

27.1 I PHRASAL VERBS

27.2 GLI IDIOMS

27.1 I PHRASAL VERBS

I **phrasal verbs** sono **verbi seguiti da preposizioni e / o avverbi** che ne modificano il significato. Osserva gli esempi.

Look **at** that woman!

Look **after** your brother, please.

Look **out**! That boy is crossing the road!

Guarda quella donna.

Bada a tuo fratello, per favore.

Fai attenzione! Quel ragazzino sta attraversando la strada!

Ci sono quattro tipi di *phrasal verbs*. Osserva la tabella.

1 ■ verbo + preposizione + sostantivo / pronome

(le preposizioni più usate sono: *across, after, at, for, into, off, on, over, to, with*)

The thieves broke into the house.

I ladri sono entrati con la forza in casa.

I was looking for him when you saw me.

Lo stavo cercando quando tu mi hai visto.

2 ■ verbo + avverbio + preposizione + sostantivo / pronome

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Non vedo l'ora di ricevere la tua risposta.

I don't get on with her very well.

Non vado molto d'accordo con lei.

3 ■ verbo (transitivo) + avverbio + complemento oggetto*

Switch off the light / the light off, please.*

■ verbo (transitivo) + complemento oggetto** + avverbio

Spegni la luce, per favore.

(gli avverbi più usati sono: *up, away, in, out, across, along, back, down, off, on, out, over, round, through*)

*Why is the light on? Switch it off**, please.*

Perché la luce è accesa? Spegnila, per favore.

* Se il **complemento oggetto** è un **sostantivo**, esso può **precedere o seguire l'avverbio**.

Take your coat off. / Take off your coat.

** Se il **complemento oggetto** è un **pronome**, esso può solo **precedere l'avverbio**.

Why are you wearing that hat? Take it off! (non ~~Take off~~ it!)

4 ■ verbo (intransitivo) + avverbio

The hydraulic press has just broken down.

La pressa idraulica si è appena rotta.



Nota che:

1 I *phrasal verbs* si usano spesso nella lingua colloquiale. Esistono anche altri verbi, formati da una sola parola, con lo stesso significato dei *phrasal verbs*. Essi però si usano per lo più nel linguaggio formale.

The firemen put out the fire / put the fire out quickly.

The firemen extinguished the fire quickly.

I pompieri spensero l'incendio velocemente.

2 Una **stessa forma** può avere la funzione di **preposizione** o **avverbio**.*He ran down the stairs.* (prep.)

Corse giù per le scale.

I invited him but he turned down. (avv.)

Io l'ho invitato, ma lui ha rifiutato.



3 Alcuni verbi inglesi sono seguiti da preposizione, mentre gli equivalenti italiani non lo sono; altri non sono seguiti da preposizione, mentre gli equivalenti italiani lo sono.

What are you looking at?

Cosa stai guardando?

*The boys entered the room.*I ragazzi entrarono **nella** stanza.Osserva ora le tabelle con i principali *phrasal verbs*.***be**

against	■ essere contrario a	<i>The citizens are against the new nuclear plant.</i>
away	■ essere via (da casa, almeno per una notte)	<i>Morgan will be away for a week.</i>
back*	■ ritornare	<i>I'll be back in five minutes.</i>
in*	■ essere in casa, in ufficio	<i>I'm sorry but Bill isn't in now.</i>
off*	■ partire, andare in viaggio	<i>When would you like to be off?</i>
on*	■ essere in programma (di film, spettacoli)	<i>What's on at the cinema next Saturday?</i>
out	■ essere fuori (momentaneamente)	<i>I went to David's house but he was out.</i>
over*	■ terminare (di evento, partita, gioco)	<i>The match was over by 10 p.m.</i>
through (with sb)*	■ farla finita	<i>I'm through with Nick! He is too jealous!</i>
up*	■ stare alzato	<i>I'm generally up till 11 p.m.</i>
	■ scadere (di tempo)	<i>Time's up. Stop writing, please.</i>
up to*	■ combinare qualcosa (di negativo)	<i>What a terrible noise! What's Tom up to?</i>
	■ essere all'altezza	<i>The film wasn't up to my expectations.</i>
up to sb	■ toccare a qualcuno (decidere o fare)	<i>I can't help you. It's up to you to decide.</i>

There is some place where your specialties can shine. It's up to you to find it, and you can.

David Viscott, American psychiatrist and author (1938-1996)

* Nel consultare le tabelle tieni presente quanto segue:

- I verbi senza asterisco sono richiesti dal PET. Per il FCE, è necessaria la conoscenza sia dei verbi richiesti dal PET sia di quelli contrassegnati dall'asterisco.
- Quando la particella avverbiale è seguita dal complemento oggetto, si vuole indicare che il verbo regge due possibili costruzioni (vedi tabella a pag. precedente, punto 3): *cut out a newspaper article / cut a newspaper article out.*
- Le abbreviazioni *sb* e *sth* stanno, rispettivamente, per *somebody* e *something*.
- Molti dei verbi elencati hanno anche altri significati. Consulta il vocabolario.

break

down	■ rompersi (di macchine) ■ cedere (di nervi)	<i>My car has broken down. I must get it fixed.</i> <i>When she heard the news, she broke down and began to cry.</i>
sth down*	■ abbattere, demolire	<i>The policemen had to break the door down to get into the flat.</i>
in / into	■ entrare con la forza	<i>Some burglars broke in / into my house while I was sleeping.</i>
off	■ staccare, staccarsi	<i>A wing of the plane suddenly broke off.</i>
sth off*	■ interrompere (prima del previsto)	<i>The Prime Minister broke the diplomatic mission off.</i>
out	■ scoppiare (di guerre, incendi)	<i>When did the First World War break out?</i>
up	■ terminare (di scuola, riunioni) ■ lasciarsi (interrompere una relazione)	<i>I think the meeting will break up before dinner.</i> <i>Tim and Sally have broken up.</i>

bring

sth about	■ causare	<i>What brought about this political crisis?</i>
sth back	■ richiamare alla memoria	<i>That song brought some happy times back to me.</i>
sb / sth back	■ riportare	<i>You must bring the DVD back by the end of the week.</i>
sth out	■ far risaltare ■ lanciare sul mercato	<i>This dress brings out the colour of your eyes.</i> <i>The singer has just brought out his fourth album.</i>
sb round	■ far rinvenire	<i>When she fainted, I tried to bring her round.</i>
sb up	■ allevare, crescere (di persone)	<i>Jasmine was brought up by her grandmother.</i>
sth up	■ sollevare (un problema, una questione)	<i>Please, don't bring this matter up with your father.</i>

