Both Maria Guarnieri and Federica Sturani teach Italian to students of all language backgrounds and at all levels from beginner to advanced. They have been collaborating on Italian teaching projects for many years.
Getting a taxi

Today you will learn how to do the following:

▶ say an address
▶ understand a price
▶ thank and greet people politely and
▶ say if a place is near or far

PART 1

Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

**English expressions**
- I need to go to ...
- At which street?
- At number eight, in Pace Street.
- Here is the hotel.
- It’s ten euros.
- Thank you, goodbye.

**Italian expressions**
- Devo andare a ...
- In quale via?
- Al numero otto di via Pace.
- Ecco l’albergo.
- Sono dieci euro.
- Grazie, arrivederci.

PART 2

Listen carefully to a conversation between John and a taxi driver. Then answer the question.

1. Where does John need to go? __________________________

PART 3

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What is the exact address of the hotel? __________________________
2. How much is the taxi fare? __________________________

PART 4

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does Bene, grazie. Ecco a lei mean? __________________________
2. When do you use Grazie, arrivederci? __________________________

PART 5

Now it’s time to learn some more destinations in town and some other words used in addresses. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

**English expressions**
- To the station, please.
- To the airport, please.
- To the museum, please.
- To the art gallery, please.
- square
- avenue
- small square
- alley

**Italian expressions**
- Alla stazione, per favore.
- All’aeroporto, per favore.
- Al museo, per favore.
- Alla galleria d’arte, per favore.
- piazza
- viale
- piazzetta
- vicolo
1. Now listen and respond to the taxi driver’s question. Ask to go to Cavour Avenue. Be sure to say please!

   Taxi Driver:  In quale via?
   You:  

Learning Plus!

Saying Whether a Place is Near or Far

Listen to the English phrases to ask and reply whether a place is near or far, and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is it near?</td>
<td>È vicino?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is it far?</td>
<td>È lontano?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s very close.</td>
<td>È vicinissimo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s quite far.</td>
<td>È abbastanza lontano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How far is it?</td>
<td>Quanto ci vuole?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s ten minutes’ walk.</td>
<td>Dieci minuti a piedi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s ten minutes’ drive.</td>
<td>Dieci minuti in macchina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s too far to walk.</td>
<td>È troppo lontano a piedi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Conversation Script

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian conversation</th>
<th>English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver Buongiorno.</td>
<td>Taxi driver Good morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Buongiorno. Devo andare all’albergo Regina Margherita.</td>
<td>John Good morning. I need to go to the Hotel Regina Margherita.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver In quale via?</td>
<td>Taxi driver In which street?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John In via Pace.</td>
<td>John In Pace street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver A quale numero è l’albergo?</td>
<td>Taxi driver Which number is the hotel?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Al numero otto, credo.</td>
<td>John At number eight, I think.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver Va bene, al numero otto di via Pace.</td>
<td>Taxi driver OK, to number eight, in Pace street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver Ecco l’albergo Regina Margherita. Sono 10.</td>
<td>Taxi driver Here is the Hotel Regina Margherita. It’s 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bene, grazie. Ecco a lei.</td>
<td>John Good, thank you. Here you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi driver Grazie, arrivederci.</td>
<td>Taxi driver Thank you. Goodbye.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Audio Track Information

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<td>Track 8</td>
<td>Conversation 1, Learning Plus!</td>
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</table>
Today you will learn how to do the following:

- say you need to hire a car and for how long
- respond when asked your name politely
- use time expressions and numbers for prices and
- talk about prices

**PART 1**

Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

**English expressions**
- I need to hire a car.
- Which car would you like?
- For how many days?
- For four days.
- What’s your name?
- Here’s my credit card.
- Here’s the key.

**Italian expressions**
- Devo noleggiare una macchina.
- Quale macchina desidera?
- Per quanti giorni?
- Per quattro giorni.
- Come si chiama?
- Eccola carta di credito.
- Eccola a lei la chiave.

**PART 2**

Listen carefully to a conversation between Alex, who wants to hire a car, and the receptionist. Then answer the question.

1. What kind of car does Alex want? ____________________________

**PART 3**

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. How much does the car hire cost? ____________________________
2. How does Alex pay for it? _________________________________

**PART 4**

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does Come si chiama? mean? __________________________
2. What does Quale macchina desidera? mean? __________________
3. What does Buonasera mean? ________________________________

**LANGUAGE TIP!**
Remember that in Italian there are masculine and feminine forms of nouns. For example, the word *via* is a feminine noun. The word *albergo* is a masculine noun.

**LANGUAGE TIP!**
The question words *how much* and *how many* change according to the noun they are linked to. So, for example, in *For how many days?* both *how many* and *days* have a masculine plural ending: *Per quanti giorni?*
Part 5
Now it’s time to learn some time expressions and some more prices. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for one day</td>
<td>per un giorno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for two days</td>
<td>per due giorni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for three days</td>
<td>per tre giorni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for one week</td>
<td>per una settimana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one euro</td>
<td>un euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five euros</td>
<td>cinque euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five euros and ten cents</td>
<td>cinque euro e dieci centesimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty euros</td>
<td>venti euro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Now listen and respond to the receptionist’s question. Say: *For one day*.
   
   Receptionist: *Per quanti giorni?*
   
   You: *For one day.*

Learning Plus!

