



# Homework for Italian 1

School Year 2025/2026

**Sylvie Murphy**

Italian 1-In Person

La Causerie Française

Fridays 9:00am to 10:25am

## Overview

Italian I is an introductory course designed for students who have never before studied Italian or for those who may have previously studied some Italian but not used it for many years. We will start from the very beginning assuming no previous knowledge of the language. Through active participation in class and at-home review and assignments this class provides students with the foundations of the Italian language.

The textbook we use for this class is **Prego! An Invitation to Italian, 6th Edition**. Please make sure to get the 6th edition – it has a dark blue cover. This edition is no longer in print but many inexpensive, used options are available through various online vendors.

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## Specifications:

Grammatical Concepts:

- Alphabet and pronunciation
- Use of genders and singular/plural
- Definite and indefinite articles (the/a)
- Basic sentence and question formation
- Adjectives: agreement and placement
- Present tense verbs: regular and irregular
- The expressions c'è and ci sono (there is/there are)
- Possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her etc)
- Demonstrative adjectives (this, that, these, those)
- Direct object pronouns

Vocabulary themes will include:

- Greetings and salutations
- Numbers
- Basic conversational phrases
- Food and beverages
- Day, date, seasons
- Places
- Asking for and giving directions
- Descriptive adjectives/colors
- Family

- Weather
- Time
- Pastimes/hobbies

## Other important info:

**Thanksgiving Break: No class Friday, November 28**

**Winter Break: No class Friday, December 26 or Friday, January 2**

## Homework:

**Per il 12 dicembre:**

**A. Che bel... *what a beautiful....!*** As in the oral drill we did in class on Dec. 5, restate the following sentences using the even more emphatic expression "what a beautiful..." Be sure to use the correct form of *bello* preceding the noun. (p. 59)

Ex.	Il gatto e' bello.	<u>Che bel gatto!</u>
	Gli alberghi sono belli.	<u>Che begli alberghi!</u>
1.	Le scarpe sono belle.	_____
2.	La casa e' bella.	_____
3.	I fiori sono belli.	_____
4.	I bambini sono belli.	_____
5.	Lo scooter e' bello.	_____
6.	Le biciclette sono belle.	_____
7.	Gli stivali sono belli.	_____
8.	La ragazza e' bella.	_____
9.	Il ristorante e' bello.	_____
10.	Le banane sono belle.	_____
11.	La citta' e' bella.	_____
12.	Il museo e' bello.	_____
13.	I cani sono belli.	_____
14.	Le stelle sono belle.	_____
15.	Il sole e' bello.	_____
16.	La neve e' bella.	_____

17. Gli appartamenti sono belli. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Le macchine sono belle. \_\_\_\_\_
19. La ballerina e' bella. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Lo spettacolo e' bello. \_\_\_\_\_

B. **Noun/adjective agreement & practice with *essere*.** Another repeat of an oral drill we did on Dec. 5. In this exercise, write a simple sentence describing the given subject with the given adjective. Do it once in the singular and then again, pluralizing the nouns and adjectives, always paying attention to the definite articles and noun/adjective agreement (masc./fem., sing./plur.)

Ex.	noun/adj.	Singular	Plural
	treno / lungo	<u>Il treno e' lungo.</u>	<u>I treni sono lunghi.</u>
1.	bambina / stanco	_____	_____
2.	museo / grande	_____	_____
3.	gatto / brutto	_____	_____
4.	fontana / bello	_____	_____
5.	bicicletta / italiano	_____	_____
6.	panino / buono	_____	_____
7.	zaino / rosso	_____	_____
8.	chiesa / antico	_____	_____
9.	scooter / giapponese	_____	_____
10.	biblioteca / moderno	_____	_____
11.	occhio / azzurro	_____	_____
12.	cappuccino / caldo	_____	_____
13.	gelato / freddo	_____	_____
14.	macchina / vecchia	_____	_____
15.	uomo / francese	_____	_____
16.	birra / irlandese	_____	_____
17.	motorino / divertente	_____	_____
18.	ragazza / pigro	_____	_____
19.	bambino / triste	_____	_____
20.	orologio / caro	_____	_____
21.	cane / carino	_____	_____
22.	albero / verde	_____	_____
23.	faccia / sorridente	_____	_____
24.	vacanza / rilassante	_____	_____

## For December 5:

**A. Practicing with the definite article.** Refer to the chart on p. 58 and give the appropriate definite article (the word for “the,” of which there are many forms in Italian) for each of the following pairs of nouns, which are given first in the singular and then in the plural. If the word ends in -e in the singular, I’ve indicated whether it’s masculine or feminine.

