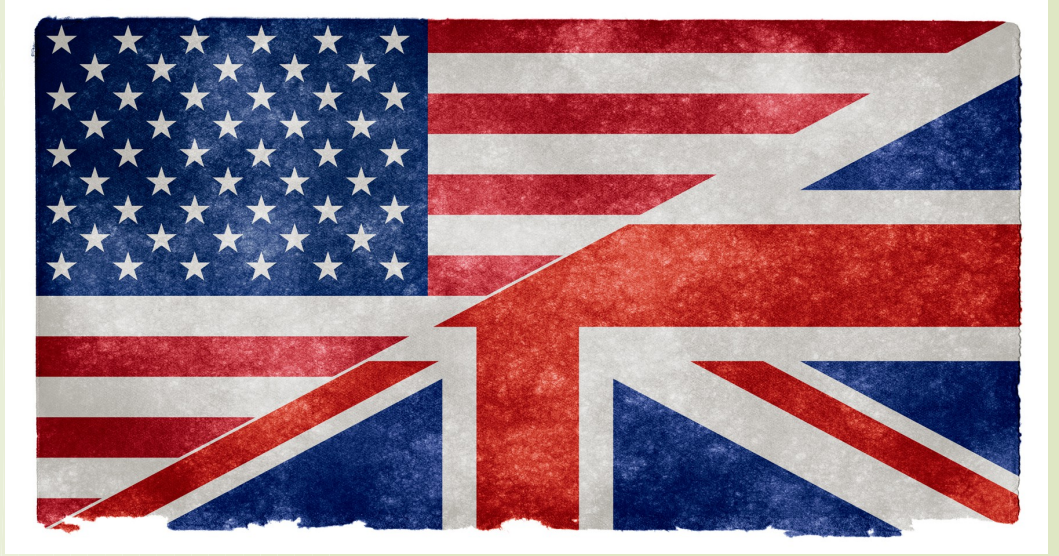




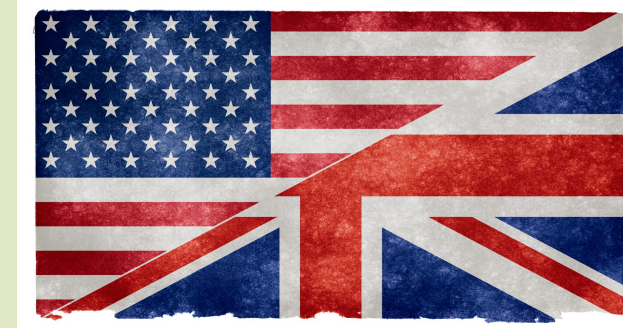
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI BARI ALDO MORO

Basic English

Some key concepts of linguistics



Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

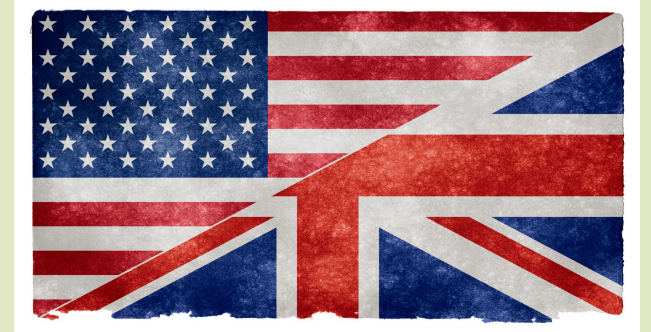


Match a-c with definitions 1-3:

a. word	
b. phrase	
c. sentence	

1. It is composed of groups of words that act as a part of speech but **cannot** stand alone.
2. **A single unit of language** that has meaning and can be spoken or written (*Cambridge Dictionary*).
3. **A set of words** that is **complete in itself**, typically containing a subject and predicate.

Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

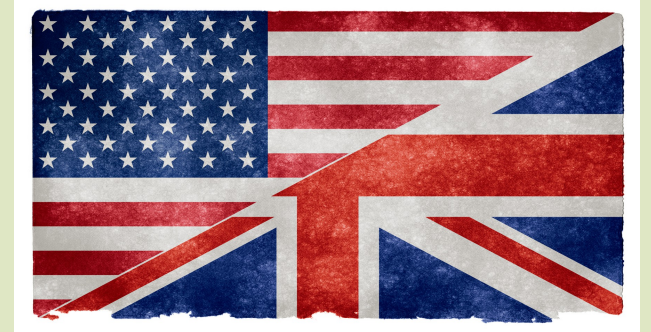


Match a-c with definitions 1-3:

a. word	2. A single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written (<i>Cambridge Dictionary</i>).
b. phrase	
c. sentence	

1. It is composed of groups of words that act as a part of speech but **cannot** stand alone.
2. A **single unit of language** that has meaning and can be spoken or written (*Cambridge Dictionary*).
3. A **set of words** that is **complete in itself**, typically containing a subject and predicate.

Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

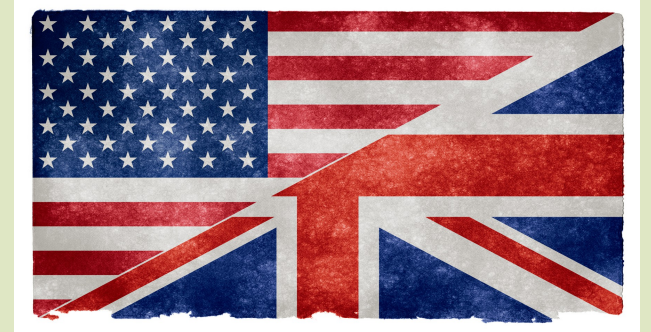


Match a-c with definitions 1-3:

a. word	2. A single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written (<i>Cambridge Dictionary</i>).
b. phrase	1. It is composed of groups of words that act as a part of speech but cannot stand alone.
c. sentence	

1. It is composed of groups of words that act as a part of speech but **cannot** stand alone.
2. A **single unit of language** that has meaning and can be spoken or written (*Cambridge Dictionary*).
3. A **set of words** that is **complete in itself**, typically containing a subject and predicate.

Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

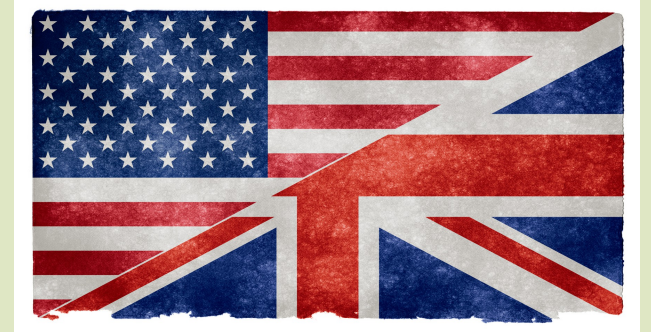


Match a-c with definitions 1-3:

a. word	2. A single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written (<i>Cambridge Dictionary</i>).
b. phrase	1. It is composed of groups of words that act as a part of speech but cannot stand alone.
c. sentence	3. A set of words that is complete in itself , typically containing a subject and predicate.

1. It is composed of groups of words that act as a part of speech but **cannot** stand alone.
2. A **single unit of language** that has meaning and can be spoken or written (*Cambridge Dictionary*).
3. A **set of words** that is **complete in itself**, typically containing a subject and predicate.

Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

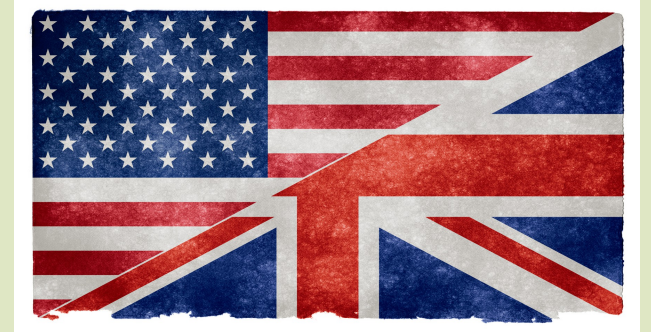


Match a-c with examples 1-3:

a. words	
b. phrases	
c. sentences	

1. UK Prime Minister David Cameron stepped down after the Referendum for Brexit.
2. Politics, Brexit, President, leave, xenophobic.
3. Food for thought, by the way, out of the blue, from time to time.

Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

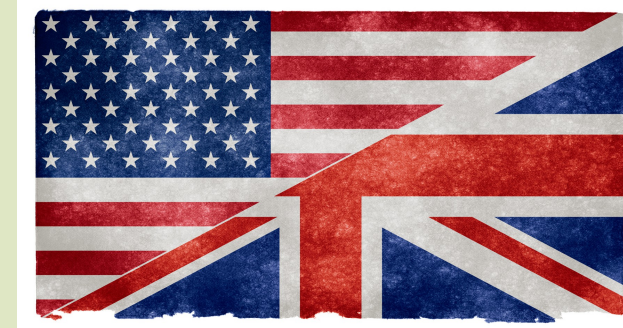


Match a-c with examples 1-3:

a. words	2. Politics, Brexit, President, leave, xenophobic.
b. phrases	
c. sentences	

1. UK Prime Minister David Cameron stepped down after the Referendum for Brexit.
2. Politics, Brexit, President, leave, xenophobic.
3. Food for thought, by the way, out of the blue, from time to time.

Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

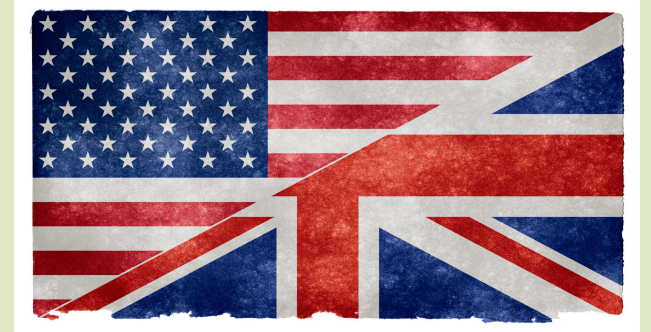


Match a-c with examples 1-3:

a. words	2. Politics, Brexit, President, leave, xenophobic.
b. phrases	3. Food for thought, by the way, out of the blue, from time to time.
c. sentences	

1. UK Prime Minister David Cameron stepped down after the Referendum for Brexit.
2. Politics, Brexit, President, leave, xenophobic.
3. Food for thought, by the way, out of the blue, from time to time.

Some key concepts of linguistics: words, phrases, and sentences

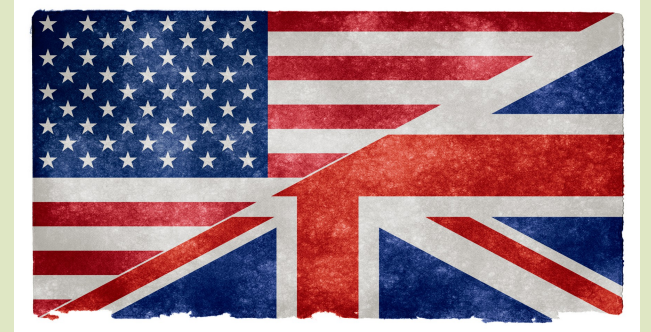


Match a-c with examples 1-3:

a. words	2. Politics, Brexit, President, leave, xenophobic.
b. phrases	3. Food for thought, by the way, out of the blue, from time to time.
c. sentences	1. UK Prime Minister David Cameron stepped down after the Referendum for Brexit.

1. UK Prime Minister David Cameron stepped down after the Referendum for Brexit.
2. Politics, Brexit, President, leave, xenophobic.
3. Food for thought, by the way, out of the blue, from time to time.

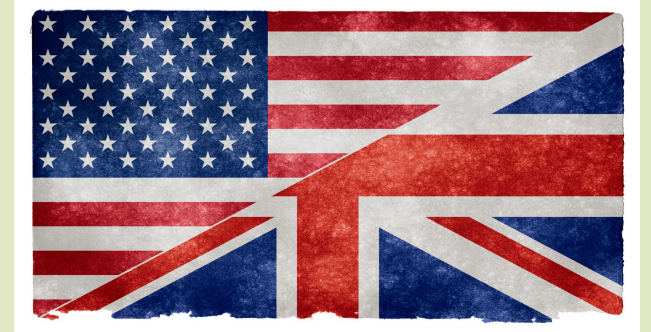
Some key concepts of linguistics



Match the with definitions 1-5:

a. phrasology	
b. collocation	
c. colligation	
d. phrasal verb	
e. prepositional verb	
1	The grammatical attraction between words.
2	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
3	The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
4	The lexical attraction between words.
5	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

