

Capitolo 5

Answer key SAM Feedback

TOSCANA

5.1

Listening and pronunciation practice.

5.2

1. λ

2. λ

3. g

4. g

5. λ

6. g

7. λ

8. λ

9. g

10. g

11. λ

12. g

13. λ

14. λ

15. λ

16. g

17. g

18. λ

19. g

20. λ

21. λ

22. g

23. λ

24. g

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.2

1. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
2. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
3. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
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14. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
15. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
16. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
17. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
18. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
19. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
20. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
21. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
22. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
23. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?
24. Is the sound made more similar to the **gl** in **figlio** or the **gl** in **glassa**?

5.3

1. sbadigliare
2. sbaglio, figlio
3. scioglie, stoviglie
4. risveglio, malavoglia, nascondiglio
5. intruglio, teglia, Sciogli
6. sbadiglio, coniglio

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.3

1. Which word features the grouping **gli** and sounds like the English “million”?
2. Which two words feature the grouping **gli** and sound like the English “million”?
3. Which two words feature the grouping **gli** and sound like the English “million”?
4. Which three words feature the grouping **gli** and sound like the English “million”?

5. Which three words feature the grouping **gli** and sound like the English “million”?
6. Which two words feature the grouping **gli** and sound like the English “million”?

5.4

Listening and pronunciation practice.

5.5

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.5

1. What do you call someone who is tight with money?
2. What is the opposite of “old age”?
3. Which one of the words describes a valuable piece of art?
4. Which of the words is the opposite of “darkness”?
5. Who is the person responsible for officiating a game or a match?
6. What do you call the military institution responsible for protecting a nation?

5.6

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.6

1. If these words all describe works of art, what word is the best hypernym?
2. If these words all describe income, what word is the best hypernym?
3. If these words all describe members of an army, what word is the best hypernym?
4. If these words all describe books contained in the Bible, what word is the best hypernym?

5.7

1. il visto
2. attraversare
3. logoro
4. la ritirata
5. reclamare

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.7

1. Which word is **not** another way of saying “face”?
2. Which verb is unrelated to “growing and flourishing”?
3. Which adjective is unrelated to “being happy”?
4. Which noun does not describe a massacre?
5. Which verb does not mean “to seem, to appear”?

5.8

1. avanzamento, avanzato
2. elezione, eletto
3. operoso, operare
4. regolamento, regolare

5. sconfitta, sconfitto
6. equilibrato, equilibrare

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.8

1. How do you say “advancement” in Italian? What is the Italian adjective for “advanced”?
2. How do you say “election”? What is the Italian adjective for “elected”?
3. How do you say “hard-working”? What is the Italian verb for “to work”?
4. How do you say “regulation”? What is the Italian verb for “to regulate”?
5. How do you say “a defeat”? What is the Italian adjective for “defeated”?
6. How do you say “balanced”? What is the Italian verb for “to balance”?

5.9

1. reclamare
2. Medioevo
3. paesaggio
4. testimonianze
5. contadini
6. forgiare
7. capolavori
8. noti
9. uliveti
10. vigneti
11. luci
12. Rispetto ad

13. mette in atto

14. regolamenti

15. spazi

16. equilibrio

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.9

1. How do you say “to lay claim to”?
2. What is the name of the historical and artistic period that came before the Renaissance?
3. How do you say “landscape”?
4. How do you say “evidence”?
5. What do you call someone who primarily works the land?
6. How do you say “to shape, to fashion”?
7. What do you call a work of art that is of the highest quality?
8. How do you say “noted” or “known”?
9. What would you call the place where one grows olives (**olive**)?
10. What would you call the place where one grows grapes for wine (**le uva, vino**)?
11. What natural element contrasts with shadows?
12. How do you say “compared to...” in Italian?
13. How do you say “puts into place”?
14. What do you call something put into place to protect, to regulate, or to manage?
15. How do you say “spaces”?
16. What is the Italian word for “balance”?

5.10

1. F
2. V
3. F
4. F

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.10

1. Is there a highway that links Liguria and Emilia-Romagna, or is it an imaginary line?
2. Are the cultural and linguistic differences in the north and south recent phenomena, or do they date far back?
3. Are northern and southern dialects of Italian very similar, or do they have some very different characteristics?
4. Is Tuscany more similar to the cultural, climactic and linguistic characteristics of northern Italy, or does it also share some things with the south?

5.11

1. discendono
2. Etruschi
3. lingua
4. diritti
5. orgogliosi
6. si distinsero
7. Comuni
8. medievale
9. classi sociali
10. parlamento

11. feudale
12. artistica
13. cambiamento
14. si ispirava
15. autodeterminarsi
16. uomo
17. universe

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.11

1. How do you say “to come from, to descend from”?
2. What word describes an ancient population, predecessors to the Romans?
3. How do you say “language” in Italian?
4. How do you say “rights” in the legal sense of the term?
5. What is the opposite of “ashamed”?
6. How do you say “distinguished themselves”?
7. What do you call the medieval Tuscan nation-states?
8. What is the name of the period, which immediately preceded the Renaissance?
9. How do you say “social classes”?
10. What word describes a political body?
11. Which adjective describes a society organized around large land-holdings and the exchange of service or labor?
12. How do you say “artistic”?
13. What noun means “change”?
14. How do you say “took inspiration from”?

