CONCORSO SCUOLA 2027

Inglese B2

ESPANSIONE

2	1	1	1
LESSICO	STRUTTURE	TEMPI	JOLLY

La formula delle domande vere e tutto quello che serve per applicarla

colori, immagini e trucchi per ricordare

Indice

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La formula: 2 · 1 · 1 · 1

Ho preso tutte le domande di inglese uscite nei concorsi PNRR1, PNRR2 e PNRR3 e le ho schedate una per una. Messe in fila, rivelano un disegno preciso. Su ogni cinque domande, in media, trovi:

2	1	1	1
LESSICO	**STRUTTURA**	**TEMPO**	**JOLLY**
collocazioni, preposizioni, verbi simili, aggettivi, espressioni	gerundio o infinito, connettivi, domande, so/neither, tag	condizionali, past perfect, present perfect, futuro, passivo	un phrasal verb, oppure un terzo quesito di lessico

Se hai già studiato la vecchia formula (2 tempi verbali, 1 phrasal verb, 1 lessico, 1 struttura), non devi imparare niente di nuovo, basta spostare una cosa: **i numeri sono rimasti gli stessi, ma il 2 è passato dai tempi verbali al lessico**. Il peso del lessico, poi, cresce ad ogni tornata: l'ultima prova della secondaria è quasi tutta fatta di collocazioni e di parole.

Quanto pesa ciascun blocco



Il jolly è un phrasal verb circa una volta su due: nell'altra metà dei casi al suo posto trovi un terzo quesito di lessico o di strutture. In compenso, quando il phrasal verb c'è, è il punto più facile da portare a casa: sono liste chiuse, e le impari con le immagini.

Il colpo d'occhio: capire che domanda è prima di leggerla

Prima di tradurre la frase, guarda le **quattro opzioni**. Dalla loro forma capisci già in quale blocco ti trovi e quale ragionamento ti serve.

Le quattro opzioni sono…	Blocco	Esempio vero	Cosa fai
quattro parole diverse	LESSICO	pillow · sheet · duvet · blanket	chiediti chi sta bene con chi: collocazione, immagine
lo stesso verbo in forme diverse	STRUTTURA	smoking · smokes · smoke · smoked	guardi che cosa c'è prima: preposizione? persona?
verbi con tempi diversi	TEMPO	had · have · will have · am having	cerchi la parola spia: by, since, last, if

Le quattro opzioni sono…	Blocco	Esempio vero	Cosa fai
lo stesso verbo con particelle diverse	JOLLY	take up · pick on · get up · start by	il significato è nella particella
quattro frasi intere (“Which … is CORRECT?”)	STRUTTURA o TEMPO	If we don’t hurry… / If we won’t hurry…	cerchi l’errore evidente: will dopo if, ausiliare, ordine

Le quattro parti che seguono hanno ciascuna il proprio colore, e lo stesso colore ti accompagna in ogni tabella: il **verde** è il lessico, l’**oro** le strutture, il **blu** i tempi, il **rosa** i phrasal verbs. Il **viola** è sempre il trucco per ricordare, il **rosso** la trappola.

Parte 1 · Lessico: le due domande che decidono la prova

Qui non c’è una regola che salva. Davanti a quattro parole diverse il cervello deve “sentire” quale sta bene con quale, e per sentirlo serve un’immagine. Per questo le parole qui sono imparate a famiglie, a coppie e a scene, mai da sole.

1.1 I verbi tuttofare: make, do, take, keep, give, pay, have

Sono i verbi che il MIM usa di più per farti sbagliare. L’italiano dice sempre “fare”, “dare”, “prendere”, e proprio per questo il calco è sempre in agguato. Il trucco è **guardare il nome**, non il verbo: è il nome che sceglie.

▶ IL TEST DEL RISULTATO

Alla fine esiste **qualcosa che prima non c’era** (una decisione, uno sbaglio, un rumore, un guadagno)? → **MAKE**.

Hai solo **svolto un’attività** che c’era già (compiti, piatti, affari, favori)? → **DO**.

Ti prendi una responsabilità, un posto, un rischio? → **TAKE**. **Mantieni** nel tempo? → **KEEP**. **Dai o dedichi** a qualcuno? → **GIVE / PAY**. Vivi un **momento breve**? → **HAVE**.

MAKE	*Alla fine esiste qualcosa che prima non c’era: una decisione, uno sbaglio, un rumore, un guadagno. Se nasce dalle tue mani (o dalla tua testa) è MAKE.*		
make a decision	prendere una decisione	*You need to make a decision before the offer expires.* “Devi decidere prima che l’offerta scada.”	❌ do a decision
make an effort	fare uno sforzo	*If you want to succeed, you must make an effort.* “Se vuoi riuscire, devi fare uno sforzo.”	❌ do / give an effort
make progress	fare progressi	*We need to make progress if we want to finish on time.* “Dobbiamo fare progressi se vogliamo finire in tempo.”	❌ do progress
make a mistake	sbagliare	*I don’t want to make a mistake in the exam.* “Non voglio sbagliare all’esame.”	❌ do a mistake (calco dall’italiano “fare un errore”)
make excuses	trovare scuse	*Paul tends to make excuses instead of admitting his mistakes.* “Paul tende a trovare scuse invece di ammettere gli errori.”	❌ say / build excuses

make money	guadagnare	*He made a lot of money by investing.* “Ha guadagnato un sacco di soldi investendo.”	❌ do money
make friends	farsi degli amici	*She makes friends easily.* “Si fa amici con facilità.”	❌ do friends
make sense	avere senso	*Your explanation doesn’t make sense.* “La tua spiegazione non ha senso.”	❌ have sense
make a difference	fare la differenza	*Every vote makes a difference.* “Ogni voto fa la differenza.”	❌ do a difference
make a complaint	presentare un reclamo	*I’d like to make a complaint about the service.* “Vorrei presentare un reclamo sul servizio.”	❌ do a complaint
make a noise	fare rumore	*Don’t make a noise: the baby is sleeping.* “Non fare rumore: il bambino dorme.”	❌ do noise
make a living	guadagnarsi da vivere	*He makes a living as a photographer.* “Si guadagna da vivere facendo il fotografo.”	❌ do a living

DO	*Non nasce niente di nuovo: svolgi un’attività, un lavoro, un compito che c’è già. Compiti, piatti, affari, favori: tutto ciò che si “sbriga” è DO.*		
do business (with)	fare affari (con)	*The company is doing business with several international partners.* “L’azienda fa affari con diversi partner internazionali.”	❌ make business
do one’s best	fare del proprio meglio	*I’ll do my best to help you.* “Farò del mio meglio per aiutarti.”	❌ make my best
do a favour	fare un favore	*Could you do me a favour?* “Mi faresti un favore?”	❌ make a favour
do the washing-up	lavare i piatti (UK)	*After lunch I always do the washing-up.* “Dopo pranzo lavo sempre i piatti.”	❌ make the washing-up
do homework	fare i compiti	*The teacher asked us to do our homework every evening.* “L’insegnante ci ha chiesto di fare i compiti ogni sera.”	❌ make homework
do harm / good	fare male / fare bene	*A little sleep will do you good.* “Un po’ di sonno ti farà bene.”	❌ make good

do damage	causare danni	*The storm did serious damage to the roof.* “La tempesta ha causato seri danni al tetto.”	❌ make damage

TAKE	*Prendi, ti prendi, ti assumi: una responsabilità, un posto, un rischio, un’occasione. Qualcosa viene verso di te. (In inglese britannico si sente anche take a decision, ma nei quiz la scelta sicura è make.)*		
take responsibility (for)	assumersi la responsabilità (di)	*The politician refused to take responsibility for the scandal.* “Il politico ha rifiutato di assumersi la responsabilità dello scandalo.”	❌ make / give responsibility
take advantage of	approfittare di	*I’ll take advantage of the sales to buy a new coat.* “Approfitterò dei saldi per comprare un cappotto nuovo.”	❌ bring / catch / have advantage
take a seat	accomodarsi	*Please take a seat; the doctor will see you soon.* “Si accomodi, il dottore la riceverà presto.”	❌ make / sit a seat
take a risk / a chance	rischiare	*He took a risk and left his job.* “Ha rischiato e ha lasciato il lavoro.”	❌ make a risk
take place	avere luogo	*The meeting will take place on Friday.* “La riunione avrà luogo venerdì.”	❌ happen place
take part in	partecipare a	*Have you ever taken part in a sports competition?* “Hai mai partecipato a una gara sportiva?”	❌ participate a / take part to
take a look (at)	dare un’occhiata (a)	*Take a look at this photo.* “Dai un’occhiata a questa foto.”	❌ make a look
take action	agire, prendere provvedimenti	*The government must take action now.* “Il governo deve agire adesso.”	❌ do action

KEEP	*Mantieni nel tempo: uno stato, una promessa, un segreto, la calma. KEEP è il verbo di ciò che non deve cambiare.*		
keep a secret	mantenere un segreto	*Can you keep a secret?* “Sai mantenere un segreto?”	❌ take / kick / promise a secret
keep a promise	mantenere una promessa	*She always keeps her promises.* “Mantiene sempre le sue promesse.”	❌ hold a promise

keep one’s temper	mantenere la calma	*I couldn’t keep my temper when he insulted me.* “Non sono riuscito a mantenere la calma quando mi ha insultato.”	❌ take / swallow my temper (il contrario è lose one’s temper)
keep someone awake	tenere sveglio qualcuno	*The music kept me awake all night.* “La musica mi ha tenuto sveglio tutta la notte.”	❌ hold / make me awake
keep in mind	tenere a mente	*Keep in mind that the exam is in two weeks.* “Tieni a mente che l’esame è fra due settimane.”	❌ fix / hold in mind
keep calm	restare calmo	*Keep calm and carry on.* “Mantieni la calma e vai avanti.”	❌ stay calmed
keep an eye on	tenere d’occhio	*Could you keep an eye on my bag?* “Potresti tenermi d’occhio la borsa?”	❌ hold / put an eye on
keep track of	tenere il conto di	*I can’t keep track of all my appointments.* “Non riesco a tenere il conto di tutti i miei appuntamenti.”	❌ hold track of
keep + -ing	continuare a	*She keeps losing her keys.* “Continua a perdere le chiavi.”	❌ keep to lose

GIVE · PAY	*GIVE: consegni qualcosa a qualcuno (consigli, passaggi, multe). PAY: paghi o dedichi (attenzione, visite, complimenti). Il destinatario c’è sempre.*		
give advice	dare consigli	*He tried to give her some advice, but she didn’t want his help.* “Ha provato a darle qualche consiglio, ma lei non voleva il suo aiuto.”	❌ tell / suggest advice (advice non ha il plurale)
give someone a lift	dare un passaggio	*Could you give me a lift to the station?* “Mi daresti un passaggio fino alla stazione?”	❌ make / bring a lift
give a hand	dare una mano	*Can you give me a hand with these boxes?* “Mi dai una mano con queste scatole?”	❌ make a hand
give a speech / a talk	tenere un discorso	*The principal gave a speech at the ceremony.* “Il preside ha tenuto un discorso alla cerimonia.”	❌ do / hold a speech
give someone a fine	multare qualcuno	*He was found guilty and given a fine of $500.* “È stato riconosciuto colpevole e multato di 500 dollari.”	❌ make / force a fine

pay attention (to)	prestare attenzione (a)	*She always pays attention to what the teacher says.* "Presta sempre attenzione a ciò che dice l'insegnante."	❌ make / do attention
pay a visit (to)	fare visita (a)	*We paid a visit to our grandparents.* "Abbiamo fatto visita ai nostri nonni."	❌ do a visit
pay a compliment	fare un complimento	*He paid her a compliment on her dress.* "Le ha fatto un complimento per il vestito."	❌ make a compliment
pay the price	pagarne le conseguenze	*You'll pay the price for your mistakes.* "Pagherai il prezzo dei tuoi errori."	❌ do the price

HAVE	*Vivi un'esperienza breve o un'azione leggera: uno sguardo, un pisolino, una chiacchierata. HAVE trasforma un verbo in un "momento".*		
have a nap	fare un pisolino	*In Spain it's very common to have a nap in the afternoon.* "In Spagna è molto comune fare un pisolino nel pomeriggio."	❌ do / make a nap
have a look	dare un'occhiata (UK)	*Let me have a look at your essay.* "Fammi dare un'occhiata al tuo tema."	❌ make a look
have a chat	fare due chiacchiere	*We had a chat after the meeting.* "Abbiamo fatto due chiacchiere dopo la riunione."	❌ do a chat
have a go (at)	provarci	*Have a go at the crossword!* "Prova a fare le parole crociate!"	❌ make a go
have an effect / an influence on	influire su	*Weather patterns in Asia can have a significant influence on the weather in the United States.* "I fenomeni meteorologici in Asia possono influenzare in modo significativo il tempo negli Stati Uniti."	❌ make / do an influence
have trouble / difficulty (-ing)	avere difficoltà a	*I have trouble sleeping.* "Faccio fatica a dormire."	❌ have trouble to sleep
have a word with	scambiare due parole con	*I need to have a word with you.* "Devo parlarti un attimo."	❌ say a word with