Ex: **pizza** → **la pizza**      **pizze** → **le pizze**  
**ascensore** (*elevator, masc.*) → **l'ascensore**    **ascensori** → **gli ascensori**

### SINGULAR

### PLURAL

- |                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. treno                        | treni        |
| 2. camera ( <i>room</i> )       | camere       |
| 3. ristorante ( <i>masc.</i> )  | ristoranti   |
| 4. zaino ( <i>backpack</i> )    | zaini        |
| 5. scuola                       | scuole       |
| 6. albergo                      | alberghi     |
| 7. bicicletta                   | biciclette   |
| 8. arancia ( <i>orange</i> )    | arance       |
| 9. piatto ( <i>plate</i> )      | piatti       |
| 10. amico                       | amici        |
| 11. amica                       | amiche       |
| 12. bambino                     | bambini      |
| 13. ragazza                     | ragazze      |
| 14. sciopero ( <i>strike</i> )  | scioperi     |
| 15. stella ( <i>star</i> )      | stelle       |
| 16. museo                       | musei        |
| 17. appartamento                | appartamenti |
| 18. carne ( <i>meat, fem.</i> ) | carni        |

19. portafoglio ( <i>wallet</i> )	portafogli
20. stato ( <i>state</i> )	stati
21. serpente (snake, m.)	serpenti
22. porta	porte
23. cappuccino	cappuccini
24. farmacia	farmacie

**B. Reviewing noun/adjective agreement and the indefinite article (un, una, un', uno):** Place the appropriate indefinite article in front of the noun provided, then choose one of the adjectives from the adjective bank below to pair with the noun. So, you should have an answer that looks like this:

**Ex: bambina → una bambina** (adding the indefinite article) → **una bambina carina** (adding an adjective and making it agree with the gender [feminine])

**\*\*Extra credit - for each noun, do the exercise a few times with different adjectives\*\***

- |                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. studente (m.) | _____ |
| 2. ospedale (m.) | _____ |
| 3. museo         | _____ |
| 4. gatto         | _____ |
| 5. chiesa        | _____ |
| 6. scarpa (shoe) | _____ |
| 7. ponte (m.)    | _____ |
| 8. appuntamento  | _____ |
| 9. casa          | _____ |
| 10. città        | _____ |
| 11. piazza       | _____ |
| 12. amica        | _____ |
| 13. uomo (man)   | _____ |
| 14. macchina     | _____ |
| 15. idea         | _____ |

List of adjectives to choose from (all given in singular, masculine form) – you can use the same one twice if you'd like: **brutto** (ugly), **intelligente**, **famoso**, **economico** (inexpensive), **grande**, **carino** (cute), **alto** (tall), **caldo**, **meraviglioso** (marvelous, amazing), **piccolo** (small), **simpatico** (nice, kind), **nuovo** (new), **vecchio** (old)

### For November 21:

A. **Practicing with adjectives (pp. 50-52):** Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the adjective in parentheses (Remember, the generic, “base” form of the adjective is always given as masculine singular, so you will need to make sure the endings of your adjectives below agree in gender and number).

Most of the vocab will be on pp. 48-49.

Ex: Marta è \_\_\_\_\_ (bello) e \_\_\_\_\_ (alto).

—> Marta è bella e alta.

