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Michel Thomas, 1914–2005
Michel Thomas, the internationally renowned linguist and language teacher, who was recently awarded the Silver Star by the US Army for his bravery in the Second World War, died of heart failure at his home in New York on 8th January. He was 90.
# Contents

Introduction 5
Course contents 15
  Course segment 1: Cognates 15
  Course segment 2: Verbs 18
  Course segment 3: Everyday expressions 24
English–Italian glossary 31
Introduction

Benvenuti! Welcome, to those of you who have completed the Michel Thomas Italian courses and Language Builder and to those of you who are about to experience a uniquely exciting way to learn and improve your Italian!

My name is Rose Lee Hayden, and I had the distinct privilege of working closely with Michel Thomas for several decades, in particular, teaching what he referred to as his ‘second phase’ language courses. This ‘second phase’ built upon the structural knowledge of the language that Michel Thomas so brilliantly provided in his foundation courses. As Michel Thomas himself often said, ‘I built the house, but it is up to you to decorate it!’

And decorate it we shall in this Michel Thomas Method: Italian Vocabulary Course that reinforces and expands on what you have already learned having completed the Michel Thomas Italian courses. And for those of you who have not done these courses, I urge you to do so. You will be surprised at how painlessly they will teach or reinforce your Italian and will introduce you to a unique method of language learning.

At the outset, let me stress what this course does not attempt to do and how it may differ a little from your previous experiences with the Michel Thomas Italian courses. First, this course does not and cannot re-teach the original courses, but rather builds directly on them. Therefore, you may wish to review and keep reviewing your Michel Thomas Italian courses and Language Builder to re-familiarize yourself with structural items and basic vocabulary previously introduced by Michel Thomas.

Second, it is important to state that learning vocabulary is not the same as learning structure, even though this course teaches vocabulary the Michel Thomas way. You may find it helpful to review course content more frequently. But let me reassure you that this more frequent review is no reflection on your ability, but rather relates to the fact that you have moved on to another level of instruction with vocabulary acquisition as its basic
goal. Throughout his ‘second phase’ instruction, Michel Thomas frequently asked his students to review and reinforce the basics before moving on. Because his methodology is cumulative, you must never rush ahead. Each building block in some way relates to previous content and uses it in a carefully constructed way.

Third, those of you who expect drills of each and every word in a category – family members, days of the week, and so on – don’t! Michel Thomas actively discouraged memorization, rote learning, writing out lists and any and all related activities of this type. He knew that we do not learn this way, and that the stress generated by these means actually impedes learning. And while we would have liked to have been able to include more words in a category, space on audio recordings is limited, and we had to make hard choices with respect to what we could and could not include. We did not want to waste valuable learning time at the expense of introducing more strategic content designed to help you create words, structures and habits of learning on your own.

I dedicate this course to the memory of Michel Thomas and to all of you who have chosen to build your Italian vocabulary the Michel Thomas way.

Dr Rose Lee Hayden
Series editor
Who was Michel Thomas?

Michel Thomas was head of the Michel Thomas Language Centers and taught languages for over 50 years, primarily in New York, Beverly Hills and London, until his recent death, aged 90. A graduate of the Department of Philology at the University of Bordeaux and student of psychology at the Sorbonne, his harrowing wartime experiences escaping Hitler and fighting with the French Resistance made mastering languages a matter of survival for Michel Thomas.

Michel Thomas dedicated his long professional life to probing the learning process. He focused on the teaching and learning of foreign languages as a perfect test case for his revolutionary learning system, one that made him the world’s foremost language teacher to the celebrities, diplomats, corporate executives as well as others seeking to acquire or enhance their proficiency in another language.

What is the Michel Thomas Method?

The Michel Thomas Method is unlike anything you have ever experienced, especially when you compare it with how languages are traditionally taught in schools or universities. It produces startling results within a remarkably short period of time, all without the need for books, drills, memorizing, or homework. Michel Thomas believed that anyone can learn another language having learned their own, and he developed his unique methodology that proved this to be true for many thousands of students.

Learning a language the Michel Thomas way builds proficiency, self-confidence and engages you right from the start. The Michel Thomas Method breaks a language down to its component parts and presents these structures in carefully planned sets of exercises that enable you to reconstruct the language yourself, to form your own sentences that say what you want, when you want. Almost without you realizing it, you will retain
and apply what you have learned and will be motivated to learn more. Without the stress of memorization, note taking and homework, you can relax and let language learning take place as nature intended.

But you have to experience the Michel Thomas Method to believe it. Within hours you will be creating sophisticated sentences in a wide variety of situations, as those of you know who have completed the Michel Thomas language courses and Language Builders. These courses provided you with functional proficiency in your chosen language, be it French, German, Spanish or Italian, and are the foundation upon which this Michel Thomas Method: Vocabulary Course series builds, phrase by phrase the Michel Thomas way.

You already know a lot more Italian than you think you do! The Michel Thomas Method is, above all, based on the commonality of Western languages. Italian shares many thousands of words with English, everyday words that you already know. This Michel Thomas Method: Italian Vocabulary Course provides dozens of tips to help you unlock what it is that you already know, to expand your Italian vocabulary exponentially with easy transformations that convert thousands of English words into their Italian equivalents. You will also learn how to pronounce and spell these new words. As Michel Thomas told you, one can attain functional proficiency in most languages by mastering no more than 500–1,500 words. A working knowledge of most languages – even your own – does not require the use of every word in the dictionary. Literally hundreds of additional words and expressions will be on the tip of your tongue as you build your Italian vocabulary the Michel Thomas way.

How did we come to develop this Michel Thomas Method: Vocabulary Course series? With nearly 1 million copies of Michel Thomas language courses sold in the UK alone, and with thousands of enthusiasts who never thought they could ever learn another language wanting ‘more Michel’, we at Hodder Arnold are particularly pleased to offer this new course series that preserves and extends the language teaching legacy of ‘The Language Master’, Michel
Thomas. Working with us right up to the moment of his death aged 90, Michel Thomas was in the process of creating a series of vocabulary courses building on his very successful language courses. Reflecting his prior input, this series is the product of a new team of authors and presenters who have either taught for Michel Thomas, or have utilized his methodology in their own classrooms and professional courses.

With this, our first post-Michel Thomas series, we hope to provide what Michel Thomas and his ever-expanding number of ‘students’ would expect of us, both as educational publishers and professionals who love languages, teaching them and learning them. We dedicate this series and others that we will be developing for schools, businesses and individuals from all walks of life to our much-esteemed and beloved ‘Language Master’, Michel Thomas.

Who is this Michel Thomas Method: Italian Vocabulary Course for?

People who have already learned Italian with Michel Thomas
This Michel Thomas Method: Italian Vocabulary Course does just what its name suggests: builds on the content Michel Thomas presented in the Michel Thomas Foundation Course: Italian, Michel Thomas Advanced Course: Italian, and Michel Thomas Italian Language Builder. This course covers over 1,000 words and everyday phrases within the context of essential building blocks already presented by Michel Thomas, and includes dozens of useful tools for converting English words into their Italian equivalents. You can both reinforce what you have already learned from your Michel Thomas Foundation courses and substantially increase your Italian vocabulary the Michel Thomas way.

People who have learned Italian using other methods
You may have learned Italian before and want to brush up on it for a holiday or business trip. Perhaps you are looking for a new approach to help you with revision or to re-motivate you to dust off your Italian and improve your proficiency. Either way, the Michel Thomas Method: Italian Vocabulary Course will introduce you to a unique way of acquiring language proficiency that will provide dozens of helpful ways to unlock what
it is you already know. Focusing on similarities between English and Italian, you will be able to increase your vocabulary exponentially, will learn or review over 1,000 words and everyday expressions, and will significantly boost your confidence in your ability to speak, listen to, read and understand Italian.

