lo avessi saputo.</i>
4:38	I would have waited and I would have gone there.	<i>Avrei aspettato e ci sarei andata / ci sarei andato.</i>
7:18	if you had called me	<i>se mi avessi chiamato</i>
7:49	and if you had told me	<i>e se mi avessi detto</i>
8:05	that you wanted to have it	<i>che volevi averlo</i>
8:22	I would have given it to you.	<i>Te lo avrei dato.</i>

CD 4 Track 9

0:20 The historic past is not used much in the spoken language. You will find it more in literature. In some areas of Italy you will hear it also in the spoken language. So instead of *'ha parlato'* you will hear *'parlò'* (he spoke) or with *-ere* verbs you will find *'vendè'* (he sold). It is useful to recognize it, especially in reading.

CD 4 Track 10

0:00 Advice on reading Italian

Perfect Italian Vocabulary index

NB CD references below refer to CDs 1, 2 and 3 of *Perfect Italian Vocabulary*.

Introduction

CD 1 Track 1

Verbs

1 CD 1 Track 2

-are verbs: the 'good guys'

- *evitare* (to avoid); *mangiare* (to eat); *usare* (to use); *inventare* (to invent); *parlare* (to speak); *raccomandare* (to recommend); *comprare* (to buy)

Using *quel, quei, quegli* (that, those)

Using *qualcosa di speciale* (something special)

Using *mi piace* (it is pleasing/it pleases me)

- *mi piacciono* (they are pleasing/they please me); *gli piace* (it pleases him); *ci piace* (it pleases us); *non ci piace* (it doesn't please us)

More -are verbs

- *gridare* (to shout); *guadagnare* (to earn)

Wing tense endings: -are track and the other track (-ere, -ire verbs)

- *are* – *avo* (*guadagnavo*); *ere* – *evo* (*vivevo*); *ire* – *ivo* (*capivo*)

2 CD 1 Track 3

Inventing -are verbs using -tion words in English. Remove the -tion and add -re.

- **invitation** to *invitare* (to invite); etc.

More -are verbs

- *dimenticarsi* (to forget); *cenare* (to dine); *giustificare* (to justify); *immaginare* (to imagine); *installare* (to install); *adorare* (to adore); *considerare* (to consider); *ispirare* (to inspire); *studiare* (to study); *consolare* (to console); *organizzare* (to organize); etc.

3 CD 1 Track 4

-are verbs (various tenses)

- *comprare* (to buy)

Using *se fossi* for **if I were ...** plus the conditional tense (-rei)

- *Se fossi ricco, comprerei un appartamento a Portofino.* (If I were richer, I would buy an apartment in Portofino.)

When **would** refers to the past

- *Quando ero ricco, compravo una macchina nuova tutti gli anni.* (When I was a rich man, I would buy/I used to buy/I bought a new car every year.)

4 CD I Track 5

More *-are* verbs (various tenses)

- *lavare* (to wash); *chiamare* (to phone; to call); *guardare* (to look at); *prestare* (to lend); *lasciare* (to leave); *baciare* (to kiss); *scusare* (to excuse)

was in the process of plus the dot past

- *Stavo lavando i piatti quando mi ha chiamato.* (I was washing the dishes when you called me.)

is in the process of

- *Mi sta guardando adesso.* (She's looking at me now.)

Using *-i* ending for formal commands

- *Non mi tocchi!* (Don't touch me!); *Mi lasci stare.* (Leave me alone.); *Mi scusi.* (Excuse me.)

Using *-a* ending and hooking pronouns onto the verb for familiar commands

- *Baciami.* (Kiss me.); *Scusami.* (Excuse me.)

5 CD I Track 6

The other track: *-ere* and *-ire* verbs

- *bere* (to drink); *leggere* (to read); *capire* (to understand); *rispondere* (to respond; to answer); *scrivere* (to write); *ridere* (to laugh); *piangere* (to cry)

6 CD I Track 7

Reflexive verbs – when the subject and object are the same: think *-self*

- *nascondersi* (to hide oneself); *svegliarsi* (to wake up; to wake oneself up); *sedersi* (to sit down; to sit oneself down); *alzarsi* (to get up or stand up; to get oneself up); *lavarsi* (to wash oneself); *sposarsi* (to get married); *vestirsi* (to get dressed; to dress oneself); *addormentarsi* (to fall asleep); *divertirsi* (to enjoy oneself); *lamentarsi* (to complain); *rendersi conto di* (to realize); *esprimersi* (to express oneself); *rallegrarsi con* (to congratulate)

With added *-ne*

- *andarsene* (to go away from here); *dimenticarsene* (to forget about it)

The impersonal *one*

- *Si mangia bene qui.* (One eats well here.); *Si parla italiano qui.* (Italian is spoken here.); *Come si dice questo in italiano?* (How do you say this in Italian?)

7 CD I Track 8

More practice with *-ere* verbs and reflexives

- *promettere* (to promise); *permettere* (to permit); *proteggersi* (to protect oneself); *difendersi* (to defend oneself)

8 **CD I Track 9**

More *-ere* and *-ire* verbs; future tense

- *bere* (to drink); *pulire* (to clean); *vendere* (to sell); *perdere* (to lose)

The future endings on all tracks: *-rò, -rai, -rà, -remo, -rete, -ranno*

- *Praticherò sempre il mio italiano. (I will always practise my Italian.)*

The *-go -gono* verbs

- *valere* (to be worth); *valere la pena* (to be worth it); *valgo* to *valga* in command tense

La, l' (it) and *li (them)*

- *La chiave, l'ho perduta. (The key, I've lost it.); I biglietti, non li ho perduti. (The tickets, I haven't lost them.)*

9 **CD I Track 10**

More *-ere* and *-ire* verbs; diving into the past; the command tense

- *temere* (to fear); *tossire* (to cough); *credere* (to believe); *crescere* (to grow); *riconoscere* (to recognize); *mettere* (to place, to put)

Using *-a* ending for formal commands

- *Lo metta nella mia macchina.*

Using *-i* ending and hooking pronouns onto the verb for familiar commands

- *Mettilo nella mia macchina.*

10 **CD I Track 11**

More *-ere* and *-ire* verbs; some special verbs

- *ammettere* (to admit); *insistere a* (insist on); *omettere* (to omit); *decidere* (to decide); *ricevere* (to receive); *descrivere* (to describe); *assistere a* (to attend); *dire* (to say, to tell)

Another *-go -gono* verb

- *venire* (to come), *vengo*, *vengono*

11 **CD 2 Track 1**

Some more *-ire* verbs: without *-isc*, with *-isc*

- without *-isc*: *soffrire* (to suffer); *scoprire* (to discover); *aprire* (to open); *dormire* (to sleep)
- with *-isc*: *pulire* (to clean), *pulisco* (I clean); *contribuire* (to contribute), *contribuisco* (I contribute); *finire* (to finish), *finisce* (he finishes); *preferire* (to prefer), *preferiscono* (they prefer); *capire* (to understand), *capisco* (I understand)

12 **CD 2 Track 2**

-urre, -orre, -arre verbs

- *tradurre* (**to translate**), **I translate** = *traduco*; formal command tense = *traduca*; past tense dives into *tradotta*
- *produrre* (**to produce**), **I produce** = *produco*; past tense dives into *prodotta*
- *comporre* (**to compose**), **I compose** = *compongo*
- *attrarre* (**to attract**), **it attracts me** = *mi attrae* (roll your r!)