1. Filippo e Giovanni sono \_\_\_\_\_ (bravo) studenti.
2. Noi donne \_\_\_\_\_ (biondo) siamo molto \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligente).
3. Voi bambini siete \_\_\_\_\_ (pigro).
4. Alessio è \_\_\_\_\_ (simpatico) ma è \_\_\_\_\_ (noioso).
5. Carolina e Laura, le ragazze \_\_\_\_\_ (spagnolo), sono \_\_\_\_\_ (allegro) e \_\_\_\_\_ (estroverso).
6. La stazione è \_\_\_\_\_ (grandissimo).
7. Marie e Hélène, le ragazze \_\_\_\_\_ (francese), sono \_\_\_\_\_ (antipatico).
8. I ragazzi \_\_\_\_\_ (tedesco) sono \_\_\_\_\_ (cattivo).
9. I Musei Vaticani sono \_\_\_\_\_ (vecchio) ma \_\_\_\_\_ (interessante).  
C'è anche la Cappella Sistina, che è \_\_\_\_\_ (famosissimo).
10. Il viaggio in treno da Firenze a Roma non è molto \_\_\_\_\_ (lungo), solo un'ora e mezza con il treno veloce.
11. Gli studenti sono \_\_\_\_\_ (stanco) e \_\_\_\_\_ (stressato).

12. La signora \_\_\_\_\_ (anziano) è vecchia, ma è molto \_\_\_\_\_ (energico).
13. Fabio è \_\_\_\_\_ (gentile) ma troppo \_\_\_\_\_ (irresponsabile).
14. La bandiera (*flag*) \_\_\_\_\_ (italiano) è \_\_\_\_\_ (verde), \_\_\_\_\_ (bianco) e \_\_\_\_\_ (rosso). Si chiama il *tricolore*.

**B. MOLTO - "very" or "a lot of"?** Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of **molto**.

*Ricordatevi* (remember): when **molto** means "very," it is invariable — it's always just "molto." However, when **molto** means "a lot of," "many," or "much," it is variable — it must agree in number and gender (i.e. molto, molta, molti, molte) with the noun it precedes or modifies. (See p. 52, section 4). You may also want to refer to p. 38 for the idiomatic expressions with "avere" that appear in several of these sentences.

Ex: Carla ha \_\_\_\_\_ cugini. La sua famiglia e' \_\_\_\_\_ grande.

—> Carla ha molti cugini. La sua famiglia e' molto grande.

1. Lo zoo di Kansas City è \_\_\_\_\_ grande. Ci sono \_\_\_\_\_ animali africani.
2. Ci sono \_\_\_\_\_ fontane a Roma. Sono \_\_\_\_\_ belle. Hanno bisogno di \_\_\_\_\_ acqua.
3. Roma, Firenze e Venezia sono \_\_\_\_\_ famose, ma ci sono altre città italiane \_\_\_\_\_ belle ed interessanti, senza \_\_\_\_\_ turisti.
4. Hai \_\_\_\_\_ amici, sei \_\_\_\_\_ fortunata.
5. Sono \_\_\_\_\_ stanca; ho \_\_\_\_\_ sonno.
6. Abbiamo \_\_\_\_\_ fame; abbiamo bisogno di \_\_\_\_\_ pizze.
7. L'albergo è \_\_\_\_\_ brutto, ma ha \_\_\_\_\_ camere ed è \_\_\_\_\_ economico.
8. Ci sono \_\_\_\_\_ compiti questa settimana.

C. ESSERE - Out loud, practice conjugating the verb **essere** (io, tu, lui/lei, noi, voi, loro; p. 54). Do it a few times with your book open, then do it a few times with your book closed. Keep practicing this (try not to look at the book) throughout the week.



For more practice, rewrite the following sentences with the subjects in parentheses, making any necessary adjective agreements.

1. Tu sei di Kansas City. (noi / voi / loro)

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2. Marco e Gianna sono di Milano. (io / Teresa / tu)

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3. Giulio è molto arrabbiato. (voi / io / loro)

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4. Noi siamo tranquilli. (tu / Emilia / il gatto)

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5. Voi siete stanchi. (io / noi / Isabella)

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6. Il libro è irlandese. (Siobhan e Colleen / gli U2 / la birra Guinness)

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**For November 7:**

**A. General review of chapter 1**

- Do exercises A, B, and C on p. 40 (playing the role of both yourself and the partner or classmate in the instructions).

**B. Practice with adjectives on p. 48-49:** Review the new vocabulary list at the beginning of chapter 2, including the yellow sidebar on p. 49. Do exercise A on p. 49, describing your physical characteristics. If you want, feel free to add some of the “parole extra” from the yellow sidebar to talk about other traits.