You may find that it takes a while to get used to the Michel Thomas way of teaching. It is innovative and quite unlike any other method you will have come across. But once you have experienced the excitement of painless learning the Michel Thomas way, you will be hooked!

**What does this pack contain?**
The pack comprises over six hours of recorded material on CD, plus this User Guide that contains all the concepts, words and phrases presented in the course. In these recordings, a narrator experienced in teaching the Michel Thomas way will introduce concepts that you will be learning, one by one, and will present helpful hints and handy tools that you can then use to create your own phrases and increase your Italian proficiency.

The narrator will guide you through three distinct course segments: 1) Cognates – vocabulary building using similarities between English and Italian; 2) Verbs; and 3) Everyday expressions – to top off your new vocabulary and help you avoid making common mistakes in Italian. Two native speakers, one female, one male, will repeat all words and phrases after a pause designed to allow you to come up with your own response based on prompts from the narrator. The correct response will then be repeated by the narrator to help set it in your mind.

This User Guide contains a detailed listing of all the content on the CDs, track by track, to help you locate and review what it is you wish to reinforce. It also features a detailed English–Italian glossary listing the 1,000 words covered in this course, words that were carefully chosen to increase your communication skills in Italian, as well as to improve your ability to listen and read for gist.
How are the recordings best used?

- **Relax!** Make yourself comfortable before playing the recordings and try to let go of the tensions and anxieties traditionally associated with language learning.

- **Do not write or take any notes.** Remove notebooks, pens, dictionaries and anything else associated with traditional, school-based language learning.

- **Do not try to remember.** While participating in the recording and afterwards, it is important that you do not try to memorize specific words or expressions. It is a basic principle of the Michel Thomas Method that the responsibility for the student’s learning lies with the teacher. Your learning is based on understanding, and what you understand you don’t forget.

- **Interact fully with the recordings.** Use the pause button and respond out loud (or in a whisper, or in your head if you are in a public place) before hearing the correct response. This is essential. You do not learn by repetition but by thinking out the answers to each question; it is by your own thought process that you truly learn and retain structure and vocabulary.

- **Give yourself time to think.** You have all the time you need to think through your response. Your pause button is the key to your learning! Be sure to use it. We have inserted standard-length pauses for your responses. When you use the recordings for the first time, these pauses may not be long enough for you to work out your responses. But rather than waste valuable recording time with long silences, we suggest you use the pause button when you listen to the course for the first time, in a place and at a time when it is convenient and safe for you to do so. On subsequent hearings you will need less time to work out your response, and the pauses we have left should be long enough.

- **Start at the beginning of the course.** Whatever your existing knowledge of Italian, it is important that you follow the way the Michel Thomas Method builds up your knowledge of the language. The methodology is cumulative and recursive so you must not rush ahead before you feel comfortable that you have mastered a concept, phrase or word. This vocabulary course also encourages you to take additional time
to create similar examples of your own to reinforce what is being presented.

- **Do not get annoyed with yourself if you make a mistake.**
  Mistakes are part of the learning process; as long as you understand why you made the mistake and you have the ‘aha’ reaction – ‘Yes, of course, I understand now’ – you are doing just fine. If you made a mistake and you do not understand why, you may have been daydreaming for a few seconds. As noted, the course is structured so that you cannot go on unless you fully understand everything. So just go back a little and pick up where you left off.

- **Stop the recording whenever it suits you.** Breaks in the CD recordings reflect the numbering and content listings in this User Guide. This will help you locate items you wish to review and will enable you to locate where you left off and where you wish to begin once again.

**What can I expect to achieve?**
The **Michel Thomas Italian courses** provided you with a practical and functional use of the spoken language. Using the Michel Thomas Method, this **Italian Vocabulary Course** introduces everyday conversational language that will improve your communication skills in a wide variety of situations, empowered by the ability to create your own sentences and use the language naturally. With this additional practice and review, plus over 1,000 words covered and the tools to create hundreds more, your proficiency in Italian will be reinforced and strengthened as will your self-confidence and desire to use your newly acquired Italian.

**How can I go on to improve further?**
Obviously, nothing compares with first-hand contact with native Italian speakers. And while you may not think that this is possible for you, think again. There are most likely many Italian speakers, Italian language clubs and associations in your local area. You need not go to Rome or to Venice to find them. A simple advert in the local newspaper or on a relevant website offering to exchange English for Italian instruction may locate someone you will enjoy knowing and practising with – but do think about your own safety before giving away any personal details. As Michel Thomas noted, we learn a lot more about our own language when we learn another.
Michel Thomas also recommended a little daily practice – ten minutes at least – and knew that this was worth more than several hours of cramming after a period of time has gone by. He encouraged you to start reading, especially newspaper and magazine interviews that reflect Italian as it is actually being spoken rather than textbook versions of the language. You can also keep up and extend your language by reading items in subject areas of personal interest to you, or you can buy an Italian translation of your favourite mystery writer. Michel Thomas knew and told you that the more you read, the more things will fall into place. And as he warned, fight that temptation to use your dictionary first and think last. You will be glad you did.

One last suggestion here. For really authentic practice, try to listen to Italian radio and television programmes that you may be able to receive if you live in a city or have satellite TV options. Relax and listen for gist, not word by word. You can do it! And little by little, poco a poco, you will understand what is being said. As Michel Thomas told you, upon the completion of his Italian courses, you have all the tools you need to express yourself and have acquired many more having completed this course. We know that you will find it both rewarding and exciting to practise your ever-improving Italian!

**What do Michel Thomas' students have to say?**

Academy award winning director and actress, **Emma Thompson** (as quoted in *The Guardian*):

‘The excitement of learning something new was overwhelming. Michel not only taught me Spanish, he opened my eyes to the possibilities of a completely different kind of learning. Michel takes the burden off the student and upon himself … Learning Spanish with Michel was the most extraordinary learning experience of my life – it was unforgettable.’

Irish dance and music sensation, **Michael Flatley** (as quoted in *The Linguist*):

‘He [Michel Thomas] was a genius … a born teacher and thinker.’
**Customer feedback on the Michel Thomas Method**

‘I am writing to congratulate you on the highly original and successful language courses by Michel Thomas; I am currently working on German and French, while my daughter, at my suggestion, has bought the Italian course.’

R. Harris

‘I have now finished the eight cassette Italian course and would like to say how pleased I am with it. I am a scientist, with all my neurons in the side of my brain that deals with understanding, and next to none on the side that deals with memory. This has meant my ability to retain vocabulary and learn a language has been about as bad as it comes. Against all odds, the Michel Thomas course has left me with a real sense of achievement, and a tremendous basis for further progress in learning Italian.’

T. A. Whittingham

‘He doesn’t put words in your mouth, he makes you work out the words to say yourself.’

Angie Harper
Course contents

Course segment 1: Cognates

1 Introduction (CD1, track 1)

2 -ible to -ibile. (CD1, track 2)
   • possible to possibile (an extra ‘i’); horrible to orribile (no ‘h’); etc.

3 -able to able. (CD1, track 3)
   • probable to probabile; acceptable to accettabile (double ‘cc’,
     double ‘tt’); etc.
   -al to -ale.
   • canal to canale; cathedral to cattedrale; general to generale; etc.

4 -are verbs to -abile. (CD1, track 4)
   • desiderare (to wish) to desiderabile (desirable);
     sopportare (to bear) to sopportabile (bearable);
     riciclare (to recycle) to riciclabile; etc.