ALTRI VERBI DEL FARE E DEL RAGGIUNGERE	*Gli obiettivi e i risultati vogliono verbi "forti": si raggiunge, si realizza, si coglie. Nessuno di questi va tradotto con "fare".*

achieve a goal	raggiungere un obiettivo	*The team worked hard and finally achieved their goal.* “La squadra ha lavorato duramente e alla fine ha raggiunto l’obiettivo.”	❌ work / practise a goal
fulfil a dream	realizzare un sogno	*He finally managed to fulfil his dream of becoming a pilot.* “Alla fine è riuscito a realizzare il suo sogno di diventare pilota.”	❌ concrete / do a dream
seize the opportunity	cogliere l’occasione	*John decided to seize the opportunity and apply for the scholarship.* “John ha deciso di cogliere l’occasione e di fare domanda per la borsa di studio.”	❌ grant / spare the opportunity
serve a purpose	servire a uno scopo	*Can gardening serve a more important purpose?* “Il giardinaggio può servire a uno scopo più importante?”	❌ serve a song / a book
see the point (of)	capire il senso (di)	*I don’t really see the point of arguing about it.* “Non vedo davvero il senso di discuterne.”	❌ look / watch / view the point
waste time	sprecare tempo	*Social media often causes people to waste a great deal of time.* “I social spesso fanno sprecare un sacco di tempo.”	❌ delete / remove time
spill coffee	rovesciare il caffè	*She got angry when I spilt coffee on her new sofa.* “Si è arrabbiata quando ho rovesciato il caffè sul suo divano nuovo.”	❌ pour into / dirty coffee
reach an agreement	raggiungere un accordo	*After hours of talks, they reached an agreement.* “Dopo ore di trattative hanno raggiunto un accordo.”	❌ arrive / make an agreement
run a business	gestire un’attività	*My uncle runs a bakery in the town centre.* “Mio zio gestisce una panetteria in centro.”	❌ drive a business
lose one’s temper	perdere la pazienza	*He lost his temper and shouted.* “Ha perso la pazienza e ha gridato.”	❌ miss / leave my temper
break a promise / a record	rompere una promessa / battere un record	*She broke the world record.* “Ha battuto il record mondiale.”	❌ cut / tear a record
expand one’s business	ampliare l’attività	*They want to expand their business in Asia next year.* “L’anno prossimo vogliono ampliare l’attività in Asia.”	❌ spray / enlarge business

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I'm sorry I'm late. There was traffic on the motorway.	✅ **heavy** ❌ many · light · a few	Collocazione fissa: heavy traffic.
He tried to _____ her some advice but she didn't want his help.	✅ **give** ❌ suggests · told · advising	give advice (dopo to: infinito).
Which of the following options is CORRECT?	✅ **Can you keep a secret?** ❌ Can you take a secret? · Can you kick a secret? · Can you promise a secret?	keep a secret (vedi Pattern, cap. 0).
Weather patterns in Asia can have a significant _____ on weather in the United States.	✅ **influence** ❌ results · consequences · contact	have an influence on.
Sometimes I question the direction my life is _____.	✅ **taking** ❌ doing · making · finding	the direction my life is taking.
Social media often causes people _____ a great deal of time.	✅ **to waste** ❌ to delete · to remove · to miss	cause + persona + to + verbo; waste time.
She got angry with me when I _____ coffee on her new sofa.	✅ **spilt** ❌ poured into · dirty · melt	spill coffee; participio/past simple spilt.
Travelling around Europe by train is a very straightforward, and relatively cheap, _____ of visiting different countries.	✅ **way** ❌ path · track · route	a way of + -ing.
She always _____ attention to what the teacher says.	✅ **pays** ❌ makes · does · needs	pay attention.
I couldn't _____ my temper when he insulted me.	✅ **keep** ❌ take · swallow · collect	keep/lose one's temper.
He finally managed to _____ his dream of becoming a pilot.	✅ **fulfil** ❌ concrete · make · do	fulfil a dream.
The politician refused to _____ responsibility for the scandal.	✅ **take** ❌ make · resume · give	take responsibility.
You need to _____ a decision quickly before the offer expires.	✅ **make** ❌ arrange · do · regret	make a decision.
The company is _____ business with several international partners.	✅ **doing** ❌ making · bringing · working	do business with.
If you want to succeed, you must _____ an effort.	✅ **make** ❌ do · give · take	make an effort.
We need to _____ progress if we want to finish this project on time.	✅ **make** ❌ do · take · have	make progress.
They have decided to _____ married next year.	✅ **get** ❌ make · have · do	get married.
He was found guilty and _____ a fine of $500.	✅ **given** ❌ made · forced · sentenced	be given a fine.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I don’t want to _____ a mistake in the exam.	✅ **make** ❌ do · realise · take	make a mistake.
John decided to _____ the opportunity and apply for the scholarship.	✅ **seize** ❌ grant · spend · spare	seize the opportunity.
I couldn’t sleep because the music _____ me awake all night.	✅ **kept** ❌ held · made · force	keep someone awake.
I don’t really _____ the point of arguing about it.	✅ **see** ❌ look · watch · view	see the point = capire il senso.
Paul tends to _____ excuses instead of admitting his mistakes.	✅ **make** ❌ do · create · build	make excuses.
The team worked hard and finally _____ their goal.	✅ **achieved** ❌ engaged · practiced · worked	achieve a goal.
Is gardening just for fun, or can it serve a more important _____?	✅ **purpose** ❌ food · song · book	serve a purpose.
I will _____ advantage of the sales to buy a new coat.	✅ **take** ❌ bring · have · catch	take advantage of.
Scrolling through social media in bed late at night can _____ you awake.	✅ **keep** ❌ hold · make · have	keep someone awake.

1.2 Le preposizioni obbligate

Aggettivi e verbi si portano dietro la loro preposizione come una valigia: non si scambia. Ogni preposizione ha un’immagine, e l’immagine ti dice quali parole le stanno accanto.

AT	***★ AT = il bersaglio: ci prendi (o non ci prendi)*** **good / bad at** (bravo / scarso in) · **excellent at** (eccellente in) · **surprised at** (sorpreso da) · **look at** (guardare) · **laugh at** (ridere di) *He’s really good at remembering people’s names.* “È davvero bravo a ricordare i nomi.”
OF	***★ OF = l’appartenenza e la paura: qualcosa ti appartiene o ti fa tremare*** **afraid / scared of** (aver paura di) · **fond of** (affezionato a) · **proud of** (orgoglioso di) · **tired of** (stufo di) · **protective of** (protettivo verso) · **in charge of** (responsabile di) · **accuse someone of** (accusare qualcuno di) · **capable of** (capace di) *She’s very protective of her younger brother and always defends him.* “È molto protettiva verso il fratellino e lo difende sempre.”
ON	***★ ON = appoggiato sopra: ti ci appoggi o ti ci concentri*** **keen on** (appassionato di) · **depend / rely on** (dipendere da / contare su) · **focus / concentrate on** (concentrarsi su) · **insist on** (insistere su) · **congratulate on** (congratularsi per) *She’s really keen on classical music; she knows everything about it.* “È davvero appassionata di musica classica: sa tutto.”

IN	★ ***IN = dentro: sei immerso in qualcosa*** **interested in** (interessato a) · **succeed in** (riuscire in) · **believe in** (credere in) · **specialise in** (specializzarsi in) · **involved in** (coinvolto in) · **take part in** (partecipare a) *The team succeeded in reaching the top of Mt. Everest.* "La squadra è riuscita a raggiungere la vetta dell'Everest."
WITH	★ ***WITH = compagnia o strumento: stai insieme a qualcuno o qualcosa*** **satisfied / pleased with** (soddisfatto di) · **angry with (persona)** (arrabbiato con) · **bored with** (annoiato da) · **familiar with** (pratico di) · **argue with** (litigare con) · **deal with** (occuparsi di) *They always argue with each other about money.* "Litigano sempre tra loro per i soldi."
FOR	★ ***FOR = il motivo o lo scopo: "a che pro?"*** **responsible for** (responsabile di) · **famous for** (famoso per) · **ready for** (pronto per) · **prepare for** (prepararsi a) · **apologise for** (scusarsi per) · **blame someone for** (dare la colpa a qualcuno di) *Internships can help students prepare for the world of work.* "I tirocini aiutano gli studenti a prepararsi al mondo del lavoro."
TO	★ ***TO = verso: una direzione, un traguardo, un'abitudine*** **used to** (abituato a) · **close to** (vicino a) · **married to** (sposato con) · **similar to** (simile a) · **addicted to** (dipendente da) · **due to** (a causa di) · **look forward to** (non vedere l'ora di) *The concert was cancelled due to bad weather.* "Il concerto è stato annullato a causa del maltempo."
FROM	★ ***FROM = la distanza: ti tieni lontano o ti separi*** **prevent someone from** (impedire a qualcuno di) · **protect from** (proteggere da) · **suffer from** (soffrire di) · **different from** (diverso da) · **escape from** (scappare da) *The new regulation prevents students from using smartphones in class.* "Il nuovo regolamento impedisce agli studenti di usare lo smartphone in classe."
ABOUT	★ ***ABOUT = l'argomento: "a proposito di…"*** **warn someone about** (avvertire qualcuno di) · **worry about** (preoccuparsi per) · **complain about** (lamentarsi di) · **excited about** (emozionato per) · **curious about** (curioso di) *I called him to warn him about the train strike.* "L'ho chiamato per avvertirlo dello sciopero dei treni."

⚠ **DOPO LA PREPOSIZIONE, SEMPRE -ING**

Se la preposizione è seguita da un verbo, il verbo va al gerundio: *good at remembering*, interested in **becoming**, succeed in **reaching**, look forward to **seeing**

Coppie che cambiano significato

Attenzione alla preposizione	Esempio
angry with a person / angry about a thing	He's angry with his brother about the money.

Attenzione alla preposizione	Esempio
good at (bravo in) / good for (utile a) / good to (gentile con)	Fruit is good for you; he is good to everyone.
different from (UK) / different to (UK informale) / different than (US)	This is different from what I expected.
arrive at (luogo piccolo) / arrive in (città, paese)	We arrived at the station and then in Rome.
look forward to + -ing · to qui è una preposizione!	I look forward to seeing you soon.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Internships can help students _____ for the world of work.	✅ **prepare** ❌ write · forgive · give	prepare for = prepararsi a.
They always _____ with each other about money.	✅ **argue** ❌ consider · say · tell	argue with.
The new manager is _____ charge of the sales department.	✅ **in** ❌ at · on · under	in charge of.
He's really _____ at remembering people's names.	✅ **good** ❌ keen · capable · impossible	good at + -ing/nome.
The concert was cancelled _____ to bad weather.	✅ **due** ❌ owed · because · since	due to = a causa di.
She's very _____ of her younger brother and always defends him.	✅ **protective** ❌ careful · cautious · supporting	protective of.
She's really _____ on classical music; she knows everything about it.	✅ **keen** ❌ fond · interested · curious	keen on = appassionato di.
Sheila is interested _____ becoming a doctor in the future.	✅ **in** ❌ for · at · with	interested in.
Skydiving is _____ any other experience I've ever had.	✅ **unlike** ❌ contrary · unfamiliar · different	unlike any other = diverso da.

1.3 Verbi quasi uguali: scegliere quello giusto

Il MIM ama le opzioni che in italiano si traducono allo stesso modo. Ogni gruppo ha una regola-lampo: leggila prima della tabella.

WIN · BEAT · GAIN · EARN ★ *Si WINne la cosa, si BEAT la persona.*		
win	vincere (premio, partita, gara)	Have you ever won a sports competition?
beat	battere (un avversario)	Our team beat the champions 3-1.
gain	ottenere piano piano (peso, esperienza)	She gained a lot of experience abroad.

earn	guadagnare lavorando	He earns €2,000 a month.

PREVENT · AVOID · EVADE · BYPASS ★ *PREVENT vuole sempre la persona + FROM.*		
prevent … from -ing	impedire a qualcuno di	The new regulation prevents students from using phones.
avoid + -ing	evitare (per scelta)	You should avoid eating too much sugar.
evade	eludere (tasse, domande)	He was arrested for evading taxes.
bypass	aggirare (un ostacolo, una regola)	They bypassed the city centre.

ADVISE · SUGGEST · RECOMMEND · TELL ★ *ADVISE vuole la persona subito dopo; SUGGEST e RECOMMEND no, vogliono -ING.*		
advise someone to	consigliare a qualcuno di	He advised me not to take this game too seriously.
suggest + -ing	suggerire di	She suggested taking the first train.
recommend + -ing	raccomandare di	She recommended getting the first train home.
give advice	dare consigli (nome non numerabile)	He tried to give her some advice.

SAY · TELL · SPEAK · TALK ★ *TELL vuole la persona; SAY no; SPEAK è per le lingue; TALK è la chiacchierata.*		
tell someone something	dire qualcosa a qualcuno	She always tells the truth.
say something (to someone)	dire qualcosa	He said hello when he entered.
speak (a language / to)	parlare (una lingua / a)	She speaks three languages.
talk (about / to)	parlare, chiacchierare	We talked about the project.

ACCUSE · BLAME · CHARGE · WARN ★ *Ogni verbo ha la sua preposizione fissa: OF, FOR, WITH, ABOUT.*		
accuse someone of	accusare di	She accused him of stealing the money.
blame someone for	dare la colpa di	They blamed him for the delay.
charge someone with	incriminare per	He was charged with theft.
warn someone about	avvertire di	I called him to warn him about the strike.

STEAL · ROB · MUG · SHOPLIFT · VANDALISE ★ *STEAL = si ruba una cosa. ROB = si deruba un luogo o una persona. MUG = ti aggrediscono per strada.*		
steal something	rubare una cosa	Someone stole my bike.
rob a bank / a person	derubare	Two men robbed the bank.
be mugged	essere aggredito e derubato per strada	Have you ever been mugged while travelling abroad?
shoplift	taccheggiare	He was caught shoplifting.
vandalise	danneggiare per vandalismo	They vandalised the bus stop.

SHOUT AT · SHOUT TO ★ *AT = contro, con rabbia. TO = per farti sentire da lontano.*		
shout at someone	urlare contro	The old woman shouted at the burglar and scared him off.
shout to someone	chiamare a voce alta	He shouted to us from the other side of the street.

EXPAND · EXTEND · ENLARGE ★ *EXPAND cresce da sé, EXTEND si allunga nel tempo o nello spazio, ENLARGE si ingrandisce.*		
expand (business)	ampliare (un'attività)	They want to expand business in Asia.
extend (deadline, visit)	prolungare	Can we extend the deadline?
enlarge (photo, room)	ingrandire	I'd like to enlarge this photo.

