

English Grammar for Students of Italian

3rd edition

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Review Exercises

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Chapter 2 — What is a Noun?

Circle the nouns in the following sentences.

1. The student came into the classroom and asked the teacher a question.
2. My parents visited Sicily last year.
3. Rome, the capital of Italy, is a very cosmopolitan city.
4. The textbook has a photograph of the Colosseum on its cover.
5. Monday is the worst day of the week.
6. His horse ran in the Kentucky Derby.
7. Barbara and Andrew ordered spaghetti at Alfredo's.
8. Her kindness and understanding were known throughout the university.
9. Doctor George cashed a check at the bank at the corner.
10. My friend Bob has a great sense of humor.

Chapter 3 — What is Meant by Gender?

I. The gender of the Italian equivalent of some English nouns is obvious; for others you will need to consult a dictionary. Read the list below and circle M (masculine) or F (feminine) next to the nouns whose gender you can identify. Circle ? next to the nouns whose gender you would have to look up.

Gender in Italian

- | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|
| 1. dress | M | F | ? |
| 2. car | M | F | ? |
| 3. nephew | M | F | ? |
| 4. teacher | M | F | ? |
| 5. mother | M | F | ? |
| 6. shirt | M | F | ? |
| 7. bull | M | F | ? |
| 8. aunts | M | F | ? |

II. Indicate whether the following nouns are masculine or feminine.

Gender in Italian

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1. luna | M | F |
| 2. autobus | M | F |
| 3. crisi | M | F |
| 4. professore | M | F |
| 5. bocca | M | F |
| 6. azione | M | F |
| 7. teatro | M | F |
| 8. attrice | M | F |

Chapter 4 —What is Meant by Number?

I. Consider the following English nouns. Circle S if the word is singular and P if the word is plural.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1. teeth | S | P |
| 2. family | S | P |
| 3. mice | S | P |
| 4. cats | S | P |
| 5. animals | S | P |
| 6. hair | S | P |
| 7. dress | S | P |
| 8. churches | S | P |

II. Consider the following Italian nouns. Circle S if the word is singular, P if the word is plural, or ? if it could be singular or plural.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1. caffè | S | P | ? |
| 2. vino | S | P | ? |
| 3. penna | S | P | ? |
| 4. sport | S | P | ? |
| 5. studenti | S | P | ? |
| 6. crisi | S | P | ? |
| 7. ragione | S | P | ? |
| 8. università | S | P | ? |

Chapter 5 — What is an Article?

I. The following is a list of English nouns preceded by definite or indefinite articles. The Italian dictionary entry shows you if the noun (n.) is masculine (m.) or feminine (f.).

- Write the Italian article for each noun in the space provided.

	Dictionary entry	Italian article
1. the books	libro (n.m.)	_____
2. the roses	rosa (n.f.)	_____
3. a friend	amico (n.m.)	_____
4. the uncles	zio (n. m.)	_____
5. an apple	mela (n.f.)	_____
6. a stadium	stadio (n.m.)	_____
7. the years	anno (n.m.)	_____
8. a friend	amica (n.f.)	_____
9. the string	spago (n.m.)	_____
10. the idea	idea (n.f.)	_____

II. Identify which nouns are count nouns (C) and which are noncount nouns (N) by circling the appropriate letter.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1. luck | C | N |
| 2. house | C | N |
| 3. money | C | N |
| 4. chair | C | N |
| 5. pen | C | N |
| 6. sugar | C | N |
| 7. weather | C | N |
| 8. student | C | N |
| 9. patience | C | N |
| 10. water | C | N |

Chapter 6 — What is the Possessive?

The following are possessives using the apostrophe. Write the alternate English structure which is the word-for-word equivalent of the Italian structure.

1. Dante's poetry _____
2. the students' notebook _____
3. the girl's bicycle _____
4. Mario's boots _____
5. the children's book _____

Chapter 7 — What is a Verb?

Circle the verbs in the following sentences.

1. The students purchase their lunch at school.
2. Paul and Mary were happy.
3. It was sad to see the little dog struggle to get out of the lake.
4. Paul ate dinner, finished his novel, and then went to bed.
5. Mary suddenly realized that she dreamt every night.

Chapter 8 — What is an Infinitive?

I. Under what word would you look up these verbs in the dictionary?

dictionary form

1. Mary *wrote* that book in Italy. _____
2. I *am* tired today. _____
3. The children *spoke* Italian well. _____
4. They *had* a cold. _____
5. He *taught* them everything he *knew*. _____

II. Circle the words that you would replace with an infinitive in Italian.

1. Mary has nothing more to do today.
2. The students must study their lessons.
3. Paul wants to learn Italian.
4. They can leave on Tuesday.
5. Paul and Mary hope to travel this summer.

