

## C

## Aggettivi e sostantivi di nazionalità: paesi, nazionalità, abitanti, popoli, lingue

Includiamo in questa sezione anche gli aggettivi e i sostantivi di nazionalità perché essi si formano dai nomi di stato/continente mediante **suffixi**.

Dal punto di vista grammaticale, gli aggettivi e i sostantivi di nazionalità si possono dividere in **quattro gruppi**:

- **Gruppo 1** - Aggettivi terminanti in **-an, -ian, -i**  
 - Usati come aggettivi sono invariabili  
 - Quando sono usati come sostantivo plurale o come popolo prendono la **-s** del plurale  
 - A questo gruppo appartiene anche **Greek, greco**

stato/ continente	nazionalità (aggettivo)	abitante (sostantivo)	popolo	lingua
Africa	African	an African (two Africans)	the Africans	
Albania	Albanian	an Albanian (two Albanians)	the Albanians	Albanian
Austria	Austrian	an Austrian (two Austrians)	the Austrians	German
Australia	Australian	an Australian (two Australians)	the Australians	English
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian (two Belgians)	the Belgians	Dutch, French
Bolivia	Bolivian	a Bolivian (two Bolivians)	the Bolivians	Spanish
Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian (two Brazilians)	the Brazilians	Portuguese
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	a Bulgarian (two Bulgarians)	the Bulgarians	Bulgarian
Canada	Canadian	a Canadian (two Canadians)	the Canadians	English, French
Chile	Chilean	a Chilean (two Chileans)	the Chileans	Spanish
Egypt	Egyptian	an Egyptian (two Egyptians)	the Egyptians	Arabic
Europe	European	a European (two Europeans)	the Europeans	
Germany	German	a German (two Germans)	the Germans	German
Hungary	Hungarian	a Hungarian (two Hungarians)	the Hungarians	Hungarian
India	Indian	an Indian (two Indians)	the Indians	Hindi, English
Iran	Iranian	an Iranian (two Iranians)	the Iranians	Farsi
Italy	Italian	an Italian (two Italians)	the Italians	Italian
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican (two Mexicans)	the Mexicans	Spanish
Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian (two Norwegians)	the Norwegians	Norwegian
Peru	Peruvian	a Peruvian (two Peruvians)	the Peruvians	Spanish
Romania	Romanian	a Romanian (two Romanians)	the Romanians	Romanian
Russia	Russian	a Russian (two Russians)	the Russians	Russian
USA	American	an American (two Americans)	the Americans	English
Israel	Israeli	an Israeli (two Israelis)	the Israelis	Hebrew
Pakistan	Pakistani	a Pakistani (two Pakistanis)	the Pakistanis	Urdu, English
Greece	Greek	a Greek (two Greeks)	the Greeks	Greek

- **Gruppo 2** - Aggettivi terminanti in **-ese**  
 - Sono **invariabili** (non prendono **mai** la **-s del plurale**) sia quando fungono da aggettivo che quando fungono da sostantivo o quando indicano l'intero popolo  
 - A questo gruppo appartiene anche **Swiss, svizzero**

stato	nazionalità (aggettivo)	abitante (sostantivo)	popolo	lingua
China	Chinese	a Chinese (two Chinese)	the Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese (two Japanese)	the Japanese	Japanese
Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese (two Portuguese)	the Portuguese	Portuguese
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss (two Swiss)	the Swiss	German, French, Italian

- **Gruppo 3** - Aggettivi terminanti in **-sh** e **-ch**  
 - Sono invariabili sia come aggettivi che quando indicano l'intero popolo  
 - Per sostantivarli si usano al singolare i suffissi **-man** e **-woman**, al plurale **-men** e **-women** o il sostantivo **people**

stato	nazionalità (aggettivo)	abitante (sostantivo)	popolo	lingua
England	English	an Englishman/woman (two Englishmen/women)	the English	English
Ireland	Irish	an Irishman/woman (two Irishmen/women)	the Irish	English, Gaelic
Wales	Welsh	a Welshman/woman (two Welshmen/women)	the Welsh	English, Welsh
France	French	a Frenchman/woman (two Frenchmen/women)	the French	French
Holland	Dutch	a Dutchman/woman (two Dutchmen/women)	the Dutch	Dutch

- **Gruppo 4** - Alcuni aggettivi in **-sh** hanno forme diverse per aggettivo e sostantivo

stato	nazionalità (aggettivo)	abitante (sostantivo)	popolo	lingua
Great Britain	British	a Briton	the British	
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	the Danish	English, Gaelic
Finland	Finnish	a Finn	the Finns (o the Finnish)	Danish
Poland	Polish	a Pole	the Poles	Finnish
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot (o a Scotsman/woman)	the Scots	Polish
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard	the Spaniards (o the Spanish)	Gaelic, English
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	the Swedes	Spanish
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	the Turks	Swedish

## NOTE:

- Gli aggettivi e i sostantivi di nazionalità sono sempre scritti con la **lettera maiuscola**.
- La **lingua** quasi sempre corrisponde all'**aggettivo di nazionalità**. Non è preceduta dall'articolo *the*, ma è richiesto l'articolo quando è accompagnata dalla parola *language*.
- Per indicare l'intero popolo è possibile anche usare l'aggettivo di nazionalità seguito dal sostantivo **people** (*the Poles = the Polish people*).
- Per designare la lingua araba si usa la parola *Arabic*. Si dice anche *Arabic numerals* (= numeri arabi). Esiste anche l'aggettivo *Arabian*, che però è usato nello stile letterario: "*The Arabian Nights' Entertainment*" (= Le Mille e una Notte).
- Per riferirsi al popolo di religione ebraica si usa l'aggettivo *Jewish* (= ebreo) - *the Jewish people* (= il popolo ebraico) e il sostantivo *Jew* (= ebreo) - *Jew-baiting* (= La persecuzione degli ebrei).
- Oltre a *Scottish* esiste anche l'aggettivo *Scotch* usato solo per cibi e bevande: *Scotch whisky* (= whisky scozzese).

## PRACTICE

## 1. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

1. The Finns live in **Finland / Finnish**. 2. The **French / Frenchs** speak **French / the French**. 3. The **Italians / Italian** speak Italian. 4. The **Chineses / Chinese** speak **Chinese / Chinese language**. 5. The **Dutches / Dutch** live in Holland. 6. There were four **Irish / Irishmen** at the conference. 7. A **Spanish / Spaniard** lives near my house. 8. I think **the Japanese / Japanese** language is as difficult as **Arabic / Arabian**. 9. There are a lot of **Pakistanis / Pakistani** living in England. 10. I like that **Scot / Scottish** girl. 11. Most **Scots / Scottish** speak **English / the English** nowadays. 12. **English people / English** like Italian weather. 13. The **Austrian / Austrians** speak German. 14. The **Welsh / Welshes** live in **Welsh / Wales**. 15. The **Danes / Danish** live in Denmark. 16. Mark and Paul are **Australian / Australians**. 17. Do you like **Scot / Scotch** whisky?



# SOMETHING MORE ABOUT NOUNS

- **A** Sostantivi non numerabili: casi particolari
- **B** Plurale: casi particolari
- **C** Sostantivi collettivi

## A Sostantivi non numerabili: casi particolari

Alcuni sostantivi non numerabili hanno corrispondenti numerabili con un significato simile, ma più specifico. Tra questi ricorda:

NON NUMERABILI		NUMERABILI
accommodation	alloggio	a <b>hotel</b> un albergo, a <b>guest house</b> una pensione, ...
bread	pane	a <b>loaf</b> una pagnotta
clothes/clothing	abbigliamento	a <b>garment</b> un indumento, a <b>suit/dress</b> abito, ...
cutlery	posate	a <b>knife</b> un coltello, a <b>fork</b> una forchetta, a <b>spoon</b> un cucchiaino
food	cibo	a <b>dish</b> un piatto, a <b>meal</b> un pasto
luggage/baggage	bagaglio/i	a <b>suitcase</b> una valigia
mail/post	posta	an <b>e-mail</b> un'e-mail, a <b>letter</b> una lettera, ...
money	danaro	a <b>coin</b> una moneta, a <b>banknote</b> una banconota
music	musica	a <b>song</b> una canzone
poetry	poesia (genere letterario)	a <b>poem</b> una poesia
scenery	panorama	a <b>view</b> una vista, a <b>landscape</b> un paesaggio
travel	viaggio	a <b>journey/a trip</b> un viaggio
work	lavoro	a <b>job</b> un mestiere

Alcuni sostantivi non numerabili possono anche essere numerabili, e quindi avere la forma plurale, ma con un significato diverso. Tra questi ricorda:

NON NUMERABILI		NUMERABILI
business	affari	business/es azienda/e
change	resto, moneta spicciola	change/s cambiamento/i
fruit	frutta	fruit/s risultato/i
glass	vetro	glass/es bicchiere/i
hair	capelli	hair/s pelo/i
light	luce	light/s lampada/e
paper	carta	paper/s giornale/i, documento/i, prova/e d'esame
room	spazio	room/s stanza/e
wood	legno	wood/s bosco/boschi
work	lavoro	work/s opera/e (libro/i, quadro/i, ecc.)

### PRACTICE

#### 1. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- This is a beautiful **poem / poetry**.
- We've got two **luggages / suitcases**.
- Can you lend me some **coin / money**?
- Picasso's **jobs / works** are fascinating.
- What's your **work / job**?
- There are no **hotels / accommodations** in this village.
- We need a **wood / some wood** to make a fire.
- The **cutleries / knives and forks** are in the top drawer.
- Mr Porter is in Japan on **business / businesses**.
- Since 90% of the country is jungle, **travel / journey** is not easy.

2. Osserva le coppie di frasi e indica se le parole sottolineate sono numerabili (C = countable) o non numerabili (U = uncountable). Completa le frasi con *a/an* dove necessario oppure metti una crocetta (X) dove l'articolo *a/an* non va inserito.

ESEMPIO > a. We didn't buy that flat. There was some ~~X~~ light (U) in the dining room, but the other rooms were very dark.  
b. I have a broken light (C) on my car.

- a. My brother has ..... small business (...). He sells electric appliances.  
b. We do ..... business (...) with China.
- a. I need ..... paper (...) for the printer. Can you buy me some?  
b. Where can I buy ..... paper (...)? Is there a newsagent's nearby?
- a. Jennifer has got ..... long blond hair (...).  
b. You've got ..... hair (...) on your coat.
- a. I often meet my friends after ..... work (...).  
b. We saw ..... work (...) by Piero della Francesca in a small town in Tuscany.

3. Completa le coppie di frasi adeguatamente scegliendo tra le coppie di parole fornite.

music/song • ~~suitcases/luggage~~ • accommodation/hotel • paper/papers • poetry/poem • money/coins

ESEMPIO > a. 'How many suitcases have you got, Madam?' 'Three.'  
b. 'How much luggage have you got, Sir?' 'Two pieces.'

- a. Can you pass these ..... to Helen, please?  
b. Dad is reading the .....
- a. I'd like to change some .....  
b. I've only got a few banknotes, but no .....
- a. David likes all kinds of .....  
b. He's listening to a ..... by Elton John at the moment.
- a. I prefer ..... to prose.  
b. My favourite ..... is one by Coleridge.
- a. Excuse me. I'm looking for a ..... in this area.  
b. Is it possible to find ..... here?

4. Completa le seguenti coppie di frasi adeguatamente utilizzando le parole fornite.

ESEMPIO > a light / light

a. **Light** is life.  
b. Have you got **a light** on your desk?

- a change / change  
a. Here's a ten-pound note. - And here's your .....  
b. My life is boring. I need .....
- a room / room  
a. There are too many people. There isn't enough .....  
b. We've got ..... for guests.
- fruit / fruits  
a. These are the ..... of my labours.  
b. I'd like some ....., please. One kilo of oranges.
- works / a job / work  
a. John's worried because he can't find .....  
b. In my opinion 'Othello' is the best among Shakespeare's .....  
c. Peter is at .....
- a glass / glass  
a. A window is made of .....  
b. There's ..... on the table.







# SOMETHING MORE ABOUT PREPOSITIONS

- A Aggettivi + preposizione
- B Sostantivi + preposizione (Per i verbi seguiti da preposizione vedi SECTIONS 6 - S.O.S. VERBS!)
- C Usi idiomatici delle preposizioni

## A Aggettivi + preposizione

➤ Studia questa lista di *aggettivi + preposizione*. A volte sono possibili altre preposizioni. Un buon dizionario ti potrà fornire maggiori informazioni.

TO BE			
<i>crazy about</i> <i>glad/happy about/with</i> <i>nervous about</i> <i>worried about</i> <i>good at</i> <i>bad at</i> <i>surprised at</i> <i>amazed at/by</i> <i>afraid/terrified of</i> <i>capable/incapable of</i> <i>fond of</i> <i>kind/nice of</i> <i>stupid of</i> <i>tired of</i> <i>responsible for</i> <i>different from (to)</i>	pazzo per contento/felice di nervoso per preoccupato per bravo in non bravo in sorpreso di sbalordito per/da timoroso/terrorizzato di capace/incapace di appassionato di gentile da parte tua/sua/... stupido da parte tua/sua/... stanco di responsabile di diverso da	<i>dependent on</i> <i>keen on</i> <i>good to</i> <i>generous to</i> <i>married to</i> <i>similar to</i> <i>used to</i> <i>rude to</i> <i>expert in</i> <i>interested in</i> <i>angry with/at</i> <i>bored with</i> <i>crowded with</i> <i>disappointed with</i> <i>fed up with</i> <i>pleased/satisfied with</i>	dipendente da appassionato di buono con generoso con sposato con simile a abituato a maleducato con esperto di interessato a arrabbiato con annoiato di affollato di deluso di stanco di soddisfatto/contento di

## B Sostantivi + preposizione

➤ Studia questa lista di *sostantivi + preposizione*. A volte sono possibili altre preposizioni. Un buon dizionario ti potrà fornire maggiori informazioni.

<i>admiration for</i> <i>an application for (a job)</i> <i>a cheque for</i> <i>a cure for</i> <i>a desire for</i> <i>a disregard for</i> <i>a need / demand / request for</i> <i>provision(s) for</i> <i>a reason for</i> <i>a recipe for</i> <i>respect for</i> <i>responsibility for</i> <i>room for</i> <i>sympathy for</i> <i>an interest in</i> <i>a rise/an increase in</i> <i>a fall / a decrease in</i> <i>a cause of</i>	ammirazione per una domanda di (lavoro) un assegno di una cura per un desiderio di un disprezzo di / per un bisogno/richiesta di provviste/risparmi per una causa di una ricetta di / per rispetto per responsabilità di spazio per comprensione per un interesse per un aumento di una diminuzione di una causa di	<i>an authority on</i> <i>a comment on</i> <i>an effect on</i> <i>an influence on</i> <i>(be in) authority over</i> <i>(have) control over</i> <i>(be in) dispute over</i> <i>an access to</i> <i>an alternative to</i> <i>an attitude to/towards</i> <i>a reaction to</i> <i>a solution to</i> <i>a witness to</i> <i>(be in) dispute with</i> <i>an encounter with</i> <i>a link with</i> <i>a quarrel with</i> <i>a relationship with</i>	un esperto di un commento su un effetto su un' influenza su (avere) capacità di controllo su (avere) il controllo di essere in disputa su un accesso a un'alternativa a un atteggiamento verso una reazione verso / per una soluzione a un testimone di essere in disputa con un incontro con un legame con un litigio con un rapporto con
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Ricorda che quando una preposizione è seguita da un verbo, questo va costruito alla forma in **-ing** (vedi File 22B e C).

## PRACTICE

1. Completa ciascuna frase con la *preposizione* richiesta dopo l'aggettivo.

ESEMPIO ➤ He is married **to** Mark's sister.

- Your earrings are similar ..... mine, but they are not exactly the same.
- I was surprised ..... the way she behaved.
- I'm studying Spanish, but I'm not satisfied ..... my progress.
- He wasn't very keen ..... going to the theatre.
- The city was crowded ..... tourists.
- I'm fed up ..... doing the same things every day.

2. Completa le frasi adeguatamente con gli *aggettivi* forniti facendoli seguire dalla *preposizione* corretta.

afraid • worried • ~~crazy~~ • tired • good • kind

ESEMPIO ➤ She's **crazy about** disco music. She really likes it a lot.

- She doesn't often go out at night because she is ..... the dark.
- We're ..... his health. He's often ill.
- Thank you very much. That's very ..... you.
- I'm ..... watching TV every evening. Shall we go out tonight?
- I'm very ..... English. I never make mistakes in tests.

3. Completa le frasi adeguatamente con gli *aggettivi* forniti facendoli seguire dalla *preposizione* corretta.

angry • dependent • generous • ~~fond~~ • happy • responsible

ESEMPIO ➤ Tom is very **fond of** baseball. He never misses a match.

- He was ..... the accident. He didn't stop at the 'give way' sign.
- I decided to go to university and my parents were ..... my decision.
- I would like to be independent but I'm still ..... my parents.
- She's very ..... me. She often gives me some money.
- I'm ..... Bob and I don't want to talk to him any more.

4. Completa ciascuna frase con la *preposizione* richiesta dopo il sostantivo.

ESEMPIO ➤ A decrease **in** demand has caused a huge drop in their profits.

- Ted has great admiration ..... his music teacher.
- The radiation leak has had a disastrous effect ..... the environment.
- Did they give you the reasons ..... their decisions?
- The recent uprisings have a link ..... the presidential election.
- Tom is writing an application ..... a job.
- They had to find another access ..... the burning building.
- What was the cause ..... the explosion?
- Mrs Parker was a witness ..... the car accident.
- I'm sure they will find a solution ..... the problem.
- I don't want any comments ..... my new haircut.

5. Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della frase fornita.

- No one wants to buy these kinds of goods any more.  
There is no demand .....
- Prices have increased a lot in the last few months.  
There has been a big increase .....
- David gets along well with his classmates.  
David has a good relationship .....