13 **CD 2 Track 3**

Verbs that go from -e to -ie

- *venire* (**to come**) – *vieni, viene*; *tenere* (**to keep, to hold**) – *tieni, tiene*; *contenere* (**to contain**) – *contiene*

14 **CD 2 Track 4**

Verbs that go from -o to -uo; rebel -are verbs

- *volere* (**to want**) – *vuoi, vuole*; *potere* (**to be able**) – *puoi, può*
- *andare* (**to go**) – *vado, vai, va*; *fare* (**to make, to do**) – *faccio, fai, fa*; *dare* (**to give**) – *do, dai, dà*

15 **CD 2 Track 5**

Future

- Future endings: -rò, -rai, -rà, -remo, -rete, -ranno (hit the r)
- On the -are track change -are to -ere: *parlare* – *parlerò, invitare* – *inviteremo*.
- Rebel verbs: *andare* – *andrò*; *venire* – *verrò*

16 **CD 2 Track 6**

Conditional

- Conditional endings: -rei, -resti, -rebbe, -remmo, -reste, -rebbero (hit the r).
- *volere* – *vorrei*; *venire* – *verrei*; *vedere* – *vedrei*; *mi piace* – *mi piacerebbe*; *preferire* – *preferirei*

17 **CD 2 Track 7**

Revising commands

- formal **you**: *non li metta qui* (**don't put them here**), *me lo dica* (**tell me it**), *mi dia* (**give me**)
- familiar **you**: *mettili qui* (**put them here**), *dimmi* (**tell me**), *dammi* (**give me**)
- **let's ...**: *parliamo, cantiamo, mangiamo, cambiamolo, andiamoci*
- familiar **you** in the negative (*non* + **to** form): *non mangiarla*

18 **CD 2 Track 8**

Expressions that trigger the formal command tense

- Whenever you want someone else to do something
- *volere che* (**to want that**); *preferire che* (**to prefer that**); *proporre che* (**to propose that**)

Expressing permission or prohibition

- *permettere/non permettere che* (**to permit/not to permit that**)

Expressing emotion, doubt

- *temere che* (**to fear that**); *essere contento che* (**to be glad that**); *dubitare che* (**to doubt that**); *essere ridicolo che* (**to be ridiculous that**); *mi dispiace che* (**I'm sorry that**); *è un peccato che* (**it's a shame that**); *è necessario che* (**it's necessary that**)

19 **CD 2 Track 9**

The formal command tense in the past

- *-are track*: *parl-assi, parl-assi, parl-asse, parl-assimo, parl-aste, parl-asserò*
- *-ere track*: *pot-essi, pot-essi, pot-esse, pot-essimo, pot-este, pot-essero*
- *-ire track*: *fin-issi, fin-issi, fin-isse, fin-issimo, fin-iste, fin-issero*
- *Era impossibile che venisse. (It was impossible that he might come.)*

20 **CD 2 Track 10**

More about the formal command tense in the past

- *Dubito che Paolo abbia mangiato. (I doubt that Paolo has eaten.)*
- *Dubitavo che venisse. (I doubted that you would come.)*

Everyday expressions1 **CD 2 Track 11**

Verb expressions with *stare*

- *stare + -ando (-are track), -endo (other track)*
- *stiamo mangiando* (**we are eating**), *stavamo mangiando* (**we were eating**), *stavo finendo* (**I was finishing**)
- *stare per + the to form of the verb (-are, -ere, -ire)*
- *stiamo per cominciare a mangiare* (**we are about to start eating**); *stavo per lavare la mia macchina* (**I was about to wash my car**)

2 **CD 2 Track 12**

Verb-plus expressions

- *cominciare a* (**to start to**); *smettere di* (**to stop doing something**); *tornare a* (**to return to doing something**); *finire di* (**to finish doing something**)

These verb-plus expressions are followed by the **to** form of the verb in examples such as these: *Abbiamo smesso di mangiare.* (**We stopped eating.**); *Avevamo finito di lavorare presto.* (**We had finished working early.**)

- *approfittare di qualcosa/qualcuno* (**to take advantage of something/somebody**)

3 CD 2 Track 13

More verb-plus expressions

- *dimenticarsi di* (**to forget to**)
- *contare su qualcosa/qualcuno* (**to count on something/somebody**)
- *rendersi conto di qualcosa* (**to realize, to notice something**)
- *essere/non essere d'accordo con qualcuno* (**to agree/disagree with somebody**)

4 CD 2 Track 14

Verb-plus combinations

- *vuol dire* (**it means**), *vuol dire che* (**it means that**)
- *vale la pena + to form of the verb* (**it is worth it**), *valeva la pena* (**it was worth it**)

5 CD 2 Track 15

Time expressions with *da*

- *Aspettiamo da un'ora.* or *È un'ora che aspettiamo.* (**We've been waiting for an hour.**)
- *Maria viveva a Roma da due anni.* or *Erano due anni che Maria viveva a Roma.* (**Maria had been living in Rome for two years.**)
- *Da quanto tempo aspetta?* (**How long have you been waiting?**)

6 CD 2 Track 16

Weather expressions with *fare*

- *Fa caldo.* (**It's hot.**) *Fa freddo.* (**It's cold.**)
- *Che tempo fa?* (**What's the weather like?**) *Fa bel tempo.* (**The weather is good.**) *Faceva brutto tempo ieri.* (**The weather was bad yesterday.**)
- *C'è il sole.* (**It's sunny.**) *C'è molto vento.* (**It's very windy.**) *C'è nebbia.* (**It's foggy.**)
- *Piove.* (**It's raining.**)

Some other uses of *fare*

- *fare una domanda* (**to ask a question**)
- *fare un viaggio* (**to take a trip**)
- *fare attenzione* (**to be careful**)
- *farsi male* (**to hurt oneself**)

7 **CD 2 Track 17**

Expressions using *avere/aver*

- *avere freddo* (to be cold)
- *avere caldo* (to be warm)
- *avere sete* (to be thirsty)
- *avere fame* (to be hungry)
- *avere paura* (to be afraid)
- *avere sonno* (to be sleepy)
- *avere fretta* (to be in a hurry)
- *avere ragione* (to be right)
- *avere torto* (to be wrong)

8 **CD 3 Track 1**

More expressions using *avere*

- *averne colpa* (to be to blame)
- *aver voglia di* (to desire to do something, to be in the mood for)
- *aver bisogno di* (to need, to have need of)
- *avere X anni* (to be X years old)
- *aver luogo* (to take place)
- *avere pazienza* (to be patient)
- *avere senso* (to make sense)

9 **CD 3 Track 2**

Uses of *per*

- *non è possibile per me, il pacco è per me, per poter parlare, per quando, per la settimana prossima*

Words used to ask questions

- *perché?* (why?); *quanto/quanta?* (how much?); *quanti?/quante?* (how many?); *come?* (how?); *dove?* (where?); *chi?* (who?); *quale?* (which?/which one?)
- Days of the week (see glossary)

10 **CD 3 Track 3**

Time expressions

- *prima di* (before)
- *dopo* (after)

More days of the week (see glossary)

Seasons of the year (see glossary)

Months of the year (see glossary)