Chapter 9 — What is an Auxiliary Verb?

I. In the following sentences put one line under the auxiliary verb and two under the main verb.

1. Barb is talking to her mother on the phone.
2. Did you finish your homework yet?
3. I haven't seen Tom in about a week.
4. I would buy a new car but I don't have the money.
5. Does John still live in Milan?
6. What were you doing in Rome?
7. They used to spend every summer in Italy.
8. Will you call me later?
9. I may go with them to Sicily.
10. John might have the money.

II. Circle the English auxiliary verbs that do not have an equivalent in Italian.

1. They will go to Venice this spring.
2. Did you write your parents yesterday?
3. Tom had already graduated from the university.
4. I would buy a new car, but I don't have the money.
5. May used to visit us every week.

Chapter 10 — What is a Subject?

Find the subjects in the following sentences.

- Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the subject.
- Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.

1. When the bell rang, all the children ran out.

Q: _____

A: _____

Q: _____

A: _____

2. One waiter took the order and another brought the food.

Q: _____

A: _____

Q: _____

A: _____

3. Did the first-year students vote for the class president?

Q: _____

A: _____

4. They say that Italian is a beautiful language.

Q: _____

A: _____

Q: _____

A: _____

5. That assumes I am always right.

Q: _____

A: _____

Q: _____

A: _____

Chapter 11 — What is a Pronoun?

The following sentences contain different types of pronouns.

- Circle the pronouns.
- Draw an arrow from the pronoun to its antecedent, or antecedents if there is more than one.

1. Did Mary call Peter? Yes, she called him last night.
2. That coat and dress are elegant but they are expensive.
3. Sofia saw herself in the mirror.
4. Paul and I are very tired. We went out last night.
5. If the book is not on the bed, look under it.

Chapter 12 — What is a Subject Pronoun?

I. In the space provided, fill in the English and Italian subject pronouns that correspond to the person and number indicated.

Person	Number	SUBJECT PRONOUN	
		English	Italian
1.	3rd pl.	_____	_____
2.	2nd sing. [familiar]	_____	_____
3.	1st sing.	_____	_____
4.	2nd pl. [formal]	_____	_____
5.	1st pl.	_____	_____
6.	3rd sing. masc.	_____	_____
7.	2nd sing. [formal]	_____	_____
8.	2nd pl. [familiar]	_____	_____
9.	3rd sing. fem.	_____	_____

II. Write the Italian subject pronoun that you can use to replace the words in italics; if no pronoun may be used, write Ø.

Italian
Subject pronouns

1. *It* is very hot outside. _____
2. *Mario and Carla* are my best friends. _____
3. My keys? I think *they* are on the table. _____
4. Where do your parents live? *They* live in New Jersey. _____
5. *Gloria* is a good student. _____
6. *It* was a good pizza. _____

III. Write the appropriate form of "you" in Italian.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Verdi, how are you? _____
2. Angelina, where are you going? _____
3. Come on children, you must go to bed. _____
4. Professor Dini, could you explain that again? _____
5. Daddy, will you play soccer with me? _____
6. Toni and Piero, what are you doing? _____
7. Miss Volpe, when are you leaving for Rome? _____
8. Aunt Maria, can you fix my bicycle? _____

Chapter 13 — What is a Verb Conjugation?

I. This is the regular verb **vedere** (*to see*) conjugated in the present tense.

io	vedo	noi	vediamo
tu	vedi	voi	vedete
lui	} vede	loro	} vedono
lei		Loro	
Lei			

Write the stem: _____

Conjugate the regular verb **scrivere** (*to write*) below.

io	_____	noi	_____
tu	_____	voi	_____
lui			
lei	_____	loro	_____
Lei		Loro	

II. This is the regular verb **dormire** (*to sleep*) conjugated in the present tense.

io	dormo	noi	dormiamo
tu	dormi	voi	dormite
lui	} dorme	loro	} dormono
lei		Loro	
Lei			

Write the stem: _____

Conjugate the regular verb **partire** (*to leave*) below.

io _____ noi _____

tu _____ voi _____

lui _____

lei _____ loro _____

Lei _____ Loro _____

Chapter 14 — What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?

Write the negative of each sentence on the line provided.

- Circle the words that indicate the negative in the sentences you have just written.
- Place an "x" over the words that would not appear in the Italian negative sentence.

1. We want to leave class early.

2. He finished his homework.

3. Teresa can spend the summer in Sardinia with us.

4. Robert went to the restaurant with his friends.

5. I am a good student.

Chapter 15 — What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences?

