Capitolo 6

SAM *Answer Key* with Feedback

PUGLIA

6.1

Listening and pronunciation practice.

6.2

1. g
2. j, j
3. g
4. g
5. j
6. g
7. j
8. g
9. g
10. g
11. j
12. g
13. j
14. j, g
15. g
16. g
17. g, g

18. g

19. j

20. g

21. g

22. j

23. g

24. j, j

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.2

1. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
2. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
3. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
4. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
5. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
6. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
7. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
8. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
9. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
10. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
11. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
12. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
13. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
14. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?
15. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

16. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

17. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

18. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

19. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

20. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

21. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

22. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

23. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

24. Did you hear a soft **g** as in the English “gym” or a hard **g** as in the English “gate”?

6.3

Listening and pronunciation practice.

6.4

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.4

1. What organization represents workers?
2. What is the name for a very pious, holy, or canonized person in Italian?
3. What do you call a high-ranking Catholic priest, one who is in charge of a diocese?

4. What word is related to sailing?
5. What do you call a person who practices Islam?
6. How do you say “the harvest” in Italian?
7. What do you call workers’ refusal to work until working conditions improve?

6.5

1. r, n
2. n, t, a, i, o
3. a, u, r, e
4. e, e, s, s, e
5. m, r, i, i, n, a, r, e
6. i, u, n, i, e
7. M, z, z, i, r
8. u, i, e, o

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.5

1. How do you say “wheat” or “grain” in Italian, and did you check for correct spelling?
2. How do you say “farmer” in Italian, and did you check for correct spelling?
3. How do you say “to hire” in Italian, and did you check for correct spelling?
4. How do you say “well-being” in terms of one’s wealth in Italian, and did you check for correct spelling? "well-being" seems more precise for 'benessere'
5. How do you say “to imprison” in Italian, and did you check for correct spelling?
6. How do you say “to give up, to quit, to renounce” in Italian, and did you check for correct spelling?

7. What is a common term for the (whole) South of Italy, and did you capitalize the first letter of this name?
8. How do you say “olive grove” in Italian, and did you check for correct spelling?

6.6

1. donare, donato
2. migliorare, migliorato
3. sfruttato, sfruttare
4. ricchezza, ricco
5. diffusione, diffuso
6. esilio, esiliare

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.6

1. How do you say “to give, to donate”? How do you say “given, donated”?
2. What is the opposite of “to worsen”? How do you say “improved”?
3. How do you say “exploited”? How do you say “to exploit”?
4. How do you say “wealth”? What is the opposite of “impoverished”?
5. What noun means “the spreading” of something? What adjective means “something that is spread”?
6. What is the opposite of “repatriation” or “to return to one’s country”? How do you say “to exile” someone?

6.7

1. civiltà
2. insediamenti
3. abitazioni
4. disposte
5. i trulli

6. i muri a secco
7. rinunciare
8. polo industriale

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.7

1. What word means “civilizations”?
2. How do you say “settlements”?
3. What word denotes something in which you live?
4. Which of the words means “arranged, organized”?
5. What word means a type of mortar-less home for which Alberobello is famous?
6. How do you say “stone walls”?
7. How do you say “to give up, to renounce”?
8. Which word or expression indicates an industrial area?

6.8

1. il tetto, le pareti
2. la civiltà
3. abitazioni
4. muro, il muro
5. pietra
6. una formica
7. si tramandano

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.8

1. Did you check for correct spelling and remember to include the correct definite articles?

2. Did you check for correct spelling, especially the grave accent, and remember to include the correct definite article?
3. Did you check for correct spelling?
4. Did you check for correct spelling? Did you remember to include the correct definite article?
5. Did you check for correct spelling?
6. Did you check for correct spelling? Did you remember to include the correct indefinite article?
7. Did you check for correct spelling, and remember to include the proper reflexive pronoun?

6.9

1. il tacco
2. varia
3. costiera
4. vicina a
5. una zona dell'Italia

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.9

1. Is the Puglia region the toe, ankle, or heel of Italy's "boot"?
2. Is Puglia linguistically, culturally, and economically uniform? Or is it backward or rich and varied?
3. Which part of Puglia is industrially wealthy? The mountain, coastal or extreme south region?