call

at / in / by (a place)*	■ andare da, passare da (un luogo) ■ fare sosta / scalo (di mezzi di trasporto)	<i>I'll call at the newsagent's before getting home.</i> <i>I don't think this train calls at Hastings.</i>
for*	■ passare a prendere (qualcuno / qualcosa da qualche parte)	<i>I'll call for you after 7 p.m.</i>
in*	■ far venire, chiamare qualcuno	<i>If you don't feel well, why don't you call in a doctor?</i>
sth off*	■ cancellare, annullare (un evento)	<i>After a long discussion, they decided to call off the strike.</i>
on* sb	■ richiedere a qualcuno (di fare qualcosa)	<i>I will call on Dave to issue a statement about the matter.</i>

carry

sth off*	■ riuscire a fare (qualcosa di difficile)	<i>Even if Zak wasn't well, he carried off his test very well.</i>
on with sth*	■ continuare a fare qualcosa	<i>Don't stop! Carry on with your work!</i>
sth out*	■ eseguire, compiere	<i>The scientists are carrying out an important experiment.</i>

come

about*	■ succedere, verificarsi	<i>The idea for this activity came about some years ago.</i>
across	■ imbattersi (per caso)	<i>On visiting the city, I came across a strange building.</i>
back	■ ritornare	<i>Mum has just come back from the supermarket.</i>
into	■ ereditare	<i>When her old aunt died, Millie came into a lot of money.</i>
out*	■ essere pubblicato	<i>His latest novel has come out recently.</i>
out in*	■ coprirsi di (detto di problemi cutanei)	<i>When I sunbathe, I always come out in a rash.</i>
round	■ andare a trovare, far visita ■ riprendere conoscenza	<i>Why don't you come round to our new house? The boy came round a few minutes after the accident.</i>
round to	■ cambiare opinione	<i>My mum will never come round to my lifestyle.</i>
up	■ succedere (inaspettatamente)	<i>Ted is worried. Something serious must have come up.</i>
up with*	■ suggerire un'idea / soluzione	<i>Jason came up with a very brilliant proposal.</i>

cut

sth down	■ abbattere, tagliare (di solito alberi) ■ ridurre	<i>The palm tree was diseased and so they had to cut it down. You must cut down the number of sweets you eat.</i>
sb / sth off	■ isolare, sospendere (l'erogazione)	<i>As I hadn't paid the phone bill, I was cut off.</i>
sb / sth out	■ tagliare, ritagliare (ed escludere il superfluo)	<i>Katia has cut this picture out of that book.</i>
sth up	■ tagliare in piccoli pezzi	<i>Patty cut up the meat on her daughter's plate.</i>

do

away with*	■ sbarazzarsi di, eliminare	<i>We should do away with all the old things in the attic.</i>
sb out of sth*	■ non fare avere (in modo scorretto)	<i>They've done Gregory out of his promotion.</i>
sth up*	■ allacciare, abbottonare	<i>It was cold, therefore I did my coat up.</i>
without*	■ fare a meno	<i>Beth can do without a baby sitter because she doesn't work.</i>

drop

in on sb*	■ fare una breve visita a qualcuno	<i>If you pass by here, don't forget to drop in on me.</i>
out (of)*	■ ritirarsi (da una prova, gara) ■ abbandonare tutto	<i>Jeff dropped out of the race after few kilometres. I dropped out of university and took up painting.</i>

fall

behind with*	■ avere un arretrato	<i>George was ill, so he had fallen behind with his work.</i>
for*	■ essere attratti ■ essere ingannati	<i>Laurie fell for Paul at first sight. How could you fall for such an absurd story?</i>
in with sth*	■ essere d'accordo con	<i>Jim fell in with my plan at once.</i>
out (about / over)*	■ litigare	<i>Claire and Louise fell out about a very silly matter.</i>
through*	■ fallire (piani / progetti)	<i>The project fell through because we didn't find a good sponsor.</i>

get

about / around	■ muoversi, circolare (di persone) ■ diffondersi, circolare (di notizie)	<i>Amy can't get about because she has a broken leg. Some rumours about his past are getting around.</i>
sth across (to sb)*	■ far capire (qualcosa a qualcuno)	<i>Mrs Cox always gets the rules across to her students.</i>
at	■ criticare	<i>My mum is always getting at me and my friends.</i>
away (from)	■ andarsene, scappare	<i>The thieves got away from the police.</i>
away with	■ farla franca, non essere punito	<i>Scott's brother got away with only a small fine.</i>
back*	■ ritornare (di solito a casa)	<i>Did you get back late last night?</i>
sth back*	■ riavere qualcosa indietro	<i>Can I get my CDs back, please?</i>
by*	■ cavarsela (con poco), sopravvivere	<i>Alicia earns 300 euros a month. How can she get by?</i>
sb down*	■ deprimere	<i>The novel was very sad and made me get down.</i>
down to*	■ mettersi al lavoro, concentrarsi su	<i>They got down to the root of the problem.</i>
on	■ procedere, fare progressi / carriera	<i>Lindsay and Joel are getting on well in their new job.</i>
on with	■ continuare a fare qualcosa ■ andare d'accordo, cavarsela	<i>How are you getting on with university? I've always got on well with my sister Patrizia.</i>
over	■ riprendersi (da malattia o spavento)	<i>Mia failed her exam and she hasn't got over it yet.</i>
rid of*	■ liberarsi di, sbarazzarsi di	<i>Zoe is 18, but she still can't get rid of her childish fears.</i>
through*	■ farcela, superare una prova	<i>Anthony got through the selection process very well.</i>
through (to)*	■ contattare (per telefono) ■ arrivare a destinazione	<i>I couldn't get through to her yesterday. Do you know if the goods have already got through?</i>

give

sth away	■ dare via, regalare	<i>Auntie Evy gave away a lot of her dresses to a charity association.</i>
	■ rivelare, svelare	<i>The robbers didn't want to give away the hiding place of the stolen money.</i>
sth back	■ restituire	<i>Can you give my German dictionary back, please?</i>
in	■ cedere, arrendersi	<i>The policemen ordered the terrorists to give in and release the hostages.</i>
sth out	■ distribuire	<i>The boss gave out to his employees a copy of the end of the year figures.</i>
	■ annunciare, proclamare	<i>The end of the war has just been given out on the radio.</i>
sth up	■ smettere, rinunciare	<i>Alexandra doesn't want to give up her work.</i>

