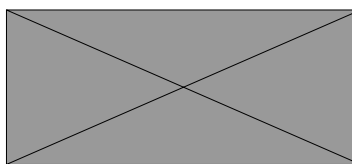


Conversational Italian for Travelers

Audio Dialogue Practice Book

Volume II

Kathryn Occhipinti



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Entrance to Piazza San Marco, Venezia

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Introduction: How to Use This Book

The *Conversational Italian Audio Dialogue Practice Book* is filled with useful phrases, verb conjugations, and sentences for the student of Italian to read and repeat out loud. Each chapter of the book can be downloaded as an audio file in MP3 format from the web sites www.StellaLucente.com and www.Learntravelitalian.com, and has native speakers for both the Italian phrases and for the English translation that immediately follows. The phrases in each chapter start out simply and the complete verb conjugations for the verbs to be covered in that chapter are given for memorization. Then, as the chapter progresses, the phrases build into more complex sentences, using the vocabulary that has already been covered. In this way, word choice and verb conjugation should become automatic. The more the phrases are repeated, the more they become a part of one's understanding of how the language is actually used, and the more natural and easy speaking in Italian becomes!

The two volumes of the audio practice books are companion books to the textbook *Conversational Italian for Travelers*, in that all content in Chapter 1 of the audio book is covered in Chapter 1 of the textbook, and so on, for each chapter. The audio books provide practice that includes and then goes beyond the examples and vocabulary provided in the textbook, in order to make the spoken language truly come alive. Since the focus of the textbook is on adult education for travel purposes, this is also, of course, the focus of the audio practice books.

The textbook *Conversational Italian for Travelers* is divided into three units, "Transportation," "City Life," and "At the Hotel and Restaurant." Volume I of the audio practice books covers the "Transportation" and half of the "City Life" units. Volume I starts with beginning material, with basic meeting/greeting phrases, and continues with phrases about how to get around Italy using various modes of transportation, how to purchase items, and how to tell time. Italian present tense verb conjugations, command forms, and reflexive verbs are also introduced later in the volume, so the student can begin to explain actions and feelings to a friend. Volume II covers the remainder of the "City Life" unit and the "At the Hotel and Restaurant" unit, with additional material so the student can describe likes/dislikes and practice speaking in the past, future, and conditional tenses. Of course, Volume II also covers vocabulary that will enable one to make reservations, talk on the telephone, and visit a hotel and restaurant.

Can these audio books be used without the *Conversational Italian for Travelers* textbook explanations? Of course! For those who learn best by listening, the material to be covered is presented simply at the start of each practice session, in both the text and on the audio file. So, one can just listen, listen, listen, and of course, repeat and start to speak Italian immediately! There is much repetition in the first two chapters of names of countries and of nationalities, which use Italian words that are similar to English and so are easily understood by English speakers; this is in order to focus on the basic ideas of verb conjugation and masculine and feminine agreement in Italian. In later chapters, more and more important vocabulary is gradually introduced – similar to the way we learn our native language as children. Listen to each phrase once, or over and over again – as much or as little as needed, and follow the pace that is best for you!

Purchase the audio book and download the phrases into your own personal MP3 player, and get started today learning to speak Italian like a native! — Kathryn Occhipinti

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Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 1

Fare – present tense (irreg.) – **faccio, fai, fa, facciamo, fate, fanno**

Idiomatic expressions with **fare**

Io faccio la doccia.	I take a shower.
Tu fai una passeggiata stasera.	You are taking a walk this evening.
Lui fa lo spiritoso.	He is being funny.

Facciamo sport.	We play sports.
Fate una passeggiata stasera.	You all are taking a walk this evening.
Fanno una festa oggi per il suo compleanno.	They are having (lit. make) a party today for his birthday.

Practice – 2

Fare – present tense (irreg.) – **faccio, fai, fa, facciamo, fate, fanno**

Idiomatic expressions with **fare**

Io faccio un giro in macchina.	I take a drive.
Tu fai una passeggiata con lei.	You take a walk with her.
Lui fa due passi.	He takes a walk.

Facciamo un salto da Maria.	We drop by Maria's (house). (lit. make a hop over to Maria's)
Fate un viaggio in montagna.	You all take a trip to the mountains.
Fanno un viaggio al mare.	They take a trip to the ocean.