SEEK · LOOK FOR · STRUGGLE · COMPETE ★ *SEEK è un LOOK FOR formale e non vuole preposizione.*		
seek something	cercare (formale)	Most animals spend their time seeking food.
look for	cercare	I'm looking for my keys.
struggle to	faticare a	I struggle to get up in the morning.
compete with / against	competere con	They compete against each other.

ENCOURAGE · DISCOURAGE · FORBID · ALLOW ★ *ENCOURAGE someone TO, DISCOURAGE someone FROM.*		
encourage someone to	incoraggiare a	Students should be encouraged to ask questions.

discourage someone from	scoraggiare dal	Prices discourage people from buying.
forbid / be forbidden to	vietare	Smoking is forbidden here.
allow someone to	permettere a	They allow us to use dictionaries.

DENY · REFUSE · REJECT ★ *DENY vuole -ING (o l'oggetto); REFUSE vuole TO.*		
deny + -ing	negare di aver fatto	He denied stealing the money.
deny someone something	negare qualcosa a qualcuno	The guard denied the prisoner a phone call.
refuse to	rifiutarsi di	She refused to answer.
reject	respingere (proposta, domanda)	They rejected my application.

THANK · PLAY · PERFORM · SAY ★ *THANK vuole la persona diretta, senza TO.*		
thank someone	ringraziare	The musicians always thank the audience.
play an instrument / a piece	suonare	She plays the violin.
perform (a play, a concert)	esibirsi	They performed in front of 500 people.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Sometimes I don't sleep well, and I _____ to get up in the morning.	✅ **struggle** ❌ contend · compete · challenge	struggle to = faticare a.
Most animals spend their time _____ food.	✅ **seeking** ❌ trusting · looking · thinking	seek food (look richiede for).
At the end of a classical music concert, the musicians always _____ the audience.	✅ **thank** ❌ say · play · perform	thank someone.
The new regulation _____ students from using smart phones in class.	✅ **prevents** ❌ avoids · bypasses · evades	prevent someone from -ing; avoid/evade non reggono from.
Careful planning _____ you get the right balance between work, study and social life.	✅ **helps** ❌ provides · prevents · maintains	help you (to) get = aiutare a ottenere.
Have you ever _____ a sports competition?	✅ **won** ❌ beat · participated · gained	win a competition; beat si usa con una persona/squadra.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
The old woman _____ the burglar and scared him off.	✅ **shouted at** ❌ will shout at · whispered · had whispered	shout at + scared him off: coerenza di significato.
I called him to _____ him about the train strike.	✅ **warn** ❌ say · advertise · speak	warn someone about.
They want to _____ business in Asia next year.	✅ **expand** ❌ extend · spray · enlarge	expand business = ampliare l'attività.
The guard _____ the prisoner a phone call.	✅ **denied** ❌ dismissed · looked · prevented	deny someone something = negare.
Students should be _____ to ask questions during the lesson to promote debate.	✅ **encouraged** ❌ forbidden · discouraged · stopped	encourage someone to.

1.4 Aggettivi: -ed o -ing, e i caratteri

▶ IL TEST DELLA PERSONA

Parli di **chi prova** l'emozione (io, lei, il pubblico)? → **-ED**: *I was bored.*

Parli di **ciò che la provoca** (il film, la lezione, la notizia)? → **-ING**: *The film was boring.*

-ED (io lo provo)	-ING (lui lo causa)	Italiano
bored	boring	annoiato / noioso
interested	interesting	interessato / interessante
tired	tiring	stanco / faticoso
terrified	terrifying	terrorizzato / terrificante
disappointed	disappointing	deluso / deludente
satisfied	satisfying	soddisfatto / soddisfacente
shocked	shocking	scioccato / scioccante
annoyed	annoying	infastidito / fastidioso
excited	exciting	emozionato / emozionante
confused	confusing	confuso / che confonde
surprised	surprising	sorpreso / sorprendente
frightened	frightening	spaventato / spaventoso
worried	worrying	preoccupato / preoccupante
embarrassed	embarrassing	imbarazzato / imbarazzante

Aggettivi di carattere e stati d’animo che tornano nei quiz

Aggettivo	Significato	Esempio	Le altre opzioni del quiz
reliable	affidabile	She is not very reliable; in fact, she is often late.	dependent (dipendente), relieved (sollevato), jealous (geloso)
stubborn	testardo	He is so stubborn that he never changes his mind.	friendly, greedy, annoying
greedy	avido, ingordo	The greedy boy ate all the cake.	generous
curious	curioso	Children at this age are very curious: they ask a lot of questions.	weak, tired, proven
protective	protettivo	She’s very protective of her little brother.	careful, cautious, supporting
grateful	grato	I was extremely grateful when the police returned my lost ID card.	impressive, amazing, annoyed
keen	appassionato, entusiasta	She’s really keen on classical music.	fond (affezionato), interested, curious
thoughtful	premuroso	It was thoughtful of you to call.	thoughtless (sconsiderato)

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Linda makes me happy when I'm with her. She is a very _____ person.	✅ **friendly** ❌ annoying · greedy · stubborn	Contesto positivo → friendly.
I was extremely _____ when the police returned my lost identity card to me.	✅ **grateful** ❌ impressive · amazing · annoyed	grateful = grato; impressive/amazing non descrivono il sentimento di chi riceve.
I really wanted that promotion, so I was extremely _____ when I didn't get it.	✅ **disappointed** ❌ relieved · thrilled · delighted	disappointed: aggettivo -ed che descrive chi prova il sentimento.
The poor woman was _____ when the burglar entered her house last night.	✅ **terrified** ❌ terrifying · terrific · scary	terrified (-ed) = spaventata; terrifying (-ing) = che spaventa.
The manager was not _____ with the team’s performance and told them off.	✅ **satisfied** ❌ satisfying · miserable · fulfilled	satisfied with = soddisfatto di; satisfying = che soddisfa.
She is not very _____ ; in fact, she is often late.	✅ **reliable** ❌ dependent · relieved · jealous	reliable = affidabile; coerente con often late.
Students who don’t study for their exams are _____ to pass them.	✅ **unlikely** ❌ insecure · doubtful · improbable	be unlikely to + infinito.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Children at this age are very _____, this is why they ask a lot of questions.	✅ **curious** ❌ weak · tired · proven	curious = curioso.

1.5 Avverbi, vestiti e meteo: le piccole parole

Parola	Significato	Esempio	Occhio a
hardly	a stento, quasi per niente (è già negativo!)	The driver could hardly see the street in the thick fog.	hard = duro / con impegno: she works hard
recently · lately	di recente	According to a recently published study…	late = tardi: he arrived late
obviously	ovviamente, evidentemente	I thought this was the right answer, but obviously I'm wrong.	sweetly, softly, elderly: non hanno senso qui
eventually	alla fine, dopo un po'	Eventually, she agreed to come.	non significa "eventualmente"
actually	in realtà	Actually, I don't like coffee.	non significa "attualmente" (= currently)
by far	di gran lunga	Italian cuisine is by far the most popular in the world.	far / much / large / long: by far è l'unico
so far	finora	It has been a very long journey so far.	until then / too now: non esistono
hardly ever	quasi mai	I hardly ever use my bike.	(hardly ever = quasi mai, già negativo)

Vestiti: fit, suit, loose, tight

fit	stare di misura	The jeans fit me perfectly.
suit	stare bene di stile	That colour suits you.
loose	largo	Do you like wearing loose clothes?
tight	stretto, aderente	These shoes are too tight.
narrow	stretto (strade, ponti), mai vestiti	The street is very narrow.

Il tempo e il traffico

changeable	variabile (il tempo)	Changeable weather has been forecast, so take an umbrella.

stable	stabile	The weather will stay stable all week.
clear	sereno	The sky is clear tonight.
bright	luminoso, soleggiato	It was a bright morning.
heavy	(traffico, pioggia) intenso	There was heavy traffic on the motorway.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
_____ weather has been forecast so we need to take an umbrella.	✅ **Changeable** ❌ Clear · Stable · Bright	changeable weather = tempo variabile.
I _____ thought this was the right answer, but I'm wrong.	✅ **obviously** ❌ sweetly · elderly · softly	Avverbio di senso compiuto; gli altri (sweetly, softly, elderly) non hanno senso.
Those jeans you are wearing are very large. Do you like wearing _____ clothes?	✅ **loose** ❌ fit · narrow · suit	loose clothes = vestiti larghi.
According to a _____ published study, animal fats are actually good for you.	✅ **recently** ❌ ultimately · elderly · early	recently published = pubblicato di recente.
The driver could _____ see the street ahead of him in the thick fog.	✅ **hardly** ❌ softly · difficult · easy	hardly = a stento.

1.6 Le scene: parole che si confondono

Le parole che nei quiz compaiono insieme tra le opzioni, raggruppate per scena. Impara la scena, non la lista.

IN CAMERA DA LETTO		
pillow	cuscino (quello che fa male al collo)	Immagina un PILLO(w)... il cuscino ti dà il PILLOW-talk: ci appoggi la testa.
sheet	lenzuolo	Lo SHEET: lo "sheetti" sul letto.
duvet	piumone	DUVET: si pronuncia "duvèi": il piumone che DUVE-i usare d'inverno.
blanket	coperta	BLANKET: "blanchetto", la copertina di lana.
nap	pisolino	NAP = un NAPoletano che si fa un pisolino.
snore	russare	SNORE: lo SNORE è il rumore che fai quando dormi con la bocca aperta (e fai SNOR!).
yawn	sbadigliare	YAWN: "ioon", la bocca si apre come la o di YAWN.
nightmare	incubo	NIGHT + MARE: il mare di notte, l'incubo.

EQUIPAGGI E GRUPPI		
crew	equipaggio (nave, aereo, set)	Large cruise ships are run with a crew of at least 200 people.
cast	gruppo di attori	The cast of the play.
gang	banda (di criminali o ragazzi)	A gang of thieves.
squad	squadra (polizia, sport)	The football squad.
staff	personale (scuola, azienda)	The school staff.
team	squadra, gruppo che lavora insieme	A team of doctors.

GESTI E ESPRESSIONI		
hug	abbracciare	We hugged each other for five minutes.
frown	aggrottare la fronte	He frowned at the bill.
wave	salutare con la mano	She waved goodbye.
wink	strizzare l’occhio	He winked at me.
nod	annuire	She nodded in agreement.
shrug	alzare le spalle	He shrugged and walked away.

CRIMINI E PUNIZIONI		
burglar	scassinatore, ladro in casa	The burglar entered her house.
be mugged	essere aggredito per strada	Have you ever been mugged abroad?
shoplift	taccheggiare	He shoplifted a pair of socks.
vandalise	vandalizzare	They vandalised the park.
be found guilty	essere riconosciuto colpevole	He was found guilty.
be fined	essere multato	He was fined $500.
be sentenced to	essere condannato a	She was sentenced to two years in prison.

PAROLE CHE SI ASSOMIGLIANO		
fill · full	fill è verbo, full è aggettivo	Fill in the form. / The room is full.
feel · fill	feel = sentire, fill = riempire	I feel tired.
breakable	fragile (break + -able)	Is there anything breakable in this box?
unlikely · improbable · doubtful	unlikely to + verbo (improbable non vuole TO)	Students who don’t study are unlikely to pass.

hand over · hand in	consegnare (a una persona / a un ufficio)	He handed over a cheque.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Large cruise ships are usually run with a _____ of at least 200 people.	✅ **crew** ❌ gang · cast · squad	crew = equipaggio.
Is there anything _____ in this box?	✅ **breakable** ❌ brakeable · breaked · broke	breakable = fragile; derivazione con -able.
I need to buy a new _____. This one has dust mites and hurts my neck.	✅ **pillow** ❌ sheet · duvet · blanket	pillow = cuscino (hurts my neck).
Have you ever been _____ while travelling abroad?	✅ **mugged** ❌ stolen · shoplifted · vandalised	be mugged = essere aggredito/derubato (persona); stolen si usa per oggetti.
In Spain, it's very common to have a _____ in the afternoon.	✅ **nap** ❌ yawn · snore · nightmare	nap = pisolino.
We hadn't seen each other for so long. We were so happy we _____ each other for five minutes	✅ **hugged** ❌ frowned · waved · winked	hug = abbracciare.
The teacher used various teaching _____ to engage the students.	✅ **methods** ❌ aid · book · rooms	teaching methods.
The classroom should have adequate _____ for all activities.	✅ **lighting** ❌ dark · noise · confusion	adequate lighting.

1.7 Espressioni fisse e modi di dire

Espressione	Significato	L'immagine	Esempio
now or never	ora o mai più	★ Un orologio che segna NOW e subito dopo si rompe: non c'è un "dopo".	You may not get another chance, so it's now or never!
by far	di gran lunga	★ BY = accanto, FAR = lontano: il primo è così avanti che gli altri sono lontanissimi.	Italian cuisine is by far the most popular in the world.
out of breath	senza fiato	★ Corri così tanto che il respiro (breath) è rimasto FUORI (out) di te.	After running so fast, she was completely out of breath.
bear in mind	tenere a mente	★ Un ORSO (bear) che si siede nella tua MENTE e non se ne va più.	You need to bear in mind that the exam is in two weeks.
so far	finora	★ SO FAR: tanto lontano… fin dove siamo arrivati.	It has been a long journey so far.