**C** Usi idiomatici delle preposizioni

<b>AT</b>	at a distance	ad una certa distanza	at most	al massimo
	at any rate	ad ogni modo	at once	subito
	at all costs/any cost	ad ogni costo	at present	al momento, ora
	at first sight	a prima vista	at best	nel migliore dei casi
<b>BY</b>	at hand	a portata di mano	at times	a volte, talvolta
	at last	alla fine, finalmente	at a time	alla volta
	at least	almeno	at war	in guerra
	at leisure	con comodo	at peace	in pace
<b>FROM</b>	by accident	per caso	by mistake	per errore
	by all means	a tutti i costi, di sicuro	by now	ormai
	by chance	per caso	by twos	a due a due
	by day/night	di giorno, di notte	by the way	a proposito
<b>IN</b>	by far	di gran lunga	little by little	a poco a poco
	by heart	a memoria	one by one	uno alla volta
	by letter/fax/post/email	per lettera/fax/posta	side by side	fianco a fianco
	from time to time	di volta in volta	from now on	d'ora in poi
<b>ON</b>	from that day on	da quel giorno in poi	from that day on	da quel giorno in poi
	in any case	in ogni caso	in public/private	in pubblico, in privato
	in danger	in pericolo	in secret	in segreto
	in a hurry	in fretta	in short	in breve
<b>OUT OF</b>	in love	innamorato	in turn	a turno
	in need	nel bisogno	in vain	invano, inutilmente
	on average	in media	on a journey	in viaggio
	on board	a bordo	on the other hand	d'altra parte
<b>TO</b>	on the contrary	al contrario	on the phone	al telefono
	on business	per affari	on purpose	di proposito
	on holiday	in vacanza	on sale	in svendita
	on duty	in servizio	on television	alla televisione
<b>UNDER</b>	on fire	in fiamme	on time	puntualmente
	on foot	a piedi	on my way home	andando a casa
	on horseback	a cavallo	on the whole	complessivamente
	out of breath	senza fiato	out of sale	fuori commercio
<b>TO</b>	out of danger	fuori pericolo	out of sight	lontano dagli occhi
	out-of-date	fuori moda	out of mind	lontano dal cuore
	out of order	guasto	out of stock	esaurito
	out of place	fuori posto	out of use	fuori uso
<b>TO</b>	out of reach	non a portata di mano	out of work	disoccupato
	to and fro	avanti e indietro	to my mind	a mio avviso
	to his/her face	in faccia	to my surprise	con mia sorpresa
	to measure	su misura	to the last man	fino all'ultimo uomo
<b>TO</b>	to my cost	a mie spese	not to the point	non pertinente
	to my knowledge	a quanto ne so io	what's that to you?	che te ne importa?
	under age	al di sotto dell'età	under repair	in riparazione
	under control	richiesta	under stress	sotto stress
<b>UNDER</b>	under pressure	sotto controllo	under threat	sotto minaccia
		sotto pressione		

PRACTICE

1. Completa le frasi con le preposizioni corrette.

ESEMPIO > I don't happen to have your application **at hand** at the moment.

- It may not pay well, but ..... any rate, it's a job.
- This car has a top speed of 20 miles per hour ..... best.
- We have to learn this poem ..... heart.
- ..... my surprise, the door opened noiselessly.
- All the horses stood side ..... side for the start.
- I wanted to send an email to David but I addressed it to Frank ..... mistake.
- I often go to school ..... foot.
- ..... time to time, you may want to update or change the information in your profile.
- ..... the whole, I think that travelling by train has more advantages than disadvantages.
- My husband likes travelling by car. .... the contrary, I prefer travelling by train.
- ..... the way, Jenny, can you remind Simon that the appointment is at 10 o'clock?
- They should be back from their holiday ..... now.
- This dress is no longer fashionable. It is definitely ..... date.
- This section of the motorway will be ..... repair until March.
- ..... average, he goes to the gym twice a week.

2. Abbina adeguatamente le parti in A alle parti in B per costruire frasi di senso compiuto.

A	B	
1. They fell in love	a. when we were on holiday.	1 ...
2. I had been running for over an hour	b. at first sight.	2 ...
3. He was very nervous	c. are in danger.	3 ...
4. Girl, be careful. You	d. when they realized they were out of danger.	4 ...
5. They came out of their hiding place	e. and was walking to and fro.	5 ...
6. These shoes are	f. made to measure.	6 ...
7. Do one thing	g. out of mind.	7 ...
8. We had a good time	h. not to the point.	8 ...
9. Your answer is	i. and I was out of breath.	9 ...
10. Out of sight,	j. at a time.	10 ...

3. Abbina adeguatamente le parti in A alle parti in B per costruire frasi di senso compiuto, completandole con le preposizioni corrette.

A	B	
1. The appointment was at 10 o'clock	a. book I've ever read.	1 ...
2. .... my knowledge, elephants	b. It's ..... order.	2 ...
3. I told him	c. .... his face.	3 ...
4. Sorry, those chairs	d. can weigh up to 6,000 kilos.	4 ...
5. Sorry, Mr Jenkins is abroad	e. and we got there ..... time.	5 ...
6. You can't use that telephone.	f. are ..... stock.	6 ...
7. He's unemployed. He has been	g. .... purpose.	7 ...
8. We jumped out of the car and	h. a few minutes later it was ..... fire.	8 ...
9. It's ..... far the most interesting	i. .... work for more than two months.	9 ...
10. I'm sure he did it	j. .... business.	10 ...



# COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS

- **A** Le funzioni comunicative (Che cosa sono?)
- **B** Il linguaggio dei rapporti interpersonali
- **C** Le funzioni comunicative con i modali e forme alternative

## A Le funzioni comunicative

### CHE COSA SONO?

Per **funzioni comunicative** si intendono tutte le attività di comunicazione che si effettuano tra le persone per scopi specifici, come per esempio, salutare, presentarsi, esprimere capacità, esprimere probabilità, dare consigli, chiedere il permesso, rimproverare, scusarsi, ecc. È possibile realizzare lo stesso scopo comunicativo in vari modi, utilizzando **lessico** e **strutture grammaticali** (nel linguaggio parlato anche l'**intonazione**) diversi a seconda della **situazione**. Nella scelta del lessico e delle strutture grammaticali è fondamentale considerare alcuni **fattori**: la **relazione sociale** tra noi e il nostro interlocutore (amici? estranei? superiore e subordinato?), l'**atteggiamento psicologico** nei confronti dell'interlocutore o della situazione (simpatia? antipatia? indifferenza? tensione? noia?), il **luogo** in cui avviene la comunicazione (a casa? in contesti pubblici e ufficiali?), il **canale** utilizzato (lettera? telefono? conversazione faccia a faccia?), l'**argomento** (serio? buffo? triste?). Accanto ad un linguaggio che possiamo definire **neutrale**, utilizzabile in linea di massima in qualsiasi situazione, esistono varietà di linguaggi più **formali** e più **informali**, utilizzabili a seconda del grado di formalità della situazione. Questa sezione presenta un'ampia gamma di funzioni comunicative realizzate tramite espressioni formali, informali e neutrali. Le forme più informali e quelle più formali sono segnalate.

## B Il linguaggio dei rapporti interpersonali

### ► Presentarsi e presentare qualcuno

How do you do. My name's Paul Johnson ( <b>formale</b> )	How do you do, Mr Johnson.
Hello, I'm Peter Sway. ( <b>informale</b> )	Nice to meet you, Peter.
Mrs Gorman, I'd like you to meet / may I introduce you to David Parker. ( <b>formale</b> )	Pleased to meet you, Mr Parker.
Susan, this is / meet Ann. ( <b>informale</b> )	Hi. ( <b>informale</b> ) / Hello, Ann.

### ► Salutare

Hello / Hi. ( <b>informale</b> )	Hello / Hi.	
Good morning. (fino alle 12 a.m.)	Good morning.	
Good afternoon. (fino alle 6 del pomeriggio)	Good afternoon.	
Good evening. (dopo le 6 del pomeriggio)	Good evening.	
How are you?	Fine,	thanks. And you?
How are things?	Very well,	
How are you doing / getting on? ( <b>informale</b> )	Not too bad,	

### ► Accomiatarsi

I really must go now.	Yes, I must go, too.
Give my regards to Jane. Say hello to Jane. Give my love to Jane. ( <b>informale</b> )	Yes, I will.
Take care. ( <b>informale</b> ) Look after yourself.	Yes, I will.
Don't forget to phone me / to write.	No, I won't. Don't worry.
Good night. (prima di andare a dormire) Goodbye. Goodbye. It was nice to meet you. Bye / Cheerio. ( <b>informale</b> )	Good night. Goodbye. Yes. I hope we meet again some time. Goodbye! Bye / Cheerio.
Bye! See you! ( <b>informale</b> ) Bye! See you later/tomorrow/next week/on Monday/ ... Goodbye! See you soon, I hope.	Yes, I hope so. Bye! Yes. Bye! / Yes, see you! Yes. See you soon! / Yes, I hope so, too.

### ► Iniziare una conversazione telefonica

Hello. Is that Manchester 67543? Can I speak to Robert Sullivan, please? Oh, hello Robert. This is George here.	Yes. Speaking. Oh, hello George. / Hi, George.
Hello, Thompson Limited. Hold the line. I'll put you through.	Could I speak to Mr Murphy, please? Thank you.
Is that Susan?	Sorry, you've got the wrong number.

### ► Iniziare e concludere una lettera

Saluti iniziali	Saluti finali
Dear Jane, ( <b>informale</b> )	Yours, / Yours truly, / Love,
Dear Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms Brown,	Yours sincerely, / Best regards,
Dear Sir, / Madam, / Sirs, ( <b>formale</b> )	Yours faithfully,

### ► Congratularsi e rispondere

Congratulations! Well done! I'm so delighted to hear that you ...	Thank you very much!
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### ► Ringraziare e rispondere

Thank you (very much / so much) Thanks (a lot). ( <b>informale</b> ) It's very kind of you.	That's all right. Not at all. Don't mention it. You're welcome. It's a pleasure.
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### ► Scusarsi e rispondere

I'm sorry. I'm so/terribly/really/extremely sorry. I apologise. ( <b>formale</b> ) I do apologise. I'm afraid I ...	Forget it ( <b>informale</b> ) Never mind. Oh, that's all right. It doesn't matter. Don't worry about it.
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### ► Dire ciò che piace

I like I enjoy I'm fond of I'm keen on I'm crazy about	horror films.  playing chess.
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### ► Dire ciò che non piace

I don't like I dislike I can't stand/bear I'm fed up with I detest/hate	fish and chips.  eating fattening food.
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### ► Esprimere indifferenza

Do you like coffee? Tom Cruise? Shakira? the Reelists?	It's all right. He's all right. She's all right. They're all right.
Where would you like to go?	I don't mind. / I don't care.
Do you want fish or meat?	It doesn't matter to me. / It's all the same to me.



## ESPRIMERE ATTEGGIAMENTI INTELLETTUALI

## ► Chiedere un'opinione

Do you like ...?  
How do you like ...?  
What do you think of ...?  
How do you feel about ...?  
What's your opinion of ...?

## Con domande brevi

I didn't like that film. Did you?  
I wouldn't do that again. Would you?

## ► Esprimere un'opinione

Personally / Frankly / Honestly I think that ...  
In my opinion/view ...  
It's my opinion/belief that ...  
It seems to me that ...  
As I see it, ...  
If you ask me, ...  
As far as I'm concerned, ...

## ► Esprimere accordo

Yes, I quite agree with you.  
Yes, you are quite/absolutely right.  
I couldn't agree with you more.  
Yes, I think so too.  
That's exactly the way I feel.  
Exactly / Precisely.

## Con l'uso degli ausiliari

I think ... Yes, so do I.  
I don't think ... No, neither/nor do I.

## ► Esprimere disaccordo

I'm sorry I really can't agree with you.  
I'm afraid I disagree.  
Nonsense! / Rubbish! /  
Are you joking? (molto informale)

## Con l'uso degli ausiliari

Tom lives here. No, he doesn't!  
George doesn't live here. Yes, he does!

## ► Interrompere

Sorry to interrupt you, but I'd just like to say ...  
Excuse me, could I just say something?  
Hold on / Hang on a moment. (informale)  
Just a moment. (informale)

## ► Cambiare argomento

By the way, now that you mention ... I'd like to ...  
By the way, speaking of ..., I'd like to ...  
Incidentally, that reminds me ...

## ► Correggere

It was blue.	Well, actually As a matter of fact In fact If anything	it was brown.
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## ► Riformulare

They are enjoying themselves, **or rather**, they appear to be enjoying themselves.  
The food was cold and the service was terrible - **in short**, that restaurant was a real disaster.  
He took the watch without permission. **In other words**, he stole it.  
I'll come and see you in two days, **that is to say** Sunday.  
There were very few people. **In fact** the cinema was almost empty.

## ► Chiedere chiarimenti o ripetizioni

I'm sorry I don't understand.  
Sorry? / Pardon? / I beg your pardon?  
Could you repeat/say that again?  
I'm afraid I didn't understand/catch what you said.  
What exactly do you mean?

## ► Rafforzare un argomento

I've got a sore throat and, **what's more**, my head aches.  
I arrived late for the lesson and, **on top of that**, I had forgotten my book.  
They have built more schools, but **that's not all** - they have also reduced university fees.

## ESPRIMERE EMOZIONI

## ► Esprimere approvazione

What a nice skirt!  
I approve of your decision.  
your leaving in the morning.  
It is/was a good idea to ...  
It is/was quite right to ...  
I'm in favour of peace.

## ► Esprimere disapprovazione

How silly / childish of you!  
I don't approve of your decision.  
I disapprove of your leaving in the morning.  
It is/was not a good idea to ...  
You shouldn't have left in the morning.  
I'm against war.

## ► Esprimere piacere

How wonderful!  
That's great/terrific/fantastic/marvellous!  
Isn't it great/terrific/fantastic/marvellous?  
I'm so pleased/delighted!  
What a wonderful/fantastic/great (+ sostantivo)  
It is such a wonderful/beautiful (+ sostantivo)  
I've never seen such a beautiful (+ sostantivo)

## ► Esprimere irritazione

How stupid of me/you/...!  
It's such a nuisance!  
Oh, for goodness sake!  
What a waste of time!  
What on earth are you doing?  
Why are they always quarrelling?  
I wish they wouldn't do that.  
I'm sick and tired of the way you keep on doing that!

## ► Esprimere desiderio

I wish he	were here. would come.
If only he would listen to me. I'd like a cup of strong black coffee. I'm dying for a cup of strong coffee	
I'd love I can't wait I'd give anything	to see him again.
I'm looking forward to	seeing him.

## ► Esprimere rammarico

I wish he hadn't drunk so much.  
If only he had listened to me.  
We regret to inform you that the flight has been cancelled.  
I regret shouting at him that way.  
I'm beginning to wish I hadn't come.  
What a fool I was not to stay at home.  
I can't think why I told him that.  
I don't know why

## ► Esprimere speranza

I hope that he comes / will come.  
I hope to meet him tomorrow.  
Let's hope that he makes progress.  
With a bit of luck he will pass the exam.

## ► Esprimere delusione

It's a pity that he can't come.  
I'm sorry to hear that he won't come.  
I'm disappointed that he didn't come.  
I'm disappointed in/with his progress.  
Hasn't he arrived yet?

## ► Esprimere preoccupazione

I'm worried	about ...
I'm concerned	that he might ...
It's very worrying that (he hasn't phoned yet.) I'm afraid something must have happened.	
What's wrong / the matter with you/him/...?	

## ► Esprimere sollievo

Thank goodness/heavens!  
I'm so relieved that ...  
It's such a relief to know / to hear that ...  
It's a good thing that ...



▶ **Esprimere partecipazione**

Oh, dear! I'm so sorry.  
What a pity/shame!  
I was so sorry to hear that ...  
How awful for you - I am sorry.  
What a terrible thing to happen!  
You have all my sympathy.  
It wasn't your fault.

▶ **Biasimare e rimproverare**

It serves you right. It's your own fault.	Perhaps you'll be more careful from now on.
It's your fault for ...	You should/shouldn't have ... That will teach you to ...

▶ **Esprimere sorpresa e interesse**

What a surprise!  
This is a surprise!  
How strange / odd / funny / amazing!  
No! I don't believe it!  
Really?  
I'm surprised / amazed / astonished that ...  
(Vedi anche come tradurre "davvero?" -  
**Supplementary Section 1B**)

▶ **Esprimere indifferenza**

It doesn't surprise me.  
I'm not a bit surprised.  
I always thought that would happen.  
I don't care. / Who cares? / I couldn't care less.  
So what? (**molto informale**)  
It's none of my business.  
It doesn't matter to me.  
It doesn't make any difference to me.

## PRACTICE

1. **Che cosa potresti dire nelle seguenti situazioni?**  
(Studia bene "Il linguaggio dei rapporti interpersonali")

- È mattino. Incontri la Signora Jones. Salutala.
- Incontri il tuo amico Bob. Salutalo e chiedigli come sta.
- Presenta Alex a Martin.
- Saluta il tuo amico Peter dopo avere trascorso la serata insieme e digli che spera di vederlo presto.
- Come dici al tuo amico: "Ciao. Ci vediamo domani."
- Di al tuo amico di salutarti Susan.
- Il tuo amico ha superato un esame difficile. Fagli le tue congratulazioni.
- Ringrazia il signore a cui hai chiesto informazioni.
- Hai dato delle informazioni ad un signore per strada. Il signore ti ringrazia. Come rispondi al suo ringraziamento?
- In autobus hai pestato un piede ad un signore. Chiedi scusa.
- In autobus un signore ti ha pestato un piede senza volere e ti chiede scusa. Accetta le sue scuse gentilmente. Cosa dici?
- Al telefono. Qualcuno chiede di parlare con te. Rispondi "sono io". Come dici?
- Al telefono. Qualcuno ti ha chiesto di poter parlare con il direttore della ditta per cui lavori. Come diresti: "Resti in linea. Glielo passo. / La metto in contatto."
- Rispondi al telefono. Il tuo interlocutore ha sbagliato numero. Cosa gli dici?
- Come saluti al termine di una lettera che comincia con 'Dear Sir / Madam'?
- Come saluti al termine di una lettera che comincia con 'Dear John / Pam'?
- Rispondi a qualcuno che ti chiede 'Do you like tea?'. Esprimi indifferenza.
- Qualcuno ti chiede 'Do you want tea or coffee?'. Rispondi esprimendo indifferenza. ("È la stessa cosa per me. / Fa lo stesso.")