5 Add in to make a negative word. (CD1, track 5)
   • evitabile (avoidable) to inevitabile (inevitable; unavoidable);
     sopportabile to insopportabile; etc.
   Diminutive -ino, -etta.
   • motore (engine) to motorino (moped);
     fratello (brother) to fratellino (affectionate, little brother)
   • casa (house) to casetta (nice little house)
   • Giovanni to Giovannino (nickname)
   • Giulia to Giulietta (nickname)

6 -ere verbs to -ibile. (CD1, track 6)
   • credere (to believe) to credibile (believable);
     vendere (to sell) to vendibile (saleable); etc.
   -ire verbs to -ibile.
   • punire (to punish) to punibile (punishable);
     definire (to define) to definibile (definable);
   More -ible to -ible.
   • flexible to flessibile (no ‘x’ in Italian);
     compatible to compatibile and incompatibile; etc.
7 -ant to -ante. (CD1, track 7)
   • important to importante; restaurant to ristorante; etc.
   -are verbs to -ante.
   • allarmare (to alarm) to allarmante (alarming); affascinare
     (to fascinate) to affascinante (fascinating); etc.

8 -ent to -ente. (CD1, track 8)
   • different to differente; evident to evidente; incompetent to
     incompetente; etc.

9 -tion to -zione. (CD1, track 9)
   • condition to condizione; attention to attenzione; formation to
     formazione; etc.

10 -sion to -sione. (CD1, track 10)
    • impression to impressione; decision to decisione; mission to
      missione; etc.

11 -ence to -enza. (CD1, track 11)
    • influence to influenza; difference to differenza; preference to
      preferenza; etc.

12 Words that look feminine but are masculine. (CD1, track 12)
    • il problema; il clima; un poeta; etc.

13 -ance to -anza. (CD1, track 13)
    • importance to importanza; elegance to eleganza; distance to
      distanza; etc.

14 -ly to -mente. (CD2, track 1)
    • personally to personalmente; probably to probabilmente; etc.
    Use realmente for actually and attualmente for nowadays.

15 -ary to -ario. (CD2, track 2)
    • necessary to necessario; contrary to contrario; etc.
    No need for a when talking about professions.
    • Lavorava come missionario. (He or she worked as a missionary.)
16 -ive to -ivo. (CD2, track 3)
   • exclusive to esclusivo (no ‘x’ in Italian); positive to positivo;
     constructive to costruttivo (change ‘ct’ to double ‘tt’); etc.

17 -ute to -uto. (CD2, track 4)
   • absolute to assoluto; institute to istituto; attribute to
     attributo; etc.

18 -ical and -ic to -ico. (CD2, track 5)
   • practical to pratico; magic to magico; economic to
     economico; etc.

19 -ure to -ura. (CD2, track 6)
   • temperature to temperatura; culture to cultura; etc.
Course segment 2: Verbs

1. -are verbs: the ‘good guys’. (CD2, track 7)
   - evitare (to avoid); mangiare (to eat); usare (to use); inventare (to invent); parlare (to speak); raccomandare (to recommend); comprare (to buy)

Using quel, quei, quegli (that, those).
Using qualcosa (di speciale) something (special).
Using mi piace (it is pleasing/it pleases me).
   - mi piacciono (they are pleasing/they please me); gli piace (it pleases him); ci piace (it pleases us); non ci piace (it doesn’t please us).

More -are verbs.
   - gridare (to shout); guadagnare (to earn)

Wing tense endings: -are track and the other track (-ere, -ire verbs).
   - are – avo (guadagnavo);
   - ere – evo (vivevo);
   - ire – ivo (capivo)

2. Inventing -are verbs using -tion words in English. Remove the -tion and add -re. (CD2, track 8)
   - invitation to invitare (to invite); etc.

More -are verbs.
   - dimenticarsi (to forget); cenare (to dine); giustificare (to justify); immaginare (to imagine); installare (to install); adorare (to adore); considerare (to consider); ispirare (to inspire); studiare (to study); consolare (to console); organizzare (to organize); etc.

3. -are verbs (various tenses). (CD2, track 9)
   - comprare (to buy)

Using se fossi for if I were … plus the conditional tense (-rei).
   - Se fossi ricco, comprerei un appartamento a Portofino. (If I were richer, I would buy an apartment in Portofino.)

When would refers to the past.
   - Quando ero ricco, compravo una macchina nuova tutti gli anni. (When I was a rich man, I would buy/I used to buy/I bought a new car every year.)
4 More **-are** verbs (various tenses). *(CD2, track 10)*

- *lavare* (to wash); *chiamare* (to phone; to call); *guardare* (to look at); *prestare* (to lend); *lasciare* (to leave); *baciare* (to kiss); *scusare* (to excuse)

was in the process of plus the dot past.

- Stavo lavando i piatti quando mi ha chiamato. *(I was washing the dishes when you called me.)*

is in the process of.

- Mi sta guardando adesso. *(She’s looking at me now.)*

Using -i ending for formal commands.

- Non mi tocchi! *(Don’t touch me!)*; Mi lasci stare. *(Leave me alone.)*; Mi scusi. *(Excuse me.)*

Using -a ending and hooking pronouns onto the verb for familiar commands.

- Baciami. *(Kiss me.)*; Scusami. *(Excuse me.)*

5 The other track: **-ere** and **-ire** verbs. *(CD2, track 11)*

- *bere* (to drink); *leggere* (to read); *capire* (to understand); *rispondere* (to respond; to answer); *scrivere* (to write); *ridere* (to laugh); *piangere* (to cry)

6 Reflexive verbs – when the subject and object are the same: think -self. *(CD3, track 1)*

- *nascondersi* (to hide oneself); *svegliarsi* (to wake up; to wake oneself up); *siedersi* (to sit down; to sit oneself down); *alzarsi* (to get up or stand up; to get oneself up); *lavarsi* (to wash oneself); *sposarsi* (to get married); *vestirsi* (to get dressed; to dress oneself); *addormentarsi* (to fall asleep); *divertirsi* (to enjoy oneself); *lamentarsi* (to complain); *rendersi conto di* (to realize); *esprimersi* (to express oneself); *rallegrarsi con* (to congratulate)

With added *ne*.

- *andarsene* (to go away from here); *dimenticarsene* (to forget about it)
The impersonal one.

- Si mangia bene qui. (One eats well here.) Si parla italiano qui. (Italian is spoken here.) Come si dice questo in italiano? (How do you say this in Italian?)

7 More practice with -ere verbs and reflexives. (CD3, track 2)
- promettere (to promise); permettere (to permit); proteggersi (to protect oneself); difendersi (to defend oneself).

8 More -ere and -ire verbs; future tense. (CD3, track 3)
- bere (to drink); pulire (to clean); vendere (to sell); perdere (to lose)
The future endings on all tracks: rò, rai, rà, remo, rete, ranno.
- Praticherò sempre il mio italiano. (I will always practise my Italian.)
The -go -gono verbs.
- valere (to be worth); valere la pena (to be worth it); valgo to valga in command tense
La, l’ (it) and li (them).
- La chiave, l’ho perduta. (The key, I’ve lost it.); I biglietti, non li ho perduti. (The tickets, I haven’t lost them.)

9 More -ere and -ire verbs: diving into the past; the command tense. (CD3, track 4)
- temere (to fear); tossire (to cough); credere (to believe);
  crescere (to grow); riconoscere (to recognize); mettere (to place, to put)
Using -a ending for formal commands.
- Lo metta nella mia macchina.
Using -i ending and hooking pronouns onto the verb for familiar commands.
- Mettilo nella mia macchina.

10 More -ere and -ire verbs; some special verbs. (CD3, track 5)
- ammettere (to admit); insistere a (insist on); omettere (to omit);
  decidere (to decide); ricevere (to receive); descrivere (to describe); assistere a (to attend); dire (to say, to tell)
More -go -gono verbs.
• venire (to come), vengo, vengono; tenere (to keep, to hold), tengo, tengono
• Non credo che tengano animali nell’appartamento. (I don’t believe they keep pets in the flat.)