**Talking About Prices**

Listen to the English for responding to and talking about prices and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>it’s expensive.</td>
<td>È caro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s not expensive.</td>
<td>Non è caro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s cheap.</td>
<td>È economico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s quite cheap.</td>
<td>È abbastanza economico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s too expensive.</td>
<td>È troppo caro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a discount?</td>
<td>C’è lo sconto?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will think about it.</td>
<td>Ci penso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will come back later.</td>
<td>Ritorno più tardi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversation Script

**Italian conversation**

Alex: *Buonasera. Devo noleggiare una macchina.*

Receptionist: *Quale macchina desidera?*

Alex: *Una Fiat Punto.*

Receptionist: *Per quanti giorni?*

Alex: *Per quattro giorni.*

Receptionist: *Come si chiami?*

Alex: *Alex Lassey.*

Receptionist: *Bene. Per quattro giorni sono €100.*

Alex: *Ecco la carta di credito.*

Receptionist: *Grazie. Ecco a lei la chiave.*

**English translation**

Alex: *Good afternoon. I need to hire a car.*

Receptionist: *Which car would you like?*

Alex: *A Fiat Punto.*

Receptionist: *For how many days?*

Alex: *For four days.*

Receptionist: *What is your name?*

Alex: *Alex Lassey.*

Receptionist: *That is fine. For four days it’s €100.*

Alex: *Here’s my credit card.*

Receptionist: *Thank you. Here’s the key.*
Getting a bus

Today you will learn how to do the following:

▶ say you would like bus tickets
▶ ask which bus, when it leaves, and where it leaves from
▶ say other words for public transportation and locations and
▶ understand numbers and time intervals

PART 1

Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

-----

**English expressions**

- I would like four bus tickets.
- I would like some information.
- Which bus arrives in Salieri Street?
- At what time does it leave?
- every five minutes
- Where does it leave from?
- The bus stop is in front of the station.

**Italian expressions**

- Vorrei quattro biglietti per l’autobus.
- Vorrei un’informazione.
- Quale autobus arriva in via Salieri?
- A che ora parte?
- ogni cinque minuti
- Da dove parte?
- La fermata è di fronte alla stazione.

-----

PART 2

Listen carefully to a conversation between Alex and the employee at the bus station. Then answer the question.

1. What time of day is it? __________________________

PART 3

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. How many tickets does Alex buy? __________________________
2. Which number bus does Alex need to get? __________________________
3. Where is the bus stop? __________________________

Language Tip:

Remember the verb *vorrei* means *I would like*. Here is *I would like some information*: *Vorrei un’informazione*. Remember that sometimes it may be followed by another verb, and this verb is always in the infinitive: *I would like to go to Via Salieri*: *Vorrei andare in Via Salieri.*
PART 4
Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does Vorrei un’informazione mean?

2. What does A che ora parte mean?

3. In the expression La fermata è di fronte alla stazione, which three words does the employee use to say where the bus stop is in relation to the station?

PART 5
Now it’s time to learn some more words used with public transport and to say where things are. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would like a single ticket.</td>
<td>Vorrei un biglietto di sola andata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would like a return ticket.</td>
<td>Vorrei un biglietto di andata e ritorno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the train</td>
<td>per il treno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the ferry</td>
<td>per il traghetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next to</td>
<td>accanto a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>vicino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behind</td>
<td>dietro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the side</td>
<td>di fianco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Now you try. Say: I would like a single ticket for the ferry.

You:

2. Alex asks: Where does it leave from? Answer: The bus stop is behind the station.

Alex: Da dove parte?

You:

Learning Plus!

TIME FREQUENCY
Listen to the English phrases to ask and say time frequency and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How often?</td>
<td>Ogni quanto?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every ten minutes</td>
<td>ogni dieci minuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four times a day</td>
<td>quattro volte al giorno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>spesso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>sempre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>mai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus leaves ...</td>
<td>L’autobus parte ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus leaves very frequently.</td>
<td>L’autobus parte molto frequentemente.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only a few times a day</td>
<td>solo poche volte al giorno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Listen to the question: What time does it leave? Respond with: The bus leaves every ten minutes.

Woman: A che ora parte?

You:
Conversation Script

Italian conversation

Alex    Buonasera. Vorrei quattro biglietti per l’autobus.
Employee Ecco a lei, sono €6.
Alex    Grazie. Vorrei un’informazione. Quale autobus arriva in via Salieri?
Employee Il numero diciotto.
Alex    A che ora parte?
Employee Il numero diciotto parte ogni cinque minuti.
Alex    Da dove parte?
Employee La fermata è di fronte alla stazione.

English translation

Alex    Good evening. I would like four bus tickets.
Employee Here you are, it’s €6.
Alex    Thank you. I would like some information. Which bus arrives in Salieri Street?
Employee The number eighteen.
Alex    At what time does it leave?
Employee The number eighteen leaves every five minutes.
Alex    Where does it leave from?
Employee The bus stop is in front of the station.

Today you will learn how to do the following:

➤ say what kind of hotel room you want and when you need it
➤ ask what is included
➤ ask for different kinds of hotel rooms and
➤ talk about other hotel facilities
**PART 1**

Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

**English expressions**
- I would like a double room for tonight and tomorrow night.
- I have a vacant double room from tonight.
- Is breakfast included?
- Have you got your passport?
- Yes, here are the passports.
- Here are the keys.
- Goodbye and thank you.

**Italian expressions**
- Vorrei una camera doppia per questa sera e domani sera.
- Ho una camera doppia libera da stasera.
- La colazione è compresa?
- Avete il passaporto?
- Sì, ecco i passaporti.
- Ecco le chiavi.
- Arrivederci e grazie.

**PART 2**

Listen carefully to a conversation between John and Mrs Morin from the hotel. Then answer the question.