4. Is the Puglia region near to or far from the Balcanic Islands? Does it border with them?
5. To which country does the Grecia Salentina region belong? Italy, Greece, Ex-Jugoslavia?

6.10

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.10

1. How many communities speak ***grico***?
2. Does ***grico*** have a lot of grammatical structures in common with modern Greek?
3. The communities of ***grico***-speaking Italians likely descend from which culture and period?
4. Is ***grico*** "up to date" in terms of spelling and contemporary linguistic expressions?

6.11

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.11

1. Is Saint Nicholas known only in the south of Italy, or throughout the Christian world?
2. Was Saint Nicholas born in what is now Turkey, or elsewhere?
3. Was the Emperor Constantine a convert to Christianity, or was he a pagan?
4. Did Saint Nicholas use his family wealth to provide for his own well-being?
5. Was Saint Nicholas known for being generous or stingy?
6. Did Saint Nicholas' remains stay in Turkey permanently or were they stolen and brought to Italy by a group of sailors from Bari?
7. Did the legends of Saint Nicholas and Santa Claus become intertwined, or have they always been two separate myths?

6.12

1. pianura
2. Tavoliere, pomodori
3. braccianti
4. povertà, le famiglie proprietarie
5. riforma agraria, miglioramento
6. latifondi, stagionali
7. invisibili

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.12

1. What topographical land type characterizes Puglia as the second largest after the Po River Valley?
2. What is the name of the large agricultural plain in Puglia? Which of the words is something you can eat?

3. What do you call “hired hands, by-the-day,” or “by-the-job-type workers”?
4. What is the opposite of wealth? What do you call the families who owned the large farms?
5. How do you say “agricultural reform”? How do you say “improvement”?
6. What is another word for “property” or “estate”? What would you call a temporary, seasonal worker?
7. What would you call people or objects that cannot be seen?

6.13

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.13

1. Were the **trulli** constructed as vacation-homes for tourists, or were they built by farmers as homes?
2. Did those who built the **trulli** gather stones from surrounding areas, or did they import them from outside the region?
3. Do the **trulli** maintain near-constant temperatures in both the summer and the winter?
4. Are the **trulli** single rooms, or are they divided into multiple rooms?
5. Is it true that the **trulli** can seem like a fictional wonderland?

6. Have the farmers who built the **trulli** been displaced by small businesses and shops, or do they still live in the **trulli**?
7. Does Fiore say that the **trulli** were built by giants, or that their construction was so arduous that it could have frightened off giants?

6.14

Answers will vary.

6.15

Answers will vary.

6.16

Conferma (sì / no)	**Numero riga**
Sì	3–4
No	2
Sì	5–6
Sì	17–18
Sì	22–23
Sì	18, 21, 23
No	11–12

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.16

1. According to many scholars, are the origins of **Carnevale** Christian or pagan?
2. Is Carnevale celebrated before the beginning of Lent and thus before Easter, or after Easter?

3. Is it true that Christianity took many of its traditions from paganism?
4. Do many **Carnevale** celebrations in Puglia traditionally end with the death and "burial" of the local hero?
5. Do some local **Carnevale** celebrations make fun of priests and religious traditions?
6. Is the local hero's death a comic and farcical event, or a tragic event?
7. Was it ever prohibited to make fun of the rich and the powerful during **Carnevale**?

6.17

Answers will vary.

6.18

Answers will vary.

6.19

Answers will vary.

6.20

[*in any order, wording may vary slightly*]

1. a. Magna Grecia

   b. civiltà romana

   c. Etruschi

   d. Dauni

2. *Answers will vary*.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.20

1a. Which two ancient civilizations most often come to mind when discussing ancient Italian history?

1b. Which two ancient civilizations most often come to mind when discussing ancient Italian history?

1c. What pre-Roman civilization occupied central Italy?

1d. What civilization was located in northern Puglia between the eight and sixth centuries BCE?