15. What verb means “to self-determine”?

16. How do you say “man”?

17. How do you say “universe”?

5.12

1. hanno

2. è

3. risale

4. di più

5. in latino

6. favorire

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.12

1. In addition to their strong communal and regional identities, do Tuscans take pride in their linguistic identity?
2. Did Tuscan become a prestigious literary language beginning in the fourteenth century?
3. Did Tuscan become a national language, meaning it was used and spoken throughout Italy?
4. According to Tullio De Mauro, is Tuscan more similar, or less similar, to Latin than other Italian dialects?
5. According to Tullio De Mauro, did the educated class of the late Middle Ages read and write Latin or the local dialect?
6. Did Renaissance intellectuals block or favor the creation of a unified language?

5.13

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.13

1. Did **calcio fiorentino** come from English rugby or from a game widely played in ancient Greece?
2. During the Renaissance, was soccer played between different cities or different parts of the same city?
3. What occurred in 1529 when the Pope sent troops to Florence?
4. Were the rules governing **calcio fiorentino** changed, or has the game kept the same rules and regulations from the very first tournament?
5. Who participates in **calcio fiorentino**: powerful families or representatives of the city's four main quarters?

5.14

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.14

1. How has the Tuscan land and landscape developed in the last half-century?

2. Is the Tuscan countryside as impressive as a work of art?
3. Why did the Tuscan countryside lose much of its population?
4. Has agricultural tourism helped or hurt the depopulation phenomenon in Tuscany?
5. Was the Tuscan countryside portrayed negatively or positively during the Renaissance?

5.15

1. falso (*Answers will vary.*)
2. falso (*Answers will vary.*)
3. vero
4. vero
5. vero

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.15

1. Did the Nazis and the Fascists help the Allied troops, or attempt to block their advance along the Gothic Line?
2. Were the bombardments inconsequential or intense and destructive?
3. Who made up the ranks of the partisans?
4. Did the Nazis take revenge on the Allies on the civilian populations for helping the Allies?
5. Did the Nazis execute hundreds of Italian civilians, including children, at Sant'Anna?

5.16

Answers will vary.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.16

Did the Renaissance ethos emphasize man's obedience to God, or man's place at the center of the universe?

5.17

Sinonimi: [*in any order*]

1. il libero arbitrio, la volontà
2. il regalo, il dono
3. l'aspetto, la forma
4. la legge, il regolamento

Contrari: [*in any order*]

5. il bene, il male
6. celeste, terreno

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.17

1–4. Are you sure these words have similar meanings?

5–6. Are you sure these words have opposite meanings?

5.18

Answers will vary.

5.19

1. Non d'accordo
2. D'accordo
3. D'accordo
4. D'accordo

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.19

1. Does Pico refer to animals as **esseri ... superiori** or **esseri inferiori**?

2. If Pico says to Adam [Man] that he can possess [divine] gifts as his own, **secondo il tuo desiderio e la tua volontà**, does it follow that Pico would believe man to be endowed with free will?
3. Does Pico consider man to be at the center of the universe because he is in part divine?
4. If Pico calls Adam **volontario scultore e modellatore di te stesso**, would he believe man to be endowed with free will?

5.20

Answers will vary.

5.21

Answers will vary.

5.22

Answers will vary.

5.23

1. Firenze, Washington, New York, Gerusalemme
2. Napa, Western Cape, Charleston, Firenze, Siena

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.23

1. Which Italian city won the first-place “Travellers’ Choice Destinations Award” in the *Culture & Sight-seeing* category, and which “sacred destinations” did it beat out?
2. Which Italian cities occupy the eighth and ninth places on the list?

5.24

1. recensioni
2. gli utenti

3. portavoce
4. supera
5. si classificano
6. europeo
7. primate

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.24

1. What do you call a critique of a film, restaurant, or resort, and did you remember to make the noun agree with the adjective modifying it?
2. How do you say “users” in Italian?
3. What do you call the person who is a spokesperson for company?
4. What verb means “to surpass, to beat out,” and did you remember to make it agree with its subject?
5. What verb means “to rank,” and did you remember to make it agree with its subject?
6. If **Europa** is a noun, what is its adjective?
7. What noun means “the top spot”?

5.25

Answers will vary.

5.26

Answers will vary.

5.27

1. b
2. a
3. a

4. a

5. c

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.27

1. Does the Palio pit Siena against other cities, or is it a competition among the main neighborhoods of the city?
2. Is the Palio dangerous for the jockey, for the horse, or for both?
3. Does the Palio last for a long time, or is it very brief?
4. Does the winning horse have to have a jockey, or can it cross the finish line without one?
5. Is the Palio put on solely for the enjoyment of tourists, or are the Senesi invested in it?

