



## USING ARTICLES IN ITALIAN

BY SANDRO CUCCIA

*We all recognize the importance of using articles in any language. So... let's get directly to it!*

### PRIMA PARTE → GETTING STARTED WITH ARTICLES

In Italian, there are three types of articles. **DEFINITE ARTICLES** denote a specific noun - 'the' in English. We have it pretty easy, don't we? **INDEFINITE ARTICLES** also denote a noun, but don't refer to a *specific* noun (in English, these would be: 'a' or 'an'). There is no plural form (you cannot in fact say 'a books'). You can use something called **PARTITIVE ARTICLES** to say 'some books'. So, we need the Partitive Articles as the plural for the Indefinite Articles. This will become clearer as you progress through this article.

It's time to take a closer look.

- ➔ Use the **DEFINITE ARTICLE** if it determines the name to which it refers:  
"Voglio leggere **IL** libro quest'estate." ["I want to read **THE** book this summer."]
- ➔ Use the **INDEFINITE ARTICLE** if it refers to an unspecified thing or person:  
"Voglio leggere **UN** libro quest'estate." ["I want to read **A** book this summer."]
- ➔ Use the **PARTITIVE ARTICLE** to form the plural of Indefinite Articles:  
"Voglio leggere **DEI** libri quest'estate." ["I want to read **SOME** books this summer."]

As you know, a major difference between Italian and English is that Italian categorizes articles in a way that English doesn't: by **GENDER** and by **NUMBER**.

Italian articles can never be used in a vacuum; they always precede nouns from which they take the gender and number attributes. This means that there are separate articles for both Italian **masculine** and **feminine** nouns, AND for whether a noun is **singular** or **plural**. This is why learning Italian can be challenging to native speakers of English, where the concept of nouns having gender is simply non-existent.

*In this article, we stick to Definite Articles. Why?* In order to ease the learning of Italian articles, it's best to focus on Definite Articles. This will help you choose the correct articles for every noun you encounter. The end result is that you will start using article–noun combinations with confidence.

**TIP:** *As you learn new Italian vocabulary words in my courses, it's very useful to learn them WITH the article specified, particularly when the gender isn't obvious from the noun's ending (e.g.; il cane, la tigre). By showing you the articles along with the new vocabulary words, you will be able to more easily recall if the words are masculine or feminine.*

As already mentioned, Definite Articles are used when referring to certain and known things or persons. In actual fact, the ubiquitous English definite article '**the**' corresponds to **SEVEN** different articles in Italian!! *Fantastico!*

These seven Italian articles (we look at them next) have to be used depending on:

1. whether the noun they accompany is **masculine** or **feminine**;
2. whether the noun is **singular** or **plural**, as well as;
3. what the first one or two letters of the noun are.



Let's see...

**TRIVIA YOUR NOT LIKELY TO REMEMBER!** → If the word that follows the article begins with 'ie-' or 'ia-' you do not use the apostrophe variant: 'l'. For example: **la iena** [hyena], **lo iato** [hiatus].

**IMPORTANTE**

## THE ITALIAN DEFINITE ARTICLES

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>IL tavolo</b>	<b>I tavoli</b>	<b>LA sedia</b>	<b>LE sedie</b>
<b>L' amico</b>	<b>GLI amici</b>	<b>L' amica</b>	<b>LE amiche</b>
<i>Used with nouns starting with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)</i>		<i>Used with nouns starting with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)</i>	
<b>LO studente</b>	<b>GLI studenti</b>		
<i>Used with nouns starting with z-, y-, ps-, gn-, and s+consonant (st-, sp-, sc-, etc.)</i>			

## THE RULES

In order to determine which article to use with a particular noun, you need to consider three rules. To illustrate, let's work with the noun **CASA** [house].

When you need to figure out which article to use with **casa**, you must ask yourself the following three questions:

1. Is the article referring to a **masculine** noun, or a **feminine** noun?
2. Is the noun **singular**, or is it **plural**?
3. What are the first few letters of the word that *directly follow* the article?

It's critical for you to understand the third item above. After having determined the gender and number of the noun in question, i.e; the noun that the article accompanies, you need to look at, and analyze, the first few letters of the word that directly follows the article. However, this doesn't necessarily mean that you only look the *noun* the article accompanies.