Double pronouns hooked on to the verb

- *Può prepararmelo prima dell'autunno?*
- *Può mandarglielo oggi?*

11 **CD 3 Track 4**

Telling the time

- È l'una. (**It's one o'clock.**)
- Sono le due. (**It's two o'clock.**)
- Per le sei e mezza. (**By 6.30.**)
- Erano le sei e un quarto. (**It was quarter past six.**)
- È mezzogiorno. (**It's midday.**) È mezzanotte. (**It's midnight.**)
È la mezza. (**It's half past 12.**)

Time of day (see glossary)

Numbers (see glossary)

12 **CD 3 Track 5**More uses of *da*

- **for** and **since**: *Studiamo italiano da tre mesi/da giugno.*
- **from**: *Treno in arrivo da Roma Termini.*
- **to** + person: *Vado da Roberta.*
- **used for**: *Abiti da bambini.*
- **as, like**: *Studio da ingegnere.*
- **by**: *Questo libro è scritto dal mio amico.*
- *qualcosa, molto, niente* + **da** + **to** form of the verb: *Vorrei qualcosa da bere.*

13 **CD 3 Track 6**Uses of *a*

- time: *alle otto*
- place: *al ristorante*
- after verbs of movement: *andare a vedere; portare a vedere; venire a prendere*
- English **per**: *quaranta miglia all'ora*

14 **CD 3 Track 7**Uses of *per*

- through a place or space: *È passato per il parco ieri.*
- duration of time (action now finished): *Ho studiato per sedici anni.*

Some expressions using *per*

- *per questo* (**because of that; therefore**)
- *per l'amor del cielo* (**for heaven's sake**)
- *per esempio* (**for example**)
- *per caso* (**by chance**)
- *per la strada* (**in the street**)
- *per scherzo* (**as a joke**)

15 **CD 3 Track 8**

Useful expressions

- *il bello è che* (the good thing is that)
- *il brutto è che* (the bad thing is that)
- *il peggio è che* (the worst thing is that)
- *l'importante* (the important thing)
- *il necessario* (what is necessary)
- *il possibile* (what is possible): *Farò il possibile per aiutarla.*
(I'll do what is possible to help you.)

16 **CD 3 Track 9**Combining *di* with 'the'Combinations with plural nouns: *dei libri; degli studenti; delle ragazze*
(compare with **those**: *quei libri; quegli studenti; quelle ragazze*)Showing possession: *la macchina della mia ragazza* (my girlfriend's car)Origin: *Di dov'è?* (Where are you from?); *Quelle arance sono della Sicilia.*
(Those oranges are from Sicily.)17 **CD 3 Track 10**Combining *in* with **the**.

- *Verona è una città nel Veneto.*
- *Il mio paese è molto importante nel mondo.*

18 **CD 3 Track 11**Expressions with *stare*

- *sto cucinando* (I am right now in the process of cooking)
- *sto per cominciare* (I am about to start)
- *stare male* (to be unwell)
- *stare bene* (to be well)
- *Come sta?* (How are you?) *Non c'è male.* (Not bad.)
- *Quella giacca ti sta bene.* (That jacket suits you.)
- *stare da* + person (to stay at somebody's place)

Expressions with *volere*

- *Ci vuole un'ora.* (It takes an hour.) *Ci vogliono due ore.* (It takes two hours.)

19 **CD 3 Track 12**

Using double negatives

- *Non ho visto nessuno.* (I didn't see anybody.)
- *Non conosco nessuno in Italia.* (I don't know anybody in Italy.)

Expressions using negatives

- *neanch'io* (neither do I)
- *Neanche per sogno!* (No way!)
- *né la geografia né la storia* (neither geography nor history)
- *Potrei farlo o oggi o domani.* (I could do it either today or tomorrow.)

20 **CD 3 Track 13**

Making comparisons

- *più/meno intelligente* (**more/less intelligent**)
- *il più/il meno intelligente* (**the most/the least intelligent**)
- *migliore di/peggiore di* (**better than/worse than**)
- *il migliore* (**the best**); *il peggiore* (**the worst**)
- *più piccolo di* (**smaller than**)
- *il più piccolo* (**the smallest**)
- *Ha meno soldi di me.* (**He has less money than me.**)

21 **CD 3 Track 14**

Using opposites to build vocabulary.

- *bello – brutto* (**beautiful – ugly**)
- *buono – cattivo* (**good – naughty**)
- *facile – difficile* (**easy – difficult**)
- *piccolo – grande* (**small – large**)
- *entrata – uscita* (**entry – exit**)

English-Italian glossary

NB This glossary contains vocabulary from *Perfect Italian Vocabulary*, as well as some extra vocabulary which is taught in *Total Italian with the Michel Thomas Method*. Go to www.michelthomas.co.uk for more information.

o/a = agreeable in masculine/feminine

*bonus words = further illustrate or fill in structural and word categories

- a, an *un, uno, una*
 able, to be *potere*
 about (to), to be *stare per*
 absolute *assoluto/a*
 abundant *abbondante*
 abusive *offensivo/a*
 accept, to *accettare*
 acceptable *accettabile*
 *accuse, to *accusare*
 *acquainted with, to be *conoscere*
 action, an/the *un//l'azione*
 actually *realmente; in realtà*
 *address, an/the *un//l'indirizzo*
 *admire, to *ammirare*
 admissible *ammissibile*
 admit, to *ammettere*
 adorable *adorabile*
 adoration, the *l'adorazione*
 adore, to *adorare*
 adventure, the *l'avventura*
 afraid, to be *avere paura*
 after *dopo*
 afternoon, an/the *un//il pomeriggio*
 afternoon, this *oggi pomeriggio*
 afternoon, tomorrow *domani pomeriggio*
 afternoon, yesterday *ieri pomeriggio*
 afterwards *poi*
 age, an/the *un//l'età*
 *ago *fa*
 *ago, a long time *molto tempo fa*
 agree, to *essere d'accordo*
 agree with, to *essere d'accordo con*
 agriculture, the *l'agricoltura*
 alarm, to *allarmare*
 alarming *allarmante*
 all *tutto/a*
 almost *quasi*
 alone *da solo/a*
 also *anche*
- *although *benché*
 always *sempre*
 ambition, an/the *un//l'ambizione*
 amuse oneself, to *divertirsi*
 and e
 animal, an/the *un//l'animale*
 another *un altro, un'altra*
 *answer, the *la risposta*
 answer, to *rispondere*
 anything *qualcosa*
 anything, not *niente*
 apartment, an/the *un//l'appartamento*
 appointment, the *l'appuntamento*
 *April *aprile*
 arbitrary *arbitrario/a*
 arrive, to *arrivare*
 article, an/the *un//l'articolo*
 artist, an/the *un//l'artista*
 artistic *artistico/a*
 as come
 as well *anche*
 *ask, to *domandare, chiedere*
 ask a question, to *fare una domanda*
 asleep, to fall *addormentarsi*
 association, the *l'associazione*
 astute *astuto/a*
 at a, in
 attend, to (meeting) *partecipare a; assistere a (una riunione)*
 attend, to (school) *frequentare la scuola*
 attention, the *l'attenzione*
 attention, to pay *prestare attenzione*
 attract, to *attrarre*
 attribute, an/the *un//l'attributo*
 *August *agosto*
 *aunt, an/the *un//la zia*
 automatic *automatico/a*
 automatically *automaticamente*
 autumn, the *l'autunno*
 avoid, to *evitare*