2. **Che cosa potresti dire nelle seguenti situazioni?**  
(Studia bene come "Esprimere atteggiamenti intellettuali")

- Chiedi a qualcuno che cosa ne pensa del jazz.
- Qualcuno ti ha chiesto che cosa ne pensi di un certo film. Rispondi che francamente pensi che sia terribile.
- Un amico ti ha detto 'Susan is beautiful.' Esprimi accordo. ("Sono proprio d'accordo.")
- Un amico ti ha detto 'That film is very interesting.' Esprimi disaccordo in modo molto informale ("Stai scherzando?")
- La professoressa sta parlando di un certo argomento. Tu vuoi dire qualcosa in proposito. Interrompila educatamente.
- Stai parlando con qualcuno di una certa questione. Ad un certo punto ciò che il tuo interlocutore sta dicendo ti fa venire in mente un'altra cosa. Cosa dici per cambiare argomento? ("A proposito, adesso che parli di ..., vorrei ...")
- Qualcuno ha detto 'There were 300 people at the meeting.' Correggi per dire che ce ne erano solo 200. ("Beh, veramente ce ne erano solo 200.")
- Non hai capito ciò che qualcuno ha appena detto. Chiedi gentilmente di ripetere.
- Chiedi chiarimenti su ciò che è stato detto. ("Che cosa intendi dire esattamente?")
- Hai detto: 'I feel terrible. I've got a sore throat and a cold.' Rafforza l'argomento dicendo: "E per di più, mi fa male la testa."

3. **Che cosa potresti dire nelle seguenti situazioni?**  
(Studia bene come "Esprimere emozioni")

- Incontri un'amica che ha un bel vestito. Esprimi approvazione ("Che bel vestito!")
- Un amico ha preso una decisione. Digli che approvi la sua decisione.
- È scoppiata una guerra. Esprimi la tua approvazione o disapprovazione. ("Sono a favore/Sono contrario a questa guerra.")
- Un tuo amico ti ha dato una bella notizia. Esprimi piacere. ("Sono così contento!")
- Hai fatto una sciocchezza. Esprimi irritazione per ciò che hai fatto. ("Che stupido!")
- Qualcuno sta facendo qualcosa che ti irrita. Esprimi irritazione ("Ma che diavolo sta facendo!")
- Sei in macchina. Esprimi la speranza di arrivare a casa presto. ("Con un po' di fortuna saremo a casa presto.")
- Hai invitato un amico alla tua festa. Lui ti dice che non può venire. Esprimi delusione. ("È un peccato che tu non possa venire.")
- Vorresti tanto che in questo momento una certa persona fosse qui con te. Esprimi questo desiderio. ('I wish ...')
- Tu parli e dai consigli, ma il tuo ragazzo/la tua ragazza non ti da mai ascolto. Esprimi il desiderio difficilmente realizzabile che lui/lei ti ascolti. ("Se soltanto mi ascoltasse!")
- È un gran caldo, hai una sete terribile e vorresti tanto un bicchiere di acqua. Esprimi questo desiderio in modo tale che renda "Non so che cosa darei per un bicchiere d'acqua."
- Hai bevuto molto e ti sei ubriacato. Esprimi rammarico. ("Se soltanto non avessi bevuto così tanto!" / "Vorrei non aver bevuto così tanto.")
- Tuo fratello è partito da un po' di tempo. Avrebbe dovuto telefonare ma non lo ha ancora fatto. Esprimi la tua preoccupazione. ("È preoccupante che lui non abbia ancora telefonato. Temo che sia accaduto qualcosa.")
- Tuo fratello è in viaggio da molto tempo. Ha appena fatto sapere che sta bene. Esprimi sollievo. ("È un tale sollievo sapere che sta bene.")
- Un tuo amico ha perso il lavoro. Esprimigli la tua partecipazione/comprendimento. ("Oh, mamma mia! Mi dispiace tanto!")



## C

## Le funzioni comunicative con i modali e forme alternative

In questo paragrafo vengono presentati i verbi modali, semi-modali e forme alternative, suddivisi per "aree di significato" o "funzioni comunicative".

### ► Capacità

capacità al presente	He	<b>can</b> is able to knows how to  is capable of	use a computer.  using a computer.
capacità generica al passato	He	<b>could</b>	already use a computer when he was five.
capacità specifica al passato	He	was able to managed to  succeeded in	use the computer on that occasion.  using the computer on that occasion.
capacità ipotetica	He	<b>could</b>	use a computer if you helped him.
capacità ipotetica al passato	He	<b>could have</b>	used the computer if you had helped him.

**be able to + forma base** si usa in tutti i tempi verbali e sostituisce *can* nei tempi e nei modi in cui *can* non è grammaticalmente possibile. (vedi File 31B)

### ► Permesso

chiedere il permesso (dal modo più informale a quello più formale)	Is it OK / all right if I <b>Can I</b> <b>Could I</b> Do you think I <b>could</b> I was wondering if I <b>could</b> I wonder if I <b>could</b> Do you mind if I	use your car?
	Would you mind if I	used your car?
	Would you mind	my using your car?
	Would it be possible to <b>May I</b> <b>Might I</b> <b>May I</b> have your permission to	use your car?
permesso concesso	Our daughter <b>can / may</b> Our daughter is allowed / permitted to We allow / permit our daughter to We let our daughter	use the car on Sundays.
permesso non concesso / assenza di permesso	We <b>can't / may not</b> We aren't allowed/permitted to Dad doesn't allow/permit us to Dad doesn't let us	use the car every day.
permesso generico al passato	When I was eighteen I <b>could</b>	use my father's car.
permesso specifico al passato	On that occasion I was allowed/permitted to	

**be allowed to e be permitted to + forma base** si usano in tutti i tempi verbali e sostituiscono *can* e *may* nei tempi e nei modi in cui *can* e *may* non sono grammaticalmente possibili. (vedi File 31D)

### ► Richiesta

chiedere qualcosa a qualcuno	<b>Can I have</b> <b>Could I have</b> Would it be possible to have	a piece of cake, (please)?
	I <b>would like</b> I wonder if I could have	a piece of cake.
chiedere a qualcuno di fare qualcosa	<b>Can / Will you</b> <b>Could / Would you</b> <b>Could you possibly</b>	help me?
	Do you mind Would you mind	helping me?
	I wonder if you'd mind	helping me.
	<b>Would you like to</b> Would you be so kind as to	help me?
	I would appreciate it if you could	help me.

### ► Invito

fare un invito (dal modo più informale a modi più gentili e formali)	(Do) come with us.
	Do you want to come to our party?
	Do you fancy / Do you feel like going to the cinema?
	<b>Will / Won't</b> you come to our party?
	Why don't you come to our party?
	How about coming for a meal on Sunday?
	<b>Would you like</b> to come to our party?
	I was wondering if you'd like to go to the museum. ( <b>formale</b> )
<b>May I</b> invite you to our party? ( <b>formale</b> )	

### ► Consiglio/Suggerimento

chiedere un consiglio/suggerimento	What <b>shall I</b> What do you think I <b>should</b>	wear tonight?
dare un consiglio/suggerimento	Why don't you Why not	wear a long dress?
	I think you <b>should</b> I think you <b>ought to</b> You'd better If I were you, I'd You <b>could</b>	wear a long dress.
	I propose I suggest I recommend	you <b>should</b> wear a long dress. wearing a long dress.
	I would advise you to wear a long dress.	
dare un consiglio forte	That book is really interesting. You <b>must</b> read it.	

### ► Offerta

offrire qualcosa a qualcuno	Have a biscuit / Do please have a biscuit. Do you want a biscuit? ( <b>molto informale</b> ) Will you have a biscuit? Do you fancy a biscuit? ( <b>informale</b> ) Do you feel like a biscuit? ( <b>informale</b> ) Would you like a biscuit? Would you care for a biscuit? ( <b>molto formale</b> )	
	Shall I Can I Would you like me to Do you want me to	help you?
offrirsi di fare qualcosa per qualcuno	Let me help you, I will ('ll) help you,	shall I?

### ► Proposta

Let's	go for a walk.
<b>Shall we</b>	go for a walk?
Why don't we	
What about / How about	going for a walk?



► **Obbligo / Necessità**

obbligo e necessità	You <b>must</b> You have to/you've got to		return the books in a week.
	You are	supposed to expected to meant to	
	You need to		
	It's necessary	(for you) to that you should	
	You are	compelled to obliged to required to	
	You are to		

Ricorda che **must** si coniuga solo al presente. **Have to + forma base** si usa in tutti i tempi e modi e sostituisce *must* nei tempi e nei modi in cui *must* non è grammaticalmente possibile. (vedi File 32B)

► **Proibizione**

obbligo di non fare qualcosa	You <b>mustn't</b>		exceed the speed limit.
	You are not	supposed to meant to	leave your luggage here.
	You are	forbidden to	leave the country.
		prohibited from	leaving the country.
	It is	forbidden to	park here.
You are not to		play there.	

**negazione del permesso di fare qualcosa**  
*can't, may not, not to be allowed to, not to be permitted to.*

**not to be allowed to + forma base** si usa in tutti i tempi e modi verbali e sostituisce *can't/mustn't/may not* nei tempi e nei modi in cui *must, can* e *may* non sono grammaticalmente possibili. (vedi File 31D)

► **Assenza di obbligo/necessità**

assenza di obbligo o necessità	You don't have to / You haven't got to You needn't You don't need to		get up early.
	You are not	meant to expected to	do all the cleaning.
	It is not necessary	(for you) to that you should	
	There is no need (for you) to		
	You are not	compelled to obliged to required to	

**not to have to + forma base**  
Per la differenza fra *mustn't* e *don't have to* vedi File 32B  
Per il verbo *need* vedi File 32C

► **Certezza**

certezza	I'm	certain/sure/convinced	that he is telling the truth.
	It is	sure/clear/obvious	
	There is no doubt		
	He is	certainly/surely/definitely	telling the truth.
certezza affermativa presente ricavata da deduzione logica	That	<b>must</b> <b>will</b>	be Alan on the phone.
certezza affermativa presente riguardante il passato	You <b>must (will) have</b> paid a lot of money for that dress.		
certezza affermativa passata	She was driving so fast that there <b>had to</b> be an accident.		
certezza presente al negativo ricavata da deduzione logica	It <b>can't</b> be Mary on the phone.		
certezza negativa presente riguardante il passato	She <b>can't have</b> received your letter yet.		
certezza negativa passata	What she told me <b>couldn't have</b> been true.		

► **Probabilità / Improbabilità**

probabilità	It is probable It is likely	that he works near here.
	He probably	works near here.
	He is likely	to work near here.
probabilità presente o futura basata su deduzione logica / supposizione	He <b>should</b> He <b>ought to</b>	work near here because I meet him every morning.
probabilità riguardante un evento passato basata su deduzione logica / supposizione	They <b>should have</b> They <b>ought to have</b>	arrived by now. They left two days ago.
improbabilità	It's unlikely	that he works near here.
	He's unlikely	to work near here.
	I don't expect/suppose	that the weather will improve.
	It <b>shouldn't</b> It <b>oughtn't to</b>	rain again according to the weather forecast.
improbabilità riguardante un evento passato	They <b>shouldn't have</b> They <b>oughtn't to have</b>	arrived yet.

► **Possibilità**

possibilità teorica al presente (legata ad una condizione generale)	Children <b>can</b> be very noisy.	
possibilità teorica al passato	A few years ago, it <b>could</b> be very cheap to buy a house by the sea.	
possibilità concreta presente o futura (legata ad una particolare occasione)	He <b>may</b> Perhaps/Maybe he will	be late.
possibilità concreta riguardante un evento passato	He took the train to London last night so he <b>may have arrived</b> by now.	
possibilità ipotetica	Let's watch this film. It <b>might (could)</b> prove interesting. Take a coat. It <b>could (might)</b> be cold.	
possibilità ipotetica riguardante un evento passato	He <b>might (could) have told</b> the truth, but we didn't believe a word he said.	



## ► Desiderio / Volontà

desiderio di qualcosa	I want ( <b>molto informale</b> ) I <b>would like</b> I fancy I feel like I'm dying for ( <b>enfatico</b> )	an orange.
desiderio/volontà di fare qualcosa	I want I <b>would like</b> I wish I'm dying	to go on holiday.
	I fancy I feel like	going on holiday.
desiderio non facilmente realizzabile (Vedi File 35A)	I wish I were younger. I wish I had more money. I wish they could come. I wish they would stop quarrelling.	
desiderio riguardante un evento passato non verificatosi (Vedi File 35A)	I wish I had gone to her party.	
desiderio/volontà che qualcuno faccia qualcosa	I want I <b>would like</b> I wish I'm dying for	her to stay here a bit longer. (vedi "costruzione oggettiva", File 17B)

## ► Augurio

con <b>wish</b>	I wish you a Merry Christmas.
con <b>may</b>	<b>May</b> you be happy.
con l' <b>imperativo</b>	Have a nice weekend/time/journey/meal! Have a lovely Christmas! Enjoy yourself!
con il <b>congiuntivo presente</b>	God bless you!

## ► Preferenza

preferenza abituale / permanente (Vedi File 35B)	I prefer summer to winter. I prefer <b>swimming</b> to <b>playing</b> tennis.		
preferenza specifica / momentanea (Vedi File 35B)	Would you like a cup of tea?	- I would ('d) prefer	a cup of coffee.
		- I would ('d) rather - I'd sooner	have a cup of coffee (than ...)
	Would you like to go to the cinema?	- I would ('d) prefer	to stay at home (rather than ...)
		- I would ('d) rather - I'd sooner	stay at home (than ...)

## ► Abitudine

abitudine / comportamento tipico del presente	Children <b>will</b>	spend hours watching TV.
	Children	
abitudine / comportamento tipico del passato	When I was a child I <b>would</b>	spend hours watching TV.
	When I was a child I used to	spent hours watching TV.

## PRACTICE

## 1. Abbina le frasi alla funzione comunicativa che esprimono.

- |   |  |        |
|---|--|--------|
| 1. They can swim very well.                                   | a. assenza di permesso / proibizione al passato  | 1 ...  |
| 2. She could already swim very well at the age of seven.      | b. richiesta di permesso (formale)               | 2 ...  |
| 3. Can you open the window, please?                           | c. capacità abituale del passato                 | 3 ...  |
| 4. Can I go out, mum?   | d. richiesta (informale)                         | 4 ...  |
| 5. Television programmes can be very boring sometimes.        | e. possibilità teorica                           | 5 ...  |
| 6. You can't smoke in this room.                              | f. assenza di permesso / proibizione al presente | 6 ...  |
| 7. We couldn't disturb dad when he was working in his office. | g. possibilità ipotetica                         | 7 ...  |
| 8. He could win the race, if he trained hard.                 | h. capacità/abilità del presente                 | 8 ...  |
| 9. Could I speak to Mr Jordan, please?                        | i. deduzione negativa                            | 9 ...  |
| 10. Next month I will be able to drive a car.                 | j. capacità specifica del passato                | 10 ... |
| 11. On that occasion I was able to make myself understood.    | k. richiesta di permesso (informale)             | 11 ... |
| 12. All the lights are off. They can't be in.                 | l. capacità/abilità del futuro                   | 12 ... |

## 2. Abbina le frasi alla funzione comunicativa che esprimono.

- |  |   |       |
|--|---|-------|
| 1. It may rain this evening.                               | a. assenza di permesso nel futuro                 | 1 ... |
| 2. They might come, but I'm not sure.                      | b. richiesta di permesso (molto formale)          | 2 ... |
| 3. May I speak to Mr Jordan, please?                       | c. probabilità remota                             | 3 ... |
| 4. Might I give you some advice?                           | d. permesso al passato                            | 4 ... |
| 5. You may not park here.                                  | e. assenza di permesso / proibizione del presente | 5 ... |
| 6. We won't be allowed to stay up late.                    | f. assenza di permesso / proibizione al passato   | 6 ... |
| 7. We weren't allowed to camp on the beach.                | g. possibilità/probabilità futura                 | 7 ... |
| 8. When I was 18 years old I was allowed to stay out late. | h. richiesta di permesso (formale)                | 8 ... |



## 3. Abbina le frasi alla funzione comunicativa che esprimono.

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Do you want to come to the cinema with us?   | a. offerta informale       |
| 2. Will you have some more tea?                 | b. invito informale        |
| 3. Would you buy me some bread, please?         | c. richiesta informale     |
| 4. Will you stop talking, please?               | d. offerta cortese/formale |
| 5. Would you like to come to my birthday party? | e. richiesta molto formale |
| 6. Would you like a cup of coffee?              | f. richiesta formale       |
| 7. Would you mind filling in this form, please? | g. invito cortese/formale  |

1 ...  
2 ...  
3 ...  
4 ...  
5 ...  
6 ...  
7 ...

## 4. Abbina le frasi alla funzione comunicativa che esprimono.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I must do my homework this afternoon.                          | a. assenza di necessità al presente |
| 2. You must respect the Highway Code.                             | b. probabilità/supposizione         |
| 3. The cat refuses to eat. He must be ill.                        | c. rimprovero/consiglio             |
| 4. You mustn't play with fire. It's dangerous.                    | d. obbligo/regola                   |
| 5. Shall I wash the dishes?                                       | e. certezza/deduzione affermativa   |
| 6. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?                             | f. offerta di aiuto                 |
| 7. You ought to/should brush your teeth before going to bed.      | g. proposta                         |
| 8. You needn't come/you don't have to come, if you don't want to. | h. proibizione                      |
| 9. We didn't have to wait for him.                                | i. assenza di necessità al passato  |
| 10. He should be able to speak English well by now.               | j. consiglio                        |
| 11. You shouldn't talk to your father like that!                  | k. obbligo morale del parlante      |

1 ...  
2 ...  
3 ...  
4 ...  
5 ...  
6 ...  
7 ...  
8 ...  
9 ...  
10 ...  
11 ...

5. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono *capacità/abilità*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. A cheetah is capable of running very fast.  
b. When I was eight I could already swim quite well.  
c. They can't be out. The lights are on.  
d. I will never be able to learn German. It's too complicated.

6. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono *possibilità*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. It may snow.  
b. May I leave a message for Mr Johnson, please?  
c. He might be late.  
d. Perhaps he will be late.

7. Solo tre frasi esprimono *richiesta* (di qualcosa o che qualcuno faccia qualcosa). Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. Would you be so kind as to send us your catalogue?  
b. Can I have a sandwich?  
c. Would it be possible to borrow your car?  
d. Will you have some more tea?

8. Solo tre frasi esprimono *offerta* (di qualcosa o di fare qualcosa per qualcuno). Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. Do you feel like a drink?  
b. Would you like something to drink?  
c. Will you sit down, please?  
d. Shall I help you?

9. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono *permesso*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. You can go out, but remember to be back before midnight.  
b. We are allowed to park our bikes in the courtyard.  
c. I would like to park the car near the entrance.  
d. Only authorized personnel can park here.

10. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono *assenza di permesso/divieto/proibizione*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. Dogs are not allowed in this park.  
b. You may not go there if you have a dog.  
c. He's unlikely to come.  
d. You mustn't make such a noise!  
e. Perhaps he will not come.

11. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono *obbligo/dovere*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. I've got to help my mother in the kitchen.  
b. You must respect the environment.  
c. It can be hot in summer.  
d. She was compelled to resign.

12. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono *assenza di necessità*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. We don't have to work on Saturdays.  
b. You mustn't stay out late.  
c. You needn't wear a tie in that restaurant.  
d. We didn't have to pay for the tickets. They were free.

13. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono un *consiglio*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. You oughtn't to go out every evening.  
b. You should eat less.  
c. Shall I clean the kitchen?  
d. You'd better see a doctor.

14. Solo tre frasi tra le seguenti esprimono un' *offerta*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. Will you have a sandwich?  
b. Do you want some more meat?  
c. Will you sit down, please?  
d. Would you like a cup of coffee?

15. Solo tre frasi esprimono *preferenza*. Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. I'd rather stay at home than go out.  
b. I'd prefer to go out, if you don't mind.  
c. I'd better put a coat on.  
d. I'd sooner relax than work.

16. Solo tre frasi esprimono *abitudine* (presente o passata). Indicale con un tick (✓).

- a. Children will spend hours watching videos.  
b. I used to spend my holidays in Italy.  
c. I may spend my holidays in Italy.  
d. When I was eighteen I would go to the disco very often.



17. Solo tre frasi esprimono un *augurio*.  
Indicale con un tick (✓).

- I wish you good luck!
- May all your dreams come true!
- I wish he were here.
- God save the Queen!

18. Solo tre frasi esprimono *desiderio*  
(realizzabile o irrealizzabile).  
Indicale con un tick (✓).

- I would like you to stay here longer.
- Do you really need to study all this?
- I wish he would ring me.
- She's dying for her son to attend college.

19. Abbina ciascuna frase in A a quella che esprime un significato simile in B.

A	B
1. He probably lives near here.	a. He would like to live near here. b. I'm sure he lives near here. c. It's likely that he lives near here.
2. You must have paid a lot of money for that painting.	a. You would have paid a lot of money for that painting. b. You will have paid a lot of money for that painting. c. If I were you, I'd pay a lot of money for that painting.
3. Mr Jones can't have received your letter yet.	a. Mr Jones must have received your letter. b. It is certain that Mr Jones hasn't received your letter yet. c. Your letter should have arrived. You posted it two days ago.
4. Take a scarf. It could be cold.	a. You should have taken a scarf because it was cold. b. You'd better take a scarf. It might be cold. c. It was cold, so I had to take a scarf.
5. Do you feel like going to the cinema?	a. Would you like to go to the cinema? b. Do you like going to the cinema? c. Aren't you going to the cinema?

20. Riformula le frasi usando le parole tra parentesi per esprimere:

capacità - permesso - richiesta

ESEMPIO > *He can use a computer. (knows)*      *He knows how to use a computer.*

- He couldn't speak to the boss. (*able*)
- Our eyes can see only a narrow spectrum of light. (*capable*)
- Were you really able to translate the letter from our Chinese customers? (*succeed*)
- It was very heavy but he managed to lift it easily. (*able*)
- I can drive a lorry. (*know*)
- Could I have a look at your newspaper, please? (*May*)
- Could you give me a hand? (*Would you mind*)
- Is it OK if I borrow your dictionary for a second? (*Can*)
- I was wondering if I could use your computer. (*May*)
- Can you go out if you haven't finished your homework? (*allowed*)
- The man was not allowed to see his children. (*permitted*)
- Dad doesn't let me use his car. (*not allowed*)

21. Riformula le frasi usando le parole tra parentesi per esprimere:

offerta - invito - proposta - suggerimento/consiglio

ESEMPIO > *Do you want me to make the beds? (shall)*      *Shall I make the beds?*

- Do you fancy going out for a meal after work? (*Would / like*)
- Let's go for a walk along the river. (*What about*)
- You should see a doctor. (*If I were*)
- You'd better stay at home, if you don't feel well. (*should*)
- I don't think you should go out on such a cold day. (*better not*)
- I suggest you should read this book. (*recommend*)
- Would you like to come to our club next Saturday? (*May I invite*)

22. Riformula le frasi usando le parole tra parentesi per esprimere:

obbligo/necessità - proibizione - assenza di obbligo/necessità - assenza di permesso

ESEMPIO > *We mustn't play here. (not allowed)*      *We are not allowed to play here.*

- You must do your homework regularly. (*have*)
- You must return the books within 10 days. (*supposed*)
- I was obliged to write the report again. (*compelled*)
- It's your duty to make tea at eleven. (*supposed*)
- We were not expected to get up early. (*not have*)
- It was not necessary for Mary to take a taxi to the party. I would have given her a lift in my car. (*needn't have*)
- You don't have to bring the workbooks to the class unless I tell you to. (*needn't*)
- Nobody expected me to work hard on my first day. (*not expected*)
- There is no need for you to worry so much about the test. (*needn't*)
- Students can't talk to each other during the exams. (*not supposed*)
- Visitors may not take photographs in this area. (*must not*)

23. Riformula le frasi usando le parole tra parentesi per esprimere:

certezza - deduzione logica - probabilità - improbabilità - possibilità

ESEMPIO > *Perhaps she missed the bus. (may)*      *She may have missed the bus.*

- I'm sure he didn't notice you. (*can't*)
- I'm sure I left my wallet in the car. (*must*)
- Perhaps she was in the garden when you phoned. (*may*)
- They will probably get married. (*It's likely*)
- She will probably be late. (*She's likely*)
- There ought to be a post office on the main road. (*should*)
- There's very little chance that it will snow tomorrow. (*It's unlikely*)
- Maybe her new book is good. (*may*)
- It is possible that we will go on holiday soon. (*may*)

24. Riformula le frasi usando le parole tra parentesi per esprimere:

desiderio/volontà - augurio - preferenza - abitudine

ESEMPIO > *Our cat sits for hours hoping to catch a mouse. (will)*  
*Our cat will sit for hours hoping to catch a mouse.*

- Would you like to go on a day trip to Bath next Saturday? (*feel like*)
- The teacher would like the students to stop making so much noise. (*want*)
- I'm really sorry I haven't got a car to drive you to the airport. (*wish*)
- You smoke too much and I don't like that. (*wish*)
- May you have a Merry Christmas. (*wish*)
- I would prefer to go to the cinema rather than watch a video at home. (*I'd rather*)
- During the summer holidays my grandfather took me fishing. (*would*)
- When Molly was a child she would take her teddy bear to bed with her. (*used*)



# S.O.S. VERBS!

- **A** Verbi da non confondere
- **B** Fare: *to do / to make* - Altri modi per rendere "fare"
- **C** *Get* e i suoi significati
- **D** Verbi con preposizione e senza preposizione
- **E** *Phrasal verbs* (1)
- **F** *Phrasal verbs* (2)
- **G** *Phrasal verbs* (3)
- **REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION:**  
*Phrasal verbs*
- **H** Costruzioni sintattiche dei verbi
- **I** Costruzioni sintattiche dei verbi più comuni
- **J** Tempi verbali: tabella riepilogativa e mappe concettuali
- **K** Verbi irregolari (paradigmi)

## A Verbi da non confondere

### ▸ affittare (to rent - to let - to hire)

**to rent** = dare o prendere in affitto  
*When they moved to London they decided to rent their flat in Manchester rather than sell it.*  
Quando si trasferirono a Londra decisero di affittare il loro appartamento a Manchester piuttosto che venderlo.  
*We rented a flat by the sea.*  
Affittammo un appartamento vicino al mare.

**to let** = dare in affitto (usato in annunci o per affitti di breve durata)  
*We've got a big house, so we let some rooms to tourists during the summer.*  
Abbiamo una casa grande così affittiamo alcune stanze durante l'estate.

**to hire** = dare o prendere a nolo, assumere qualcuno per lavori temporanei  
*Taxi for hire.* Taxi a noleggio  
*We need to hire some new staff.*  
Abbiamo bisogno di assumere nuovo personale.

- Per il noleggio di macchine, biciclette e motocicli si usa spesso *to rent*.  
*We flew to Canada and then we rented a car there.*  
Siamo andati in Canada in aereo e poi là abbiamo noleggiato una macchina.

### ▸ aspettare (to wait for - to expect)

**to wait for s.thing/s.body** = esprime l'atto concreto dell'aspettare, attendere  
*We had to wait for him for a couple of hours.*  
Dovemmo aspettarlo per un paio di ore.

#### ATTENZIONE

#### Non confondere

- *to attend* significa "frequentare, partecipare a"

*I'm attending a guitar course.*  
Sto frequentando un corso di chitarra.

#### to expect =

1. esprime l'atteggiamento mentale di attesa  
*I'm expecting an important phone call.*  
Aspetto una telefonata importante.
2. aspettarsi, supporre, immaginare  
*We expect there will be a lot of problems.*  
Ci aspettiamo che vi saranno molti problemi.
3. aspettare un bambino  
*Sharon is expecting a baby.*  
Sharon sta aspettando un bambino.

### ▸ conoscere (to meet - to know - to get to know)

**to meet** = conoscere, incontrare  
*I met her many years ago.*  
L'ho conosciuta/incontrata molti anni fa.

**to know** = conoscere, esprime la condizione del conoscere

*I know her well.* La conosco bene.

**to get to know** = fare la conoscenza di

### ▸ controllare (to check - to control)

**to check** = controllare (nel senso di "verificare")  
*Could you check the battery, please?*  
Potrebbe controllare la batteria, per favore?

**to control** = tenere sotto controllo, dominare  
*She can't control herself.*  
Non riesce a controllarsi.

### ▸ crescere - allevare (to grow - to bring up)

#### to grow =

1. crescere, far crescere  
*The boy has grown taller.*  
Il ragazzo è cresciuto.

*You've grown a beard!*

Ti sei fatto crescere la barba!

- **to grow up** = essere allevato

*I grew up in London.*

Sono cresciuto a Londra.

2. coltivare prodotti agricoli

*I'll grow tomatoes here.*

Qui coltiverò/ci farò crescere pomodori.

#### to bring up = allevare, crescere, educare (bambini)

*My grandmother brought up eight children.*  
Mia nonna ha cresciuto/allevato otto figli.

*He's been brought up well.*

È stato cresciuto/educato bene.

### ▸ dire (to say - to tell) - vedi File 39A

### ▸ fare (to do - to make) - vedi Supplementary Section 6B

### ▸ parlare (to speak - to talk)

#### to speak è usato per

1. esprimere l'abilità di parlare  
*Can you speak English? Sai parlare inglese?*

2. con il significato di "rivolgere la parola"  
*They didn't speak to each other for years.*  
Non si parlarono per anni.

3. con il significato di "prendere la parola" (parlare in situazioni formali)  
*It's your turn to speak.* Tocca a te/lei parlare.

4. per chiedere di parlare con qualcuno al telefono  
*Can I speak to Mr Pitt, please?*  
Posso parlare con il signor Pitt, per favore?

#### to talk è usato in situazioni meno formali, per lo più con il significato di "conversare, chiacchierare, discutere di qualcosa"

*Peter, I need to talk to you.*  
Peter, ho bisogno di parlarti.

*She never stops talking.*  
Non smette mai di parlare.

#### ATTENZIONE



- In riferimento al contenuto di un libro/film/... non si dice: ~~This book/film speaks/talks about~~ ... ma si dice: *This book is about* ...

### ▸ perdere - mancare (to lose - to miss)

**to lose** = perdere, con il significato di "smarrire"  
*Yesterday I lost my wallet.*  
Ieri ho perso il portafoglio.

#### ATTENZIONE



#### Non confondere

"lose" (verbo) = perdere con

"loose" (agg.) = 1. non aderente, ampio  
*loose clothes* abiti ampi/non stretti

2. sciolto, slacciato

*loose hair* capelli sciolti

*loose shoe-laces* lacci delle scarpe slacciati

#### to miss =

1. perdere, con il significato di "non riuscire a prendere un mezzo di trasporto"  
*We missed the bus.* Abbiamo perso l'autobus.

2. perdere, con il significato di "non riuscire a vedere/sentire qualcosa"  
*We missed the beginning of the film.*  
Abbiamo perso l'inizio del film.

3. "sentire la mancanza di", "avere nostalgia di"  
*I miss you.* Mi manchi.


- **to be missing** = mancare, non esserci  
*Who is missing?* Chi manca?

Ricorda anche:


*missing link* anello mancante  
*missing person* persona dispersa



## ▶ portare (to take - to bring - to carry - to wear)

<p><b>to take</b> =</p> <p>1. portare lontano da chi parla <i>Can you take these papers to the boss, please?</i> Puoi portare questi documenti al capo, per favore?</p> <p>2. con il significato di "accompagnare" <i>Could you take me to the station, please?</i> Potresti portarmi alla stazione, per favore? - vedi anche <i>prendere</i></p>	<p><b>to carry</b> = portare oggetti, trasportare <i>She was carrying a heavy suitcase.</i> Stava portando una pesante valigia.</p> <p><b>to lead</b> = portare, condurre <i>This road leads to the seaside.</i> Questa strada porta al mare.</p>
<p><b>to bring</b> = portare verso chi parla o verso colui con cui si parla <i>Can you bring me those papers, please?</i> Mi puoi portare quei documenti, per favore?</p> <p><i>Next time I'll bring you a present.</i> La prossima volta ti porterò un regalo.</p>	<p><b>to wear</b> = portare, indossare, essere vestiti in un certo modo <i>She was wearing a red jacket.</i> Portava/Indossava una giacca rossa.</p> <p><b>ATTENZIONE</b></p> <p> <b>Non confondere</b> "to wear" con "to put on" - <b>to put on</b> esprime l'atto di indossare, mettersi un indumento <i>She was putting on a jacket.</i> Si stava mettendo una giacca.</p>

## ▶ prendere (to take - to get - to catch - to fetch - to pick up)

<p><b>to take</b> = prendere <i>Take this road. You'll get there in five minutes.</i> Prendi questa strada. Arriverai là in cinque minuti.</p> <p><i>How much sugar do you take in your tea?</i> Quanto zucchero prendi/metti nel tuo tè?</p> <p><b>ATTENZIONE</b></p> <p> Non si dice: <del><i>I'll take a cup of coffee/a drink/...</i></del> Ma si dice: <i>I'll have a cup of coffee/a drink/...</i> Prendo una tazza di caffè/una bevanda/...</p>	<p><b>to catch</b> = prendere, nel senso di "afferrare" <i>Try to catch that butterfly.</i> Cerca di prendere quella farfalla. - si dice anche: <i>to catch cold</i> prendere freddo <i>to catch a cold</i> prendere un raffreddore - in riferimento a <b>mezzi di trasporto</b> si possono usare sia <b>take</b> che <b>catch</b></p> <p><b>take/catch a train/a bus ...</b> = prendere un treno / un autobus ... (è preferibile <i>catch</i> se si vuole sottolineare il "riuscire a prendere")</p>
<p><b>to get</b> = prendere, con il significato di "comperare" (= buy) <i>Can you get/buy me some fruit?</i> Mi puoi prendere/comperare della frutta?</p> <p>- Ma per esprimere la decisione di comperare qualcosa si usa <b>take</b></p> <p><i>'This dress suits you.'</i> 'OK. <i>I'll take it.</i>' "Questo vestito ti sta bene." "Va bene. Lo prendo."</p>	<p><b>to fetch</b> = andare a prendere (e riportare) <i>Can you fetch me the chair that is in the kitchen?</i> Puoi andarmi a prendere la sedia che è in cucina? - <b>get</b> può essere usato con un significato simile a <b>fetch</b></p> <p><i>'I left my glasses in the living room.'</i> <i>'I'll fetch/get them for you.'</i> "Ho lasciato gli occhiali nel soggiorno." "Te li vado a prendere."</p> <p><b>to pick up</b> = passare a prendere <i>Can you pick me up at 7?</i> Puoi passarmi a prendere alle 7?</p>

## ▶ prestare (to lend - to borrow)

<p><b>to lend</b> = dare in prestito <i>Can you lend me your pen, please?</i> Mi puoi prestare la tua penna, per favore?</p>	<p><b>to borrow</b> = prendere in prestito <i>Can I borrow your pen for a second?</i> Posso prendere (in prestito) la tua penna per un secondo?</p>
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## ▶ ricordare (to remember - to remind)

<p><b>to remember</b> = ricordarsi, tenere a mente <i>Remember to lock the front door.</i> Ricordati di chiudere la porta anteriore.</p>	<p><b>to remind</b> = ricordare a qualcuno, far ricordare <i>He reminded me to lock the front door.</i> Lui mi ricordò di chiudere la porta anteriore.</p>
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## ▶ sembrare (to seem - to smell - to sound - to taste - to feel - to look)

<p><b>to seem</b> = sembrare, in senso generale (riferimento a sensazioni, impressioni) <i>He seems to be an honest man.</i> Sembra che sia un uomo onesto</p>	<p><b>to taste (like)</b> = sembrare al gusto <i>It tastes like honey.</i> Sembra miele.</p>
<p><b>to smell (like)</b> = sembrare all'odorato <i>This meat is disgusting. It smells like fish.</i> Questa carne è disgustosa. Puzza di pesce.</p>	<p><b>to feel (like)</b> = sembrare al tatto <i>This material feels like velvet.</i> Questa stoffa sembra di velluto.</p>
<p><b>to sound (like)</b> = sembrare all'udito <i>The news sounded very strange.</i> La notizia ci sembrò molto strana.</p>	<p><b>to look (like)</b> = sembrare alla vista <i>She looks young. She looks like a girl.</i> Sembra giovane. Sembra una ragazza.</p>

## ▶ stare bene - andare bene (to suit - to fit)

<p><b>to suit</b> = stare bene, in riferimento al colore e allo stile di abbigliamento <i>Blue and white are colours that suit me well.</i> Il blu e il bianco sono colori che mi stanno bene.</p>	<p><b>to fit</b> = andare bene, in riferimento alla taglia e alla forma di abbigliamento <i>That jacket fits you perfectly.</i> Quella giacca ti sta perfettamente (non è né grande, né piccola).</p>
--	---

## ▶ vedere - guardare (to see - to watch - to look at - to stare)

<p><b>to see</b> = vedere (anche con il significato di "incontrare qualcuno") <i>I saw an interesting film last night.</i> Ho visto un film interessante ieri sera. <i>I'm seeing Tom tonight.</i> Vedo Tom questa sera.</p>	<p><b>to watch</b> = guardare</p> <p>1. nel senso di seguire con lo sguardo o con attenzione qualcosa che cambia o è in movimento <i>He was watching TV / a football match ...</i> Stava guardando la televisione/una partita di pallone ...</p> <p>2. nel senso di "osservare" <i>She sat watching the children play.</i> Sedeva guardando i bambini giocare.</p> <p>3. nel senso di "tenere d'occhio, sorvegliare" <i>The detective was watching the man.</i> Il detective stava tenendo d'occhio l'uomo.</p>
<p><b>to look at</b> = guardare, nel senso di volgere lo sguardo verso qualcosa/qualcuno <i>Look at that man! He's going to fall off the ladder.</i> Guarda quell'uomo! Sta per cadere dalla scala. - <b>to have a look at</b> = guardare, dare un'occhiata <i>Can I have a look at your newspaper, please?</i> Posso dare un'occhiata al suo giornale, per favore?</p>	<p><b>to stare</b> = fissare, guardare fisso <i>Why are you staring at me?</i> Perché mi stai fissando?</p>



PRACTICE

1. Completa le frasi con i verbi forniti al tempo e forma verbale corretti.

look • watch • see • stare

- ..... at this photo. Isn't that Tom behind Lucy?
- We went to the theatre last night. We ..... a comedy. It was great fun.
- We didn't go out last night. We ..... a film on TV.
- Be careful when you withdraw money from a cash machine. Somebody may be ..... you.
- Don't ..... at that girl like that. You're embarrassing her.
- Sorry I can't come to the cinema with you. I'm ..... Tom tonight.
- Two policemen are ..... the entrance to the bank.
- ..... at that insect over there. What is it?

