

Capitolo 8

Answer Key SAM with Feedback

VENETO

8.1

Listening and pronunciation practice.

8.2

1. [s], [s]
2. [ts / dz]
3. [ts / dz], [z]
4. [z]
5. [ts / dz]
6. [ts / dz], [ts / dz]
7. [s]
8. [z]
9. [ts / dz]
10. [ts / dz]
11. [z]
12. [ts / dz]
13. [s], [s]
14. [z]
15. [ts / dz]
16. [ts / dz]
17. [z]

18. [ts / dz]

19. [ts / dz]

20. [ts / dz]

21. [z]

22. [z]

23. [s]

24. [z]

25. [s], [z]

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.2

1. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

2. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

3. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

4. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

5. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

6. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

7. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

8. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

9. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

10. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

11. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

12. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?

13. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

14. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

15. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?
16. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?
17. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?
18. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?
19. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?
20. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a “tz” or “dz” as in **pizza** or **stazione**?
21. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?
22. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?
23. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?
24. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?
25. Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

Did you hear an unvoiced “s” as in **singolare** or a voiced “s” (z-type sound) as in **paese**?

8.3

Listening and pronunciation practice.

8.4

1. c
2. e
3. a
4. f
5. b
6. d

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.4

1. Which word means to “disappear / vanish”?
2. How do you say “ground” or “soil”?
3. What is the opposite of “embarrassed”?
4. How do you say “to break”?
5. Which verb means “to strengthen”?
6. Which expression means “to be a part of, to take part in”?

8.5

1. e
2. f
3. a
4. b

5. c

6. d

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.5

1. What is the equivalent for counting by “tens” in Italian?
2. Which word describes informal, personal, or lighthearted communication?
3. Which verb means “to barely touch, to brush up against”?
4. Which adjective means “thick” or “full”?
5. Which adjective describes someone of great wealth?
6. How do you say a “buyable or sellable good or product”?

8.6

1. allagamento, allagare
2. ambiente, ambientare
3. richiamato, richiamare
4. piega, piegato
5. gestire, gestito

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.6

1. How do you say “a flood”? How do you say “to flood”?
2. How do you say “environment”? How do you say “to set a story some place”?
3. How do you say “recalled”? How do you say “to recall”?
4. How do you say “a fold, crease”? How do you say “folded, creased, wrinkled”?
5. How do you say “to manage”? How do you say “managed”?

8.7

1. azienda

2. coetani
3. La gestione
4. risparmiare
5. minaccia
6. fanno parte

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.7

1. Which word describes a business-oriented workplace?
2. How do you describe people who are the same age as you?
3. How do you refer to the “management” of a business in Italian?
4. What is the opposite of “to spend money”?
5. How do you say “a threat”?
6. Which verb is a synonym of **partecipare a**?

8.8

1. entroterra
2. mura, sorreggono
3. gli schiavi
4. effetto serra
5. marea, sabbia
6. ebrei, eredi
7. pongo

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.8

1. Did you check for correct spelling, especially the double consonant?

2. Did you check for correct spelling? Did you check for correct spelling, especially the double consonants?
3. Did you write down the correct definite article, and did you check for correct spelling?
4. Did you check for correct spelling, especially the double consonants?
5. Did you check for correct spelling? Did you check for correct spelling, especially the double consonant?
6. Did you check for correct spelling, paying attention to the different vowel sounds?
Did you check for correct spelling?
7. Did you check for correct spelling?

8.9

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.9

1. Is the Venetian dialect one that has been spoken for many generations, or is it known for being only a spoken language?
2. Does **ghetto** refer to the existence of an ancient synagogue, or to the old Jewish quarter in Venice?
3. In the original **ghetto** was there a foundry, or were there many different peoples—Christians and Jews, Germans—living there?

4. Is the word **ciao** an ancient form of standard Italian for “slave” or is it Venetian dialect for “slave”?

8.10

1. F
2. V
3. V
4. V
5. F
6. F
7. F

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.10

1. Does the text depict the work of a **gondoliere** as difficult and stressful?
2. Does being a **gondoliere** require talent and ability?
3. Are there longstanding, passed-down traditions in **gondoliere** families in Venice, or is the art learned more sporadically?
4. Are the **gondoliere**'s movements natural and free, or halting and laborious?
5. Do the gondolas have motors?
6. Is it true that the gondola is still the most efficient and cheapest means for getting around Venice?
7. Does the text say that just about anyone can become a **gondoliere** without too much effort?