avoidable *evitabile*

back, to be *essere di ritorno*

bad *cattivo; brutto (tempo)*

bad, not *non c'è male*

be, to *essere*

beach, a/the *una/la spiaggia*

bear, to *sopportare*

bearable *sopportabile*

beautiful *bello/a*

because *perché*

because of this *per questo*

beer, a/the *una/la birra*

before *prima (di)*

behind *dietro (a)*

believe, to *credere*

believable *credibile*

best *il meglio; illa migliore, ille migliori*

better *meglio; migliore/i*

between *tra; fra*

big *grande*

bit, a *un poco*

*black *nero/a*

blame, the *la colpa*

*blue *azzurro/a; blu*

book, a/the *un/il libro*

bored, to get *annoiarsi*

boy, a/the *un/il ragazzo*

boyfriend, a/the *un/il ragazzo;*

un/il fidanzato

boys and girls, the *i ragazzi*

break, to have a *fare una pausa*

bring, to *portare*

brother, a/the *un/il fratello*

brother, a/the little *un/il fratellino*

*brother-in-law, a/the *un/il cognato*

brothers and sisters *i fratelli*

*brown *marrone*

building, a/the *un//edificio*

but *ma*

buy, to *comprare*

by (a certain time) *per; prima di*

by chance *per caso*

by no means *neanche per sogno*

by the way *a proposito*

call, to *chiamare*

can (to be able to) *potere*

canal, a/the *un/il canale*

capable *capace (di)*

car, a/the *una/la macchina; un//l'auto*

careful *attento/a*

careful, be *Attento!; Attenzione!*

careful, to be *fare attenzione*

case, a/the (situation) *un/il caso*

case of, in *in caso di*

cathedral, a/the *una/la cattedrale*

*century, a/the *un/il secolo*

*chair, a/the *una/la sedia*

change, to *cambiare*

changes, the *i cambiamenti*

character, a/the *un/il carattere*

*cheap *economico/a*

child, a/the *un/il bambino, una/*

la bambina

children, the *i bambini; i figli*

chilly, it's *fa fresco*

*church, a/the *una/la chiesa*

city, a/the *una/la città*

*clean *pulito/a*

clean, to *pulire*

*clear *chiaro/a*

clever *intelligente*

climate, a/the *un/il clima*

*climb up/onto, to *salire (su)*

close, to *chiudere*

closed *chiuso/a*

clothing, the *gli abiti*

coffee, a/the *un/il caffè*

*coincide with, to *coincidere (con)*

coincidence, a/the *una/la coincidenza*

cold *freddo/a*

cold, it's *fa freddo*

cold, to be *avere freddo*

colour, a/the *un/il colore*

come, to *venire*

compatible *compatibile*

competent *competente*

complain, to *lamentarsi di*

compose, to *comporre*

comprehend, to *capire; comprendere*

comprehensible *comprensibile*

*comprehension, the *la comprensione*

computer, a/the *un/il computer*

*conclude, to *concludere*

conclusion, a/the *una/la conclusione*

condition, a/the *una/la condizione*

*confirm, to *confermare*

confirmation, a/the *una/la conferma*

confusion, the *la confusione*

congratulate, to *rallegrarsi con*
 consider, to *considerare*
 consideration, a/the *un'alla considerazione*
 consolation, a/the *un'alla consolazione*
 console, to *consolare*
 *construct, to *costruire*
 constructive *costruttivo/a*
 *consult, to *consultare*
 contain, to *contenere*
 *continuation, a/the *un'alla continuazione*
 continue, to *continuare (a)*
 contrary *contrario/a*
 contrary, on the *al contrario*
 contribute, to *contribuire*
 *contribution, a/the *un'il contributo*
 conversation, a/the *un'alla conversazione*
 conviction, a/the *un'alla convinzione*
 cook, to *cucinare*
 cool *fresco/a*
 cost, to *costare*
 cottage, a/the *un'alla casetta*
 *cough, a/the *un'alla tosse*
 cough, to *tossire*
 count, to *contare*
 count on, to *contare su*
 country, a/the *un'il paese*
 cousin, a/the *un'il cugino*,
un'alla cugina
 cover, to *coprire*
 credible *credibile*
 credit, a/the *un'il credito*
 credit card, a/the *un'alla carta di credito*
 cry, to *piangere*
 culture, a/the *un'alla cultura*
 cup, a/the *un'alla tazza*

*damage, the *il danno*
 dance, to *ballare*
 dangerous *pericoloso/a*
 date, to (go out with) *uscire con*
 daughter, a/the *un'alla figlia*
 *daughter-in-law, a/the *un'alla nuora*
 day, a/the *un'il giorno*
 *day after tomorrow *dopodomani*
 *day before yesterday *l'altro ieri*
 December *dicembre*
 decide, to *decidere*
 decision, a/the *un'alla decisione*
 decision, to make a *prendere una decisione*
 decisive *decisivo/a*

defend, to *difendere*
 defend oneself (from), to *difendersi (da)*
 defensive *difensivo/a*
 definable *definibile*
 define, to *definire*
 deniable *negabile*
 dentist, a/the *un'il dentista*
 deny, to *negare*
 depression, a/the *un'alla depressione*
 describe, to *descrivere*
 desirable *desiderabile*
 desire, to *desiderare*
 desire to, to have a *avere voglia di*
 devil, a little *un diavoletto*
 dictionary, a/the *un'il dizionario*
 difference, a/the *un'alla differenza*
 different *diversamente*
 difficult *difficile*
 dine, to *cenare*
 dinner, a/the *un'alla cena*
 dinner, to have *cenare*
 direction, a/the *un'alla direzione*
 directions to *indicazioni per*
 director, a/the *un'il direttore*
 *dirty *sporco/a*
 disaster, a/the *un'il disastro*
 discipline, the *la disciplina*
 discount, a/the *un'allo sconto*
 discover, to *scoprire*
 *discovery, a/the *un'alla scoperta*
 dish, a/the *un'il piatto*
 distance, the *la distanza*
 do, to *fare*
 *doctor, a/the *un'il medico*
 dog, a/the *un'il cane*
 *dollar, a/the *un'il dollaro*
 door, a/the *un'alla porta*
 dot, on the *in punto*
 doubt, a/the *un'il dubbio*
 doubt, to *dubitare*
 doubt, without a *senza dubbio*
 dramatic *drammatico/a*
 dream, a/the *un'il sogno*
 dress, to *vestire*
 dressed, to get *vestirsi*
 drink, to *bere*
 drinkable *bevibile*
 drive, to *guidare*

