

30-DAY MASTERY



SPOKEN ITALIAN MADE SIMPLE

Master Natural,
Conversational
Italian in **30 Days**



CEFR A2-B1

OLLY RICHARDS

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Master Natural, Conversational Italian
in 30 Days

by Olly Richards

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30-Day Mastery Spoken Italian Made Simple: Master Natural, Conversational Italian in 30 Days

LANGUAGE OVERVIEW: SOUND LIKE A NATIVE - A GUIDE TO SPOKEN ITALIAN

Have you ever felt utterly lost when listening to natives talk in Italian? If so, what is the secret to understanding real, everyday, spoken Italian?

Chances are, you have started learning Italian from a textbook, but, after a few interactions with Italian people, you started feeling you learnt nothing in the previous months.

When you try to watch an Italian movie with captions on, thinking that will make it easier to understand what they are saying, you hear stuff like “to not be in one’s own skin” or “to have a nail in one’s head”, which makes you start doubting all the progress you thought you had made in Italian.

Aggrieved but determined, you listen some more and you hear weird words and interjections that somehow other natives understand while you just watch them with a blank face. What is going on? Why is it so difficult to understand spoken Italian?

Despair not! Here’s your introduction to some of the trickiest aspects of learning spoken Italian, the actual language you’ll hear in everyday conversations.

Italian Idioms

Idioms are phrases that convey a meaning, but the meaning is not immediately identifiable by reading the individual

words, especially when the expression is heard out of context. For example, “piece of cake” is a commonly used idiom in English. An English learner might know what the individual words in the phrase mean, but will initially have no idea that phrase is used to mean that a task is easy.

Below are some delightful Italian idioms.

Essere fuori (come un balcone)

Lit.: to be outside (like a balcony)

If someone asks you “ma sei fuori?” after you have suggested an idea, you should know they think the suggestion was crazy or ridiculous.

Fuori in general means “outside”, but in this context it’s an abbreviation of the expression “fuori di testa” (out of one’s mind) or “fuori di senno” (out of reason).

Over time, some funny variations have surfaced, like saying one’s mind was as hopelessly “out” as a balcony is forever outside a house, i.e. “fuori come un balcone”.

In general, this idiom is used among friends, and can have a positive connotation to indicate someone that is fun loving... but also a little crazy.

- “Paolo mi ha detto che vuole svegliare tutti e scendere giù in spiaggia” (Paolo told me he wants to wake up everyone and go down to the beach)
- “Adesso?! Ma no, non dargli retta. Paolo è fuori come un balcone” (Now?! Don’t mind him, Paolo is crazy)

However, if you say “ma sei fuori?” (Are you craz/how can you think that?), it’s usually more serious and can imply an undercurrent of anger.

- “Ma sei fuori? Non possiamo lasciarlo solo!” (Are you out of your mind? We can’t leave him alone!”)

Acqua in bocca

Lit.: Water in mouth

What happens if you keep “acqua in bocca” (water in your mouth)? You won’t spill the beans.

This is an expression to say “don’t tell anyone, absolute secrecy is required”.

- *Cos’è?* (What is it?)
- “É un regalo per Marta, ma acqua in bocca, voglio farle una sorpresa” (It’s a gift for Marta, but keep quiet about it, I want to surprise her)

Avere un chiodo fisso (in testa)

Lit.: To have a fixed nail (in the head)

When you become fixated about a specific subject, you just can’t stop talking and thinking about it – much to the chagrin of your friends and family.

Italians have a powerful imagery for that: “You have a fixed nail in your head!”

- “Davide non fa che parlare di motociclette, è il suo chiodo fisso!” (Davide speaks of nothing but motorbikes; it’s his obsession!)
- “Ho un chiodo fisso per la lingua italiana!” (I have an obsession for the Italian language!)

Arrampicarsi sugli specchi

Lit.: To climb on mirrors

You've caught someone blatantly lying or in the act and when you confront them about it, what do they do? They resort to ridiculous and vain excuses, they start "climbing on mirrors", or in Italian, "arrampicarsi sugli specchi".

The same meaning can be rendered pretty well in English with the expression "clutching at straws".

- "Basta arrampicarsi sugli specchi! Dicci la verità!"
(Enough clutching at straws. Tell us the truth!)

In bocca al lupo

Lit: In the mouth of the wolf

You tell someone you're nervous because you have a very important exam today:

- "Sono nervosa perchè oggi ho un esame molto importante".

They reply by saying:

- "Ah, in bocca al lupo!"

You are not sure you've heard that right but go away with a weird feeling. Did they just wish you to be eaten by a wolf?

To understand this expression, we need to refer to the curious practice present in some cultures to call for a negative situation to happen as a way to ward it off and bring good luck instead.

In English, it's "break a leg!" In Italian, we have: "In bocca al lupo!"

You can reply by saying *crepi* or “crepi il lupo” (may the wolf die).

Non stare più nella pelle

Lit.: To not be in the skin anymore

“Non stare più nella pelle” is used to indicate intense joy and impatience at the expectation of something happening or a plan you made. It’s as if you were saying that you can hardly contain your joy and are extremely impatient for the event to take place.

- “Domani cominciano le mie vacanze, non sto più nella pelle!” (My vacation starts tomorrow. I am so looking forward to this!)

Sometimes, the expression is accompanied or used in place of “non vedo l’ora!” (Lit.: “I can’t see the hour”), meaning “I can’t wait for it!”

Classic Italian interjections

How do you verbalize your feelings before you are actually able to formulate a thought or opinion about something?

Easy! Use interjections.

An interjection is a quick, spontaneous, way by which you show your mental attitude to what the speaker is telling you – often without the intention of interrupting them but at the same time showing you are paying attention.

Let’s see some of the most used Italian interjections you can practice or notice in your next Italian conversation.

To express uncertainty, skepticism, or indecision, Italians often use a precious little word: *Bob*.

Bob, in its brevity, can mean “who knows?”, “I have no idea”, or “go figure”.

- “Chi ha preso il mio ombrello?” (Who took my umbrella?)
- *Bob!* (I have no idea)

Another way to show you feel skeptical, indifferent, uncertain, or baffled is by using some related words: *Bab* or *mah*.

- “Credo che Mario aggiusterà tutto” (I think Mario will fix everything)
- *Bab! / mah!* (A mix between “not really sure about that” and “It doesn’t really concern me”)

An extremely common expression is, *Dai!*

Dai is a versatile word that can be used as encouragement or to tell someone “to hurry up”, “go on”, or “come on!”

- “Dai, puoi farcela!” (Come on, you can do it!)
- (*Daje* is used in the Romano dialect, *Cià* in the Milanese one).

Dai can also express incredulity if used with *ma* (but).

- “Ma dai! Ti aspetti davvero che io ci creda?” (Come on! Do you really expect me to believe that?)

Another common interjection is “come no!”

Depending on how it’s said, this can mean “of course” or have a sarcastic undertone to imply “yeah, sure”.

The expression *seh*, a variation of *si*, can also imply skepticism or misgivings.

It's often used with *vabbè* or *dai*.

- “Ho vinto alla lotteria!” (I won the lottery!)
- “Seh, vabbè, come no!” (Yeah, right)

Use *Caspita!* to convey surprise and amazement (either positive or negative).

- “Caspita, non me lo aspettavo!” (Whoa, I didn't see that coming!)