8.11

1. d

2. e
3. a
4. c
5. b

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.11

1. What separates Venice from other cities built near or on water?
2. Were all of Venice's neighborhoods built on top of the water?
3. Where are the city's foundations buried?
4. How are beavers and the builders of Venice similar?
5. Which sea-faring professionals were among Venice's earliest residents?

8.12

1. dominò, commerci, Oriente, passare
2. araba
3. abbellire, toscani, Padova
4. Tintoretto / Tiziano, Tiziano / Tintoretto, luminosità, acqua
5. Palladio

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.12

1. Which verb means "to occupy a position of power"? Which word describes the act of exchanging goods? How would you describe the part of the world located to the east of Europe? How do you say "to pass through"?
2. How do you say "Arabic"?
3. Which verb is related to the adjective **bello**? Which adjective describes people from Tuscany? Which city in Veneto is known for being a center of learning?

4. What is the name of a famous artist who worked in Venice? What is the name of a famous artist who worked in Venice? How do you say “brilliance” in the sense of brightness? On what substance was Venice built?
5. What is the name of a famous sixteenth-century architect?

8.13

1. Sì
2. No
3. Sì
4. No
5. No
6. No
7. No
8. Sì

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.13

1. Is it true that Venice has a very fragile foundation and that its future is in jeopardy?
2. In Venice, do the human element and nature coexist without problems?
3. Are there both positive and negative associations to be made with the sea that surrounds Venice?
4. Does the high water ever get above 50 centimeters (approximately 20 inches)?
5. Is the high water a big problem for Venetians?
6. Is the high water always a result of nature, or are there other factors?
7. Are large ships allowed to dock in parts of Venice?
8. Could the city center of Venice cease to exist, due to its precarious state?

8.14

1. prospera
2. dal Veneto
3. un alto tasso di immigrazione
4. la piccola-media industria
5. una zona caratterizzata da uno sviluppo industriale dinamico
6. abbigliamento
7. azienda familiare
8. di buona qualità da possedere per molto tempo

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.14

1. Is the Veneto region a prosperous region, or a poor one?
2. During the economic boom years, were there more people from the Veneto region or from other northern regions among the emigrants to Milan, Genoa, and Turin?
3. Would you characterize the Veneto region as a region from which many emigrate, or a region to which many immigrate?
4. Is the economy of the Veneto region driven by large companies, or by small- and medium-sized businesses?
5. Is the “Terza Italia” a label applied to a trio of regions known for their dynamic and innovative economies, or to an official partnership among three northern regions?
6. Does Benetton sell clothes or furniture?
7. Did Benetton begin as a family business or a consortium?
8. Does Benetton aim to sell clothing that will last, or inexpensive clothing that will need regular replacement?

8.15

Answers will vary.

8.16

Answers will vary.

8.17

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. a

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.17

1. Is the main argument about the colors representing the ideology of each political party, or about each region's natural / environmental colors and its politicians?
2. Is the tone of the article balanced and informative, or does it criticize either socialism or religion?
3. Is the Veneto region a "green" region due to its territory's color, or because it passed into the hands of the Lega Nord, a political party which emphasizes the regions' Celtic origins?
4. Did the Veneto region lose its Catholic political identity simply because the Democrazia Cristiana lost some elections, or because the party itself no longer exists?

8.18

Answers will vary.

8.19

Answers will vary.

8.20

1. Sì
2. Sì
3. No
4. No
5. Sì
6. No
7. Sì
8. No
9. Sì
10. No
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. No
15. No

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.20

1. Does the audio clip discuss the economy of Veneto?
2. Does the audio clip discuss tourism?
3. Does the audio clip discuss ecology and environmentalism?
4. Does the audio clip discuss Venice's lagoon?
5. Does the audio clip discuss public transportation?
6. Does the audio clip discuss Carnevale?

