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In Spanish, "the" is "el" for masculine nouns and "la" for feminine nouns. In French, "the" is "le" for masculine nouns and "la" for feminine nouns. In German, "the" is "der" for masculine nouns, "die" for feminine nouns, and "das" for neuter nouns. In Italian, "the" is "il" for masculine nouns and "la" for feminine nouns. Your browser does not support audio. English Translation More meanings for il theatrical le, i, la, gli, l' See Also in Italian in tutto il mondoadverb all over the world, worldwidefare il bagnoverb take a bath, bathe, bathil miglioreadjective the best, bestil nostropronoun our, oursil qualepronoun who, which, that, whomil loroadjective, pronoun theirs, their, your, yoursil mioadjective, pronoun mine, myil tuoadjective, pronoun your, yours, thineil suoadjective, pronoun his, your, its, hers, yoursprendere il solverb sunbathing, sunbathe Struggling with Italian articles? Learn when to use il, lo, la, l, i, gli, and le with clear rules, examples, and tips in this Italian grammar guide.Introduction: Why Italian Articles Trip Up Even Smart LearnersIf you've ever stumbled over the difference between il and lo, or hesitated between gli and i, you're not alone. Learning how to use articles in Italian is one of the first grammar puzzles that leaves even dedicated learners scratching their heads.Thats because unlike in English, where the covers all bases, Italian has a full set of definite articlesand each one depends on the gender, number, and even the first letter of the next word. Suddenly, a simple phrase like the student becomes a challenge: il studente? lo studente? lo student? It can feel like a guessing game unless you understand the patterns.But heres the good news: once you break down the rules, Italian articles are highly predictable. They follow logical patterns based on spelling and pronunciation. And once you master them, youll notice how much more natural your Italian sounds. Youll stop translating in your head and start forming grammatically correct phrases instinctively.In this guide, well walk you through everything you need to know about using il, lo, la, l, i, gli, and le with confidence. Whether youre just starting out or brushing up your skills, this article will clarify the confusion and give you tools you can actually use in conversation.Lets unlock the mystery of Italian articlesonce and for all.1. What Are Articles in Italian, and Why Do They Matter?Articles are small words that come before nouns. In English, we have:Definite: theIndefinite: a, anIn Italian, articles show:Gender (masculine or feminine)Number (singular or plural)Sound/Spelling (the first letter of the following word)There are 7 main definite articles in Italian:il, lo, la, l (singular), gli, le (plural)Well break them down one by onewith real-life examples and pronunciation tips.2. Masculine Singular Articles: il, lo, l Il For most masculine singular nounsUse il before a masculine noun that begins with a consonant (except special ones listed below) Examples:il ragazzo (the boy)il libro (the book)il cane (the dog) Lo For masculine nouns starting with special consonant clustersUse lo before nouns that begin with s + consonant (e.g., sp, st, sc)zn, ps, pn, x, y Examples:lo studente (the student)lo zaino (the backpack)lo psicologo (the psychologist)lo gnomo (the gnome) Think of lo as a helper for tricky sounds. It makes pronunciation smoother. L Before vowelsUse l before masculine nouns that begin with a vowel. Examples:luomo (the man)lamico (the friend)litaliano (the Italian man)3. Feminine Singular Articles: la, l La For most feminine nounsUse la before a feminine noun starting with a consonant. Examples:la ragazza (the girl)la macchina (the car)la scuola (the school) L Before vowelsUse l before a feminine noun that starts with a vowel. Examples:lamica (the female friend)luniversit (the university) Yes, l is used for both masculine and feminine nouns that begin with vowels!4. Plural Masculine Articles: i, gli I For regular masculine plural nounsUse i when the singular form uses il and the plural noun begins with a consonant. Examples:i ragazzi (the boys)i libri (the books)i gatti (the cats) Gli For special sounds and vowelsUse gli when:the singular form uses lo (see list earlier)the noun starts with a vowel Examples:gli studenti (the students)gli zaini (the backpacks)gli amici (the friends)gli psicologi (the psychologists) Gli sounds like lyea unique sound to master, but very Italian!5. Plural Feminine Article: le Le Used for all feminine plural nounsNo matter what letter the noun starts with:consonant or vowelFeminine plurals always use le. Examples:le ragazze (the girls)le amiche (the female) friendsle universit (the universities)le case (the houses) This is the easiest of the bunchone article fits all!6. Common Confusionsand How to Avoid Them Confusion #1: Lo amico vs. LamicoRemember: l is used when the