



Primi contatti

Ciao
Buonasera
Buongiorno

CD 1 **1**

Ascolto - Ciao o buongiorno?

Listen to the recording and put the 4 conversations in the order in which they appear. Then complete the conversations with the greetings in the balloon.

1 Primi contatti



_____, Giorgio!
_____, Anna!



_____, signora!
_____, dottore!



_____, professore!
_____!



_____, Paola!
Oh, _____ Francesca!

How do you greet people at various times of the day? Complete the table.

	INFORMALE	FORMALE

Infobox

When do we say "buongiorno" and when do we say "buonasera"? Normally, we say "buonasera" after 5.00/6.00 pm, but in many Italian towns it is also used after 1.00 pm.

CD 2 **2**

Ascolto - Scusa, come ti chiami?

- a. Close the book, listen to the conversations, then discuss with your partner.
- b. Listen again and complete the conversations using the verbs in the boxes.

sono

sono

ti chiami

1. ● Ciao, _____ Valeria, e tu come _____?

■ Alberto. E tu?

● Io Cecilia.



2. ● Buongiorno, _____ Giovanni Muti.

■ Piacere, Carlo De Giuli.

c. Insert the forms of the verbs from the above conversations in the table below.

	ESSERE	CHIAMARSI
IO	mi chiamo
TU	sei

3 **Esercizio orale - E tu come ti chiami?**

Go round the classroom and introduce yourself to your classmates.

Example: ■ Ciao, sono Giovanni e tu come ti chiami?
 ▼ Mi chiamo Francesca. Piacere!
 ■ Piacere!

CD 3 **4**

L'alfabeto

Listen and repeat.

A
B bi
C ci
D di

E
F effe
G gi
H acca

I
L elle
M emme
N enne

O
P pi
Q cu
R erre
S esse
T ti

U
V vi/vu
Z zeta

foreign letters
J i lunga
K kappa
W doppia vu
X ics
Y ipilon

G 1.1



5

Ascolto - Il personaggio misterioso

CD 4

Listen to the recording and write the letters. You will find the names of some famous Italians.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

6

Esercizio scritto - Come si scrive?*Work with a partner and take turns to ask how to spell each other's names.*

Example: "Come si scrive il tuo nome?"

"Si scrive _____"

"E come si scrive il tuo cognome?"

"Si scrive _____"

"Scusa, puoi ripetere per favore?"

"Si scrive _____"



7

Ascolto - «C» come ciao

CD 5

Listen and repeat the words.

1.2, 1.3

caffè · Garda · piacere · spaghetti · parmigiano · ciao · arrivederci · zucchero ·
chitarra · gelato · Germania · radicchio · zucchini · Monaco · funghi · formaggio ·
cuoco · buongiorno · prosecco · lago · ragù · cuore*Put the words in order according to the following sounds.*

[tʃ] ciao _____

[k] caffè _____

[dʒ] gelato _____

[g] Garda _____

"c" is pronounced [tʃ] when it comes before _____ and [k] when it comes
before _____."g" is pronounced [dʒ] when it comes before _____ and [g] when it comes
before _____.

8

Pratica orale - Come si pronuncia?

CD 6 Work with a partner and take turns to ask each other how to pronounce these words.

Example: "Come si pronuncia questa parola?"
"Si pronuncia *macchina*."



Now check the pronunciation with the recording.

9

Esercizio orale e scritto - Che significa?

Work in pairs. Student A looks at this page and Student B looks at page 12.

Student A

Ask Student B what one of the words written below means. Write Student B's answer under the corresponding illustration. Then take turns asking each other all the remaining words.

Example: A - Che significa *sedia*?
B - Significa *chair*.

sedia	finestra	insegnante
libro	penna	



Student B

Work with a partner. Student B looks at this page and Student A looks at page 11. Answer Student A's question. Then ask Student A what one of the words written below means. Write Student A's answer under the corresponding illustration. Then take turns asking each other all the remaining words.

Example: A - Che significa sedia?
B - Significa *chair*.

lavagna
registratore porta
tavolo



insegnante



finestra

penna

sedia

libro

1



10

Ascolto - Di dove sei?

CD 7

Listen to the conversations and match the people with their nationalities.

G 1.4



Australia
Austria
Canada
Cina
Corea
Francia
Germania
Giappone
India
Inghilterra
Irlanda
Italia
Messico
Portogallo
Scozia
Spagna
Svizzera



australiano
austriaco
canadese
cinese
coreano
francese
tedesco
giapponese
indiano
inglese
irlandese
italiano
messicano
portoghese
scozzese
spagnolo
svizzero



australiana
austriaca
canadese
cinese
coreana
francese
tedesca
giapponese
indiana
inglese
irlandese
italiana
messicana
portoghese
scozzese
spagnola
svizzera



dialogo 1



dialogo 2

ATTENZIONE!



CD 7

11 Esercizio scritto - E tu?

Complete the conversation using the words in the boxes.