Practice – 3

Fare – present tense (irreg.) – **fa** / Idiomatic expressions with **fare**

Lei fa una dieta.	She is on a diet.
Mia mamma fa una telefonata.	My mother makes a telephone call.
Fa lo stesso.	It's all the same.
Non fa niente!	It's nothing! / It doesn't matter! Never mind!
Fammi pensare.	Let me think.
Mi fa schifo!	It's disgusting to me!

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 4

Fare – present tense (irreg.) – **fa**

Fare – present tense (irreg. familiar command) – **fa**

Idiomatic expressions with **fare**

Lei fa da insegnante.	She acts as the teacher.
Lui fa il malato.	He pretends to be sick.
Lui fa lo spiritoso.	He is funny.
La mucca fa "moo."	The cow goes "moo."
Lei fa "ha ha."	She goes "ha ha."
Si fa tardi.	It is getting late.
Si fa buio.	It is getting dark.
Fa pure!	Go ahead!
Non ho niente da fare.	I have nothing to do. I don't have anything to do.

Practice – 5

Important Phrases – Shopping for groceries / Shopping for any item

Fare – present tense (irreg.) – **fa**

Fare la spesa	To do the grocery shopping To shop for groceries
Faccio la spesa.	I do the grocery shopping.
Vado a fare la spesa.	I go to do the grocery shopping. I am going to do the grocery shopping.

Fare spese	To do the (general) shopping (usually at the piazza or mall for clothes, shoes, or other personal items)
Faccio spese.	I do the shopping.
Vado a fare spese.	I go to do the shopping.
Vado a comprare...	I go to buy... (any item)

Fare compere	To do the (general) shopping (any item)
Faccio compere.	I do the shopping.
Vado a fare compere.	I go to do the shopping.
Vado a fare acquisti.	I go to to do the shopping.
Vado a comprare...	I go to buy... (any item)

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 6

Important Phrases – Shopping for non-food items / Vocabulary – In the piazza

Fare – present tense (irreg.) – **faccio**

Andare – imperative tense (irreg.) – **Andiamo!**

Fare shopping	To do the (general) shopping
Faccio shopping.	I do the shopping.
Faccio shopping a Milano.	I do the shopping in Milan.
Faccio shopping in piazza.	I do the shopping in (the) piazza.
Faccio shopping al negozio di Rosa.	I do the shopping at Rose's shop.
Faccio shopping di vestiti.	I shop for clothes.
Faccio acquisti per la casa.	I make purchases for the house.
Faccio compere.	I make purchases. / I go shopping.
Vado a fare shopping.	I go to do the shopping.
Andiamo al parco!	Let's go to the park!
Andiamo al cinema!	Let's go to the movies!
Andiamo in pizzeria!	Let's go to the pizzeria!
Andiamo in chiesa!	Let's go to church!

Practice – 7

Sentirsi – Direct reflexive verb to describe health – **mi sento, ti senti, si sente**

Fare +indirect pronouns **mi, ti, gli** to describe health – **fa male / fanno male**

(Io) Mi sento male.	I feel sick. (lit. I feel myself badly.)
Mi fa male la testa.	My head hurts. (lit. The head is hurting to me.)
Mi fa male la gola.	My throat hurts.
Mi fa male lo stomaco.	My stomach hurts.
Mi fanno male i piedi.	My feet hurt. (lit. The feet are hurting to me.)
(Tu) Ti senti male?	(Do) you feel sick?
Ti fa male la testa.	Your head hurts.
Ti fa male la gola.	Your throat hurts.
(Lui) Si sente male?	(Does) he feel sick?
Gli fa male lo stomaco.	His stomach hurts. (lit. The stomach is hurting to him.)
(Lei) Si sente male?	(Does) she feel sick?
Le fanno male i piedi.	Her feet hurt. (lit. The feet are hurting to her.)