Espressione	Significato	L’immagine	Esempio
it’s raining cats and dogs	piove a dirotto	★ Gatti e cani che cadono dal cielo: un temporale in cui tutti scappano.	It’s raining cats and dogs: take an umbrella!
break the ice	rompere il ghiaccio	★ Un cucchiaino che spacca un blocco di ghiaccio sul tavolo di una cena imbarazzante.	I told a joke to break the ice.
a piece of cake	una cosa facilissima	★ Una fetta di torta: la mangi in due secondi.	The exam was a piece of cake.
once in a blue moon	molto raramente	★ Una luna blu: la vedi una volta ogni morte di papa.	We eat out once in a blue moon.
under the weather	giù di corda, un po’ malato	★ Sotto il tempo (weather): ti è caduta addosso la pioggia.	I’m feeling a bit under the weather today.
in charge of	responsabile di	★ Hai in mano la “carica” (charge): sei tu a comandare.	The new manager is in charge of the sales department.
on purpose · by accident	di proposito · per caso	★ Lo fai con uno scopo (purpose); l’altro ti scappa per un incidente (accident).	I didn’t do it on purpose: it was an accident.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Italian cuisine is _____ by the most popular in the world.	✅ **far** ❌ much · large · long	by far = di gran lunga.
You may not get another chance like this, so it's _____. Make up your mind!	✅ **now or never** ❌ sooner or later · more or less · better or worse	now or never = ora o mai più.
After running so fast, she was completely _____ of breath.	✅ **out** ❌ off · without · lacking	out of breath = senza fiato.
You need to _____ in mind that the exam is in two weeks.	✅ **bear** ❌ hold · fix · take	bear in mind = tenere a mente.

Parte 2 · Strutture: una domanda, una regola

Qui il lessico non conta, conta il meccanismo. Ogni struttura ha un test di due secondi: se lo fai prima di guardare le opzioni, sbagliare diventa difficile.

2.1 Gerundio o infinito: il verbo che viene dopo il verbo

È la regina delle strutture: quasi una domanda su due ruota intorno a questo punto. Le quattro opzioni sono lo stesso verbo travestito (*smoking, smokes, smoke, smoked*) e ti chiedono di scegliere la forma che il verbo precedente "pretende".

▶ I TRE SGUARDI

1. Guarda cosa c'è prima del verbo. C'è una preposizione (*despite, in, at, of, to* preposizione)? Allora **-ING**, sempre, senza eccezioni.

2. Guarda se dopo il verbo c'è una persona. *advise me to go*, *let me go*, make me **wait**

3. Guarda il verbo. Gusti e fughe (piace, evita, nega, suggerisce) → **-ING**. Progetti e promesse (decide, spera, rifiuta, riesce) → **TO + infinito**.

-ING (gusti e fughe)	TO + infinito (progetti e promesse)	infinito SENZA to
enjoy · mind · avoid · deny · suggest · recommend · imagine · finish · keep · practise · consider · risk · miss · postpone · can't help · be busy	decide · refuse · manage · tend · want · hope · plan · promise · afford · learn · agree · offer · expect · seem · struggle · fail	let · make · had better · would rather · can, could, must, should… · help (anche con to)
She recommended getting the first train home.	Paul tends to make excuses.	My boss didn't let me go on holiday.

★ COME RICORDARLO

-ING = piaceri e fughe: ciò che ti piace (enjoy), ciò che eviti (avoid, deny), ciò che suggerisci (suggest, recommend). Sono azioni che "hai già in bocca".

TO = piani e promesse: ciò che vuoi, decidi, speri, prometti. Guardano avanti, verso un obiettivo: *to* è una freccia che punta in avanti.

Verbo + PERSONA + TO	Esempio	Trappola
advise · allow · encourage · cause · persuade · tell · remind · warn · force · invite · expect · want	He advised me not to take this game too seriously.	❌ advised me don't take · ❌ advised me taking
recommend · suggest (NO persona + to)	She suggested going by train.	❌ suggested me to go

Verbo + PERSONA + TO	Esempio	Trappola
succeed in · interested in · good at (preposizione + -ING)	The team succeeded in reaching the top.	❌ succeeded to reach

Cambiano significato	Con -ING	Con TO
stop	She stopped smoking last year. (ha smesso)	She stopped to smoke. (si è fermata per fumare)
remember	I remember locking the door. (ricordo di averlo fatto)	Remember to lock the door. (non dimenticare di farlo)
try	Try adding salt. (prova, vedi se funziona)	I tried to open the door. (mi sono sforzato)
regret	I regret saying that. (mi pento)	I regret to tell you… (mi spiace comunicarti)

Esempi pratici da concorso

✅ I look forward to **seeing** you soon.
❌ I look forward to see you soon.
→ *Non vedo l'ora di vederti. ("to" qui è una preposizione)*

✅ **Despite being reminded**, he forgot his appointment.
❌ Despite to be reminded…
→ *Nonostante glielo avessero ricordato, ha dimenticato.*

✅ I don't **mind closing** the window.
❌ I don't mind to close…
→ *Non mi dispiace chiudere la finestra.*

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
She stopped _____ last year.	✅ **smoking** ❌ smokes · smoke · smoked	stop + -ing = smettere di; stop + to = fermarsi per.
I look forward to _____ you soon.	✅ **seeing** ❌ sees · will see · seen	to preposizione → -ing.
He advised me _____ this game too seriously.	✅ **not to take** ❌ doesn't take · to taking · takes	advise + oggetto + (not) to + infinito.
She recommended _____ the first train home.	✅ **getting** ❌ in getting · get · gets	recommend + -ing.
My new boss didn't let _____ on holiday during the emergency at work.	✅ **me go** ❌ to go · me going · me to go	let + oggetto + infinito senza to.
_____ the radio helps me improve my receptive skills.	✅ **Listening to** ❌ Listen to · Listened to · Have listened to	Gerundio come soggetto.
I don't _____ closing the window, it's getting cold.	✅ **mind** ❌ matter · import · care	don't mind + -ing.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Despite _____ about it, he forgot his dental appointment.	✅ **being reminded** ❌ to be reminded · reminded · been reminded	Despite + being + participio passato (gerundio passivo).
The team succeeded _____ the top of Mt. Everest last month, despite the awful weather.	✅ **in reaching** ❌ to reach · at reaching · reaching	succeed in + -ing.
My new boss didn't let _____ on holiday during the emergency at work.	✅ **me go** ❌ to go · me going · me to go	let + oggetto + infinito senza to.
She doesn’t _____ looking after the baby for us next weekend, does she?	✅ **mind** ❌ object · hope · stand	doesn’t mind + -ing; tag does she?
I can’t come tonight because I’m busy _____ my homework.	✅ **doing** ❌ making · conducting · taking	be busy + -ing.
I can’t imagine _____ without the internet.	✅ **living** ❌ to live · live · lived	imagine + -ing.
Suzy can't help _____ every time she watches Fantozzi films.	✅ **laughing** ❌ laugh · to laugh · laughs	can’t help + -ing = non poter fare a meno di.
It’s very hard _____ his handwriting.	✅ **to understand** ❌ understand · understands · understood	hard + to + infinito.
The serial killer _____ killing her husband in court.	✅ **denied** ❌ gave · drank · can't wait	deny + -ing.

2.2 Connettivi: although, despite, unless e compagnia

I connettivi sono la trappola preferita di chi traduce a orecchio: in italiano “nonostante” e “anche se” si assomigliano, in inglese vogliono strutture diverse.

▶ IL TEST DELL’ELEMENTO DOPO

Dopo il connettivo c’è **soggetto + verbo**? → **although · though · even though · because · since · as · unless · if · when · while**.

Dopo c’è **un nome o un verbo in -ING**? → **despite · in spite of · because of · due to · thanks to**.

È **una frase nuova**, con la virgola dopo? → **however · nevertheless · therefore**.

Valore	Connettivo	Esempio
Contrasto	although · though · even though · while · whereas + frase despite · in spite of + nome / -ING however (frase nuova)	Even though it was in the city centre, the shop closed down. Despite hearing the noise, she didn’t wake up.
Causa	because · since · as + frase because of · due to · owing to · thanks to + nome	The concert was cancelled due to bad weather.

Valore	Connettivo	Esempio
Condizione	if · unless (= if not) · as long as · provided that · in case	Unless the weather improves, we'll cancel the picnic.
Tempo	as soon as · when · by the time · until · before · after · once (+ presente per il futuro)	I'll ring you as soon as I get home.

Esempi pratici da concorso

✅ **Despite** the rain, we went out.
❌ Despite of the rain, we went out.
→ *Nonostante la pioggia siamo usciti. (despite non vuole mai "of")*

✅ **Unless** you hurry, you'll miss the train.
❌ Unless you don't hurry…
→ *A meno che tu non ti sbrighi… (unless è già negativo)*

✅ I hardly ever use my bike, **though**.
→ *Però quasi non la uso. ("though" in fondo alla frase)*

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I'll ring you _____ I get home.	✅ **as soon as** ❌ soon · sooner · so soon	as soon as = non appena (connettivo temporale).
_____ hearing the noise in the middle of the night, she didn't even wake up.	✅ **Despite** ❌ However · Even though · Because	Despite + -ing; even though vuole soggetto + verbo.
My bike has never been stolen. I hardly ever use it, _____.	✅ **though** ❌ despite · any · too far	though a fine frase = anche se.
The shop closed down _____ it was in the city centre.	✅ **even though** ❌ in spite of · unless · despite	even though + frase completa.
_____ the weather improves, we'll cancel the picnic.	✅ **Unless** ❌ Despite · However · Because	Unless = a meno che.

2.3 Domande dirette e indirette

Due domande ufficiali su quattro, in questo gruppo, sono "domande dentro una frase": *Do you know what time…?* Il segreto è uno solo: appena la domanda entra dentro un'altra frase, **smette di essere una domanda** e torna a essere una frase normale.

Diretta	Indiretta
What time does the film start?	Do you know what time the film starts?
Where is the station?	Could you tell me where the station is?
Who did you talk to?	Can I ask you who you were talking to?
Does she like it?	I wonder if / whether she likes it.

⚠️ **REGOLA D'ORO**

Nell'indiretta: **niente do/does/did, niente inversione**. Parola interrogativa + soggetto + verbo, come in una frase affermativa.

Per le domande sì/no si usa **if** oppure **whether**.

Domanda diretta corretta	Perché
How many children does your sister have?	How many + do/does + soggetto + verbo base.
Who lives in that house?	Quando who è il SOGGETTO non serve l'ausiliare.
What happened to you?	❌ What is happened: happen non ha il passivo.
Why didn't you like the film?	Dopo why serve l'ausiliare prima del soggetto.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Do you know what time _____?	✅ **the film starts** ❌ does the film start · start the film · is the film started	Domanda indiretta: ordine affermativo, niente do/does.
Which of the following questions is CORRECT?	✅ **Can I ask you who you were talking to yesterday?** ❌ Can I ask you who did you talked to yesterday? · Can I ask you who was you talking to yesterday? · Can I ask you were talking to who yesterday?	Domanda indiretta: soggetto + verbo, preposizione in fondo.
How many children _____ ?	✅ **does your sister have** ❌ did your sister · your sister has · have your sister	Domanda diretta con How many: ausiliare do/does + soggetto + have.
Which of the following questions is CORRECT?	✅ **Who lives in that house?** ❌ To who this bag belongs? · What is happened to you? · Why you didn't like the film?	Domanda con soggetto: Who + verbo, senza ausiliare.

2.4 So, neither, too, either e tag questions: il gioco dello specchio

Tre costruzioni diverse, un unico meccanismo: **guarda l'ausiliare della frase di partenza e ripetilo**. Se la frase non ne ha, usa do / does / did.

Frase di partenza	So / Neither	Too / Either	Tag question
I like pizza.	So do I.	I do too.	…, don't I?

Frase di partenza	So / Neither	Too / Either	Tag question
She is tired.	So am I.	I am too.	…, isn’t she?
He can swim.	So can I.	I can too.	…, can’t he?
They have finished.	So have I.	I have too.	…, haven’t they?
She didn’t go.	Neither did I.	I didn’t either.	…, did she?
You won’t forget.	Neither will I.	I won’t either.	…, will you?

★ COME RICORDARLO

Frase positiva → so + ausiliare + soggetto; la tag diventa **negativa**.

Frase negativa → neither + ausiliare + soggetto; la tag diventa **positiva**.

Dopo *neither* il verbo è positivo: ❌ neither don’t I.

Casi particolari delle tag	Esempio
I am → aren’t I?	I’m late, aren’t I?
Let’s → shall we?	Let’s go out tonight, shall we?
Imperativo → will you? / won’t you?	Close the door, will you?
Nobody / everybody / someone → they	Nobody called, did they?
Never, hardly, nobody rendono la frase negativa → tag positiva	He never smiles, does he?

Esempi pratici da concorso

✅ My friend doesn’t like sushi, and **neither do I**.

❌ …and me too / I also / so do I.

→ *Al mio amico non piace il sushi, e nemmeno a me.*

✅ You won’t forget, **will you**?

❌ …, would you? / are you? / do you?

→ *Non dimenticherai, vero?*

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
My friend doesn’t like sushi, and _____.	✅ **neither do I** ❌ so do I · me too · I also	Frase negativa → neither + ausiliare + soggetto.
I am a vegetarian, and _____ my boyfriend.	✅ **so is** ❌ also is · so does · as is	Affermativa → so + ausiliare + soggetto (so is my boyfriend).
You won’t forget, _____ you?	✅ **will** ❌ would · are · do	Frase negativa → tag affermativa con lo stesso ausiliare (will).

2.5 Quantificatori: none, all the, every, each, much, many, few, little

Qui conta una sola distinzione: **numerabile o non numerabile?** E subito dopo: la parola è seguita da *of the*?

Forma	Si usa con	Esempio
none of the + plurale	nessuno di un gruppo	None of the students submitted their assignments on time.
all the + nome	tutto/tutti	The guests have drunk all the wine.
every + singolare	ogni (visti insieme)	Every student passed the exam.
each + singolare	ciascuno (uno per uno)	Each student has a laptop.
much · little	non numerabili	There is little time left.
many · few	numerabili plurali	Few people came to the meeting.
neither (di due)	nessuno dei due	I like coffee and tea; my friend likes neither.
both · either	entrambi · l'uno o l'altro	Both are good. / Either will do.