5.28

1

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.28

Does the audio text discuss the treatment of the horses or the Lega Antivivisezione Italiana's attendance at the Palio?

5.29

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. V

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.29

1. Do some want to stop holding the Palio because it is too dangerous for the jockeys, or because it is too dangerous for the horses?

2. Does Brambilla believe that the Palio is very important for Siena, or that the image of Italy created by it, particularly for the treatment of the horses, is negative?
3. Is it true that the positions on the Palio held by Minister Brambilla and the Lega Antivivisezione Italiana are at odds?
4. Does Senator Vaccari believe that it would be a shame to cancel a long-standing cultural event?

5.30

Answers will vary.

5.31

1. c
2. b
3. f
4. d
5. a
6. i
7. g
8. h
9. e

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.31

1. Which definition means something that is “challenging”?
2. What is the opposite of “inopportune,” “inconvenient”?
3. A luxury is what kind of expense?
4. What definition conveys something related to “laughter”?
5. How do you say “to marvel” in Italian?
6. What definition best fits the act of cutting?
7. What does a “watcher of television” do?
8. How do you say “courageous” in Italian?
9. What definition describes a public speaker of sorts?

5.32

1. valore
2. Eppure

3. imprese
4. investimento
5. finanziamenti
6. economia
7. ingegno
8. riscoprire
9. scommettere

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.32

1. How do you say “value”?
2. What word is a conjunction that means “and yet, nevertheless”?
3. What word would you use to express “businesses” or “companies”?
4. How do you say “investment”?
5. Which word indicates the funds for a formal business or charity initiative; for example, “financing”?
6. What word describes the wealth and resources of a nation?
7. What word describes exceptional talent?
8. How do you say “to rediscover”?
9. How do you say “to bet”?

5.33

1. il via vai
2. la mucca
3. l'eroe
4. la borghesia

5. il mito
6. il nascondiglio
7. il gesto
8. il quartier generale

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.33

1. What word describes a lot of people moving about?
2. What animal in the word bank produces milk?
3. What do you call someone who is selfless or makes a sacrifice for another?
4. What word is the equivalent of middle class or bourgeoisie?
5. Which word denotes a legend-like tale or one with divinities and moral messages to be learned?
6. What word describes a hiding place?
7. What do you call it when a person communicates something with the movement of a hand?
8. How do you say “general quarters”?

5.34

1. Possiamo avvolgerla nella carta da regalo!
2. Attenzione perché potrebbe cascare!
3. Il conto dell'albergo l'ha colto di sorpresa!
4. Non riescono proprio a farsi intendere!
5. Dovremmo prima possedere del terreno!
6. Prima però deve varcare la frontiera!
7. Difatti ha passato i suoi anni migliori in galera!

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.34

1. What might you do with a tie that you want to give as a gift?
2. If a vase is perched on an unstable table, what might you say?
3. If Davide didn't know how expensive New York was, what would have surprised him?
4. What difficulties would non-Italian speaking tourists encounter?
5. Before building a home of your own, what would be necessary to purchase?
6. What expression has to do with crossing a border in order to arrive at the front?
7. What happens to someone who spends his life involved in crime?

5.35

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.35

1. If **dipinto** means “painting,” is **quadro** a synonym or an opposite?
2. If **combinare guai** means “to cause problems,” is **fare disastri** a synonym or an opposite?

3. If **prepotente** means “arrogant,” is **gentile** a synonym or an opposite?
4. If **schiavitù** means “slavery,” is **cattività** a synonym or an opposite?
5. If **risparmiare** means “to save,” is **spendere** a synonym or an opposite?
6. If **spietato** means “cruel, ruthless,” is **feroce** a synonym or an opposite?
7. If **battersi** means “to fight,” is **arrendersi** a synonym or an opposite?
8. If **disgrazia** means “misfortune,” is **fortuna** a synonym or an opposite?
9. If **fabbricare** means “to make, to manufacture,” is **costruire** a synonym or an opposite?

5.36

1. mestiere
2. partorire
3. peccati
4. tramandare
5. faticare
6. giudizio
7. dovere

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.36

1. What word is related to work?
2. What verb means “to give birth”?
3. What does one confess to the priest?
4. What verb means “to hand or pass down”?
5. What verb is related to effort and hard work?
6. What is another word for “opinion” or “point of view”?

7. How do you say “duty” in Italian?

5.37

1. Vero
2. Falso
3. Falso
4. Falso
5. Falso
6. Falso
7. Vero

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.37

1. Is Roberta going to Rome for work or pleasure?
2. Does Gianni say that it is or isn't feasible to see Tuscany in just a few days?
3. Does Gianni's comparison of Tuscany and Disney World communicate appreciation or disdain for the latter?
4. Has Roberta already visited Pisa, or does Gianni urge her to do so?
5. Does Gianni tell Roberta to see only Florence, or does he tell her to visit other cities?
6. Is Gianni certain that Roberta visited Lucca, or does he only think that she had?
7. Does Gianni tell Roberta to stay a year and to forget about her job?