7. Does the audio clip discuss the cost of living?
8. Does the audio clip discuss children's health?
9. Does the audio clip discuss depopulation?
10. Does the audio clip discuss the restoration of old buildings?
11. Does the audio clip discuss the problem of flooding in Venice?
12. Does the audio clip discuss unemployment?
13. Does the audio clip discuss Venice's museums?
14. Does the audio clip discuss gondolas?
15. Does the audio clip discuss Venetian cuisine?

8.21

1. V
2. F
3. V
4. Non si sa
5. V
6. Non si sa
7. F
8. F

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.21

1. Is Venice's economy based almost solely on tourism?
2. Is today's typical tourist a day-tripper, or does he stay for a few days?
3. Is the cost of living high in Venice?

4. Though it is true that many Venetians have left, do you know for sure that rich foreigners have bought their homes?
5. Are there still many Venetians, or are they becoming more and more rare as the city depopulates?
6. Are there a lot of immigrants in Venice from countries outside the European Union (i.e., Egypt, Morocco)?
7. Is it true that many young people are coming to Venice for job opportunities?
8. According to the audio, is an increase in tourism the only thing capable of saving Venice?

8.22

Answers will vary.

8.23

1. cartina
2. lasciare perdere
3. assecondare
4. mal che vada
5. orlo
6. sbalordirsi
7. sciagura
8. smarrirsi
9. fetta
10. insonnolito

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.23

1. Which word is an item that helps you find your way around a city?
2. Which expression describes a desire to surrender or to give something up?
3. Which verb means “to agree with something or someone”?
4. Which expression describes a worst case scenario?
5. Which word expresses “a limit” or a point beyond which you cannot go?
6. Which verb is a synonym of “to surprise oneself”?
7. Which word means “bad luck, misfortune”?
8. Which verb is the opposite of “to find oneself”?
9. Which word describes a part or a portion of something?
10. Which word is related to sleep?

8.24

1. percorso
2. caviglia
3. gonfia
4. fossi abituato
5. in fretta e furia
6. pozzanghera
7. afferrare
8. vale la pena
9. dappertutto

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.24

1. Which word is a synonym of “way, route”?
2. What do you call the part of your body just above the foot and below the shin?

3. How do you say “swollen”?
4. If the correct choice is **essere abituato a** and **credere** is in the past, how do you conjugate the missing verb in the subjunctive ?
5. Which expression describes something done in a hurry?
6. What do you call a small pool of water?
7. How do you say “to grab, to grasp”?
8. How do you say “is it worth it”?

8.25

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. f
6. e

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.25

1. How would you describe a summary or recounting of events?
2. Which of the questions describes something that makes you laugh?
3. Which of the questions describes someone who is disloyal?
4. Which of the questions includes a verb meaning “to gather together” or “unite”?
5. Which of the questions contains an expression related to time?
6. What happens to the color of one’s skin when frightened?

8.26

1. ciò che

2. compagnia
3. precipitarsi
4. viva
5. viva
6. appagati
7. trascorrere
8. precedenti
9. successive

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.26

1. How do you say “that which”?
2. How do you say “company”?
3. Which verb means “to rush into”?
4. How do you say “long live”?
5. How do you say “long live”?
6. Which word is a synonym of **soddisfatti**?
7. Which verb means “to pass, to spend (time)”?
8. How do you say “past”?
9. Which adjective refers to “future” friendships?

8.27

1. d
2. c
3. e
4. b

5. a

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.27

1. How do you say “esteem”?
2. What is the opposite of “weight”?
3. Which expression describes someone who is considerate of others’ opinions?
4. What is the opposite of “to vent, to blow-off steam”?
5. Which phrase is a way of saying someone or something would not have been welcome?

8.28

Answers will vary.

8.29

1. S
2. S
3. C
4. S
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. S

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.29

1. Does Paola suggest coming during the summer?
2. Does Paola suggest coming during Easter season?
3. Does Paola tell Isabella to prepare herself to walk a lot?

4. Does Paola suggest buying a lot of postcards?
5. Does Paola suggest inquiring about the price of a gondola ride before going aboard?
6. Does Paola tell Isabella to eat close to the main square, or far away from it?
7. Does Paola tell Isabella to begin her day early or late?
8. Does Paola suggest following a firm itinerary, or to meander and wander?