For example, you can have "**LO studente bravo**", but also "**IL bravo studente**". In the latter case, you still need a masculine singular article, but you can no longer use '**lo**' in front of '**bravo**' because it doesn't meet the criteria described in the table above. Therefore '**LO**' has to become '**IL**'.

Most of all this is done for the sake of PRONUNCIATION. The sounds emitted when you speak will flow better. You'll find that this also happens in English, albeit on a much smaller scale. For example, it's difficult to say "a eagle", so the English Language Gods introduced the article 'an' in order to make the sounds flow better; "an eagle".

Let's revisit the word **casa**. How do we apply the above three rules to it?

1. Is **casa** masculine or feminine? → IT'S FEMININE;
2. Is **casa** singular or plural? → IT'S SINGULAR;
3. What are the first few letters of the word that would directly follow the article?  
→ The word **casa** starts with a single consonant, '**c**'.

**Conclusion:** referring to the table above, the article must be '**LA**' → **LA casa**.



Let's apply the same analysis to the word **studenti**:

1. Is **studenti** masculine or feminine? → IT'S MASCULINE;
2. Is **studenti** singular or plural? → IT'S PLURAL;
3. What are the first few letters of the word that directly follows the article?  
→ The word **studenti** starts with 'st-' → an **s + consonant**.

**Conclusion:** referring to the table above, the article has to be '**GLI**' → **GLI studenti**.

What about the Italian anglicism, **snob**? (Same meaning). Following our rules...

1. The word is MASCULINE;
2. The word is SINGULAR;
3. The first couple of letters of the word that follows consist of: 'sn' → an **s + consonant**.

**Conclusion:** The article accompanying '**snob**', must therefore be '**lo-**' → **LO snob**.

Before moving on to the next part of this article, let's look at ...

## SOME COMMON NOUNS WITH THEIR ARTICLES

<b>LA</b> porta <b>LE</b> porte [door/s]	<b>IL</b> ristorante <b>I</b> ristoranti [restaurant/s]	<b>LA</b> banana <b>LE</b> banane [banana/s]	<b>LO</b> zaino <b>GLI</b> zaini [backpack/s]	<b>LA</b> scuola <b>LE</b> scuole [school/s]	<b>IL</b> piede <b>I</b> piedi [foot/feet]
<b>LO</b> sport <b>GLI</b> sport [sport/s]	<b>LO</b> yogurt <b>GLI</b> yogurt [yogurt/s]	<b>IL</b> bagno <b>I</b> bagni [bathroom/s]	<b>L'</b> albero <b>GLI</b> alberi [tree/s]	<b>IL</b> libro <b>I</b> libri [book/s]	<b>LA</b> sedia <b>LE</b> sedie [chair/s]
<b>LO</b> zoo <b>GLI</b> zoo [zoo/s]	<b>L'</b> orto <b>GLI</b> orti [vegetable garden/s]	<b>LO</b> psichiatra <b>GLI</b> psichiatri [psychiatrist/s]	<b>L'</b> unghia <b>LE</b> unghie [fingernail/s]	<b>LO</b> gnomo <b>GLI</b> gnomi [gnome/s]	<b>LO</b> scarafaggio <b>GLI</b> scarafaggi [cockroach/es]

## SECONDA PARTE → USING THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

As you know by now, a Definite Article indicates a unique person or thing:

**"Il sole è arancione."** → ["The sun is orange."]

A Definite Article is used to specify a species or a category:

**"La capra mangia tutto!"** → ["The goat eats everything!"]

A Definite Article is used with a noun that has already been addressed:

**"Ho letto un libro. Il libro era interessante."** → [I read a book. The book was interesting.]

## COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

When DEFINITE ARTICLES are used IN COMBINATION WITH the Italian PREPOSITIONS [ *a, da, di, in, su* ], they form the '**PREPOSIZIONI ARTICOLATE**' [Compound Prepositions].