- _____ tedesco?
- No, _____ austriaco.
E tu _____ sei?
- Sono italiana, _____ Genova.

di

dove

sono

di

sei

Now listen to the second conversation of exercise 10 and check.

12 Esercizio orale - Sei francese?

Work with a partner. Repeat the conversation with different nationalities and cities, as in the example. Take turns to continue with all the remaining nationalities and cities.

Example: giapponese/coreano/francese/Parigi

- Sei giapponese?
- ▼ No, sono coreano. E tu di dove sei?
- Sono francese, di Parigi.

1. italiano/spagnolo/tedesco/Berlino
2. messicano/colombiano/scozzese/Edimburgo
3. americano/canadese/giapponese/Tokyo
4. brasiliano/portoghese/irlandese/Dublino
5. inglese/australiano/spagnolo/Madrid

13 Esercizio orale e scritto - Come si dice?

Do you remember what these things are called in Italian? Ask your partner whether he or she knows those you can't remember.



14 Lettura - Sei italiano?

Complete the conversation by inserting Rose's answers from the box on the right.

● Ciao, sono Antonio, tu come ti chiami?

■

● No sono spagnolo, ma studio in Italia.

■

● Studio economia, e tu?

■

● Dove lavori?

■

● E dove abiti?

■

● Beata te! Io invece abito in periferia.

Abito in centro con la famiglia.

Io non studio. Lavoro part-time.

Rose, sono australiana. Sei italiano?

Lavoro come baby sitter per una famiglia italiana.

Che cosa studi?

15 Riflettiamo - Presente indicativo, prima e seconda persona singolare

Find in the text of the above conversation the forms of the verbs **abitare**, **lavorare** and **studiare** and insert them in the following table.

G 7.1

	ABITARE	LAVORARE	STUDIARE
IO	lavoro
TU	studi

16 Esercizio orale - Abiti in centro?

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer the questions, as in the example.

Example: *abitare* in centro / in periferia

A - Abitii in centro?

B - No, **non** abitoo in centro, abitoo in periferia.

1. *studiare* economia / architettura
2. *parlare* spagnolo / italiano
3. *visitare* Firenze / Roma
4. *abitare* a Milano / a Venezia

5. *lavorare* in banca / in ospedale
6. *preparare* la pizza / la pasta
7. *ascoltare* musica rock / musica punk
8. *telefonare* a Maria / a Giovanni

17 Esercizio orale - Piacere!

Imagine that you are a foreign student on your first day of an Italian course in Rome: write on a piece of paper your name, nationality and the city where you live. Then work with partner and introduce yourselves to each other.



18 Ascolto - Numeri da 0 a 20

Listen and repeat.

G 14.1.1



19 Esercizio orale - Che numero è?

Write in the box on the left seven numbers (**numeri**) of your choice from 0 to 20 then dictate them to your partner, who should write them in the box on the right. When you have finished compare the results.

20 Lettura - Qual è il tuo numero di telefono?

Complete the conversation with the questions in the box.

-
- 06 342 67 95. Però ho anche il cellulare: 347-762 17 82.
-
- 347-762 17 82
-
- Via Garibaldi, 22.

E qual è il tuo indirizzo?

Come, scusa?

Qual è il tuo numero di telefono?



21 Esercizio orale e scritto - Rubrica telefonica

*Go round the classroom asking for the telephone numbers of your classmates.
Then write them in the telephone book below.*

Example: ■ Qual è il tuo numero di telefono?

▼ 02 5465339.

■ E il cellulare?

▼ 347 35441418.

Nome	Telefono di casa	Cellulare

22 Lessico - Alla fine della lezione...

At the end of the lesson say goodbye to your classmates.

Arrivederci!

A presto!

Ciao!

A domani!



Caffè culturale

PER FARCI UN'IDEA



It's often said that the Italians "speak" with their hands. What do you think the popular soccer player Francesco Totti is "saying" in these photographs?

CON OCCHI DI STRANIERO



STEPHANIE S.

Following her ballet career Stephanie continues to direct, choreograph and teach throughout the world. A mother of two daughters, she now lives in Rome with her husband and studies Italian language and culture.