next word starts with a vowel, even if it would normally take lo.So its: lamico lo amicoIn Spanish, "the" is "el" for masculine nouns and "la" for feminine nouns. In French, "the" is "le" for masculine nouns and "la" for feminine nouns. In German, "the" is "der" for masculine nouns, "die" for feminine nouns, and "das" for neuter nouns. In Italian, "the" is "il" for masculine nouns and "la" for feminine nouns.Welcome to this comprehensive guide on how to say il in Italian. Il is the definite article corresponding to the English word the. Learning how to use and pronounce il is essential for mastering the Italian language. In this guide, well cover both the formal and informal ways of saying il, along with various examples. So, lets dive right in!Formal Ways to Say IlWhen speaking formally, Italians typically use the standard pronunciation of il. However, its important to note that Italian pronunciation can vary slightly depending on the region. Here are a few tips for pronouncing il formally: Pronunciation: In formal Italian, il is pronounced as /i/. Examples: Il cane (The dog)Il libro (The book)Il treno (The train)Informal Ways to Say IlWhen speaking informally, Italians often shorten il to a contracted form. Lets explore the different ways to say il informally: Pronunciation: Informally, il can be pronounced as either /l/ or /li/ depending on dialect and familiarity between speakers. Examples: Lamico (The friend)Ilalbero (The tree)Luomo (The man)Tips for Using Il 1. Gender Agreement: Il is used with masculine singular nouns. Make sure to pay attention to the gender of the noun youre referring to. For feminine singular nouns, you would use la instead. 2. Plural Form: In the plural form, il changes to i in preceding masculine plural nouns. For feminine plural nouns, it changes to le. Always consider the number and gender agreement when using il in Italian. 3. Exceptions: There are a few exceptions where il does not change, even with plural nouns. For example, il problema (the problem) remains the same in both singular and plural forms.Regional VariationsWhile the standard pronunciation of il is widely used across Italy, there are regional variations that deviate slightly from the norm. Its worth noting that these variations might not be necessary for beginners, but they add depth to your understanding of the Italian language when you reach an intermediate or advanced level.Er instead of il: In some regions, particularly in Rome, the article il sometimes transforms into er when followed by a vowel. For example, er cane instead of il cane.To Sum UpCongratulations! Youve now learned how to say il in Italian, both formally and informally. Remember to adapt your pronunciation and usage based on the situation. Pay attention to gender agreement, and in plural form, use i with masculine nouns and le with feminine nouns. Explore regional variations for a deeper understanding, but remember that they arent essential for basic communication. Keep practicing, and soon youll master the beautiful Italian language!Definite articles play an important role in Italian grammar when it comes to indicating whether a noun is referring to a specific person, place or thing. In the Italian language, definite articles communicate a nouns gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). This allows the listener to understand key details about the noun before even hearing it. When you first start to learn Italian, remembering when to use articles and which article to choose can be confusing. Italian has seven definite articles: il, lo, la, l, i, gli, le, used in specific situations based on a set of rules. However, dont worry while properly using articles in Italian will take some practice, this article breaks things down clearly for beginners. Well cover the rules in a straightforward way that will have you mastering Italian definite article usage in no time. Soon it will become instinctual to know just from a nouns gender and form whether it requires the singular article lo, the plural le, or no article at all. Table of Contents Italian Articles Overview Before focusing all this lesson on one type, I want to give you a quick overview of Italian articles, to help you understand things better. In Italian, there are 3 types of articles: Articol determinativi (definite articles that lesson) Articol indeterminativi (indefinite articles) Articol partitivi (partitive articles) For now, all you need to know is this: The first type is used to refer to a specific thing The second type is used to quantify something The third type is used to refer to an uncountable amount of something. Definite And Indefinite Articles In Italian We already learned that definite articles in Italian are called articoli determinativi. In English, theres only one definite article the. Its used with any type of word, including plural ones. In Italian, there is a definite article for every noun: gender masculine