go

after*	■ andare dietro, rincorrere	<i>My dog went after the postman and bit him!</i>
ahead*	■ andare in testa (a un gruppo)	<i>The guide went ahead and began to talk.</i>
	■ procedere (come previsto)	<i>The government will go ahead with its financial policies.</i>
back*	■ ritornare in un luogo	<i>Tess couldn't go back to her small village.</i>
	■ risalire (nel tempo)	<i>This tower goes back to the Middle Ages.</i>
back on*	■ non mantenere una promessa	<i>You can rely on Marcus. He never goes back on his word.</i>
down*	■ diminuire (prezzi, temperatura)	<i>The price of mobile phones is going down.</i>
in for*	■ iscriversi (a una gara)	<i>Juliette has gone in for a very difficult exam.</i>
	■ avere interesse per (sport / hobby)	<i>My friends don't like volleyball. They go in for basketball.</i>
off	■ spegnersi (luce, gas)	<i>During the storm the light went off for about an hour.</i>
	■ esplodere (bomba), scattare (allarme)	<i>Luckily the bomb didn't go off.</i>
	■ andare a male (cibo, latte)	<i>What a terrible smell! The milk must have gone off.</i>
on	■ continuare	<i>I'm sorry, but we can't go on like this!</i>
	■ accadere, succedere	<i>What's going on over there?</i>
on at*	■ criticare ripetutamente	<i>I hate Kelly, she always goes on at me!</i>
over / through sth	■ esaminare, leggere, ripassare	<i>Have you already gone over / through your objectives?</i>
	■ passare attraverso (un'esperienza)	<i>She was going through a busy period.</i>

It's extraordinary how we go through life with eyes half shut, with dull ears, with dormant thoughts.

Joseph Conrad, English novelist
(1857-1924)



keep

sth / sb back (from)*	■ tenere indietro ■ trattenere	<i>Some barricades kept the public back from the stage. Mary tried to keep her tears back, but she couldn't.</i>
sb down*	■ assoggettare, opprimere	<i>The dictator kept his people down for 20 years.</i>
sb from sth*	■ impedire	<i>The noise of the traffic kept me from sleeping.</i>
sth from sb*	■ nascondere, non dire	<i>It's impossible to keep the truth from your sister.</i>
sb / sth in	■ trattenere qualcuno in un luogo ■ non esprimere (un sentimento)	<i>You can't keep me in this room for two hours! Olivia was furious but she kept her anger in.</i>
sth off*	■ tenere alla larga	<i>I wear a hat to keep off the flies.</i>
on*	■ continuare a fare qualcosa	<i>The snow kept on falling for three days.</i>
to*	■ restare fedele a, rispettare	<i>Robert worked at night to keep to the schedule.</i>
up with*	■ essere aggiornati (non restare indietro) ■ andare alla stessa velocità	<i>Diane keeps up with the new musical trends. Don't run so fast! I can't keep up with you!</i>

look

after	■ badare a	<i>She's only 12 years old but she can look after herself.</i>
around	■ dare un'occhiata in giro	<i>Alan and Jack are looking around to find a cheaper flat.</i>
at	■ guardare, dare un'occhiata	<i>Haven't you looked at the newspaper yet?</i>
back / round*	■ girarsi a guardare	<i>Charles went out of his house and looked back / round.</i>
back (on)*	■ ricordare, riflettere sul passato	<i>The old lady liked looking back on her childhood.</i>
down on*	■ considerare inferiore, disprezzare	<i>Jeff looks down on people who haven't studied much.</i>
for	■ cercare, andare in cerca di	<i>What are you looking for? Have you lost something?</i>
forward to	■ non vedere l'ora di	<i>I'm looking forward to the next summer holidays.</i>
into	■ indagare, esaminare a fondo	<i>The investigators are looking into the case.</i>
on*	■ considerare	<i>We looked on our daughter's achievements with pride.</i>
out*	■ stare attento	<i>Look out! There's a car coming very fast!</i>
out for*	■ cercare di evitare (una cosa negativa)	<i>Be careful and look out for grammar mistakes.</i>
out on*	■ affacciarsi su, dare su (case, finestre)	<i>The hotel was very nice and it looked out on the sea.</i>
sth over*	■ esaminare velocemente	<i>I looked over the house again before deciding whether to buy it.</i>
through*	■ esaminare (selezionando ciò che ci interessa) ■ sfogliare	<i>We looked through the pictures to find the right one. You should revise looking through your notes quickly.</i>
sb up	■ andare a trovare, visitare	<i>Will you look me up the next time you come to Italy?</i>
sth up	■ consultare (dizionario, elenco)	<i>Why don't you look it up in the encyclopedia?</i>

make

for*	■ dirigersi	<i>When the show was over, we made for the exit.</i>
sth of sb / sth*	■ capire, interpretare	<i>I can't make anything of the meaning of this message.</i>
sb / sth out*	■ riuscire a vedere	<i>It was dark, so I couldn't make anybody out.</i>
sth over to*	■ trasferire (una proprietà)	<i>The grandfather made his house over to his youngest grandson.</i>
up*	■ truccare, truccarsi ■ costruire, inventare	<i>Clowns take hours making up. I often make up funny stories and read them to my niece.</i>
up (with)*	■ riconciliarsi	<i>Susie explained everything to me and then we made up.</i>
up for*	■ compensare, rimediare a	<i>How can I make up for my mistakes?</i>

put

sth aside / by	■ mettere da parte, risparmiare	<i>We are putting some money aside to get married.</i>
away	■ mettere via, riporre	<i>If you have finished, put the vacuum cleaner away.</i>
sth back	■ rimettere qualcosa al suo posto	<i>Can you put the mugs back in the cupboard?</i>
sth back / forward*	■ spostare indietro / avanti (posticipare / anticipare)	<i>The match has been put back to next Saturday. The match has been put forward by three days.</i>
sb down*	■ umiliare	<i>I didn't like the way your friends put David down.</i>
sth down	■ posare, mettere giù ■ sedare (una protesta / rivolta)	<i>Ryan! Put those scissors down immediately! The army put the rebellion down.</i>
sth down to*	■ attribuire a (indicare la causa di)	<i>We can put her success down to her great talent.</i>
forward*	■ proporre (avanzare una proposta)	<i>Can you put forward any ideas to solve the problem?</i>
sb off	■ scoraggiare qualcuno ■ disturbare	<i>Sometimes clever girls can put boys off. Don't put me off! I'm working on a complex matter.</i>
sth off	■ rimandare (incontri, vacanze)	<i>I fear we will have to put our holiday off.</i>
sth on	■ indossare ■ accendere (luce, gas)	<i>Why haven't you put your raincoat on? It's raining. It's dark here. Why don't you put the lights on?</i>
sth out	■ spegnere (sigaretta, fuoco) ■ produrre (per vendere)	<i>Excuse me, can you put the cigarette out? We can put out about 100 pairs of trousers every day.</i>
sb through (to sb)	■ passare qualcuno al telefono	<i>Could you put me through to the sales manager?</i>
up*	■ aumentare (prezzi, affitto)	<i>The Town Hall has put up the tax on property.</i>
sb up	■ ospitare (qualcuno a dormire)	<i>You don't have to book a hotel. We can put you up.</i>
sth up*	■ alzare, sollevare, erigere	<i>When did they put this building up?</i>
up with sb / sth*	■ tollerare	<i>I can't put up with Adam's rude manners any more.</i>