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 8

Vocabulary – In the piazza

La piazza	Town Square
Il negozio	Store / Shop
Il parco	Park (outdoor public space)
La panchina	Bench (in a park)
Il cinema	Movie Theater
La cassa (del cinema)	Box Office
Il duomo	Cathedral
La chiesa	Church
La cappella	Chapel
La macelleria	Butcher Shop
Il salone di bellezza	Beauty Shop
Il parrucchiere	Hair Salon
Il barbiere	Barber
Il chiosco / La rivista	Kiosk / Magazine
L'edicola / Il giornale	Newsstand / Newspaper
La libreria / Il libro	Bookstore / Book
Il ristorante	Restaurant
La trattoria	Restaurant (family-run)
La pizzeria	Pizza Restaurant (pizza place)
Il bar / Il caffè	Coffee House
La gelateria	Ice Cream Shop
La gioielleria	Jewelery Store
L'agenzia di viaggi	Travel Agency
Il negozio di alimentari	Grocery Store
Il supermercato	Supermarket
Il negozio di fiori	Flower Shop
La lavanderia	Dry Cleaners
La drogheria	Drug Store / General Store
L'agenzia immobiliare	Real Estate Agency
La pasticceria	Bakery (pastry shop)
Il panificio	Bakery (bread shop)
Il negozio di vestiti / abbigliamento	Clothing Store
Il negozio di scarpe	Shoe Store

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 9

Mettirsi – Direct reflexive verb when dressing – **mi metto, ti metti, si mette.**
Stare + indirect object pronouns **mi, ti, gli** to describe how clothing looks/fits –
sta bene / non sta bene / Idiomatic expression, “Non va bene.”

(Io) Mi metto il vestito.	I put on (myself) the dress.
(Tu) Ti metti il vestito.	You put on (yourself) the dress.
(Lei) Si mette il vestito.	She puts on (herself) the dress.
Il vestito mi sta bene.	The dress looks good on me. (lit. The dress stays well to me.)
I vestiti mi stanno bene.	The dresses look good on me. (lit. The dresses stay well to me.)
La camicia ti sta bene.	The shirt looks good on you.
La camicia le/gli sta bene.	The shirt looks good on her/on him.
La camicia non mi sta bene.	The shirt does not look good on me.
Non mi va bene.	It doesn't fit me. (idiomatic expression)

Practice – 10

Important Phrases – Shopping for clothing

Mi può mostrare?	Could you show me? (polite)
Mostrami...	Show me... (familiar, to shopping companion)
Mi fa vedere?	(Could you) show me? / Let me see... (lit. Make me see...) (polite)
Fammi vedere...	Show me... (familiar, to shopping companion)
Che taglia porta?	What size do you take / wear? (polite)
Porto la taglia...	I take / wear (the) size...
Alla moda	In style
Di marca	Designer / Brand name
Mi provo...	I try on...
Provati!	Try on! (familiar command)
Mi metto...	I put on...
Mettiti!	Put on! (familiar command)
Mi sta bene.	It looks good on me.
Ti sta bene.	It looks good on you.
La prendo!	I'll take it!

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 11

Important Phrases – Shopping for clothing

Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing and jewelry

Mi può mostrare la camicia bianca, per favore?	Could you show me the white shirt, please? (polite)
Mi fa vedere queste scarpe?	(Could you) show me those shoes? (lit. make me see those shoes) (polite)
Che taglia porta?	What size do you wear? (polite)
Porto la (taglia) otto americana.	I wear the (size) 8 American.
Qual'è la taglia italiana per la (taglia) otto americana?	What is the Italian size for the (size) 8 American?
Questa giacca è alla moda.	This jacket is in style.
Questa gonna è di marca.	This skirt is designer / brand name.
Mi provo i pantaloni.	I try on the pants. / I am trying on... I am going to try on...
Ti provi il completo?	Are you trying on the suit..? Are you going to try on...?
Mi metto gli occhiali.	I put on the glasses. / I am putting on... I am going to put on...
Ti metti l'orologio?	Are you putting on the watch? Are you going to put on...?

Practice – 12

Adverbs of frequency

Mai	Never
Quasi mai	Almost never
Qualche volta	Sometimes
Di solito	Usually / Often times
Spesso	Often
Abbastanza spesso	Quite often
Molto spesso	Very often / Time and time again
Frequentemente	Frequently
Quasi sempre	Almost always
Sempre	Always
Per sempre	Forever / For always

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 13

Building sentences to tell a story using **per, perché, che, quando**

Adverbs of frequency – **Di solito, quasi mai, spesso, quasi sempre**

Definite article + day of the week for “on days...”