The Language of gestures in Italy

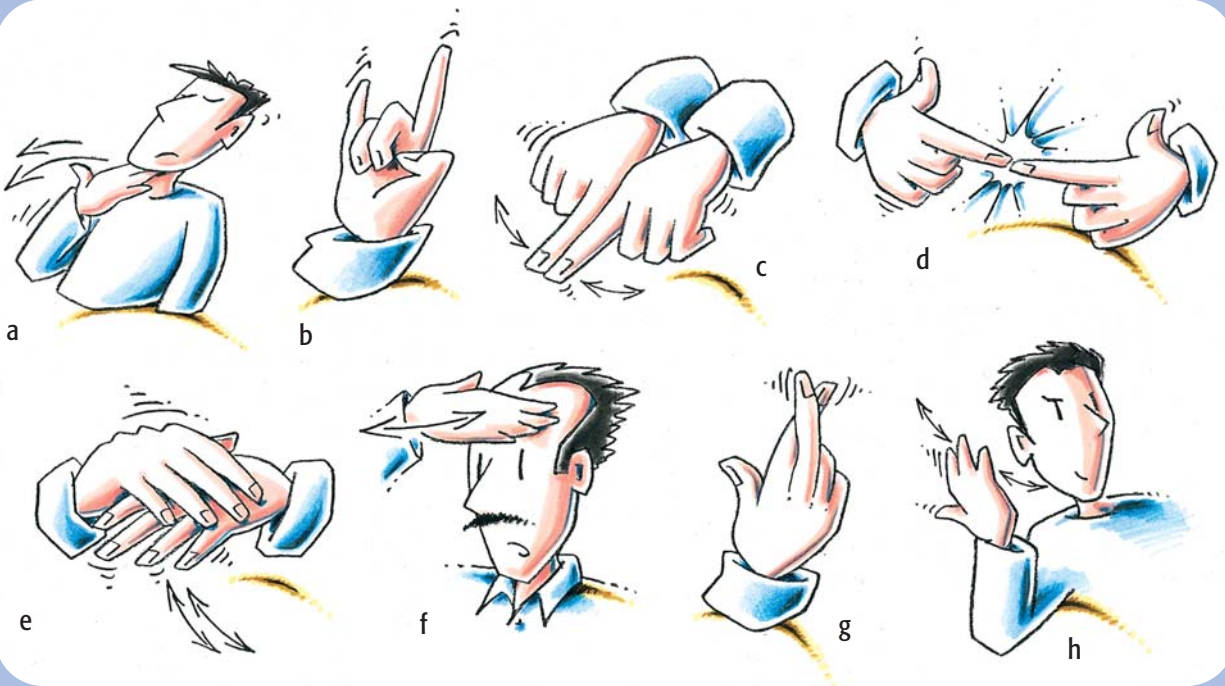
One of the first things you notice about Italy is the rich, eloquent body language, a symbolic language of expression and gesture so distinctively evolved over millennia to have become an intriguing art form in its own right. Walk down any street in Italy today and you'll not only hear but also see the conversations taking place: spoken words invariably accompanied by a gestured language from some unwritten dictionary that all Italians seem to speak in volumes. Eye contact with everyone is important; to look away may be considered an act of boredom or outright rudeness, so everyone is looking at everyone else and reading body language all the time. In Italy, what one says in words is not nearly as important as how one says it with gesture. This can be most entertaining! It is not at all unusual in this day and age to see a madly gesticulating person heading your way down the street, one you initially think might be a bit crazy - talking to themselves and drawing abstract pictures in the air - until suddenly you realize that those grand gestures, although not seen by the second party, are being used to punctuate conversation on a mobile *telefonino*! Exaggerated animation and expression abound in practically all Italian conversations regardless of time, place, or content. While all it takes is a single turn of the wrist, look in the eye, or tilt

of the head to serve to capture the essence of meaning, the flowery nature of Italian gestures automatically brings vibrancy to even the most ordinary everyday speech. Italians will almost always gesture good naturedly to emphasize a point or feeling. In moments of stress or anger, gestures say in no uncertain terms what words might not. Should a conversation need be held at some distance, perchance across the piazza, a gestured code can be worth a thousand words: "Hungry? You get the car. Meet us in 10 minutes. Let's go for pizza!" It is delightful to observe even very young Italian children who have learned through example from infancy to express themselves with a wide repertoire of representational gestures far more sophisticated than mere pointing. They are taught early on the physical code of Italian manners requisite in daily interactions, perhaps a survival tactic since personal space is much smaller in Italy than anywhere else in Europe, certainly less than in America. The concept of an Italian cue for example, will probably remain loosely defined for all eternity. Fortunately, Italians really like to be close physically! It is quite common to see Italian women with women or men with men walking arm in arm or hand in hand publicly denoting a closely shared experience. When coming or going from interactions Italians will typically have some sort of touch gesture exchanged, whether it be the double kiss on the cheek with best friends, the warm, strong handshake when newly acquainted, or the expected embrace with someone you already know. Even when abroad, Italians like to seek out other Italians; then just imagine the flow of words and the language of gesture that springs forth as they converse like old friends.

Which gestures are made in your country during conversation or instead of an exclamation? Which ones do you make?

NOTIZIE DALL'ITALIA

a. Do you understand these gestures? Work with a partner and try to match them to the definitions, then check with your teacher.



- ___ /1. Indicates a threat. It's an informal gesture often used with children to threaten a punishment or jokingly with friends and acquaintances.
- ___ /2. Indicates your departure or that of other people.
- ___ /3. Indicates friendship, agreement or understanding between two people.
- ___ /4. Indicates indifference.
- ___ /5. Indicates stupidity or madness in others or denying it in yourself.
- ___ /6. Used to wish for good luck.
- ___ /7. Used to ward off something.
- ___ /8. Indicates hostility or disagreement between two people.

b. Now you try to make them! Have fun!!!

L'ITALIA IN RETE

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gesti

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