and feminine and for both singular and plural forms. Theres even one for words starting with a vowel, and another article for words starting with specific consonants or groups of consonants. We can say pretty much the same about indefinite articles, which we call articoli indeterminativi in Italian. In English, they are two a and an; in Italian, we have 4 of them all singular this time. Learn more about Italian indefinite articles here (coming soon). In total, there are seven definite articles in Italian. In this section, well learn when and how to use each one. But before lets see how to pronounce them correctly. Il, lo, la, l, i, gli, le. Click the audio below to listen to me pronounce all of them. Il libro che sto leggendo mi piace molto. Il its a singular and masculine indefinite article. Use it with singular masculine nouns, like in the following examples. Il libro The book Il bambino The kid Il cugino The cousin Il cuscino The pillow Il biberon The baby bottle Il cruciverba The crossword puzzle Il fazzoletto The tissue Il neonato The babu Il pap The dad Il coccodrillo The crocodile Il fal The bonfire Use la for feminine words that are also singular. Examples: La mamma The mum La zia The aunt La borsa The handbag La maglietta The tshirt La cucina The kitchen La sedia The chair La cena The dinner La porta The door La scuola The school La chiesa The church La maestra The teacher La dottoressa The doctor Laeroporto era proprio affollato. For words that start with a vowel, we use l regardless of whether they are masculine or feminine. Thats because in Italian we try to avoid two consecutive vowels so that words sound clear and flow smoothly. Look at the examples below: Laereo (aereo is masculine) The airplane Latmosfera (atmosfera is feminine) The atmosphere Laibricocca (apricot is feminine) The apricot Laibero (albergo is masculine) The hotel Lorto (orto is masculine) The vegetable garden Larte (arte is feminine) The art Lo is a special definite article Italians use with words with these consonants or consonant groups: l, j, s, z, x, y, gn, ps, pn, sc. Examples: Lo struzzo The ostrich Lo zaino The backpack Lo xilofono The xylophone Lo yogurt The yogurt Lo gnocco The dumpling Lo pseudonimo The pseudonym Lo pneumatico The tire You might have noticed that all those words are masculine. Thats correct. Indeed, we use lo only with masculine words that start with those consonants. Lets now look at the plural of the definite articles in Italian. The article i is the plural of lo, and we use it with plural masculine words. To make things easier to grasp, I am using the same examples we saw in the singular form, but this time well learn their plural article combination. I libri The books I bambini The kids I cugini The cousins I cuscini The pillows I biberon The baby bottles I cruciverba The crossword puzzles I fazzoletti The tissues I neonati The babies I pap The dads I coccodrilli The crocodiles I fal The bonfires Le nuove maestre sono molto carine. Le is the plural of la. Use that with feminine words in the plural. Examples: Le mamme The mums Le zie The aunts Le borse The handbags Le magliette The t-shirts Le cucine The kitchens Le sedie The chairs Le cene The dinners Le porte The doors Le scuole The schools Le chiese The churches Le maestre The teachers Le dottoresse The doctors Those words that take lo in the singular take gli in the plural. I am referring to masculine words that start with i, j, s, z, x, y, gn, pn, ps, sc. Examples: Gli struzzi The ostriches Gli zaini The backpacks Gli xilofoni The xylophones Gli yogurt The yogurts Gli gnocchi The dumplings Gli pseudonimi The pseudonyms Gli pneumatici The tires Look at the plural of the examples we saw earlier in singular form. Gli aerei The airplanes Le atmosfere The atmospheres Le albicocche The apricots Gli alberghi The hotels Gli orti The vegetable gardens Le arti The arts Each one took a different article. So you might be wondering whats the rule behind that. Its very simple when you think that l is simply the truncation of the article lo a la. So take examples 3, 4 and 6 above: latmosfera is the truncation of la atmosfera. Hence, the plural is le. What about the others? Why are we using gli when the plural wasnt lo? Thats because of some special rules well discuss in the next section. Lhamburger sembra molto buono. The general rules we saw earlier have some exceptions. Lets look at these. 1. Use gli for plural masculine words that start with a vowel. Examples: gli orti (the vegetable gardens), gli idraulici (the plumbers). 2. Use le for plural feminine words that start with a vowel. Theres no truncation in the plural. Examples: le et (the ages), le amiche (the female friends). 3. After dei (plural of god) we use gli not i. Il dio > Gli dei. 4. Uovo takes lo in singular form and gli in plural. La macchina Le. Luovo > Le uova 5. Whisky takes lo in singular form and gli in plural. Gli whisky You can also say il whisky, both are correct. 