Some key concepts of linguistics

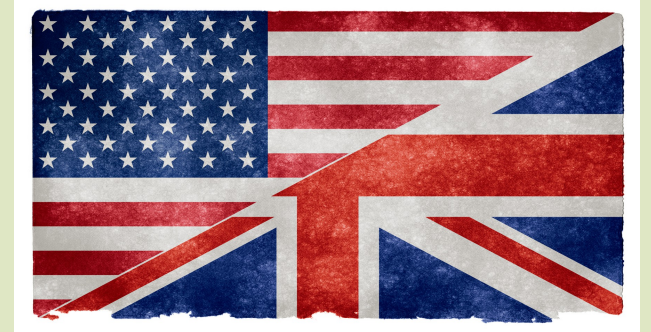


Match a-e with definitions 1-5:

a. phrasology	3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
b. collocation	
c. colligation	
d. phrasal verb	
e. prepositional verb	

1. The grammatical attraction between words.
2. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
4. The lexical attraction between words.
5. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

Some key concepts of linguistics

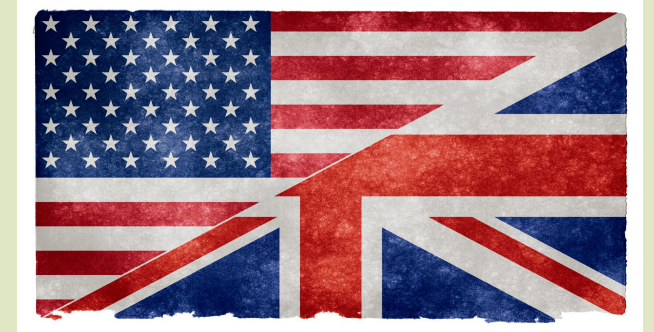


Match the e with definitions 1-5:

a. phrasology	3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
b. collocation	4. The lexical attraction between words.
c. colligation	
d. phrasal verb	
e. prepositional verb	

1. The grammatical attraction between words.
2. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
4. The lexical attraction between words.
5. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

Some key concepts of linguistics

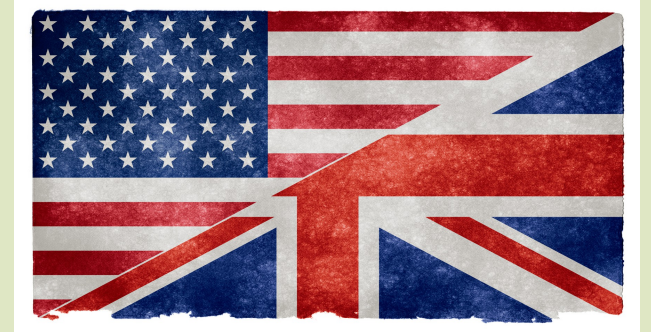


Match a-e with definitions 1-5:

a. phrasology	3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
b. collocation	4. The lexical attraction between words.
c. colligation	1. The grammatical attraction between words.
d. phrasal verb	
e. prepositional verb	

1. The grammatical attraction between words.
2. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
4. The lexical attraction between words.
5. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

Some key concepts of linguistics

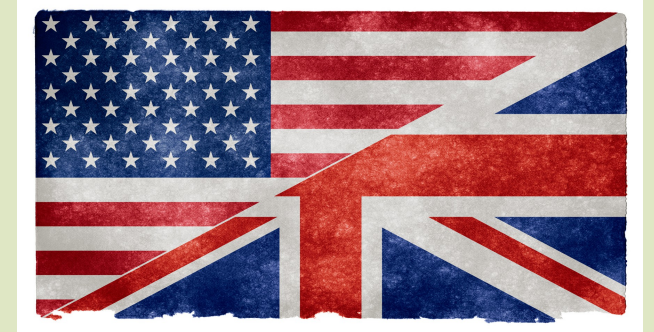


Match the definitions 1-5:

a. phrasology	3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
b. collocation	4. The lexical attraction between words.
c. colligation	1. The grammatical attraction between words.
d. phrasal verb	2. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
e. prepositional verb	

1. The grammatical attraction between words.
2. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
4. The lexical attraction between words.
5. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