**For October 31:**

**Practice with “Articolo Indeterminativo e Buono” (Indefinite Article & the adjective “good”) - p. 32 in Prego**

**A. Put the correct form of the indefinite article (un, uno, una, un’) in front of each of the following nouns.**

**Ex: formaggio → un formaggio**

1. domanda
2. negozio (store/shop)
3. idea
4. ricetta (recipe)
5. ristorante (*masc.*)
6. stipendio (salary)
7. scusa (excuse)
8. programma (program, *masc.*)
9. elicottero (helicopter)
10. aeroporto

**B. Now take all the nouns from exercise A and put the correct form of *buono* as well as the indefinite article in front of them.**

**Ex: formaggio → un buon formaggio**

**C. Practice with the present tense of the verb AVERE (to have).** Do exercises D & E on p. 37 in Prego.

**D. Extra credit: Spot the errors!** Find and correct the mistakes in each of the following. They all have at least one error, which will involve the indefinite article, the form of “buono” or the verb *avere* - or maybe all of the above. Hint: the vocab on p. 26-27 may be of help for some of these.

1. Voi abbiamo un buona macchina.
2. Tu hai uno buono scooter.
3. Valentina hanno uno buona cane.
4. Allerona, un piccolo villaggio in Umbria, ha una buon museo dedicato ai cetacei.
5. Io hai una buona amico.
6. Bologna ho un buono ospedale.
7. Noi avete un buona scuola.
8. La citta' non hanno un buono supermercato.
9. Tu ha una buon bicicletta.
10. Milano ha un buono stazione.

**For October 24:**

**Practice with "Nomi: Genere e Numero" (Nouns: Gender and Number) pp. 29-30 in Prego.**

**A. Give the plural form of the following singular nouns** - don't worry about trying to figure out the gender of any that end in -e. *Stressed syllables that don't fall on the expected, second-to-last-syllable are in bold.*

**Ex: ristorante → ristoranti**

1. macchina
2. casa
3. biglietto (ticket)
4. sorella (sister)
5. libro (book)
6. cane (dog)
7. nave (ship)
8. tavolo (table)
9. signora
10. bicchiere (drinking glass)
11. mela (apple)
12. coltello (knife)
13. finestra (window)

14. scarpa (shoe)
15. gatto (cat)
16. pesce (fish)
17. frigorifero (refrigerator)
18. lampada (lamp)
19. luce (light)
20. bagno (bathroom)

**B. Provide the SINGULAR noun for each of the following plurals.** *Hint: your answers will all be either a masculine singular ending in -o, or feminine singular ending in -a. I've left singular nouns ending in -e out of this exercise - because that would have been mean! :-)* *Stressed syllables that don't fall on the expected, second-to-last-syllable are in bold.*

1. porte (doors)
2. fratelli (brothers)
3. ombrelli (umbrellas)
4. **sedie** (chairs)
5. divani (sofas)
6. bottiglie (bottles)
7. piatti (dishes, plates)
8. ragazze (girls)
9. mamme (moms)
10. **alberi** (trees)
11. città (cities)
12. uccelli (birds)

13. figli (kids, *as in one's own*)

14. camere (rooms)

15. disastri (disasters)

16. incubi (nightmares)

17. stelle (stars)

18. quadri (pictures, *as in art*)

19. quaderni (notebooks)

20. matite (pencils)

### **For October 10:**

No written homework this week - we'll concentrate on videos from a native speaker that review the vocabulary covered in class on Oct. 3 - numbers from 21-100, days of the week, and months. There are four videos to watch in all, ranging from 5 min to 12 min. If possible, do one video each day this week, perhaps playing it a few times.

- Watch [this video](#) about **numbers from 1-20**. Even though this is mostly a listening and repeating exercise, I do suggest watching it since it reinforces the spelling of numbers and phonetics for each letter and letter combination, which we've just been working on in class.
- Watch (or just listen to) [this video](#) (from the 2:00 mark) about **numbers from 21-100**. There's not much to see in the video, it's more about hearing and repeating, so feel free to just have it on while you do the dishes!
- Watch [this video](#) about **months of the year** and how to say dates.