6. Words starting with an h take the singular l and the plural gli, if they are masculine. Lhamburger > gli hamburger Lhareem > Gli hareem 7. The article before abbreviations (in Italian called sigle) changes depending on the gender but also the way the word sounds. Gli UFO, LASF, La NATO, La RAI, LFMI. We use definite articles to refer to something. When To Use Definite Articles In Italian In general, we always use a definite article in Italian if we want to refer to something specific, like the car is red La macchina rossa. Here are all the uses of the definite article: to indicate specific objects or people: This is the house I like. Questa la casa che mi piace. with possessive adjectives and pronouns: I like my car. Mi piace la mia auto. with abstract nouns or those of general meaning, including colors: Love has no age. Lamore non ha et. I like blue. Mi piace il blu. with body parts and clothing: I wash my hair once a week. Mi lavo i capelli una volta alla settimana. Put on the jacket! Mettiti la giacca. with dates, if not preceded by the day of the week: Today is March 12. Oggi il 12 Marzo. Today is Thursday, November 26. Oggi Gioved. 12 Marzo. with a temporal value: Its eight twenty. Sono le otto e venti. In the morning, I go to school. La mattina, vado a scuola. with days of the week to indicate repeated and habitual actions: On Tuesdays and Thursdays, I go to the gym. I martedì e i giovedì, vado in palestra. in physical descriptions, with the verb have: Maria has blonde hair. Maria ha i capelli biondi, with titles of rank or professions followed by a name: Dr. Paolini is an excellent doctor. Il Dottor Paolini è un dottore eccellente. with most geographical names (but NOT with city names): Italy is a peninsula. LItalia una penisola, with language names: I understand French, but not Spanish. Io capisco il Francese, ma non lo Spagnolo. Ryan speaks Italian quite well. Ryan parla lItaliano molto bene. sometimes with names of famous people: Botticelli painted The Birth of Venus. Botticelli dipinse La Nascita di Venere. Do you know that in North of Italy, especially in Lombardia, they often use the definite article before the name of a person? This is done when referring to a third person, usually not present? For example, they say La Paola, Il Marcello. If you would use the indefinite article instead. One car is red Una macchina rossa. Other than that, dont use the definite article in these situations: with possessive adjectives before singular family names: My sister is 20 years old. Mia sorella ha venti anni. My little sister is 20 years old. La mia sorellina ha venti anni. The exception lies when you modify those nouns. Sorella became sorellina (little sister). In that case, we can use the definite article la, in descriptions and enumerations: In the city, there are shops, bars, restaurants, theaters, and cinemas. In citt ci sono negozi, bar, ristoranti, teatri e cinema. Notice how we didnt put an article before each noun (i negozi, i bar, i ristoranti, etc) with city names, except for some exceptions like La Spezia, LAquila. Milan is a very urban city. We dont say La Milano una citt molto urbana. The correct way is Milano una citt molto urbana. Lets Revise: Italian Definite Articles Chart Before we start our practice and quiz time, heres a quick chart for you to practice quickly. Italian Definite ArticleWhen to useExampleBefore a singular and masculine nounIl libro the bookLaBefore a singular and feminine nounLa mamma the mumLoWith singular nouns starting with i, j, s, x, y, z, gn, pn, ps, sc.Lo zaino the backpackLBefore singular masculine and feminine nouns starting with a vowel.Laereo the airplaneBefore plural and masculine nounsI libri the booksLeBefore plural and feminine nouns.Le mamme the mumsGliWith plura nouns that start with i, j, s, x, y, z, gn, pn, ps, sc.Gli zaini the backpacksItalian Definite Articles Chart Italian Definite Articles Practice Time Before we test what you have learned today about the definite articles in Italian, we are going to practice with more examples. Il ragazzo sta leggendo un libro. (The boy is reading a book.) Abbiamo elezioni di italiano ogni settimana. (We have Italian lessons every week.) Ilgiorno sulla tavola. (The newspaper is on the table.) Guardagliuocelli nel cielo. (Look at the birds in the sky.) Lamia sorellina un insegnante di matematica. (My sister is a math teacher.) Gliamici sono simpatici. (The friends are nice.) Ho compratoipantaloni nuovi. (I bought new pants.) Ilibri sono sulla mensola. (The books are on the shelf.) Guardaleragazze l fuori. (Look at the girls out there.) Abbiamoigliettipri per il concerto. (We have tickets for the concert.) Italian Definite Articles Quiz Heres a quiz that tests your knowledge of definite articles in Italian. The questions cover both theory and practice. Lets go! 1. How many types of articles are there in Italian? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4 2. What is the main function of definite articles in Italian? a. To indicate quantity b. To refer to specific things c. To express uncertainty d. To describe emotions 3. Which definite article is used with masculine nouns starting with specific consonants or groups of consonants? a. Il b. Lo c. L d. Gli 4. What is the plural form of La? a. L b. Le c. Gli d. L 5. When do you use L in Italian? a. Before masculine nouns starting with a vowel b. Before feminine nouns starting with a vowel c. Before masculine and feminine nouns starting with a consonant 6. Fill in the blank with the correct definite article: \_\_\_\_ gatto sul tetto. (The cat is on the roof.) a. Il b. La c. Lo d. L 7. Translate the following sentence into Italian: She is a doctor. a. Lei un dottoressa. b. Lei un dottore. c. Lei una dottoressa. d. Lei una dottore. 8. Identify the correct plural definite article for the word zaino (backpack). a. Gli b. Le c. I d. Lo 9. Which special rule applies to masculine nouns starting with h when using definite articles? a. Use La for singular and Le for plural. b. Use L for singular and Gli for plural. c. Use Il for singular and I for plural. d. Use Lo for singular and Gli for plural. 10. In which situations would you not use definite articles? a. When referring to specific objects or people. b. In descriptions and enumerations. c. Before city names. d. All of the above. 1. c. 32. b. To refer to specific things3. b. Lo4. b. Le5. a. Before masculine nouns starting with a vowel 6. a. Il7. c. Lei una dottoressa.8. a. Gli9. b. Use L for singular and Gli for plural.10. d. All of the above. As you continue to learn Italian, keep in mind these rules for when to use articles in the Italian language. Pay attention to whether the noun is singular or plural, masculine or feminine this will guide you to the correct article to use. There are some instances where you dont use definite articles in Italian, but overall grasping the grammar related to definite articles is key for mastering the Italian language. With regular practice, determining the appropriate article will become second nature, allowing you to focus on further enhancing your Italian skills. What are the 7 articles in Italian? The 7 definite articles in Italian are: Il (masculine singular) Lo (masculine singular before i, j, s, sc, gn, pn, ps, x, y, z) La (feminine singular) L (before vowels) I (masculine plural) Gli (masculine plural before vowels, before i, j, s, sc, gn, pn, ps, x, y, z) Le (feminine plural) What are the rules for indefinite articles in Italian? The rules for indefinite articles (un, uno, una) depend on the gender and number of the noun. Un is used before masculine nouns starting with z, s +consonant, gn, pn, x, y. Uno is used before most other masculine singular nouns. Una is used before feminine singular nouns. How do you know what article to use in Italian? You know which article to use based on: The nouns gender (masculine vs feminine) Whether the noun is singular or plural The first letter(s) of the noun What is the definite article gli in Italian? Gli is the masculine plural definite article used before vowels i, j, and consonants s, sc, gn, pn, ps, x, y, z. For example, gli amici (the friends). Do you always have to use a definite article in Italian? No, you do not always have to use a definite article in Italian. There are cases where the article is omitted, like in descriptions/enumerations. When should I use a definite vs indefinite article in Italian? Use definite articles when referring to a specific, known person/thing. Use indefinite when you want to quantify things. Il is masculine singular, la is feminine singular. Il ragazzo = the boy, la ragazza = the girl. Its lo zucchero because zucchero starts with z, and lo is used before z in singular masculine nouns. The rules for Lo: Use before masculine singular nouns starting with s, sc, gn, pn, ps, x, y, z and i, and y. The difference between gli and i is that gli is used before vowels, s, sc, etc while i is the masculine plural article for most other nouns. Its i ragazzi. I is used because ragazza is a masculine plural noun with no special rule. What is the definite article for Amica in Italian? The definite article for amica (female friend) is l (before the vowel). The plural is le amiche. What is the definite article for Casa in Italian? The definite article for casa (house) is la. The plural is le case. What is the definite article for Zaino? The definite article for zaino (backpack) is lo in the singular, gli in the plural. What is the definite article for ristorante? The definite article for ristorante (restaurant) is il in the singular, i in the plural. What is the definite article for hotel in Italian? The definite article for hotel is l (before the h) in the singular, gli in the plural. What is the definite article for Aula in Italian? The definite article for aula (classroom) is l in