early *presto*

- earn, to *guadagnare*
 easy *facile*
 eat, to *mangiare*
 economic *economico/a*
 *economy, the *l'economia*
 eight *otto*
 *eighteen *diciotto*
 *eighty *ottanta*
 either ... or *o ... o*
 elegance, the *l'eleganza*
 *elegant *elegante*
 *eleven *undici*
 *e-mail, an/the *un//e-mail*
 emergency, an/the *un//emergenza*
 engineer, an/the *un//ingegnere*
 English *inglese*
 enjoy oneself, to *divertirsi*
 enough *abbastanza*
 *enter; to *entrare*
 entrance, an/the *un//entrata*
 equivalent, an/the *un//equivalente*
 especially *specialmente*
 *Euro, a/the *un//euro*
 evening, an/the *un'alla sera*
 evening, this *stasera*
 evening, tomorrow *domani sera*
 evening, yesterday *ieri sera*
 every *tutti i/gli, tutte le; ogni*
 *everyone *tutti*
 everything *tutto*
 evident *evidente*
 exactly *esattamente*
 example, an/the *un//esempio*
 example, for *per esempio*
 excellent *eccellente*
 exclusive *esclusivo/a*
 excuse me *mi scusi* (formal); *scusami*
 (informal); *scusatemi* (plural)
 exit, an/the *un//uscita*
 expansion, the *l'espansione*
 *expensive *carola*
 explanation, an/the *un'alla spiegazione*
 express, to *esprimere*
 express oneself, to *esprimersi*
 expression, an/the *un//espressione*
 extension, the *l'estensione*

 fall (season) *l'autunno*
 *fall, to *cadere*
 famous *famoso/a*

 fantastic *fantastico/a*
 far *lontano*
 far away from *lontano da*
 fascinate, to *affascinare*
 fascinating *affascinante*
 fast (quick) *rapido/a*
 fast (quickly) *rapidamente*
 *fat *grasso/a*
 *fatal *mortale*
 father, a/the *un/il padre*
 *father-in-law, a/the *un/il suocero*
 fault, a/the *un'alla colpa*
 fault, to be at *averne colpa*
 fear, a/the *un'alla paura*
 fear, to *temere*
 *February *febbraio*
 few *pochi/poche*
 few, a *qualche, alcuni/e*
 fiancé, a/the *un/il fidanzato*
 fiancée, a/the *un'alla fidanzata*
 fifteen *quindici*
 *fifty *cinquanta*
 film, a/the *un/il film*
 finally *finalmente*
 find, to *trovare*
 fine, a/the *un'alla multa*
 *fine, it's *va bene*
 finish, to *finire di*
 *first *primola*
 *first of all *prima di tutto*
 five *cinque*
 flexible *flessibile*
 Florence *Firenze*
 fluently *correntemente*
 foggy, it's *c'è nebbia*
 food, a/the *un/il cibo*
 for; for me, you, you (friend), us *per; per*
 me, lei, te, noi
 forget (about), to *dimenticarsi (di)*
 form, to *formare*
 formation, a/the *un'alla formazione*
 fortunately *per fortuna*
 forty *quaranta*
 four *quattro*
 *fourteen *quattordici*
 Friday *venerdì*
 friend, a/the *un//amico, un//amica*
 friends, the *gli amici, le amiche*
 from *da, di*
 front of, in *davanti a*

function, a/the *un'alla funzione*
 function, to *funzionare*
 fusion, a/the *un'alla fusione*
 future, a/the *un'il futuro*

general *generale*
 *generate, to *generare*
 generation, a/the *un'alla generazione*
 *generous *generoso/a*
 Genoa *Genova*

geography, the *la geografia*
 gift, a/the *un'il regalo*
 girl, a/the *un'alla ragazza*
 girlfriend, a/the *un'alla fidanzata*
 give, to *dare*
 go, to *andare*

go away, to *andarsene*
 go out, to *uscire*
 go out with someone, to *uscire con qualcuno*

good *buono/a*
 *good afternoon *buongiorno*

*good evening *buonasera*
 good for, to be *fare bene a*

*good morning *buongiorno*
 *good night *buonanotte*

good that ..., it's *è bene che ...*
 goodbye *arrivederci*

*grandchildren, the *i nipotini*
 grandfather, a/the *un'il nonno*

*grandmother, a/the *un'alla nonna*
 *grandparents, the *i nonni*

great *grande*
 *green *verde*

*grey *grigio/a*
 grow, to *creocere*

guilt, the *la colpa*
 guilty, to be *averne colpa*

half *mezzo/mezza*

half past (hour) *e mezza*

hand, a/the *un'alla mano*

hand, to lend a *dare una mano*

handsome *bello/a*

*happen, to *succedere*

happy *felice, contento/a*

harm, the *il danno*

harm oneself, to *farsi male*

haste, the *la fretta*

have, to *avere*

have to, to *dovere*

he *lui, egli*

heat, the *il caldo*

*heavy *pesante*

*hello *salve*

Help! *Aiuto!*

help, the *l'aiuto*

help, to *aiutare*

*her (as in 'I saw her') *la*

*her; to *le; a lei*

her; hers *il suo, la sua, i suoi,*

le sue

here *qui*

hereditary *ereditario/a*

hide, to *nascondere*

hide oneself, to *nascondersi*

*him *lo*

*him, to *gli; a lui*

his *il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue*

history *la storia*

honest *onesto/a; sincero/a*

hope, a/the *un'alla speranza*

hope, to *sperare*

hope so!, I *Spero di sì!*

*horoscope, a/the *un'loroscopo*

horrible *orribile*

hot, it's *fa caldo*

hot, to be *avere (molto) caldo*

hour, an/the *un'loro*

hour, per *all'ora*

house, a/the *un'alla casa*

how? *come?*

How are you? *Come stai?* (formal); *Come stai?* (informal); *Come state?* (plural)

