



ADVENTURES IN LANGUAGE



ITALIAN ACTIVITY

Subject pronouns

ITALIAN ACTIVITY

Subject pronouns



A Read the sentences below and choose the equivalent subject pronoun for each underlined noun. Remember that in Italian some nouns may need the formal pronoun *Lei* (form. you) and that we don't have neutral subject pronouns, like the English "it."

Example: *Erika*, sei all'università oggi? → Tu

1. Stasera io e i miei compagni di squadra andiamo a una festa di compleanno. • _____
2. Dottore, ha chiamato un taxi? • _____
3. Marco ha comprato una giacca nuova bellissima. • _____
4. Il mio gatto si chiama Draculino e la gattina di Laura si chiama Banana. • _____
5. Gli studenti del primo anno hanno fatto un esame oggi. • _____
6. Scusi, professoressa, sa che ore sono? • _____
7. Tu e Alfredo siete amici da tanti anni. • _____
8. Gino ama il cinema e Silvia ama il teatro. • _____
9. Francesca, hai preso il dizionario in biblioteca? • _____

ITALIAN ACTIVITY

Subject pronouns



B Remember that usually subject pronouns in Italian are omitted because the conjugated forms of the verbs already give us information about who the subject of the sentence is. So, now, I will give you sentences without a noun or pronoun but only with the verb and you will have to write what is the implicit pronoun of each sentence.

Example: *Ho sentito Luca e quest'anno hanno organizzato le vacanze in Sicilia. ➔ io, loro*

1. *È una scrittrice spettacolare. Devi leggere il suo ultimo romanzo!* • _____
2. *Ho sete, prendiamo una bottiglia d'acqua?* • _____
3. *Avete chiamato Riccardo? Viene stasera?* • _____
4. *Mi scusi, Signore, come si chiama?* • _____
5. *Hanno cantato al Festival di Sanremo.* • _____

Cultural box

The *Festival della canzone italiana di Sanremo* or simply *Festival di Sanremo* is Italy's most prestigious music contest which takes place every year in the winter in the city of Sanremo in Liguria. The first edition of the festival took place in January 1951.

ITALIAN ACTIVITY

Subject pronouns



C Choose the correct subject pronoun and answer true/false about whether you can omit the pronoun and choose the reason why.

Hint: If you decide that you do need to make the pronoun explicit, remember that the reasons can be: for emphasis, for contrast (to clarify who is doing the action), or because there are words like *anche/neanche* (either/neither). Instead, there is only one reason why you can omit personal pronouns: the verb's ending gives us enough information.

1. *Ciao, mi chiamo Giulia, e _____ come ti chiami?*

- ☐ *lei*
- ☐ *tu*
- ☐ *io*

You should not omit the personal pronoun:

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Why?

2. *Ho chiamato Gianni e mi ha detto che _____ andrà alla festa.*

- ☐ *lei*
- ☐ *tu*
- ☐ *lui*

You can omit the personal pronoun:

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Why?

ITALIAN ACTIVITY

Subject pronouns



C Choose the correct subject pronoun and answer true/false about whether you can omit the pronoun and choose the reason why.

Hint: If you decide that you do need to make the pronoun explicit, remember that the reasons can be: for emphasis, for contrast (to clarify who is doing the action), or because there are words like *anche/neanche* (either/neither). Instead, there is only one reason why you can omit personal pronouns: the verb's ending gives us enough information.

3. Ieri sera Marco e Angela sono andati in gelateria. Lui ha preso un gelato alla nocciola, invece _____ ha preso un gelato al pistacchio.

- ☐ lei
- ☐ tu
- ☐ lui

It is okay to omit the personal pronoun:

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Why?

4. Questa estate andiamo in vacanza in Sicilia, e _____ dove andate?

- ☐ loro
- ☐ voi
- ☐ tu

For this sentence we should clarify the personal pronoun:

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Why?

ITALIAN ACTIVITY

Subject pronouns



C Choose the correct subject pronoun and answer true/false about whether you can omit the pronoun and choose the reason why.

Hint: If you decide that you do need to make the pronoun explicit, remember that the reasons can be: for emphasis, for contrast (to clarify who is doing the action), or because there are words like *anche/neanche* (either/neither). Instead, there is only one reason why you can omit personal pronouns: the verb's ending gives us enough information.

5. Davvero? Anche _____ andiamo in vacanza in Sicilia!

- ☐ noi
- ☐ voi
- ☐ tu

It is necessary that we clarify the personal pronoun:

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Why?

6. Sono molto stanchi, ieri sera _____ hanno fatto tardi.

- ☐ loro
- ☐ voi
- ☐ tu

For this sentence we really need to clarify the personal pronoun:

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Why?

ITALIAN ACTIVITY

Subject pronouns

- A**
1. noi
 2. Lei
 3. lui
 4. Lui, lei
 5. Loro
 6. Lei
 7. Voi
 8. Lui, lei
 9. tu

- B**
1. lei, tu
 2. io, noi
 3. voi, lui
 4. Lei
 5. loro

- C**
- tu, T, E/C
lui, T, ER
lei, F, E/C
voi, T, E/C
noi, T, A/N
loro, F, ER