The following are declarative sentences.

- Write the interrogative sentence on the line provided.
- Circle the words used to indicate the interrogative in English which would be omitted in the interrogative sentence in Italian.

1. Richard and Kathy studied Italian.

2. Your brother eats a lot.

3. His father can help us.

4. Mark is a friend of his.

5. The girl's parents speak Italian.

Chapter 18 — What is the Present Tense?

Fill in the proper English form of the verb *to read* in the following sentences.

- Write the Italian form for sentences 2 and 3.

1. What does Mary do all day?

She _____ .

ITALIAN VERB: **legge**

2. Has she read *The Divine Comedy*?

No, but she _____ it this term.

ITALIAN VERB: _____

3. Does Mary read Italian?

Yes, she _____ Italian,
but not French.

ITALIAN VERB: _____

Chapter 19 — What are Some Equivalents of “To be”?

I. Circle the appropriate Italian translation for the words italicized in the English sentences.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|------|
| 1. <i>There are</i> only plastic chairs. | c'è | ci sono | ecco |
| 2. Look! <i>There is</i> the train! | c'è | ci sono | ecco |
| 3. <i>There is</i> a computer in my office. | c'è | ci sono | ecco |
| 4. <i>There are</i> my shoes! | c'è | ci sono | ecco |
| 5. <i>There is</i> a book on the desk. | c'è | ci sono | ecco |

II. Circle the appropriate Italian verb equivalent of the verb “to be” in the following sentences.

- | | | | |
|--|-------|------|-------|
| 1. Maria <i>is</i> thirsty. | avere | fare | stare |
| 2. My father <i>is</i> eighty years old. | avere | fare | stare |
| 3. It <i>is</i> hot in Palermo. | avere | fare | stare |
| 4. I <i>am</i> well, thank you. | avere | fare | stare |
| 5. They <i>were</i> very sleepy. | avere | fare | stare |

Chapter 20 — What are the Progressive Tenses?

Indicate whether the Italian version of the following English sentences would use the present tense (P) or the present progressive (PPr).

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| 1. This semester Robert <i>is studying</i> physics. | P | PPr |
| 2. Children, why <i>are you making</i> so much noise? | P | PPr |
| 3. I can't come to the phone. I <i>am getting</i> ready to go out. | P | PPr |
| 4. My brother <i>is working</i> for a computer firm in California. | P | PPr |
| 5. He <i>is finishing</i> an important project right now. | P | PPr |

Chapter 21 — What is a Participle?

Indicate the proper Italian verb form for the words in italics: “gerundio” (G), past participle (PP) or infinitive (I).

- | | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| 1. At 10:00 p.m. John was <i>watching</i> TV. | G | PP | I |
| 2. We had already <i>gone</i> when Tom called. | G | PP | I |
| 3. Barbara finished her homework before <i>going</i> out. | G | PP | I |
| 4. That antique dealer fixes <i>broken</i> dolls and toys. | G | PP | I |
| 5. What are you <i>doing</i> ? | G | PP | I |

- | | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| 6. He likes <i>playing</i> tennis. | G | PP | I |
| 7. While <i>playing</i> tennis, he sprained his ankle. | G | PP | I |
| 8. He will have <i>left</i> by 8:00. | G | PP | I |

Chapter 22 — What is a Past Tense?

Circle the verbs that, in Italian, would be put in the **imperfetto**.

- Underline the verbs that, in Italian, would be put in the **passato prossimo**.

Last summer, I went to Italy with my family. Everyone was very excited when we arrived at the airport. While my mother was checking the luggage and my father was handling the tickets, my little sister Mary ran away. My parents dropped everything and tried to catch her, but she ducked behind the counter. Finally, a manager grabbed her and brought her back to us. She was crying because she was sad that she was leaving the dog for two weeks. Everyone comforted her and, finally, she went on to the plane with a smile.

Chapter 23 — What is the Past Perfect Tense?

Number the verbs or expressions according to the time-line on p. 69.

- Circle the verbs that must be in **trapassato prossimo** in Italian.

1. This morning, Mary *read* the book she *bought* yesterday.

(-___) (-___)

2. That evening, when she *found* no money in her purse,

(-___)

she *remembered* she *had gone* shopping that morning.

(-___) (-___)

3. After lunch, Paul *asked* who *had called* him that morning.

(-___) (-___)

4. This morning Mary *was insisting* that she *tried* to call me ten times.

(-___) (-___)

Chapter 24 — What is the Future Tense?