run

across / into	■ incontrare (per caso), scontrarsi	<i>I've just run across / into a girl I hadn't seen for ages!</i>
after	■ correre dietro, dare la caccia	<i>They tried to run after the pickpocket but he escaped.</i>
away	■ fuggire, abbandonare	<i>A twelve year old boy has run away from school today.</i>
for	■ candidarsi (alle elezioni)	<i>Do you know that Kal is running for the next elections?</i>
out of	■ terminare, rimanere senza	<i>I've run out of milk. Can you lend me some?</i>
sb / sth over	■ investire (con un veicolo)	<i>"Why are you so shocked?" "I've just run over a cat."</i>
over / through	■ leggere velocemente	<i>He ran through the list but he couldn't find his name.</i>

set

about*	■ cominciare	<i>They set about painting the kitchen some days ago.</i>
sb / sth apart*	■ rendere diverso, distinguere	<i>Her good looks set her apart from the other girls of her age.</i>
sb / sth back*	■ causare un ritardo	<i>The heavy traffic set me back about two hours.</i>
off*	■ provocare, scatenare, causare	<i>The financial crisis has set off great fear amongst shareholders.</i>
	■ far esplodere	<i>He was trying to set off some fireworks.</i>
off / out*	■ partire per un viaggio	<i>Our neighbours set off / out for New York some days ago.</i>
sb / sth on*	■ istigare, aizzare	<i>He told us to go away or he would set his dogs on us.</i>
out*	■ fornire dettagli, spiegare	<i>Ruby set out the four main steps of the process.</i>
sth up*	■ erigere, avviare (un'azienda)	<i>They decided to set up an association to help sick people.</i>

take

after	■ assomigliare (per aspetto, comportamento)	<i>Cindy doesn't take after her sister.</i>
sth back*	■ ritrattare quanto detto / scritto	<i>They asked her to take back what she had said.</i>
sth down	■ scrivere, prendere appunti / nota	<i>You don't have to take down every word I say.</i>
sb in*	■ prendere in casa, dare rifugio	<i>We took him in because he had nowhere to stay.</i>
	■ ingannare	<i>Leah took me in completely with a painful story.</i>
off	■ decollare (di aereo)	<i>The plane took off despite thick fog.</i>
sb off*	■ imitare	<i>Sean can take off the English teacher very well.</i>
sth off	■ togliere (abiti)	<i>If you are hot, you can take your jacket off.</i>
sb on	■ assumere personale	<i>The new department store is taking on new staff.</i>
sth on*	■ accettare (un lavoro, responsabilità)	<i>She was busy, so she didn't take on any other work.</i>
sb out*	■ portare fuori (di solito a cena), invitare	<i>I'm taking Lisa out for her birthday.</i>

sth out	■ tirare fuori, rimuovere, togliere	<i>The man opened his suitcase and took a gun out.</i>
over from*	■ sostituire, fare le veci di	<i>Jim will take over from Ted while Ted is abroad.</i>
sth over*	■ assumere il controllo	<i>An American company has taken our firm over.</i>
to*	■ cominciare a piacere (provare simpatia per)	<i>My daughter took to her new school immediately.</i>
sth up	■ iniziare (un nuovo sport / attività)	<i>Why don't you take up tennis?</i>
up sth*	■ occupare una posizione / spazio	<i>The sofa was too big. It took up half of the room.</i>



turn

(a)round*	■ girarsi (nella direzione opposta)	<i>Turn around and let me see the back of the dress.</i>
sth (a)round*	■ girare (dall'altra parte)	<i>I turned the carpet round on the red side.</i>
away*	■ rifiutare il permesso di entrare	<i>I was turned away from the casino because I wasn't 18.</i>
back	■ ritornare	<i>We had gone too far to turn back to the hotel.</i>
sth / sb down	■ abbassare (radio, gas) ■ rifiutare	<i>Can you turn the volume down, please? Caitlin turned down all my invitations.</i>
into	■ trasformarsi, diventare altro	<i>He turned his house into a Bed & Breakfast.</i>
off	■ deviare, svoltare	<i>You must turn off after about 300 metres.</i>
sb off	■ indisporre, stancare	<i>Jeremy really turns me off with his boring stories.</i>
sth on / off	■ accendere / spegnere (radio, luce)	<i>It's hot in here. Turn the air conditioning on.</i>
out	■ risultare, avere un certo esito	<i>The new show turned out to be a great success.</i>
sb out	■ sfrattare, mandare via, espellere	<i>If you don't pay the rent, they will turn you out.</i>
sth out*	■ vuotare, svuotare ■ produrre	<i>Next Sunday I'm going to turn the attic out. It's an industrial oven. It can turn out 1000 cakes a week.</i>
sth over*	■ rovesciare (mettere sottosopra) ■ cambiare programma (TV)	<i>Put the slices in the oven and turn them over frequently. I don't like this film. Can I turn it over?</i>
turn to sb*	■ rivolgersi (per aiuto / consiglio)	<i>I generally turn to my father for advice.</i>
turn up	■ arrivare (farsi vivo) ■ ricomparire, saltar fuori	<i>I waited for Ben for about an hour but he didn't turn up. "I can't find my watch." "I'm sure it will turn up."</i>
turn sth up*	■ alzare, aumentare (radio, gas)	<i>I like this song very much. Can you turn the music up?</i>



ATTENZIONE: Per prepararsi all'esame PET si consiglia di svolgere gli esercizi senza asterisco; per prepararsi all'esame FCE si consiglia di svolgere tutti gli esercizi.

1 Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

0 Who is *away* / *against* / *out* my proposal?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I'm sorry, but it's <i>up</i> / <i>out to</i> / <i>up to</i> you to explain the situation to your sister. | 5 You should cut your hair. I'm sure a new hair style would bring <i>up</i> / <i>back</i> / <i>out</i> your beauty. |
| 2 If Ethan goes on studying so hard, he will break <i>into</i> / <i>off</i> / <i>down</i> and need to see a doctor. | 6 While I was walking through the woods, I came <i>across</i> / <i>back</i> / <i>into</i> some children who had got lost. |
| 3 The fire broke <i>out</i> / <i>up</i> / <i>off</i> early in the morning. | 7 Janet has just had a surgical operation and she hasn't come <i>up</i> / <i>round</i> / <i>round to</i> yet. |
| 4 The woman in the painting brought my mum <i>about</i> / <i>back</i> / <i>round</i> to me. | 8 Mr Jarret should try to cut <i>off</i> / <i>out</i> / <i>down</i> the number of cigarettes he smokes. |

* 2 Completa le frasi scegliendo l'alternativa corretta.