1. Is breakfast included in the price of the room? 

**PART 3**

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What type of room does John ask for?
2. When does John need the room?
3. How much does the room cost?

**PART 4**

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does colazione mean?
2. What does ecco i passaporti mean?
3. After John has given the passports to Mrs Morin, she says: Benissimo, ecco le chiavi. What does she give him?

**PART 5**

Now it’s time to learn more words to describe hotel rooms. Listen to the English and repeat the Italian expressions.

**English expressions**
- I would like a single room.
- I would like a room with a shower.
- I would like an en-suite room.
- half-board
- full board
- room with a sea view

**Italian expressions**
- Vorrei una camera singola.
- Vorrei una camera con doccia.
- Vorrei una camera con bagno.
- a mezza pensione
- a pensione completa
- camera con vista sul mare

1. Now listen to Mrs Morin greet you. Greet her and ask for a single room with a sea view.

**Mrs Morin:** Buongiorno!

**You:** ____________________
Learning Plus!

**DESCRIBING HOTEL FACILITIES**

Listen to the English phrases describing different kinds of hotel facilities you will find in Italy and repeat the Italian expressions.

- **English expressions**
  - hotel with a swimming pool
  - with a car park
  - with air conditioning in the room
  - with a restaurant
  - with a private beach
  - with internet access
  - with room service
  - a three star hotel

- **Italian expressions**
  - albergo con piscina
  - con parcheggio
  - con aria condizionata in camera
  - con ristorante
  - con spiaggia privata
  - con accesso internet
  - con servizio in camera
  - un albergo a tre stelle

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**Conversation Script**

- **Italian conversation**
  - **Signora Morin** Buongiorno!
  - **John** Buongiorno, signora. Vorrei una camera doppia per questa sera e domani sera.
  - **Signora Morin** Sì. Ho una camera doppia libera da questa sera.
  - **John** Bene. Quanto costa?
  - **Signora Morin** Sono €80 per notte.
  - **John** La colazione è compresa?
  - **Signora Morin** Sì, la prima colazione è compresa. Avete il passaporto?
  - **John** Sì, ecco i passaporti.
  - **Signora Morin** Benissimo, ecco le chiavi.
  - **John** Grazie. A stasera.
  - **Signora Morin** Arrivederci e grazie.

- **English translation**
  - **Signora Morin** Good morning!
  - **John** Good morning, madam. I would like a double room for tonight and tomorrow night.
  - **Signora Morin** Yes, I have a vacant double room from tonight.
  - **John** Fine. How much is it?
  - **Signora Morin** It’s €80 per night.
  - **John** Is breakfast included?
  - **Signora Morin** Yes, breakfast is included. Have you got your passport?
  - **John** Yes, here are the passports.
  - **Signora Morin** Fine, here are the keys.
  - **John** Thanks. See you tonight.
  - **Signora Morin** Goodbye and thank you.
Today you will learn how to do the following:

- order drinks from a bar
- say if you want bar or table service
- understand getting a till receipt and
- use more expressions for food and drink

**PART 1**
Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

**English expressions**
- I would like a coffee, a cappuccino and a mineral water.
- At the bar or sitting down?
- I am sorry ...
- You must get a till receipt.
- Please, this way.
- How much is it?
- Here is the change and the receipt.

**Italian expressions**
- Vorrei un caffè, un cappuccino e un’acqua minerale.
- Al banco o al tavolo?
- Mi dispiace ...
- Deve fare lo scontrino alla cassa.
- Prego, da questa parte.
- Quant’è?
- Eccoti il resto e lo scontrino.

**PART 2**
Listen carefully to a conversation between John and a waiter. Then answer the question.

1. What time of day is it? ________________

**PART 3**
Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. Would John like bar or table service? ______________________
2. How many items does John order? ______________________

**PART 4**
Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *Mi dispiace* mean? ______________________
2. What does *Deve fare lo scontrino alla cassa* mean? ______________________
3. In the expression *Ecco il resto*, what does the waiter give back to John with the till receipt? ______________________
PART 5

Now it's time to learn some more items of food and drink that you can have at a bar in Italy. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

English expressions
- A decaf coffee, please.
- A tea, please.
- A coke, please.
- An aperitif, please.
- I would like a sandwich.
- I would like a toasted sandwich.
- I would like a croissant.
- I would like a small pizza.

Italian expressions
- Un decaffeinato, per favore.
- Un té, per favore.
- Una coca cola, per favore.
- Un aperitivo, per favore.
- Vorrei un panino.
- Vorrei un toast.
- Vorrei una brioche.
- Vorrei una pizzetta.

1. Now listen and respond to the waiter’s question: Good morning, how may I help? Try this response first: I would like a croissant. Remember, you don’t need to say please if you start with I would like, which is vorrei.

   Waiter: Buongiorno, mi dica?
   You: ________________________________

2. Listen to the waiter’s question again. Ask for a coca cola and a small pizza.

   Waiter: Buongiorno, mi dica?
   You: ________________________________

Learning Plus!

MORE EXPRESSIONS FOR FOOD AND DRINK FROM A BAR

These expressions are more specific about food and drink. Listen to the English and repeat the Italian expressions.

English expressions
- A lemon tea, please.
- An iced tea, please.
- A macchiato, please.
- A macchiato with a little cold milk, please.
- A vegetarian sandwich, please.
- A jam croissant, please.
- A plain croissant, please.
- A croissant with custard, please.