6.21

1. Falso; *Answers will vary*.
2. Falso; *Answers will vary*.
3. Falso; *Answers will vary*.
4. Falso; *Answers will vary*.
5. Vero
6. Vero
7. Vero

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.21

1. Were the first inhabitants of the Italian peninsula Greeks and Romans or did they come from a variety of other locations and cultures?
2. Did the Etruscans settle in Southern Italy or Central Italy?
3. Were the Dauni quickly assimilated by the Greeks and Romans, or did their geographic position prolong the existence of their culture?
4. Did the Dauni occupy a central or coastal region of Puglia?
5. Do the **stele** celebrate living or deceased people?
6. Do the **stele** inscriptions show many facets of daily life or only an image of a person?
7. Did the 2011 Dauni exhibition in Rome commemorate the Italian Unification?

6.22

1. reperti archeologici
2. mostra
3. pietra
4. guerrieri

5. stele
6. scomparve
7. Camera dei Deputati

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.22

1. What do archeologists uncover through their work?
2. How do you say “show, exhibition”?
3. With what material were the **stele** made?
4. What category of male figure was often inscribed on the **stele**?
5. What was the name of the Dauni funerary monuments?
6. What is the opposite of **apparve**?
7. Which word indicates the Italian equivalent of the House of Representatives in the U.S.?

6.23

Answers will vary.

6.24

Answers will vary.

6.25

1. X, la fuga
2. X, rimproverare
3. X, avvilito
4. X, cavarsela
5. X, incuriosito
6. dare del Lei, X

7. la vergogna, X
8. darsi per vinto, X

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.25

1. If **il ritorno** means “the return,” which word means the opposite?
2. If **lodare** means “to praise,” which word means the opposite?
3. If **contento, soddisfatto** are cognates for “content / satisfied,” which word indicates the opposite?
4. If **non riuscirci** means “to not succeed in something,” which verb signifies the opposite?
5. If **disinteressato** means “uninterested,” which word suggests the opposite?
6. Which expression indicates something very similar to speaking formally?
7. Which word is a synonym for “embarassment”?
8. If **arrendersi** means “to give up,” which word is synonymous with it?

6.26

1. andare avanti, mi avvicinavo, sfiduciato
2. si è avvicinato, vergogna, si è pentito, intruso
3. scaffale, ha tentato, è scoppiata
4. fuga, a malapena

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.26

1. How do you say “to go forward, to carry on”? What is the opposite of “to get further away from”? Which word means “to be without / to lose faith”?

2. How do you say “he came close”? What word can you use to express lack of pride or embarrassment? How do you say “he regretted”? What is the word for a person who doesn’t belong?
3. Where does one usually place or store books? What is another way to say **ha cercato** or **ha provato**? How do you say “burst into”?
4. How do you say “an escape”? Which expression means “just barely”?

6.27

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.27

1. Which word indicates a person who typically works in an office?
2. How do you say “learning”?
3. What would you call someone who has the same age as you?
4. What do you call the bed in which a newborn sleeps?
5. What word encompasses one’s upbringing and education?
6. What do you call a children’s nursery rhyme?

6.28

1. educare
2. assai

3. il rigore
4. abbattere
5. apprendere
6. Oltre a ciò
7. impediva
8. coetanei

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.28

1. How do you say “to bring up” or “raise” a child?
2. What adverb is a synonym for **abbastanza**?
3. What word can you use to indicate “the severity” of something or someone?
4. How do you say “to knock down”?
5. What verb is a synonym for **imparare**?
6. What expression means “in addition, beyond that, what’s more”?
7. Which verb means “to forbid”?
8. What word means one’s peers or friends?

6.29

1. padrona
2. cupo
3. Arato
4. carcerato
5. tramontato

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.29

1. How do you say “landlady”?

2. Which adjective means “dark”?
3. How do you say “plowed”?
4. Which adjective means “incarcerated”?
5. How do you say “set,” meaning the sun has gone down?