Two -ire verbs that go from -u to -e.
• uscire (to go out; to leave): Esco tutte le sere. (I go out every evening.)
• riuscire a (to manage to): Non riesco mai a vederli. (I never manage to see them.)

11 Some more -ire verbs: without -isc, with -isc. (CD3, track 6)
• without -isc: soffrire (to suffer); scoprire (to discover); aprire (to open); dormire (to sleep)
• with -isc: pulire (to clean), pulisco (I clean); contribuire (to contribute), contribuisco (I contribute); finire (to finish), finisce (he finishes); preferire (to prefer), preferiscono (they prefer); capire (to understand), capisco (I understand)

12 -urre, -orre, -arre verbs. (CD3, track 7)
• tradurre (to translate), I translate = traduco; formal command tense = traduca; past tense dives into tradotto
• produrre (to produce), I produce = produco; past tense dives into prodotto
• comporre (to compose), I compose = compongo
• attrarre (to attract), it attracts me = mi attae (roll your r!)

13 Verbs that go from -e to -ie. (CD3, track 8)
• venire (to come) – vieni, viene; tenere (to keep, to hold) – tieni, tiene; contenere (to contain) – contiene

14 Verbs that go from -o to -uo; rebel -are verbs. (CD3, track 9)
• volere (to want) – vuoi, vuole; potere (to be able) – puoi, può
• andare (to go) – vado, vai, va; fare (to make, to do) – faccio, fai, fa; dare (to give) – do, dai, dá
15 Future. (CD3, track 10)
Future endings: rò, rai, rà, remo, rete, ranno (hit the r).
On the -are track change -are to -ere: parlare – parlerò, invitare – inviteremo.
Rebel verbs: andare – andrò; venire – verrò.

16 Conditional. (CD3, track 11)
Conditional endings: rei, resti, rebbe, remmo, reste, rebbero (hit the r).
• volere – vorrei; venire – verrei; vedere – vedrei; mi piace – mi piacerebbe; preferire – preferirei

17 Revising commands. (CD3, track 12)
• formal you: non li metta qui (don’t put them here), me lo dia (tell me it), mi dia (give me)
• familiar you: mettili qui (put them here), dimmi (tell me), dammi (give me)
• let’s . . . : parliamo, cantiamo, mangiamo, cambiamolo, andiamoci
• familiar you in the negative (non + to form): non mangiarla

18 Expressions that trigger the formal command tense. (CD3, track 13)
Whenever you want someone else to do something.
• volere che (to want that); preferire che (to prefer that); proporre che (to propose that)
Expressing permission or prohibition.
• permettere/non permettere che (to permit/not to permit that)
Expressing emotion, doubt.
• temere che (to fear that); essere contento che (to be glad that); dubitare che (to doubt that); essere ridicolo che (to be ridiculous that); mi dispiace che (I’m sorry that); è un peccato che (it’s a shame that); è necessario che (it’s necessary that)
19 The formal command tense in the past. (CD3, track 14)
-are track: parl-assi, parl-assi, parl-asse, parl-assimo, parl-aste, parl-assero.
-ere track: pot-essi, pot-essi, pot-esse, pot-essimo, pot-este, pot-essero.
• Era impossibile che venisse. (It was impossible that he might come.)

20 More about the formal command tense in the past. (CD3, track 15)
• Dubito che Paolo abbia mangiato. (I doubt that Paolo has eaten.)
• Dubitavo che venisse. (I doubted that you would come.)
Course segment 3: Everyday expressions

1 Verb expressions with stare. (CD4, track 1)
   stare + -ando (-are track), -endo (other track).
   • stiamo mangiando (we are eating), stavamo mangiando (we were eating), stavo finendo (I was finishing)
   stare per + the to form of the verb (-are, -ere, -ire).
   • stiamo per cominciare a mangiare (we are about to start eating); stavo per lavare la mia macchina (I was about to wash my car)

2 Verb-plus expressions. (CD4, track 2)
   • cominciare a (to start to); smettere di (to stop doing something); tornare a (to return to doing something); finire di (to finish doing something)

   These verb-plus expressions are followed by the to form of the verb in examples such as these: Abbiamo smesso di mangiare. (We stopped eating); Avevamo finito di lavorare presto. (We had finished working early.)
   • approfittare di qualcosa/qualcuno (to take advantage of something/ somebody)

3 More verb-plus expressions. (CD4, track 3)
   • dimenticarsi di (to forget to)
   • contare su qualcosa/qualcuno (to count on something/ somebody)
   • rendersi conto di qualcosa (to realize, to notice something)
   • essere/non essere d’accordo con qualcuno (to agree/disagree with somebody)

4 Verb-plus combinations. (CD4, track 4)
   • vuol dire (it means), vuol dire che (it means that)
   • vale la pena + to form of the verb (it is worth it), valeva la pena (it was worth it)

5 Time expressions with da. (CD4, track 5)
   • Aspettiamo da un’ora. or È un’ora che aspettiamo. (We’ve been waiting for an hour.)
• Maria viveva a Roma da due anni. or Erano due anni che Maria viveva a Roma. (Maria had been living in Rome for two years.)
• Da quanto tempo aspetta? (How long have you been waiting?)

6 Weather expressions with fare. (CD4, track 6)
• Fa caldo. (It’s hot.) Fa freddo. (It’s cold.)
• Che tempo fa? (What’s the weather like?) Fa bel tempo. (The weather is good.) Faceva brutto tempo ieri. (The weather was bad yesterday.)
• C’è il sole. (It’s sunny.) C’è molto vento. (It’s very windy.)
• C’è nebbia. (It’s foggy.)
• Piove. (It’s raining.)

Some other uses of fare.
• fare una domanda (to ask a question)
• fare un viaggio (to take a trip)
• fare attenzione (to be careful)
• farsi male (to hurt oneself)

7 Expressions using avere/aver. (CD4, track 7)
• avere freddo (to be cold)
• avere caldo (to be warm)
• avere sete (to be thirsty)
• avere fame (to be hungry)
• avere paura (to be afraid)
• avere sonno (to be sleepy)
• avere fretta (to be in a hurry)
• avere ragione (to be right)
• avere torto (to be wrong)
• averne colpa (to be to blame)
• aver voglia di (to desire to do something, to be in the mood for)
• aver bisogno di (to need, to have need of)

8 More expressions using avere. (CD4, track 8)
• avere X anni (to be X years old)
• aver luogo (to take place)
• avere pazienza (to be patient)
• avere senso (to make sense)

9 Uses of per. (CD4, track 9)
• non è possibile per me, il pacco è per me, per poter parlare, per quando, per la settimana prossima

Words used to ask questions.
• perché? (why?); quanto/quanta? (how much?); quanti/quante? (how many?); come? (how?); dove? (where?); chi? (who?); quale? (which?/which one?)

• Days of the week (see glossary).

10 Time expressions. (CD4, track 10)
• prima di (before)
• dopo (after)

More days of the week (see glossary).
Seasons of the year (see glossary).
Months of the year (see glossary).
Double pronouns hooked on to the verb.
• Può prepararmelo prima dell’autunno?
• Può mandarglielo oggi?

11 Telling the time. (CD5, track 1)
• È l’una. (It’s one o’clock.)
• Sono le due. (It’s two o’clock.)
• Per le sei e mezza. (By 6.30.)
• Erano le sei e un quarto. (It was quarter past six.)
• È mezzogiorno. (It’s midday.) È mezzanotte. (It’s midnight.)
  È la mezza. (It’s half past 12.)

Time of day (see glossary).
Numbers (see glossary).