Italian expressions
- Un té al limone, per favore.
- Un té freddo, per favore.
- Un macchiato caldo, per favore.
- Un macchiato freddo, per favore.
- Un panino alle verdure, per favore.
- Una brioche alla marmellata, per favore.
- Una brioche vuota, per favore.
- Una brioche alla crema, per favore.
Conversation Script

**Italian conversation**

**Waiter** Buongiorno, mi dica.
**John** Buongiorno. Vorrei un caffè, un cappuccino e un’acqua minerale.
**Waiter** Sì. Al banco o al tavolo?
**John** Al banco.
**Waiter** Mi dispiace, deve fare lo scontrino alla cassa. Prego, da questa parte.
**John** Un caffè, un cappuccino e un’acqua minerale. Quant’è?
**Waiter** Sono €2 e 90 centesimi.
**Waiter** Ecco il resto e lo scontrino.
**At the bar:**
**John** Un caffè, un cappuccino bollente e un’acqua minerale naturale.
**Waitress** Ecco il caffè, il cappuccino e la minerale.
**John** Grazie.

**English translation**

**Waiter** Good morning, how may I help?
**John** Good morning. I would like a coffee, a cappuccino and a mineral water.
**Waiter** Yes, at the bar or sitting down?
**John** At the bar.
**Waiter** I am sorry, you must get a till receipt. Please, this way.
**John** A coffee, a cappuccino and a mineral water. How much is it?
**Waiter** It’s €2 and 90 cents.
**Waiter** Here is the change and the receipt.

**At the bar:**
**John** A coffee, a boiling hot cappuccino and a still mineral water.
**Waitress** Here’s the coffee, the cappuccino and the mineral water.
**John** Thanks.

**AUDI0 TRACK INFORMATION**

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<td>Conversation 5, Part 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track 30</td>
<td>Conversation 5, Part 4</td>
</tr>
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<td>Track 31</td>
<td>Conversation 5, Part 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Track 32</td>
<td>Conversation 5, Learning Plus!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 6**

Today you will learn how to do the following:

- say you have a table and for what time
- order food and drink in a restaurant
- ask for the bill and
- describe second courses and desserts
**PART 1**

Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

**English expressions**
- I have a table
- for half past eight
- I would like some house white wine and a still mineral water.
- What are the specials of the day?
- As a first course, pumpkin tortelli, penne or bigoli with ragù.
- I would like two coffees and the bill.
- Do you accept Visa?
- Yes, no problem.

**Italian expressions**
- Ho un tavolo
- per le otto e mezza.
- Vorrei del vino bianco della casa e una minerale.
- Cosa c’è nel menù del giorno?
- Di primi, tortelli di zucca, penne o bigoli al ragù.
- Vorrei due caffè e il conto.
- Accettate la Visa?
- Sì, non c’è problema.

**PART 2**

Listen carefully to a conversation between Alex and a waitress. Then answer the question.

1. How many types of pasta are available as a first course today?

**PART 3**

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. For how many people has Alex booked the table?
2. What drinks do they have with their pasta?

**PART 4**

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does Vorrei due caffè e il conto mean?
2. What does Accettate la Visa mean?
3. What does Sì, non c’è problema mean?

**PART 5**

In this conversation we talked a little bit about making reservations for specific times. Now it’s time to learn some ways to ask and tell the time. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

**English expressions**
- Excuse me, what’s the time?
- Excuse me, do you have the time?
- At what time is it?
- At what time exactly?
- at nine o’clock
- at a quarter past nine
- at midday
- at a quarter to one

**Italian expressions**
- Scusi, che ore sono?
- Scusi, ha l’ora?
- A che ora è?
- A che ora esattamente?
- alle nove
- alle nove e un quarto
- a mezzogiorno
- all’una meno un quarto

Listen to the waitress say **Good evening. How can I help you?** Say that you have a table at a quarter past nine. Remember **I have a table is Ho un tavolo.**

**Waitress:** Buonasera. Desidera?
**You:** ______________________________
Learning Plus!

SECOND COURSES AND DESSERTS

These foods are normally available in an Italian restaurant. Listen to the English and repeat the Italian expressions.

► English expressions
- roast
- chips
- mixed grill
- mixed salad
- mixed cooked vegetables
- a cheese platter
- homemade ice cream
- strawberries with cream

► Italian expressions
- arrosto
- patatine fritte
- grigliata mista
- insalata mista
- verdure miste
- formaggi
- gelato artigianale
- fragole alla panna

Conversation Script

► Italian conversation
Waitress: Buonasera. Desidera?
Alex: Buonasera. Ho un tavolo per due per le otto e mezza.
Waitress: Ah, sì, Lassey.
Alex: Sì.
Waitress: Prego, da questa parte.
Alex: Vorrei del vino bianco della casa e una minerale.
Waitress: Eccolo il vino e la minerale.
Alex: Grazie, cosa c'è nel menù del giorno?
Waitress: Di primi, tortelli di zucca, penne o bigoli al ragù.
Alex: Due tortelli di zucca.

At the end of the meal:
Alex: Vorrei due caffè e il conto.
Alex: Accettate la Visa?
Waitress: Sì, non c'è problema.

► English translation
Waitress: Good evening. How can I help?
Alex: Good evening. I have a table for two for half past eight.
Waitress: Ah, yes, Lassey.
Alex: Yes.
Waitress: Please, this way.
Alex: I would like some house white and a still mineral water.
Waitress: Here’s the wine and the mineral water.
Alex: Thank you, what are the specials of the day?
Waitress: As a first course, pumpkin tortelli, penne or bigoli with ragù.
Alex: Two pumpkin tortelli.