6.30

1. Logico
2. Illogico
3. Logico
4. Illogico
5. Illogico
6. Logico

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.30

1. If the students are talking about Italian rappers, is the sentence logical or illogical?
2. If Caparezza raps against everybody and everything, is the sentence illogical or illogical?
3. If Caparezza raps against everybody and everything, is it logical or illogical to say that he is polemical?
4. If the students enjoy rappers like Caparezza who preach non-conformism, is the sentence logical or illogical?
5. Do the students say that Caparezza’s themes are universal, or that only young people like Caparezza?
6. If Caparezza means “curly hair” in his Pugliese dialect, it the sentence logical or illogical?

6.31

Answers will vary.

6.32

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.32

1. If the verb **sanno** expresses certainty, is it possible to use the subjunctive in the dependent clause?
2. If the sentence begins with **Immagino che**, is there any choice that could be grammatically incorrect?
3. If **danno** is the present tense and the conjunction **purché** requires the subjunctive, would you use the present or the past subjunctive?
4. If the verb **mi pare** expresses uncertainty, would you use the **passato prossimo** or the **congiuntivo passato**?

6.33

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. P
5. A
6. A

7. P
8. C

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.33

1. If **leggo** is in the present tense, does the description with **è** refer to a time before, after, or contemporaneous with **leggo**?
2. If the verb **sanno** is in the present, does the action **hanno studiato** occur before, after, or contemporaneously?
3. If the verb **sapevo** is in the imperfect indicative, would the action **si trovava** occur before, after, or contemporaneously?
4. If the verb **penso** is in the present, would the action **andremo** occur before, after, or contemporaneously?
5. If the verb **dicono** is in the present, would the action **facevano** occur before, after, or contemporaneously?
6. If the omitted verb (**è**) in the main clause is in the present, would the action **abbia saputo** occur before, after, or contemporaneously?
7. If the verb **è** is in the present, would the action **sceglieranno** occur before, after, or contemporaneously?
8. If the verb **so** is in the present, would the action **ci divertiremo** occur before, after, or contemporaneously?

6.34

1. si trovasse
2. è
3. sia andato / sia andata

4. abbiamo visitato
5. eviti
6. si limiti
7. ha vinto
8. nuotavo
9. conservi
10. tornerebbe
11. passerà
12. farò
13. noleggerà
14. farà

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.34

1. If the verb **pensavo** expresses an opinion, do you need the indicative or the subjunctive after it?
2. If the verb **ho scoperto** expresses certainty, do you use the indicative or the subjunctive after it?
3. If the verb **pare** expresses uncertainty and the action **andare** occurs prior to it, then what subjunctive do you use?
4. Does the action **visitare** occur before or after the verb **credo** in the main clause?
5. If the verb **vuole** expresses a subjective, personal desire, do you use the indicative or the subjunctive for the action **evitare**?
6. If the verb **vuole** expresses a subjective, personal desire, do you use the indicative or the subjunctive for the action **limitarsi**?

7. Does the verb **dice** express a subjective statement or one of fact?
8. If the verb **si ricorda** expresses a statement of fact, what past form do you use with an expression such as **da ragazzo, da bambino, da giovane**?
9. If the verb **sembra** expresses uncertainty, and the action **conservare** is marked by the phrase **tutt'ora**, what subjunctive form do you use?
10. What verb form is used with a hypothetical, such as "would"?
11. If the action **passare** makes reference to the future, do you use a present subjunctive or the future tense?
12. If the action **fare** makes reference to the future, do you use a present subjunctive or the future tense?
13. If the action **noleggiare** occurs in the future, what verb tense do you use?
14. If the action **fare** occurs in the future, what verb tense do you use?

6.35

1. era, portasse
2. genera, si è sviluppato
3. hanno costruito, avesse
4. si trasformerà
5. vorrà
6. creeranno

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.35

1. If the verb **assicuro** expresses certainty, do you need the imperfect indicative or imperfect subjunctive for **essere**? Do you use the imperfect indicative or the imperfect subjunctive with the conjunction **sebbene**?