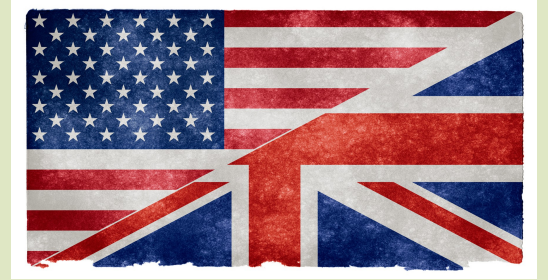
Some key concepts of linguistics



Match the terms with definitions 1-5:

a. phrasology	3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
b. collocation	4. The lexical attraction between words.
c. colligation	1. The grammatical attraction between words.
d. phrasal verb	2. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
e. prepositional verb	5. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

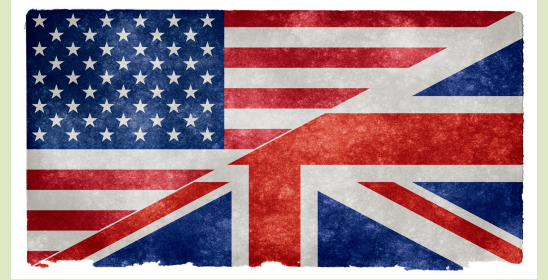
1. The grammatical attraction between words.
2. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
3. The study of grammar, lexis, and their interrelation.
4. The lexical attraction between words.
5. It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

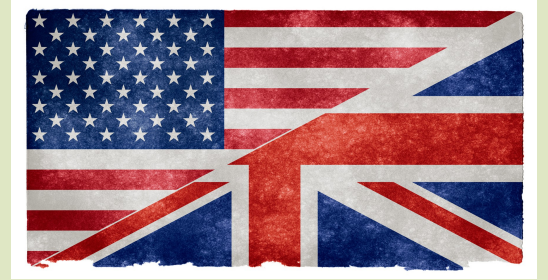
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1. Christmas! / Easter! / Birthday!	
2. Out of the / deliver the / away / to connect the / go the extra / food for / from time to	



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

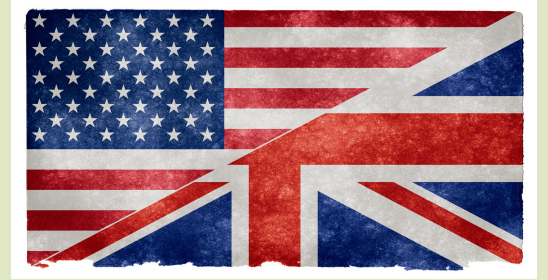
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1. Merry Christmas! / Easter! / Birthday!	
2. Out of the / deliver the / away / to connect the / go the extra / food for / from time to	



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

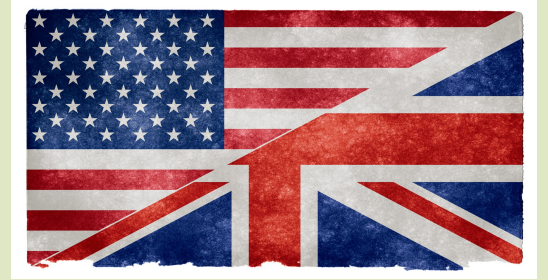
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1. Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Birthday!	
2. Out of the / deliver the / away / to connect the / go the extra / food for / from time to	



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

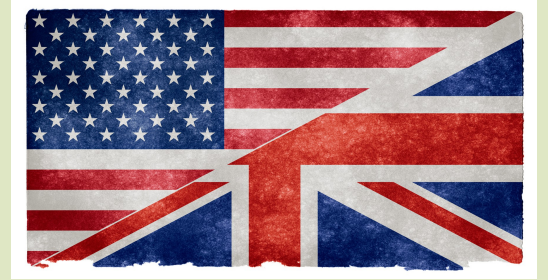
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2	Out of the / deliver the / away / to connect the / go the extra / food for / from time to



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

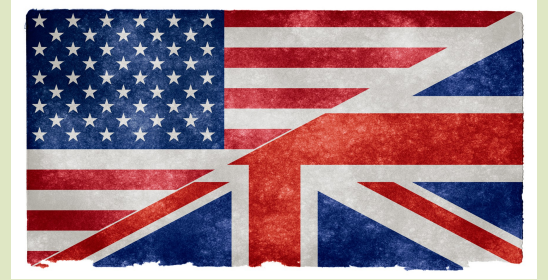
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2	Out of the blue / deliver the / away / to connect the / go the extra / food for / from time to