The same emotion is conveyed with *ammazza!* in the Roman dialect.

You've probably already heard and wondered at the meaning of *figo!*

It's a word used to convey excitement and joy and it means “Cool!”

- “Hai visto questo nuovo modello?” (Have you seen this new model?)
- *Figo!* (Cool!)

Vabbè (alright, well) is often used to make a concession or agree to a request, albeit reluctantly.

- “Vabbè, dai, ma solo per questa volta” (alright, but only for this time)

To express annoyance, boredom, or irritation you can say *uff* or *uffa* (it's especially used by kids and teens).

- “Uffa, non mi va di finire i compiti!” (Ugh, I don't want to finish my homework!)

Eh? is used when you don't hear or understand something, akin to "what?"

Bumped your head or stepped on a Lego? Act the Italian way when you get hurt and say *ahi!* or *abia!*

- "Ahi! Mi hai fatto male!" (Ouch! You've hurt me!)

To express regret, frustration or when something doesn't go our way, you have lots of options in Italian.

You can say: *Mannaggia*, *accidenti* or *diamine* (stronger).

- "Mannaggia/accidenti/diamine, siamo arrivati troppo tardi!" (Yikes/damn, we've arrived too late!)

If you want to contest something you heard, you can use *macché*.

This is a shortening of "ma che cosa stai dicendo?" (What are you saying?). It's used to strongly disagree with a statement or when you think what was said is extremely silly.

Macché can be used also with the verb "to do" (*fare* in Italian). "Ma che fai?" means "what are you doing?" Used in this sense, it implies that the other person is probably making a big mess and should stop.

Regional Italian Slang

Italy has not always been a single country. Unity was only achieved in 1861.

Before that, various regions in Italy developed their own dialects based on the Latin language, while other regions came in contact with and were influenced by several cultures and maybe spoke different languages altogether.

Even today, you can hear German, Greek, and Slavic influences in some regional languages. This plurality of influences is one of the reasons that Italian is such a rich language.

Below, we'll see some common words particular to different Italian regions.

Milano

- *Cià* (regional word for *dai*)
- *Sciura* (*signora*, ma'am, lady)
- *Bauscia* (braggart, show off)
- *Tel chi* (here is or here comes)
- *Pirla* (fool, idiot)
- *Mochela* (stop that!)
- *Alura* (so, then)
- *'Ndem/'Andem* (let's go)

Let's see an example with some of these words:

- “Bernardin l'era andà a truvà la **Sciura** Maria per andà a mangià föra. Tut e dò eren ben vesti e Bernardin se sentiva propri un **pirlo**. Anca Giovanin, che l'è proprio un **Bauscia** se unis a la cumpagnia. Bernardin ghe dis: ‘**tel chi! Alura**, se fem?’ L'amis ghe rispund: ‘**Cià, 'Andem!**’” (Bernardin went to see *Signora* Maria to dine out together. They were both all dressed up and Bernardin really felt like a fool. Giovanni, who is a show off, joined them. Bernardin exclaimed, “Here he is! So, what do we do?” His friend replied, “Well, let's go!”)

Bonus: A peculiarity of many speakers of the northern region of Italy is their tendency to add a determinative

article (*il, la*) in front of a proper noun. It's a bit like saying "the Mike" or "the Jessica". So don't be surprised if they ask you: "Hai visto **la** Sara?" (Have you seen Sara?) or "dov'è **il** Mario?" (Where is Mario?)

Rome

- *Avoja* (a popular word with multiple meanings. It can mean "a lot", "of course", "sure thing", and so forth, based on the context)
- *Mo* (now)
- *Anvedi* (look at that!, I'd have never guessed it)
- *Manco* (not even, hardly that)
- *Abbozzà* (endure, resign oneself)
- *Aripijate* (wake up, get a hold of yourself)
- *M'arimbarza* (it doesn't bother me, I don't care)
- *Pischello/a* (guy/girl)

Here's an example in which the slang words are used in a passage:

- "Anvedi oggi che callo c' ha fatto! 'Mi fija Jessica e er **pischello** suo se ne so iti ar mare a Fregene e 'mo me tocca annalli a ripija. Ogni vorta che stanno assieme me tocca **abbozzà** e stamme zitto ma a me nun me piace popo pe niente er ragazzo suo, **manco** a di' che è Brad Pitt. Tocca stacce attenti a sti ragazzi d'oggi che nse sa mai!" (Would you look at how hot the weather is today! My daughter Jessica and her guy went to the beach in Fregene, and now I have to bring them back home. Every time that they are together, I have to accept it and shut up, but I just don't like her boyfriend at all.)

He's hardly Brad Pitt, after all. Gotta be careful with these guys, you never know what they're up to!

Napoli

- *Seccia* (bad luck, misfortune)
- *Ammuina* (a lot of noise)
- *Uanem'* (variation of *accidenti*, the heck, damn, man)
- *Pariare* (have fun or make fun of someone)
- *'Ngoppa* (on, over)
- *Guaglione* (young guy)
- *Jamme bell'* ("let's go" or "get out of here!" in the sense of "I don't believe you", depending of the context)
- *Vabbuò* (regional variation of *vabbè*, alright, well)
- *Chiano* (slowly)

Read on for an example passage that includes some of the above words.

- "Steve cammennanne **chiano chiano** pe fatt' re 'mieij. Quanne all'intrasatta sent' nu **casin'** e pazz', n'**ammuina** ca' veniv' 'ro palazze affianc'. Ce steve nu' **guaglione** affacciat' o' balcon' ca' s' stev' facenne afferrare pe' pazz', **Uanem'** 'e 'comm alluccav'! "Senza e te 'a vita mij nun tene senso!" **Vabbuò** ricett' 'je, megl' ca' m'facc' e' fatt' re 'mieij. Ma chiste sces', salett' **ngopp'** a macchina, e me purtaje a me e a tutt' a' gent **ngopp'** o'marciappied!" (I was walking very slowly, minding my business, when I suddenly heard a lot of noise, a lot of fuss, coming from the building next door. There was this guy on the balcony

who was shouting so loud. Man, how he was shouting! “Without you, my life has no meaning!” Oh well, I said to myself, I’d better mind my own business. But he climbed down (the stairs of) the house, got into the car, and hit me along with all the people on the sidewalk!)

Regional Italian Accents

Remember what we said about Italy having various cultural influences and dialects?

Well, the dialects don’t just influence the regional vocabulary but also the accent of natives when pronouncing standard Italian words.

Let’s have a look at some common accent patterns in three main Italian regions.

North (Lombardia)

Milan

- In Milan and the Lombard region in general, if the letter “s” is between two vowels, it is often read as “z”: *cosa* (thing) becomes *coza*.
- Also, especially if at the beginning of a word, the “s” is pronounced as if it was a mix between an “s” and “sh” sound: *senza* (without) has a very soft sh sound, *sshenza* (it almost sounds as if you were about to whistle).
- Besides dropping the word-ending, you also hear a weakening of the double consonants. *Bello* (beautiful) becomes *bel*, *allora* (so, then) becomes *alora* or *alura*.

Centre (Lazio)

Rome

- In the Lazio region, the ending of the words, especially verbs, is dropped. So *pensare* (to think), *parlare* (to speak), *vedere* (to speak), become *pensà*, *parlà*, and *vedé* respectively.
- The vowel “i” is often transformed to “e”. So *di roma* (from Rome) becomes *de roma*. *Ti piace* (do you like it?) becomes *te piace?*
- Also, the letter “l” tends to be pronounced as an “r”. *Il prof* becomes, *er prof*, *quel ragazzo* (that guy) becomes *quer’ragazzo*.