the singular, le in the plural. The different words for the in the Italian are: il, lo, la, l, i, gli, le. The masculine words for the in the Italian are: il, lo, l in singular form and i, gli in plural form.Alessia Spampinato il, lo, l', la, i, gli, le are all words for "the". In the singular..., il is used with masculine words beginning with most consonants: il sole the sun il centro the centre lo with masculine words beginning with z or s + consonant: lo zucchero the sugar lo sport the sport l' with masculine and feminine words beginning with a vowel l'ufficio turistico the tourist office l'acqua the water la with feminine words beginning with a consonant la figlia daughter la spiaggia beach In the plural (ie more than one)... i is used with masculine words beginning with most consonants: i negozi the shops i vini the wines gli with masculine words beginning with a vowel or with z or s + consonant: gli uffici the offices gli alberghi the hotels le with all feminine words le vetrine the shop windows le aranciate the orange drinks see also... masculine - feminine al, dal, del, nel, sul il centro, il monumento il bicchiere, il bar the centre, the monument the glass, the bar la spiaggia, la bottiglia la notte, la crisi the beach, the bottle the night, the crisis Nouns, i.e. the words for people, things, places and ideas, are all either masculine (m.) or feminine (f.) in Italian. It is important to know whether a noun is masculine or feminine because there are m. and f. words for "a" and "the", and m. and f. versions of adjectives (describing words). A useful general rule to remember is that, nearly always, nouns ending in -o are masculine and nouns ending in -a are feminine. Nouns ending in other letters can be either, see also... il, lo, l', la, i, gli, le un, uno, una, un' adjectives In English THEis adefinite article. It refers to something specific.I need the book. (It is a specific book, one that we both know about)In English, we are lucky because there is only one form of definite article. THEHowever in Italian there is more than one form of definite article. There is IL, L, LO, LA, I, GLI, and LE.So, what is the difference?The article that is used in Italian depends onthe noun. As we have already seen in a previous lesson, Italian nouns areeither masculineor feminine. They can also come in singular or plural form.Articles in Italian need to matchthe gender (is the noun masculine or feminine?) andthe number (is the noun singular or plural?)Articles with Singular Masculine Nouns in ItalianIf a singular noun is masculine then we use eitherIL, L, or LO.The most common masculine definite article (in singular form) is IL.IL is used before a singular noun that starts with a consonant ( see the exceptions below that use Lo)Il libro (= the book)Il telefono(= the telephone)Il ragazzo(= the boy)Il padre (= the father)L is used before a singular noun that starts with a vowel (= a, e, i, o u).Lamico (= the friend)Ledificio (= the building)Linverno (= the winter)Locchio (= the eye)Lufficio (= the office)Lois used before a singular noun that starts with an S + consonant, as well as words that begin with GN-, PN-, PS-, X-, Y-and Z-.Lo stadio ( = the stadium)Lo gnomo(= the gnome) \*Lo pneumatico(= the tyre/tire)Lo psicologo(= the psychologist)Lo xilofono(= the xylophone)Lo yogurt (= the yoghurt)Lo zio (= the uncle)\* Im sure you will use lo gnomo a lot on your trip to Italy . but seriously, the GN rule exists and there are only a handful ofowrds that begin with GN- andthat was about the best word I could find.The same goes for words beginning with PS- and PN- there arent many.X and Y:One of the only words that starts with X in Italian Lo xilofono alsofalls under the Lo rule as well as Lo Yogurt that starts with Y. I didnt include them in the list of rules as it is basically only those two words that you need to remember.Articles with Singular FeminineNouns in ItalianIf a singular noun is femininethen we use eitherLaor L.LAis used before a singular noun that starts with a consonantLacasa(= the house)Lascuola(= the school)Laragazza(= the girl)La donna (= the woman)L is used before a singular noun that starts with a vowel (= a, e, i, o u).Lacqua(= the water)Lestate (= the summer)Linsalata (= the salad)Lora(= the hour)Lunghia(= the nail fingernail or toenail)

**What does il forno mean in italian. What does il divo mean in italian. What does il bacco mean in italian. What does il gusto mean in italian. What does il giardino mean in italian. What does il mulino mean in italian. What does il fornaio mean in italian. What does il mondo mean in italian. What does il mio mean in italian. What does il posto mean in italian. What does il volo mean in italian. What does il volo mean in italian translation. What does il nostro mean in italian. What does il duce mean in italian. What does il dolce far niente mean in italian.**

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