12 More uses of da. (CD5, track 2)
• for and since: Studiamo italiano da tre mesi/da giugno.
• from: Treno in arrivo da Roma Termini.
• to + person: Vado da Roberta.
• used for: Abiti da bambini.
• *as, like: Studio da ingegnere.*
• *by: Questo libro è scritto dal mio amico.*
• *qualcosa, molto, niente + da + to form of the verb: Vorrei qualcosa da bere.*

13 **Uses of a.** *(CD5, track 3)*

• *time: alle otto*
• *place: al ristorante*
• *after verbs of movement: andare a vedere; portare a vedere; venire a prendere*
• *English per: quaranta miglia all’ora*

14 **Uses of per.** *(CD5, track 4)*

• *through a place or space: È passato per il parco ieri.*
• *duration of time (action now finished): Ho studiato per sedici anni.*

Some expressions using *per.*

• *per questo (because of that; therefore)*
• *per l’amor del cielo (for heaven’s sake)*
• *per esempio (for example)*
• *per caso (by chance)*
• *per la strada (in the street)*
• *per scherzo (as a joke)*

15 **Useful expressions.** *(CD5, track 5)*

• *il bello è che (the good thing is that)*
• *il brutto è che (the bad thing is that)*
• *il peggio è che (the worst thing is that)*
• *l’importante (the important thing)*
• *il necessario (what is necessary)*
• *il possibile (what is possible): Farò il possibile per aiutarla. (I’ll do what is possible to help you.)*

16 **Combining di with ‘the’.** *(CD5, track 6)*

Combinations with plural nouns: dei libri; degli studenti; delle ragazze (compare with those: quei libri; quegli studenti; quelle ragazze).
Showing possession: la macchina della mia ragazza (my girlfriend’s car)
Origin: Di dov’è? (Where are you from?); Quelle arance sono della Sicilia. (Those oranges are from Sicily.)

17 Combining in with ‘the’. (CD5, track 7)
- Verona è una città nel Veneto.
- Il mio paese è molto importante nel mondo.

18 Expressions with stare and volere. (CD5, track 8)
Stare.
- sto cucinando (I am right now in the process of cooking)
- sto per cominciare (I am about to start)
- stare male (to be unwell)
- stare bene (to be well)
- Come sta? (How are you?) Non c’è male. (Not bad.)
- Quella giacca ti sta bene. (That jacket suits you.)
- stare da + person (to stay at somebody’s place)
Volere.
- Ci vuole un’ora. (It takes an hour.) Ci vogliono due ore. (It takes two hours.)

19 Using double negatives. (CD5, track 9)
- Non ho visto nessuno. (I didn’t see anybody.)
- Non conosco nessuno in Italia. (I don’t know anybody in Italy.)
Expressions using negatives.
- neanch’io (neither do I)
- Neanché per sogno! (No way!)
- né la geografia né la storia (neither geography nor history)
- Potrei farlo o oggi o domani. (I could do it either today or tomorrow.)

20 Making comparisons. (CD5, track 10)
- più/meno intelligente (more/less intelligent)
- il più/il meno intelligente (the most/the least intelligent)
- migliore di/peggiore di (better than/worse than)
- il migliore (the best); il peggiore (the worst)


- più piccolo di (smaller than)
- il più piccolo (the smallest)
- Ha meno soldi di me. (He has less money than me.)

21 Using opposites to build vocabulary. (CD5, track 11)
- bello – brutto (beautiful – ugly)
- buono – cattivo (good – naughty)
- facile – difficile (easy – difficult)
- piccolo – grande (small – large)
- entrata – uscita (entry – exit)
English–Italian glossary

*bonus words = further illustrate or fill in structural and word categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
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<td>un, uno, una</td>
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<tr>
<td>able, to be</td>
<td>potere</td>
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<td>partecipare a; assistere a (una riunione)</td>
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<td>i ragazzi</td>
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<td>fare una pausa</td>
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<td>un/il fratellino</td>
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<td>ma</td>
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<td>by (a certain time)</td>
<td>per; prima di</td>
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<td>per caso</td>
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by no means  neanche per sogno
by the way  a proposito
call, to  chiamare
can (to be able to)  potere
canal, a/the  un/il canale
capable  capace (di)
car, a/the  una/la macchina;
un'/l'auto
careful  attento/a
carefull, be  Attento!; Attenzione!
careful, to be  fare attenzione
case, a/the (situation)  un/il caso
case of, in  in caso di
cathedral, a/the  una/la cattedrale
*century, a/the  un/il secolo
*chair, a/the  una/la sedia
change, to  cambiare
changes, the  i cambiamenti
character, a/the  un/il carattere
*cheap  economico/a
child, a/the  un/il bambino, una/
la bambina
children, the  i bambini; i figli
chilly, it's  fa fresco
*church, a/the  una/la chiesa
city, a/the  una/la città
*clean  pulito/a
clean, to  pulire
*clear  chiaro/a
clever  intelligente
climate, a/the  un/il clima
*climb up/onto, to  salire (su)
close, to  chiudere
closed  chiuso/a
clothing, the  gli abiti
coffee, a/the  un/il caffè
*coincide with, to  coincidere (con)
coincidence, a/the  una/la coincidenza
cold  freddo/a
cold, it's  fa freddo
cold, to be  avere freddo
colour, a/the  un/il colore
come, to  venire
compatible  compatibile
competent  competente
complain, to  lamentarsi di
compose, to  comporre
comprehend, to  capire;
comprendere
comprehensible  comprensibile
*comprehension, the  la
comprensione
computer, a/the  un/il computer
*conclude, to  concludere
conclusion, a/the  una/la
conclusione
condition, a/the  una/la condizione
*confirm, to  confermare
confirmation, a/the  una/la conferma
confusion, the  la confusione
congratulate, to  rallegrarsi con
consider, to  considerare
consideration, a/the  una/la
considerazione
consolation, a/the  una/la
consolazione
console, to  consolare
*construct, to  costruire
constructive  costruttivo/a
*consult, to consultare
contain, to contenere
*continuation, a/the una/la continuazione
continue, to continuare (a)
contrary contrario/a
contrary, on the al contrario
contribute, to contribuire
*contribution, a/the un/il contributo
conversation, a/the una/la conversazione
conviction, a/the una/la convinzione
cook, to cucinare
cool fresco/a
cost, to costare
cottage, a/the una/la casetta
*cough, a/the una/la tosse
cough, to tossire
count, to contare
count on, to contare su
country, a/the un/il paese
cousin, a/the un/il cugino, una/la cugina
cover, to coprire
credible credibile
credit, a/the un/il credito
credit card, a/the una/la carta di credito
cry, to piangere
culture, a/the una/la cultura
cup, a/the una/la tazza