2. Sottolinea l'alternativa che esprime correttamente prendere e portare.

- Waiter! Can you **bring / take** us some red wine, please?
- She came into the room **carrying / taking** a heavy suitcase.
- Let's **take / catch** that narrow road on the left. It's shorter and it **leads / brings** straight to the beach.
- I'm going to the supermarket. Shall I **get / take** some fish for dinner?
- 'What would you like, madam?' 'I'll **take / have** tomato soup.'
- 'I've left my coat in the sitting room.' 'I'll **fetch / catch** it for you.'
- I'll **pick you up / fetch you** at 10.00.
- Look! Mary is **wearing / putting on** a dress. She looks nice in a dress.
- The party's next Friday night. **Bring / Take** some friends when you come.
- Bill's giving a party. What shall we **bring / take** him?

3. Sottolinea l'alternativa che esprime correttamente sembrare.

- Her skin is so soft. It **feels like / sounds like** satin.
- He is as white as a sheet. He **looks like / tastes like** a ghost.
- What awful bath salts. They **taste like / smell like** garlic.
- What a terrible singer. He **sounds like / looks like** a cat.
- This cake is delicious. It **sounds like / tastes like** honey.

4. Completa le frasi con i verbi forniti al tempo e forma verbale corretti.

wait • expect • attend

- Can you ..... for me for a couple of minutes?
- Mary wants to ..... a course on photography.
- Susan is pregnant again. She is ..... her fourth child.
- Everybody ..... the play will be a success.
- We are ..... for your prompt reply.
- 'Where's everybody?' 'All the employees are ..... a meeting.'
- The President is ..... to arrive at 11.30.
- Can I call you back later? I'm ..... for an important phone call from the manager.

5. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

- They'll fly to New York and then they'll **let / rent** a car to travel around.
- The old lady **hired / rented** us her spare bedroom for £100 a week.
- We can't afford to **hire / rent** new staff.
- I **knew / met** him a couple of years ago but I can't say I **know / meet** him well.
- I've never had the chance to **get to know / know** him.
- Those children were **grown up / brought up** badly. They're too spoiled.
- Oh! You've **grown / brought up** a moustache!
- They **bring up / grow** potatoes in that field.
- 'What's Claire doing?' 'Well, she's cold and she's **wearing / putting on** a coat.'
- Why are you **wearing / carrying** sunglasses? It's not sunny today.
- Excuse me. Can I **borrow / lend** your newspaper for a second?
- John, can you **lend / borrow** me your dictionary?
- Can you **remember / remind** her name?
- Remember / Remind** me to buy some magazines for the journey, will you?
- My brother went to live in Canada two months ago. I **miss / lose** him a lot.
- I **lost / missed** the fast train to London.
- We got to the cinema late and we **missed / lost** the beginning of the film.
- Are you sure you've **lost / missed** your credit card? Have you **checked / controlled** your pockets?
- Have you **controlled / checked** the meaning of this word in your dictionary?
- She can't **check / control** her emotions.
- May I **talk / speak** to Mr Turner, please?
- I want to **speak / talk** to you.
- I was so shocked that I could hardly **speak / talk**.
- Short skirts don't really **suit / fit** Laura. She hasn't got the legs for them.
- This skirt doesn't **suit / fit** you. It's too big.

6. I verbi sottolineati non sono appropriati. Sostituiscili con i verbi corretti.

ESEMPIO > We're going to lose the beginning of the lecture.

to miss

- 'How can I recognize you?' 'I'll be putting on a red dress.' .....
- Can you control the battery, please? .....
- I helped her wear her heavy luggage. ....
- He doesn't talk English. ....
- We lost the last part of his speech. ....
- He brought the children to the park. ....
- I don't remind her address. ....
- This steak sounds delicious. I've never eaten such a good one. ....
- They sat on a bench seeing the children play. ....
- If you can't check your dog put it on a lead! .....



**B Fare: to do / to make - Altri modi per rendere "fare"**

**USO DI DO E MAKE - REGOLA GENERALE**

Sia **do** che **make** significano "fare". Normalmente si usa **do** quando si intende "fare in senso generale" e si usa **make** quando si intende "fare in senso concreto" (costruire, fabbricare, creare, preparare).

- A: *What are you doing?* A: Che cosa stai **facendo**? (in senso generale)  
 B: *I'm making dinner.* B: Sto **preparando** la cena.
- A: *What are you making?* A: Che cosa stai **preparando**?  
 B: *I'm making a cake.* B: Sto **preparando** una torta.



**ATTENZIONE**

Per **chiedere la professione** di qualcuno si usa **do** nella domanda ma si usa il verbo **be** nella risposta.  
 A: *What do you do?* A: Che cosa fai? (intendendo nella vita/di lavoro)  
 B: *I'm a teacher.* B: Sono un insegnante/Faccio l'insegnante.  
 (NO: *I do the teacher.*)

**Usi idiomatici di do e make**

Esistono tuttavia molte espressioni in cui l'uso di **do** o **make** non è motivato da una regola precisa. È necessario pertanto studiarle a memoria. Ecco gli **usi idiomatici** di **do** e **make** più comuni.

Espressioni idiomatiche con il verbo <b>TO DO</b>		Espressioni idiomatiche con il verbo <b>TO MAKE</b>	
<i>to do a favour</i>	fare un favore	<i>to make a choice</i>	fare una scelta
<i>to do a test</i>	fare un test/una verifica	<i>to make a comment</i>	fare un commento
<i>to do a translation</i>	fare una traduzione	<i>to make a complaint</i>	fare un reclamo/lamentarsi
<i>to do an exercise</i>	fare un esercizio	<i>to make a copy</i>	fare una copia
<i>to do exercise</i>	fare esercizio fisico	<i>to make a decision</i>	prendere una decisione
<i>to do business</i>	fare affari	<i>to make a discovery</i>	fare una scoperta
<i>to do good/harm</i>	fare del bene/male	<i>to make a fortune</i>	fare fortuna
<i>to do well</i>	far bene	<i>to make a journey</i>	fare un viaggio
<i>to do one's best</i>	fare del proprio meglio	<i>to make a living</i>	guadagnarsi da vivere
<i>to do one's duty</i>	fare il proprio dovere	<i>to make a mess</i>	fare della confusione
<i>to do one's homework</i>	fare i compiti	<i>to make a mistake</i>	fare un errore
<i>to do the housework</i>	fare i lavori domestici	<i>to make a noise</i>	fare rumore
<b>to do the + -ing</b>		<i>to make a phone call</i>	fare una telefonata
<i>to do the cleaning</i>	fare le pulizie	<i>to make a promise</i>	fare una promessa
<i>to do the cooking</i>	cucinare	<i>to make a request</i>	fare una richiesta
<i>to do the gardening</i>	fare giardinaggio	<i>to make a reservation</i>	fare una prenotazione
<i>to do the ironing</i>	stirare	<i>to make a speech</i>	fare un discorso
<i>to do the shopping</i>	fare la spesa	<i>to make an agreement</i>	fare un accordo
<i>to do the washing</i>	fare il bucato	<i>to make an appointment</i>	fissare un appuntamento
<i>to do the washing-up</i>	lavare i piatti	<i>to make an effort</i>	fare uno sforzo
		<i>to make an offer</i>	fare un'offerta
		<i>to make arrangements</i>	fare preparativi/prendere accordi
		<i>to make changes</i>	fare dei cambiamenti
		<i>to make fun (of)</i>	prenderci gioco (di)
		<i>to make friends (with)</i>	fare amicizia (con)
		<i>to make money</i>	fare i soldi/fortuna
		<i>to make peace/war</i>	fare la pace/guerra
		<i>to make plans</i>	fare progetti
		<i>to make progress</i>	fare progressi
		<i>to make the bed</i>	fare il letto

**ATTENZIONE**



**Non confondere:**  
**to do the shopping** = fare la spesa  
**to go shopping** = andare a fare compere

**Altri modi per rendere il verbo "fare"**

<i>to ache/to hurt</i>	dolere/far male	<i>to go on an excursion</i>	fare un'escursione
<i>to hurt oneself</i>	farsi male	<i>to keep company</i>	fare compagnia
<i>to ask a question</i>	fare una domanda	<i>to pack</i>	fare le valigie
<i>to be careful</i>	fare attenzione	<i>to pay a compliment</i>	fare un complimento
<i>to be silent/quiet</i>	fare silenzio/stare zitto	<i>to pay a visit (to)</i>	fare una visita (a)
<i>to dial a number</i>	fare un numero telefonico	<i>to pay attention</i>	fare attenzione
<i>to go fifty-fifty</i>	fare/pagare a metà	<i>to play a game</i>	fare una partita
<i>to go on a cruise</i>	fare una crociera	<i>to play a trick</i>	fare uno scherzo
<i>a journey</i>	fare un viaggio	<i>to take a photograph</i>	fare una fotografia
<i>to go on a trip</i>		<i>to take an exam</i>	fare/sostenere un esame
<i>a voyage</i>			

**PRACTICE**

**1. Completa le frasi con do o make al tempo e forma corretti.**

ESEMPIO > *'What is Linda doing upstairs?' 'She's making the beds.'*

- Bob often ..... his homework very late at night.
- If you ..... a mistake in the test you will lose marks.
- The headmaster ..... a speech at school every year for the new students.
- Try not to ..... a mess in the living room.
- David, can you ..... me a favour and drive me to the station?
- Do you know if Patrick ..... well in his school assignment?
- They are going to ..... a lot of changes to the transport system.
- Jane and Mary ..... the cleaning after the party had finished.
- Mum, what are you ..... for dinner tonight?
- Don't believe her. Sally always ..... promises and then breaks them.
- Peter didn't ..... any effort to speak to my parents last night.
- Have you ..... all the housework?
- Is there anything I can ..... for you?
- Mary has just gone to ..... the shopping.
- I'm not good at Maths and I'm not ..... much progress.
- If you want to keep fit, you should ..... some exercise every day.
- Remember to ..... an appointment with the dentist.

**2. In ciascun gruppo è presente una parola non appropriata con il verbo indicato. Eliminala.**

- |                   |                                      |                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>to do</b>   | one's duty - harm - an effort        | 4. <b>to make</b> | a decision - business - war          |
| 2. <b>to make</b> | a test - a living - fun              | 5. <b>to do</b>   | the ironing - the washing - a choice |
| 3. <b>to do</b>   | the shopping - an exercise - friends | 6. <b>to make</b> | money - a translation - plans        |

**3. Completa le frasi con i verbi forniti al tempo e forma corretti.**

pack • take • ask • pay • play • go

ESEMPIO > *Excuse me. Can I ask you a question?*

- If you don't ..... attention, you won't be able to learn this difficult grammar rule.
- What's the best way to ..... a suitcase?
- You can ..... thousands of free online games on this site.
- When we were in Florida we ..... on an excursion to the Everglades.
- Excuse me, may we ..... photographs in here?



**C** Get e i suoi significati

Il verbo **get** è uno dei verbi più usati nella lingua inglese. Viene usato in molti modi e con diversi significati. Talvolta si evita di usarlo nello stile formale, ma è corretto e naturale nella maggior parte dei tipi di parlato e di forme scritte. Qui di seguito trovi vari significati con esempi.

► **Paradigma: get - got - got**

<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>obtain, acquire</i> (entrare in possesso di qualcosa) <i>I got an A+ in my midterm exam.</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>receive</i> (ricevere un pacco, un assegno, un'e-mail, una cartolina, ecc.) <i>I got an e-mail from my friend who lives in Madrid.</i></p>
<p>• <b>get to</b> = <i>arrive at</i> (arrivare a, raggiungere una destinazione) <i>Tom always gets to work late. He is going to lose his job soon.</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>bring, fetch</i> (portare qualcosa a chi parla, andare a prendere qualcosa a chi parla) <i>If you are going to the kitchen, can you get me a can of Coke, please?</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>experience or undergo</i> (esprime stati mentali o fisici) <i>I've got an idea!</i> <i>Lara gets vertigo when she looks out of the window.</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>make, score</i> (fare, segnare un goal/un punteggio, ecc.) <i>Manchester City got 4 goals in the match.</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>understand</i> (capire) <i>I couldn't get a word of what she said. She speaks too fast!</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>catch</i> (prendere, afferrare, per esempio da parte di bambini che giocano) <i>You can't get me.</i> <i>I've got you!</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>buy</i> (comperare) <i>I want to get some new T-shirts for the summer.</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>contract</i> (contrarre una malattia) <i>He got pneumonia.</i></p>
<p>• <b>get</b> = <i>take vengeance on or get even</i> (vendicarsi o pareggiare i conti con qualcuno) <i>I'll get you for this!</i> <i>That'll get him good!</i></p>
<p>• <b>get (+ adjective or participle)</b> = <i>become</i> (esprime un cambiamento: del tempo, della temperatura, dello stato emotivo e fisico) <i>With this terrible weather I'm going to get sick very soon.</i></p>

<p><i>get acquainted</i> = conoscersi <i>get angry</i> = arrabbiarsi <i>get arrested</i> = venire arrestato <i>get better</i> = migliorare <i>get bored</i> = annoiarsi <i>get changed</i> = cambiarsi <i>get dirty</i> = sporcarsi <i>get divorced</i> = divorziare <i>get dressed</i> = vestirsi <i>get drunk</i> = ubriacarsi <i>get engaged</i> = fidanzarsi <i>get excited</i> = emozionarsi <i>get fond of</i> = affezionarsi a <i>get frightened</i> = spaventarsi <i>get ill/sick</i> = ammalarsi</p>	<p><i>get involved</i> = partecipare in/a <i>get irritated</i> = irritarsi <i>get lost</i> = perdersi <i>get married</i> = sposarsi <i>get old</i> = invecchiare <i>get rich</i> = arricchirsi <i>get ready</i> = prepararsi <i>get sunburnt</i> = scottarsi <i>get stressed</i> = stressarsi <i>get tanned</i> = abbronzarsi <i>get tired</i> = stancarsi <i>get upset</i> = agitarsi <i>get washed</i> = lavarsi <i>get wet</i> = bagnarsi <i>get worse</i> = peggiorare</p>
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• **get** inoltre assume vari significati quando seguito da preposizione o particella avverbiale.  
(vedi *Phrasal verbs*, **Supplementary Section 6**)

PRACTICE

1. Scegli il corretto significato di **get** in ciascuna frase.

1. I didn't get a word of what you said. Could you repeat, please?  
A.  fetch                      B.  obtain                      C.  score                      D.  understand
2. I got a new pair of shoes yesterday.  
A.  bought                      B.  scored                      C.  became                      D.  brought
3. I got a really bad cold.  
A.  received                      B.  scored                      C.  bought                      D.  contracted
4. I'll get you for this! I promise.  
A.  receive                      B.  take vengeance                      C.  understand                      D.  bring
5. Our team got 4 goals in the final game and won the championship.  
A.  bought                      B.  fetched                      C.  became                      D.  scored
6. He got to school very late because he overslept.  
A.  became                      B.  arrived at                      C.  caught                      D.  obtained
7. You can't get me! I'm too fast for you.  
A.  understand                      B.  bring                      C.  buy                      D.  catch
8. I'm getting hungry. I need something to eat.  
A.  catching                      B.  scoring                      C.  becoming                      D.  buying

2. Completa le frasi adeguatamente con le espressioni fornite.

got it • ~~to get drunk~~ • get me a knife • didn't get the joke •  
got a lot of antique furniture • got a lot of presents • to get to

ESEMPIO ► *Easy with the drinks guys! You are going to get drunk.*

1. Sorry, I .....
2. I ..... You do not need to repeat that again.
3. She ..... when her aunt passed away.
4. I ..... for my birthday. What about you?
5. Hurry up, Dad! We are going ..... the station late!
6. John, can you ..... from the kitchen, please?

3. Completa le frasi con i corretti **aggettivi** o **participi passati**.

arrested • bored • ~~acquainted~~ • divorced • sunburnt • married • excited

ESEMPIO ► *When two people first meet they get **acquainted**.*

1. People who stay out in the sun too long get .....
2. When a movie isn't very interesting, people get .....
3. People who commit a crime should get .....
4. Married people who argue too often sometimes get .....
5. People who win the lotto get .....
6. Two people who love each other very much most probably will get .....



