

<p>INTRODUCTION (compulsory)</p>	
<p><i>First day of class. The students are already in the classroom. The professor arrives and greets the students. The students greet him back.</i></p>	<p>Prof : “Buongiorno! How are you doing guys?” Students: “Very well, thanks”, “Fine” etc</p>
<p>1. GREETINGS:</p>	
<p><i>The professor teaches everyday greetings in a simple way. “Ciao”, “Buongiorno”, “Buona sera”. He shows them a drawing of two youngsters saying to each other “Ciao, Paola!” and “Ciao, Marco!” (Paola is a woman’s name, Marco is a man’s name). He asks the students to say the sentence using their own names.</i></p> <p><i>Then he shows another drawing of a young man talking to an elderly man, saying “Buona sera, Professor Marchi!” and the elderly person replying: “Buona sera, Giorgio!” In the drawing it must be clear that it is evening. Then in another drawing with the same people where it is morning, the young man says “Buongiorno, Professore Marchi!” and the elderly man saying “Buongiorno, Giorgio!”</i></p> <p><i>The professor asks the students the meaning of “Buongiorno” and</i></p>	<p>Prof.: “What is the difference between Buongiorno and Buona Sera?”</p>

<p><i>“Buonasera”, the students answer correctly. Prof asks the difference between “Buongiorno/buona sera” and “Ciao”. Some students are confused, some understand the difference and answer. Since some students are still confused, he shows a picture of two elderly men greeting each other saying: “Ciao Giulio!” and “Ciao, Andrea!”.</i></p>	<p>Students: “<i>Buongiorno</i> is good morning; <i>Buona sera</i> is good evening” Prof : “Well done!” Prof : “And now let’s see, what is the difference between <i>Buongiorno</i>, <i>Buona sera</i> and <i>Ciao</i>?” A student: “<i>Ciao</i> is good afternoon?” Prof: “Hmmm. Not quite.” A student: “It’s both good morning and good afternoon!” Prof : “OK, but there is a difference.”</p> <p>Prof: “Look at this picture” [shows the picture]. “What do you think now?” A student: “Only friends or good acquaintances use it with each other.” Prof : “Good! <i>Ciao</i> is informal, so it is used between friends, relatives, and normally among young people.”</p>
<p>2. INTRODUCING ONESELF:</p>	
<p><i>Prof passes to the second part of the lesson: introducing oneself and asking another’s name.</i></p>	<p>Prof: “<i>Ciao</i>, mi chiamo Gianni, e tu come ti chiami?” [showing a sign where he has written his name, <i>GIANNI</i>]. Then he repeats: “ Mi chiamo Gianni”, showing the sign. Then, pointing at a student: “Tu come ti chiami?” The student: “Mi chiamo Priyanka”</p>
<p>3. STUDENTS PRACTICE INTRODUCING EACH OTHER:</p>	
<p><i>Second part. Prof asks the students to practice in pairs, saying their name and asking the name of the other person, then switch partners and continue for a while.</i></p>	<p>Prof : “Now work in pairs. Introduce yourself and ask your partner their name. When you’re done, switch partners and repeat. Then again with a new partner.”</p> <p><i>Students practice.</i></p>