**IMPORTANTE**

		ARTICLES						
		IL	LO	LA	L'	I	GLI	LE
PREPOSITIONS	A	AL	ALLO	ALLA	ALL'	AI	AGLI	ALLE
	DA	DAL	DALLO	DALLA	DALL'	DAI	DAGLI	DALLE
	DI	DEL	DELLO	DELLA	DELL'	DEI	DEGLI	DELLE
	IN	NEL	NELLO	NELLA	NELL'	NEI	NEGLI	NELLE
	SU	SUL	SULLO	SULLA	SULL'	SUI	SUGLI	SULLE

### COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

Let's look at some examples where we use Compound Prepositions:

**"Quando andiamo ALLA casa di Marco?"** → ["When are we going to Marco's house?"]

**"Vorrei DELLO sciroppo SULLA bistecca."** → ["I would like some syrup on the steak."]

**"Devo andare AL lavoro ora."** → ["I have to go to work now."]

**"Aiuto! Ci sono DELLE streghe in cucina!"** → ["Help! There are some witches in the kitchen."]

**"Andiamo ALL'anfiteatro antico stasera?"** → ["Are we going to the ancient amphitheater tonight?"]

**"Camilla è la figlia DEL sindaco."** → ["Camilla is the mayor's daughter."]

**"Perché non compriamo DEGLI zaini prima di andare a scuola?"**

→ ["Why don't we buy some backpacks before going to school?"]

**"Oggi sono andato AL mare e mi sono seduto SULLO scoglio."** → ["Today I went to the beach and I sat on the reef."]

**"Andiamo DAI Carabinieri a chiedere aiuto!"** → ["Let's go to (see) the Carabinieri (police) to ask for help!"]

**"Siamo entrati NELLA stessa chiesa di ieri."** → ["We entered the same church from yesterday."]

**"Andiamo AL mercato a comprare DEGLI spaghetti."** → ["Let's go to the market to buy some spaghetti."]

**NOTE:** There is another preposition in use... '**con**' [with]. You can also optionally combine Definite Articles with the preposition '**con**' in a number of ways. However, in modern written Italian, there is a tendency to keep the articles and '**con**' separate, and to mainly use '**col**' [with the (singular)] and '**coi**' [with the (plural)] when speaking.

For example:

**"Prendo pane COL (con il) latte."** → ["I'll have bread with the milk."]

**"Mi piace il riso COI (con i) funghi."** → ["I like rice with mushrooms."]

## USING DEFINITE ARTICLES WITH PEOPLE

**Articles are used preceding:**

→ Professions and titles

*la dottoressa Pappalunga*

*il signor Bianchi*

*la signora Rossi*

*l'Ingegnere Brambilla*



## → Surnames when referring to the members of the family

*i Visconti / i Savoia / gli Agnelli / i Chiudo*

In these cases the surname DOES NOT change to plural. For example, when talking about the members of the family "Chiudo", you use the article 'i' because we are referencing a number of people with the same surname. However, "Chiudo" does not change. It is singular (Chiudo = nail). However, it's a surname, and you can't change surnames willy-nilly.

We use the feminine plural article **le** with the family's surname to talk about women from the same family: for instance, **le Brambilla / le Bianchi / le Cuccia**.

## → Nicknames

*il Pinturicchio, il Capottello, il Bisonte* (this last one was my nickname given to me by one uncle in Palermo .. it refers to the American buffalo!) *How nice...* 😊

## → Names in a limitative sentence

*"La Sara che conosco odia la violenza."* → ["The Sara I know hates violence."]

*"La Roma di Augusto era splendida."* → ["Roma at the time of Augustus was magnificent."]

## → Family members

*"La mamma di Luca è molto giovane."* → ["Luca's mom is very young."]

*"Lo zio di Giulia è un cuoco."* → ["Julia's uncle is a cook."]

**BE CAREFUL!** With family members there are quite a few unusual cases you need to be aware of: Articles must NOT be placed in front of names of family members in the singular if preceded by a possessive adjective:

*mia madre / tuo figlio / nostra sorella* → my mother / your son / our sister

... **except** with 'loro':

*"il loro fratello"* → ["their brother"]

... **however**, they must be used if the family names are in the plural, have a suffix, or are preceded by an adjective:

*"i miei cugini"* → ["my cousins"]

*"il mio caro padre"* → ["my dear father"]

*"la mia sorellina"* → ["my little sister"]

**NOTE:** Articles are **NOT** used preceding:

## → Personal names

*Mario / Sandra / Clara*

... but, be aware that in some dialects of Northern Italy, people use the article also with personal names:

*la Marta / la Silvia*



→ **Names of kings, queens, popes, princes, etc.**

*Carlo V / Giovanni Paolo II*

... but if the name is preceded by a title, then you can use an article:

*il re Carlo V*

*la regina Elisabetta*

Wow!... Aren't rules fun?!