**D Verbi con preposizione e senza preposizione**

► **Verbi con preposizione in inglese** (con o senza preposizione in italiano)

Molti verbi inglesi sono seguiti da una **preposizione** che **spesso è diversa** da quella retta dal verbo corrispondente italiano, oppure in italiano non è presente nessuna preposizione. Eccone alcuni fra i più comuni (**sb** = somebody; **sth** = something; **qn** = qualcuno; **qc** = qualcosa)

to apologise <b>to sb for</b> doing sth	scusarsi <b>con qn di qc</b>
to approve <b>of sb / sth</b>	approvare <b>qn / qc</b>
to ask sb <b>for</b> sth	chiedere <b>a qn qc</b>
to ask sb <b>about</b> sth	chiedere informazioni <b>a qn su qc</b>
to comment <b>on sb / sth</b>	commentare / criticare <b>qn / qc</b>
to complain <b>to sb about</b> sth	lamentarsi <b>con qn per qc</b>
to compliment <b>NO TO!</b> sb <b>about</b> sth	complimentarsi <b>con qn per qc</b>
to congratulate sb <b>on</b> sth	congratularsi <b>con qn per qc</b>
to cut <b>into</b> sth	tagliare <b>a / in qc</b>
to depend <b>on</b> sb / sth	dipendere <b>da qn / qc</b>
to disapprove <b>of</b> sb / sth	disapprovare <b>qn / qc</b>
to dream <b>about / of</b> sb / sth	sognare (di) <b>qn / qc</b>
to fill sth <b>with</b> sth	riempire <b>qc di / con qc</b>
to have a look <b>at</b> sb / sth	dare un'occhiata <b>a qn / qc</b>
to hear <b>from</b> sb	avere notizie <b>di / da qn</b>
to insist <b>on</b> doing sth	insistere <b>a / su / nel</b> fare qc
to look <b>at</b> sb / sth	guardare <b>qn / qc</b>
to laugh <b>at</b> sb / sth	ridere <b>di qn / qc</b>
to listen <b>to</b> sb / sth	ascoltare <b>qn / qc</b>
to live <b>on</b> sth	vivere <b>di qc</b>
to object <b>to</b> sb / doing sth	disapprovare <b>qc / obiettare a</b> fare qc
to pay <b>for</b> sth	pagare (per avere) <b>qc</b>
to prevent sb / sth <b>from</b>	impedire <b>a qn / qc di</b>
to provide sb <b>with</b> sth	fornire <b>qn di qc</b>
to quarrel <b>with</b> sb <b>about</b> sth	litigare <b>con qn per qc</b>
to rely <b>on</b> sb / sth	contare <b>su qn / qc</b>
to report <b>on</b> sb / sth	riportare <b>su qn / qc</b>
to speak <b>to</b> sb <b>about</b> sb / sth	parlare <b>a / con qn di / su qn / qc</b>
to spend (money) <b>on</b> sth	spendere (danaro) <b>in / per qc</b>
to succeed <b>in</b> doing sth	riuscire <b>a fare qc</b>
to suffer <b>from</b> sth	soffrire <b>di / per qc</b> (una malattia, ecc.)
to take care <b>of</b> sb	prendersi cura <b>di qn</b>
to thank sb <b>for</b> sth	ringraziare <b>qn di / per qc</b>
to think <b>about / of</b> sb / sth	pensare <b>a qn / qc</b>
to wait <b>for</b> sb / sth	aspettare <b>qn / qc</b>
to worry <b>about</b> sb / sth	preoccuparsi <b>di / per qn / qc</b>

► **Verbi senza preposizione in inglese** (con o senza preposizione in italiano)

Alcuni verbi in inglese non sono seguiti da preposizione, diversamente dall'italiano. Eccone alcuni tra i più comuni.

to ask sb	chiedere <b>a qn</b>
to answer sb / sth	rispondere <b>a qn / qc</b>
to divorce sb	divorzare <b>da qn</b>
to join (a group, a club, the army, etc.)	unirsi <b>a</b> (un gruppo, un club, l'esercito, ecc.)
to miss sb / sth	sentire la mancanza <b>di qn / qc</b>
to need sb / sth	aver bisogno <b>di qn / qc</b>
to phone sb	telefonare <b>a qn</b>
to play (tennis, cards, etc.)	giocare <b>a</b> (tennis, carte, ecc.)
to tell sb	dire <b>a qn</b>
to trust sb	fidarsi <b>di qn</b>

PRACTICE

1. **Completa le frasi con le preposizioni corrette.**

ESEMPIO ► *The teacher was very happy because all the students laughed **at** her jokes.*

1. My parents always try to prevent me ..... doing something stupid.
2. I approve ..... the President's foreign policy.
3. They didn't succeed ..... changing my opinion.
4. Ann apologised ..... me ..... not phoning before leaving.
5. Bob spends all his pocket-money ..... video games.
6. How much did you pay ..... that jacket?
7. Now I'd like to ask you ..... your work experience.
8. She thanked us warmly ..... the present we had sent her.
9. Why aren't you listening ..... me!
10. 'What do you usually do in your free time?' 'Well, it depends ..... the weather.'
11. He's vegetarian. He lives ..... fruit and vegetables.
12. I've never suffered ..... headaches before.
13. While I strongly disapprove ..... your behaviour, I will help you this time.
14. They agreed to take care ..... the animals while Alex and Jenny were on holiday.

2. **Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta (X indica nessuna preposizione).**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. She told <b>to</b> / X us that she didn't want to eat. | 5. Why don't you trust X / <b>of</b> me?                                  |
| 2. I think you should phone <b>to</b> / X her.            | 6. He is always complaining <b>for</b> / <b>about</b> something.          |
| 3. He didn't answer X / <b>to</b> the phone.              | 7. David has just joined <b>to</b> / X the army.                          |
| 4. Why are they looking <b>at</b> / X me?                 | 8. He congratulated <b>with</b> / X me <b>for</b> / <b>on</b> my new job. |

3. **Completa ciascuna frase con la forma corretta di uno dei seguenti verbi + la preposizione corretta dove è necessaria.**

worry • listen • answer • trust • need • ~~wait~~ • play • divorce • ask

ESEMPIO ► *Where have you been? We've been **waiting for** you.*

1. Our teacher says we ..... more practice.
2. In my free time I like ..... music.
3. You must ..... your own feelings and decide for yourself.
4. They ..... cards all afternoon yesterday.
5. Last month, Tom ..... Mary to marry Pamela.
6. If you are thirsty, ..... Jane ..... a glass of water.
7. Bob, can you ..... the phone, please?
8. Don't ..... the children. They'll be fine.

4. **Traduci le seguenti frasi in inglese.**

1. Da quanto tempo mi aspetti? .....
2. Sento la mancanza del mio ragazzo. ....
3. Hai ascoltato la radio questa mattina? .....
4. Simon è entrato a far parte del nostro club il mese scorso. ....
5. Taglia le patate in piccoli pezzi. ....
6. Riempi il bicchiere di vino rosso. ....
7. Mi scusi, posso dare un'occhiata al suo giornale? .....
8. Mark e Ted stanno giocando a carte. ....



**E**

**Phrasal verbs (1)**

Un "phrasal verb" è una particolare combinazione di **verbo + particella avverbiale o preposizione** in cui la particella avverbiale o la preposizione modificano il significato del verbo, quindi uno stesso verbo può assumere significati diversi a seconda della preposizione o della particella avverbiale da cui è seguito. (ex: *to put up* = ospitare; *to put out* = spegnere)

Molti "phrasal verbs", frequenti nel parlato, hanno **forme equivalenti** costituite da un'unica parola, spesso **di origine latina o greca**, che però vengono utilizzate nel linguaggio formale. (ex: *to carry on* = *to continue*; *to put out* = *to extinguish*).

Vi sono **4 diversi tipi di "phrasal verbs"**

<p>• Verbi accompagnati da <b>particella avverbiale</b> (come: <b>up, away, in, out, across, along, back, down, off, on, out, over, round, through</b>). Possono essere <b>transitivi</b> o <b>intransitivi</b>.</p>	<p><b>TRANSITIVI</b> (con oggetto) <i>Turn off the gas.</i> <b>Posizione della particella avverbiale</b> a) se l'oggetto è un <b>sostantivo</b>, la <b>particella avverbiale può precedere o seguire l'oggetto</b> <i>Turn off the gas. / Turn the gas off.</i> b) se l'oggetto è un <b>pronome</b>, la <b>particella avverbiale si colloca dopo il pronome</b> <i>Turn it off.</i> NO: <del><i>Turn off it.</i></del></p> <p><b>INTRANSITIVI</b> (senza oggetto) <i>A terrible war broke out.</i></p>
<p>• Verbi seguiti immediatamente da <b>preposizione</b> (come: <b>at, on, across, for, off, with, over, after, to, into</b>) la quale a sua volta è seguita da un sostantivo o un pronome e forma con questo un complemento indiretto.</p>	<p><b>Posizione della preposizione</b> La preposizione non può essere collocata dopo l'oggetto <i>I'm looking for my hat.</i> NO: <del><i>I'm looking my hat for.</i></del> <i>We'll have to look into the matter.</i> NO: <del><i>We'll have to look the matter into.</i></del></p>
<p>• Verbi seguiti immediatamente da <b>particella avverbiale e da preposizione</b>, a loro volta seguite da un sostantivo o da un pronome, con cui formano un complemento indiretto.</p>	<p><b>Posizione della particella avverbiale e della preposizione</b> La particella avverbiale e la preposizione non possono essere collocate dopo l'oggetto <i>They ran out of petrol.</i> NO: <del><i>They ran petrol out of.</i></del></p>



Osserva gli esempi e nota come una stessa particella può essere preposizione o particella avverbiale a seconda di come viene usata:

*She got off the bus.* (verbo + preposizione + compl. indiretto)  
Lei scese dall'autobus.

*Get off at the second stop.* (verbo + part. avverbiale - senza compl. oggetto)  
Scendi alla seconda fermata.

*Take off your pullover. / Take your pullover off.* (verbo + part. avverbiale - con compl. oggetto)  
Togliti il maglione.

Nei gruppi di verbi che seguono i verbi in cui è dato il complemento oggetto tra parentesi prima della particella avverbiale (ex. *Put (sth) on*) sono del tipo:

*Put on your coat. / Put your coat on. / Put it on.*

**PRACTICE**

I seguenti verbi, con i loro significati più comuni, sono tra quelli maggiormente ricorrenti nelle prove di certificazione del **PET** (Preliminary English Test). Studiali ed esegui gli esercizi.

<b>break down</b> <i>rompersi (di macchine)</i>	<b>break out</b> <i>scoppiare (di guerre, incendi,...)</i>
<b>break into</b> <i>entrare con la forza</i>	<b>break up</b> <i>finire (di scuole, riunioni,...)</i>

**1. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta particella avverbiale / preposizione.**

- The bus broke ..... in the middle of nowhere on the way to San Antonio.
- Someone broke ..... our house during the night and stole our stereo.
- A terrible war is going to break ..... .
- When the fire broke ..... on the second floor, no one was able to rescue the old man.
- Their shop has been broken ..... three times this year.
- School is going to break ..... for the summer holidays.

<b>bring (sth) about</b> <i>causare</i>	<b>bring (sb) up</b> <i>allevare, crescere (di persone)</i>
<b>bring (sb/sth) back</b> <i>riportare</i>	<b>bring (sth) up</b> <i>sollevare (una questione)</i>

**2. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta particella avverbiale / preposizione.**

- I lent you a book a month ago. When will you bring it ..... to me?
- Dr Evans was the only one at the conference to bring ..... the question of air pollution.
- Reckless speculation brought ..... the company's collapse.
- Her grandparents brought her ..... when her parents died.
- Can you bring ..... my bicycle, please?
- She was brought ..... as a Catholic.

<b>come across</b> <i>imbattersi in qc per caso</i>	<b>come round</b> <i>andare a trovare/far visita</i>
<b>come back</b> <i>ritornare</i>	<b>come into</b> <i>ereditare</i>

**3. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta particella avverbiale / preposizione.**

- He came ..... a large sum of money when his uncle died.
- I like this holiday resort. I hope I can come ..... next summer.
- My friend Alice often comes ..... for a chat in the afternoon.
- The explorers came ..... some lost Mayan ruins in the jungle.
- Why don't you come ..... one evening? James would be pleased to see you.
- Brian brought me a present when he came ..... from China.

<b>cut (sth) down</b> <i>abbattere</i>	<b>cut (sth/sb) out</b> <i>tagliare, escludere</i>
<b>cut (sb/sth) off</b> <i>isolare, sospendere l'erogazione</i>	<b>cut (sth) up</b> <i>tagliare in piccoli pezzi</i>

**4. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta particella avverbiale / preposizione.**

- The phone company cut ..... our phone because we didn't pay the bill.
- Cut the meat ..... and put it into the tomato sauce.
- We had to cut ..... an old tree in our yard to make room for the swimming pool.
- I had to cut ..... a few chapters to make the book shorter.
- They tried in vain to cut me ..... of the bargain.
- Many villages have been cut ..... by the heavy snow.



<b>get on (well) with</b>	<i>andare d'accordo; fare progressi</i>	<b>get away (from)</b>	<i>andarsene, scappare</i>
		<b>get away with</b>	<i>farla franca</i>
<b>get over</b>	<i>superare (di malattia, spavento)</i>	<b>get down to</b>	<i>cominciare a dirigere la propria attenzione a qualcosa</i>

**5. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- I'm a guy who works hard and gets ..... well with colleagues.
- Mr Todd will find out you haven't done your homework. You won't get ..... with it.
- The prisoners succeeded in getting ..... from prison.
- I've just got ..... the flu and now my sister has it.
- How are you getting ..... with your studies?
- Enough with small talk. Let's get ..... to business.

<b>give (sth) up</b>	<i>smettere, rinunciare</i>	<b>give (sth) back</b>	<i>restituire</i>
		<b>give (sth) out</b>	<i>distribuire</i>
<b>give (sth) away</b>	<i>dare via</i>	<b>give in</b>	<i>cedere, arrendersi</i>

**6. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- You should give ..... eating high-fat foods if you want to lose weight.
- The man was a spy and gave ..... secret information during the war.
- You'll never guess the answer. Do you give .....?
- When are you going to give that book ..... to your teacher?
- They wanted to renovate the flat and decided to give the old furniture .....
- Ken earns extra money by giving ..... brochures on the street.

<b>go off</b>	<i>spegnersi, smettere di funzionare (di luce, gas,...); andare a male (di cibo)</i>	<b>go out</b>	<i>spegnersi (di luce, fuoco,...)</i>
		<b>go through</b>	<i>esaminare (documenti, files,...)</i>
<b>go on</b>	<i>continuare</i>	<b>go over</b>	<i>ripassare per studio, rivedere</i>

**7. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- Suddenly the lights went ..... in several villages because of the storm.
- The teacher told us to go ..... reading the novel.
- Special chemicals prevent cigarettes from going ..... once they're lit.
- This bacon smells a bit funny. Do you think it's gone .....?
- Please go ..... your answers before you submit your test.
- I need to go ..... the points of this contract before I sign it.

<b>look at</b>	<i>guardare, dare un'occhiata</i>	<b>look for</b>	<i>cercare, andare in cerca di</i>
<b>look after</b>	<i>badare a</i>	<b>look (sth) up</b>	<i>consultare (dizionario, elenco)</i>
<b>look forward to</b>	<i>non veder l'ora di</i>	<b>look into</b>	<i>indagare</i>

**8. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- It takes time to look ..... new vocabulary words.
- The police are looking ..... the murder of two young women.
- Who is looking ..... the kids?
- I've lost my gloves. I've been looking ..... them all afternoon.
- Claire looked ..... him in surprise.
- I'm looking ..... going on holiday.

<b>put (sth) out</b>	<i>spegnere (di luce, fuoco, sigaretta,...)</i>	<b>put (sth) on</b>	<i>indossare</i>
<b>put (sb) up</b>	<i>ospitare</i>	<b>put (sth) off</b>	<i>rimandare (di incontri, vacanze,...)</i>
<b>put sb through (to sb)</b>	<i>passare qn al telefono</i>	<b>put (sth) aside</b>	<i>mettere da parte, risparmiare</i>

**9. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- Make sure you put ..... a sweater before you go out.
- The fire was so big that the fire-fighters had difficulty in putting it .....
- Can you put me ..... while I'm in town? I will only stay for a couple of nights.
- We've been able to put enough money ..... to buy a house.
- Don't put ..... your work. Do it now!
- Hold on. I'll put you ..... to Mr Jones.

<b>run into</b>	<i>incontrare qn per caso</i>	<b>run after</b>	<i>correre dietro a</i>
<b>run out of</b>	<i>esaurire, rimanere senza</i>	<b>run (sb/sth) over</b>	<i>investire (con un veicolo)</i>

**10. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- John, we've run ..... of bread. Can you go and buy some?
- Did you know that Jenny is in hospital? She's been run ..... by a lorry.
- We had run ..... of shampoo so I had to wash my hair with soap.
- This morning, when I was in town, I ran ..... Simon. I hadn't seen him for ages.
- The police ran ..... the thief but they couldn't catch him.
- Why do I run ..... of breath easily when I run?

<b>take after</b>	<i>assomigliare</i>	<b>take on</b>	<i>assumere personale</i>
<b>take off</b>	<i>decollare</i>	<b>take (sth) up</b>	<i>iniziare qc di nuovo (di attività, sport,...)</i>
<b>take (sth) off</b>	<i>togliere (abiti)</i>	<b>take (sth) down</b>	<i>scrivere, prendere appunti</i>

**11. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- Could you please take ..... my messages while I'm on holiday?
- My stomach felt funny when the plane took .....
- In many cultures, it is appropriate to take ..... your shoes when entering a house.
- We usually take some students ..... for fruit-picking in the summer.
- Have you taken ..... any new hobbies?
- My wife is selfish and arrogant. I hope our daughter won't take ..... her.

<b>turn (sth) down</b>	<i>abbassare (di radio, gas,...); rifiutare (offerta, invito, lavoro,...)</i>	<b>turn up</b>	<i>arrivare</i>
		<b>turn into</b>	<i>trasformarsi in qn/qc, diventare qn/qc</i>
<b>turn (sth) up</b>	<i>alzare, aumentare (di radio, gas,...)</i>	<b>turn (sth) on/off</b>	<i>accendere/spegnere (di radio, gas,...)</i>

**12. Completa ciascuna frase con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione*.**

- He turned ..... the new job in New York because he didn't want to leave his town.
- Don't forget to turn ..... the oven before you leave the house.
- Peter waited for Mary for an hour but she didn't turn .....
- Why don't you turn ..... the TV? I can't hear what they're saying.
- They turned ..... when the meeting was almost over.
- When she kissed the frog, it turned ..... a handsome prince.



13. Completa le frasi inserendo le seguenti *particelle avverbiali / preposizioni*.

for • up • after (x2) • forward to • out of • into • over

- We've almost run ..... flour. We need to buy some if we want to make a cake.
- I'm looking ..... a blue dress for the wedding.
- I accidentally ran ..... your bicycle in the driveway.
- I have to look ..... my sick grandfather.
- I'm very tired. I'm looking ..... the Christmas break.
- I looked her number ..... on the Internet.
- Two policemen were running ..... the thieves.
- On her way home from work, she ran ..... her old friend Peter.