I. On the line provided, write the dictionary form of the English verb you would put in the future tense in Italian.

Dictionary form

1. The students will study for the exam.

2. I'll clean my room later.

3. Shall we leave?

4. I won't finish until tomorrow.

5. Will she be here by 9:00?

2. We don't talk in class.

Chapter 27 — What is the Subjunctive?

Indicate the appropriate mood in Italian for the verbs in italics: the indicative (I) mood or subjunctive (S) mood.

1. John wants Mary *to go out* with him. I S
2. I'm happy that you *have* a good job. I S
3. My mother says that Tom *is* a good student. I S
4. The doctor suggests that you *take* two aspirins for your fever. I S
5. It's important for you *to learn* Italian. I S
6. We doubt that he *won* the lottery. I S
7. I know that John *lives* in that house. I S
8. If I *were* you, I would go to class. I S
9. I'm sure that he *is* right. I S
10. It is strange that he *was* not at home. I S

Chapter 28 — What is the Conditional?

For each of the verbs in italics, identify the tense you would use in Italian: present (P), future (F), imperfect (I), present conditional (C), past conditional (PC), imperfect subjunctive (IS), pluperfect subjunctive (PPS).

1. We (1) *would go* to Capri if we (2) *had* the money.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| (1) | P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |
| (2) | P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |

2. If they (1) *had studied*, they (2) *would have received* better grades.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| (1) | P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |
| (2) | P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |

3. When they were separated, he *would call* her every evening.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|

4. We (1) *will go* abroad, if we (2) *have* the money.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| (1) | P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |
| (2) | P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |

5. Tom promised that he *would do* it.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|

6. I know the children *would enjoy* that movie.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|

7. I *would like* some more meat, please.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| P | F | I | C | PC | IS | PPS |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|

8. If it (1) *rains*, they (2) *won't have* the picnic.

(1) P F I C PC IS PPS

(2) P F I C PC IS PPS

9. My parents wrote that they *would arrive* on July 10th.

P F I C PC IS PPS

Chapter 29 — What is a Reflexive Verb?

I. Fill in the proper reflexive pronoun.

1. The children wash _____ every evening.
2. Carlo always blames _____.
3. Carlo, you always blame _____.
4. Children, behave _____.
5. We do everything to suit _____.

II. Refer to the chart on p. 88 and supply the appropriate reflexive pronoun in Italian.

1. Lei, Signora, _____ alza presto ogni mattina?
2. Io e Carlo _____ divertiamo molto insieme.
3. Tu _____ chiami Maria, vero?
4. Io _____ sono sentita male ieri sera.
5. Voi, ragazzi, _____ vestite sempre in fretta.

Chapter 30 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?

Underline the subject in the sentences below.

- Circle the performer of the action.
- Identify each sentence as active (A) or passive (P).
- Identify the tense of the verb: present (P), past (PS), future (F).

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 1. Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel. | A | P | P | PS | F |
| 2. The bill is usually paid by Bob's parents. | A | P | P | PS | F |
| 3. The money was transferred by the bank. | A | P | P | PS | F |
| 4. Everyone will be going away during August. | A | P | P | PS | F |
| 5. The spring break will be enjoyed by all. | A | P | P | PS | F |

Chapter 32 — What is a Descriptive Adjective?

I. Circle the adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the adjective you circled to the noun or pronoun described.

1. Soccer is very popular in Europe.
2. The young woman was reading a newspaper on the crowded train.
3. We were very tired after our long walk.
4. Bill looked handsome in his dark suit yesterday.
5. The whole story soon became clear.

II. Underline the nouns used as adjectives.

1. Robert just bought a leather jacket.
2. He gave me a gold watch.
3. I need a new tennis racquet.
4. Our daughter loves chocolate cake.
5. Do you like tomato juice?

Chapter 33 — What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?

Underline the comparative and superlative adjective structures in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun or pronoun it modifies.
- Indicate the various degrees of comparison: comparative of greater degree (C+); comparative of equal degree (C=); comparative of lesser degree (C-); relative superlative of greatest degree (RS+), relative superlative of least degree (RS-); absolute superlative (AS).

1. Italy is extremely rich in art treasures.

C+ C= C- RS+ RS- AS

2. He is less intelligent than I am.

C+ C= C- RS+ RS- AS

3. Mary is as tall as Paul.

C+ C= C- RS+ RS- AS

4. That boy is the best in the school.

C+ C= C- RS+ RS- AS

Chapter 34 — What is a Possessive Adjective?

Circle the possessive adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the possessive adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle the number of the possessive adjective: singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the possessive adjective in the Italian sentences below.

1. Teresa lost my notebook.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

Teresa ha perso _____ quaderno.

2. Our teacher is from Rome.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

_____ professoressa è di Roma.

3. Andrew, where are your gloves?

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

Andrea, dove sono _____ guanti?