This happens especially for words that contain the syllables “l” and “t”. *Una volta* (once) becomes *’na vorta*, for example.

Center-South (Campania)

Naples

- The Neapolitan accent is similar to the Roman one in some aspects, both tend to:
 - Drop the ending letters of a word: *facciamo* (we do) becomes *facimm*.
 - Emphasize or add doubles in a word: *come* (how, like) becomes *comm’*.
- The sound “gu”, is often read as “w”, that’s why *guaglione* is pronounced as *wayone* or *wayò*.
- Often, the letter “d” is transformed to sound like an “r”: *dimmi* (tell me) is pronounced as *rimme*.

- When the letter “s” comes before a consonant (except for “t”), it is often read as “sch” in “sharp”. *Sposa* (bride) is pronounced as *schposa*.

Shortened words in Spoken Italian

Italian pronunciation is quite straightforward once you get used to it, but there is an initially tricky aspect.

Just when you think you have finally gotten the hang of Italian words and even slang expressions, you listen to casual Italian conversations and notice that some words are not fully pronounced while others are abbreviated or meshed with the following word. What is happening?

It’s a common phenomenon and happens in every language.

Here are some commonly shortened words in Italian.

- *Questa/questo* (feminine and masculine forms for “this”) are often shortened to *’sta/’sto*. “Sto telefono non funziona più” (this phone doesn’t work anymore).
- The vowel “I” in *mi/ti/ci* (pronominal particles) is often dropped, especially if the following word starts with a vowel. So you’ll hear *m’/t’/c’*. When someone says “I don’t care” in Italian (“non mi interessa”) you’ll probably hear: “N’m’interessa”. Notice how the “on” in *non* is also dropped in this case!
- In some regions, the initial “u” in *uno/una* (a or one) is dropped. That’s why you’ll hear *’n amico* and *’na ragazza*, instead of *un amico* (a friend) and *una ragazza* (a girl).
- The sound “uo”, can be often read as “o”. So, *cuore* (heart) becomes *core*; *fuori* (“out”) becomes *fori* or *fōra*.

Keep Improving Your Italian!

Your Italian learning journey has just started! The more you expose yourself to the sounds and rhythms of the Italian language, the easier it will be to eventually understand spoken Italian.

You can get started by doing a daily ten-minute Italian language immersion by watching videos in Italian or listening to an Italian language podcast. Chances are you'll understand little or nothing at the beginning. "Niente paura!" (Fret not)! It's just an adjustment phase. Progress is never linear, especially when it comes to language learning. It helps if you try to have fun and make it a part of your day-to-day life.

"In bocca al lupo!"

VACANZE ITALIANE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STORY

Rosalba and Miriam have been friends since university. Now, in their seventies, they find themselves living boring lives in Milan. Tired of their dull daily routines, they decide to go on a trip to Rome and Naples, organised by the “Seniors University”.

On the train, they meet Maurizio, a charming old-timer who joins them in their travels. After a few days, Miriam confesses to Rosalba that she has fallen for Maurizio. The trip continues, and Miriam starts getting jealous every time Maurizio pays attention to Rosalba; thus, putting their decades-long friendship in jeopardy.

QUIZ

GIORNO 1

1. When did Rosalba and Miriam meet for the first time?
 - a. When they were in primary school
 - b. When they were at university
 - c. In their first job

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence:

_____ è stanca della routine quotidiana.

3. Where do Miriam and Rosalba go every morning at 8 o'clock?

4. Please fill in the blank in this sentence using the verb *trascorrere*:

Rosalba e Miriam sono grandi amiche e
_____ molto tempo insieme.

5. Choose the correct words to fill in the gaps in the following sentence: ___ significa *signora* in “dialetto milanese”. “Il suo plurale è ___”.
- Sciura - sciure
 - Sciure - sciuri
 - Sciure - sciura
6. Which of these sentences is not correct?
- Prevedo che oggi sarà a piovere
 - Prevedo che oggi verrà a piovere
 - Prevedo che oggi pioverà
7. What is the meaning of the adjective *pessimista*?
- A person who is always upset and nervous
 - A person who is really bad at everything
 - A person who always sees the negative side of things
8. The expression “prendere il caffè al bar” means “to buy some ground coffee in a bar and take it home”. Yes or no?
- Yes
 - No
9. Miriam misses the good old times when her life was more interesting and exciting. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False
10. The hairdresser still needs two hours to finish with

Miriam and Rosalba. Is this sentence true or false?

- a. True
- b. False

QUIZ GIORNO 2

1. What do Rosalba and Miriam comment about the hairdresser?

- a. That she is a very nice lady
- b. That she gained weight
- c. That she is not good at her job

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence:

A _____ piace la borsa nella vetrina di Gucci.

3. What does Rosalba assume about the hairdresser?

4. Please fill in the blank in this sentence using the expression “avere nostalgia”:

Rosalba _____ nostalgia dei tempi dell’università.

5. Choose the correct expression to fill in the gap in the following sentence: “Armani, Gucci e Luis Vuitton sono negozi ____”.
- a. economici
 - b. alimentari
 - c. di lusso
6. Which of these sentences is not correct?
- a. Miriam ce l’ha con Rosalba perchè non la ascolta
 - b. Miriam e Rosalba ce l’hai con la vita noiosa e la routine
 - c. Rosalba ce l’ha con Miriam perchè si lamenta sempre
7. What is the meaning of the word *divorziato/a*?
- a. Divine
 - b. Different
 - c. Divorced
8. The expression “camminare a braccetto” means “to walk arm in arm”.
- a. Yes
 - b. No
9. Miriam prefers to talk about other people’s lives because she considers her own life boring. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

10. Rosalba considers Miriam lazy because she never goes to the gym. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ GIORNO 3

1. What are the holiday destinations organised by the University of the Third Age?

- a. Firenze e Venezia
- b. Roma e Napoli
- c. Palermo e Catania

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence:

_____ è incerta sulla partenza perchè non sa a chi lasciare il gatto.

3. What is the minimum age to participate in the trip?

4. Please fill in the blank in this sentence using the verb *pubblicizzare*:

I video su youtube _____ prodotti di diversi marchi.

5. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap in the following sentence: “La partenza per la vacanza è programmata per la ____ successiva”.
- mese
 - settimana
 - stagione
6. Which of these sentences is correct?
- Miriam è titubante sulla partenza
 - Rosalba volesse partire al più presto
 - Miriam e Rosalba sarebbero partite subito
7. What is the meaning of the word *sede*?
- Chair
 - Headquarters
 - To sit
8. The expression “dormiamoci su” means “let’s sleep on it (to reflect)”.
- Yes
 - No
9. Rosalba thinks they’d better stay home since they already visited Rome when they were young. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

10. Miriam prefers to take some time to reflect before deciding about the vacation. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ GIORNO 4

1. Which part of the day is when Rosalba calls Miriam on Sunday?
 - a. Morning
 - b. Afternoon
 - c. Evening

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence:

_____ vuole convincere la sua amica a partire con lei per la vacanza.

3. Who might take care of Miriam's cat during the trip?

4. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence using the expression *ci vuole*:

Per camminare in montagna _____
_____ gli scarponcini adatti!