5.38

Answers will vary.

5.39

1. È sicuro.
2. È possibile.

3. È possibile
4. È sicuro.
5. È sicuro.
6. È sicuro.
7. È sicuro.
8. È possibile.
9. È possibile.
10. È possibile.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.39

1. Do Eleonora and Pietro say that they might take the car to Montepulciano, or that they will for sure take one?
2. Have Eleonora and Pietro decided to spend the night, or are they uncertain?
3. Have Eleonora and Pietro decided to stay in an **agriturismo**, or is it one of several possibilities?
4. Do Eleonora and Pietro intend to visit the vineyards and the hills of Montepulciano?
5. Does Pietro suggest visiting the country or the city first?
6. Does Pietro use the language of certainty when discussing taking pictures in front of the tower?
7. Is it certain that they will walk up to the Church of Sant'Agostino?
8. Is it certain that they will visit Sant'Agnese, or does it depend on a number of factors?
9. Is it certain that they will be stuck in traffic, or is it possible given Eleonora's past experience?

10. Is it certain that they will find a parking spot just outside the city, or is it only possible?

5.40

1. che io legga, che io abbia letto
2. che voi restiate a casa, che voi siate restati a casa / che voi siate restate a casa
3. che loro facciano fatica a capire, che loro abbiano fatto fatica a capire
4. che Pietro veda suo fratello, che Pietro abbia visto suo fratello
5. che loro producano l'olio d'oliva, che loro abbiano prodotto l'olio d'oliva
6. che tu metta le mani sul fuoco, che tu abbia messo le mani sul fuoco
7. che noi ci divertiamo a cantare, che noi ci siamo divertiti / che noi ci siamo divertite a cantare
8. che tu ti sposi in comune, che tu ti sia sposata in comune
9. che io chieda un aiuto a Mario, che io abbia chiesto un aiuto a Mario
10. che voi diciate sempre la verità, che voi abbiate detto sempre la verità

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.40

1. What is the present subjunctive ending for the first-person singular of an **-ere** verb?
Does **leggere** take **avere** or **essere** in compound tenses?
2. What is the present subjunctive ending for the second-person plural? Does **restare** take **avere** or **essere**?
3. Did you remember that **fare** is irregular in the subjunctive? Did you include the proper auxiliary verb and a past participle?
4. What is the present subjunctive ending for an **-ere** verb? Did you include the proper auxiliary verb and a past participle?

5. What is the present subjunctive ending for an irregular verb ending in **-urre**? Did you include the proper auxiliary verb and a past participle?
6. What is the present subjunctive ending for an **-ere** verb? Did you include the proper auxiliary verb and a past participle?
7. Does the first-person plural subjunctive differ from the present indicative? Did you include a reflexive pronoun, the proper auxiliary verb, and make the past participle agree with the subject?
8. What is the present subjunctive ending for a verb ending in **-are**, and did you include the reflexive pronoun? Did you include a reflexive pronoun, the proper auxiliary verb, and make the past participle agree with the subject?
9. What is the present subjunctive ending for an **-ere** verb? Did you include the proper auxiliary verb and a past participle?
10. Did you remember that **dire** is irregular in the subjunctive? Did you include the correct auxiliary verb and a past participle?

5.41

1. siano partiti
2. si tratti
3. sia
4. creino
5. offra
6. siamo partite
7. abbiano invitate / ci abbiano invitato
8. considerino

9. diciate

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.41

1. Do you use the present or past subjunctive with the adverb **già**?
2. Did you remember the reflexive pronoun for **trattarsi**?
3. Did you remember that **essere** is irregular in the subjunctive?
4. What is the subjunctive of the third-person plural?
5. What is the subjunctive of an **-ire** verb?
6. Do you use the present or past here?
7. If the subject is **loro**, what is the correct subjunctive, and did you use the right tense?
8. If the subject is **loro**, what is the correct subjunctive of an **-are** verb?
9. If the subject is **voi**, what is the correct subjunctive?

5.42

Answers will vary.

5.43

1. tocchi
2. esplori
3. insegni
4. rilassi
5. offra
6. sia
7. è / sono
8. è
9. abbia mai visto

10. possa

11. sia

12. spieghi

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.43

1. Does **voglio** necessitate the use of the indicative or subjunctive for the verb **toccare**?
2. Does **voglio** necessitate the use of the indicative or subjunctive for the verb **esplorare**?
3. Does **cerco** necessitate the use of the indicative or the subjunctive?
4. Does **ho bisogno di** necessitate the use of the indicative or the subjunctive?
5. Does **cerco** necessitate the use of the indicative or the subjunctive?
6. Does the adjective **l'unica** necessitate the use of the indicative or the subjunctive?
7. Is there a verb in the main clause that necessitates the use of the subjunctive in the dependent clause, or do you use the indicative?
8. Is there a verb in the main clause that necessitates the use of the subjunctive in the dependent clause, or do you use the indicative?
9. If **uno degli spettacoli più strani che** is a superlative construction, do you use the subjunctive or the indicative in the second, dependent clause?
10. If **Il migliore materiale che** is a superlative construction, does it require the subjunctive or the indicative in the second, dependent clause?
11. Does **credo** necessitate the use of the subjunctive or the indicative?
12. Does **può consigliarmi una guida che** necessitate the use of the subjunctive or the indicative?