2. If **è chiaro** expresses certainty, do you use the **passato prossimo** or the past subjunctive for **svilupparsi**?
3. If the verb **dire** expresses a fact, do you use the past subjunctive or the **passato prossimo** for **costruire**? If the verb **sembra** expresses uncertainty, do you use the imperfect indicative or the imperfect subjunctive for **avere**?
4. Here **credo** expresses uncertainty, do you use the future or the present subjunctive if the action **svilupparsi** occurs in the future?
5. If the verb **so** expresses certainty, do you use the future or the present subjunctive for the action **arrivare**?
6. Even if the verb **credo** expresses uncertainty, do you use the future or the present subjunctive if the action **creare** occurs in the future?

6.36

1. fosse
2. considerava
3. dovessero
4. sapessero
5. rispettavano
6. aveste deciso
7. farete
8. potessimo

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.36

1. What is the third-person singular of **essere** in the imperfect subjunctive?
2. Would you use the subjunctive if the main verb is **leggere**?

3. What is the third-person plural of **dovere** in the imperfect subjunctive?
4. What is the third-person plural of **sapere** in the imperfect subjunctive?
5. Would you use the subjunctive if the main verb is **leggere**?
6. What is the second-person plural of **decidere** in the pluperfect / past perfect subjunctive?
7. Do you use the subjunctive, or an indicative mood, with the verb **scommettere**?
8. If **sarebbe** is in the present conditional, do you use the subjunctive or the indicative of **potere**?

6.37

1. è
2. rimanga
3. sarai
4. vorrai
5. siamo stati
6. abbiamo partecipato
7. sia vissuto
8. abbia portato
9. venera
10. sia
11. festeggerà
12. organizzerà, organizza

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.37

1. If this opening phrase states a fact, do you use the present indicative or the present subjunctive for the action **essere**?
2. Do you use the present indicative or the present subjunctive with the conjunction **sebbene**?
3. If the "*if* clause" uses the future, do you use the future or the present subjunctive with **essere**?
4. If the verb in the **frase con *se*** is in the future, do you use the future or the present subjunctive with the action **volere**?
5. What is the past tense of **essere** when the subject is **noi**?
6. What is the past tense of **partecipare** when the subject is **noi**?
7. If the verb **si pensa** expresses an uncertainty, do you use the past subjunctive or the **passato prossimo** for the action **vivere**?
8. If the verb **ritengono** is subjective, do you use the past subjunctive or the **passato prossimo** for the action **portare**?
9. What is the present indicative of **venerare** when the sentence is impersonal and the object is San Biagio?
10. Do you use the present subjunctive or the present indicative with the conjunction **benché**?
11. Here **credo** expresses a subjective thought, but if **festeggiare** occurs in the future do you use the future or the present subjunctive?
12. Do you use the future or the present subjunctive for a statement of fact?

6.38

Answers will vary.

6.39

1. ricevessi
2. raccogliessi, pulissi
3. passassimo
4. lavaste
5. vi fermaste
6. apparecchiassimo

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.39

1. How do you conjugate **ricevere** in the imperfect subjunctive?
2. How do you conjugate **raccogliere** and **pulire** in the imperfect subjunctive, and did you check for correct spelling?
3. How do you conjugate **passare** in the imperfect subjunctive?
4. How do you conjugate **lavare** in the imperfect subjunctive?
5. How do you conjugate **fermarsi** in the imperfect subjunctive, and did you remember to include the reflexive pronoun?
6. How do you conjugate **apparecchiare** in the imperfect subjunctive, and did you check for correct spelling?

6.40

1. partissimo
2. trovassimo
3. potessi
4. portasse
5. andassimo

6. ti trasferissi

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.40

1. How do you say “to leave,” and what verb form do you use if **sarebbe** is the conditional and the missing action takes place in the future?
2. How do you say “to find,” and what verb form do you use if **vorrei** is the conditional and the missing action takes place in the future?
3. How do you say “to be able to,” and what verb form do you use if **sarebbe** is the conditional and the missing action takes place in the future?
4. How do you say “to bring,” and what verb form do you use if **vorrei** is the conditional and the missing action takes place in the future?
5. How do you say “to go,” and what verb form do you use if **sarebbe** is the conditional and the missing action takes place in the future?
6. How do you say “to move,” and what verb form do you use if the verb **vorrebbe** is the conditional and the action in the dependent clause is in the future?