5. Choose the correct verb to fill in the gap in the following sentence: “Rosalba propone a Miriam di andare ad ___ alla vacanza il giorno seguente, ovvero lunedì”.
- cominciare
 - isciversi
 - partecipare
6. Which of these sentences is correct?
- Rosalba sapeva che partirà per la vacanza
 - Miriam ha paura di disturbare la vicina di casa
 - Rosalba e Miriam volessero partire!
7. What is the meaning of the word preavviso?
- Previous
 - Face
 - Notice
8. The expression “non voglio sentir storie” means “I don’t want to listen to your problems”.
- Yes
 - No
9. Rosalba doesn’t manage to convince Miriam to participate in the trip; her friend is too worried. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

10. Rosalba gives Miriam an appointment for the next day at 5 p.m. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

QUIZ GIORNO 5

1. Who gives Rosalba and Miriam all the information about the trip?
 - a. A young employee called Marco
 - b. An old employee called Monica
 - c. A young employee called Michela

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence:

_____ e _____ sono
proprio fortunate!

3. What is the only thing excluded from the price of the vacation?

4. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence using the verb *funzionare*:

La tua strategia è vincente, _____ in tutte
le situazioni!

5. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap in the following sentence: "Una persona ha annullato la sua prenotazione, lasciando un posto ____ per Rosalba".
- disponibili
 - disponibile
 - occupato
6. Which of these sentences is correct?
- La vacanza costa 1500 euro, pasti esclusi
 - I partecipanti è in tutto 15 persone
 - Il viaggio prevede 10 notti in albergo
7. What is the meaning of the word *gita*?
- Agitated
 - Trip
 - Round
8. The expression "possiamo pagare con carta?" means "can we pay with a check?".
- Yes
 - No
9. Rosalba considers the vacation very expensive. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False
10. Rosalba finally convinces Miriam to go, but the trip is already fully booked. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

QUIZ GIORNO 6

1. Why does Miriam call Rosalba on Tuesday night?
 - a. To find out if she is still participating in the trip
 - b. To tell her she will not participate in the trip
 - c. To find out what she packed for the trip

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence:

_____ ha preparato tre valigie da portare
in viaggio!

3. Which medicine is Rosalba taking with her for the trip?

4. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence using the verb *cambiarsi*:

Adesso basta Miriam, oggi (tu) _____
d'abito già 3 volte!

5. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap in the following sentence: “Non serve portare tante medicine, anche a Napoli e a Roma possiamo trovare una ____”.
- farmacie
 - farmacia
 - panetteria
6. Which of these sentences is not correct?
- Quando si viaggia è meglio stare leggeri!
 - A viaggiare con tante valigie ci si stanca!
 - Per dieci giorni non ci vuole tanti bagagli!
7. What is the meaning of the word *piumino*?
- More or less
 - Ointment
 - Duvet coat
8. The expression “mica devo portare una farmacia” means “I don’t have to bring a pharmacy (to express: a lot of medicine)”.
- Yes
 - No
9. Rosalba packed too much stuff, and now she regrets it. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

10. Miriam decides to drink a chamomile in order to sleep early. Is this sentence true or false?

- a. True
- b. False

QUIZ GIORNO 7

1. How many pieces of luggage do Rosalba and Miriam have on the departure day?
 - a. Rosalba has one, Miriam three
 - b. They both have one
 - c. Rosalba has one (and a backpack), Miriam two
2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the missing words: “___ arrivano puntuali alle otto in stazione”.
 - a. Rosalba e Miriam
 - b. Miriam
 - c. Rosalba
3. What is the name of the gentleman who helped Miriam?
 - a. Marco
 - b. Maurizio
 - c. Raffaele
4. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence using the verb *presentarsi*: “Leri alla festa Marta ___ con un vestito rosa terribile!”
 - a. si ha presentato
 - b. si sarà presentata
 - c. si è presentata

5. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap in the following sentence: “Queste sono valigie ____, ovvero di marca”.
- firmate
 - sportive
 - eleganti
6. Which of these sentences makes sense?
- Queste valigie sono troppo pesanti per me, riesco a sollevarle benissimo
 - Queste valigie sono leggerissime, non riesco a sollevarle
 - Queste valigie sono troppo pesanti per me, non riesco a sollevarle
7. What is the meaning of the word *binario*?
- Double
 - Train track
 - Gap
8. The adjective *criticono* refers to a person who is always sad.
- Yes
 - No
9. Maurizio is also participating in Miriam and Rosalba’s organised trip. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

10. Miriam travelled the last time just one year before. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ GIORNO 8

1. How many tour guides are there in the group with which Miriam and Rosalba travel?
 - a. Two
 - b. Fifteen
 - c. Three

2. Please fill in the blanks with the correct names in this sentence: “___ e ___ hanno modo di conoscere meglio ___”.
 - a. Miriam - Maurizio - Rosalba
 - b. Rosalba - Maurizio - Miriam
 - c. Miriam - Rosalba - Maurizio

3. Which subject did Maurizio use to teach in the school in Rome?
 - a. Geography
 - b. Maths
 - c. Latin and Greek

4. Please fill in the gap in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *partecipare*: “Nonostante l’età, i nostri amici ___ a tante manifestazioni sportive”.
 - a. partecipate
 - b. partecipa
 - c. partecipano

5. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap in the following sentence: “Rosalba era una professoressa di ___ dell’Arte”.
- filosofia
 - storia
 - teoria
6. Which of these sentences doesn't make sense?
- Abito a Milano da tanti anni, però sono di Roma
 - Abito a Milano da tanti anni, e mi piace moltissimo
 - Abito a Milano da tanti anni, però sono di Milano
7. What is the meaning of the word *liceo*?
- Primary school
 - University
 - High school
8. The expression “c’ho lasciato il cuore” means “I suffered the time I spent in that place”.
- Yes
 - No
9. Maurizio is sad to go back to Rome because he has bad memories of his time there. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False
10. Miriam had a beauty salon, then she sold it and retired. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

QUIZ GIORNO 9

1. How long is the train journey from Milan to Rome?
 - a. Five hours
 - b. One and a half hours
 - c. Three and a half hours

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct name: “___ ha urgente bisogno di correre in bagno”.
 - a. Miriam
 - b. Rosalba
 - c. Maurizio

3. Why didn't Rosalba go to the toilet on the train?
 - a. Because the door of the toilet didn't close
 - b. Because the toilet was smelly
 - c. Because she didn't think about it

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *accompagnare*: “Non ti preoccupare, ti ___ io alla stazione!”
 - a. accompagni
 - b. accompagno
 - c. accompagniamo

5. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap in the following sentence: “In stazione dobbiamo stare attente a non ___ il resto del gruppo”.
- accompagnare
 - perdere
 - vedere
6. Which of these sentences *doesn't* make sense?
- Le guide non ci hanno contato, perchè siamo in gita con la scuola!
 - Gli altri partecipanti alla gita sono andati via senza di noi
 - Se fossi andata in bagno sul treno, non avremmo perso il gruppo
7. What is the meaning of the expression “si figuri”?
- Good luck
 - Thank you
 - You are welcome
8. The expression “in bocca al lupo” means “thank you so much”.
- Yes
 - No
9. The taxi driver wishes Miriam and Rosalba luck because he knows how terrible the traffic in Rome is. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

10. Miriam cannot focus on the view from the taxi because she is answering messages on her phone. Is this sentence true or false?