At the end of the meal:
Alex: I would like two coffees and the bill.
Waitress: Here you are. It’s €24.
Alex: Do you accept Visa?
Waitress: Yes, no problem.
Today you will learn how to do the following:

- ask to see something in a shop window
- say that you like something and make some comments on it
- talk about other items and colours and
- use words for different kinds of shops

**PART 1**
Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

**English expressions**
Can I have a look at the bag in the shop window?
Do you like it?
Yes, but it’s too big.
I have got this new design.
It’s very practical.
The bag is nice, but I don’t like the colour.
It’s very much in fashion.

**Italian expressions**
Posso dare un’occhiata alla borsa in vetrina?
Le piace?
Sì, ma è troppo grande.
Ho questo modello nuovo.
È molto pratico.
La borsa è bella, ma non mi piace il colore.
È molto di moda.

**PART 2**
Listen carefully to a conversation between Alex and a shop assistant in a leather accessory shop. Then answer the question.

1. What would Alex like to buy? ________________

**PART 3**
Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What colour is the bag in the window? ________________
2. Does Alex think the bag in the window is too big or too small? ________________

**PART 4**
Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does La borsa è bella mean? ________________
2. What does ma non mi piace il colore mean? ________________
3. Does Alex end up buying a bag? If yes, is it cheap or expensive? ________________

**LANGUAGE TIP!**
Remember that in these phrases, the thing you like or dislike is singular: *Non mi piace il colore*. If what you like is plural, the verb changes, as in the following example, I like Italian shoes: *Mi piacciono le scarpe italiane*.

**LANGUAGE TIP!**
Remember that you make a verb negative just by putting the Italian equivalent of not—*non*—in front of it: *Ma non mi piace il colore*.
PART 5
Now it’s time to learn some more colours and some more items you could buy on a shopping trip to Italy. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

**English expressions**
- blue
- yellow
- white
- black
- a pair of shoes
- a scarf
- a jacket
- a pair of jeans

**Italian expressions**
- blu
- giallo
- bianco
- nero
- un paio di scarpe
- una sciarpa
- una giacca
- un paio di jeans

1. Say you would like a black scarf and a pair of jeans. Be sure to say Good morning.
   You: ______________________

Learning Plus!

KINDS OF SHOPS
Here are some useful words for different shops you will find on your visit to Italy. Listen to the English and repeat the Italian expressions.

**English expressions**
- a clothes shop
- a shoe shop
- a shopping centre
- a discount outlet
- a cosmetics and perfume shop
- an online store
- a sports’ shop
- an accessories shop

**Italian expressions**
- un negozio di abbigliamento
- un negozio di scarpe
- un centro commerciale
- un outlet
- una profumeria
- un negozio online
- un negozio di articoli sportivi
- un negozio di accessori
Conversations Script

**Italian conversation**

**Assistant** Buongiorno. Desidera?
**Alex** Buongiorno. Posso dare un’occhiata alla borsa rossa in vetrina?
**Assistant** Sì. Ecco a lei. Le piace?
**Alex** Sì, ma è troppo grande.
**Assistant** Ho questo modello nuovo; è molto pratico da portare.
**Alex** La borsa è bella, ma non mi piace il colore.
**Assistant** Mi dispiace, ma questo modello è disponibile solo in marrone. È molto di moda.
**Alex** Va bene. Quanto costa?
**Assistant** Costa solo €51.
**Alex** Non è cara. Va benissimo, la compro. Ecco la carta di credito.

**English translation**

**Assistant** Good morning. Can I help you?
**Alex** Good morning. Can I have a look at the red handbag in the shop window?
**Assistant** Yes. Here you are. Do you like it?
**Alex** Yes, but it is too big.
**Assistant** I have got this new design; it is very practical to wear.
**Alex** The bag is nice, but I don’t like the colour.
**Assistant** I am sorry, but this design is only available in brown. It is very much in fashion.
**Alex** OK. How much does it cost?
**Assistant** It costs only €51.
**Alex** It’s not expensive. OK, I’ll buy it. Here is the credit card.

**Audio track information**

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<td>43</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Today you will learn how to do the following:

► ask for and understand opening hours and ticket prices at a museum
► ask about guided tours
► use other expressions to ask about hours and tickets at tourist places and
► ask for information in a tourist office

PART 1
Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you got a leaflet?</td>
<td>Ha un depliant?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think so.</td>
<td>Penso di sì.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There aren’t any.</td>
<td>Non ci sono.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the opening time?</td>
<td>Quale è l’orario di apertura?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The museum has continuous opening hours.</td>
<td>Il museo fa orario continuato.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every day except Monday.</td>
<td>Tutti i giorni tranne il lunedì.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good. And how much is the entrance ticket?</td>
<td>Bene. E quanto costa l’ingresso?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The museum is free.</td>
<td>Il museo è gratuito.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there guided tours?</td>
<td>Ci sono visite guidate?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The tour is included in the admission price.</td>
<td>La visita è compresa nel biglietto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART 2
Listen carefully to a conversation between John and the assistant at the Archeological Museum of Marche. Then answer the question.

1. Are there guided tours? ________________

PART 3
Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What hours is the museum open? ________________
2. How much is the admission? ________________

PART 4
Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

2. What does Tutti i giorni mean? ________________
3. What does gratuito mean? ________________
PART 5
Now it’s time to learn some other useful expressions for opening and closing times for museums and other places you might want to visit while you’re in Italy. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time does it open?</td>
<td>A che ora apre?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time does it close?</td>
<td>A che ora chiude?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it close at lunch time?</td>
<td>Chiude a pranzo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time is the last guided tour?</td>
<td>A che ora è l’ultima visita guidata?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there reductions for families?</td>
<td>Ci sono riduzioni per le famiglie?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there discounts for groups?</td>
<td>Ci sono sconti per i gruppi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aren’t there concessions?</td>
<td>Non ci sono biglietti ridotti?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Now listen to the museum assistant asking what information you want. Ask her: What time does it open?
   