Vocabulary – In the piazza

Vocabulary – Shopping for jewelry and clothing

Di solito vado in piazza il venerdì.	Usually I go to the piazza on Fridays.
Di solito vado in piazza il venerdì per fare la spesa.	Usually I go to the piazza on Fridays to go grocery shopping.
Non vado quasi mai al supermercato.	I almost never go to the supermarket.
Non vado quasi mai al supermercato perché la frutta non è fresca là.	I almost never go to the supermarket because the fruit is not fresh there.
Spesso è anche possibile comprare molte cose.	Often, it is also possible to buy many things.
Spesso è anche possibile comprare molte cose per la casa in piazza.	Often, it is also possible to buy many things for the house in the piazza.

Di solito vado al negozio di vestiti il sabato.	Usually I go to the clothing store on Saturdays.
Molto spesso i negozi italiani hanno vestiti alla moda che mi stanno bene.	Very often the Italian stores have fashionable dresses that look good on me.
Quasi sempre, io compro molta roba di marca quando faccio shopping!	Almost always, I buy a lot of brand name stuff when I go shopping!

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 14

Questa – feminine, singular and plural / Vocabulary – Shopping for jewelry

Bella singular and plural

Questa collana è bella.	This necklace is beautiful.
Queste collane sono belle.	These necklaces are beautiful.
Quest'amica mia è bella.	This girlfriend of mine is beautiful.
Queste amiche mie sono belle.	These girlfriends of mine are beautiful.

Practice – 15

Quella – feminine, singular and plural / Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing

Bella singular and plural

Quella camicetta è bella.	That blouse/shirt is beautiful.
Quelle camicette sono belle.	Those blouses/shirts are beautiful.
Quell'amica mia è bella.	That girlfriend of mine is beautiful.
Quelle amiche mie sono belle.	Those girlfriends of mine are beautiful.

Practice – 16

Questo – masculine, singular and plural / Vocabulary – Shopping for jewelry

Bello singular and plural

Questo braccialetto è bello.	This bracelet is beautiful.
Questi braccialetti sono belli.	These bracelets are beautiful.
Quest'anello è bello.	This ring is beautiful.
Questi anelli sono belli.	These rings are beautiful.

Practice – 17

Quello – masculine, singular and plural / Vocabulary – Shopping for jewelry

Bello singular and plural

Quel diamante è bello.	That diamond is beautiful.
Quei diamanti sono belli.	Those diamonds are beautiful.
Quell'orecchino è bello.	That earring is beautiful.
Quegli orecchini sono belli.	Those earrings are beautiful.
Quello zio è bello.	That uncle is handsome.
Quegli zii sono belli.	Those uncles are handsome.

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 18

Verbs that take **a** + infinitive

Aiuto mia mamma a cucinare la cena.	I help my mother cook the dinner.
Mamma va a fare la spesa ogni settimana.	Mom goes grocery shopping every week.
Mi diverto a suonare il violino.	I have fun playing the violin.
Tutti imparano a parlare italiano.	Everyone learns to speak Italian.
Comincio a cucinare la cena.	I start to make dinner.
Lei insegna a parlare la lingua francese.	She teaches how to speak the French language.
Lui l'invita a mangiare al ristorante.	He invites her to eat at the restaurant.
Io mando Pietro a prendere una pizza.	I send Peter to get a pizza.
Mi preparo a viaggiare in Italia.	I get ready to travel to Italy.
Caterina viene a trovare i suoi cugini.	Kathy comes to visit her cousins.

Practice – 19

Verbs that take **a** + infinitive / Telling a story

Oggi, mia madre va a fare la spesa.	Today, my mother goes grocery shopping.
Voglio aiutare mia madre a preparare la cena.	I want to help my mother to make (the) dinner.
Mi diverto a cucinare.	I have fun cooking.
Prima, imparo a fare la pasta.	First, I learn how to make the pasta.
E poi, imparo a fare la salsa di pomodoro.	And then, I learn how to make the tomato sauce.
Mamma manda mio fratello a prendere il vino.	Mom sends my brother to get some wine.
Ma, mio cugino ricco invita la famiglia a mangiare al ristorante.	But, my rich cousin invites the family to eat in a restaurant.
Così, andiamo a un ristorante invece di mangiare a casa!	So, we go to a restaurant instead of eating at home!