- a. True
- b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 10

1. What's the time when Miriam and Rosalba finally reach the hotel?
 - a. Half-past three
 - b. Half-past six
 - c. Half-past ten

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct subject: “___ si trova molto lontano dal centro”.
 - a. La stazione
 - b. Il colosseo
 - c. L'albergo

3. What does Miriam think of the taxi driver?
 - a. That he was a lovely guy
 - b. That he had been dishonest with them
 - c. That he was driving too fast

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *spendere*: “Sono stata a fare shopping e ho ___ un patrimonio!”
 - a. spenduto
 - b. speso
 - c. spesi

5. Choose the correct word to replace the verb *beccare* (here in the form of “abbiamo beccato”) in the following sentence: “Lungo la strada abbiamo ____ tutti i semafori rossi”.
- sentito
 - perso
 - trovato
6. Which of these sentences is the only one that makes sense?
- Miriam e Rosalba sono stanchissime, non vedono l'ora di uscire
 - Miriam e Rosalba sono esauste, vorrebbero andare a letto subito
 - Miriam e Rosalba sono piene di energia, hanno bisogno di riposare
7. What is the meaning of the expression “rinfrescata al trucco”?
- To put some cold water on the face and the neck
 - To freshen up makeup
 - To take a fresh shower
8. The expression “fare il furbo” means “to play games”.
- Yes
 - No

9. Rosalba is very tired, but Miriam is excited to go out for dinner with their new friend Maurizio. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False
10. Maurizio suggests that after dinner, they might all go bowling together. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ GIORNO 11

1. What is “bucatini all’amatriciana”?
 - a. A typical Italian dessert
 - b. A typical Italian pasta
 - c. A typical Italian salad

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct subject: “___ sono “er mejo” della cucina romana”.
 - a. Rosalba e Miriam
 - b. Maurizio
 - c. I bucatini all’amatriciana

3. What does Miriam suggest to order as a starter?
 - a. Bucatini all’amatriciana
 - b. Carciofi alla romana
 - c. Saltimbocca alla romana

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *guastare*: “Un vacanza un bel drink sulla spiaggia non ___ mai”.
 - a. guasta
 - b. guastano
 - c. guasti

5. What is the meaning of the expression *aggiudicato*?
 - a. Rejected
 - b. Judging
 - c. Sold

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “mi sa che tornerò ingrassata da questa vacanza”?
 - a. I am afraid that i'll get fat from this holiday
 - b. I think/feel that i'll get fat from this holiday
 - c. I am sorry that i'll get fat from this holiday

7. What is the meaning of the expression “sono 'na favola”?
 - a. They are amazing
 - b. They are terrible
 - c. They can't exist

8. The expression “fare da cicerone” means “to be the boss”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. The expression “ci vizi!” means “you are spoiling us!”
True or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Maurizio has never been in the restaurant before when he goes with Miriam and Rosalba. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 12

1. Where is chapter 12 set?
 - a. At the Coliseum, the famous monument in Rome
 - b. In the Vatican museums
 - c. In a public square in Rome

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct subject: “___ si è dimenticata di menzionare che raffigura un famoso episodio narrato nell’Eneide”.
 - a. Rosalba
 - b. Miriam
 - c. La guida

3. What is the meaning of the expression “ma che ci frega”?
 - a. How boring
 - b. I told you
 - c. Who cares

4. Please fill in the blanks in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *rappresentare*: “In questo dipinto ___ 54 persone”.
 - a. sono rappresentati
 - b. sono rappresentate
 - c. è rappresentata

5. What is the meaning of the expression “mi fa venire voglia di”?
 - a. Makes me want to
 - b. It takes/is needed
 - c. Get it over with

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “quanto gli ci sarà voluto a dipingerlo tutto?”
 - a. I don't know how he managed to paint it all?
 - b. How much did it cost them to paint it all?
 - c. How long did it take him to paint it all?

7. What is the meaning of the expression “non c'ho mica più”?
 - a. I have no more
 - b. I have more
 - c. There is no more

8. The expression “ti unisci a noi?” means “you join us?”
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Miriam used to be an art history teacher; this is why she knows the subject so well. True or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Plato and Aristotle are the two main characters represented in the painting. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 13

1. What is “Piazza di Spagna”?
 - a. A famous church in Rome
 - b. A famous square in Rome
 - c. A famous bridge in Rome

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct subject: “___ decide quindi di fermarsi a sorseggiare una Coca Cola per rinfrescarsi”.
 - a. Maurizio
 - b. Miriam
 - c. Il gruppo

3. What is the meaning of the expression “eh, chissà”?
 - a. Yes, I know
 - b. You are right
 - c. Who knows?

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *sorseggiare*: “Miriam a Maurizio, accaldati, ___ una Coca-Cola”.
 - a. sorseggia
 - b. sorseggiano
 - c. sorseggiare

5. What is the meaning of the sentence “non mi pare italiano”?
 - a. I don't think he's Italian
 - b. I don't like Italians
 - c. I don't speak Italian

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “la mia parlata de Roma è venuta fuori tutta ora!”?
 - a. I have no Roman accent!
 - b. My Roman dialect has all come out now!
 - c. I only speak Roman when I am outside!

7. What is the meaning of the Roman expression “che ve porto”?
 - a. What did you bring me?
 - b. Where should I take you?
 - c. What can I get you?

8. The expression “sarà l'aria de casa” means “this house is so windy”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Rosalba is very experienced in the use of mobile phones. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. When he lived in Rome, Maurizio used to go to work by car every day. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 14

1. What souvenirs did Rosalba buy?
 - a. Some magnets
 - b. Two prints
 - c. Three figurines

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct subject: “___ parlano della bellezza della città e di tutte le cose che hanno visitato”.
 - a. Le due donne
 - b. Miriam
 - c. Rosalba

3. What is the meaning of the expression “devo dire che”?
 - a. I hate to say that
 - b. I said that
 - c. I must say that

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *sgualcirsi*: “Rosalba non vuole mettere le stampe nella sua valigia perchè ha paura che si possano ___”.
 - a. sgualcirsi
 - b. sgualciscono
 - c. sgualcire

5. What is the meaning of the expression “far comodo a (qualcuno)”?
- To be convenient for someone
 - To put someone at ease
 - To be comfortable
6. What is the meaning of the sentence “non abbiamo legato molto con gli altri membri del gruppo”?
- We didn't talk much with the other members of the group
 - We didn't connect much with the other members of the group
 - We didn't spend much time with the other members of the group
7. What is the meaning of the word *invaghito*?
- Infatuated
 - Vague
 - Vain
8. The sentence “trovo che sia una cosa bellissima” means “I found a very beautiful thing”.
- Yes
 - No
9. Miriam confesses to her friend that she is starting to have a crush on Maurizio. Is this sentence true or false?
- True
 - False

10. Rosalba considers the interest of her friend in Maurizio ridiculous. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 15

1. How are our friends sitting on the train?
 - a. They are all sitting next to each other
 - b. Miriam and Rosalba are sitting together; Maurizio is two rows behind
 - c. Maurizio and Rosalba are sitting together; Miriam is two rows behind