4. Their house is very comfortable.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

_____ casa è comoda.

5. He sold his bicycles.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

Ha venduto _____ biciclette.

Chapter 35 — What is an Interrogative Adjective?

Circle the interrogative adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the interrogative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle the number of the interrogative adjective: singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the interrogative adjective in the Italian sentences below.

1. How much time do you have?

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

_____ tempo hai?

2. Which car are we taking, yours or mine?

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

_____ macchina prendiamo, la tua o la mia?

3. What brand of coffee do you usually buy?

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

_____ marca di caffè compri di solito?

4. How many brothers does she have?

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

_____ fratelli ha?

Chapter 36 — What is a Demonstrative Adjective?

Circle the demonstrative adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle the number of the noun modified: singular (S) or plural (P).
- Write the initial letter of the noun modified, where required.
- Fill in the demonstrative adjective in the Italian sentences below.

1. Where did you buy that watch?

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

INITIAL LETTER OF NOUN MODIFIED: _____

Dove hai comprato _____ orologio?

2. I like this magazine.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

Mi piace _____ rivista.

3. They play soccer in that stadium.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

INITIAL LETTER OF NOUN MODIFIED: _____

Giocano a calcio in _____ stadio.

4. Lucia gave me these records.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

Lucia mi ha regalato _____ dischi.

5. I remember those years well.

NOUN MODIFIED IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

INITIAL LETTER OF NOUN MODIFIED: _____

Ricordo molto bene _____ anni!

Chapter 37 — What is an Adverb?

Circle the adverbs in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the adverb to the word it modifies.

1. The students arrived early.
2. Paul learned the lesson very quickly.
3. The students were too tired to study.
4. He has a reasonably secure income.
5. Mary is a good student who speaks Italian quite well.

Chapter 38 — What is a Preposition?

I. Circle the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. The students didn't understand what the lesson was about.
2. The professor had come from Sicily by boat.
3. The teacher walked around the room as she talked.
4. Contrary to popular opinion, he was a good student.
5. The garden between the two houses was very small.

II. Write the restructured sentence that parallels the structure of the Italian sentence.

1. Richard is the boy I was talking about.

2. I got the scholarship I applied for.

Chapter 39 — What is a Conjunction?

Circle the coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in the sentences below.

- Underline the words each conjunction serves to coordinate or to subordinate.

1. Mary and Paul were going to study French or Italian.
2. Paola likes to travel but she doesn't like to fly.
3. After the concert is over, we will go home.
4. They borrowed money so they could go to Rome.
5. After the concert, unless you are too tired, we'll go for a drink.

Chapter 40 — What is an Object?

Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the object.

- Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.
- In the column to the right, identify the kind of object it is: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), or object of a preposition (OP).

1. We will invite our friends.

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

2. The audience watched the opera with enthusiasm.

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

3. The father read his children a story.

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

4. Stefano left his friends a message at the desk.

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Q: _____

A: _____ DO IO OP

Chapter 41 — What is an Object Pronoun?

Underline the object pronoun.

- Using the chart on p. 131, indicate the Italian equivalent: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), or object of a preposition (OP); singular (S), or plural (P).
- Fill in all the blanks.

1. Luisa likes that song and she sings it often.

to sing → **cantare**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ITALIAN: DO IO OP

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: _____

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: feminine

NUMBER OF ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: S P

A Luisa piace quella canzone e _____ canta spesso.

2. Why don't you come with me?

to come → **venire**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ITALIAN: DO IO OP

Perchè non vieni con _____ ?

3. Did you write Paul? No, I will write him a letter today.

to write → **scrivere**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ITALIAN: DO IO OP

Hai scritto a Paolo? No, _____ scriverò una lettera oggi.

4. Have you called your parents? No, I will call them today.

to call, telephone → **telefonare**

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO OP

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ITALIAN: DO IO OP

Hai telefonato ai tuoi genitori? No, telefonerò _____ domani.

Chapter 42 — What is an Interrogative Pronoun?

Underline the interrogative pronouns in the questions below.

- Restructure the English sentence.
- Indicate the function of the interrogative pronoun in the Italian sentence: subject (S), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or possessive (P).
- Fill in the Italian equivalent of the interrogative.

1. What a nice car! Whose is it?

RESTRUCTURE THE SENTENCE: _____

FUNCTION: S DO IO P

Che bella macchina! _____ è?

2. Who are you talking to?

RESTRUCTURE THE SENTENCE: _____

FUNCTION: S DO IO P

_____ parli?

3. Who did you see last night?

RESTRUCTURE THE SENTENCE: _____

FUNCTION: S DO IO P

_____ hai visto ieri sera?

Chapter 43 — What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?