   **Assistant:** Che informazione vuole?
   
   **You:** _______________________

2. Now imagine you would like to know about the tickets. Here is the assistant’s question again. Ask: Are there discounts for groups?
   
   **Assistant:** Che informazione vuole?
   
   **You:** _______________________

3. Listen to the question again and ask the assistant another question about the place you want to visit. Use the new words you just learned or phrases from the conversation.
   
   **Assistant:** Che informazione vuole?
   
   **You:** _______________________

Learning Plus!

PHRASES TO USE IN A TOURIST OFFICE
When you’re on holiday in Italy, you may need to ask for information in a tourist office. These questions will help you find out what you want to know. Listen to the English and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you got a map of the town?</td>
<td>Avete una piantina della città?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you got any flyers?</td>
<td>Avete dei volantini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it free?</td>
<td>È gratuito?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would like some information on the exhibition.</td>
<td>Vorrei delle informazioni sulla mostra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it suitable for children?</td>
<td>È adatto ai bambini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am interested in ....</td>
<td>Sono interessato a ....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is interesting!</td>
<td>È interessante!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I buy the tickets here?</td>
<td>Posso comprare qui i biglietti?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Italian conversation**

**John** Buongiorno. Vorrei delle informazioni sul Museo Archeologico delle Marche. Ha un depliant?

**Assistant** Penso di sì, controllo subito ... Mi dispiace, non ci sono. Che informazioni vuole?

**John** Quale è l’orario di apertura?

**Assistant** Il museo fa orario continuato, dalle 8,30 fino alle 19,30.

**John** Tutti i giorni?

**Assistant** Tutti i giorni tranne il lunedì.

**John** Bene. E quanto costa l’ingresso?

**Assistant** Il biglietto intero costa €4, quello ridotto €2. Il museo è gratuito per tutti i giovani sotto i diciotto anni e gli anziani sopra i sessantacinque anni.

**John** Benissimo, grazie. Ci sono visite guidate?

**Assistant** Si, deve prenotare.

**John** Quanto costa la visita guidata?

**Assistant** La visita è compresa nel biglietto.

**John** Grazie delle informazioni, arrivederci.

**English translation**

**John** Good morning. I would like some information about the Museo Archeologico delle Marche, have you got a leaflet?

**Assistant** I think so, I will check immediately ... I am sorry, there aren’t any. What information do you want?

**John** What is the opening time?

**Assistant** The museum has continuous opening hours, from 8.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

**John** Every day?

**Assistant** Every day except Monday.

**John** Good. And how much is the entrance ticket?

**Assistant** Admission is €4, €2 for concessions. The museum is free for all young people under eighteen and for old people over sixty-five.

**John** Very well. Thank you. Are there guided tours?

**Assistant** Yes, you need to book.

**John** How much does a guided tour cost?

**Assistant** The tour is included in the admission price.

**John** Thank you for the information. Goodbye.

---

**AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION**

| Track 45 | Conversation 8, Part 1 |
| Track 46 | Conversation 8, Part 2 |
| Track 47 | Conversation 8, Part 3 |
| Track 48 | Conversation 8, Part 4 |
| Track 49 | Conversation 8, Part 5 |
| Track 50 | Conversation 8, Learning Plus! |
Going to the opera

Today you will learn how to do the following:

▶ ask and understand what is on at the opera
▶ request tickets and ask what an opera is about
▶ talk about locations in the theatre and kinds of film and plays and
▶ describe a film, a play, or an opera

PART 1

Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

▶ English expressions
  What's on?
  We have never been to the opera.
  There’s Aida.
  What tickets have you got for tomorrow night?
  There are some numbered seats on the steps.
  to give you an idea
  They are fine.
  What's the opera about?
  It’s a love story.
  The programme is for sale.
  Here are the tickets and the programme.
  What time does it start?

▶ Italian expressions
  Cosa c’è in programma?
  Non siamo mai stati all'opera.
  C’è l'Aida.
  Che biglietti avete per domani sera?
  Ci sono delle gradinate numerate.
  per farvi un’idea
  Vanno bene.
  Di che cosa parla l’opera?
  È una storia d’amore.
  Il programma è in vendita.
  Ecco i biglietti e il programma.
  A che ora comincia?

PART 2

John wants to go to the opera. Listen carefully to a conversation between John and the assistant at the Box Office of the Arena, in Verona. Then answer the question.

1. At what time does the opera start? ________________________

PART 3

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. Has John ever been to the opera? ________________________
2. What is the opera Aida about? ________________________

PART 4

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does Che biglietti avete per domani sera? mean? ________________________
2. What does Vanno bene mean? ________________________
3. What does Il programma è in vendita mean? ________________________
**PART 5**

Now it’s time to learn some phrases used for the cinema and the theatre and some expressions that describe what a film, play, or opera is about. Listen to the English words and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What movies are on?</td>
<td>Che film ci sono in programma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the seat in the stalls (downstairs)</td>
<td>la poltrona in platea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the circle</td>
<td>in galleria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the box office</td>
<td>la biglietteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a drama</td>
<td>un film drammatico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tragedy</td>
<td>una tragedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a comedy</td>
<td>una commedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a thriller</td>
<td>un giallo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Respond to the question from the box office assistant: *Which ticket do you want for tomorrow night?* Ask for two tickets.