8.30

Answers will vary.

8.31

1. noi
2. Loro
3. Lei
4. voi
5. noi
6. Loro
7. tu
8. noi

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.31

1. What is the subject of a verb that ends in **-iamo**?
2. Is the subject of a verb that ends in **-ino** singular or plural, first or third person?
3. If the speaker addresses “Signor Dini,” what would the subject of the verb here be?
4. Is the subject second-person singular or plural?
5. What is the subject of a verb that ends in **-iamo**?
6. Is the subject of a verb that ends in **-ino** singular or plural, first or third person?

7. If the sentence features direct address (“Gianni, ...”), what is the subject?
8. What is the subject of a verb that ends in **-iamo**?

8.32

1. Cominciate
2. essere
3. Mettete
4. Notate
5. Sali
6. Andate, vedete
7. Finisci, ritorna

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.32

1. What is the imperative of **voi** for the verb you need in the sentence?
2. What is the negative imperative of **tu** for the verb you need in the sentence?
3. What is the imperative of **voi** for the verb you need in the sentence?
4. What is the imperative of **voi** for the verb you need in the sentence?
5. What is the imperative of **tu** for the verb you need in the sentence?
6. What is the imperative of **voi** for the verb you need in the sentence? What is the imperative of **voi** for the verb you need in the sentence?
7. What is the imperative of **tu** for the verb you need in the sentence? What is the imperative of **tu** for the verb you need in the sentence?

8.33

1. gli
2. lo

3. ci
4. gli, loro
5. li
6. lo
7. la
8. mi

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.33

1. What is the correct pronoun for a singular, masculine indirect object?
2. What is the correct pronoun for a singular, masculine direct object?
3. What is the correct pronoun for a first-person plural indirect object?
4. What is one of two correct pronouns for a third-person plural indirect object?
5. What is the correct pronoun for a plural, masculine direct object?
6. What is the correct pronoun for a singular, masculine direct object?
7. What is the correct pronoun for a singular, feminine direct object?
8. What is the correct pronoun for a first-person singular indirect object?

8.34

1. faccia, non faccia
2. Andiamo, Non andiamo
3. Condividete, Non condividete
4. informati, non informarti
5. Chiedi, Non chiedere
6. Disegniamo, Non disegniamo
7. ci dicano, non ci dicano

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.34

1. What is the imperative ending of **Lei** for the verb **fare** (**io faccio** in the present indicative)? Do you use the infinitive or the conjugated verb for formal commands in the negative?
2. What is the imperative ending of **noi**? Do you use the infinitive or the conjugated verb for the negative imperative when the subject is **noi**?
3. What is the imperative ending of **voi** for an **-ere** verb? Do you use the infinitive or the conjugated verb for the negative imperative when the subject is **voi**?
4. What is the imperative ending of **tu** for an **-are** verb, and where do you place the reflexive pronoun? Do you use the infinitive or the conjugated verb for the negative imperative when the subject is **tu**?
5. What is the imperative ending of **tu** for an **-ere** verb? Do you use the infinitive or the conjugated verb for the negative imperative when the subject is **tu**?
6. What is the imperative ending for **noi**? Do you use the infinitive or the conjugated verb for the negative imperative when the subject is **noi**?
7. What is the imperative ending of **Loro** for the verb **dire** (**loro dicono** in the present indicative)? Do you use the infinitive or the conjugated verb for formal commands in the negative?

8.35

1. Fa' , Faccela
2. Di' , Diglielo / Dillo loro
3. Va' , Vacci
4. Sta' , Stacci

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.35

1. Did you write the truncated form of the imperative with the apostrophe? Did you remember to double the consonant linking the verb and the indirect-object pronoun?
2. Did you write the truncated form of the imperative with the apostrophe? Did you remember to connect the indirect- and direct-object pronouns with the vowel “e”?
3. Did you write the truncated form of the imperative with the apostrophe? Did you remember to double the consonant linking the verb and the pronoun?
4. Did you write the truncated form of the imperative with the apostrophe? Did you remember to double the consonant linking the verb and the pronoun?