## USING DEFINITE ARTICLES WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

**Articles are generally used preceding:**

→ **Regions, countries, nations and continents**

*la Toscana / il Lazio / l'Italia / il Belgio / il Brasile / l'Europa / l'Africa* (exception: *Israele*)

... but not used with 'andare + in'

"Vado in Toscana." → ["I'm going to Tuscany."] ...

"Andrai in America?" → ["Will you go to America?"]

→ **Names of mountains, lakes, rivers, valleys, volcanoes**

*il Monte Bianco / il Lago di Garda / il Po / il Tevere / il Vesuvio / l'Etna*

→ **Some names of neighborhoods, famous places, monuments**

*la Torre Branca / la Torre degli Asinelli / il Castello Sforzesco / il Colosseo*

... but not others (go figure):

*Trastevere / Castel Sant'Angelo / Brooklyn*

→ **Names of large islands and groups of islands**

*la Sardegna / la Sicilia / il Madagascar / le Maldive / le Filippine / le Bahamas*

So, how do you determine if an island is 'large' or 'small'? All major Italian islands have one main city: if a main city is named differently than the island itself, the island is considered to be 'large'. For example, **La Sicilia's** main city, *Palermo*, makes **La Sicilia** a 'large' island. **La Sardegna** is another 'large' island, as its main city is *Cagliari*.

For example, "**La Sicilia ha visto molta pioggia quest'anno.**" ... "**La Sardegna è come un paradiso!**"

On the other hand, *Capri*, *Pantelleria*, *Lipari*, and *Ponza* are "small" islands, as their main cities are named the same as the islands. And so, the town of *Capri* on the island of *Capri*, the city of *Pantelleria* on the island of *Pantelleria*, and so forth. Articles are therefore NOT used preceding most names of "small" islands.

For example, "*Capri riceve molti turisti durante l'estate.*"

And then, there are the usual exceptions: articles are NOT used with: Cuba, Haiti, Cipro (Cyprus), Taiwan, Malta and Sumatra.



Finally, articles are NOT used preceding names of streets and squares:  
*via Dante / Corso Garibaldi / Piazza Maggiore.*

## → Days of the week

When the article precedes the days of the week, it has the meaning of “*ogni*” [every]:

“*Il Sabato vado al cinema.*” is the same as saying:

“*OGNI SABATO vado al cinema.*” → [“EVERY SATURDAY I go to the movies.”]

Whereas, “*Sabato vado al cinema.*” → [“ON SATURDAY (or This Saturday) I will go to the movies.”]

## → Dates, years, and times

Dates are preceded by an article:

“*Oggi è il 7 novembre.*” → [“Today is November 7th.”]

... but, an article is NOT used with the day of the week:

“*Oggi è martedì 7 novembre.*” → [“Today is Tuesday November 7.”]

The definite article is also used with years:

“*Il 2020 è stato un anno bisestile.*” → [“2020 was a leap year.”]

The *definite article* is used when announcing the time:

“*All'una.*” → [“At one o'clock.”]

“*Alle due e trenta.*” → [“At two thirty.”]

“*Sono le dieci.*” → [“It's ten o'clock.”]

... but not with '*mezzogiorno*' [noon] or '*mezzanotte*' [midnight]:

“*È mezzogiorno.*” → [“It's noon.”]

“*È mezzanotte.*” → [“It's midnight.”]

## → Anatomical parts and clothes

When you're talking about parts of the body, *use the definite article*. The English adjectives 'my', 'your', 'his' and so on are not translated:

“*Dammi la mano.*” → [“Give me your hand.”]

“*Mi fa male il piede.*” → [“My foot hurts.”]

“*Soffiati il naso.*” → [“Blow your nose.”]

... The same rule applies when talking about clothing:

“*Si è tolto il cappotto.*” → [“He took off his coat.”]