   **Assistant:** Che biglietti volete per domani sera?

   **You:** ________________________________

2. Now pretend to be the box office assistant. Listen to a tourist asking *What is the film about?* and answer using one of the phrases you have learned.

   **Tourist:** Di che cosa parla il film?

   **You:** ________________________________

---

**Learning Plus!**

**PHRASES TO DESCRIBE A FILM, A PLAY, OR AN OPERA**

If you go to see a film, a play, or an opera while you are visiting Italy, you’ll want to be able to talk about the experience. Listen to the English phrases for describing films, plays, or operas and repeat the Italian expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English expressions</th>
<th>Italian expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>it’s gripping</td>
<td>È appassionante.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s boring</td>
<td>È noioso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s funny</td>
<td>È divertente.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s not my kind</td>
<td>Non è il mio genere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s too long</td>
<td>È troppo lungo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’s too violent</td>
<td>È troppo violento.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I liked it a lot</td>
<td>Mi è piaciuto molto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It disappointed me</td>
<td>Mi ha deluso.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Listen to the woman say the film was funny and she liked it a lot. React by saying the opposite: *It is boring! It disappointed me.*

   **Woman:** È divertente! Mi è piaciuto molto.

   **You:** ________________________________
**Conversation Script**

**Italian conversation**

**John** Buongiorno. Che cosa c’è in programma? Non siamo mai stati all’opera.

**Assistant** Domani sera c’è Aida. È un classico.

**John** Che biglietti avete per domani sera?

**Assistant** Ci sono delle gradinate numerate a €94. Ecco, sono qui, per farvi un’idea.

**John** Vanno bene.

**John** Di che cosa parla l’opera?

**Assistant** È una storia d’amore. Il programma è in vendita a €8.

**John** Grazie. Allora in totale sono €188 più €8, €196?

**Assistant** Sì, grazie. Ecco i biglietti e il programma.

**John** A che ora comincia?

**Assistant** Comincia alle 9 e 15.

**John** E in caso di maltempo?

**Assistant** Anche in caso di maltempo, l’opera comincia alle 9 e 15.

**John** Benissimo, grazie e arrivederci.

**Assistant** Arrivederci.

**Audio Track Information**

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</thead>
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<td>Conversation 9, Part 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Track 52</td>
<td>Conversation 9, Part 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Track 53</td>
<td>Conversation 9, Part 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track 54</td>
<td>Conversation 9, Part 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Track 55</td>
<td>Conversation 9, Part 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track 56</td>
<td>Conversation 9, Learning Plus!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English translation**

**John** Good morning. What’s on? We have never been to the opera.

**Assistant** Tomorrow night there’s Aida. It’s a classic.

**John** What tickets have you got for tomorrow night?

**Assistant** There are some numbered seats on the steps at €94. Here, they are here, to give you an idea.

**John** They are fine.

**John** What’s the opera about?

**Assistant** It’s a love story. The programme is for sale at €8.

**John** Thanks. Then in total it’s €188 plus €8, €196?

**Assistant** Yes, thank you. Here are the tickets and the programme.

**John** What time does it start?

**Assistant** It starts at 9.15.

**John** And in case of bad weather?

**Assistant** In case of bad weather, the opera still starts at 9.15.

**John** Fine, thanks and goodbye.

**Assistant** Goodbye.
Today you will learn how to do the following:

- say you have a problem and understand the type of medicine
- ask how much medicine to take and how often
- describe common illnesses and medicines and
talk about symptoms

**PART 1**

Here are the key phrases you’ll hear in today’s conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Italian words and phrases and repeat.

**English expressions**
- I have a problem.
- a bad cold
- What do you suggest?
- Are you allergic?
- No. I always take it for colds.
- They are effervescent tablets with paracetamol.
- an eight- or ten-tablet box
- I am returning to England in two days’ time.
- Contact your doctor if the symptoms persist.

**Italian expressions**
- Ho un problema.
- un forte raffreddore
- Cosa mi consiglia?
- Lei è allergico?
- No. Lo prendo sempre per il raffreddore.
- Sono compresse effervescenti a base di paracetamolo.
- una scatola da otto o da dieci compresse
- Ritorno in Inghilterra tra due giorni.
- Contatti il suo dottore se i sintomi persistono.

**PART 2**

Listen carefully to a conversation between John and the chemist. Then answer the question.

1. How many tablets does John need to take, and how many times a day? __________________________

**PART 3**

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. Why does John go to the chemist’s? __________________________
2. How many tablets does John buy? __________________________

**PART 4**

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does No. Lo prendo sempre per il raffreddore mean? __________________________
2. What does tra due giorni mean? __________________________
3. What does Contatti il suo dottore se i sintomi persistono mean? __________________________
PART 5

Now it’s time to learn the names of some common illnesses and some medicine. Listen to the English and repeat the Italian expressions.

► English expressions
  - I have got a headache.
  - I have got a temperature.
  - I have sunstroke.
  - I have an allergic reaction to ...
  - I have mosquito bites.

► Italian expressions
  - Ho il mal di testa.
  - Ho la febbre.
  - Ho un’insolazione.
  - Ho una reazione allergica a ...
  - Ho una puntura di zanzara.

Now let’s learn the names of some medicines.

► English expressions
  - a cream
  - an aspirin
  - a cough medicine
  - antibiotics

► Italian expressions
  - una pomata
  - un’aspirina
  - uno sciroppo per la tosse
  - antibiotici

1. Now respond to the chemist’s question: Good morning. How can I help? Use the new words you just learned or words from the original conversation.
   Chemist: Buongiorno. Mi dica?
   You: ______________________

2. Ask for a medicine for an illness. Use the expression for I’d like: Vorrei with the medicine. Ask for a cough medicine.
   Chemist: Buongiorno. Mi dica?
   You: ______________________

Learning Plus!