8.36

1. Me lo faccia
2. Non glieli dica / Non li dica loro
3. Ci vada
4. ci stia
5. Ci aiuti, lo
6. me la spieghi, Me la mostri

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.36

1. What is the correct pronoun for **questo piacere**, and did you remember to transform the vowel in the indirect-object pronoun?
2. What are the correct pronouns for **alle ragazze** and **i nomi**, and did you remember to connect the indirect- and direct-object pronouns with the vowel “e”?
3. Which pronoun replaces the location **in Comune**?
4. Which pronoun replaces the location **nel pullman**?

5. Which pronoun replaces the direct object **noi**? Which pronoun replaces the direct object **il Duomo**?
6. Which pronouns replace **a me** and **la strada**? Which pronoun replaces the understood direct object **la strada**?

8.37

1. Osservino
2. Ci indichi
3. non lamentarti
4. Non abbiate, Siate
5. Non facciamo
6. facciano
7. non camminare
8. Procuriamoci

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.37

1. What is the imperative ending of **Loro** for an **-are** verb?
2. What is the imperative ending of **Lei** for an **-are** verb, and what indirect-object pronoun replaces **a noi**?
3. What is the negative imperative ending of **tu**, and where do you place the pronoun?
4. What is the imperative ending of **voi** for the irregular verb **avere**? What is the imperative ending of **voi** for the irregular verb **essere**?
5. What is imperative ending of **noi** for the verb **fare**?
6. What is the imperative ending of **Loro** for the verb **fare** (**io faccio** in the present indicative)?

7. What is the negative imperative ending if the subject is **tu**?
8. Where do you place the reflexive pronoun when using the informal imperative?

8.38

1. passarci
2. ascoltatela
3. la visitino
4. Non dimentichiamolo
5. fatela
6. li conosca
7. farlo
8. organizzatela
9. Li assaggino

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.38

1. What is the negative imperative ending of **tu** for **passare**, and where do you put the pronoun **ci** that replaced the phrase **attraverso ...**?
2. What is the imperative ending of **voi** for **ascoltare**, and where do you place the direct-object pronoun for **la storia ...**?
3. What is the imperative ending of **Loro** for **visitare**, and where do you place the direct-object pronoun for **la sede ...**?
4. What is the negative imperative ending of **noi** for **dimenticare**, and where do you place the direct-object pronoun **lo**?
5. What is the imperative ending of **voi** for **fare**, and where do you place the pronoun **ci** that replaced **nell'Orto**?

6. What is the imperative ending of **Lei** for **conoscere**, and where do you place the direct-object pronoun for **i giocatori**?
7. What is the negative imperative ending of **tu** for **fare**, and where do you place the direct-object pronoun for **il bagno**?
8. What is the imperative ending of **voi** for **organizzare**, and where do you place the direct-object pronoun for **la gita**?
9. What is the imperative ending of **Loro** for **assaggiare**, and where do you place the direct-object pronoun for **il radicchio e il prosecco locale**?

8.39

1. F
2. V
3. F
4. V
5. F
6. V
7. V

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.39

1. Did Professor Merini's class win a prize for having written and shot a documentary, or because they saved a pine forest through community action?
2. Did Professor Merini's students play a role in saving the forest?
3. Did they want to cut down an existing pine forest, or plant new pine trees?
4. Did the students ask for the local residents' help in saving the pine forest?
5. Were the pine trees saved, or were many of them cut down anyway?

6. Is the pine-forest initiative the end of the student-resident collaboration, or do they intend to work together on other projects?
7. Does Professor Merini say that the students are full of ideas for helping the environment?

8.40

Answers will vary.

8.41

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. a

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.41

1. Does it make sense to say “loving” or “having loved”?
2. Does **sapere** take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary verb?
3. Do you need an object pronoun with the gerund? Did the people of the Veneto integrate polenta as a dish as they were cultivating corn?
4. Which gerund agrees with the singular subject **il riso**?
5. Is there already a direct object referred to, and should you use the gerund without a direct-object pronoun?
6. How do you express “feeling like”?