Circle the demonstrative pronouns in the following sentences.

- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative pronoun to its antecedent.
- Indicate if the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the demonstrative pronoun in the Italian sentences.

1. I did not buy that shirt because I like this one.

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

Non ho comprato quella camicia perchè mi piace _____.

2. These newspapers are more interesting than those.

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

Questi giornali sono più interessanti di _____.

3. What book are you reading? The one you gave me.

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

Quale libro stai leggendo? _____ che mi hai regalato.

4. Which films do you prefer? Fellini's (the ones of Fellini).

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

Quali film preferisci? _____ Fellini.

Chapter 44 — What is a Possessive Pronoun?

Underline the possessive pronouns in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the possessive pronoun to its antecedent.
- Indicate whether the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the possessive pronoun in the Italian sentences.

1. I won't take your car. I'll take mine.

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

Non prendo la tua macchina. Prendo _____

2. I'm not going with my little brother. I'm going with hers.

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

Non vado con il mio fratellino. Vado con _____

3. Our children are fine, thanks, and yours (fam. pl.)?

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: masculine S P

I nostri bambini stanno bene, grazie, e _____

4. Here is my key; they forgot theirs.

ANTECEDENT IN ITALIAN: feminine S P

Ecco la mia chiave; hanno dimenticato _____

Chapter 45 — What is a Relative Pronoun?

Underline the relative pronoun in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow to the antecedent.
- Indicate the function of the relative pronoun: subject (S), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), object of a preposition (OP), or possessive (P).
- Fill in the relative pronoun in the Italian sentences below.

1. I received the letter that you sent me.

FUNCTION IN ITALIAN: S DO IO OP P

Ho ricevuto la lettera _____ mi ha mandato.

2. That is the woman who speaks Italian.

FUNCTION IN ITALIAN: S DO IO OP P

Questa è la donna _____ parla italiano.

3. Paul is the student I traveled with.

RESTRUCTURE THE SENTENCE: _____

FUNCTION IN ITALIAN: S DO IO OP P

Paolo è lo studente con _____ ho viaggiato.

4. What he said was a lie.

_____ ha detto era una bugia.

5. Do you know that Italian writer whose novels are popular in America?

FUNCTION IN ITALIAN: S DO IO OP P

Conosci quello scrittore italiano _____ romanzi sono popolari in America?

Chapter 46 — What are Positive and Negative Indefinites?

Underline the indefinite word or phrase in the following sentences.

- Select the negative word that is the opposite of the English indefinite word.
- Restructure the English sentence using **not** + the negative word chosen above.
- Fill in the negative words in the Italian sentence.

1. I haven't done anything.

NEGATIVE: _____

RESTRUCTURE: _____

Non ho fatto _____

2. John doesn't want to go anywhere this summer.

NEGATIVE: _____

RESTRUCTURE: _____

Giovanni non vuole andare da _____ questa estate.

3. They don't know anyone in Florence.

NEGATIVE: _____

RESTRUCTURE: _____

Non conoscono _____ a Firenze.

ANSWER KEY

2. What is a Noun? 1. student, classroom, teacher, question 2. parents, Sicily, year 3. Rome, capital, Italy, city 4. textbook, photograph, Colosseum, cover 5. Monday, day, week 6. horse, Kentucky, Derby 7. Barbara, Andrew, spaghetti, Alfredo 8. kindness, understanding, university 9. Doctor, George, check, bank, corner 10. friend, Bob, sense, humor

3. What is Meant by Gender? I. 1. ? 2. ? 3. M 4. ? 5. F 6. ? 7. M 8. F II. 1. F 2. M 3. F 4. M 5. F 6. F 7. M 8. F

4. What is Meant by Number? I. 1. P 2. S 3. P 4. P 5. P 6. S 7. S 8. P II. 1. ? 2. S 3. S 4. ? 5. P 6. ? 7. S 8. ?

5. What is an Article? I. 1. i 2. le 3. un 4. gli 5. una 6. uno 7. gli 8. un' 9. lo 10. l' II. 1. N 2. C 3. N 4. C 5. C 6. N 7. N 8. C 9. N 10. N

6. What is the Possessive? 1. the poetry of Dante 2. the notebook of the students 3. the bicycle of the girl 4. the boots of Mario 5. the book of the children

7. What is a Verb? 1. purchase 2. were 3. was, to see, struggle, to get out 4. ate, finished, went 5. realized, dreamt

8. What is an Infinitive? I. 1. write 2. be 3. speak 4. have 5. teach, know II. 1. to do 2. study 3. to learn 4. leave 5. to travel