“*Mettiti le scarpe.*” → [“Put your shoes on.”]

## → Foreign words

In front of foreign words (as nouns), the article is usually chosen *on the basis of its pronunciation* while respecting the rules valid for Italian:

**lo show / lo shopping** (because 'sho' is pronounced like the Italian 'scio-' which requires 'lo'). We know that in Italian, *the 'h' is silent*. Because of this, the article is chosen *as if the word started with the vowel that follows*: the **'a'** in *l'hamburger* / the **'o'** in *l'hotel*.

## → Numbers

Generally, numbers *do not* require the article:

*"Ci sono trenta persone."* → ["There are thirty people."]

... however, they *do* need the article if they refer to a bus, trolley, clothing and shoe sizes, car make/model, computer, etc., or if they replace the name of a person or a thing:

*"Prendo **il** 54 (autobus)."* → ["I'll take the number 54 bus.]"

*"Io Porto **la** 42 di taglia."* → ["I wear a size 42."]

*"Porto **il** 38 di misura."* → ["My shoe size is 38."]

*"Scelgo **la** 3 (busta)"* → ["I choose envelope number 3."]

## → With "tutto"

If **'tutto / tutta / tutti / tutte'** is followed by a noun, *use the article before the noun*:

*"Sono venuti tutti **gli** amici."* → ["All the friends came."]

*"Ho letto tutte **le** lettere."* → ["I read all the letters."]

## → Celestial bodies (planets, stars, etc.)

Some celestial bodies *require* the use of an article:

*"**La** Luna"* → ["the Moon"]

*"**La** Terra"* → ["the Earth"]

*"**Il** Sole"* → ["the Sun"]

Others do not require the article:

*Mercurio* (Mercury) / *Venere* (Venus) / *Marte* (Mars) / *Giove* (Jupiter) / *Saturno* (Saturn) / *Urano* (Uranus) / *Nettuno* (Neptune) / *Plutone* (Pluto)

## WHEN NOT TO USE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

### → In some expressions and proverbs

*"Ho fame." / "Ho sete." / "Ho sonno."* → ["I'm hungry." / "I'm thirsty." / "I'm sleepy."]

*"Cane che abbaia, non morde."* → ["His bark is worse than his bite."]

### → In a list of words you can omit the article

*"Ho portato tutto: passaporto, biglietti, cellulare... Possiamo andare!"* → ["I brought everything: passport, tickets, mobile phone... We can go!"]





By the way... at this point, if you're concerned that remembering all these cases and exceptions, rest assured that *it's not likely you'll ever need to use all of these*. Additionally, as I often mention to my students, a native speaker would still understand you, even if you get the articles wrong!

→ **What matters is communication... not getting everything 100% correct!**

However, it's just as important that the *Definite Article* is used far more in Italian than it is in English.

As a rule of thumb, Italian sentences *rarely* start with a noun which has no article.

For example, in English it's okay to say, "I like bread."

... However, in Italian, the *Definite Article* must be used ahead to the noun: "*Mi piace **il** pane.*"

For example:

"***I** contadini soffrono qui.*" → ["Farm workers are suffering here."]

"*Mi piacciono **gli** uccelli.*" → ["I like birds."]

"***Le** cose vanno male.*" → ["Things are going badly."]

"***Il** ping-pong è **il** mio sport preferito.*" → ["Ping-pong is my favorite sport."]

"*Mi piace **il** pollo.*" → ["I like chicken."]

"***Lo** zucchero non fa bene.*" → ["Sugar isn't good for you."]

"***La** povertà è un grande problema qui.*" → ["Poverty is a big problem here."]

"***L'**Italia non è molto grande.*" → ["Italy is not very big."]

## TERZA PARTE → ESERCIZI

### 1. Choose the correct article:

- Mangio sempre **il / la** pasta a pranzo.
- Lo / Gli** studenti sono in classe.
- Mi piacciono **le/ i** tue scarpe.
- Le / Gli** italiani sono espansivi e aperti.
- L'Everest è **il / l'** monte più alto del mondo.
- L' / Le** amiche di Serena sono simpatiche.
- Gli / Lo** zaino di Carla è rotto.
- Dove sono **i / le** bambini?
- Mi metto **l' / la** giacca perché ho freddo.
- Non mi piace **il / la** pesce, preferisco **il / la** carne.