0 It was time they *c* for London.

- a. broke off b. called in

c. were off

- What time do you think you will ____ tonight?
a. bring back b. be back c. break down
- Can you ____ tonight? My car is at the mechanic's.
a. call me for b. bring me up c. call on me
- Hasn't the film ____ yet? It should have started three hours ago!
a. been on b. broken off c. been over
- It was raining so hard that the referee decided to ____ the match.
a. be up b. call off c. carry on with
- Ronald had just eaten some strawberries when suddenly he ____ a lot of red spots.
a. came out in b. was through with c. carried out
- The latest collection from the famous American fashion designer ____ the previous ones.
a. doesn't carry off b. doesn't come out c. isn't up to
- It's a difficult topic. We should ____ an expert to talk about it.
a. call in b. come round c. call by
- How did you ____ such a good idea?
a. come about b. come up with c. bring out

3 Completa le frasi con i phrasal verbs nel riquadro.

come up • *get at* • *break up* • *come into* • *bring out* • *give in* • *cut up* • *give away* • *get around*

0 I don't know why Glenda is so happy. Something positive must have *come up*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Next year the school year will start later and students will _____ earlier. | 5 I'd like a fruit salad, but can you _____ the fruit? I don't like big pieces. |
| 2 What is the next flavour of drink they are going to _____? | 6 What are you trying to _____ with what you have just said to me? |
| 3 When Madonna's daughter is 18, she will _____ a fortune. | 7 I know that you are tired, but don't _____ now! You can still win the race! |
| 4 Kali is worried because some bad news has begun to _____ about the earthquake in her country. | 8 Sally wants to _____ her trousers _____ because they are too big. |

✱ 4 Trasforma le frasi sostituendo la parte in corsivo con i *phrasal verbs* nel riquadro al tempo corretto.

go on at • get across • do out of • ~~do away with~~ • fall through • drop in •
fall out over • do up • get down

- 0 In some countries they *have already abolished* the tax on rubbish.
In some countries they *have already done away with* the tax on rubbish.
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Her brothers <i>prevented her from receiving the</i>
<i>present</i> her grandfather had sent her. | 5 Why are the kids shouting? <i>Are they still quarrelling</i>
<i>about</i> that game? |
| 2 The long poem <i>wasn't completed</i> because the poet
lost his poetic imagination. | 6 Even if Courtney didn't speak English fluently, she
succeeded in <i>communicating her idea</i> . |
| 3 It's cold. Why <i>don't you fasten your jacket?</i> | 7 I hate November! Rain and fog <i>make me feel sad</i>
<i>and depressed!</i> |
| 4 You should <i>pay me a visit</i> when you come
to Italy. My mum would be happy to see you
again. | 8 I can't understand why Mrs Mill <i>is always</i>
<i>criticising</i> her son! He's such a good boy! |

5 Completa le frasi con le preposizioni e gli avverbi nel riquadro.

on with • off • away with • over • in • back • out • ~~away from~~ • on

- 0 I don't think I can get *away from* my office before 8 p.m. tonight.
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 You shouldn't worry about your son. He's getting
_____ very well at school. | 5 David likes football but Joe doesn't like it. That's
why David doesn't get _____ Joe. |
| 2 I left some meat in my car for two days. Naturally
it went _____. | 6 There will be some fireworks tonight. Keep the dog
_____ or she will be frightened. |
| 3 I won't lend Heather anything else! She never gives
my things _____! | 7 Stephen, can you give these photocopies
_____ to the other students? |
| 4 Before handing your test in, go _____ it
once again! | 8 The student hadn't behaved well but he got
_____ only a telling-off from the headmaster. |

✱ 6 Collega le seguenti brevi spiegazioni ai rispettivi *phrasal verbs*. Poi scrivi una frase con ognuno dei *phrasal verbs* dell'esercizio.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 0 to think about something in your past | a look through |
| 1 to think that you are better than somebody else | b make sth over to |
| 2 to warn somebody to be careful because there could be a danger | c make up |
| 3 to examine or read something quickly | d look out |
| 4 to legally give something to somebody | e make up for |
| 5 to invent a story to deceive or entertain somebody | f make up with |
| 6 to end a quarrel with somebody and become friends again | g look back on |
| 7 to do something that corrects a bad or negative situation | h make out |
| 8 to see something in the darkness | i look down on |

- 0 Granpa Dominic used to enjoy looking back on his happy childhood in the North of Italy.

✱ 7 Osserva le azioni raffigurate nei disegni e scegli la frase corretta.



0 a

- a He can't do without help.
- b He can get by without help.
- c He can keep on without help.



1

- a She wants to fall for the birds.
- b She wants to keep the birds off.
- c She wants to get the birds back.



2

- a Joe has kept up with Bob.
- b Joe has got rid of Bob.
- c Joe has fallen in with Bob.



3

- a I was able to get through to him.
- b I was able to fall in with him.
- c I was able to go on at him.



4

- a Let's go in for work!
- b Let's get down to work!
- c Let's keep to work!



5

- a Furia is going ahead!
- b Furia is getting through!
- c Furia is dropping on!



6

- a Prices are going down.
- b Prices are keeping down.
- c Prices are giving in.



7

- a Please go back on this promise.
- b Please keep this promise back.
- c Please keep to this promise.



8

- a They want to keep from Rome.
- b They want to go back to Rome.
- c They will keep Rome back.

8 Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima. Devi usare la parola data senza modificarla e per completare la frase puoi usare da due a cinque parole.

0 Karen, can you take care of David tomorrow afternoon, please?

after: Karen, can you look after David tomorrow afternoon?

1 The problem is quite serious. You should examine it closely before taking a decision.

into: The problem is quite serious. You should _____ before taking a decision.

2 Why don't you tell your friends to visit you here at the seaside?

up: Why don't you tell your friends to _____ here at the seaside?

3 The old lady had always saved money for her grandsons.

put: The old lady _____ for her grandsons.

4 Unfortunately, the protest was crushed in a violent way by the police.

down: Unfortunately, the protest _____ in a violent way by the police.

5 You can't delay the race now. You should have informed the public before.

off: You can't _____ now. You should have informed the public before.