8.42

1. Parlando
2. Trattandosi
3. Rileggendo
4. Allenandosi
5. Avendo
6. Partendo
7. Gridando, facendo

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.42

1. What is the present gerund of an **-are** verb?
2. What is the present gerund of an **-are** verb, and where do you place the reflexive pronoun?
3. What is the present gerund of an **-ere** verb?
4. What is the present gerund of an **-are** verb, and where do you place the reflexive pronoun?
5. What is the present gerund of an **-ere** verb?
6. What is the present gerund of an **-ire** verb?
7. What is the present gerund of an **-are** verb? What is the present gerund of **fare** (*Hint: It is based on the Latin “*facere*”*)?

8.43

1. a. Seguendo, b. Seguendolo
2. a. Indossando, b. Indossandoli
3. a. Creando, b. Creandola
4. a. Avendo visitato, b. Avendoli visitati

5. a. Offrendo, b. Offrendola
6. a. Permettendo, b. Permettendoli
7. a. Non avendo partecipato, b. Non avendoci partecipato

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.43

1. What is the present gerund of **seguire**? What is the correct pronoun for the direct object **Carnevale**, and where do you place it when using a gerund?
2. What is the present gerund of **indossare**? What is the correct pronoun for the direct object **costumi elaborati**, and where do you place it when using a gerund?
3. What is the present gerund of **creare**? What is the correct pronoun for the direct object **un'atmosfera magica**, and where do you place it when using a gerund?
4. Does **visitare** take **avere** or **essere** when in the past? What is the correct object pronoun for the direct object for **tutti i sestieri**, and did you remember to make the direct-object pronoun and the past participle agree?
5. What is the present gerund of **offrire**? What is the correct pronoun for the direct object **Piazza San Marco**, and where do you place it when using a gerund?
6. What is the present gerund of **permettere**? What is the correct pronoun for the direct object **i concerti**, and where do you place it when using a gerund?
7. Does **partecipare** take **avere** or **essere** in the past? What pronoun replaces the locative (movement to a place) phrase **al Carnevale**, and where do you place it when using a past gerund?

8.44

1. Fondata
2. Conosciuta

3. Ripassata
4. Conclusa
5. Ricostruito
6. Arrivato

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.44

1. If the subject is **Bassano**, what should the participle be?
2. If the subject is **la zona**, what should the participle be?
3. If the direct object is **storia locale**, what should the participle be?
4. If the direct object **Battaglia di Bassano**, what should the participle be?
5. If the subject is **ponte di legno**, what should the participle be?
6. If the subject is **Ernest Hemingway**, what should the participle be?

8.45

1. studiata
2. arrivati
3. acquistati
4. costruito
5. festeggiata
6. noleggiate

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.45

1. If the direct object is **l'arte rinascimentale**, what is the correct participle?
2. If the subject is **noi**, what is the correct participle?
3. If the direct object is **biglietti**, what is the correct participle?
4. If the subject is the **Teatro Olimpico**, what is the correct participle?

5. If the direct object is **Vergine di Monte Berico**, what is the correct participle?
6. If the direct object is **biciclette**, what is the correct participle?

8.46

1. Saliti
2. scesi
3. Noleggiate
4. Arrivati
5. annessa
6. affermatasi
7. Ricostruita
8. organizzato

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.46

1. Which verb means “to climb aboard,” and does your participle agree with the subject **noi**?
2. Which verb means “to get off,” and does your participle agree with the subject **noi**?
3. Which verb means “to rent,” and does your participle agree with the direct object **biciclette**?
4. How do you say “to arrive,” and does your participle agree with the subject **noi**?
5. How do you say “to annex,” and does your past participle agree with the subject, which is the city of Rovigo?
6. Which verb means “to establish itself, to set up,” and does your participle agree with the subject **la produzione**?

7. How do you say “to rebuild,” and does your past participle agree with the subject, which is the city of Rovigo?
8. How do you say “to organize,” and does your participle agree with the subject **viaggio**?