⚠️ **REGOLA D'ORO**

Hai ___ *of the students*? Servono **none, all, most, some**. **Every, much, little** non reggono *of the students*: il primo non vuole mai *of*, gli altri due vogliono nomi non numerabili.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I enjoy both coffee and tea, but my friend likes _____.	✅ **neither** ❌ a few · every · any	Neither come pronome: non gli piace nessuno dei due.
_____ of the students submitted their assignments on time.	✅ **None** ❌ Every · Little · Much	None of + sostantivo plurale; every/much/little non reggono of the.
Oh no! The guests have drunk _____ wine!	✅ **all the** ❌ every · very · many	all the + nome (all the wine).

2.6 Such, so, too, enough e comparativi

Struttura	Significato	Esempio
such (a) + (agg) + nome	così… (c'è un nome)	She is such a wonderful person.
so + agg / avverbio	così… (c'è solo un aggettivo)	She is so wonderful.
too + agg	troppo (negativo)	It's too cold to swim.

Struttura	Significato	Esempio
agg + enough	abbastanza	He isn’t old enough to drive.
as … as	tanto quanto	He is as tall as his brother.
the + comparativo, the + comparativo	più… più…	The more you practise, the better you’ll be.
by far the + superlativo	di gran lunga il più…	Italian cuisine is by far the most popular.

▶ IL TEST DEL NOME

Dopo la parola c’è un **nome**? → **such a**. C’è solo un **aggettivo**? → **so**.

Gli aggettivi lunghi vogliono **more / the most**, quelli corti **-er / the -est**. Irregolari da sapere: good → better → best · bad → worse → worst.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
She is _____ wonderful person.	✅ **such a** ❌ so · such · so so	such a + aggettivo + nome singolare.
The more you practice, _____ you'll be at playing the piano.	✅ **the better** ❌ better · the best · best	The more … the better.

2.7 Il causativo e i correlativi

Due strutture che in italiano non esistono con lo stesso aspetto. Il causativo si usa quando **fai fare** qualcosa a qualcun altro; i correlativi sono le “coppie fisse” (both… and, either… or, neither… nor).

Causativo	Struttura	Esempio
La cosa è l’oggetto	have + oggetto + participio	I’m having my car serviced tomorrow.
Nomini la persona	get + persona + to + inf	I must get somebody to fix the heating.
Nomini la persona	have + persona + inf (senza to)	I had the mechanic check the brakes.

Correlativi	Esempio	Trappola
both … and	Both Anna and Paola came.	❌ both … or
either … or	You can have either tea or coffee.	❌ either … nor
neither … nor (verbo positivo)	Sarah could neither attend the morning meeting nor the afternoon session.	❌ couldn’t neither

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I’m _____ my car serviced tomorrow.	✅ **having** ❌ going · coming · reading	have + oggetto + participio (causativo).
I really must get somebody _____ the central heating, it's freezing!	✅ **to fix** ❌ has fixed · fixing · fixed	get somebody to + infinito (causativo).
Sarah could _____ attend the morning meeting nor the afternoon session today.	✅ **neither** ❌ both · either · nor	neither … nor.

2.8 Modali: deduzione e cortesia

Funzione	Struttura	Esempio
Deduzione (sono sicuro)	must have + participio	Nobody answered the door. They must have been out.
Deduzione negativa	can’t have + participio	They can’t have come home yet.
Possibilità	might / may have + participio	He might have missed the bus.
Divieto	mustn’t	You mustn’t smoke here.
Non è necessario	don’t have to · needn’t	You don’t have to come.
Cortesia	Would you mind + if + past simple	Would you mind if I opened the window?
Cortesia	Do you mind + -ING	Do you mind closing the window?

★ COME RICORDARLO

must e **mustn’t** non sono contrari: *must* è obbligo/deduzione, *mustn’t* è divieto, *don’t have to* è assenza di obbligo.

Would you mind è già una forma gentile: dopo di lui il verbo si sposta al passato (*opened*), ma il significato resta presente.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Nobody answered the door. They _____ have been out.	✅ **must** ❌ mustn't · should · can’t	must have + pp = deduzione.
_____ you mind if I opened the window?	✅ **Would** ❌ Can · Do · Should	Would you mind if + past simple.

Parte 3 · Tempi verbali: cerca la parola spia

Il tempo giusto lo decide quasi sempre una parola della frase: *since, last, by, if, at the moment*. Ogni tempo qui ha una linea del tempo da guardare e un test da fare.

3.1 Past simple o present perfect

PAST SIMPLE il tempo è FINITO yesterday · last year · in 2010 · two days ago · when I was a child	ORA	PRESENT PERFECT il tempo è APERTO o non detto for · since · so far · already · yet · ever · never · just · recently · this week

▶ IL TEST DEL CALENDARIO

Riesci a mettere **una data** sul calendario (*last summer, in 2012, two days ago*)? → **past simple**.

La data non c'è, o il periodo **non è ancora finito** (*today, this week, so far, for, since*)? → **present perfect**.

	since	for
Che cosa indica	il punto di partenza	la durata
Esempio	I have lived here since 2010.	I have lived here for five years.
Come ricordarlo	SINCE → un momento (2010, Monday, 8 o'clock)	FOR → un periodo (two hours, ten years)

Esempi pratici da concorso

✅ My friend **has been** a teacher **for** 10 years.
❌ My friend is a teacher since 10 years.
→ Il mio amico fa l'insegnante da dieci anni. (in italiano il presente, in inglese il present perfect)

✅ How long **have you known** Jack?
❌ How long do you know Jack? / are you knowing…
*→ Da quanto conosci Jack? (verbi di stato come *know* non hanno la forma continua)*

✅ I **went** to the gym every day **last month**.
❌ I have gone / had gone…
→ Last month è un periodo chiuso.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
How long _____ Jack? You seem to be good friends.	✅ **have you known** ❌ do you know · are you knowing · were you knowing	Verbo di stato (know) + How long → present perfect semplice.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Which of the following options is CORRECT?	✅ **My friend has been a teacher for 10 years.** ❌ My friend is a teacher since 10 years. · My friend is a teacher ever since 10 years. · My friend has being a teacher for 10 years.	Present perfect + for per durata che arriva a oggi; has being è sbagliato.
I _____ to the gym every day last month.	✅ **went** ❌ go · had gone · going	last month → past simple.
This is our third day of travelling. It has been a very long journey _____.	✅ **so far** ❌ until then · too now · so long	so far = finora; segnale del present perfect.

3.2 Present perfect continuous

SINCE 8 o'clock l'azione parte	▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ è continuata, continua	ORA ancora in corso

▶ IL TEST DELLA DURATA

La frase dice **da quanto tempo** fai qualcosa, e lo fai ancora? → **have been + -ing**.

La frase dice **quanto hai fatto** (un numero, un risultato)? → **present perfect semplice**: *I have studied three chapters so far.*

⚠️ ECCEZIONE DA RICORDARE

I **verbi di stato** (*be, know, like, believe*) non hanno la forma continua: *I have known her since 2010*, mai *been knowing*.

Esempi pratici da concorso

✅ I **have been feeling** terrible **for** days.
❌ I have felt terrible since days. / I feel terrible since…
→ *Sto male da giorni. (for + durata, azione ancora in corso)*

✅ How long **have you been waiting**?
❌ How long are you waiting?
→ *Da quanto aspetti?*

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I _____ days, and I think I have the flu.	✅ **have been feeling terrible for** ❌ have felt terrible since · feel terrible since · feeling terrible for	Durata + for → present perfect continuous.

3.3 Raccontare al passato: past simple, continuous e perfect

Un racconto al passato ha tre "piani": lo **sfondo** (cosa stava succedendo), la **scena** (cosa è successo) e il **prima** (cosa era già successo). Ogni piano ha il suo tempo.

PAST PERFECT Il PRIMA had left	PAST CONTINUOUS lo SFONDO was walking ▬▬▬▬	PAST SIMPLE la SCENA saw ★ / arrived ★

Tempo	Quando	Esempio
Past simple	azione conclusa, con la scena che si muove	John's wife rang him.
Past continuous	azione in corso, sfondo, interrotta	John was driving home when his wife rang.
Past perfect	azione già finita prima di un'altra passata	By the time Tom arrived, the plane had already left.
Past perfect continuous	durata prima di un momento passato	She had been living in London for five years before moving to New York.

Parole spia **when** **while** **as** **by the time + past simple** **before** **after** **already** **just** **never … before**

> ⚠️ **BY THE TIME: UN SOLO TRUCCO**
>
> **By the time + presente** → nella principale va il **future perfect** (*By the time you arrive, I will have finished*).
>
> **By the time + past simple** → nella principale va il **past perfect** (*By the time you arrived, I had finished*).

Esempi pratici da concorso

✅ By the time Tom arrived, the plane **had already left**.
❌ …the plane has already left. / was already leaving.
→ *Quando Tom è arrivato, l'aereo era già partito.*

✅ John **was driving** back home when his wife **rang** him.
❌ …when his wife was ringing / has rung him.
→ *Un'azione lunga interrotta da una breve.*

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I didn't take an umbrella with me when I left my house this morning because it _____.	✅ **wasn't raining** ❌ was raining · will have been raining · will have rained	Azione in corso nel passato (past continuous) che spiega un fatto passato.
John was driving back home when his wife _____ him on his mobile phone.	✅ **rang** ❌ rung · will ring · were rung	Azione lunga (was driving) interrotta da azione breve (rang).

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
The children _____ their homework when their mother came home.	✅ **were doing** ❌ have done · do · are doing	Azione in corso interrotta da came home.
Which of the following options is CORRECT?	✅ **I had been driving for two hours when I realised that I had left my mobile phone at home.** ❌ I had been driving for two hours when I realising that I had left my mobile phone at home. · I had been driving for two hours when I realised that I been leaving my mobile phone at home. · I had been driving for two hours when I had realised that I had been left my mobile phone at home.	Past perfect continuous + past simple; had left per l'azione precedente.
She _____ in London for five years before moving to New York.	✅ **had been living** ❌ has lived · lives · was living	before moving → past perfect continuous.
By the time Tom arrived at the airport, the plane _____ left.	✅ **had already** ❌ have already · has already · was already	By the time + past simple → past perfect.

3.4 Il futuro: will, present continuous, future continuous e future perfect

ORA	FUTURE CONTINUOUS this time tomorrow will be lying ▬▬	FUTURE PERFECT by Friday ✔️ will have finished

Forma	Quando	Esempio
will + verbo	decisione sul momento, previsione	I'll call you tomorrow.
present continuous	programma già organizzato	He is having dinner with his family tonight.
will be + -ing	azione IN CORSO in un momento futuro preciso	This time tomorrow we will be lying on the beach.
will have + participio	azione FINITA prima di un momento futuro	By next year I will have finished my studies.

Parole spia **this time tomorrow** **at 8 p.m. next Friday** **at this time next week → will be + -ing** **by next year** **by the end of the month** **by the time + presente → will have + participio**

★ COME RICORDARLO

BY = “entro”: il futuro è già passato quando arriva quella data → **will have + participio**.

THIS TIME = “a quest’ora”: ti fotografa mentre fai qualcosa → **will be + -ing**.

Esempi pratici da concorso

✅ By next year, I **will have finished** my studies.
❌ ...I will finish / I finish...
→ *Entro l’anno prossimo avrò finito gli studi.*

✅ By the time my colleagues arrive, I **will have prepared** all the materials.
❌ ...I am preparing / have prepared...
→ *Quando arriveranno i colleghi, avrò già preparato tutto.*

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
By the time my colleagues arrive at the meeting, I _____ all the materials for the conference.	✅ **will have prepared** ❌ am preparing · will preparing · have prepared	By the time + futuro → future perfect.
When I travel to England next year, I _____ English for 6 years, so I will be able to speak the language fluently.	✅ **will have studied** ❌ studies · have studying · study	Durata completata prima di un momento futuro → future perfect.
This time tomorrow we _____ on the beach in Greece.	✅ **will be lying** ❌ will lie · lie · lying	This time tomorrow → future continuous.
Don’t call Mark now, he _____ dinner with his family tonight.	✅ **is having** ❌ has · have · had	Present continuous per un programma futuro e azione in corso.

3.5 Condizionali e ipotesi

Le frasi ipotetiche si leggono come una scala: ogni gradino verso il basso allontana l’ipotesi dalla realtà, e il verbo **fa un passo indietro nel tempo**.

Tipo	if-clause	Frase principale	Realtà
Zero	if + present simple	present simple	sempre vero
First	if + present simple	will + verbo	possibile
Second	if + past simple	would + verbo	irreale (ora)
Third	if + past perfect	would have + participio	irreale (passato)

Tipo	Esempio da concorso
Zero	If you add two and two, you get four.
First	If we don’t hurry, we’ll miss the train. · If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
Second	If I had enough money, I would buy that car. · If I were you, I would accept the job offer.

Tipo	Esempio da concorso
Third	I wouldn’t have passed the exam if I hadn’t followed your advice.

⚠️ **LE DUE TRAPPOLE DEL MIM**

Mai will dentro la if-clause: ❌ *If we won’t hurry…* ✅ *If we don’t hurry…*

Unless = if not: ✅ *I won’t let you use my car unless you give me 100 euros.* (❌ unless you don’t give)

Desiderio e preferenza	Struttura	Esempio
Presente irreale	wish + past simple	I wish I had more free time.
Rimpianto sul passato	wish + past perfect	I wish I had stopped at the traffic light.
Preferenza (stesso soggetto)	would rather + infinito	I would rather go tomorrow.
Preferenza (altro soggetto)	would rather + past simple	The teachers would rather the students didn’t use dictionaries.