## 2. Write the correct article next to each word:

\_\_\_\_\_ mela      \_\_\_\_\_ cani      \_\_\_\_\_ armadio      \_\_\_\_\_ pere      \_\_\_\_\_ zaini  
 \_\_\_\_\_ orecchie      \_\_\_\_\_ arancia      \_\_\_\_\_ yogurt      \_\_\_\_\_ albero      \_\_\_\_\_ zoo

## 3. Fill in with the correct article:

- Mi piacciono molto \_\_\_\_\_ gatti.
- Al supermercato compro \_\_\_\_\_ arance e \_\_\_\_\_ spaghetti.
- Rossella ha \_\_\_\_\_ capelli biondi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ zoo di Filadelfia è molto grande.
- \_\_\_\_\_ bambine stanno giocando in giardino. 6. Alex ha \_\_\_\_\_ occhi verdi.
- Dov'è \_\_\_\_\_ quaderno di Giorgio?
- Oggi mangio \_\_\_\_\_ hamburger e \_\_\_\_\_ patate fritte.
- \_\_\_\_\_ biblioteca oggi è aperta.
- Prima di uscire devo fare \_\_\_\_\_ doccia e mi devo lavare \_\_\_\_\_ denti.

## 4. Put the following sentences into plural: e.g.; La lampada è accesa. → Le lampade sono accese.

- Il bambino è stanco. \_\_\_\_\_
- Lo yogurt è in frigorifero. \_\_\_\_\_
- Il fiore è sbocciato. \_\_\_\_\_
- La casa è grande. \_\_\_\_\_
- L'amico di Laura è simpatico. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Choose the correct form, with or without article:

- La Toscana / Toscana** è una bellissima regione.
- Stanotte c'è **la luna / luna** piena.
- Chi ha scoperto **l'America / America**?
- Oggi è **il domenica 26 settembre / domenica 26 settembre**.
- Che taglia porti? Porto **la 48 / 48**.
- Abito in **la via / via** Garibaldi 15.
- Carlo è **il mio cugino / mio cugino**.
- Sono **le undici / undici**, dobbiamo andare.
- Ho **la fame / fame**.
- Mi piacciono molto **le banane / banane**.



## 6. Insert the correct article where necessary:

- Vorrei andare in vacanza in \_\_\_\_\_ Sicilia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ regina d'Inghilterra è Elisabetta II.
- Questa borsa costa \_\_\_\_\_ 57 €.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Giovanna è nata \_\_\_\_\_ 17 settembre.
- Studiamo italiano tutti \_\_\_\_\_ giorni.
- Ho incontrato \_\_\_\_\_ Palumbo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Giove è il pianeta più grande del nostro sistema solare.
- \_\_\_\_\_ mie sorelle abitano a Roma.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Monte Bianco è il monte più alto d'Italia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Colosseo è stato costruito \_\_\_\_\_ duemila anni fa.

## 7. Choose the correct form:

### Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci nasce **il 15 / 15** aprile 1452 a Vinci, **nella / in** Toscana. **Nel / in** 1469 Leonardo entra **nella / in** bottega **del / di** famoso Andrea Verrocchio **alla / a** Firenze, dove lavora come **il pittore / pittore**.

**La Firenze / Firenze** del 1400 è una città ricca **della / di** cultura ed è considerata la culla **del / di** Rinascimento. Tra **il 1482 / 1482** e **il 1499 / 1499** Leonardo vive **nella / in** Milano **degli / di** Sforza.

Tra le altre cose, durante la sua vita, Leonardo è **l'architetto / architetto**, **il matematico / matematico**, **il musicista / musicista** e **l'ingegnere / ingegnere**. Leonardo da Vinci muore **nella / in** Francia **nel / in** 1519.