- 9. What is an Auxiliary Verb?** I. (auxiliary verbs are in parentheses) 1. (is) talking 2. (Did) finish 3. (haven't) seen 4. (would) buy, (don't) have 5. (does) live 6. (were) doing 7. (used to) spend 8. (will) call 9. (may) go 10. (might) have II. 1. will 2. did 3. \emptyset 4. would/don't 5. used to
- 10. What is a Subject?** 1. Q: What rang? A: The bell. Q: Who ran out? A: All the children. 2. Q: Who took the order? A: One waiter. Q: Who brought the food? A: Another. 3. Q: Who voted? A: The first-year students. 4. Q: Who says? A: They. Q: What is a beautiful language? A: Italian. 5. Q: What assumes? A: That. Q: Who is always right? A: I.
- 11. What is a Pronoun?** (antecedents are in parentheses) 1. she (Mary); him (Peter) 2. they (coat, dress) 3. herself (Sofia) 4. we (Paul, I) 5. it (bed)
- 12. What is a Subject Pronoun?** I. 1. they \rightarrow loro 2. you \rightarrow tu 3. I \rightarrow io 4. you \rightarrow Loro 5. we \rightarrow noi 6. he \rightarrow lui 7. you \rightarrow Lei 8. you \rightarrow voi 9. she \rightarrow lei II. 1. \emptyset 2. loro 3. \emptyset 4. loro 5. lei 6. \emptyset III. 1. Loro 2. tu 3. voi 4. Lei 5. tu 6. voi 7. Lei 8. tu
- 13. What is a Verb Conjugation?** I. STEM: ved- CONJUGATION: scrivo, scrivi, scrive, scriviamo, scrivete, scrivono II. STEM: dorm- CONJUGATION: parto, parti, parte, partiamo, partite, partono
- 14. What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?** (Words that indicate the negative are in *italics*. Words that would not appear in the Italian negative sentence are found in brackets at the end of the sentence.) 1. We *do not* (*don't*) want to leave class early. [do] 2. He *did not* (*didn't*) finish his homework. [did] 3. Teresa *cannot* (*can't*) spend the summer in Sardinia with us. 4. Robert *did not* (*didn't*) go to the restaurant with his friends. [did] 5. I am *not* a good student.
- 15. What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences?** (Words that indicate the interrogative are in *italics*. Words that would not appear in the Italian interrogative sentence are found in brackets at the end of the sentence.) 1. *Did* Richard and Kathy study Italian? [did] 2. *Does* your brother eat a lot? [does] 3. Can his father help us? (inversion) 4. Is Mark a friend of his? (inversion) 5. *Do* the girl's parents speak Italian? [do]
- 18. What is the Present Tense?** 1. reads \rightarrow legge 2. is reading \rightarrow legge 3. does read \rightarrow legge
- 19. What are Some Equivalent of "To be"?** I. 1. ci sono 2. ecco 3. c'è 4. ecco 5. c'è II. 1. avere 2. avere 3. fare 4. stare 5. avere
- 20. What are the Progressive Tenses?** 1. P 2. PPr 3. PPr 4. P 5. PPr
- 21. What is a Participle?** 1. G 2. PP 3. I 4. PP 5. G 6. I 7. G 8. PP
- 22. What is a Past Tense?** IMPERFETTO: was, was checking, was handling, was crying, was, was leaving PASSATO PROSSIMO: went, arrived, ran, dropped, tried, ducked, grabbed, brought, comforted, went
- 23. What is the Past Perfect Tense?** 1. (-1), (-2) bought 2. (-1), (-1), (-2) had gone 3. (-1), (-2) had called 4. (-1), (-2) tried
- 24. What is the Future Tense?** I. 1. study 2. clean 3. leave 4. finish 5. be II. 1. ENGLISH: PF; ITALIAN: PP OR FF 2. ENGLISH: FP; ITALIAN: PP OR FF III. 1. I wonder; be 2. probably; be 3. I wonder; have 4. must; know
- 25. What is the Future Perfect Tense?** 1. (2), (1) FP 2. (1), (2) FP; F 3. (1), (2) FP; F
- 26. What is the Imperative?** I. 1. Study every evening. 2. Let's go to the movies once a week. II. 1. Don't sleep in class. 2. Let's not talk in class.
- 27. What is the Subjunctive?** 1. S 2. S 3. I 4. S 5. S 6. S 7. I 8. S 9. I 10. S
- 28. What is the Conditional?** 1. C; IS 2. PPS; PC 3. I 4. F; F or P; P 5. PC 6. C 7. C 8. F; F or P; P 9. PC