6.41

1. Io voglio che
2. È probabile che
3. Mia madre mi dice che
4. Gli studenti ritengono che
5. Noi non sapevamo che
6. Vorrei che
7. Credevo che

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.41

1. If **visiti** is the present subjunctive, should the verb **volere** be in the present or the imperfect indicative?
2. If **siano piaciute** is the past subjunctive, should the expression **essere probabile** be in the present or the imperfect indicative?
3. If the verb **è nato** is the **passato prossimo**, should the verb **dire** be in the present or the conditional?
4. If the verb **parlino** is present subjunctive, should the verb **ritenere** be in the present indicative or the imperfect indicative?
5. If the verb **aveste parlato** is pluperfect subjunctive (**trapassato**), should the verb **sapere** be in the present indicative or the imperfect indicative?
6. If the verb **facessero** is imperfect subjunctive, should the verb **volere** be in the present indicative or the conditional?
7. If the subject of the verb **aveste visitato** is **voi,** should the subject of the verb **sapere** be **voi** or **io**?

6.42

1. ci siano
2. abbia ricevuto
3. è
4. è nato
5. venivano
6. visitiate
7. si trovassero

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.42

1. Does **sostenere** express uncertainty / subjectivity or certainty, and what is the subject of the verb **esserci** in this sentence?
2. Does the impersonal expression **è probabile che** require the indicative or the subjunctive, and is the action **ricevere** in the past or present?
3. Does **mi hanno detto** express uncertainty / subjectivity or certainty?
4. Does **hanno sentito dire** express uncertainty / subjectivity or certainty?
5. Does **sapere** express uncertainty / subjectivity or certainty, and what past form do you use with the locution **quando erano giovani**?
6. Does **mi sembra che** express uncertainty / subjectivity or certainty?
7. If the verb **vorremmo** is conditional, do you use the imperfect subjunctive or the present subjunctive?

6.43

1. avesse
2. ci siano
3. fosse
4. sia
5. regalassero
6. ha restaurato, trasformerà

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.43

1. Do you use the imperfect subjunctive or the imperfect indicative after the phrase **ero felice che**?
2. Do you use the present indicative or the present subjunctive with the expression **peccato che**?
3. Here **credo** expresses uncertainty and the action is contemporaneous, so what form do you use?
4. Do you use the present indicative or the present subjunctive after the impersonal expression **è probabile che**?
5. If the verb **speravamo** expresses uncertainty and the action is contemporaneous, what form do you use?
6. Do you use the indicative or the subjunctive with **ho letto che**, and is the action in the present, the past, or the future? Do you use the indicative or the subjunctive with **ho letto che**, and is the action in the present, the past, or the future?

6.44

1. Penso che si divertiranno durante il loro viaggio in Manduria.

2. Ero felice che avessero studiato un po' di storia della città prima di partire.
3. Immagino che gli piaceranno (piaceranno loro) il vino e le olive che proveranno (assaggeranno).
4. Speravo che avessero tempo di visitare le isole Tremiti, ma sembra impossibile.
5. Vorrei che conoscessero nostro zio che gestisce un villaggio turistico lì / là. / Vorrei che conoscessero nostro zio che ci gestisce un villaggio turistico.
6. Purtroppo / Sfortunatamente, sembra che il loro viaggio debba finire a Porto Cesareo.
7. Bisogna che ritornino presto.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.44

1. Did you remember to include the relative pronoun between the two clauses, and that the verb **divertirsi** is in the future?
2. Did you consider that the action **studiare** occurred prior to the imperfect **ero felice**?
3. Did you remember that **piacere** works differently in Italian and that the verbs **piacere** and **portare** are in the future?
4. If the verb **sperare** is in the past (imperfect) and expresses subjectivity, and the action **avere** is in the future, what mood and tense do you use?
5. If the verb **vorrei** is conditional, and the action **conoscere** is in the future, what mood and tense do you use?
6. If the verb **sembrare** is in the present and expresses subjectivity, and the action in the dependent clause is in the present, what mood and tense do you use?
7. If the verb **bisognare** is impersonal and in the present, and the action in the dependent clause is in the present, what mood and tense do you use?