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct subject: “___ sistemano le loro valigie e controllano il posto loro assegnato sul biglietto”.
 - a. Rosalba e Miriam
 - b. Maurizio e Rosalba
 - c. Miriam e Maurizio

3. What is the meaning of the sentence: “Non capisco perché a me è toccato un posto così distante”?
 - a. I don't understand why I deserve such a distant seat
 - b. I don't understand why they put all the seats far from each other
 - c. I don't understand why I got such a distant seat

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *preoccuparsi*: “Maurizio dice a Miriam di non ____”.
- preoccuparsi
 - preoccuparti
 - si preoccupa
5. What is the meaning of the expression “*fare a cambio*”?
- To switch/exchange
 - To change gear
 - To make the difference
6. What is the meaning of the sentence “Miriam si rende conto di essere seduta distante da Maurizio”?
- Miriam is upset because she’s sitting far from Maurizio
 - Miriam realises that she’s sitting far from Maurizio
 - Miriam decides to sit far from Maurizio
7. What is the meaning of the word *pisolino*?
- Pea
 - Crossword
 - Nap
8. The sentence “non ho voglia di spostarla!” means “I don’t feel like moving it”.
- Yes
 - No

9. Rosalba wants to sit next to Maurizio because she has a crush on him. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The passenger on the train doesn't want to swap seats with Miriam because he's sitting next to his son. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 16

1. Which city do our protagonists reach in this chapter?
 - a. Rome
 - b. Napoli
 - c. Amalfi

2. Please fill in the blank in this sentence with the correct subject: “Miriam è un po’ arrabbiata con ____”.
 - a. Maurizio
 - b. Il gruppo
 - c. Rosalba

3. What is the meaning of the sentence “ha fatto finta di nulla”?
 - a. She didn’t do anything
 - b. She pretended nothing had happened
 - c. She made her do something

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *scippare*: “Per fortuna Maurizio e Miriam non sono stati ____”.
 - a. scippano
 - b. scippata
 - c. scippati

5. What is the meaning of the expression “falla finita”?
 - a. Get it over with
 - b. Finish what you are doing
 - c. Make her finish it

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “possiamo prendercela con calma”?
 - a. We can take it easy
 - b. We can get angry with someone
 - c. We can have a coffee slowly

7. What is the meaning of the word *spiccioli*?
 - a. Banknotes
 - b. Pennies
 - c. A type of Italian sweet

8. The expression “chi se ne frega” means “who cares”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Rosalba lost her wallet because it fell from the bag while she was getting on the train. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Miriam offers to pay for the rest of the vacation for her friend. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 17

1. What did Maurizio do to help Rosalba with the problem of the stolen wallet?
 - a. He took her to the police station to report the theft
 - b. He offered to borrow her money for the rest of the vacation
 - c. He recommended she go back home

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence with the correct subject: “___ è gelosa di tutte quelle attenzioni di ___ nei confronti di ___”.
 - a. Maurizio, Rosalba, Miriam
 - b. Miriam, Maurizio, Rosalba
 - c. Rosalba, Maurizio, Miriam

3. What is the meaning of the expression “tutto apposto”?
 - a. All good
 - b. All the places
 - c. All the seats

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *condividere* (present form): “Io e i miei amici ___ tutto”.
 - a. condividono
 - b. condivisi
 - c. condividiamo

5. What is the meaning of the sentence “sei te che ti metti in mezzo”?
 - a. He’s between us two
 - b. I always get in your way
 - c. It’s you getting in the way

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “hai mica perso la testa”?
 - a. Do you have a headache?
 - b. Did you go crazy?
 - c. He’s always in your mind

7. What is the meaning of the word *nulla*?
 - a. Everything
 - b. Something
 - c. Nothing

8. The expression “che bella persona” means “how handsome he is”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Miriam is jealous because Rosalba and Maurizio spent all day together, chatting and laughing. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Miriam tells Rosalba that, in her place, she would have gone back home. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 18

1. What do our protagonists visit in this chapter?
 - a. The Colosseum
 - b. The archeological site of Pompei
 - c. The Vatican museums

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence with the correct subjects: “___ e ___ si sentono in competizione tra di loro e fanno in modo di riempire di domande ___”.
 - a. Rosalba, Miriam, Maurizio
 - b. Maurizio, Miriam, Rosalba
 - c. Rosalba, Maurizio, Miriam

3. What is the meaning of the expression “na meraviglia”?
 - a. Something bad/disgusting
 - b. A wonder, something amazing
 - c. A very complicated thing

4. Please fill in the blanks in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *godersi* (present form): “Voglio solo che noi ___ la vacanza”.
 - a. si godono
 - b. godiamoci
 - c. ci godiamo

5. What is the meaning of the sentence “Io non ne so molto”?
 - a. I know all about it
 - b. I don't know how to do this
 - c. I don't know much about it

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “che v'è preso oggi”?
 - a. What did you take today?
 - b. What's wrong with you today?
 - c. What did you buy today?

7. What is the meaning of the word *aspirante*?
 - a. Breathing
 - b. Eruptive
 - c. Wannabe

8. The expression “una alla volta” means “once upon a time”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Miriam and Rosalba keep asking Maurizio questions because they feel in competition with each other. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Maurizio is not an expert about the history of Pompei and history in general. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 19

1. Where does Maurizio invite Miriam and Rosalba in this chapter?
 - a. To eat an ice cream
 - b. To visit the city centre
 - c. To eat a pizza

2. Please fill in the blanks in this sentence with the correct subjects: “___ e ___ non si parlano, si sentono entrambe offese”.
 - a. Maurizio, Rosalba
 - b. Miriam, Rosalba
 - c. Miriam, Maurizio

3. What is the meaning of the phrase “ti seguiamo”?
 - a. We listen to you
 - b. We follow you
 - c. We are mad at you

4. Please fill in the blanks in the sentence with the correct form of the verb litigare (present perfect): “Io e la mia amica ___”.
 - a. facciamo litigato
 - b. siamo litigato
 - c. abbiamo litigato

5. What is the meaning of the sentence “mica litighiamo per sciocchezze”?
 - a. We don't fight often
 - b. We don't fight over sure things
 - c. We don't fight over nonsense

6. What is the meaning of the sentence: “Stasera so' in compagnia”?
 - a. Tonight, I want some company
 - b. Tonight, I will accompany you
 - c. Tonight, I am with company

7. What is the meaning of the word *tirchia*?
 - a. Cheap, stingy
 - b. Generous
 - c. Unable, dumb

8. The expression “eccallà” means “how are you?”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Rosalba prefers to buy the pizza sauce ready from the supermarket. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Miriam likes to cook pizza just with tomato, without mozzarella. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 20

1. What does Miriam order at the restaurant?
 - a. Pizza Capricciosa
 - b. Pizza Margherita
 - c. Pizza Napoletana

2. How does Maurizio feel in this chapter?
 - a. Sad
 - b. Offended
 - c. Embarrassed

3. What is the meaning of the phrase “bravi guaglioni”?
 - a. Good boys
 - b. Bad boys
 - c. Good girls

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *proporre*: “Se non foste così stanchi, io vi ___ di fare due passi”.
 - a. propongo
 - b. proporrei
 - c. proponevo

5. What is the meaning of the expression *macché*?
 - a. Since
 - b. Nah, no way
 - c. Why, because

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “simo nervosi stasera”?
 - a. Tonight, I am with company
 - b. We are glad to be here
 - c. We are nervous tonight

7. What is the meaning of the verb *battibeccare*?
 - a. To spar
 - b. To peck
 - c. To hit

8. The expression “come dargli torto” means “can we have the cake?”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Maurizio knows the owner of the restaurant, Francesco, very well. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Miriam wants to try a very particular pizza since she’s in Naples. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 21

1. Which of these sentences is correct?
 - a. Gianni is very formal and prefers to use the lei form
 - b. Gianni prefers to be informal and use the tu form
 - c. Gianni doesn't say if he prefers the tu or lei form

2. Where is the house where Gianni invites our friends?
 - a. In the centre of Rome
 - b. In the centre of Naples
 - c. On the Amalfi Coast

3. What is the meaning of the sentence “vi va un caffè?”?
 - a. I offer you a coffee
 - b. Would you like a coffee?
 - c. Where is the coffee bar?