8.47

1. Aiutare economicamente
2. Acquistare
3. Fotografare, osservare attentamente
4. Comunicare cortesemente
5. Consumare
6. Aspettarsi

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.47

1. What is the infinitive related to the noun **l'aiuto** and how do you transform the adjective **economico** into an adverb?
2. What is the infinitive related to the noun **acquisti**?
3. What is the infinitive related to **fotografie**? What is the infinitive related to the noun **osservazione**, and how do you transform the adjective **attenta** into an adverb?
4. What is the infinitive related to the noun **comunicazioni** and how do you transform the adjective **cortesi** into an adverb?
5. What is the infinitive related to the noun **consumazione**?
6. What is the (reflexive) infinitive related to the noun **aspettativa**?

8.48

1. di aver passato

2. di essere andato
3. di aver fotografato
4. di essermi iscritto
5. di aver letto
6. di aver attraversato

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.48

1. What is the past infinitive of **passare**, and does it take **avere** or **essere** as its auxiliary verb if it has a direct object (**un giorno**)?
2. What is the past infinitive of **andare**, and does it take **avere** or **essere** as its auxiliary verb?
3. What is the past infinitive of **fotografare**, and does it take **avere** or **essere** as its auxiliary verb?
4. What is the past infinitive of the reflexive verb **isciversi**, and does it take **avere** or **essere** as its auxiliary verb?
5. What is the past infinitive of **leggere**, and does it take **avere** or **essere** as its auxiliary verb?
6. What is the past infinitive of **attraversare**, and does it take **avere** or **essere** as its auxiliary verb?

8.49

1. tornare
2. esserci andata
3. visitare / conoscere
4. indovinare

5. aver visto / aver notato
6. giungere
7. aver visitato / aver visto

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.49

1. How do you say “to return,” and is the context of the sentence present or past tense?
2. How do you say “to go,” and is the context of the sentence present or past tense?
3. How do you say “to visit,” and is the context of the sentence present or past tense?
4. How do you say “to guess,” and do you use the present or past infinitive if the verb **riuscire** is in the present tense?
5. How do you say “to see,” and does the adverb **dopo** indicate the use of the past or present infinitive?
6. How do you say “to reach, to arrive at,” and is the context of the sentence present or past tense?
7. How do you say “to visit,” and does the context of the sentence require the present or past infinitive?

8.50

1. dopo esserci radunati
2. dopo aver imparato
3. dopo aver assistito
4. dopo aver ascoltato
5. dopo aver visitato
6. dopo aver concluso

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.50

1. Did you remember to use the auxiliary verb proper to a reflexive verb, and to make the subject, pronoun, and past participle agree?
2. Does **imparare** take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary, and did you write the correct participle for an **-are** verb?
3. Does **assistere** take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary, and did you write the correct participle for an **-ere** verb?
4. Does **ascoltare** take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary, and did you write the correct participle for an **-are** verb?
5. Does **visitare** take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary, and did you write the correct participle for an **-are** verb?
6. Does **concludere** take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary, and did you write the correct participle for an **-ere** verb?

8.51

1. Essendosi sviluppata, Dopo essersi sviluppata, Sviluppatasi
2. Avendo concentrato, Dopo aver concentrato / Dopo avere concentrato, Concentrate
3. Essendosi consolidata, Dopo essersi consolidata, Consolidatasi
4. Avendo capito, Dopo aver capito / Dopo avere capito, Capita
5. Avendo scoperto, Dopo aver scoperto / Dopo avere scoperto, Scoperta
6. Avendo perfezionato, Dopo aver perfezionato / Dopo avere perfezionato, Perfezionato

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.51

1. If the correct verb is **svilupparsi**, does the past gerund take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the subject, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **svilupparsi**, does the past infinitive take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you

make the subject, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **svilupparsi**, did you make the participle agree with the subject **l'arte vetraia**?

2. If the correct verb is **concentrare**, does the past gerund take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **concentrare**, does the past infinitive take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **concentrare**, did you make the participle agree with the direct object **tutte le vetraie**?
3. If the correct verb is **consolidarsi**, does the past gerund take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the subject, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **consolidarsi**, does the past infinitive take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the subject, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **consolidarsi**, did you make the participle agree with the subject **la nascente industria**?
4. If the correct verb is **capire**, does the past gerund take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **capire**, does the past infinitive take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **concentrare**, did you make the participle agree with the direct object **l'importanza**?
5. If the correct verb is **scoprire**, does the past gerund take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **scoprire**, does the past infinitive take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **scoprire**, did you make the participle agree with the direct object **una procedura**?