How do you say ...? *Come si dice ...?*

how long? *quanto tempo?*

how long (for)? *da quanto tempo?*

how many? *quanti? quante?*

how much? *quanto? quanta?*

How old is ...? *Quanti anni ha ...?*

How's it going? How are things? *Come va?*

*however *tuttavia*

*humanity, the *l'umanità*

*hundred *cento*

hunger, a/the *un'alla fame*

hungry *affamato*

hungry, to be *avere fame*

hurry, a/the *un'alla fretta*

hurry, to be in a *avere fretta*

hurt, to get *farsi male*

*husband, a/the *un/il marito*

I *io*

ice cream, an/the *un/il gelato*

idea, an/the *un//l'idea*

if *se*

ill *malato/a*

imagine, to *immaginare*

imagination, the *l'immaginazione*

imaginative *immaginativo/a*

importance, the *l'importanza*

important *importante*

impossible *impossibile*

impression, an/the *un//l'impressione*

improbable *improbabile*

in *in, a*

*include, to *includere*

incompatible *incompatibile*

incompetent *incompetente*

incredible *incredibile*

indefinable *indefinibile*

inevitable *inevitabile*

inflexible *inflexibile*

influence, an/the *un//l'influenza*

*inform, to *informare*

*information, the *l'informazione*

ingredient, an/the *un//l'ingrediente*

*in-laws, the *i suoceri*

*inside *dentro*

insist, to *insistere (a)*

insist on, to *insistere su*

insistent *insistente*

*inspiration, an/the *un//l'ispirazione*

inspire, to *ispirare*

install, to *installare*

*installation, an/the *un//l'installazione*

instead of *invece di (+ 'to' form of the verb)*

institute, an/the *un//l'istituto*

intelligent *intelligente*

intention, an/the *un//l'intenzione*

interesting *interessante*

intolerant *intollerante*

intolerable *intollerabile*

*invade, to *invadere*

invasion, an/the *un//l'invasione*

invent, to *inventare*

invention, an/the *un//l'invenzione*

invitation, an/the *un//l'invito*

invite, to *invitare*

it *lo/la*

it is *é*

*its *il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue*

Italian *italiano/a*

Italy *Italia*

jacket, a/the *una//la giacca*

January *gennaio*

joke, a/the *uno//lo scherzo*

July *luglio*

June *giugno*

*justification, a/the *una//la giustificazione*

justify, to *giustificare*

keep, to *tenere*

key, a/the *una//la chiave*

kilometre, a/the *un/il chilometro*

kiss, to *baciare*

know, to (be acquainted with) *conoscere*

know, to (facts) *sapere*

know, to (how to do something) *sapere*

*language, a/the *una//la lingua*

large *grande*

last *ultimo/a*

late *tardi*

later *più tardi*

laugh, to *ridere*

lawyer, a/the *un//l'avvocato*

learn, to *imparare*

least, at *almeno*

least, the *il//la meno*

leave, to *lasciare*

leave, to (depart) *uscire; partire; andarsene*

Leave me alone! *Mi lasci stare!*

leave off, to (doing something) *smettere di*

lend, to *prestare*

lend a hand, to *dare una mano*

less *meno*

less than *meno di*

*lesson, a/the *una//la lezione*

letter, a/the *una//la lettera*

liberate, to *liberare*

liberation, a/the *una//la liberazione*

*liberty, the *la libertà*

like, I *mi piace*

like, I'd *mi piacerebbe; vorrei*

like this *così*

literature, a/the *una//*

la letteratura

little *piccolo/a*

little, a *un po'; poco/a*

live, to *vivere, abitare*

locate, to *trovare*

long *lungo/a*

look at, to *guardare*

look for, to *cercare*

lose, to *perdere*

lot, a *molto/a*

love, to *amare*

luck *una/la fortuna*

luck!, What *Che fortuna!*

luckily *per fortuna*

*lunch, a/the *un/il pranzo*

*lunch, to have *pranzare*

magic *magico/a*

make, to *fare*

man, a/the *un//l'uomo, gli uomini*

man, a great *un grand'uomo*

manage, to *riuscire a*

map, a/the *una/la mappa*

*March *marzo*

marketable *vendibile*

marketable, not *invendibile*

married, to get *sposarsi*

marry, to *sposare*

*May *maggio*

me *mi; me*

Me neither! *Neanch'io!*

Me too! *Anch'io!*

*meal, a/the *un/il pasto*

mean, to *voler dire*

*meantime, in the *nel frattempo*

*medicine, a/the *una/la medicina*

*meet, to *riunirsi; incontrarsi*

meeting, a/the *una/la riunione*

message, a/the *un/il messaggio*

midday *mezzogiorno*

midnight *mezzanotte*

mile(s), the *il miglio, le miglia*

*million, a/the *un/il milione*

mine *il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie*

minute, a/the *un/il minuto*

*Miss *Signorina*

mission, a/the *una/la missione*

missionary, a/the *un/il missionario, una/la missionaria*

moment, a/the *un/il momento*

*Monday *lunedì*

money, the *i soldi; il denaro*

month, a/the *un/il mese*

moon, a/the *una/la luna*

moped, a/the *un/il motorino*

more *più; di più*

more or less *più o meno*

more than *più di*

morning, a/the *un/il mattino,*

una/la mattina

morning, this *stamattina*

morning, tomorrow *domani*

mattina

morning, yesterday *ieri mattina*

most, the *il/lal/ile più*

mother, a/the *una/la madre*

*mother-in-law, a/the *una/la suocera*

*mountain, a/the *una/la montagna*

*move, to *muovere; trasferirsi*

movie, a/the *un/il film*

*Mr *Signor*

*Mrs *Signora*

much *molto*

much, too *troppo*

much, very *moltissimo*

much as, as *tanto quanto*

museum, a/the *un/il museo*

music, the *la musica*

must *dovere*

my *il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie*

*name, a/the *un/il nome*

nation, a/the *una/la nazione*

naturally *naturalmente*

naughty *cattivo/a*

navigable *navigabile*

*navigate, to *navigare*

near *vicino (a)*

nearby *qui vicino*

nearly *quasi*

necessary *necessario*

need, to *aver bisogno di*

negative *negativo/a*

neither *neanche; nemmeno*

neither ... nor *né ... né*

*nephew, a/the *un/il nipote*

never *non ... mai*

new *nuovo/a*

*newspaper, a/the *un/il giornale*

next *prossimo/a*

next time, the *la prossima volta*
 next week *la prossima settimana*

*niece, a/the *un'alla nipote*

night, a/the *un'alla notte*

night (last) *ieri sera*

*nine *nove*

*nineteen *diciannove*

*ninety *novanta*

no *nessuno/a*

No! *No!*

no one *nessuno*

No way! *Neanche per sogno!*

nobody, no one *nessuno*

noon, the *il mezzogiorno*

not *non*

Not at all! *Niente affatto!*

nothing *niente*

nothing special *niente di speciale*

*November *novembre*

now *ora, adesso*

nowadays *oggi*

nuclear *nucleare*

*number, a/the *un/il numero*

objective, an/the *un//obiettivo*

obsession, an/the *un//ossessione*

occasion, an/the *un//occasione*

o'clock, it's ... *sono le ...*

*October *ottobre*

of *di*

Of course! *Certamente!*

of it, of them *ne*

offer, to *offrire*

office, an/the *un//ufficio*

OK *d'accordo*

old *vecchio/a*

old, to be ... years *avere ... anni*

older (brother, etc.) *più vecchio; maggiore*

*omission, an/the *un//omissione*

omit, to *omettere*

on *su* (place); (omitted in dates)

on time *in tempo*

*once in a while *una volta ogni tanto*

one *uno/una; si* (impersonal)

only *solo, solamente*

open *aperto/a*

open, to *aprire*

opinion, an/the *un//opinione*

opportunity, an/the *un//opportunità*

opposite *di fronte a*

or *o*

orange, an/the *un//arancia*

*orange (colour) *arancione*

order to, in *per* (+ 'to' form of the verb)