6 Please, Jack... Let me stay with you tonight... I couldn't find any free rooms...

up: Please, Jack... _____ with you tonight... I couldn't find any free rooms...

7 We have finished our supplies of Italian wine. We should order it again on the Internet.

out: We _____ Italian wine. We should order it again on the Internet.

8 It's astonishing! Celine really looks like her mother!

takes: It's astonishing! Celine really _____ her mother!

9 Giovanni, un ragazzo italiano di 17 anni, sta ospitando un ragazzo inglese, Timothy. Giovanni chiede a Timothy qualche delucidazione sull'uso dei phrasal verbs. Completa il loro dialogo sottolineando l'alternativa corretta.

Giovanni Timothy, I have a lot of problems when I have to use phrasal verbs. Can you help me?

Timothy Sure, even if sometimes I have to look the meaning 0 at / for / up in an English dictionary!

Giovanni For example, if a car knocks a person down, I know that the verb to use is "run" but I always forget the preposition...

Timothy That's easy... it's run 1 over / into / across.

Giovanni Doesn't it mean also "read something quickly"?

Timothy Yes, and you can also use "run 2 after / through / for"...

Giovanni OK, let me 3 take / put / turn it down, so as to remember it...

Timothy Wow,... you have just used a phrasal verb... My lessons will turn 4 into / out / up to be pointless if you carry on like this!

Giovanni It was just by chance... especially as I used the verb "take"! There are so many phrasal verbs with take!!! For instance, that one to say that a plane is leaving...

Timothy Oh, yes... it's take 5 on / off / up... it's quite common in English...

Giovanni And... talking on the phone, sometimes, I've heard somebody saying "I'll put you 6 away / out / through to Mr..." What does that mean exactly?

Timothy It means that they are connecting you to the person you want to speak to...

Giovanni Well, that's enough for tonight... let's turn the lights 7 off / on / down and go to sleep... These phrasal verbs are making me lose my enthusiasm for English!!!

Timothy Don't let phrasal verbs put you 8 down / on / off speaking English! You'll learn them eventually...



- ✱ **10** Le seguenti frasi sono grammaticalmente corrette, ma alcune di esse hanno un significato logico e pertinente al contesto, altre no. Indica quali sono logiche e quali non lo sono, poi modifica queste ultime in modo tale che lo diventino.

0 Remember to put your clocks forward tonight.	logica
00 Why have you moved the clock? I can't see it now! Put it up!	non logica → Put it back!
1 I really don't like it when somebody puts me down in front of other people!	5 It was a very reliable firm and they set back the production programme.
2 Bobby puts his failure down to his lack of fortune.	6 Why don't you put forward any good proposals?
3 Nicole said she had had a great idea and she wanted to put up with it at the next meeting.	7 He often sets his mother on telling her that he has been treated unfairly.
4 It's late. You should really set about laying the table for your guests.	8 They got some money to set up their own printing firm and publishing house.

- ✱ **11** Completa le frasi con le preposizioni e gli avverbi nel riquadro.

out • to • over (x2) • in • off • back • up • around

- 0 The inhabitants of Santiago de Compostela often take in travellers who go there on pilgrimage.
- 1 You told Gwen you would take her to the funfair, so now you can't take _____ your promise.
- 2 The girl turned _____ and she saw two men who were following her.
- 3 The general Mobutu took _____ Congo in 1965 and established a very strict dictatorship.
- 4 The man I was talking to turned _____ to know my brother well.
- 5 The policemen turned the flat _____ but they didn't find any bombs.
- 6 Molly is very good at taking _____ people who have strange accents.
- 7 The missing boy, who had got lost in a wood, turned _____ after three weeks.
- 8 Tim has taken _____ reading sci-fi books after his sister bought him one.

- 12** Traduci le frasi utilizzando, dove possibile, un *phrasal verb*.

1 Lo so che è difficile, ma tocca a Steve decidere se vuole trasferirsi all'estero o no. 2 I genitori di Paige sono ricchi e lei erediterà una fortuna quando avrà 18 anni. 3 Invece di criticarmi perché non so cucinare bene, insegnami qualcosa. 4 Sally va molto d'accordo con i suoi compagni di scuola. 5 Dai! Non arrenderti adesso! Sono sicura che convincerai i tuoi genitori a mandarti in Inghilterra! 6 Non vedo l'ora di incontrare Bernie di nuovo! 7 I vigili del fuoco hanno impiegato cinque ore per spegnere l'incendio. 8 Dobbiamo mandare dei soldi a David. Ne è rimasto senza.

- ✱ **13** Traduci le frasi utilizzando, dove possibile, un *phrasal verb*.

1 Ci dispiace, ma dobbiamo rimandare indietro gli articoli perché non sono all'altezza dei campioni (*samples*) che abbiamo visto. 2 Il presidente (*chairman*) interruppe la riunione perché era impossibile raggiungere un qualsiasi accordo. 3 Si è addormentata al sole e ora la sua pelle si è ricoperta di bolle (*a rash*)! 4 Gregory ha avuto dei problemi ed è rimasto indietro con i pagamenti del suo affitto (*rent*). 5 I figli di Laura sono molto ubbidienti e rispettano sempre le regole che lei ha dato loro. 6 Questa torta al cioccolato è deliziosa. Ha compensato il roast-beef che non era tanto buono. 7 L'inondazione (*flooding*) ha danneggiato dei macchinari e questo fatto ha ritardato la produzione (*output*). 8 L'anziana signora è stata ingannata da due donne che hanno finto di essere impiegate dell'ufficio postale.

27.2

GLI IDIOMS



Un *idiom* (**frase idiomatica**) è una frase il cui significato va oltre quello letterale delle singole parole che la compongono. In alcune frasi idiomatiche la comprensione del significato è abbastanza immediata; in altre, invece, non lo è.

Inoltre, alcune frasi idiomatiche sono rese in italiano allo stesso modo, mentre altre, spesso con valore di proverbio, sono rese diversamente.

Osserva gli esempi.

to have green fingers

- ▶ corrispettivo italiano: avere il pollice verde
- ▶ significato letterale: avere i pollici verdi
- ▶ significato idiomatico: essere portati per il giardinaggio

to kill two birds with one stone

- ▶ corrispettivo italiano: prendere due piccioni con una fava
- ▶ significato letterale: uccidere due uccelli con una sassata
- ▶ significato idiomatico: ottenere un doppio effetto facendo una cosa sola

Osserva ora le tabelle con le più comuni **espressioni idiomatiche** inglesi.