damage, the il danno
dance, to ballare
dangerous pericolosa/a
date, to (go out with) uscire con
daughter, a/the una/la figlia
*daughter-in-law, a/the una/la nuora
day, a/the un/il giorno
*day after tomorrow dopodomani
*day before yesterday l’altro ieri
December dicembre
decide, to decidere
decision, a/the una/la decisione
decision, to make a prendere una decisione
decisive decisivo/a
defend, to difendere
defend oneself (from), to difendersi (da)
defensive difensivo/a
definable definibile
define, to definire
deniable negabile
dentist, a/the un/il dentista
deny, to negare
depression, a/the una/la depressione
describe, to descrivere
desirable desiderabile
desire, to desiderare
desire to, to have a avere voglia di
devil, a little un diavoletto
dictionary, a/the un/il dizionario
difference, a/the una/la differenza
different differente
difficult difficile
dine, to cenare
dinner, a/the una/la cena
dinner, to have cenare
direction, a/the una/la direzione
directions to indicazioni per
director, a/the uno/il direttore
*dirty sporco/a
disaster, a/the uno/il disastro
discipline, the la disciplina
discount, a/the uno/lo sconto
discover, to scoprire
*discovery, a/the una/la scoperta
dish, a/the uno/il piatto
distance, the la distanza
do, to fare
*doctor, a/the uno/il medico
dog, a/the uno/il cane
*dollar, a/the uno/il dollaro
door, a/the uno/la porta
dot, on the in punto
doubt, a/the uno/il dubbio
doubt, to dubitare
doubt, without a senza dubbio
dramatic drammatico/a
dream, a/the uno/il sogno
dress, to vestire
dressed, to get vestirsi
drink, to bere
drinkable bevibile
drive, to guidare
early presto
earn, to guadagnare
easy facile
eat, to mangiare
economic economico/a
*economy, the l'economia
eight ottobre
*eighteen diciotto
*eighty ottanta
either … or o … o
elegance, the l'eleganza
*elegant elegante
*elevon undici
*e-mail, an/the uno/l'e-mail
emergency, an/the uno/l'emergenza
engineer, an/the uno/l'ingegnere
English inglese
enjoy oneself, to divertirsi
enough abbastanza
*enter, to entrare
entrance, an/the uno/l'entrata
equivalent, an/the uno/l'equivalente
especially specialmente
*Euro, a/the uno/l'euro
evening, an/the uno/la sera
evening, this stasera
evening, tomorrow domani sera
evening, yesterday ieri sera
every tutti i/gli, tutte le; ogni
*everyone tutti
everything tutto
evident evidente
exactly esattamente
example, an/the uno/l'esempio
example, for per esempio
excellent eccellente
exclusive esclusivo/a
excuse me mi scusa (formal);
scusami (informal); scusatemi (plural)
exit, an/the uno/l'uscita
expansion, the /l'espansione
*expensive caro/a
explanation, an/the /una/la spiegazione
express, to esprimere
express oneself, to esprimersi
expression, an/the /un'/l'espressione
extension, the /l'estensione

fall (season) /l'autunno
*fall, to cadere
famous famosa/a
fantastic fantastico/a
far lontano
far away from lontano da
fascinate, to affascinare
fascinating affascinante
fast (quick) rapida/a
fast (quickly) rapidamente
*fat grasso/a
*fatal mortale
father, a/the /un/il padre
*father-in-law, a/the /un/il suocero
fault, a/the /una/la colpa
fault, to be at averne colpa
fear, a/the /una/la paura
fear, to temere
*February febbraio
few pochi/poche
few, a qualche, alcuni/e
fiancé, a/the /un'/il fidanzato
fiancée, a/the /una/la fidanzata
fifteen quindici
*fifty cinquanta
film, a/the /un'/il film
finally finalmente

fine, to trovare
fine, a/the /una/la multa
*fine, it's va bene
finish, to finire di
*first primo/a
*first of all prima di tutto
five cinque
flexible flessibile
Florence Firenze
fluently correntemente
foggy, it's c'è nebbia
food, a/the /un'/il cibo
for; for me, you, you (friend), us per; per me, lei, te, noi
forget (about), to dimenticarsi (di)
form, to formare
formation, a/the /una/la formazione
fortunately per fortuna
forty quaranta
four quattro
*fourteen quattordici
Friday venerdì
friend, a/the /un'/l'amico, un'/l'amica
friends, the gli amici, le amiche
from da, di
front of, in davanti a
function, a/the /una/la funzione
function, to funzionare
fusion, a/the /una/la fusione
future, a/the /un'/il futuro
general generale
*generate, to generare
generation, a/the /una/la
generazione
generous generoso/a
Genoa Genova
gift, a/the un/il regalo
girl, a/the una/la ragazza
girlfriend, a/the una/la fidanzata
give, to dare
go, to andare
go away, to andarsene
go out, to uscire
go out with someone, to uscire con qualcuno
good buono/a
*good afternoon buongiorno
*good evening buonasera
good for, to be fare bene a
*good morning buongiorno
*good night buonanotte
good that …, it’s è bene che …
goodbye arrivederci
*grandchildren, the i nipotini
grandfather, a/the un/il nonno
*grandmother, a/the una/la nonna
*grandparents, the i nonni
great grande
*green verde
*grey grigio/a
grow, to crescere
guilt, the la colpa
guilty, to be avere colpa

dear mezzo/mezza
half past (hour) e mezza
hand, a/the una/la mano
hand, to lend a dare una mano
handsome bello/a
*happen, to succeede
happy felice, contento/a
harm, the il danno
harm oneself, to farsi male
haste, the la fretta
have, to avere
have to, to dovere
he lui, egli
heat, the il caldo
*heavy pesante
*hello salve
Help! Aiuto!
help, the l’aiuto
help, to aiutare
*her (as in ‘I saw her’) la
*her, to le; a lei
her, hers il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue
here qui
hereditary ereditario/a
hide, to nascondere
hide oneself, to nascondersi
*him lo
*him, to gli; a lui
his il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue
history la storia
honest onesto/a; sincero/a
hope, a/the una/la speranza
hope, to sperare
hope so! Spero di sì!
*horoscope, a/the un/l’oroscopo
horrible orribile
hot, it’s fa caldo
hot, to be avere (molto) caldo
hour, an/the un’/l’ora
house, a/the una/la casa
how? come?
How are you? Come sta? (formal);
Come stai? (informal); Come state? (plural)
How do you say …? Come si dice …?
how long? quanto tempo?
how long (for)? da quanto tempo?
how many? quanti; quante?
how much? quanto; quanta?
How old is …? Quanti anni ha …?
How’s it going?; How are things?
Come va?
*however tuttavia
*hunger, a/the una/la fame
hungry affamato
hurry, a/the una/la fretta
hurt, to get farsi male
*husband, a/the un/il marito
I io
ice cream, an/the un/il gelato
idea, an/the un’/l’idea
ill malato/a
imagine, to immaginare
imagination, the l’immaginazione
imaginative immaginativo/a
importance, the l’importanza
invasion, an/the un'/l'invasione
invent, to inventare
invention, an/the un'/l'invenzione
invitation, an/the un'/l'invito
invite, to invitare
it la/la
it is é
*its il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue
Italian italiano/a
Italy Italia

jacket, a/the una/la giacca
January gennaio
joke, a/the uno/lo scherzo
July luglio
June giugno
*justification, a/the una/la giustificazione
justified, to giustificare

keep, to tenere
key, a/the una/la chiave
kilometre, a/the un/il chilometro
kiss, to baciare
know, to (be acquainted with) conoscere
know, to (facts) sapere
know, to (how to do something) sapere

*language, a/the una/la lingua
large grande
last ultimo/a
late tardi
later più tardi

laughter, to ridere
lawyer, a/the un/l'avvocato
learn, to imparare
least, at almeno
least, the il/la meno
leave, to lasciare
leave, to (depart) uscire; partire;
andarsene
Leave me alone! Mi lasci stare!
leave off, to (doing something) smettere dì
lend, to prestare
lend a hand, to dare una mano
less meno
less than meno dì
*lesson, a/the una/la lezione
letter, a/the una/la lettera
liberate, to liberare
liberation, a/the una/la liberazione
*liberty, the la libertà
like, I mi piace
like, I'd mi piacerebbe; vorrei
like this così
literature, a/the una/la letteratura

little piccolo/a
like, a un po; poco/a
live, to vivere, abitare
locate, to trovare
long lungo/a
look at, to guardare
look for, to cercare
lose, to perdere
lot, a molta/a
love, to amare
luck una/la fortuna
luck! What Che fortuna!
luckily per fortuna
*luck, a/the un/il pranzo
*lunch, to have pranzare

magic magico/a
make, to fare
man, a/the un/l'uomo, gli uomini
man, a great un grand'uomo
manage, to riuscire a
map, a/the una/la mappa
*March marzo
marketable vendibile
marketable, not invendibile
married, to get sposarsi
marry, to sposare
*May maggio
me mi; me
Me neither! Neanch’io!
Me too! Anch’io!
*meal, a/the un/il pasto
mean, to voler dire
*meantime, in the nel frattempo
*medicine, a/the una/la medicina
*meet, to riunirsi; incontrarsi
meeting, a/the una/la riunione
message, a/the un/il messaggio
midday mezzogiorno
midnight mezzanotte
mile(s), the il miglio, le miglia
*million, a/the un/il milione
mine il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie
minute, a/the un/il minuto
*Miss Signorina