## 8. Only one of these sentences is correct. Rewrite the other three correctly.

- Mia sorellina si chiama Teresa. \_\_\_\_\_
- La Malta è un'isola del Mediterraneo. \_\_\_\_\_
- La capitale della Germania è Berlino. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ho visto i tutti film di Roberto Benigni. \_\_\_\_\_



## LE SOLUZIONI

### 1. Choose the correct article:

- a. Mangio sempre **la** pasta a pranzo.
- b. **Gli** studenti sono in classe.
- c. Mi piacciono **le** tue scarpe.
- d. **Gli** italiani sono espansivi e aperti.
- e. L'Everest **è** il monte più alto del mondo.
- f. **Le** amiche di Serena sono simpatiche.
- g. **Lo** zaino di Carla è rotto.
- h. Dove sono i bambini?
- i. Mi metto **la** giacca perché ho freddo.
- j. Non mi piace **il** pesce, preferisco **la** carne.

### 2. Write the correct article next to each word:

**la** mela      **i** cani      **l'**armadio      **le** pere      **gli** zaini  
**le** orecchie      **l'**arancia      **lo** yogurt      **l'**albero      **lo** zoo

### 3. Fill in with the correct article:

- a. Mi piacciono molto **i** gatti.
- b. Al supermercato compro **le** arance e **gli** spaghetti.
- c. Rossella ha **i** capelli biondi.
- d. **Lo** zoo di Filadelfia è molto grande.
- e. **Le** bambine stanno giocando in giardino.
- f. Sandrino ha **gli** occhi verdi.
- g. Dov'è **il** quaderno di Giorgio?
- h. Oggi mangio **l'**hamburger e **le** patate fritte.
- i. **La** biblioteca oggi è aperta.
- j. Prima di uscire devo fare **la** doccia e mi devo lavare **i** denti.

### 4. Put the following sentences into plural: e.g.; La lampada è accesa. → Le lampade sono accese.

- a. Il bambino è stanco → **I bambini sono stanchi.**
- b. Lo yogurt è in frigorifero. → **Gli yogurt sono in frigorifero.**
- c. Il fiore è sbocciato. → **I fiori sono sbocciati.**
- d. La casa è grande. → **Le case sono grandi.**
- e. L'amico di Laura è simpatico. → **Gli amici di Laura sono simpatici.**



**5. Choose the correct form, with or without article:**

- a. **La Toscana** è una bellissima regione.
- b. Stanotte c'è **la luna** piena.
- c. Chi ha scoperto **l'America**?
- d. Oggi è **domenica 26 settembre**.
- e. Che taglia porti? Porto **la 48**.
- f. Abito in **via** Garibaldi 15.
- g. Carlo è **mio cugino**.
- h. Sono **le undici**, dobbiamo andare.
- i. Ho **fame**.
- j. Mi piacciono molto **le banane**.

**6. Insert the correct article where necessary:**

- a. Vorrei andare in vacanza in **in** Sicilia.
- b. **La** regina d'Inghilterra è Elisabetta II.
- c. Questa borsa costa 57 €.
- d. Giovanna è nata **il** 17 settembre.
- e. Studiamo italiano tutti **i** giorni.
- f. Ho incontrato **i** Palumbo.
- g. Giove è il pianeta più grande del nostro sistema solare.
- h. **Le** mie sorelle abitano a Roma.
- i. **Il** Monte Bianco è il monte più alto d'Italia.
- j. **Il** Colosseo è stato costruito duemila anni fa.

**7. Choose the correct form:**

**Leonardo da Vinci**

Leonardo da Vinci nasce **il 15** aprile 1452 a Vinci, **in** Toscana. **Nel** 1469 Leonardo entra **nella** bottega **del** famoso Andrea Verrocchio **a** Firenze, dove lavora come **pittore**.

**La Firenze** del 1400 è una città ricca **di** cultura ed è considerata la culla **del** Rinascimento. Tra **il 1482** e **il 1499** Leonardo vive **nella** Milano **degli** Sforza.

Tra le altre cose, durante la sua vita, Leonardo è **architetto, matematico, musicista e ingegnere**. Leonardo da Vinci muore **in** Francia **nel** 1519.

**8. Only one of these sentences is correct. Rewrite the other three correctly.**

- a. Mia sorellina si chiama Teresa. **La mia sorella si chiama Teresa.**
- b. La Malta è un'isola del Mediterraneo. **Malta è un'isola del Mediterraneo.**
- c. La capitale della Germania è Berlino. **✓ Corretto!**
- d. Ho visto i tutti film di Roberto Benigni. **Ho visto tutti i film di Roberto Benigni.**