<i>be a hot potato</i>	essere una patata bollente (= costituire un problema)
<i>be all plain sailing</i>	filare tutto liscio
<i>be at one's wits' end</i>	non sapere dove sbattere la testa
<i>be on the cards</i>	essere probabile
<i>be on the rocks</i>	essere in crisi
<i>be in a flat spin</i>	essere agitato
<i>be in high spirits</i>	essere di ottimo umore
<i>be in the dark</i>	essere all'oscuro
<i>be in the doghouse</i>	cadere in disgrazia
<i>be done to a turn</i>	essere cotto a puntino
<i>be wet behind the ears</i>	essere molto ingenuo e inesperto
<i>be at someone's beck and call</i>	essere agli ordini di qualcuno
<i>blow one's own trumpet</i>	tessere le proprie lodi
<i>break the ice</i>	rompere il ghiaccio
<i>bring the house down</i>	far ridere tutti (a teatro)
<i>build castles in the air</i>	costruire castelli in aria
<i>bury the hatchet</i>	seppellire l'ascia di guerra (= fare pace)
<i>come down to earth</i>	tornare alla realtà
<i>come into fashion</i>	tornare di moda
<i>fall on one's feet</i>	cadere in piedi (= cavarsela, essere fortunato)
<i>feel like a fish out of water</i>	sentirsi un pesce fuor d'acqua

(segue →)

<i>get a smack in the eye</i>	subire uno smacco
<i>get a word in edgeways</i>	inserirsi nella conversazione
<i>get hold of the wrong end of the stick</i>	prendere fischi per fiaschi
<i>get on one's nerves</i>	dare sui nervi a qualcuno
<i>get out of bed on the wrong side</i>	partire con il piede sbagliato (= iniziare male la giornata)
<i>get up with the lark</i>	alzarsi al canto del gallo
<i>have a bee in one's bonnet</i>	avere un'idea fissa
<i>have a brush with death</i>	vedere la morte da vicino
<i>have a skeleton in the cupboard</i>	avere uno scheletro nell'armadio (= avere un segreto)
<i>have butterflies in one's stomach</i>	avere crampi allo stomaco per l'agitazione
<i>have other fish to fry</i>	avere cose più importanti da fare
<i>have too many irons in the fire</i>	avere troppa carne al fuoco (= troppo da fare)
<i>harp on the same string</i>	battere sullo stesso tasto
<i>hold one's tongue</i>	tenere la lingua a freno
<i>hold the reins</i>	tenere le redini (= controllare, comandare)
<i>(not) hold water</i>	fare acqua da tutte le parti (= avere dei punti deboli)
<i>keep one's fingers crossed</i>	tenere le dita incrociate
<i>let the cat out of the bag</i>	lasciarsi sfuggire un segreto
<i>live out of a suitcase</i>	vivere con la valigia pronta (= viaggiare spesso)
<i>make a pig of oneself</i>	mangiare come un maiale
<i>make a virtue of necessity</i>	fare di necessità virtù
<i>make both ends meet</i>	sbarcare il lunario
<i>make heavy weather of sth</i>	drammatizzare
<i>play fast and loose</i>	fare a tira e molla
<i>play havoc with sth</i>	mandare a monte
<i>pull one's leg</i>	prendere in giro
<i>pull one's socks up</i>	rimboccarsi le maniche
<i>pull the wool over somebody's eyes</i>	gettare fumo negli occhi
<i>put one's foot down</i>	mettere un piede in fallo
<i>put the cart before the horse</i>	mettere il carro davanti ai buoi
<i>see things through rose-coloured spectacles</i>	vedere tutto rosa (= vedere solo i lati positivi)
<i>sell like hot cakes</i>	andare a ruba
<i>(not) set the Thames on fire</i>	(non) fare faville
<i>sleep like a log</i>	dormire come un sasso
<i>strike while the iron's hot</i>	battere il ferro finché è caldo

<i>take someone down a peg or two</i>	ridimensionare
<i>take sb under one's wing</i>	prendere sotto la propria ala (= proteggere)
<i>take the bull by the horns</i>	prendere il toro per le corna
<i>throw cold water on one's plans</i>	raffreddare gli entusiasmi
<i>turn a deaf ear to something</i>	non prestare ascolto
<i>turn over a new leaf</i>	voltare pagina (nella vita)

Osserva anche i seguenti **proverbi**.

<i>A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.</i>	Meglio un uovo oggi che una gallina domani.
<i>A trouble shared is a trouble halved.</i>	Mal comune mezzo gaudio.
<i>A word to the wise is enough.</i>	A buon intenditor poche parole.
<i>Absence makes the heart grow fonder.</i>	La lontananza rafforza i rapporti profondi.
<i>An apple a day keeps the doctor away.</i>	Una mela al giorno toglie il medico di turno.
<i>Bad company brings bad habit.</i>	Chi va con lo zoppo impara a zoppiare.
<i>Curiosity killed the cat.</i>	Tanto va la gatta al lardo che ci lascia lo zampino.
<i>Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.</i>	A caval donato non si guarda in bocca.
<i>Don't make mountains out of molehills.</i>	Fare di una mosca un elefante.
<i>Every cloud has a silver lining.</i>	Non tutto il male vien per nuocere.
<i>It's the early bird that catches the worm.</i>	Chi dorme non piglia pesci.
<i>Let sleeping dogs lie.</i>	Non svegliare il can che dorme.
<i>Make hay while the sun shines.</i>	Chi ha tempo non aspetti tempo.
<i>More haste, less speed.</i>	La gatta frettolosa fece i gattini ciechi.
<i>Never interfere between wife and husband.</i>	Tra moglie e marito non mettere il dito.
<i>Night is the mother of counsel.</i>	La notte porta consiglio.
<i>Not to cross one's bridges until one comes to them.</i>	Non fasciarsi la testa prima di essersela rotta.
<i>One good turn deserves another.</i>	I favori vanno ricambiati.
<i>One swallow doesn't make a summer.</i>	Una rondine non fa primavera.
<i>One's bark is worse than one's bite.</i>	Can che abbaia non morde.
<i>People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.</i>	Chi è senza peccato scagli la prima pietra.
<i>Practice makes perfect.</i>	È tutta questione di esercizio.
<i>Red sky at night, shepherd's delight.</i>	Rosso di sera, buon tempo si spera.
<i>Rome wasn't built in a day.</i>	Roma non fu fatta in un giorno.
<i>Still waters run deep.</i>	L'acqua cheta rompe i ponti.
<i>Time heals all wounds.</i>	Il tempo guarisce tutte le ferite.
<i>Time will tell.</i>	Se son rose fioriranno.
<i>When in Rome do as the Romans do.</i>	Paese che vai, usanza che trovi.
<i>When the cat's away the mice will play.</i>	Quando il gatto non c'è, i topi ballano.
<i>You've made your bed and now you must lie on it.</i>	Hai voluto la bicicletta e ora pedala!