mission, a/the una/la missione
missionary, a/the un/il missionario,
una/la missionaria
moment, a/the un/il momento
*Monday lunedì
money, the i soldi; il denaro
month, a/the un/il mese
moon, a/the una/la luna
moped, a/the un/il motorino
more più; di più
more or less più o meno
more than più di
morning, a/the un/il mattino,
una/la mattina
morning, this stamattina
morning, tomorrow domani
mattina
morning, yesterday ieri mattina
most, the il/la/i/le più
mother, a/the una/la madre
*mother-in-law, a/the una/la suocera
*mountain, a/the una/la montagna
*move, to muovere; trasferirsi
movie, a/the un/il film
*Mr Signor
*Mrs Signora
much molto
much, too troppo
much, very moltissimo
much as, as tanto quanto
museum, a/the un/il museo
music, the la musica
must dovere
my il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie
*name, a/the un/il nome
nation, a/the una/la nazione
naturally naturalmente
naughty cattivo/a
navigable navigabile
*navigate, to navigare
near vicino (a)
nearby qui vicino
nearly quasi
necessary necessario
need, to aver bisogno di
negative negativo/a
neither neanche; nemmeno
neither … nor né … né
*nephew, a/the un/il nipote
never non … mai
new nuovo/a
*nearpaper, a/the un/il giornale
next prossimo/a
next time, the la prossima volta
next week la prossima settimana
*niece, a/the una/la nipote
night, a/the una/la notte
night (last) ieri sera
*nine nove
*nineteen diciannove
*ninety novanta
no nessuno/a
No! No!
no one nessuno
No way! Neanche per sogno!
nobody, no one nessuno
noon, the il mezzogiorno
not non

Not at all! Niente affatto!
nothing niente
nothing special niente di speciale
*November novembre
now ora, adesso
nowadays oggigiorno
nuclear nucleare
*nine, a/the un/il numero
objective, a/the un/l’obiettivo
obession, a/the un/l’ossessione
occasion, a/the un/l’occasione
o’clock, it’s … sono le …
*October ottobre
of di
Of course! Certamente!
of it, of them ne
offer, to offrire
office, a/the un/l’ufficio
OK d’accordo
old vecchio/a
old, to be … years avere … anni
older (brother, etc.) più vecchio;
   maggiore
*omission, a/the un/l’omissione
omit, to omettere
on su (place); (omitted in dates)
on time in tempo
*once in a while una volta ogni tanto
one uno/una; si (impersonal)
only solo, solamente
open aperto/a
open, to aprire
opinion, a/the un/l’opinione
opportunity, an/the un'/l'opportunità
opposite di fronte a
or o
orange, an/the un'/l'arancia
*orange (colour) arancione
order to, in per (+ 'to' form of the verb)
ordinary ordinario/a
organization, an/the una/la
organizzazione
organize, to organizzare
other, another un altro, un'altra
*ought to dovere
our, ours il nostro, la nostra,
i nostri, le nostre
out of, to get uscire da
*outside fuori (da)
package, a/the un/il pacco
*pain, a/the un/il dolore
parents, the i genitori
park, a/the un/il parco
parking una/la sosta
participate, to partecipare
*participation, a/the una/la
partecipazione
party, a/the una/la festa
pass, to passare
patience, the la pazienza
patient, to be avere pazienza
patriotic patriottico
pay, to pagare
pay attention to, to prestare fare
attenzione a
*peace, the la pace
penetrate, to penetrare
penetrating penetrante
per hour all'ora
perhaps forse
period of time, a/the un/il periodo
di tempo
permanent permanente
permit, to permettere
person, a/the una/la persona
personal personale
personally personalmente
pet, a/the un'/l'animale (da compagnia)
philosophy, the la filosofia
phone, to telefonare; chiamare
*pink rosa
pizza, a/the una/la pizza
place, a/the un/il posto
place, to mettere
plate, a/the un/il piatto
play, to (music) suonare
play, to (sport) giocare (a)
please per favore
*Pleased to meet you. Piacere.
pleasing, to be piacere
poet, a/the una/la poeta
political politico/a
poor povero/a
positive positivo/a
possibility, a/the una/la possibilità
possible possibile
practical pratico/a
*practice, a/the una/la pratica
practise, to praticare
precision, the la precisione
prefer, to preferire
preference, a/the una/la preferenza
*preparation, a/the una/la preparazione
prepare, to preparare
prepared preparato/a
present presente
present (gift), a/the un/il regalo
present, at attualmente
*present, to presentare
president, a/the un/Il presidente
pretty carino/a
pretty (good) abbastanza (buono)
*price, a/the un/Il prezzo
primary primario/a
*prince, a/the un/Il principe
*prize, a/the un/Il premio
probable probabile
probably probabilmente
problem, a/the un/Il problema
produce, to produrre
*production, the la produzione
professor, a/the un/Il professore, una/la professoressa
progress, the il progresso
progress, to fare progressi
progress, to make fare progressi
prohibit, to proibire
*prohibition, a/the un/la proibizione
promise, to promettere
pronounce, to pronunciare
pronunciation, the la pronuncia
propose, to proporre
protect, to proteggere
protect oneself, to proteggersi (da)
*protection, the la protezione
psychologist psicologo/a
publication, a/the una/la pubblicazione
*purple viola
punish punire
punishable punibile
put, to mettere
put up with, to sopportare
quarter, a un quarto
quarter past (hour) e un quarto
quarter to (hour) meno un quarto
question, a/the una/la domanda