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 20

Piacere – present tense singular **piace** + indirect object pronouns **mi, ti, gli**

Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing

Mi piace la cravatta.	The tie is pleasing to me.
Ti piace il cappotto.	The coat is pleasing to you.
Gli piace la cintura.	The belt is pleasing to him.

Mi piace la cravatta.	I like the tie.
Ti piace il cappotto.	You like the coat.
Gli piace la cintura.	He likes the belt.

Practice – 21

Piacere – present tense singular **piace** + indirect object pronouns **ci, vi, gli**

Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing

Ci piace la borsa.	The handbag is pleasing to us.
Vi piace la cartella.	The briefcase is pleasing to you all.
Gli (= a loro) piace il cappello.	The hat is pleasing to them.

Ci piace la borsa.	We like the handbag.
Vi piace la cartella.	You all like the briefcase.
Gli (= a loro) piace il cappello.	They like the hat.

Practice – 22

Piacere – present tense singular **piace**, questions and answers

Piacere + infinitive – use of singular form **piace**

Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing

Ti piace il completo?	Is the suit pleasing to you? Do you like the suit?
Si, mi piace il completo.	Yes, the suit is pleasing to me. Yes, I like the suit.
Ti piace fare shopping?	Is shopping pleasing to you? Do you like shopping?
Si, mi piace fare shopping.	Yes, shopping is pleasing to me. Yes, I like shopping.

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 23

Piacere – present tense plural **piacciono** + indirect object pronouns **mi, ti, gli**

Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing

Mi piacciono le scarpe.	The shoes are pleasing to me.
Ti piacciono le ciabatte.	The slippers are pleasing to you.
Gli piacciono i calzini.	The socks are pleasing to him.

Mi piacciono le scarpe.	I like the shoes.
Ti piacciono le ciabatte.	You like the slippers.
Gli piacciono i calzini.	He likes the socks.

Practice – 24

Piacere – present tense plural **piacciono** + indirect object pronouns **ci, vi, gli**

Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing

Ci piacciono gli shorts.	The shorts are pleasing to us.
Vi piacciono i jeans.	The jeans are pleasing to you all.
Gli (= a loro) piacciono gli occhiali da sole.	The sunglasses are pleasing to them.

Ci piacciono gli shorts.	We like the shorts.
Vi piacciono i jeans.	You all like the jeans.
Gli (= a loro) piacciono gli occhiali da sole.	They like the sunglasses.

Practice – 25

Piacere – present tense plural **piacciono**, questions and answers

Piacere + infinitive – use of singular form **piace**

Vocabulary – Shopping for clothing and jewelery

Ti piacciono i vestiti?	Do you like (the) clothes?
Si, mi piacciono i vestiti.	Yes, I like (the) clothes.
Ti piacciono i gioielli?	Do you like (the) jewelery?
Si, mi piacciono i gioielli.	Yes, I like (the) jewelery.
Ti piace andare a comprare vestiti?	Do you like going shopping for clothes?
Si, mi piace andare a comprare vestiti.	Yes, I like shopping for clothes.

Chapter 10 – Shopping in Milan

Practice – 26

Fare – present tense (irreg.) – **fa**

Idiomatic expressions with **fare**

Numbers – **Fare** and mathematics

Quanto fa?	How much does (it cost in total)?
Fa dieci euro.	It is 10 euros (total amount).
Quanto fa con le tasse?	How much does (it cost) with the tax?
Fa quindici euro.	It is 15 euros (total amount).
Quanto è cinque più cinque?	What is five plus five?
Cinque più cinque fa dieci.	Five plus five makes ten.

Quanto fa senza le tasse?	How much does (it cost) without the tax?
Fa cinque euro.	It costs 5 euro.
Quanto è dieci meno cinque?	What is ten minus five?
Dieci meno cinque fa cinque.	Ten minus five makes five.

Quanto fa cinque vestiti neri e cinque vestiti blu? (= Quanti/Quante?)	How much are five black dresses and five blue dresses?
Fanno venticinque euro.	They cost 25 euro.
Quanto fa cinque per cinque?	What is five times five?
Cinque per cinque fa venticinque.	Five times five makes twenty five.