- 29. What is a Reflexive Verb?** I. 1. themselves 2. himself 3. yourself 4. yourselves 5. ourselves II. 1. si 2. ci 3. ti 4. mi 5. vi
- 30. What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?** 1. Michelangelo, Michelangelo, A, PS 2. The bill, (Bob's) parents, P, P 3. The money, the bank, P, PS 4. Everyone, everyone, A, F 5. The spring break, all, P, F
- 32. What is a Descriptive Adjective?** (The noun or pronoun described is in parentheses.) I. 1. popular (soccer) 2. young (woman); crowded (train) 3. tired (we); long (walk) 4. handsome (Bill); dark (suit) 5. whole (story); clear (story) II. 1. leather 2. gold 3. tennis 4. chocolate 5. tomato
- 33. What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?** (The noun or pronoun modified is in parentheses.) 1. extremely rich (Italy); AS 2. less intelligent than (he); C- 3. as tall as (Mary); C= 4. the best (boy); RS+
- 34. What is a Possessive Adjective?** (The noun modified is in parentheses.) 1. my (notebook); S → **il mio** 2. our (teacher); S → **la nostra** 3. your (gloves); P → **i tuoi** 4. their (house); S → **la loro** 5. his (bicycles); P → **le sue**
- 35. What is an Interrogative Adjective?** (The noun modified is in parentheses.) 1. How much (time); S → **quanto** 2. which (car); S → **quale** 3. what (brand); S → **che** 4. how many (brothers); P → **quanti**
- 36. What is a Demonstrative Adjective?** (The noun modified is in parentheses.) 1. that (watch); S; o- → **quell'** 2. this (magazine); S → **questa** 3. that (stadium); S; st- → **quello** 4. these (records); P → **questi** 5. those (years); P; a- → **quegli**
- 37. What is an Adverb?** (The word modified is in parentheses.) 1. early (arrived) 2. very (quickly); quickly (learned) 3. too (tired) 4. reasonably (secure) 5. well (speaks); quite (well)
- 38. What is a Preposition?** I. 1. about 2. from, by 3. around 4. contrary to 5. between II. 1. Richard is the boy about whom I was talking. 2. I got the scholarship for which I applied.
- 39. What is a Conjunction?** (The conjunctions to be circled are in parentheses.) 1. Mary (and) Paul; French (or) Italian 2. Paola likes to travel (but) she doesn't like to fly. 3. (After) the concert is over 4. (so) they could go to Rome 5. (unless) you are too tired
- 40. What is an Object?** 1. Q: We will invite whom? A: our friends, DO 2. Q: The audience watched what? A: the opera, DO; Q: with what? A: enthusiasm, OP 3. Q: The father read what? A: a story, DO; Q: to whom? A: (to) his children, IO 4. Q: Stefano left what? A: a message, DO; Q: for whom? A: (for) his friends, IO; Q: at what? A: the desk, OP
- 41. What is an Object Pronoun?** (The object pronouns to be underlined are in parentheses.) 1. (it) DO, DO, song, S → **la** 2. (me) OP, OP → **me** 3. (him) IO, IO → **gli** 4. (them) DO, IO → **loro**
- 42. What is an Interrogative Pronoun?** (The interrogative pronouns to be underlined are in parentheses.) 1. (whose) Of whom is it? P → **di chi** 2. (who) To whom are you talking? IO → **a chi** 3. (who) Whom did you see last night? DO → **chi**
- 43. What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?** (The demonstrative pronouns to be underlined are in parentheses.) 1. (this one), shirt, S → **questa** 2. (those), newspapers, P → **quelli** 3. (the one), book, S → **quello** 4. (the ones of Fellini), films, P → **quelli di**
- 44. What is a Possessive Pronoun?** (The possessive pronouns to be underlined are in parentheses.) 1. (mine), car, S → **la mia** 2. (hers), little brother, S → **il suo** 3. (yours), children, P → **i vostri** 4. (theirs), key, S → **la loro**
- 45. What is a Relative Pronoun?** (The relative pronouns to be underlined are in parentheses.) 1. (that), letter, DO → **che** 2. (who), woman, S → **che** 3. Paul is the student with (whom) I traveled, OP → **cui** 4. (what), ∅ → **ciò (quello) che** 5. (whose), writer, P → **i cui**

46. What are Positive and Negative Indefinites? (The indefinites to be underlined are in parentheses.)
1. (anything), nothing, I have not (haven't) done nothing → **niente** 2. (anywhere), nowhere, John does not (doesn't) want to go nowhere this summer → **nessuna parte** 3. (anyone), no one, They do not (don't) know no one in Florence → **nessuno**