5.44

1. tu avessi visto / avessi visto

2. aveste fatto
3. seguissero
4. producesse
5. si opponesse
6. tu avessi bevuto / avessi bevuto
7. tu volessi dare / volessi dare

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.44

1. If the action **vedere** occurred before the act of knowing (**sapevo**), do you use the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive?
2. If the action **fare** occurred before the act of knowing (**sapevo**), do you use the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive?
3. If the action **seguire** occurred contemporaneously to or after the act of knowing (**sapevo**), do you use the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive?
4. If the action **produrre** occurred contemporaneously to or after the act of knowing (**sapevo**), do you use the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive?
5. If the action **opporsi** occurred contemporaneously to or after the act of knowing (**sapevo**), do you use the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive?
6. If the action **bere** occurred before the act of knowing (**sapevo**), do you use the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive?
7. If the action **volere** occurred contemporaneously to or after the act of knowing (**sapevo**), do you use the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive?

5.45

1. abitasse

2. avesse abitato
3. dessero
4. avessero dato
5. stesse
6. fosse stata
7. producessero
8. avessero prodotto
9. attraesse
10. avesse avuto
11. esponessero
12. avessero esposto
13. vincessesse
14. avesse vinto

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.45

1. If the action **abitare** is contemporaneous with respect to **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
2. If the action **abitare** occurred before **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
3. If the action **dare** is contemporaneous with respect to **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
4. If the action **dare** occurred before **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?

5. If the action **stare** is contemporaneous with respect to **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
6. If the action **stare** occurred before **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
7. If the action **produrre** is contemporaneous with respect to **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
8. If the action **produrre** occurred before **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
9. If the action **attrarre** is contemporaneous with respect to **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
10. If the action **avere** occurred before **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
11. If the action **esporre** is contemporaneous with respect to **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
12. If the action **esporre** occurred before **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
13. If the action **vincere** is contemporaneous with respect to **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?
14. If the action **vincere** occurred before **credevo**, do you use the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?

5.46

1. b
2. b

3. a

4. c

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.46

1. Which of the choices is a synonym for **impara[re] l'arte della pittura**?
2. When Cimabue ruined a fly painted by Giotto, what did he realize about his student?
3. Do many scholars believe that Giotto went to Rome to work on frescos at the Pope's request?
4. Did Giotto believe in a stylized and idealized form of painting, or in one that reflected reality?

5.47

1. fosse arrivata
2. andassero
3. si riunivano
4. passavano
5. fossero
6. fossero mai andati
7. avessero mai messo
8. raccontavano
9. componevano
10. inventavano
11. sia scomparsa
12. andassimo
13. rimane

14. preferiscano

15. sia

16. fossero

17. C'era

18. nasceva

19. moriva

20. morisse

21. vivesse

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.47

1. If the action **avevano** occurs first or in the past with respect to **arrivare**, would you use the imperfect or pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?
2. If the action **andare** is contemporaneous to **pensavo**, would you use the imperfect or the pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?
3. Is there a verb in the main clause that indicates the use of the subjunctive in the dependent clause, or should you use the indicative?
4. Is there a verb in the main clause that indicates the use of the subjunctive in the dependent clause, or do you still use the indicative?
5. If the action **essere** is contemporaneous to the verb **non sapevo**, would you use the imperfect or the pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?
6. If the narration intends to say “had not gone,” then which past subjunctive do you use: the imperfect or the pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?
7. If the narration intends to say “had not placed,” then which past subjunctive do you use: the imperfect or the pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?

8. Is there a verb or conjunction in the main clause that indicates the use of the subjunctive in the dependent clause, or do you use the indicative?
9. If this verb continues in the same mood as the previous one, then what verb form do you use?
10. If this verb continues in the same mood as the previous one, then what verb form do you use?
11. What is the past subjunctive of **scomparire**?
12. If the action **andare** is in the future with respect to **vorrei**, would you use the imperfect or the pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?
13. Does **credo** in the main clause indicate that the subjunctive or indicative of **rimanere** is more appropriate?
14. Do you use the present indicative or the present subjunctive with the conjunction **sebbene**?
15. Is there a verb in the main clause that indicates the use of the subjunctive, or should you use the indicative?
16. Is there a verb in the main clause that indicates the use of the subjunctive, or should you use the imperfect indicative?
17. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative mood in the main clause of a sentence?
18. Is there a verb in the main clause that tells you to use the subjunctive, or should you use the indicative?
19. Is there a verb in the main clause that tells you to use the subjunctive, or should you use the indicative?