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *occuparsi*: “Non ci avete ancora detto di che cosa vi ____”.
 - a. occupi
 - b. occupiamo
 - c. occupate

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “non ci far caso”?
 - a. Don't pay attention
 - b. Don't miss the chance
 - c. Don't do a drama

6. What is the meaning of the phrase “però è anche vero che...”?
 - a. The truth is that...
 - b. But it is also true that...
 - c. This is right, but...

7. What is the meaning of the expression “in pensione”?
 - a. On holiday
 - b. Retired
 - c. Unemployed

8. The expression “che domande!” means “such a good question!”
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Gianni lives on the Amalfi Coast during the whole year. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Maurizio is not going to join them on the weekend because he has to work in Milan. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 22

1. Why do Miriam and Rosalba hesitate about staying two extra days?
 - a. Rosalba because she has no money; Miriam because of her cat
 - b. Rosalba is tired of travelling; Miriam misses her family
 - c. Both of them miss Milan and want to go back to their city

2. Which days would they spend in Gianni's house?
 - a. Monday and Tuesday
 - b. Saturday and Sunday
 - c. The story doesn't say

3. What is the meaning of the sentence "la costiera amalfitana merita veramente"?
 - a. The Amalfi Coast really hits you
 - b. The Amalfi Coast is really beautiful
 - c. The Amalfi Coast is really worth it

4. Please fill in the blanks in the sentence with the correct form of the verb accordarsi: "Per adesso tu ed io decidiamo che faremo una vacanza insieme, poi con calma ____".
 - a. vi accordate
 - b. ci accordiamo
 - c. si accordano

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “visto che ci sono”?
 - a. Since I am here
 - b. Since I am lucky
 - c. Since I am not

6. What is the meaning of the phrase “quando mi ricapita?”?
 - a. When am I gonna come back?
 - b. Can you repeat what you said?
 - c. When do I get a chance again?

7. What is the meaning of the expression “ci rifacciamo”?
 - a. We do it once again
 - b. We make up for that
 - c. We get another round

8. The expression “mettere bocca su tutto” means “to eat everything”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Rosalba decides to stay, while Miriam goes back to Milan because nobody can take care of her cat. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Gianni suggests going to the beach on the Amalfi Coast and spending some time there. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 23

1. How far is the Amalfi Coast from Naples by car?
 - a. Three hours
 - b. One and a half hours
 - c. 30 minutes

2. What time do they reach Gianni's house on the Amalfi Coast?
 - a. In the early morning
 - b. Around lunchtime
 - c. At sunset

3. What is the meaning of the expression "prende il nome da"?
 - a. Is named after
 - b. It has the same name as
 - c. It has no name

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *trascorrere*: "Se ti va, quest'anno (noi) ___ le vacanze in Italia".
 - a. abbiamo trascorso
 - b. trascorrono
 - c. trascorriamo

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “ti ricordi quella volta?”?
 - a. Do you remember that trip?
 - b. Do you remember that time?
 - c. Do you remember that summer?

6. What is the meaning of the phrase “mi sento a casa”?
 - a. I feel safe
 - b. I feel home
 - c. I feel confused

7. What is the meaning of the expression “ma guardate che vista!”?
 - a. Look at the view!
 - b. I’ve never seen anything like that!
 - c. Have you seen that?

8. The expression “sembra un dipinto” means “it looks fake”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Miriam and Rosalba are a bit disappointed with the landscape on the Amalfi Coast. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Gianni wants to take them to a pastry shop in order to try a dessert called “Delizia al limone”. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 24

1. What is the so-called “Delizia al limone”?
 - a. A hot cream flavoured with lemon
 - b. A type of ice cream
 - c. A cold lemon dessert

2. When did Maurizio and Gianni used to get that pastry?
 - a. Every day before going to the beach
 - b. On rainy days
 - c. When they had an important exam

3. What is the meaning of the expression “pieno di ricordi”?
 - a. Filled with lemon
 - b. Full of memories
 - c. Full of regret

4. Please fill in the blanks in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *conoscere*: “Rosalba e suo marito ___ in una sala da tè”.
 - a. si hanno conosciuto
 - b. si sono conosciuti
 - c. si sono conosciuto

5. What is the meaning of the sentence “devo dire che è un po’ squallido”?
 - a. I have to say that is really amazing
 - b. I have to say that you look a bit pale
 - c. I have to say that is a bit shabby

6. What is the meaning of the expression “che scena!”?
 - a. What a scene!
 - b. What a show!
 - c. How stupid!

7. What is the meaning of the expression “che brutte figure mi fai fare”?
 - a. How bad you make me look
 - b. You are such a terrible person
 - c. What beautiful pictures you can take

8. The expression “ti faccio compagnia io” means “I’ll keep you company”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. . No

9. Miriam had a fight with the owner of the teahouse because she refused to serve her a coffee. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Gianni tries to calm down the argument between Miriam and Rosalba by suggesting going to the beach. Is this sentence true or false?
- a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 25

1. Where do our friends go in this chapter?
 - a. Rosalba and Gianni for a walk; Miriam and Maurizio to the restaurant
 - b. Rosalba and Gianni to the beach; Miriam and Maurizio to the restaurant
 - c. Rosalba and Gianni to the beach; Miriam and Maurizio to the cinema
2. What does Maurizio suggest ordering at the restaurant?
 - a. White wine, appetiser and roasted fish
 - b. Red wine, appetiser and pasta with seafood
 - c. Beer, appetiser and mixed fried fish
3. What is the meaning of the expression “giusto poco”?
 - a. Kind of right
 - b. Just a bit
 - c. Almost correct
4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *bisognare*: “Lo dico sempre io, che ___ rimanere giovani e felici nello spirito!”
 - a. bisogna
 - b. bisognano
 - c. si bisogna

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “offro io”?
 - a. I feel offended
 - b. It’s obvious
 - c. It’s on me

6. What is the meaning of the expression “la fine del mondo”?
 - a. The end of everything
 - b. Something amazing/terrible
 - c. The time of judgment

7. What is the meaning of the sentence “mi va bene tutto”?
 - a. I am good at everything
 - b. I like all types of food
 - c. Everything is fine for me

8. The verb *frequentare* means “to do something often”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Maurizio asks Miriam if she can pay for the lunch since he forgot his wallet. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Miriam wants to tell Maurizio about her feelings, but he keeps talking about the food. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 26