★ **COME RICORDARLO**

Il passo indietro: presente → past simple, passato → past perfect. Vale per second conditional, third conditional e per *wish*.

Il segnale del rimpianto è un tempo passato nella frase (*last night, yesterday*): lì serve il past perfect.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Which of the following options is CORRECT?	✅ **If we don’t hurry, we’ll miss the train** ❌ If we won’t hurry, we’ll miss the train · We’ll miss the train if we hurry · We’ll miss the train if we won’t hurry	First conditional: if + present simple, will; mai will dopo if.
If you _____ hard, you will pass the exam next week.	✅ **study** ❌ will be studying · will study · would study	First conditional: if + present simple.
Which of the following options is CORRECT?	✅ **If you add two and two, you get four.** ❌ If you will add two and two, you will get four. · You will get four if you will add two and two. · If you adds two and two, you will get four.	Zero conditional: if + present, present.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
I _____ passed the exam if I hadn't followed your advice.	✅ **wouldn't have** ❌ didn't have · have had · wouldn't be	Third conditional: if + past perfect, would have + pp.
If I hadn't driven home in the snow, I _____ an accident.	✅ **wouldn't have had** ❌ didn't have · hadn't had · wasn't having	Third conditional (hadn't driven → wouldn't have had).
If I _____ enough money, I would buy that car.	✅ **had** ❌ have · will have · am having	Second conditional: if + past simple, would.
I won't let you use my car tonight unless you _____ me 100 euros.	✅ **give** ❌ will give · have been giving · would have given	unless + present simple.
We wouldn't have run out of petrol if you _____ the tank last night when I told you to.	✅ **had filled** ❌ filled · have filled · have been filling	Third conditional: would have run out … if you had filled.
If I _____ you, I would accept the job offer.	✅ **were** ❌ am · had been · would be	Second conditional: if I were you.
The teachers would rather the students _____ dictionaries in the test tomorrow.	✅ **didn't use** ❌ haven't used · not to use · not using	would rather + soggetto diverso + past simple.
I wish I _____ at that traffic light last night. I got fined for not stopping.	✅ **had stopped** ❌ stopped · stop · would stop	wish + past perfect = rimpianto sul passato.
Don't you sometimes wish you _____ more free time and more money?	✅ **had** ❌ have · are having · were having	wish + past simple = desiderio sul presente.
I am really busy today. I would rather _____ tomorrow.	✅ **go** ❌ going · to go · to be going	would rather + infinito senza to.

3.6 Il passivo

▶ I TRE PASSAGGI

1. Trova il tempo del verbo attivo.

2. Metti il verbo *to be* nello stesso tempo.

3. Aggiungi il participio passato del verbo principale.

Tempo	Passivo	Esempio
Present simple	is / are + participio	This book is read by millions of children.
Present continuous	is / are being + participio	The tablet is being fixed at the moment.
Past simple	was / were + participio	This photo was taken by my friend last summer.
Present perfect	has / have been + participio	The letter has been sent.

Tempo	Passivo	Esempio
Future	will be + participio	The results will be announced tomorrow.
Modale	can / must be + participio	The form must be filled in.

> **★ COME RICORDARLO**
> *At the moment* ti dice **present continuous**: nel passivo diventa **is being**. *Last summer* ti dice **past simple**: nel passivo diventa **was taken**.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
This photo _____ by my friend last summer.	✅ **was taken** ❌ has taken · taken · took	Passato semplice passivo (was taken) con last summer.
The tablet _____ at the moment.	✅ **is being fixed** ❌ been fixed · is fixing · becoming fixed	at the moment + passivo → present continuous passive.
This book _____ by millions of children worldwide.	✅ **is read** ❌ read · has read · was reading	Presente passivo (is read).

3.7 Used to, be used to e get used to

Forma	Significato	Esempio
used to + infinito	abitudine del passato, oggi finita	I used to play football every afternoon.
be used to + -ing / nome	essere abituato	She’s not really used to spicy food.
get used to + -ing / nome	abituarsi	My mum can’t get used to driving on the right.

> **★ COME RICORDARLO**
> **USED TO** (senza be) guarda indietro: “una volta facevo…”.
> **BE / GET USED TO** guarda il presente: “sono abituato” o “mi sto abituando”, e dopo vuole **-ING** perché *to* è una preposizione.

Dalle domande vere

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
My mum can't _____ driving on the right when she visits me in Italy.	✅ **get used to** ❌ used to · had got used to · have used	get used to + -ing = abituarsi.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
When I arrived in Spain, I found it strange to eat dinner at 10 pm but now I _____ to it.	✅ **am used** ❌ used · am using · haven't used	be used to = essere abituato (ora).
She’s not really _____ to spicy food; she prefers mild dishes.	✅ **used** ❌ using · familiar · adapted	be used to + nome/-ing.

Parte 4 · Il jolly: i phrasal verbs

Un phrasal verb è un verbo + una particella che ne cambia il significato. Non si traducono a parole: si ricordano con un'immagine che parte dal suono. Qui trovi la mappa delle particelle, le regole di posizione e le schede dei verbi con la loro storia.

4.1 La mappa delle particelle

La particella non è casuale: ha un'idea di fondo. Se la riconosci, indovini il significato anche di un phrasal verb che non hai mai visto.

UP	su, in alto · inizio, completamento, aumento	take up · start up · use up · bring up · end up
OFF	staccare, partire, annullare	call off · take off · set off · see off · cut off
OUT	fuori · esaurire, scoprire, risolvere	run out · find out · sort out · point out · drop out
ON	accendere, continuare, sopra	go on · hold on · take on · carry on · put on
DOWN	giù · ridurre, rifiutare, guastarsi	break down · turn down · let down · cut down
OVER	sopra, dall'altra parte · consegnare, rilevare	hand over · take over · think over · get over
BACK	indietro · restituire, rispondere	pay back · back up · get back · call back
INTO · WITH	dentro · incontrare, scontrarsi · insieme a	run into · look into · come up with · get on with

4.2 Separabili e inseparabili

▶ LA REGOLA DEL PRONOME

Se il phrasal verb ha un **oggetto-cosa**, la particella può andare dopo l'oggetto: *turn the radio down = turn down the radio*

Se l'oggetto è un **pronome**, deve stare **in mezzo**: *turn it down*, mai *turn down it*.

I phrasal verbs con **tre parti** (*look forward to, get on with, put up with, come up with*) e quelli con preposizione (*look after, deal with*) **non si spezzano mai**.

	Separabile	Inseparabile
Esempio	Please fill the form in. / fill it in	She looks after him. / look after him
Errore tipico	❌ fill in it	❌ look him after

> ⚠️ **PHRASAL VERB + -ING**
> Dopo **look forward to**, **get used to**, **object to** il *to* è una preposizione: vuole il gerundio. ✅ *I look forward to seeing you.* ❌ *I look forward to see you.*

4.3 Le schede: ogni verbo ha la sua storia

Leggi la storia ad alta voce, immagina la scena e collega il suono al significato. Se una scena ti fa ridere, resterà.

INIZI E FINI	
▶ take up *suona come "tèik-àp"* **= iniziare (un hobby, uno sport)**	★ Prendi (TAKE) la chitarra dal solaio, in alto (UP), la riporti giù e cominci a suonare: hai iniziato un hobby. ✅ *Tom wants to take up a new hobby in the new year.* "Tom vuole iniziare un nuovo hobby l'anno prossimo." **[separabile: take it up]**
▶ start up *suona come "start-àp"* **= avviare (un'attività)**	★ Il motorino non parte: gli dai un calcio (START) e si sveglia UP, acceso. Così parte anche la tua azienda. ✅ *I need a loan to start up my new business.* "Mi serve un prestito per avviare la mia nuova attività." **[separabile: start it up]**
▶ call off *suona come "col-òff"* **= annullare**	★ Chiami (CALL) il cane che sta per attaccare e gli urli OFF! (spento!): l'attacco è annullato. ✅ *They called off the party because of the noise complaints.* "Hanno annullato la festa per le lamentele sul rumore." **[separabile: call it off]**
▶ split up *suona come "split-àp"* **= lasciarsi, separarsi**	★ Lo SPLIT, la spaccata: la coppia si apre e ognuno se ne va su (UP) per la sua strada. ✅ *Tom and Anna have split up after five years together.* "Tom e Anna si sono lasciati dopo cinque anni insieme." **[inseparabile]**
▶ break down *suona come "breik-dàun"* **= guastarsi, crollare**	★ L'auto si SPEZZA (BREAK) e finisce giù (DOWN) sull'asfalto, ferma in mezzo alla strada. ✅ *My car broke down on the motorway, so I was late.* "La macchina si è guastata in autostrada, così sono arrivato tardi." **[inseparabile]**
▶ give in *suona come "ghiv-ìn"* **= cedere, arrendersi**	★ Il bimbo urla al supermercato finché DAI (GIVE) il gelato e lo metti IN mano: hai ceduto. ✅ *She finally gave in and bought him the toy.* "Alla fine ha ceduto e gli ha comprato il giocattolo." **[inseparabile]**
▶ drop out (of) *suona come "drop-àut"* **= abbandonare gli studi**	★ Lasci cadere (DROP) la penna ed esci (OUT) dall'aula senza tornare: hai mollato. ✅ *He dropped out of university after one year.* "Ha abbandonato l'università dopo un anno." **[inseparabile]**

RELAZIONI E FAMIGLIA

▶ get on (well) with *suona come "ghet-òn-uìz"* **= andare d'accordo con**	★ Sali (GET ON) sullo stesso tram e con quel tipo (WITH) ci stai benissimo: andate d'accordo. ✅ *He doesn't get on well with his parents.* "Non va d'accordo con i genitori." **[3 parti, inseparabile]**
▶ look up to *suona come "luk-àp-tu"* **= ammirare**	★ Guardi (LOOK) in su (UP) verso il tuo idolo: è più in alto di te. ✅ *She looks up to her older sister.* "Ammira la sorella maggiore." **[3 parti, inseparabile]**
▶ look down on *suona come "luk-dàun-on"* **= disprezzare**	★ Guardi in giù (DOWN) dal tuo piedistallo: gli altri ti sembrano piccolissimi. ✅ *Don't look down on people who work hard.* "Non disprezzare chi lavora sodo." **[3 parti, inseparabile]**
▶ take after *suona come "tèik-àfter"* **= assomigliare (a un familiare)**	★ Nell'albero di famiglia prendi (TAKE) ciò che viene dopo (AFTER): hai preso il naso del nonno. ✅ *She really takes after her mother.* "Assomiglia proprio a sua madre." **[inseparabile]**
▶ bring up *suona come "bring-àp"* **= crescere (un figlio); sollevare un argomento**	★ PORTI (BRING) su (UP) un bambino dal pavimento fino all'età adulta: lo cresci. ✅ *She was brought up by her grandparents.* "È stata cresciuta dai nonni." **[separabile: bring him up]**
▶ let down *suona come "let-dàun"* **= deludere**	★ LASCI (LET) cadere giù (DOWN) l'amico che stavi sostenendo: l'hai deluso. ✅ *Don't let me down!* "Non deludermi!" **[separabile: let me down]**
▶ see off *suona come "si-òff"* **= salutare alla partenza**	★ VEDI (SEE) l'amico partire finché il treno si spegne (OFF) all'orizzonte. ✅ *I went to the station to see my friends off.* "Sono andato in stazione a salutare i miei amici alla partenza." **[separabile: see them off]**

PENSARE E RISOLVERE

▶ come up with *suona come "cam-àp-uìz"* **= escogitare, trovare (idea, soluzione)**	★ Ti SALE (COME UP) in testa una lampadina e arrivi CON (WITH) l'idea già in mano. ✅ *Kevin has come up with a solution.* "Kevin ha trovato una soluzione." **[3 parti, inseparabile]**
▶ make up one's mind *suona come "meik-àp"* **= decidersi**	★ Ti TRUCCHI (MAKE UP) la mente: prima eri in disordine, poi scegli la direzione. ✅ *Marion finally managed to make up her mind about which university to choose.* "Marion è finalmente riuscita a decidere quale università scegliere." **[mind cambia con il soggetto: my, her, his mind]**

▶ sort out *suona come "sòrt-àut"* **= sistemare, risolvere**	★ SORT = smistare. Smisti i calzini e butti FUORI (OUT) quelli spaiati: il casino è sistemato. ✅*We need to sort out this problem together.* "Dobbiamo risolvere insieme questo problema." **[separabile: sort it out]**
▶ find out *suona come "faind-àut"* **= scoprire**	★ TROVI (FIND) il segreto fuori (OUT) dalla scatola in cui era nascosto. ✅*I found out that she was lying.* "Ho scoperto che mentiva." **[separabile: find it out (raro)]**
▶ point out *suona come "point-àut"* **= far notare**	★ Punti (POINT) il dito fuori (OUT) dal gruppo, verso l'errore. ✅*He pointed out that the figures were wrong.* "Ha fatto notare che i dati erano sbagliati." **[separabile: point it out]**
▶ back up *suona come "bak-àp"* **= sostenere; fare una copia di riserva**	★ Ti metti con la schiena (BACK) rivolta in su (UP) dietro all'amico: lo sostieni. ✅*My friends backed me up at the meeting.* "I miei amici mi hanno sostenuto alla riunione." **[separabile: back me up]**