ordinary *ordinario/a*

organization, an/the *un'alla organizzazione*

organize, to *organizzare*

other, another *un altro, un'altra*

*ought to *dovere*

our, ours *il nostro, la nostra,*

i nostri, le nostre

out of, to get *uscire da*

*outside *fuori (da)*

package, a/the *un/il pacco*

*pain, a/the *un/il dolore*

parents, the *i genitori*

park, a/the *un/il parco*

parking *un'alla sosta*

participate, to *partecipare*

*participation, a/the *un'alla partecipazione*

party, a/the *un'alla festa*

pass, to *passare*

patience, the *la pazienza*

patient, to be *avere pazienza*

patriotic *patriottico*

pay, to *pagare*

pay attention to, to *prestare/fare*

attenzione a

*peace, the *la pace*

penetrate, to *penetrare*

penetrating *penetrante*

per hour *all'ora*

perhaps *forse*

period of time, a/the *un/il periodo di tempo*

permanent *permanente*

permit, to *permettere*

person, a/the *un'alla persona*

personal *personale*

personally *personalmente*

pet, a/the *un//animale (da compagnia)*

philosophy, the *la filosofia*

phone, to *telefonare; chiamare*

*pink *rosa*

pizza, a/the *un'alla pizza*

place, a/the *un/il posto*

place, to *mettere*

plate, a/the *un/il piatto*

play, to (music) *suonare*

play, to (sport) *giocare (a)*
 please *per favore*
 *Pleased to meet you. *Piacere.*
 pleasing, to be *piacere*
 poet, a/the *un/il poeta*
 political *politico/a*
 poor *povero/a*
 positive *positivo/a*
 possibility, a/the *un/la possibilità*
 possible *possibile*
 practical *pratico/a*
 *practice, a/the *un/la pratica*
 practise, to *praticare*
 precision, the *la precisione*
 prefer, to *preferire*
 preference, a/the *un/la preferenza*
 *preparation, a/the *un/la preparazione*
 prepare, to *preparare*
 prepared *preparato/a*
 present *presente*
 present (gift), a/the *un/il regalo*
 present, at *attualmente*
 *present, to *presentare*
 president, a/the *un/il presidente*
 pretty *carino/a*
 pretty (good) *abbastanza (buono)*
 *price, a/the *un/il prezzo*
 primary *primario/a*
 *prince, a/the *un/il principe*
 *prize, a/the *un/il premio*
 probable *probabile*
 probably *probabilmente*
 problem, a/the *un/il problema*
 produce, to *produrre*
 *production, the *la produzione*
 professor, a/the *un/il professore, un/la professoressa*
 progress, the *il progresso*
 progress, to *fare progressi*
 progress, to make *fare progressi*
 prohibit, to *proibire*
 *prohibition, a/the *un/la proibizione*
 promise, to *promettere*
 pronounce, to *pronunciare*
 pronunciation, the *la pronuncia*
 propose, to *proporre*
 protect, to *proteggere*
 protect oneself, to *proteggersi (da)*
 *protection, the *la protezione*

psychologist *psicologo/a*
 publication, a/the *un/la pubblicazione*
 *purple *viola*
 punish *punire*
 punishable *punibile*
 put, to *mettere*
 put up with, to *sopportare*
 quarter, a *un quarto*
 quarter past (hour) *e un quarto*
 quarter to (hour) *meno un quarto*
 question, a/the *un/la domanda*
 *rain, the *la pioggia*
 rain, to *piovere*
 raining, it's *piove*
 rapid *rapido/a*
 rapidly *rapidamente*
 *rare *raro/a*
 rarely *raramente*
 rather (good) *abbastanza (buono)*
 rather; I'd prefer *preferirei*
 rather than *piuttosto di*
 read, to *leggere*
 *ready *pronto/a*
 realize, to *rendersi conto di/che*
 Really? *Davvero?; Sul serio?*
 reason, a/the *un/la ragione*
 receive, to *ricevere*
 reception, a/the *un/la ricezione*
 recognize, to *riconoscere*
 recommend, to *raccomandare*
 *recommendation, a/the *un/la raccomandazione*
 recyclable *riciclabile*
 *red *rosso/a*
 *relatives, the *i parenti*
 rely on, to *contare su*
 *remain, to *stare; restare; rimanere*
 remedy, a/the *un/il rimedio*
 remember, to *ricordare, ricordarsi di*
 *repeat, to *ripetere*
 reservation, a/the *un/la prenotazione*
 reserve, to *prenotare*
 respond, to *rispondere*
 restaurant, a/the *un/il ristorante*
 result, a/the *un/il risultato*
 retired *in pensione*
 return, to *tornare, ritornare*

return ticket *un/il biglietto di andata e ritorno*

return to doing, to *tornare a fare*

reunion, a/the *un/alla riunione*

rich *ricco/a*

ridiculous *ridicolo/a*

Right? *Vero?*

right, to be *avere ragione*

right now *in questo momento, adesso*

rise (get up), to *alzarsi*

rite, a/the *un/il rito*

rite of spring, the *la sagra della primavera*

river, a/the *un/il fiume*

Rome *Roma*

run, to *correre*

*sad *triste*

*safe *sicuro/a*

salary, a/the *uno/lo stipendio*

saleable *vendibile*

same, the *lo stesso, la stessa, gli stessi, le stesse*

satisfaction, the *la soddisfazione*

Saturday *sabato*

say, to *dire*

school, a/the *un/alla scuola*

season, a/the *un/alla stagione*

second *secondo/a*

second, a/the (time) *un/il secondo*

secret, a/the *un/il segreto*

segment, a/the *un/il segmento*

see, to *vedere*

*See you later. *A più tardi.*

*See you soon. *A presto.*

*See you tomorrow. *Arrivederci a domani.*

seem, to *sembrare*

sell, to *vendere*

send, to *mandare*

sense, a/the *un/il senso*

sense, to make *avere senso*

*September *settembre*

serious *serio/a*

Seriously? *Sul serio?*

session, a/the *un/alla sessione*

seven *sette*

*seventeen *diciassette*

*seventy *settanta*

Shame! *Peccato!*

shame!, It's a *È un peccato!*

shame!, What a *Che peccato!*

she *lei, ella*

short (length) *corto/a*

short (stature) *basso/a*

*short time ago, a *poco tempo fa*

*shortly (time) *fra poco*

should (ought to) *dovere* (+ 'to' form of verb)

shout, to *gridare*

sick *malato/a*

Sicily *la Sicilia*

sing, to *cantare*

sister, a/the *un/alla sorella*

*sister-in-law, a/the *un/alla cognata*

sit, to *sedere*

sit down, to *sedersi*

situation, a/the *un/alla situazione*

six *sei*

*sixteen *sedici*

*sixty *sessanta*

sleep, the *il sonno*

sleep, to *dormire*

sleepy *insonnito/a*

sleepy, to be *avere sonno*

slow *lento/a*

small *piccolo/a*

*snow, the *la neve*

*snowing, it's *nevica*

so *così*

solution, a/the *un/alla soluzione*

some *un po' di; qualche; alcuni/e*

somebody *qualcuno*

something *qualcosa*

something to do *qualcosa da fare*

something special *qualcosa di speciale*

sometimes *qualche volta*

son, a/the *un/il figlio*

*son-in-law, a/the *un/il genero*

soon *presto*

sorry!, I'm *Mi dispiace!*

space, a/the *uno/lo spazio*

speak, to *parlare*

special *speciale*

*spend, to *spendere* (money), *passare* (time)

spring (season of year), the *la primavera*

start, to *cominciare* (a)

still *ancora*

*stop, to *fermarsi*

stop doing, to *smettere di* (+ 'to' form of the verb)

story, a/the *un'alla storia*
 student, a/the *uno/lo studente, un'alla studentessa*
 study, to *studiare*
 suffer; to *soffrire*
 sugar; the *lo zucchero*
 suit, to *stare bene a*
 summer; the *l'estate*
 summer school, a/the *un'alla scuola estiva*
 sun, the *il sole*
 Sunday *domenica*
 sunny, it's *c'è (il) sole*
 sure *sicuro/a*
 *sweet *dolce*
 sweet, a/the *un'alla caramella*
 sweet (wine) *amabile*
 system, a/the *un/il sistema*