6.45

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

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.45

1. Is November associated with the fall or summer months?
2. Do they still pick olives by hand, or is the process considered too costly?
3. If an olive is too ripe, does the acidity or the sweetness increase?
4. Does one wait weeks to bring the olives to the mill, or are they brought there immediately?
5. Does one bottle the filtered olives immediately, or are they left to sit for a period of time?
6. According to the speaker, is extra-virgin olive oil produced with or without chemical substances?

6.46

Answers will vary.

6.47

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

5. c

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.47

1. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative mood in the main clause, and is the subject masculine or feminine?
2. Does it make sense to say that Manduria, which still exists, "is" or "was" located?
3. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative mood in the dependent clause with the impersonal expression **È possibile che**?
4. Do you use the subjunctive or the indicative mood in the main clause, and is the subject plural or singular?
5. If **dovrà** is already conjugated in the future, how do you say "be protected"?

6.48

1. Tutte le norme della Comunità Europea vengono rispettate dall'industria oleifici.
2. Fino al mese scorso, solo macchinari tradizionali venivano utilizzati dall'oleificio del mio paese.
3. Tutti gli artigiani e gli operai sono stati pagati puntualmente dalla ditta.
4. Molti problemi saranno risolti dall'uso di nuove tecnologie.
5. Il nuovo oleificio sarà inaugurato dall'amministrazione comunale il mese prossimo.
6. L'olio del nuovo raccolto verrà assaggiato da tutti.

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.48

1. Did you remember to make the direct object become the subject of the sentence? Did you make the subject and past participle agree, and introduce the "agent" with the preposition **da**?

2. Did you remember to make the direct object become the subject of the sentence? Did you make the subject and past participle agree, and introduce the “agent” with the preposition **da**?
3. Did you remember to make the direct object become the subject of the sentence? Did you make the subject and past participle agree, and introduce the “agent” with the preposition **da**?
4. Did you remember to make the direct object become the subject of the sentence? Did you make the subject and past participle agree, and introduce the “agent” with the preposition **da**?
5. Did you remember to make the direct object become the subject of the sentence? Did you make the subject and past participle agree, and introduce the “agent” with the preposition **da**?
6. Did you remember to make the direct object become the subject of the sentence? Did you make the subject and past participle agree, and introduce the “agent” with the preposition **da**?

6.49

1. va ignorata
2. va dimenticato
3. andavano portate
4. andava letto
5. va ammirata

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.49

1. Did you remember that the subject is singular and that the subject and past participle of **ignorare** must agree?
2. Did you remember that the subject is singular and that the subject and past participle of **dimenticare** agree?
3. Did you remember that the subject is plural, to use the imperfect, and to make the subject and past participle of **portare** agree?
4. Did you remember that the subject is singular, to use the imperfect, and to make the subject and past participle of **leggere** agree?
5. Did you remember that the subject is singular and to make the subject and past participle of **ammirare** agree?

6.50

1. va messa
2. andrà portata / va portata
3. andavano / vanno lasciati
4. vadano condivisi
5. vanno contate
6. andrebbe divisa / va divisa

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.50

1. Is the passive subject singular or plural? Masculine or femminine?
2. Is the passive subject singular or plural? Masculine or femminine?
3. Is the passive subject singular or plural? Masculine or femminine?
4. If **credere** expresses uncertainty, do you use and indicative or subjunctive for the conjugated verb in the dependent clause?