SOLDI, QUANTITÀ, CONSEGNE

▶ run out of *suona come "ran-àut-ov"* **= finire, esaurire**	★ Il latte CORRE (RUN) fuori (OUT) dal frigo e nel cartone non ne resta più. ✅*We are running out of time, the planet is dying!* "Stiamo finendo il tempo, il pianeta sta morendo!" **[3 parti: il soggetto è chi resta senza]**
▶ use up *suona come "iùz-àp"* **= consumare tutto**	★ Usi (USE) fino in cima (UP), fino all'ultimo goccio di latte. ✅*They used up all the milk.* "Hanno finito tutto il latte." **[separabile: use it up]**
▶ pay back *suona come "pei-bak"* **= restituire (soldi)**	★ PAGHI (PAY) e il portafoglio vuole la schiena (BACK) indietro: ridai i soldi. ✅*I'll pay you back tomorrow.* "Domani ti restituisco i soldi." **[separabile: pay you back]**
▶ hand over *suona come "hend-òver"* **= consegnare**	★ Passi la mano (HAND) sopra (OVER) il banco con l'assegno: consegni. ✅*He handed over a cheque for 400 euros.* "Ha consegnato un assegno da 400 euro." **[separabile: hand it over]**
▶ take on *suona come "tèik-òn"* **= assumere (personale), farsi carico**	★ PRENDI (TAKE) un nuovo dipendente e lo metti ON, in funzione. ✅*The company took on 50 new employees last year.* "L'anno scorso l'azienda ha assunto 50 nuovi dipendenti." **[separabile: take them on]**
▶ cut down on *suona come "cat-dàun-on"* **= ridurre**	★ TAGLI (CUT) la fetta in giù (DOWN): ne mangi di meno. ✅*I'm trying to cut down on sugar.* "Sto cercando di ridurre lo zucchero." **[3 parti, inseparabile]**

▶ cut off (from) *suona come "cat-òff"* **= isolare, interrompere**	★ TAGLI (CUT) il filo e lo stacchi (OFF): resti isolato. ✅ *Imagine being cut off from civilization on an island.* "Immagina di essere isolato dalla civiltà su un'isola." **[separabile: cut him off]**

MOVIMENTO, INCONTRI, GUASTI

▶ turn down *suona come "tern-dàun"* **= rifiutare; abbassare**	★ GIRI (TURN) la manopola in giù (DOWN): abbassi il volume o rifiuti l'offerta. ✅ *He turned down the job offer.* "Ha rifiutato l'offerta di lavoro." **[separabile: turn it down]**
▶ turn up *suona come "tern-àp"* **= presentarsi; alzare**	★ GIRI (TURN) l'angolo e su (UP) spunta qualcuno: si presenta all'appuntamento. ✅ *He didn't turn up at the party.* "Non si è presentato alla festa." **[inseparabile (= presentarsi)]**
▶ run into *suona come "ran-ìntu"* **= incontrare per caso**	★ CORRI (RUN) dentro (INTO) il tuo ex all'angolo della strada. ✅ *I ran into an old friend at the station.* "Ho incontrato per caso un vecchio amico in stazione." **[inseparabile]**
▶ get over *suona come "ghet-òver"* **= riprendersi (da malattia, delusione)**	★ SALI (GET) sopra (OVER) il muro del dolore e arrivi dall'altra parte. ✅ *It took her a year to get over the break-up.* "Ci ha messo un anno a superare la rottura." **[inseparabile]**
▶ get through *suona come "ghet-thrù"* **= superare (esame, periodo difficile)**	★ Attraversi (THROUGH) il tunnel e arrivi dall'altra parte: ce l'hai fatta. ✅ *I got through the exam with a good mark.* "Ho superato l'esame con un buon voto." **[inseparabile]**
▶ go on *suona come "gou-òn"* **= continuare; succedere**	★ VAI (GO) e resti ON, acceso: non ti fermi. ✅ *What's going on? / Go on, please.* "Cosa sta succedendo? / Continua, per favore." **[inseparabile]**
▶ hold on *suona come "hold-òn"* **= aspettare (anche al telefono)**	★ TIENI (HOLD) la linea ON: non riattaccare. ✅ *Hold on a second, please.* "Aspetta un attimo, per favore." **[inseparabile]**
▶ take over *suona come "tèik-òver"* **= rilevare, subentrare**	★ PRENDI (TAKE) il volante da sopra (OVER) la spalla di chi guidava. ✅ *She took over the company when her father retired.* "Ha rilevato l'azienda quando il padre è andato in pensione." **[separabile: take it over]**
▶ end up *suona come "end-àp"* **= finire per**	★ Il fondo (END) della strada ti porta su (UP) in un posto che non avevi scelto. ✅ *We ended up eating at home.* "Siamo finiti a mangiare a casa." **[inseparabile]**

▶ mess up
suona come "mes-àp"
= pasticciare, rovinare

★ MESS = disordine: tutto sottosopra (UP). Hai combinato un pasticcio.
✅ *I messed up the interview.* "Ho mandato a monte il colloquio."
[separabile: mess it up]

Dalle domande vere: i phrasal verbs usciti agli esami

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Tom wants to _____ a new hobby in the new year.	✅ **take up** ❌ pick on · get up · start by	take up = iniziare (un hobby).
He doesn't _____ with his parents.	✅ **get on well** ❌ get well · get through · get under	get on (well) with = andare d'accordo con.
We are _____ of time, the planet is dying!	✅ **running out** ❌ running for · finishing · losing	run out of = esaurire.
I'm very pleased that I'm going to meet him again. I'm looking _____ meeting him again.	✅ **forward to** ❌ down · up to · into	look forward to + -ing.
Thank you for lending me the money. I'll _____ you back tomorrow.	✅ **pay** ❌ come · go · owe	pay back = restituire (denaro).
Living next to an airport means you have to _____ a lot of noise.	✅ **put up with** ❌ look forward at · miss out on · stand up for	put up with = sopportare.
You have to _____ with this issue, so we can go on with the plan.	✅ **deal** ❌ make · solve · beat	deal with = occuparsi di.
Here is the application form, you need to _____ it in.	✅ **fill** ❌ full · empty · feel	fill in = compilare.
I'll _____ at the station when you arrive tomorrow evening.	✅ **pick you up** ❌ get you up · lift you up · take you down	pick someone up = andare a prendere.
I'm very pleased that we finally met, and I'm looking _____ seeing you again.	✅ **forward to** ❌ for · up to · after	look forward to + -ing.
Marion finally managed to _____ her mind about which university to choose.	✅ **make up** ❌ put up · take up · give up	make up one's mind = decidersi.
Kevin has _____ a solution.	✅ **come up with** ❌ come down · come in · come over	come up with = escogitare.
When I get home in the evening, the first thing I do is _____ my coat.	✅ **take off** ❌ take over · take on · take up	take off = togliersi.
He _____ over a cheque for 400 Euro to finalise the transaction.	✅ **handed** ❌ took · hung · crossed	hand over = consegnare.
I am going to the bank; I need to ask for some money to help me _____ my new business	✅ **start up** ❌ run down · make up · get by	start up = avviare.

Domanda	Risposta	Perché
Could you imagine living alone on an island and being _____ off from civilization?	✅ **cut** ❌ removed · kept · taken	cut off from = isolato da.

Parte 5 · Allenamento

5.1 Le simulazioni: cinque domande, la formula vera

Ogni simulazione segue la formula 2·1·1·1: due di lessico, una di struttura, una di tempo e il jolly. Le domande sono mescolate come in una prova vera: prima di rispondere, guarda le quattro opzioni e capisci in quale blocco sei. Le due ultime simulazioni hanno un jolly di lessico al posto del phrasal verb.

Simulazione 1

1.1 The government must _____ action to reduce unemployment.
a) do b) make c) take d) have

1.2 I couldn't get into my flat because I _____ my keys at the office.
a) have left b) had left c) was leaving d) leave

1.3 He _____ a fortune by selling antique furniture.
a) made b) did c) took d) had

1.4 Our flight leaves at six, so we have to _____ very early.
a) set up b) set in c) set down d) set off

1.5 She suggested _____ a taxi because it was raining.
a) to take b) take c) taking d) took

Simulazione 2

2.1 The thieves _____ the shop and stole all the phones.
a) broke up b) broke into c) broke down d) broke out

2.2 My little sister is allergic _____ cats.
a) to b) of c) at d) with

2.3 I can't afford _____ a new car right now.
a) buying b) buy c) for buying d) to buy

2.4 I was really _____ when I heard I had passed the exam.
a) thrilling b) thrill c) thrilled d) thrills

2.5 If I _____ the lottery, I would buy a house by the sea.
a) win b) won c) will win d) would win

Simulazione 3

3.1 The more you practise, the _____ you play.
a) better b) best c) well d) good

3.2 My boss _____ my proposal because it was too expensive.
a) turned up b) turned on c) turned over d) turned down

3.3 The new law will _____ a big difference to small businesses.
a) do b) take c) make d) give

3.4 She _____ across the road when a car almost hit her.
a) has walked b) was walking c) walks d) is walking

3.5 Our team _____ the champions 3-1 in the final.
a) beat b) won c) gained d) earned

Simulazione 4

4.1 By the time you read this letter, I _____ the country.
a) will leave b) have left c) leave d) will have left

4.2 We need someone who is _____ for the whole project.
a) responsive b) respectful c) responsible d) resourceful

4.3 I'll _____ her number in the phone book.
a) look after b) look up c) look into d) look out

4.4 The judge _____ the thief to two years in prison.
a) sentenced b) fined c) charged d) accused

4.5 It's _____ cold that I'm going to wear a scarf.
a) such b) too c) very d) so

Simulazione 5

5.1 My sister is terrified _____ flying.
a) at b) from c) of d) for

5.2 The film was _____ boring that we left halfway.
a) such b) so c) too d) very

5.3 I _____ for this company for ten years, and I love it.
a) have been working
b) work
c) am working
d) worked

5.4 I'm trying to _____ a new language, but it's hard.
a) pick on b) pick at c) pick out d) pick up

5.5 I was really _____ when the waiter brought me the wrong dish for the third time.
a) annoying b) annoy c) annoyed d) annoyance

Simulazione 6

6.1 He _____ the money from his friend and never gave it back.
a) lent b) borrowed c) owed d) paid

6.2 He didn't _____ at the party until midnight.
a) turn up b) turn off c) turn down d) turn in

6.3 That jacket doesn't _____ me: it's too small.
a) suit b) match c) wear d) fit

6.4 He’s not used to _____ up early.
a) get b) to get c) getting d) got

6.5 If you had told me, I _____ you.
a) would help
b) would have helped
c) helped
d) will help

Simulazione 7

7.1 This house _____ in 1920 by my great-grandfather.
a) was built b) has built c) built d) is built

7.2 After a long discussion, the two sides finally _____ an agreement.
a) arrived b) came c) went d) reached

7.3 He _____ his promise and told everyone the secret.
a) did b) lost c) broke d) cut

7.4 The workers went on _____ for better pay.
a) stroke b) strike c) strife d) stride

7.5 Despite _____ a lot of experience, he didn’t get the job.
a) having b) to have c) have d) had

Simulazione 8

8.1 I don’t mind _____ for you.
a) to wait b) wait c) waited d) waiting

8.2 She’s very _____: she never forgets a birthday.
a) thoughtless b) thinking c) thoughtful d) thought

8.3 This sofa is really _____: I could sleep on it all night.
a) comfort b) comfortable c) comforting d) comfortably

8.4 My uncle _____ a bakery in the town centre.
a) runs b) drives c) does d) makes

8.5 We _____ TV when the lights went out.
a) have watched b) watch c) will watch d) were watching

5.2 La palestra: esercizi per blocco

Una volta capita la formula, allenati blocco per blocco. Ogni area ha il suo colore.

Lessico

L1 She always _____ her promises.
a) does b) takes c) keeps d) puts

L2 I’d like to _____ a complaint about the service.
a) do b) make c) take d) say

L3 The teacher asked us to _____ our homework every evening.
a) do b) make c) take d) have

L4 It’s raining. Please _____ an umbrella.
a) make b) do c) keep d) take

L5 He _____ a lot of money last year by investing.
a) did b) took c) made d) put

L6 Please _____ a seat; the doctor will see you soon.
a) make b) take c) do d) sit

L7 After lunch, I always _____ the washing-up.
a) do b) make c) take d) have

L8 Could you _____ me a favour?
a) make b) take c) give d) do

L9 They _____ a break after two hours of study.
a) made b) did c) took d) gave

L10 She is afraid _____ spiders.
a) from b) of c) at d) to

L11 He is very good _____ solving problems.
a) at b) in c) on d) for

L12 We need someone who is responsible _____ the project.
a) of b) to c) with d) for

L13 The film was so _____ that I fell asleep.
a) bored b) bore c) boring d) bores

L14 I was _____ by the news of his death.
a) shocking b) shocked c) shock d) to shock

L15 The doctor _____ me to stop smoking.
a) advised b) said c) suggested d) proposed

L16 She _____ him of stealing the money.
a) blamed b) charged c) said d) accused

L17 A _____ is a person who looks after your teeth.
a) chemist b) optician c) dentist d) surgeon

L18 It’s raining _____ and dogs.
a) cows b) cats c) birds d) mice

L19 At the party, I told a joke to _____ the ice.
a) break b) crack c) melt d) cut

Strutture

S1 You haven’t seen my keys, _____?
a) haven’t you b) do you c) did you d) have you

S2 Let’s go out tonight, _____?
a) will we b) do we c) shall we d) don’t we

S3 This exam is _____ than the last one.
a) difficulter b) more difficult c) most difficult d) difficult

S4 She is the _____ student in the class.
a) best b) better c) most good d) goodest

S5 He is not as tall _____ his brother.
a) than b) like c) that d) as

S6 _____ it was raining, we went for a walk.
a) Despite b) However c) Although d) Because of

S7 He stayed at home _____ he felt ill.
a) despite b) because c) in spite d) although

S8 I will call you _____ I arrive.
a) when b) during c) although d) unless

S9 I can’t swim, and _____ my brother.
a) so can b) neither does c) also can d) neither can

S10 She loves jazz, and _____ I.
a) neither do b) too do c) so do d) so am

S11 You _____ smoke in the hospital; it’s forbidden.
a) don’t have to b) mustn’t c) needn’t d) can