14. Completa le frasi inserendo le seguenti *particelle avverbiali / preposizioni*.

into (x2) • across • down • out • round

- Yesterday afternoon Alan came ..... for a cup of tea.
- The firemen had to break ..... the room to rescue the children.
- Susan came ..... a fortune when her aunt died.
- I came ..... these old photos when I was tidying the closet.
- A big fire broke ..... and destroyed the whole building.
- Our car broke ..... in the middle of the motorway.

15. Completa le frasi inserendo le seguenti *particelle avverbiali / preposizioni*, in modo che il verbo abbia lo stesso significato dell'espressione fornita tra parentesi.

up • out • off • on • down

- They took ..... the old painting and put up a new one. (*removed*)
- The plane will take ..... in a few minutes. (*will leave the ground*)
- When I was a teenager I didn't get ..... with my father. (*have a good relationship with*)
- The editor cut ..... several paragraphs to make the text shorter. (*removed*)
- We will be happy to put you ..... (*have you as a guest*)

16. Riscrivi le frasi effettuando lo spostamento della particella dopo l'oggetto quando è possibile. Scrivi X quando lo spostamento non è possibile.

ESEMPIO > Take off your coat.

Take your coat off.

ESEMPIO > They were looking at the shop window.

X

- Turn down the television. ....
- The dog ran after the cat. ....
- Get on with your work. ....
- I went to the station to pick up my friend. ....
- I was having a look at a magazine. ....
- They will look into the matter. ....
- We ran out of petrol. ....
- We sent for a doctor. ....
- I can't keep up with my colleagues. ....
- We put up our friends when they came to England. ....

17. Leggi le frasi e scegli il verbo corretto (A, B o C).

- Would you mind ... my dog for me this week?  
A.  looking into      B.  looking after      C.  looking up
- We ... eggs. Can you go and buy some?  
A.  have run out of      B.  have run into      C.  have run after
- Our boss ... our meeting until next week.  
A.  put up      B.  put down      C.  put off
- Could you ... the music while I am on the phone?  
A.  turn around      B.  turn off      C.  turn into
- I don't ... well with my maths teacher.  
A.  get on      B.  get up      C.  get over
- My parents ... meeting my new girlfriend.  
A.  look after      B.  look forward to      C.  look up
- James was ill with flu, but he is ... it now.  
A.  getting over      B.  getting up      C.  getting after
- It will be easier to read if you ... the light.  
A.  turn off      B.  turn down      C.  turn on
- If you ... Tom, could you please tell him that I'd like to speak to him?  
A.  run into      B.  run up      C.  run over
- You can ... your coat, if you like.  
A.  take down      B.  take up      C.  take off

18. Leggi le frasi e abbina i *phrasal verbs* sottolineati al loro significato nel contesto.

- Calm down, John. There's no need to yell.
- The secretary asked me to hold on while she checked her computer.
- I want to be a lawyer when I grow up.
- Ted likes to work out at least three times a week.
- Sally looked sad, so I told her a joke to cheer her up.
- We checked in at 2 p.m.
- I have to pick up my girlfriend at the airport.
- The football game was called off because of rain.
- I don't like giving big speeches. Every time I do it, I mess up.
- I had to do my report over because my computer crashed.

- to do something badly
- to do something again
- to control your emotions
- to wait while someone does something
- to exercise to make your muscles stronger
- to collect somebody somewhere
- to cancel
- to register at a hotel or airport
- to make someone feel happier
- to become an adult

- 1 ...
- 2 ...
- 3 ...
- 4 ...
- 5 ...
- 6 ...
- 7 ...
- 8 ...
- 9 ...
- 10 ...



**F Phrasal verbs (2)**

I **phrasal verbs** che seguono, assieme a quelli del paragrafo precedente, sono tra quelli maggiormente ricorrenti nelle prove di certificazione del **FCE** (First Certificate in English). I gruppi di verbi contengono anche *phrasal verbs* già presentati nel paragrafo precedente ma in alcuni casi con significato diverso. Studiali ed esegui gli esercizi.

<b>be away</b> essere assente	<b>be over</b> finire (di evento, partita, gioco...)
<b>be back</b> ritornare	<b>be up</b> essere alzato (non a letto)
<b>be in</b> essere in casa, in ufficio, ...	<b>be up to</b> fare qualcosa di malvagio o di sbagliato
<b>be off</b> partire	<b>be up to sb</b> stare a qn di decidere

<b>break down</b> cedere (di nervi)	<b>break (sth) off</b> interrompere (relazione, attività)
<b>break (sth) down</b> demolire (una porta, barriera)	<b>break up</b> lasciarsi, finire una relazione

<b>call at / in at / by</b> andare da, passare da un luogo	<b>call (sth) off</b> cancellare, annullare un evento
<b>call on</b> passare a trovare qualcuno	<b>call for</b> passare a prendere qn/qc da un luogo

<b>carry (sth) about / around</b> portare da un posto all'altro	<b>carry (sth) off</b> riuscire a fare qc di difficile
<b>carry on (with sth)</b> continuare a fare qc	<b>carry (sth) out</b> eseguire, compiere (di esperimenti, tests, indagini, ...)

**PRACTICE**

1. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo i verbi *be* e *break*.

down (x2) • off (x2) • back • away • in • up (x4) • over

- I was ..... from home.
- I'll be ..... in no time.
- 'Can I speak to Tom, please?' 'Sorry, he is not ..... at the moment.'
- I really must be ..... now. See you on Monday.
- The rain will soon be .....
- It's ..... to you to decide.
- What are the children ..... to?
- The dog is ..... to no good.
- When we gave her the bad news she broke ..... and cried.
- Let me in or I'll break the door .....
- He broke ..... his holiday to attend a business meeting.
- Jenny and George have broken .....

2. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo i verbi *call* e *carry*.

out (x2) • in at • around • for (x2) • on (x3) • off

- She's going to call ..... you at eight o'clock and she wants you to be ready to leave straightaway.
- Can you call ..... the shops on your way home and get some milk?
- I was wondering when I could call ..... the gloves that I left at your house last night.
- We called ..... our neighbours to see if everything was all right.
- Our salesman will call ..... you next week.
- Let's have lunch now. We can carry ..... with our work in the afternoon.
- The experiment was carried ..... successfully.
- She was nervous about giving a talk to her colleagues, but she carried it ..... very well.
- I've been carrying these letters ..... for days, and I keep forgetting to post them.
- The hospital is carrying ..... tests to find out what's wrong with her.

<b>come about</b> succedere	<b>come out in</b> avere all'improvviso problemi alla pelle (brufoli, arrossamento, ...)
<b>come across</b> trovare per caso; incontrare per caso	<b>come round (to) / come round</b> cambiare opinione; far visita; riprendere coscienza
<b>come out</b> essere pubblicato/dato alla stampa	<b>come up with</b> suggerire un'idea o soluzione
<b>drop in (on sb)</b> fare una breve visita (a qn)	<b>drop out</b> ritirarsi (da una gara, ...); abbandonare tutto
<b>fall for</b> essere attratti, essere ingannati	<b>fall through</b> fallire (di piani/progetti)
<b>fall out (about / over)</b> litigare	<b>fall in with sb</b> socializzare con qn
<b>get (sth) across (to sb)</b> far capire qc (a qn)	<b>get sb down</b> deprimere
<b>get along / on (with sb/sth)</b> cavarsela; andare d'accordo	<b>get down to</b> cominciare a concentrarsi su
<b>get away (from)</b> andarsene, scappare	<b>get on (with)</b> continuare a fare qc
<b>get away with</b> farla franca, rimanere impunito	<b>get over</b> rimettersi (da malattia, spavento)
<b>get back</b> ritornare (a casa)	<b>get rid of</b> liberarsi di
<b>get sth back</b> riavere qc indietro	<b>get through</b> farcela, superare un esame, arrivare a destinazione
<b>get by</b> cavarsela, sopravvivere	<b>get through (to)</b> raggiungere qn per telefono

**PRACTICE**

3. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo i verbi *come*, *drop* e *fall*.

through • for (x2) • about • in (x2) • across • out (x3) • round (x3) • out in

- I've lost my extra car keys. If you come ..... them while you're cleaning the room, please put them in a safe place.
- She hasn't come ..... from the anaesthetic yet.
- How did all that come .....
- This heat has made me come ..... an itchy red rash.
- Do you still dislike your office, or have you come ..... to thinking it's all right?
- We'll come ..... at six.
- How many books come ..... each year?
- If you're in town next month, we'd love to see you. Please try to drop ..... on us.
- Paul isn't at university any longer. He dropped .....
- She always falls ..... unsuitable men.
- I might have known she'd try a trick like this and that you'd fall ..... it.
- She fell ..... with her boyfriend over where to go on holiday.
- He fell ..... with a friendly group of people when he was travelling in Europe.
- Our holiday fell ..... at the last minute because the travel firm went bankrupt.

4. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo il verbo *get*.

down to • on • along • away with • over • of • across • down • back • away • through

- Why can't you and your sister get .....? You're always arguing.
- I'd like to get ..... with some work, if you don't mind.
- If I thought I could get ..... it I wouldn't pay any tax at all.
- At the age of 17, he couldn't wait to get ..... from home.
- I've got a lot of work to do but I can't seem to get ..... it.
- It took him years to get ..... the shock of his wife dying.
- That shirt is really ugly. Why don't you get rid ..... it?
- I couldn't get ..... to his office. The line was always engaged.
- Robert is really intelligent, but sometimes he has problems getting his ideas .....
- The chaos in his house was starting to get him .....
- He climbed over the wall to get his ball .....



<b>go after</b> andar dietro, rincorrere	<b>go off</b> esplodere
<b>go back</b> ritornare in un luogo	<b>go on</b> continuare
<b>go back on</b> non mantenere una promessa, cambiare una decisione o un accordo	<b>go on at sb</b> continuare a parlare di qc, criticare ripetutamente
<b>go down</b> diminuire (di prezzi, temperatura)	<b>go out (of)</b> uscire da un luogo
<b>go in for</b> iscriversi a (una gara, ecc.), intraprendere una professione	<b>go over / through</b> esaminare, verificare i dettagli di qc

<b>hand (sth) in</b> dare, presentare (documenti, lettere, ...); consegnare (compiti, oggetti trovati)	<b>hand (sth) out</b> distribuire, dar via, passare, allungare
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<b>keep (sb/sth) back</b> tenere qn indietro, trattenerne, tenere a freno	<b>keep sth off</b> tenere qc lontano per impedire effetti dannosi
<b>keep (sb) down</b> tenere qn assoggettato, opprimere (il popolo, ...)	<b>keep on</b> continuare (a fare qc), perseverare
<b>keep sth from sb</b> nascondere, non dire qc a qn	<b>keep to</b> restar fedele a, attenersi, rispettare
<b>keep sb/sth in</b> trattenerne qn/qc in un luogo lasciare qc al suo posto	<b>keep up with</b> rimanere alla pari, non restare indietro rispetto a qn

**PRACTICE**

5. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo i verbi *go* e *hand*.

over • back on • off • out (x2) • on • in for • in • on at • down

- Gary is hopelessly unreliable and always goes ..... his promises.
- I wish you'd stop going ..... me about my haircut.
- Please go ..... with what you're doing and don't let us interrupt you.
- A local radio station received an anonymous warning twenty minutes before the bomb went .....
- She went ..... of the room with a smile on her face.
- I always go ..... my revision notes just before I go into an exam.
- Have you ever considered going ..... medicine?
- They think prices will go ..... next year.
- You'd better get started on your report. You know that you have to hand it ..... tomorrow morning.
- Why don't you have a course description and list of assignments? The teacher handed them ..... on the first day of class.

6. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo il verbo *keep*.

up with (x2) • off • back (x2) • down • from • in • on (x2) • to

- The police kept the rioters .....
- Take a sunshade to keep the sun .....
- No matter what a woman tries to do to improve her situation, there is some barrier or attitude to keep her .....
- They will keep ..... part of my salary.
- She knew that Gabriel was not telling her the whole truth. He was keeping something ..... her.
- That's the best scene in the film, you must keep it .....
- The heretic kept ..... his faith in spite of being tortured.
- Did you give up or did you keep ..... trying?
- He was walking so fast that I had to run to keep ..... him.
- My wife keeps ..... saying that I work too hard.
- I did my best to keep ..... the other runners.

<b>look back / round</b> girarsi a guardare	<b>look out for</b> continuare a guardare per vedere
<b>look back on</b> ricordare, riflettere sul passato	<b>look out</b> guardare ciò che sta succedendo e stare attento
<b>look down on</b> considerare qn/qc inferiore	<b>look (sb/sth) over</b> esaminare velocemente per farsi un'idea
<b>look forward to</b> non veder l'ora di, aspettare con piacere	<b>look through</b> leggere, esaminare un gruppo di cose per selezionare informazioni e scegliere ciò che interessa
<b>look on</b> considerare qn/qc come qualcosaltro	<b>look (sth) up</b> consultare (dizionario, elenco)

<b>make for</b> dirigersi verso qn o un luogo	<b>make up</b> applicare cosmetici, truccarsi
<b>make sth of sth</b> capire qc di qc, avere un'opinione di	<b>make up (with)</b> fare la pace
<b>make (sth) out</b> compilare, completare	<b>make (sth) up</b> inventare una scusa, una storia
<b>make (sth) over (to)</b> trasferire, cedere, passare	<b>make up for</b> compensare con qc di buono

<b>pass away</b> morire	<b>pass out</b> svenire
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**PRACTICE**

7. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo il verbo *look*.

back • on • out for • down on • out • through • back on • over

- I'm looking ..... the ads for second-hand cars, but there's nothing that would suit me.
- When they looked ..... their many years together, they realized that their marriage had been a very happy one.
- It's not surprising that Jane has few friends. She seems to look ..... anyone who doesn't like the same things that she does.
- Tom looked ..... and waved as he left.
- Look ....., a car is coming!
- They presented their draft to the president, who looked it ....., nodded and signed it in less than ten minutes.
- They looked ..... her as a daughter.
- I'll look ..... a present for Jenny while I'm in town.

8. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo i verbi *make* e *pass*.

of (x2) • away • for • up (x3) • over • out (x2) • up for

- He rose from his seat and made ..... the door.
- She takes ages to make (her face) ..... in the mornings.
- Can you make anything ..... this document?
- What do you make ..... the new boss?
- We often quarrel but we always make ..... with each other soon after.
- He is going to make ..... his business to his son.
- I made a cheque ..... to 'Henry's Supermarket'.
- Just kiss and make ....., will you?
- No amount of money can make ..... the death of a child.
- When Ella heard that she had won a million dollars, she was so shocked that she passed .....
- I'm very sorry to hear that your father passed .....



<b>put (sth) back / forward</b>	<i>spostare indietro / avanti (nel tempo)</i>	<b>put (sb) out</b>	<i>espellere qn che disturba</i>
<b>put (sb) down</b>	<i>umiliare</i>	<b>put (sth) out</b>	<i>spegnere (un incendio, ...)</i>
<b>put sth down to</b>	<i>attribuire (la causa)</i>	<b>put (sb) through</b>	<i>passare qn al telefono</i>
<b>put (sth) off</b>	<i>posticipare</i>	<b>put (sth) up</b>	<i>alzare, sollevare, erigere</i>
<b>put (sb) off</b>	<i>scoraggiare qn dal fare qc</i>	<b>put (sb) up</b>	<i>ospitare qn a dormire</i>
<b>put (sth) on</b>	<i>mettersi, indossare; accendere (la luce, il gas, ...)</i>	<b>put up</b>	<i>aumentare (prezzi, affitto, ...)</i>
		<b>put up with</b>	<i>tollerare</i>

<b>run across / into</b>	<i>incontrare qn/qc per caso</i>	<b>run (sb/sth) over</b>	<i>investire con un veicolo</i>
<b>run after</b>	<i>correre dietro, dare la caccia</i>	<b>run over / through</b>	<i>leggere velocemente</i>
<b>run out of</b>	<i>esaurire, rimanere senza</i>	<b>run for</b>	<i>candidarsi (alle elezioni)</i>

<b>set about</b>	<i>cominciare a fare</i>	<b>set off / out</b>	<i>partire per un viaggio</i>
<b>set sb/sth apart</b>	<i>rendere qn/qc diverso, distinguere</i>	<b>set (sb/sth) on</b>	<i>istigare, aizzare</i>
<b>set (sb/sth) back</b>	<i>causare un ritardo a qn/qc</i>	<b>set out</b>	<i>dare dettagli, spiegare (soprattutto per iscritto)</i>
<b>set off</b>	<i>provocare, scatenare, causare, far esplodere</i>	<b>set (sth) up</b>	<i>istituire, avviare, mettere su (una azienda, ufficio, scuola, ...)</i>

**PRACTICE**

9. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo il verbo **put**.

through • down to • back • forward • off (x2) • out (x2) • up (x2) • up with • down

- 'May I speak to the manager?' 'Hold on. I'll put you .....
- When we arrived at the camp-site we quickly put ..... our tent.
- The outbreak of the civil war was put ..... the barons.
- Most European countries put the clocks ..... in autumn and ..... in the spring.
- Why did you have to put me ..... in front of everybody like that?
- Once she's made up her mind to do something, nothing will put her .....
- I can't put ..... your rudeness any longer.
- He was making trouble so he was put ..... of the team.
- The general meeting has been put ..... It will be held on Friday instead of Monday.
- The firemen were able to put ..... the fire in a very short time.
- Can you put us ..... for the night?

10. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo i verbi **run** e **set**.

about • after • out of • through • for • apart • back • off (x2) • on • out • up • over • across

- She ran ..... me to hand me some papers I had dropped.
- We ran ..... some old friends in the village.
- We've run ..... milk. Can you buy some?
- She was run ..... and killed by a train.
- The director wants us to run ..... the first act of the play this morning.
- I think he should run ..... president.
- What sets it ..... from hundreds of similar small French towns is the huge factory.
- He has written a letter to The Times setting ..... his views.
- There will be a risk of public protest that could set ..... reforms.
- Nicholas set ..... for his remote farmhouse in Connecticut.
- The teacher told the class to work out the area of a circle, but some of them didn't know how to set ..... it.
- A new boom was set ..... by lower rates of discount.
- He left his job with *Johnson & Johnson* to set ..... a new firm.
- They brought the young man in and set the dog ..... him.