- Watch [this video](#) about **days of the week** and other vocab related to talking about what day it is.

\*\*\* Note that Valentina, the YouTuber for the above videos, often capitalizes the days of the week and months in her visual aids. However, they are not capitalized in Italian unless they come at the beginning of a sentence.

### For October 3:

Reviewing pronunciation and numbers:

- A. Come up with 3-5 Italian words that you know (and may have been pronouncing not quite correctly) – these could be Italian cities or regions, food items, names of celebrities, etc. – and use what we learned in class on Friday to try to pronounce them correctly *all'italiana*. Write them out phonetically if that helps.
- B. **C and G** ... How to pronounce C and G depending on the letter that follows it is one of the trickier things for new students of Italian to master. Look at this list of words, carefully consult the rules for C and G on p. 11, and write out your answer (phonetically) for how to pronounce it. Check your work on the site [FORVO](#). Note, these are not necessarily words you need to memorize as vocabulary - the exercise is about recognizing pronunciation rules. OCCHIO (“be careful” - literally this word means “eye”) as it’s easy to get tripped up!
  1. chiamare (to call)
  2. ginocchio (knee)
  3. bacio (kiss)

4. abbraccio (hug)
5. lumache (snails)
6. Ciampino (Rome's smaller airport)
7. ghiaccio (ice)
8. Chioggia (a city just south of Venice)
9. gesso (chalk, plaster)
10. cimitero (cemetery)
11. ghepardo (cheetah)
12. vaccino (vaccine)
13. gente (people)
14. giacca (jacket)
15. giacche (jackets)
16. macchia (stain)
17. mannaggia (darn it! shoot!)
18. cataloghi (catalogs)

FORVO is a super helpful resource if you're ever unsure how to pronounce a word. It includes audio submissions by native speakers. The linked example is for the pronunciation of "abbastanza" but you can put any word you want into the search bar and most will have results.

C. **NUMBERS 1-9:** Practice saying your phone number using the numerals 1-9 that we went over in class on Friday. Prepare to have it memorized.

## For September 19:

Review the words and expressions we covered in class on Sept. 12, which are the “Espressioni di cortesia” on p. 4 of Prego, and the first group of expressions on p. 7.

- Do exercise A on p. 5 – and please write it out. Since this exercise is designed as something you’d do out loud in class with fellow students, you will need to use your imagination and make up the part of the person you’re introducing yourself to.
- Do exercise A on p. 7.
- Watch [this video](#) (4 min) about introductions a few times, preferably a few days apart. (And don’t be shy - do the short oral exercise that starts at 1:50!)
- Watch [this super short video](#) about “permesso”
- Watch [this super short video](#) about “scusi/scusa”

(The video assignments are important to at least passively watch - a few times if possible for the shorter ones - so that you can get exposure to native Italian accents.)

**Optional:** here are some more videos for enrichment on these topics:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRUvNGLiBjQ> (9 min, with Stefano from last week; a bit more in-depth than what we’ve covered so far, but good info)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89x93pzpx3E> (14 min long, you can skip the first 1-2 min if you want)

## For September 12:

Watch [this video](#) about Italian greetings. It’s not super-super short, about 12 minutes long, as he goes into some useful, specific detail about how and when to use the various greeting words and phrases, including some we did not cover in class on Sept. 5. These greetings are so important in Italian everyday life. Plan to watch the video a few times, not necessarily back to back, and pause to take notes as you watch.



After watching a few times, see if you are able to answer the questions below. We will review as a class on Friday 12 Sept. (venerdì il 12 settembre)

- What does **buona giornata** mean and how is it used?
- How do you say goodbye to friends and family?
- How would you say hello to someone you don't know, and it's 10:30am?
- How would you say goodbye to someone you don't know, any time of day?
- What's the difference between **a dopo** and **a presto**?
- What do **ci sentiamo** and **ci vediamo** mean?
- Which side do you start on for the Italian custom of greeting with two kisses on the cheeks (baci sulla guancia)?
- When and with whom can you use **salve**?
- Is it appropriate to say **buona notte** to your waiter when leaving a restaurant after dinner?
- How do you say "have a good evening"?