6. If the correct verb is **perfezionare**, does the past gerund take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **perfezionare**, does the past infinitive take **essere** or **avere** as its auxiliary? Do you make the direct object, pronoun, and participle agree? If the correct verb is **perfezionare**, did you make the participle agree with the direct object **le tecniche**?

8.52

1. A mia sorella, basteranno
2. Le sono piaciute
3. A lei sono servite
4. le restano
5. Non mi dispiacerebbe
6. non le mancherebbe

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.52

1. Did you check for spelling, especially the double consonant in “sister”? Did you check for spelling, especially the double consonant in the future verb **bastare**?
2. 2. Did you check for spelling, especially the indirect-object pronoun and the past participle of **piacere**?
3. Did you check for spelling?
4. Did you check for spelling, especially the indirect-object pronoun?
5. Did you check for spelling, especially the conditional form of the verb **dispiacere**?
6. Did you check for spelling, especially the hard “c” required for the conditional form of **mancare**?

8.53

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. a

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.53

1. What is the correct choice if the subject is **tempo**?
2. 2. Were my brothers sorry about something, or did they like or miss something?
3. Which verb means “to be left, to remain”?
4. If the subject of the sentence is **giorni**, which verb makes the most sense?
5. If the subject of the sentence is **certi prodotti alimentari**, what is the correct choice?
6. If the verb **fare** in the independent clause is in the conditional, then what must be the verb tense in the **se** clause?
7. Which verb makes the most sense if the students can stay up late, provided that they don’t leave their rooms?

8.54

1. Vi è piaciuta
2. Ci piacciono
3. restavano
4. bastava / sarebbe bastata
5. è piaciuto

6. è bastato
7. è dispiaciuto
8. bastano / basterebbero / sarebbero bastati
9. dispiace

Feedback on incorrect answers for 8.54

1. Does it make more sense for Marcella to ask if her friends liked the city or found it sufficient? Did you conjugate the past tense with **essere** and the subject?
2. Does it make more sense for Claudio to say that they like cities that are bicycle-friendly or that they need cities that are bicycle-friendly? Did you conjugate the past tense with **essere** and the subject?
3. Does it make more sense for Claudio to say that they had 5 hours left to explore, or that 5 hours displeased them? Did you conjugate the past tense with **essere** and the subject?
4. Does it make more sense for Marcella to say that a museum visit didn't help anything, or that a museum visit wasn't enough for her friends? Did you conjugate the past tense with **essere** and the subject?
5. Does it make more sense for Claudio to say that Mario liked to visit the Palladio and the Chiericat, or that they were left to visit? Did you conjugate the past tense with **essere** and the subject **visitare**?
6. Does it make more sense for Marcella to ask if the remaining time was enough or if it was missing? Did you conjugate the past tense with **essere** and the subject?

7. Does it make more sense for Claudio to say that they were sorry to have to return the bikes, or that it was necessary to do so? Did you conjugate the past tense with **essere** and the subject **restituire**?
8. Does it make more sense for Claudio to say that two whole days weren't enough to see the city, or that two days didn't do any good? Did you conjugate the present tense with the correct subject?
9. Does it make more sense for Marcella to say that it is enough for her that they go away, or that she is sorry to see them go? Did you conjugate the verb with the present tense?

8.55

1. All'inizio del corso non mi piaceva il professore / la professoressa, ma adesso mi piace molto.
2. Mi dispiace che il corso finirà presto / che presto finirà il corso.
3. Mi servivano / sono serviti tre giorni per prepararmi al primo esame, ma credo che basterà un giorno di studio / un giorno di studio basterà per l'esame finale.
4. Mi mancheranno i compagni di classe / i miei compagni di classe, ma non mi mancherà la sveglia che suona alle sette / 7.00 ogni mattina!

8.56 through 8.57

Voice recording. Answers will vary.

8.58 through 8.59

Answers will vary.