5. Is the passive subject singular or plural? Masculine or femminine?

6. Is the passive subject singular or plural? Masculine or femminine?

6.51

1. Si mettono
2. Si soffriggono
3. Si tagliano
4. Si aggiungono
5. Si aggiunge
6. Si versano
7. Si cucinano
8. Si scola, si versa
9. Si servono

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.51

1. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
2. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
3. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
4. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
5. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
6. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
7. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
8. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
9. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
10. Is the passive subject singular or plural, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?

6.52

1a. sono accolti dagli

1b. vengono accolti dagli

2a. saranno fatte dal

2b. verranno fatte dal

3. è stata organizzata dalla

4a. erano preparati dai

4b. venivano preparati dai

5. si organizzano

6. si passavano

7. Si faranno

8a. saranno annunciati dalla

8b. verranno annunciati dalla

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.52

1. Did you remember that **accogliere** has an irregular past participle, and did you make the subject and the past participle agree? Did you remember that **accogliere** has an irregular past participle, and did you make the subject and the past participle agree?
2. Is the subject singular or plural, and did you make the subject and the past participle agree? Is the subject singular or plural, and did you make the subject and the past participle agree?
3. Did you remember to use the **passato prossimo** with the adjective **organizzato**?

4. Did you remember to use the imperfect, and to make the subject and the past participle agree? Did you remember to use the imperfect, and to make the subject and the past participle agree?
5. Is the impersonal subject plural or singular, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
6. Did you remember to use the imperfect, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
7. Did you remember to use the future, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?
8. Did you remember to use the future, and did you include the impersonal pronoun? Did you remember to use the future, and did you include the impersonal pronoun?

6.53

1. della, dell’
2. qualche, dei / alcuni, alcuni / dei
3. dell’, del
4. alcuni / dei, dei / alcuni
5. alcuni / dei, dei / alcuni
6. alcune / delle, delle / alcune
7. alcuni / dei, dei / alcuni
8. dell’
9. della
10. qualche
11. delle / alcune, alcune / delle
12. qualche
13. qualche

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.53

1. What is the proper correct definite article for **frutta**? What is the correct definite article for **acqua**?
2. Is **bottiglia** singular or plural? Is **bicchieri** singular or plural?
3. What is the correct definite article for **olio**? What is the correct definite article for **pane**?
4. Is **salumi** singular or plural, masculine or femminine?
5. Is **formaggi** singular or plural, masculine or femminine?
6. Is **posate** singular or plural, masculine or femminine?
7. Is **tovaglioli** singular or plural, masculine or femminine?
8. What is the correct definite article for **aranciata**?
9. What is the correct definite article for **musica**?
10. Is **pianta** singular or plural?
11. Is **luci** singular or plural, masculine or femminine?
12. Is **decorazione** singular or plural?
13. Is **volontario** singular or plural?

6.54

1. alcune fotografie / delle fotografie, delle fotografie / alcune fotografie
2. qualche itinerario interessante
3. qualche spiaggia
4. dei parchi regionali / alcuni parchi regionali, alcuni parchi regionali / dei parchi regionali

5. dei prodotti agricoli locali / alcuni prodotti agricoli locali, alcuni prodotti agricoli locali / dei prodotti agricoli locali
6. qualche sito archeologico

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.54

1. What is the proper definite article for **fotografie**, and is it singular or plural?
2. Is **itinerario** singular or plural?
3. Is **spiaggia** singular or plural?
4. What is the proper definite article for **parchi**, and is it singular or plural?
5. What is the proper definite article for **prodotti**, and is it singular or plural?
6. Is **sito** singular or plural?

6.55

1. dei / alcuni
2. qualche
3. dei / alcuni
4. dell'
5. del
6. del
7. della
8. del
9. della

Feedback on incorrect answers for 6.55

1. Is **monumenti** singular or plural?
2. Is **chiesa** singular or plural?
3. Is **resti** singular or plural?
4. What is the definite article for **olio**?
5. What is the definite article for **vino**?

6. What is the definite article for **formaggio**?

7. What is the definite article for **carne**?

8. What is the definite article for **pesce**?

9. What is the definite article for **frutta**?

6.56 through 6.57

Voice recording. Answers will vary.

6.58 through 6.59

Answers will vary.