<b>take after</b>	<i>assomigliare</i>	<b>take (sth) off</b>	<i>togliere (abbigliamento)</i>
<b>take (sth) back</b>	<i>ritrattare qc di detto o scritto</i>	<b>take (sb) on</b>	<i>assumere, dare lavoro a qn</i>
<b>take sb/sth for</b>	<i>scambiare qn/qc per qn/qc altro</i>	<b>take (sth) on</b>	<i>accettare (un lavoro, una responsabilità)</i>
<b>take (sb) in</b>	<i>prendere qn in casa, dare rifugio; ingannare</i>	<b>take (sb) out</b>	<i>portare qn fuori (a cena, ...)</i>
<b>take (sb) off</b>	<i>imitare qn (nel vestire, parlare, ...)</i>	<b>take to</b>	<i>cominciare a piacere</i>
<b>take off</b>	<i>decollare (di aereo)</i>	<b>take (sth) up</b>	<i>intraprendere un'attività; occupare una posizione/spazio</i>

<b>turn around</b>	<i>girarsi (nella direzione opposta)</i>	<b>turn (sth) on</b>	<i>accendere (gas, luce, radio, ...)</i>
<b>turn (sth) around</b>	<i>girare qc (nella direzione opposta)</i>	<b>turn out</b>	<i>risultare essere, avere un certo esito</i>
<b>turn away / back</b>	<i>rifiutare il permesso di entrare (in un luogo)</i>	<b>turn (sth) out</b>	<i>vuotare, svuotare</i>
<b>turn (sth) down</b>	<i>rifiutare qc; ridurre il volume (di TV, ...)</i>	<b>turn out for</b>	<i>affluire, accorrere, essere presenti</i>
<b>turn into</b>	<i>trasformar/si in</i>	<b>turn (sth) over</b>	<i>rovesciare, rivoltare, mettere sottosopra</i>
<b>turn (sth) off</b>	<i>spegnere (gas, luce, radio, ...)</i>	<b>turn to</b>	<i>rivolgersi (per aiuto/consiglio)</i>
<b>turn (sb) off</b>	<i>indisporre, stancare</i>	<b>turn up</b>	<i>capitare/presentarsi all'improvviso</i>
		<b>turn (sth) up</b>	<i>aumentare il volume (di TV, ...)</i>

**PRACTICE**

11. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo il verbo **take**.

for • back • after • in (x2) • off (x2) • on (x2) • up (x3) • to

- Do you take me ..... a fool?
- He left a job in the City to take ..... farming.
- He has spoken to a publishing firm. They are going to take him .....
- The monastery took ..... 26 refugees.
- Don't take ..... more responsibilities than you can handle.
- Ted's always been difficult. He takes ..... his dad.
- He had taken ..... a position in the centre of the room.
- Teenagers often take ..... their teachers' mannerisms.
- UN peacekeeping forces are expected to take ..... positions along the border.
- I married in my late teens and I was taken ..... by his charm - which soon vanished.
- Ok, I'll take it all ..... I admit that what I said was wrong.
- We eventually took ..... at 11 o'clock and arrived in Venice at 1.30.
- The first series was really bad, but for some reason the public took ..... it.

12. Completa le frasi con la corretta *particella avverbiale / preposizione* dopo il verbo **turn**.

around (x2) • down • into • on • off (x2) • out for • out • over • to • up (x2) • away

- He turned ..... his best friend for help.
- It's cold in here. I'm going to turn the heater .....
- I can barely hear the TV. Can you turn it ..... a little?
- We were all surprised when Barbara turned ..... at the party. We didn't even know she was in town.
- That music turns me ..... Please play something else!
- Turning boat people ..... would be an inhumane action.
- I thanked him for the offer but turned it .....
- Everybody turned ..... and stared when I entered the meeting late.
- Circe turned men ..... pigs.
- I don't want this chair facing the window. Will you turn it .....
- Liz picked up the blue envelope and turned it ..... curiously.
- How many people turned ..... the meeting?
- I'm cold. Do you mind if I turn the air conditioner .....
- Sometimes things don't turn ..... the way we think they're going to.



**G**

**Phrasal verbs (3)**

**Misti**

<b>ask (sb) out</b> invitare qn fuori (a cena, al cinema, ...)	<b>drop in</b> arrivare senza un appuntamento
<b>ask around</b> chiedere in giro (fare a molte persone la stessa domanda)	<b>drop in on sb</b> andare a trovare qn per un tempo breve
<b>back (sb) up</b> sostenere, essere di supporto	<b>drop out of</b> lasciare la scuola, un corso, ...
<b>blow up</b> esplodere	<b>fall apart</b> rompersi in pezzi
<b>blow (sth) up</b> immettere aria, gonfiare	<b>fall out</b> staccarsi (di denti, capelli, ...)
<b>calm down</b> rilassarsi dopo essersi arrabbiati	<b>fill (sth) in</b> inserire informazioni negli spazi vuoti (in moduli, esercizi, ...)
<b>check in</b> registrarsi in un hotel o aeroporto	<b>fill (sth) up</b> riempire fino in cima
<b>check out</b> lasciare un hotel	<b>find (sth) out</b> scoprire

**PRACTICE**

**1. Completa le frasi con la corretta particella avverbiale / preposizione.**

ESEMPIO > I asked **around** but nobody had seen my jacket.

- James asked Mary ..... to dinner and a movie.
- The racing car blew ..... after it crashed into the fence.
- It's the duty of every police officer to back ..... their colleagues.
- Everything is ready for the party. We only have to blow the balloons .....
- You will get the hotel keys when you check .....
- You are still angry. You need to calm ..... before you drive a car.
- He might drop ..... for tea sometime this week.
- Please fill ..... the form with your name, address and phone number.
- You will have to check ..... before you leave the hotel.
- My new dress fell ..... in the washing machine.
- She dropped ..... of Science because it was too difficult.
- His hair started to fall ..... when he was only 25.
- We tried to keep the date of the party a secret, but Claire found it .....
- Please fill the water jug ..... when it is empty.

**Grow**

<b>grow apart</b> smettere di essere amici nel tempo	<b>grow into sth</b> diventare grande abbastanza per; andare bene per qualcosa
<b>grow back</b> ricrescere	<b>grow up</b> crescere, diventare adulti
<b>grow out of</b> diventare troppo grande per	

**2. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta di grow seguito dalla particella avverbiale / preposizione in modo che il verbo abbia il significato dell'espressione tra parentesi.**

ESEMPIO > My best friend and I **grew apart** after she changed schools. (to stop being friends)

- When Peter ..... he wants to become a fireman. (to become an adult)
- My tulips ..... this summer! Aren't they beautiful? (to re-grow)
- This skirt is too big for Betty now, but she should ..... it by next year. (to grow big enough to fit)
- Mandy needs a new pair of shoes because she ..... her old ones. (to get too big for)

**Misti**

<b>hang on</b> (informale) aspettare per breve tempo	<b>let (sb) down</b> deludere, venir meno a una promessa
<b>hang up</b> terminare una telefonata	<b>let (sb) in</b> permettere di entrare
<b>hang out</b> (informale) trascorrere tempo rilassandosi (senza far nulla di particolare)	<b>log in/on</b> entrare in un sito, database, ... fornendo la password
<b>hold (sth) back</b> nascondere emozioni	<b>log out/off</b> finire di usare un sistema seguendo una serie di istruzioni
<b>hold on</b> (formale) aspettare per breve tempo	

**3. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei phrasal verbs appropriati.**

ESEMPIO > **Hang on** while I grab my coat and shoes! (wait a second)

- Susan ..... her tears at her grandmother's funeral. (hid)
- I need you to be here on time. Don't ..... me ..... this time. (disappoint)
- I can't ..... to Facebook because I have forgotten my password. (get in)
- Instead of going to the gym, we're just going to ..... at my place. (relax)
- Don't you hate it when someone ..... before you've finished speaking? (ends the phone call)
- Please ..... while I transfer you to the Purchasing Department. (wait a second)
- If you don't ..... someone could get into your account. (exit from an account in a computing system)
- Please ..... the cat ..... before you go to school. (allow to enter)

**Misti**

<b>shop around</b> andare per negozi e confrontare i prezzi	<b>tell sb off</b> sgridare
<b>show off</b> comportarsi in modo extra speciale per attirare l'attenzione/ammirazione	<b>think (sth) over</b> pensare a qualcosa attentamente
<b>sort (sth) out</b> risolvere un problema	<b>throw (sth) away</b> gettare via, liberarsi di qualcosa
<b>stand for</b> tollerare; candidarsi a una carica	<b>wear off</b> diventare meno visibile e poi scomparire
<b>stand up for</b> difendere (con parole)	
<b>stick to sth</b> continuare a fare qualcosa	<b>work out</b> fare ginnastica
<b>tear (sth) up</b> strappare qualcosa in piccoli pezzi	<b>work (sth) out</b> calcolare

**4. Completa le frasi con la forma corretta dei phrasal verbs appropriati.**

ESEMPIO > I want to **shop around** a little before I decide which boots to buy. (compare prices)

- We have to ..... the total cost before we buy the house. (calculate)
- He is always ..... and trying to impress his classmates. (acting extra special)
- You will lose weight if you ..... the diet. (continue)
- I'll have to ..... it ..... before I make my final decision. (think carefully about)
- I ..... my ex-boyfriend's letters and gave them back to him. (ripped into pieces)
- We've ..... the computer system's initial problems. (resolved)
- So, when are you going to ..... those old shoes? (get rid of)
- I ..... in the gym two or three times a week. (exercise)
- Most of my make-up ..... an hour after I got to the party. (faded away)
- I won't ..... such rudeness! (tolerate)
- You must learn to ..... yourself. (defend)
- Mr Sullivan is ..... Parliament. (a candidate for)
- The teacher ..... Peter ..... for being late. (talked angrily)



REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION  
PHRASAL VERBS

FCE PRACTICE KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

1. Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima usando *da due a cinque parole* compresa la parola data.

ESEMPPIO > *It's important to have a good relationship with your colleagues at work.*  
**get** *It's important to **get on (well)** with your colleagues at work.*

- Has Alan recovered from his operation?  
**got** Has Alan ..... his operation?
- The line was always busy. I couldn't make contact with David.  
**get** I couldn't ..... to David because the line was always busy.
- The news about the company's economic difficulties spread quickly.  
**got** The news about the company's economic difficulties ..... quickly.
- The man escaped even though the police had surrounded the building.  
**got** The man ..... even though the police had surrounded the building.
- They escaped without being punished for their crime.  
**got** They ..... their crime.
- That computer programme is useless and out of date, you should delete it.  
**get** Why don't you ..... worthless old computer programme?

FCE PRACTICE KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

2. Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima usando *da due a cinque parole* compresa la parola data.

ESEMPPIO > *She really looks like her mother*  
**takes** *She really **takes after** her mother.*

- The dog was trying to find the bone he had buried in the garden.  
**looking** The dog ..... he had buried in the garden.
- Why didn't the security guard chase the thief?  
**run** Why didn't ..... the thief?
- Bob inherited an enormous amount of money when his uncle died two years ago.  
**came** Bob ..... of money when his uncle died two years ago.
- The fire brigade was called to extinguish the fire.  
**out** The fire brigade ..... the fire.
- Peter looks like his grandfather.  
**after** Peter ..... his grandfather.
- I often remember the past with mixed feelings.  
**look** I often ..... with mixed feelings.
- The new manager tends to show contempt for the junior staff.  
**look** The new manager ..... the junior staff.
- My old friend John arrived unexpectedly last week after over two years.  
**up** My ..... last week after over two years.
- The plane didn't have any problems when it left the runway.  
**took** The plane ..... without any problems.
- The detective investigated the case but couldn't solve it.  
**into** Despite ..... case, the detective couldn't solve it.

FCE PRACTICE KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

3. Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima usando *da due a cinque parole* compresa la parola data.

ESEMPPIO > *Could you please return the umbrella as soon as possible?*  
**bring** *I was asked to **bring back the umbrella** as soon as possible.*

- Helen stopped drinking coffee because she couldn't sleep at night.  
**gave** Helen ..... because she couldn't sleep at night.
- The gas supply has been disconnected because we have forgotten to pay the bill.  
**off** The gas supply ..... because we have forgotten to pay the bill.
- A bomb exploded in front of the bank two days ago.  
**went** A bomb ..... in front of the bank two days ago.
- What do you want to do when you become an adult?  
**up** When ..... what do you want to do?
- Mr Parker invents funny stories for his children.  
**makes** Mr Parker ..... for his children.
- Your brother has gained weight recently, hasn't he?  
**put** Your brother ..... recently, hasn't he?
- You must remove your shoes when you enter a mosque.  
**off** When you enter a mosque, you ..... your shoes.
- At first we had a good time, but then our holiday became a nightmare.  
**turned** At first we had a good time, but then ..... a nightmare.
- The school cancelled the match because of bad weather.  
**called** The school ..... because of bad weather.
- He may fulfil his threat if you don't do as he said.  
**carry** If you don't do as he said, he ..... his threat.

4. Leggi la storia e abbina i *phrasal verbs* sottolineati (1-8) ai loro significati nel contesto (a-i).

Simon never had much money. He earned just enough to (0) get by – he could afford his rent, bills and the occasional night out, but he wished he could (1) set some money aside for a holiday or a nice present for his girlfriend. Then he lost his job and had to (2) cut back on spending. He began to (3) run up a debt with his friends who had lent him money to (4) tide him over until he found a new job. One day, his luck changed. He had played the lottery every week for 10 years, and finally, it (5) paid off. He won the jackpot and his life changed forever! He was able to (6) pay back his friends. He (7) splashed out on designer clothes, jewellery for his girlfriend, a sports car and a huge house in the countryside. He even (8) gave some of the money away – to friends, family and charity. He was able to do all the things he had ever wanted to do. It was a dream come true!

- 0 f
- 1 ...
- 2 ...
- 3 ...
- 4 ...
- 5 ...
- 6 ...
- 7 ...
- 8 ...

- a. to give someone the money that you owe them
- b. to spend a lot of money on something you don't need
- c. to save money for a special purpose
- d. to help someone with money for a period of time until they have enough
- e. to give something to somebody without asking anything in return
- f. to have just enough money for your everyday needs
- g. to decrease the amount of money that is being spent
- h. to have a favourable or profitable outcome
- i. to create a large debt



**H** Costruzioni sintattiche dei verbi

Questa tabella riassume le principali costruzioni sintattiche dei verbi.

verbo + compl. oggetto	<i>He studies law. / He likes oranges.</i>
verbo + doppio accusativo - give, offer, show, ... (File 11D)	<i>He gave me a present. He offered me a cup of coffee.</i>
verbo + that + frase - add, admit, affirm, answer, argue, assume, assure, believe, bet, complain, declare, deny, doubt, explain, guess, inform, know, mention, observe, realise, recognise, relate, remark, repeat, reply, say, state, ...	<i>He answered that he was from Rome. He complained that the beach was dirty. He said that he was tired.</i>
verbo + that + ... should ... - Questa costruzione è usata spesso per esprimere il congiuntivo imperfetto in alternativa all'indicativo con i verbi: agree, arrange, ask, beg, command, decide, demand, desire, insist, intend, order, propose, recommend, request, require, suggest, think, urge, regret, marvel, ...	<i>He insisted that we should go. He recommended that we should book in advance. He suggested that we should hire a taxi.</i>
verbo + infinito (File 42A)	<i>He forgot to buy some toothpaste.</i>
verbo + complemento oggetto + infinito (costr. oggettiva) - want, would like, hate, love, like, prefer, allow, permit, forbid, force, need, ... (File 42A)	<i>He wants me to wash the car. He doesn't allow me to go out after dinner.</i>
verbo + for + compl. + infinito - arrange, take, suit, e i verbi che reggono la preposizione for (File 42A)	<i>He arranged for his son to have swimming lessons. He is waiting for John to get ready.</i>
verbo + compl. oggetto + infinito senza to - vedi "verbi causativi" (File 38B) e "verbi di percezione" (File 38C)	<i>He made me cry. He saw the girl cross the road.</i>
verbo + forma in -ing (File 42C)	<i>He likes reading. He remembered meeting the woman one month before.</i>
verbo + compl. oggetto + forma in -ing - "verbi di percezione" (File 38C) e i verbi find, catch, discover, keep, leave, get, have, set (File 42C)	<i>He saw the girl crossing the road. He found his sister reading his diary.</i>
verbo + aggettivo possessivo (o forma possessiva del nome) o compl. oggetto + forma in -ing (File 42C)	<i>Do you mind my/me sitting here? I can't stand Tom's/Tom crying.</i>
verbo + compl. oggetto + participio passato - "far fare": have something done (File 38A) e verbi di percezione (File 38C)	<i>He had his car washed. We saw a dog run over by a car.</i>
discorso indiretto (File 39)	<i>He said that he was leaving. He told us to be quiet. He asked me what I was doing.</i>
verbo + preposizione verbo + particella avverbiale verbo + particella avverbiale + preposizione - vedi Phrasal verbs (Supplementary Section 6)	<i>He sent for the doctor. Our car broke down in the tunnel. He ran out of petrol.</i>
verbo + preposizione/particella avverbiale + forma in -ing (File 22B)	<i>He apologised for breaking the vase.</i>
verbo con costruzione personale e impersonale - con verbi come: take (vedi File 10C), seem, appear, happen	<i>I won't take long. It won't take long. He seems to know her well. It seems that he knows her well.</i>

**I** Costruzioni sintattiche dei verbi più comuni

L'elenco fornisce le costruzioni sintattiche usate con i verbi più comuni.

A volte sono date anche forme passive quando si tratta di costruzioni di uso comune.

È tuttavia consigliabile consultare un buon dizionario monolingue che fornisce esempi relativi alle varie costruzioni.

(sb= somebody; sth = something. Quando sb e sth sono indicati tra parentesi significa che il complemento è facoltativo)

verbo	that + frase	that + sb + should	infinito	oggettiva (sb to ...)	-ing
acknowledge	•		he is acknowledged •	•	•
add	•				
admit	•				•
adore					•
advise	(sb) •			•	•
affirm	•				
afford			•		
agree	•	•	•		on •
allow			• he is allowed •	•	•
announce	(to sb) •				
answer	•				
apologise					for •
approve					of (his) •
argue	•				
arrange	•	•	•	for •	
ask	•	•	•	•	
assume	•				
assure	sb •				
avoid					sb / his •
can't bear			•	•	•
beg	(sb) •	(of sb) •	•	•	
begin			•		•
believe	•		he is believed •	•	in •
bet	•				
care			•		about •
cause				•	
cease			•		•
choose			•		
command	•	•		•	
commence					•
comment	•				on his •
compel			he is compelled •	•	
complain	•				about having to do about his •
confess	(to sb) •				to • to having done to his •
consent			•		
consider	•		he is considered •	•	•
continue			•		•
dare			•	•	