DESCRIBING SYMPTOMS

These expressions will help you talk about symptoms if you are not feeling well. Listen to the English and repeat the Italian expressions.

► English expressions
  - I feel tired.
  - I feel cold.
  - I am shivering.
  - I am sweaty.
  - I feel itchy.
  - I have a sore throat.
  - The bite is swollen.
  - I have a rash.

► Italian expressions
  - Mi sento stanco.
  - Sento freddo.
  - Ho i brividi.
  - Sono sudato.
  - Ho il prurito.
  - Ho il mal di gola.
  - La puntura si è gonfiata.
  - Ho un arrossamento.
Conversation Script

> Italian conversation

**Chemist** Buongiorno. Mi dica.

**John** Buongiorno. Ho un problema. Ho un forte raffreddore. Cosa mi consiglia?

**Chemist** Lei è allergico al paracetamolo?

**John** No. Lo prendo sempre per il raffreddore.

**Chemist** Ecco, queste. Sono compresse effervescenti a base di paracetamolo.

**John** Va bene. Quante compresse al giorno?

**Chemist** Prenda una compressa due volte al giorno. Vuole una scatola da otto o da dieci compresse?

**John** Una scatola da otto. Ritorno in Inghilterra tra due giorni.

**Chemist** Sono €6,50. Contatti il suo dottore se i sintomi persistono.

**John** Ecco a lei.

**Chemist** Ecco il resto e lo scontrino. Grazie!

> English translation

**Chemist** Good morning. How can I help?

**John** Good morning. I have a problem. I have a bad cold. What do you suggest?

**Chemist** Are you allergic to paracetamol?

**John** No. I always take it for colds.

**Chemist** Here, (I have) these. They are effervescent tablets with paracetamol.

**John** Fine. How many tablets a day?

**Chemist** Take one tablet twice a day. Do you want an eight- or ten-tablet box?

**John** An eight-tablet box. I am returning to England in two days’ time.

**Chemist** It’s 6.50. Contact your doctor if the symptoms persist.

**John** Here you are.

**Chemist** Here is your change and your receipt. Thank you!

**Audio Track Information**

| Track 57 | Conversation 10, Part 1 |
| Track 58 | Conversation 10, Part 2 |
| Track 59 | Conversation 10, Part 3 |
| Track 60 | Conversation 10, Part 4 |
| Track 61 | Conversation 10, Part 5 |
| Track 62 | Conversation 10, Learning Plus! |
Day 1

**Part 2.** John needs to go to the Hotel Regina Margherita. **Part 3.** It's at number 8, Pace Street. The fare is €10. **Part 4.** It means Good, thank you. Here you are. **Part 5.** Sample answer: In viale Cavour, per favore.

Day 2

**Part 2.** She wants a Fiat Punto. **Part 3.** It costs €100. **Part 4.** It means What's your name? Which car would you like? Good afternoon. **Part 5.** Per un giorno.

Day 3

**Part 2.** It's evening. **Part 3.** She buys four tickets. She needs to get number eighteen. The bus stop is in front of the station. **Part 4.** I would like some information. At what time does it leave? She uses the words di fronte alla. **Part 5.** Vorrei un biglietto di sola andata per il traghetto.

Day 4

**Part 2.** Breakfast is included with the price of the room. **Part 3.** He asks for a double room. He needs the room tonight and tomorrow night. The room costs €80 per night. **Part 4.** It means breakfast. Here are the passports. She gives him the keys. **Part 5.** Buongiorno. Vorrei una camera singola con vista sul mare.

Day 5

**Part 2.** It's morning. **Part 3.** He would like bar service. He orders three items: a coffee, a cappuccino, and a mineral water. **Part 4.** It means I am sorry. He gives back the change. **Part 5.** Vorrei una brioche. Buongiorno, vorrei una coca cola e una pizzetta.

Day 6

**Part 2.** There are three types of pasta on the menu: pumpkin tortelli, which is pasta with a pumpkin filling; penne, a kind of tube-shaped pasta; or bigoli—big spaghetti-type pasta—with ragù, a meat sauce. **Part 3.** It's a table for two. They have house white wine and a still mineral water. **Part 4.** It means I would like two coffees and the bill. **Part 5.** It means Yes, no problem.

Day 7

**Part 2.** She'd like to buy a bag. **Part 3.** It's red. **Part 4.** The bag is nice. The museum is open from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. The admission is €4. **Part 5.** The film is a comedy. Learning Plus! Sample answer: È noioso! Mi ha deluso.

Day 8

**Part 2.** Yes, there are guided tours. **Part 3.** The museum is open from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. The admission is €4. **Part 4.** It means Good. And how much is the entrance ticket? Every day. **Part 5.** A che ora apre? Ci sono sconti per i gruppi? Sample answer: Ci sono riduzioni?

Day 9

**Part 2.** It starts at 9.15. **Part 3.** He has never been to the opera. It's a love story. **Part 4.** It means What tickets have you got for tomorrow night? They are fine. The programme is for sale. **Part 5.** Vorrei due biglietti in platea.

Day 10

**Part 2.** He needs to take one tablet twice a day. **Part 3.** He goes to the chemist's because he has a problem, a bad cold. He buys an eight tablet box. **Part 4.** It means No. I always take it for colds. It means in two days' time. **Part 5.** Contact your doctor if the symptoms persist. Sample answer: Buongiorno. Ho la febbre. Vorrei uno sciroppo per la tosse.