14 Completa le frasi con le espressioni nel riquadro.

in the doghouse • on the cards • ~~all plain sailing~~ • in a flat spin • in the dark •
a hot potato • on the rocks • at her wits' end • in high spirits

0 Don't worry, Mum. It's *all plain sailing* from here.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 "Did you know that Bettie and Curtis were engaged?" "No, I didn't. I was _____."</p> <p>2 Caroline has had so many problems for months that she's really _____.</p> <p>3 It's _____ that the Prime Minister will be elected again. Everybody likes him.</p> <p>4 Jeremy is singing and dancing in the bathroom. Do you know why he is _____ today?</p> | <p>5 "I saw Brenda and Peter quarrelling." "I think their relationship is _____."</p> <p>6 When Paul is under pressure, he's often _____ and doesn't know what to do.</p> <p>7 It's really _____. Why don't you turn to your father for help?</p> <p>8 Dave is _____ again! His parents have discovered that he got some bad marks and he didn't tell them.</p> |
|---|---|

15 Celine è spesso distratta quando parla e usa impropriamente alcune espressioni idiomatiche facendo ridere i suoi amici. Leggi il dialogo e correggi le espressioni idiomatiche utilizzate.

Celine Jim, Claire... come here... I've something interesting to tell you... I've discovered that my brother Peter

0 *has a skeleton in his bonnet*...

Jim You mean in his cupboard... it's quite difficult to have a skeleton in a bonnet!

Celine OK, it's a secret and you must promise me you won't 1 *let the bee out of the bag*.

Claire Otherwise it will sting you!!! Celine! It's not the bee...

Celine Well, last week we asked Peter to play with us and he said that he couldn't because he 2 *had other fish in the fire*.

Jim Maybe he had other fish but not in the fire... You have used a wrong expression...

Celine Oh, yes... I know... You 3 *have too many butterflies in the fire*...

Claire Poor butterflies... Well, Celine, tell us what you know about Peter...

Celine Do you remember that last night we saw him while he kept looking at the phone and 4 *holding his fingers crossed*? He was obviously waiting for a phone call...

Jim We saw him but he wasn't "holding" his fingers crossed...

Celine And it was clear that he 5 *was having butterflies in his tongue*!

Claire Poor butterflies again...

Celine I asked him why he was so anxious and he invented an absurd story... Naturally he wanted to 6 *pull the smoke over my eyes* but I didn't believe it.

Jim I didn't know that Peter smoked... Come on Celine, tell us what you know!

Celine Well... I found a love letter under his pillow! He has a new girlfriend! I'm so happy for him... At last he 7 *has turned over a new cake* after the great disappointment he had with Sarah... I just hope he will go easy on this girl this time if he doesn't want to 8 *put his leg down*!!

Claire Oh, Celine... It's not the leg!! Why do you go on using these expressions if you can never use them properly?

0 has a skeleton in his bonnet → *has a skeleton in the cupboard*

16 Il nonno di Jerry di solito commenta con un proverbio quello che Jerry gli racconta. Scegli il proverbio adeguato a ogni situazione.

- 0 Jerry** Fred's parents are going away next Saturday and Fred wants to have a great party at home.
Grandfather a Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
 b When the cat's away the mice will play.
 c Make hay while the sun shines.
- 1 Jerry** I like a very nice girl at school and we sometimes study together.
Grandfather Do you think she will fall in love with me one day?
 a One swallow doesn't make a summer.
 b Still waters run deep.
 c Time will tell.
- 2 Jerry** Mum doesn't know whether or not to accept the new job proposal. It's a good opportunity but she'll have to travel a lot.
Grandfather a Night is the mother of counsel.
 b One good turn deserves another.
 c A word to the wise is enough.
- 3 Jerry** Cindy, who often arrives late at school, says that I'm never on time!
Grandfather a Bad company brings bad habit.
 b People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
 c One's bark is worse than one's bite.
- 4 Jerry** I'm having an important test next week and I think I won't do well. It's very difficult and it's about something I haven't understood very well.
Grandfather a Don't cross your bridges until you come to them.
 b Red sky at night, shepherd's delight.
 c Every cloud has a silver lining.
- 5 Jerry** My friend Anthony was offered a role in the school musical. He thought about it for a week and then he decided to accept it but it was too late. David had already got the role!
Grandfather a More haste, less speed.
 b Rome wasn't built in a day.
 c It's the early bird that catches the worm.
- 6 Jerry** My uncle, who doesn't know me very well, bought me a horrible pair of yellow trainers. I will never wear them!
Grandfather a Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.
 b Time heals all wounds.
 c Don't make mountains out of molehills.
- 7 Jerry** David played tennis worse than me and I always won when I played against him. Then he began to train hard and now he's playing much better than me!
Grandfather a A trouble shared is a trouble halved.
 b Practice makes perfect.
 c You've made your bed and now you must lie on it.
- 8 Jerry** Fred and his family are leaving tomorrow for the seaside. They have invited me, too. David told me that, if his cousin doesn't go, I could go on holiday with him. What should I do?
Grandfather a When in Rome do as the Romans do.
 b An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
 c A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.



17 Osserva i disegni e completa le frasi con un'espressione idiomatica appropriata.

0 He is *making a pig of* himself.



1 She must _____



2 He has just _____



3 She _____



4 He is _____



5 Mr Johnson is _____



6 Fruit and vegetables are _____



7 She is trying to _____



8 His alibi didn't _____

18 Traduci le frasi utilizzando, dove possibile, espressioni idiomatiche o proverbi.

1 Per piacere, prenditi cura di tua sorella minore. È ancora molto ingenua. 2 David ha iniziato a raccontare delle barzellette per rompere il ghiaccio, ma nessuno ha riso. 3 Il signor Darsey era un uomo molto severo e teneva le redini della sua famiglia. Decideva tutto da solo. 4 Non mi piace Marcela. Parla troppo. Dovrebbe cercare di tenere la propria lingua a freno. 5 Mia nonna mangiava una mela per colazione ogni giorno. Era solita dire "Una mela al giorno toglie il medico di turno" e aveva ragione. È morta a 98 anni. 6 È inutile pensarci così tanto. Non puoi sprecare altro tempo. Devi prendere il toro per le corna e risolvere la situazione immediatamente. 7 L'anziana signora decise di prendere la giovane ragazza sotto la sua ala e la trattò come se fosse sua nipote. 8 "L'esame era molto difficile e nessuno l'ha superato." "Mal comune, mezzo gaudio."