20. If the action **morire** is in the future with respect to **vorrei**, would you use the imperfect or the pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?

21. If the action **vivere** is in the future with respect to **vorrei**, would you use the imperfect or the pluperfect (**trapassato**) subjunctive?

5.48

1. ripartire
2. si fermino
3. non abbiano trovato
4. seguire
5. abbia lavorato
6. aver trovato
7. passiate
8. faccia

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.48

1. Do you use the infinitive or a conjugated verb following the preposition **di**?
2. What is the correct subjunctive conjugation for the third-person plural of **fermarsi**?
3. Did you remember to transform the auxiliary verb using the subjunctive?
4. Do you use the infinitive or a conjugated verb following the preposition **di**?
5. Did you remember to transform the auxiliary verb using the subjunctive?
6. Do you use the infinitive or a conjugated verb following the preposition **di**?
7. What is the correct subjunctive conjugation for the second-person plural?
8. Did you remember that **fare** is irregular in the subjunctive?

5.49

1. vada
2. rimanesse
3. desidera
4. studiare
5. abbia fatto ricerca
6. vedere
7. abbia sperimentato
8. conosca
9. di visitare

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.49

1. If **È possibile che** expresses uncertainty, would you need a subjunctive, infinitive, or indicative in the dependent clause?
2. If **vorrebbe** is in the conditional, would you need a subjunctive, infinitive, or indicative in the dependent clause?
3. If **È certo** expresses certainty, would you need a subjunctive, infinitive, or indicative in the dependent clause?
4. If **bisogni** is a conjugated verb, would **studiare** be in the subjunctive, infinitive, or indicative in the dependent clause?
5. If **credo** expresses uncertainty, would **fare ricerca** be in the present indicative, the present subjunctive, or the past subjunctive in the dependent clause?
6. Do you use the infinitive, present indicative, or past tense after a preposition?
7. If **È possibile che** expresses uncertainty, would you need a past subjunctive, the pluperfect subjunctive (**trapassato**), or the present indicative in the dependent clause?

8. If **mi sembra** expresses uncertainty, do you use the present indicative, the past, or the present subjunctive in the dependent clause?
9. If the subjects of **pensare** and **visitare** are the same, do you use the imperfect subjunctive, the imperfect, or the infinitive?

5.50

1. siano
2. ho letto
3. sono
4. immergersi
5. passarci
6. nuotare
7. si tratti
8. sia
9. spenda
10. costa
11. conosca
12. abbia fatto
13. indicarci
14. ci siano
15. stare
16. spendere
17. arrivare
18. siano

19. ti alzi

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.50

1. Did you check for correct spelling?
2. Did you check for correct spelling?
3. Did you check for correct spelling?
4. Did you check for correct spelling?
5. Did you check for correct spelling?
6. Did you check for correct spelling?
7. Did you check for correct spelling?
8. Did you check for correct spelling?
9. Did you check for correct spelling?
10. Did you check for correct spelling?
11. Did you check for correct spelling?
12. Did you check for correct spelling?
13. Did you check for correct spelling?
14. Did you check for correct spelling?
15. Did you check for correct spelling?
16. Did you check for correct spelling?
17. Did you check for correct spelling?
18. Did you check for correct spelling?
19. Did you check for correct spelling?

5.51

1. Siete convinti che io sia un esperto di storia rinascimentale. Siete convinti che loro siano esperti di storia rinascimentale. Siete convinti di essere esperti di storia rinascimentale.
2. Sono felice di aver passato l'esame con 30! Sono felice che abbiate passato l'esame con 30! Sono felice che passino gli esami con 30!
3. Sperano che io mi sia rilassato alle Terme di Montecatini. Sperano che lei si rilassi alle Terme di Montecatini. Sperano di rilassarsi alle Terme di Montecatini.
4. Abbiamo paura di viaggiare in macchina con questo tempaccio. Abbiamo paura che lei abbia viaggiato in macchina con questo tempaccio. Abbiamo paura che voi viaggiate in macchina con questo tempaccio.
5. Pensavate di aver cucinato bene la bistecca alla fiorentina. Pensavate che noi cucinassimo bene la bistecca alla fiorentina. Pensavate che loro avessero cucinato bene la bistecca alla fiorentina.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.51

1. Did you remember to transform the present indicative **io sono** into the present subjunctive? Did you remember to transform the present indicative **loro sono** into the present subjunctive?
2. Did you remember to write the correct infinitive and to insert the proper preposition between the conjugated verb and the past infinitive? Did you remember to transform the **passato prossimo** into the **congiuntivo passato**? Did you remember to transform the present indicative into the **congiuntivo presente**?