*rain, the la pioggia
rain, to piovere
raining, it’s piove
rapid rapido/a
rapidly rapidamente
*rare raro/a
rarely raramente
rather (good) abbastanza (buono)
rather, I'd preferirei
rather than piuttosto di
read, to leggere
*ready pronto/a
realize, to rendersi conto di/che
Really? Davvero?; Sul serio?
reason, a/the un/la ragione
receive, to ricevere
reception, a/the una/la ricezione
recognize, to riconoscere
recommend, to raccomandare
*recommendation, a/the una/la raccomandazione
recyclable riciclabile
*red rosso/a
*relatives, the i parenti
rely on, to contare su
*remain, to stare; restare; rimanere
remedy, a/the un/il rimedio
remember, to ricordare, ricordarsi di
*repeat, to ripetere
reservation, a/the una/la prenotazione
reserve, to prenotare
respond, to rispondere
restaurant, a/the un/il ristorante
result, a/the un/il risultato
retired in pensione
return, to tornare, ritornare
return ticket un/il biglietto di andata e ritorno
return to doing, to tornare a fare
reunion, a/the una/la riunione
rich rico/a
ridiculous ridicolo/a
Right? Vero?
right, to be avere ragione
right now in questo momento, adesso
rise (get up), to alzarsi
rite, a/the un/il rito
rite of spring, the la sagra della primavera
river, a/the un/il fiume
Rome Roma
run, to correre
*sad triste
*safe sicuro/a
salary, a/the uno/lo stipendio
saleable vendibile
same, the lo stesso, la stessa, gli stessi, le stesse
satisfaction, the la soddisfazione
Saturday sabato
say, to dire
school, a/the una/la scuola
season, a/the una/la stagione
second secondo/a
second, a/the (time) un/il secondo
secret, a/the un/il segreto
segment, a/the un/il segmento
see, to vedere
*See you later. A più tardi.
*See you soon. A presto.
*See you tomorrow. Arrivederci a domani.
seem, to sembrare
sell, to vendere
send, to mandare
sense, a/the un/il senso
sense, to make avere senso
*September settembre
serious serio/a
Seriously? Sul serio?
session, a/the una/la sessione
seven sette
*seventeen diciassette
*seventy settanta
Shame! Peccato!
shame!, It's a È un peccato!
shame!, What a Che peccato!
she lei, ella
short (length) corto/a
short (stature) basso/a
*short time ago, a poco tempo fa
*shortly (time) fra poco
should (ought to) dovere (+ 'to' form of verb)
shout, to gridare
sick malato/a
Sicily la Sicilia
sing, to cantare
sister, a/the una/la sorella
*sister-in-law, a/the una/la cognata
sit, to sedere
sit down, to sedersi
situation, a/the una/la situazione
six sei
*sixteen sedici
*sixty sessanta
sleep, the il sonno
sleep, to dormire
sleepy insonnolito/a
sleepy, to be avere sonno
slow lento/a
small piccolo/a
*snow, the la neve
*snowing, it's nevica
so così
solution, a/the una/la soluzione
some un po' di; qualche; alcuni/e
somebody qualcuno
something qualcosa
something to do qualcosa da fare
something special qualcosa di speciale
sometimes qualche volta
son, a/the un/il figlio
*son-in-law, a/the un/il genero
soon presto
sorry!, I'm Mi dispiace!
space, a/the uno/lo spazio
speak, to parlare
special speciale
*spend, to spendere (money), passare (time)
spring (season of year), the la primavera
start, to cominciare (a)
still ancora
*stop, to fermarsi
stop doing, to smettere di (+ 'to' form of the verb)
story, a/the una/la storia
student, a/the uno/lo studente, una/la studentessa
study, to studiare
suffer, to soffrire
sugar, the lo zucchero
suit, to stare bene a
summer, the l'estate
summer school, a/the una/la scuola estiva
sun, the il sole
Sunday domenica
sunny, it's c'è (il) sole
sure sicuro/a
*sweet dolce
sweet, a/the *una/la caramella
sweet (wine) *amabile
system, a/the un/il sistema

take, to prendere
take a trip, to fare un viaggio
take advantage of, to approfittare di
take place, to aver luogo
take somebody (to), to portare qualcuno a
takes an hour, it ci vuole un’ora
takes two hours, it ci vogliono due ore
talent, a/the un/il talento
tall *alta/a
*teach, to insegnare
telegram, a/the *un/il telegramma
telephone, to telefonare; chiamare
television, a/the *una/la televisione
tell, to dire; raccontare
*tell a story, to raccontare una storia
tell the truth, to dire la verità
temperature, a/the *una/la temperatura
*tempt, to tentare
temptation, a/the *una/la tentazione
ten dieci
terrible *terribile
thank you, thanks grazie
thanks to grazie a
that che (+ a sentence)
that (one) quel, quello, quella,
*quell’
that (thing) ciò

that way così
the il, lo, la, l’, i, gli, le
theatre, a/the un/il teatro
their il/la/l’/le loro
then li, le
there li, là
there is, there are c’è, ci sono
there was, there were c’era, c’erano
therefore perciò
these questi, queste
they loro, essi, esse
*thin magro; sottile
thing, a/the *una/la cosa
think, to pensare; credere
thirst, a/the *una/la sete
thirsty assetato/a
thirsty, to be avere sete
*thirteen tredici
*thirty trenta
this questo/a
this one questo/a
this way così
those quei, quegli, quelli, quelle
*thousand; two thousand mille;
duemila
three tre
Thursday giovedì
ticket, a/the *un/il biglietto
time, a/the *un/il tempo, una/la volta
time, for a long da molto tempo;
per molto tempo
time, the (epoch) l’epoca
time, the last l’ultima volta
time ago, a long molto tempo fa
time is it? What Che ora è? Che ore sono?
tired stanco
tired, to get stancarsi
title, a/the un/il titolo
to a; in
today oggi
today’s di oggi
tolerable sopportabile; tollerabile
tolerant tollerante
tolerate, to sopportare; tollerare
tomorrow domani
tomorrow afternoon domani pomeriggio
tomorrow evening domani sera
tomorrow morning domani mattina
too anche
*top of, on in cima a
totally totalmente
touch, to toccare
tourist, a/the un/il turista, una/la turista
touch, the il traffico
touch, the un/il treno
*train, to formare; allenare
touch, to trasformare; tollerare
touch, to trasformare
touch, to trasformazione
touch, to tradurre
translation, a/the una/la traduzione
touch, to viaggiare
travel, to la viaggia
trip, a/the un/il viaggio
trousers, the i pantaloni
true vera/a

truth, the la verità
*tuesday martedì
twelve dodici
twenty venti
twice due volte
two due
ugly brutto/a
unacceptable inaccettabile
unauthorized abusivo
unavoidable inevitabile
unbearable inopportabile
*uncle, an/the uno/lo zio
uncover, to scoprire
under, underneath sotto
understand, to capire
universe, a/the un/l’universo
*until fino a; finché
unwell, to be stare male
up, to get alzarsi
urgent urgente
us ci, noi
use, to usare
use of, the l’uso di
useful utile
value, a/the un/il valore
verb, a/the un/il verbo
very molto
very well benissimo
*very well, thank you. Benissimo, grazie.
viole, a/the una/la violetta
violet, a/the una/la violetta
virtue, a/the una/la virtù
*visibility, the la visibilità
*visible visibile
vision, a/the una/la visione
visit, to visitare (town);
  venire/andare a trovare (people)
vocabulary, a/the un/il vocabolario
voluntary volontario/a
vote, to votare

wait (for), to aspettare
wake (someone), to svegliare
wake up, to svegliarsi
walk, to andare (a piedi);
camminare
want, to volere; desiderare
want to do something, to aver voglia di fare qualcosa
warm, to be avere caldo
wash, to lavare
wash oneself, to lavarsi
washable lavabile
Watch out! Attenzione!
*water, the l'acqua
*we noi
weather il tempo
*Wednesday mercoledì
week, a/the una/la settimana
week (last) la settimana scorsa
week (next) la settimana prossima
week (this) questa settimana
well bene
well, to be (healthy) stare bene
what? che cosa?, che?, cosa?

what (that which) ciò che
when quando
when? quando?
where dove
where? dove?
Where are you from? Da dove viene/vieni?
which che
which one? quale?
while mentre
*while, in a little fra poco
*white bianco/a
why? perché?
*wife, a/the una/la moglie
win, to vincere
wind, the il vento
window, a/the una/la finestra
windy, it's c'è (il) vento
wine, a/the un/il vino
winter, the l'inverno
winter climate, the il clima invernale
with con
within (a time frame) fra
without senza
woman, a/the una/la donna
word, a/the una/la parola
work, a/the un/il lavoro
work, to lavorare; funzionare
world, a/the un/il mondo
worry, to preoccuparsi
worse peggiore
worst il peggio, il/la peggiore, i/le peggiori
worth, to be valere
worth it!, It's Vale la pena!
worthwhile, to be  valere la pena
write, to  scrivere
*writer, a/the  uno/lo scrittore,
    una/la scrittrice
wrong, to be  avere torto

year, a/the  un/l’anno
year, every  tutti gli anni; ogni anno
yell, to  gridare
*yellow  giallo/a
yes  sì
yesterday  ieri
yesterday afternoon  ieri pomeriggio
yesterday evening  ieri sera
yesterday morning  ieri mattina
you (formal)  Lei, le
you (informal)  tu, ti, te
you (plural)  voi, vi
young  giovane
younger  più giovane; minore
your, yours (formal)  il suo, la sua,
    i suoi, le sue
your, yours (informal)  il tuo, la tua,
    i tuoi, le tue
your, yours (plural)  il vostro,
    la vostra, i vostri, le vostre

*zero  zero
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