1. What is Maurizio's reaction to Miriam's words?
 - a. He feels annoyed. How could she think that?
 - b. He feels embarrassed, as he did not expect that
 - c. He doesn't care at all
2. What does Miriam assume about Maurizio's feelings?
 - a. That he loves her too
 - b. That he is very angry at her
 - c. That he likes Rosalba
3. What is the meaning of the expression "che intendi"?
 - a. Yes, you are right
 - b. What do you mean?
 - c. Why do you say so?
4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *presentare*: "Questa sera (noi) vi ____ il nuovo spettacolo della nostra compagnia teatrale".
 - a. presentano
 - b. presentate
 - c. presentiamo

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “ero pure io così presa”?
 - a. I was also so busy/involved
 - b. I was also so shocked/surprised
 - c. I was also so upset/depressed

6. What is the meaning of the expression *macché*?
 - a. Why?
 - b. In order to
 - c. Nah!

7. What is the meaning of the expression *ridiamoci su*?
 - a. Let's laugh together
 - b. Let's laugh about it
 - c. Let's not laugh about it

8. The expression “*cin cin*” is used to mean “bless you” when someone sneezes.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Miriam is worried that what she just told Maurizio could ruin their friendship. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Maurizio is mad at Miriam because she took his feelings towards her for granted. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 27

1. Why does Miriam feel guilty?
 - a. Because she did not consider Maurizio's feelings
 - b. Because she tried to "steal" Gianni's partner
 - c. Because of how she behaved with Rosalba

2. Why does Rosalba apologise to Miriam?
 - a. For trying to seduce Maurizio in front of her
 - b. For the mean things she told her friend
 - c. Because she knew Maurizio had a partner, and she didn't say anything

3. What is the meaning of the expression "a te invece com'è andata?"?
 - a. How did it go for you instead?
 - b. Where did you go instead?
 - c. Who did you go with instead?

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *intuire*: "Possibile che tu non abbia ___ la situazione?"
 - a. intuischi
 - b. intuire
 - c. intuito

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “mi sento in colpa per...”?
 - a. I feel shocked about
 - b. I feel guilty for
 - c. I feel wrong for

6. What is the meaning of the expression “tutto passato”?
 - a. All behind
 - b. All forgiven
 - c. All forgotten

7. What is the meaning of the expression “c’avevi ragione”?
 - a. You were right
 - b. You were wrong
 - c. You were insensitive

8. The expression “perdere la testa” means to have a headache.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Rosalba understands Miriam’s behaviour since she also fell in love and went “crazy” before. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. The two friends decide to talk about their discussion more once they reach Milan. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 28

1. Where do Miriam and Rosalba take the train from to go back home?
 - a. From Naples
 - b. From Amalfi
 - c. From Rome
2. Who helps Miriam to load her luggage on the train?
 - a. Gianni
 - b. Maurizio
 - c. Rosalba
3. What is the meaning of the expression “e di che?”?
 - a. And to who?
 - b. And of what?
 - c. And why?
4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *chiamare*: “Sono arrabbiata perché (tu) non mi ____ mai”.
 - a. chiamami
 - b. chiamato
 - c. chiami

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “più che volentieri”?
 - a. More than gladly
 - b. More than yesterday
 - c. Yes, sadly

6. What is the meaning of the expression “soldi spesi meglio”?
 - a. It's better not to spend money
 - b. Money spent better
 - c. We spent a lot of money

7. What is the meaning of the expression “mica male”?
 - a. Not bad
 - b. Very bad
 - c. Amazing

8. The expression “alla prossima” means “see you next time”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Miriam and Rosalba don't want to give their phone numbers to Maurizio and Gianni. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Our four friends agree to meet in Milan once they are all back. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 29

1. Where do Miriam and Rosalba meet once they are back in Milan?
 - a. In Montenapoleone street
 - b. At the hairdresser
 - c. At the park
2. Which colour does Miriam choose for her hair?
 - a. Blue
 - b. Red
 - c. Purple
3. What is the meaning of the sentence “questi capelli hanno bisogno di un restauro”?
 - a. This hair needs restoration
 - b. This hair needs a treatment
 - c. This hair needs a haircut
4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *accomodarsi*: “Benvenuta cara, ____ pure qui”.
 - a. accomodatevi
 - b. accomodati
 - c. accomodarsi

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “che cosa le piacerebbe”?
 - a. What would you like?
 - b. What would you do?
 - c. What do you prefer?

6. What is the meaning of the expression “quando mai”?
 - a. Why?
 - b. What?
 - c. No way!

7. What is the meaning of the expression “nulla di che”?
 - a. None of those
 - b. Nothing special
 - c. Nothing at all

8. The expression “come no!” means “why not!”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. Miriam spent the day after the vacation tidying the clothes and doing the laundry. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Rosalba spent the day after the vacation relaxing and reading a book. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

QUIZ

GIORNO 30

1. What type of advertisement do Miriam and Rosalba find in the street?
 - a. For a cruise
 - b. For a hike
 - c. For a course

2. What type of arrangement do they have with Maurizio and Gianni in the evening?
 - a. They are going to the cinema
 - b. They are going for an aperitif
 - c. They are invited for dinner

3. What is the meaning of the sentence “siamo due fighe!”?
 - a. We’re both so hot!
 - b. We’re both so stylish!
 - c. We’re both so original!

4. Please fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct form of the verb *sbrigarsi*: “Presto ragazzi, dobbiamo ____, siamo in ritardo!”
 - a. sbrigare
 - b. sbrigarsi
 - c. sbrigarci

5. What is the meaning of the phrase “ma smettila!”?
 - a. Leave it!
 - b. Stop it!
 - c. Come on!

6. What is the meaning of the expression “hai visto, quello lì si è pure girato a guardarci”?
 - a. Have you seen that guy who keeps walking around?
 - b. Have you seen that one person who turned to look at us?
 - c. Have you seen how everybody is looking at us?

7. What is the meaning of the expression “siamo in ritardo”?
 - a. We are late
 - b. We are on time
 - c. We are early

8. The expression “mi piace questo spirito!” means “I like this liquor”.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

9. The cruise advertisement is for a 10-day cruise for singles. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. The idea of the cruise is to meet your soulmate. Is this sentence true or false?
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER KEY

GIORNO 1

1. b
2. Miriam
3. At the bar for a coffee
4. Trascorrono
5. a
6. a
7. c
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 2

1. b
2. Rosalba
3. That she is pregnant
4. Ha (nostalgia)
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. Yes
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 3

1. b
2. Miriam
3. It's 65 years old
4. Pubblicizzano
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 4

1. b
2. Rosalba
3. Her neighbour
4. Ci vogliono
5. b
6. b
7. c
8. No
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 5

1. c
2. Miriam and Rosalba
3. The meals
4. Funziona
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. No
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 7

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 6

1. c
2. Miriam
3. The medicine for the pressure
4. Ti sei cambiata
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 8

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. No
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 9

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. No
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 10

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. True
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 11

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 12

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 13

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. True
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 14

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 15

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. No
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 16

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. Yes
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 17

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. No
9. True
10. True

GIORNO 18

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 19

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. No
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 20

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 21

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. No
9. False
10. False

GIORNO 22

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. No
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 23

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. No
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 24

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 25

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. No
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 26

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 27

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 28

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. Yes
9. False
10. True

GIORNO 29

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. No
9. True
10. False

GIORNO 30

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. No
9. True
10. True