3. Did you remember to transform the present indicative into the **congiuntivo presente** and to include the correct reflexive pronoun? Did you remember to transform the present indicative into the **congiuntivo presente** and to include the correct reflexive pronoun? Did you remember to transform the present indicative into the infinitive and to include the correct reflexive pronoun?
4. Did you remember to transform the present indicative into the proper infinitive? Did you remember to transform the present indicative into the correct **congiuntivo passato**? Did you remember to transform the present indicative into the correct **congiuntivo presente**?
5. Did you remember to transform the **passato prossimo** into the correct past infinitive? Did you remember to transform the verb into the correct **congiuntivo presente**? Did you remember to transform the verb into the correct **congiuntivo passato**?

5.52

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.52

1. Which of the three choices has two subjects (I, you) and the English equivalent of the conjunction **a meno**?
2. Which of the three choices asks why the respondent studies?
3. Which of the three choices has the English equivalent of the conjunction **prima che**?
4. Which of the three choices has the English equivalent of the conjunction **senza che**?
5. Which of the three choices has the English equivalent of the conjunction **a condizione che**?
6. Which of the three choices has the English equivalent of the conjunction **affinché**?
7. Which of the three choices uses the present indicative?
8. Which of the three choices uses the English equivalent of the conjunction **a meno che**?
9. Which of the three choices uses the English equivalent of the conjunction **purché**?

5.53

1. Ti invito alla festa purché tu prometta di non cantare troppo forte di non, addormentarti sul divano. / Ti invito alla festa a patto che tu prometta di non cantare troppo forte di non, addormentarti sul divano. / Ti invito alla festa a condizione che tu prometta di non cantare troppo forte di non, addormentarti sul divano.
2. Studio molto affinché i miei genitori siano soddisfatti. / Studio molto perché i miei genitori siano soddisfatti.
3. Ti chiedo un favore sebbene tu non sia molto generoso. / Ti chiedo un favore benché tu non sia molto generoso. / Ti chiedo un favore nonostante tu non sia molto generoso.

4. Andiamo con la mia macchina purché tu paghi la benzina. / Andiamo con la mia macchina a patto che tu paghi la benzina. / Andiamo con la mia macchina a condizione che tu paghi la benzina.
5. Mi iscrivo alla Scuola Normale di Pisa sebbene abbia sentito che è difficilissima. / Mi iscrivo alla Scuola Normale di Pisa nonostante abbia sentito che è difficilissima. / Mi iscrivo alla Scuola Normale di Pisa benché abbia sentito che è difficilissima.
6. Spendo pochi soldi perché il mio conto in banca resti aperto. / Spendo pochi soldi affinché il mio conto in banca resti aperto.
7. Ti dico queste cose affinché tu capisca quello che è successo. / Ti dico queste cose perché tu capisca quello che è successo.
8. Mi hanno pagato le tasse universitarie perché io non abbia debiti quando mi laureo. / Mi hanno pagato le tasse universitarie affinché io non abbia debiti quando mi laureo.
9. Vi invitano fuori a cena a meno che voi non abbiate già fatto programmi. / Vi invitano fuori a cena sebbene voi abbiate già fatto programmi. / Vi invitano fuori a cena sebbene voi abbiate già fatto programmi. / Vi invitano fuori a cena nonostante voi abbiate già fatto programmi.
10. Gli perdono quello che ha fatto purché lui ammetta il suo errore. / Gli perdono quello che ha fatto a patto che lui ammetta il suo errore. / Gli perdono quello che ha fatto a condizione che lui ammetta il suo errore.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.53

1. Which conjunction means “on the condition that / provided that,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?

2. Which conjunction means “so that,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
3. Which conjunction means “even if,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
4. Which conjunction means “on the condition that / provided that,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
5. Which conjunction means “even if,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
6. 6 Which conjunction means “so that,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
7. Which conjunction means “so that,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
8. Which conjunction means “so that,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
9. Which conjunction means “unless,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?
10. Which conjunction means “on the condition that / provided that,” and did you remember to use the subjunctive after the conjunction?

5.54

1. Qualunque / Qualsiasi, cucini
2. dovunque, vada
3. Chiunque frequenti
4. Comunque, veda

5. Chiunque, incontri
6. Qualunque cosa, abbia
7. Comunque, ti vesta

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.54

1. How do you say “whichever” in Italian, and what is the ending of the **tu** form for an **-are** verb in the subjunctive?
2. How do you say “wherever” in Italian, and did you remember that **andare** is irregular in the subjunctive?
3. How do you say “whoever” in Italian, and what is the ending of the **lui / lei** form for an **-are** verb in the subjunctive?
4. How do you say “however” in Italian, and what is the ending of the **tu** form of an **-ere** verb in the subjunctive?
5. How do you say “whomever” in Italian, and what is the ending of the **tu** form for an **-are** verb in the subjunctive?
6. How do you say “whatever [thing]” in Italian, and did you remember that **avere** is irregular in the subjunctive?
7. How do you say “however” in Italian, and did you include the correct reflexive pronoun for the **tu** form in your subjunctive verb?