take, to *prendere*
 take a trip, to *fare un viaggio*
 take advantage of, to *approfittare di*
 take place, to *aver luogo*
 take somebody (to), to *portare qualcuno a*
 takes an hour, it *ci vuole un'ora*
 takes two hours, it *ci vogliono due ore*
 talent, a/the *un/il talento*
 tall *alto/a*
 *teach, to *insegnare*
 telegram, a/the *un/il telegramma*
 telephone, to *telefonare; chiamare*
 television, a/the *un'alla televisione*
 tell, to *dire; raccontare*
 *tell a story, to *raccontare una storia*
 tell the truth, to *dire la verità*
 temperature, a/the *un'alla temperatura*
 *tempt, to *tentare*
 temptation, a/the *un'alla tentazione*
 ten *dieci*
 terrible *terribile*
 thank you, thanks *grazie*
 thanks to *grazie a*
 that *che* (+ a sentence)
 that (one) *quel, quello, quella, quell'*
 that (thing) *ciò*
 that way *così*
 the *il, lo, la, l', i, gli, le*
 theatre, a/the *un/il teatro*
 their *il/la/i/le loro*

them *li, le*
 then *poi*
 there *lì, là*
 there is, there are *c'è, ci sono*
 there was, there were *c'era, c'erano*
 therefore *perciò*
 these *questi, queste*
 they *loro, essi, esse*
 *thin *magro; sottile*
 thing, a/the *un'alla cosa*
 think, to *pensare; credere*
 thirst, a/the *un'alla sete*
 thirsty *assetato/a*
 thirsty, to be *avere sete*
 *thirteen *tredici*
 *thirty *trenta*
 this *questo/a*
 this one *questo/a*
 this way *così*
 those *quei, quegli, quelli, quelle*
 *thousand; two thousand *mille; duemila*
 three *tre*
 Thursday *giovedì*
 ticket, a/the *un/il biglietto*
 time, a/the *un/il tempo; un'alla volta*
 time, for a long *da molto tempo; per molto tempo*
 time, the (epoch) *l'epoca*
 time, the last *l'ultima volta*
 *time ago, a long *molto tempo fa*
 time is it?, What *Che ora è? Che ore sono?*
 tired *stanco*
 tired, to get *stancarsi*
 title, a/the *un/il titolo*
 to *a; in*
 today *oggi*
 today's *di oggi*
 tolerable *sopportabile; tollerabile*
 tolerant *tollerante*
 tolerate, to *sopportare; tollerare*
 tomorrow *domani*
 tomorrow afternoon *domani pomeriggio*
 tomorrow evening *domani sera*
 tomorrow morning *domani mattina*
 too *anche*
 *top of, on *in cima a*
 totally *totalmente*
 touch, to *toccare*
 tourist, a/the *un/il turista, un'alla turista*
 traffic, the *il traffico*

train, a/the *un/il treno*
 *train, to *formare; allenare*
 transform, to *trasformare*
 transformation, a/the *una/la trasformazione*
 translate, to *tradurre*
 translation, a/the *una/la traduzione*
 travel, to *viaggiare*
 trip, a/the *un/il viaggio*
 trousers, the *i pantaloni*
 true *vero/a*
 truth, the *la verità*
 *Tuesday *martedì*
 *twelve *dodici*
 twenty *venti*
 twice *due volte*
 two *due*

ugly *brutto/a*
 unacceptable *inaccettabile*
 unauthorized *abusivo*
 unavoidable *inevitabile*
 unbearable *insopportabile*
 *uncle, an/the *un/lo zio*
 uncover, to *scoprire*
 under, underneath *sotto*
 understand, to *capire*
 universe, a/the *un/l'universo*
 *until *fino a; finché*
 unwell, to be *stare male*
 up, to get *alzarsi*
 urgent *urgente*
 us *ci, noi*
 use, to *usare*
 use of, the *l'uso di*
 useful *utile*

value, a/the *un/il valore*
 verb, a/the *un/il verbo*
 very *molto*
 very well *benissimo*
 *Very well, thank you. *Benissimo, grazie.*
 violence, the *la violenza*
 violet, a/the *una/la violetta*
 virtue, a/the *una/la virtù*
 *visibility, the *la visibilità*
 *visible *visibile*
 vision, a/the *una/la visione*
 visit, to *visitare* (town); *venire/andare a trovare* (people)
 vocabulary, a/the

un/il vocabolario
 voluntary *volontario/a*
 vote, to *votare*

wait (for), to *aspettare*
 wake (someone), to *svegliare*
 wake up, to *svegliarsi*
 walk, to *andare* (a piedi); *camminare*
 want, to *volere; desiderare*
 want to do something, to *aver voglia di fare qualcosa*
 warm, to be *avere caldo*
 wash, to *lavare*
 wash oneself, to *lavarsi*
 washable *lavabile*
 Watch out! *Attenzione!*
 *water, the *l'acqua*
 *we *noi*
 weather *il tempo*
 *Wednesday *mercoledì*
 week, a/the *una/la settimana*
 week (last) *la settimana scorsa*
 week (next) *la settimana prossima*
 week (this) *questa settimana*
 well *bene*
 well, to be (healthy) *stare bene*
 what? *che cosa?, che?, cosa?*
 what (that which) *ciò che*
 when *quando*
 when? *quando?*
 where *dove*
 where? *dove?*
 Where are you from? *Da dove viene/vieni?*
 which *che*
 which one? *quale?*
 while *mentre*
 *while, in a little *fra poco*
 *white *bianco/a*
 why? *perché?*
 *wife, a/the *una/la moglie*
 win, to *vincere*
 wind, the *il vento*
 window, a/the *una/la finestra*
 windy, it's *c'è (il) vento*
 wine, a/the *un/il vino*
 winter, the *l'inverno*
 winter climate, the *il clima invernale*
 with *con*
 within (a time frame) *fra*
 without *senza*

woman, a/the *una/la donna*
 word, a/the *una/la parola*
 work, a/the *un/il lavoro*
 work, to *lavorare; funzionare*
 world, a/the *un/il mondo*
 worry, to *preoccuparsi*
 worse *peggiore*
 worst *il peggio, ill/la peggiore, il/le peggiori*
 worth, to be *valere*
 worth it!, It's *Vale la pena!*
 worthwhile, to be *valere la pena*
 write, to *scrivere*
 *writer, a/the *un/lo scrittore, una/la
 scrittrice*
 wrong, to be *avere torto*

year, a/the *un/l'anno*
 year, every *tutti gli anni; ogni anno*
 yell, to *gridare*

*yellow *giallo/a*
 yes *sì*
 yesterday *ieri*
 yesterday afternoon *ieri pomeriggio*
 yesterday evening *ieri sera*
 yesterday morning *ieri mattina*
 you (formal) *Lei, le*
 you (informal) *tu, ti, te*
 you (plural) *voi, vi*
 young *giovane*
 younger *più giovane; minore*
 your; yours (formal) *il suo, la sua,
 i suoi, le sue*
 your; yours (informal) *il tuo, la tua,
 i tuoi, le tue*
 your; yours (plural) *il vostro,
 la vostra, i vostri, le vostre*

*zero *zero*

Getting started with the Perfect Italian Review CD-ROM

This review disc allows you to refresh and practise your learning from the Michel Thomas course.

1. Insert the disc in your PC or Mac. On a PC the installer should automatically launch. If it doesn't, double click **setup.exe** on the disc.
2. From the welcome menu click on **Start** to go to the individual lessons.
3. Each lesson contains an audio-visual revision clip followed by an interactive exercise where you can practise what you've just reviewed.
4. In each clip you can pause the audio and adjust the volume using the controls at the bottom of the player.
5. At the end of each interactive exercise you will see the correct answers so you can review your progress.
6. For information on the Michel Thomas range, click on **About the Michel Thomas Method** on the home screen.

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