

*As you have seen, **di** is used to express possession. **Di** can also be used to describe a person or item, while **da** reflects an item's purpose.

Il professore di spagnolo

the Spanish professor

la partita di calcio

the soccer game

il costume da bagno

the bathing suit (suit for bathing)

la racchetta da tennis

tennis racket (racket for tennis)

***Di** and **da** can both describe origin or provenance, but their use depends on the main verb in the sentence.

Sono **di** Roma.

Vengo **da** Firenze.

Arrivano **da** Milano.

*I am **from** Rome.*

*I come **from** Florence.*

*They arrive **from** Milano.*

*Use **da** + (noun) to mean *at (a person's) place or home*.

Andiamo **dai miei genitori**.

Studio **da Cinzia** oggi.

*We're going to **my parent's house**.*

*I'm studying **at Cinzia's** today.*

* As previously learned, both **a** and **in** can express destination or location. Use the prepositional contraction when the noun is modified.

nella bella Toscana

alla Roma di Pasolini

negli Stati Uniti

***in** beautiful Tuscany*

***in** Pasolini's Rome*

***in** the United States*

*In many cases, the use of **a** or **in** is idiomatic. Note that many expressions with **a** or **in** do not use the definite article.

a casa *at home*

in autobus *by bus*

al cinema *at/to the movies*

in bicicletta *by bicycle*

al mare *at/to the beach/sea*

in macchina *by car*

a mezzanotte *at midnight*

in treno *by train*

a piedi *on foot*

in banca *at/to the bank*

a scuola *at/to school*

in biblioteca *at/to the library*

a tavola *at the table*

in centro *in town*

a letto *in/to bed*

in montagna *in/to the mountains*

a teatro *at/to the theater*

in vacanza *on vacation*

* **Su** has idiomatic uses as shown in the following examples.

Sul computer

su internet

sul giornale

On the computer

online/**on** the Internet

in the newspaper

*In contrast, use **a** for the radio, and **a** or **in** for television.

C'è una bella canzone **alla** radio.

Il film è **alla (in)** televisione.

Now do Provalo, p. 111, and exercises 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 pp. 112-113.