5.55

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

5. b

6. c

7. c

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.55

1. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative in the dependent clause with the relative superlative **il paesaggio più incredibile che**?
2. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative with the indefinite pronoun **comunque**?
3. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative with the expression **non conosco nessuno che**?
4. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative with the expression **non è una città che**?
5. Which choice reflects a formal exhortation to one person?
6. Which choice reflects an exhortation to more than one person?
7. If the subject of the statement you heard is **noi**, who should be the subject of the response?

5.56

1. Ognuno è andato, Nessuno è andato
2. Tutti hanno prenotato, Nessuno ha prenotato
3. Tutti vengono, Ognuno viene
4. Tutti possono prendere, Nessuno può prendere
5. Ognuno deve comprare, Nessuno deve comprare
6. Tutti salgono a piedi, Ognuno sale a piedi

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.56

1. Which singular indefinite pronoun means “each one”? What is the opposite of “each one”?
2. Which plural indefinite pronoun means “everyone”? What is the opposite of “everyone”?
3. Which plural indefinite pronoun means “everyone”? Which singular indefinite pronoun means “each one”?
4. Which plural indefinite pronoun means “everyone”? What is the opposite of “everyone”?
5. Which singular indefinite pronoun means “each one”? What is the opposite of “each one”?
6. Which plural indefinite pronoun means “everyone”? Which singular indefinite pronoun means “each one”?

5.57

1. Qualche turista preferisce, Nessun turista preferisce
2. Qualcuno noleggia, Nessuno noleggia
3. Qualche ragazza viaggia, Nessuna ragazza viaggia
4. Qualcuno si ferma, Nessuno si ferma
5. Qualche artigiano fiorentino è, Nessun artigiano fiorentino è
6. Qualcuno è d'accordo, Nessuno è d'accordo
7. Qualche sindaco crede, Nessun sindaco crede

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.57

1. What is the singular equivalent of **alcuni**, and did you remember to change both the noun it modifies and its verb? What indefinite adjective is the opposite of **qualche**, and did you remember to make the adjective and the noun agree?
2. What is the singular equivalent of **alcuni**, and did you remember to change both the noun it modifies and its verb? What is the opposite of **qualche**, and did you remember to make the adjective and the noun agree?
3. What is the singular equivalent of **alcuni**, and did you remember to change both the noun it modifies and its verb? What is the opposite of **qualche**, and did you remember to make the adjective and the noun agree?
4. What is the singular equivalent of **alcuni**, and did you remember to change both the noun it modifies and its verb? What is the opposite of **qualche**, and did you remember to make the adjective and the noun agree?
5. What is the singular equivalent of **alcuni**, and did you remember to change both the noun it modifies and its verb? What is the opposite of **qualche**, and did you remember to make the adjective and the noun agree?
6. What is the singular equivalent of **alcuni**, and did you remember to change both the noun it modifies and its verb? What is the opposite of **qualche**, and did you remember to make the adjective and the noun agree?
7. What is the singular equivalent of **alcuni**, and did you remember to change both the noun it modifies and its verb? What is the opposite of **qualche**, and did you remember to make the adjective and the noun agree?

1. Penso di tornare / Penso che tornerò in Toscana di nuovo l'anno prossimo. Mi piacerebbe / Vorrei trovare un piccolo paese che abbia sia una scuola di lingue sia la possibilità di vivere con una famiglia.
2. Alberto ha domandato se io fossi mai stato/a a Forte dei Marmi. È possibile che noi ci siamo stati/e l'estate scorsa.
3. Qualunque sia la mia situazione finanziaria in / nel futuro, spero di scoprire una nuova parte dell'Italia ogni anno.
4. È preferibile volare prima che il semestre universitario finisca perché i biglietti aerei sono più economici.
5. Mi piacerebbe che / Vorrei che la mia ragazza Jen mi accompagnasse in Italia molto presto. Sono sicuro che non odierà niente e che le piacerà tutto. / Mi piacerebbe che / Vorrei che Jen, la mia ragazza, mi accompagnasse in Italia molto presto. Sono sicuro che non odierà niente e che le piacerà tutto.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 5.58

1. Did you remember that there is only one subject in the first sentence, and that the verb **avere** in the second sentence requires the subjunctive?
2. Did you remember to use the **congiuntivo trapassato** for “I have ever been” because that action precedes the past-tense verb “asked” in the main clause?
3. Did you remember to use the subjunctive with the indefinite pronoun **qualunque**, and that there is only one subject in the second clause?
4. Did you remember that the first verb is impersonal and that you should use the subjunctive with the conjunction **prima che**?

5. What subjunctive form do you use in the dependent clause when its action is in the future relative to the conditional verb in the main clause?

5.59 through 5.60

Voice recording. Answers will vary.

5.61 through 5.62

Answers will vary.