S12 He isn’t here. He _____ be ill.
a) might b) mustn’t c) needn’t d) oughtn’t

S13 She enjoys _____ novels.
a) to read b) read c) to reading d) reading

S14 I decided _____ abroad.
a) studying b) study c) to study d) for study

S15 They suggested _____ the museum.
a) to visit b) visiting c) visit d) to visiting

S16 He refused _____ the money.
a) to take b) taking c) take d) for taking

S17 Could you tell me where _____?
a) is the station
b) does the station
c) the station is it
d) the station is

S18 I wonder _____ she’ll come.
a) that b) what c) whether d) which

S19 He ate _____ the cake!
a) every b) all the c) whole d) each

S20 It was _____ a beautiful day that we went to the beach.
a) such b) so c) very d) too

S21 I have my hair _____ every month.
a) to cut b) cutting c) cutted d) cut

S22 Neither Anna _____ Paola came to the party.
a) or b) and c) nor d) but

Tempi verbali

T1 My sister _____ in Berlin since 2019.
a) lived b) has lived c) is living d) was living

T2 We _____ the Colosseum last Sunday.
a) visited
b) have visited
c) have been visiting
d) had visited

T3 So far this week, she _____ four emails.
a) sent b) had sent c) was sending d) has sent

T4 I _____ for the bus for forty minutes, and it still hasn't come.
a) am waiting
b) was waiting
c) have been waiting
d) wait

T5 How long _____ Italian?
a) are you studying
b) have you been studying
c) you have studied
d) did you studied

T6 By the end of June, the builders _____ the roof.
a) will have repaired
b) will repair
c) have repaired
d) are repairing

T7 By the time you read this message, I _____ in Madrid.
a) will land
b) am landing
c) have landed
d) will have landed

T8 If it _____ tomorrow, we will cancel the trip.
a) will rain b) would rain c) rains d) rained

T9 If I _____ more time, I would learn German.
a) have b) had c) will have d) would have

T10 If she had studied harder, she _____ the exam.
a) would have passed
b) would pass
c) will pass
d) had passed

T11 If you heat ice, it _____.
a) melted
b) would have melted
c) melting
d) melts

T12 The letter _____ by the secretary yesterday.
a) has written b) wrote c) was written d) is written

T13 These cars _____ in Turin.
a) are making b) are made c) make d) have made

T14 She _____ along the street when she saw an old friend.
a) was walking b) has walked c) walks d) had walking

T15 The students _____ when the teacher entered the room.
a) have talked b) talk c) will talk d) were talking

T16 When I was a child, I _____ play football every afternoon.
a) am used to b) use to c) used to d) was used

T17 After six months in Norway, she is finally _____ the cold.
a) use to b) used to c) used d) getting use to

T18 When we arrived, the film _____.
a) had already started
b) has already started
c) will already have started
d) have already been starting

T19 She was tired because she _____ all day.
a) has been working
b) was work
c) works
d) had been working

T20 I wish I _____ a bigger flat.
a) have b) would have c) had d) am having

T21 I would rather you _____ smoke in here.
a) wouldn’t b) didn’t c) haven’t d) not to

T22 I wish I _____ harder for the exam last week.
a) had studied b) studied c) would study d) study

T23 At this time next week, we _____ in Rome.
a) will walk
b) walk
c) are walk
d) will be walking

Phrasal verbs

J1 The meeting has been _____ until next Tuesday.
a) put on b) put up c) put off d) put out

J2 Please _____ your shoes before entering the house.
a) take over b) take off c) take up d) take after

J3 I can't _____ this noise any longer!
a) put up with b) put up for c) look up to d) get away with

J4 She really _____ her mother; they have the same smile.
a) takes over b) takes up c) takes in d) takes after

J5 We've _____ of milk. Can you buy some?
a) run into b) run away c) run out d) run down

J6 Our flight _____ at 7 a.m. from Milan.
a) puts off b) takes off c) turns off d) gives off

J7 Could you _____ the volume? It's too loud.
a) turn down b) turn out c) turn into d) turn over

J8 She is looking _____ her grandmother while her parents are at work.
a) for b) up c) forward d) after

J9 He _____ smoking last year after twenty years.
a) gave in b) gave away c) gave up d) gave out

J10 My car _____ on the motorway, so I was late.
a) broke up b) broke down c) broke out d) broke in

J11 Tom and Anna have _____ after five years together.
a) split up b) split in c) split on d) split by

J12 I went to the station to _____ my friends.
a) see through b) see to c) see about d) see off

J13 You need to _____ this form before Friday.
a) fill up b) fill with c) fill in d) fill on

J14 The company _____ 50 new employees last year.
a) took off b) took on c) took after d) took up

5.3 Soluzioni

Simulazione 1

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
1.1	LESSICO	c) take	take action = agire.
1.2	TEMPO	b) had left	Azione precedente a un'altra passata → past perfect.
1.3	LESSICO	a) made	make money / make a fortune: nasce un guadagno.
1.4	JOLLY · PHRASAL	d) set off	set off = partire.
1.5	STRUTTURA	c) taking	suggest + -ING.

Simulazione 2

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
2.1	JOLLY · PHRASAL	b) broke into	break into = fare irruzione.
2.2	LESSICO	a) to	allergic to.
2.3	STRUTTURA	d) to buy	afford + TO + infinito (progetti e promesse).
2.4	LESSICO	c) thrilled	Chi prova l'emozione → -ED.
2.5	TEMPO	b) won	Second conditional: if + past simple, would.

Simulazione 3

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
3.1	STRUTTURA	a) better	The + comparativo, the + comparativo.
3.2	JOLLY · PHRASAL	d) turned down	turn down = rifiutare.
3.3	LESSICO	c) make	make a difference.
3.4	TEMPO	b) was walking	Azione in corso interrotta da un'altra al passato.
3.5	LESSICO	a) beat	Si BEAT la persona (o la squadra), si WIN la cosa.

Simulazione 4

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
4.1	TEMPO	d) will have left	By the time + presente → future perfect.

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
4.2	LESSICO	c) responsible	responsible for = responsabile di.
4.3	JOLLY · PHRASAL	b) look up	look up = cercare un’informazione.
4.4	LESSICO	a) sentenced	sentence someone to.
4.5	STRUTTURA	d) so	so + aggettivo + that.

Simulazione 5

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
5.1	LESSICO	c) of	terrified of.
5.2	STRUTTURA	b) so	so + aggettivo + that.
5.3	TEMPO	a) have been working	For + durata, ancora in corso → present perfect continuous.
5.4	JOLLY · PHRASAL	d) pick up	pick up = imparare senza troppo sforzo.
5.5	LESSICO	c) annoyed	Chi prova → -ED.

Simulazione 6

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
6.1	LESSICO	b) borrowed	borrow from = prendere in prestito.
6.2	JOLLY · PHRASAL	a) turn up	turn up = presentarsi.
6.3	LESSICO	d) fit	fit = taglia giusta; suit = stile.
6.4	STRUTTURA	c) getting	be used to + -ING.
6.5	TEMPO	b) would have helped	Third conditional.

Simulazione 7

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
7.1	TEMPO	a) was built	Passivo al passato semplice.
7.2	LESSICO	d) reached	reach an agreement.
7.3	LESSICO	c) broke	break a promise.
7.4	LESSICO (jolly)	b) strike	go on strike = scioperare.
7.5	STRUTTURA	a) having	Despite + -ING.

Simulazione 8

N.	Blocco	Risposta	Perché
8.1	STRUTTURA	d) waiting	mind + -ING.
8.2	LESSICO	c) thoughtful	thoughtful = premuroso.
8.3	LESSICO (jolly)	b) comfortable	comfortable = comodo (aggettivo).
8.4	LESSICO	a) runs	run a business = gestire un'attività.
8.5	TEMPO	d) were watching	Azione in corso interrotta.

Palestra · Lessico

N.	Risposta	Spiegazione
L1	c) keeps	keep a promise (come keep a secret).
L2	b) make	make a complaint.
L3	a) do	do homework.
L4	d) take	take an umbrella.
L5	c) made	make money.
L6	b) take	take a seat.
L7	a) do	do the washing-up (lavori domestici = do).
L8	d) do	do someone a favour.
L9	c) took	take a break.
L10	b) of	afraid of.
L11	a) at	good at + -ing.
L12	d) for	responsible for.
L13	c) boring	-ing descrive ciò che causa la sensazione; -ed chi la prova.
L14	b) shocked	Soggetto che prova il sentimento → participio in -ed.
L15	a) advised	advise + oggetto + to; suggest/propose non seguono questa costruzione.
L16	d) accused	accuse someone of; blame vuole for.
L17	c) dentist	Lessico delle professioni.
L18	b) cats	Espressione idiomatica: it's raining cats and dogs.
L19	a) break	break the ice = rompere il ghiaccio.

Palestra · Strutture

N.	Risposta	Spiegazione
S1	d) have you	Frase negativa → tag affermativa con lo stesso ausiliare.

N.	Risposta	Spiegazione
S2	c) shall we	Dopo Let’s la tag è shall we?
S3	b) more difficult	Aggettivi lunghi: more + aggettivo + than.
S4	a) best	good → better → best (irregolare).
S5	d) as	as … as nella forma negativa di uguaglianza.
S6	c) Although	Although + frase completa; despite vuole nome o -ing.
S7	b) because	because + soggetto + verbo = causa.
S8	a) when	Connettivo temporale + present simple per il futuro.
S9	d) neither can	Negativa → neither + stesso ausiliare (can).
S10	c) so do	Affermativa → so + do/does + soggetto.
S11	b) mustn’t	mustn’t = divieto; don’t have to = non è necessario.
S12	a) might	might = possibilità.
S13	d) reading	enjoy + -ing.
S14	c) to study	decide + to + infinito.
S15	b) visiting	suggest + -ing.
S16	a) to take	refuse + to + infinito.
S17	d) the station is	Domanda indiretta: ordine affermativo.
S18	c) whether	wonder + whether/if introduce una domanda indiretta sì/no.
S19	b) all the	all the + nome.
S20	a) such	such + a + aggettivo + nome.
S21	d) cut	Causativo: have + oggetto + participio passato.
S22	c) nor	neither … nor.

Palestra · Tempi verbali

N.	Risposta	Spiegazione
T1	b) has lived	since + punto di inizio ancora valido oggi → present perfect (has lived).
T2	a) visited	last Sunday è un tempo concluso → past simple.
T3	d) has sent	so far = finora: periodo ancora aperto → present perfect.
T4	c) have been waiting	for + durata di un’azione ancora in corso → present perfect continuous.
T5	b) have you been studying	How long + attività continuativa → have you been studying.
T6	a) will have repaired	By + momento futuro → future perfect.
T7	d) will have landed	By the time + presente riferito al futuro → future perfect nella principale.

N.	Risposta	Spiegazione
T8	c) rains	First conditional: mai will nella if-clause.
T9	b) had	Second conditional: if + past simple, would + verbo.
T10	a) would have passed	Third conditional: if + past perfect, would have + participio.
T11	d) melts	Zero conditional: verità generale → present simple in entrambe le parti.
T12	c) was written	Soggetto che subisce l'azione + yesterday → passivo al passato semplice.
T13	b) are made	Passivo al presente: be + participio passato.
T14	a) was walking	Azione lunga interrotta da un'azione breve → past continuous + past simple.
T15	d) were talking	Azione in corso nel passato interrotta da entered.
T16	c) used to	Abitudine passata, oggi non più vera → used to + infinito.
T17	b) used to	be used to + nome = essere abituato a.
T18	a) had already started	Azione precedente a un'altra passata → past perfect.
T19	d) had been working	Durata prima di un momento passato → past perfect continuous.
T20	c) had	wish + past simple = desiderio irrealizzabile sul presente.
T21	b) didn't	would rather + soggetto diverso + past simple.
T22	a) had studied	wish + past perfect = rimpianto sul passato.
T23	d) will be walking	At this time next week → azione in corso in un momento futuro → future continuous.

Palestra · Phrasal verbs

N.	Risposta	Spiegazione
J1	c) put off	put off = rimandare.
J2	b) take off	take off = togliersi (vestiti, scarpe).
J3	a) put up with	put up with = sopportare.
J4	d) takes after	take after = assomigliare a (un familiare).
J5	c) run out	run out of = esaurire.
J6	b) takes off	take off = decollare.
J7	a) turn down	turn down = abbassare.
J8	d) after	look after = prendersi cura di; look for = cercare.
J9	c) gave up	give up = smettere / arrendersi.
J10	b) broke down	break down = guastarsi.

N.	Risposta	Spiegazione
J11	a) split up	split up = lasciarsi.
J12	d) see off	see off = salutare qualcuno alla partenza.
J13	c) fill in	fill in = compilare.
J14	b) took on	take on = assumere.

5.4 Scheda di ripasso lampo

Dieci regole da rileggere la sera prima della prova.

★ LE DIECI REGOLE

1. Guarda le quattro opzioni: parole diverse = lessico, stesso verbo in forme diverse = struttura, tempi diversi = tempo, particelle diverse = phrasal verb.

2. Make crea qualcosa di nuovo, **do** svolge un'attività: decision, mistake, effort, progress = make; homework, business, favour = do.

3. Dopo una preposizione, sempre -ING: despite, in, at, of, look forward **to**, be used **to**.

4. Will non entra mai nella if-clause: dopo if, when, unless, as soon as si usa il presente.

5. Il passo indietro: second conditional e wish → past simple; third conditional e rimpianti sul passato → past perfect.

6. By + data futura = future perfect; **this time tomorrow** = future continuous; **by the time + passato** = past perfect.

7. Although + frase, despite + nome o -ING; unless significa già "a meno che", non vuole un altro not.

8. Domande indirette: ordine affermativo, niente do/does/did.

9. -ED = chi prova l'emozione, **-ING** = ciò che la provoca.

10. Phrasal verbs: se c'è il pronome, va in mezzo (*turn it down*); se sono a tre parti non si spezzano mai.

In bocca al lupo!