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

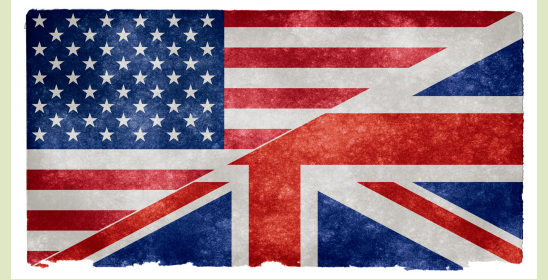
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / away / to connect the / go the extra / food for / from time to



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

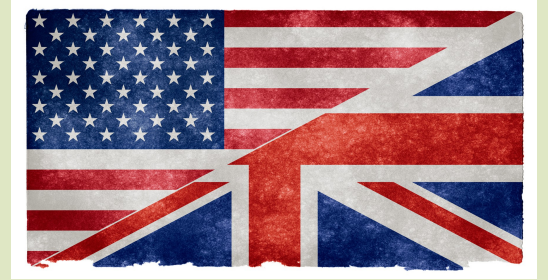
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1.	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2.	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / to connect the / go the extra / food for / from time to



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

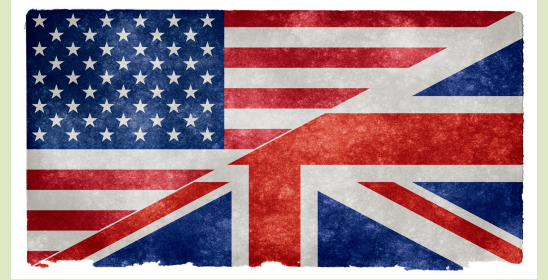
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1.	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2.	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / fail to connect the / go the extra / food for / fromtime to



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

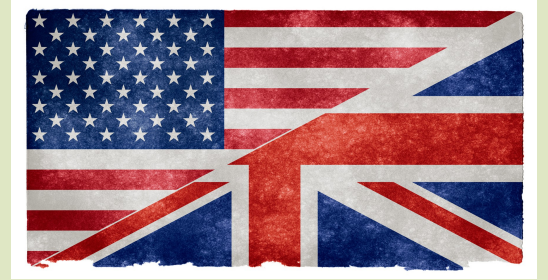
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / fail to connect the dots / go the extra / food for / from time to



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

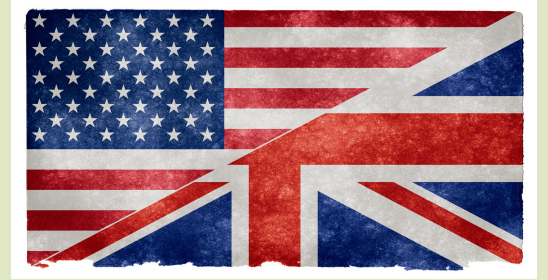
Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1.	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2.	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / fail to connect the dots / go the extra mile / food for / from time to



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1.	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2.	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / fail to connect the dots / go the extra mile / food for thought / from time to



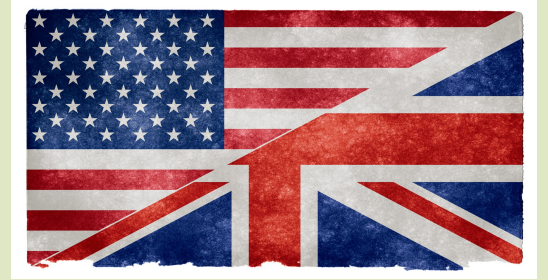
Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **lexical words** which may frequently collocate with them

Collocation

The lexical attraction between words

1. Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2. Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / fail to connect the dots / go the extra mile / food for thought / fromtime to time



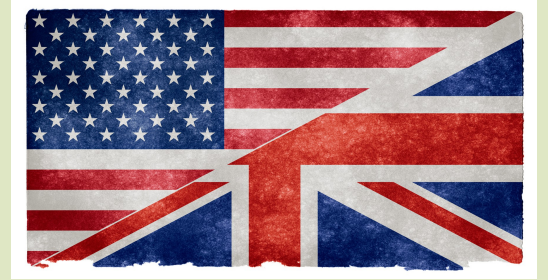
Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with lexical words which may frequently collocate with them

Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1.	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2.	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / fail to connect the dots / go the extra mile / food for thought / fromtime to time

It is said that "WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE", why?





Some key concepts of linguistics

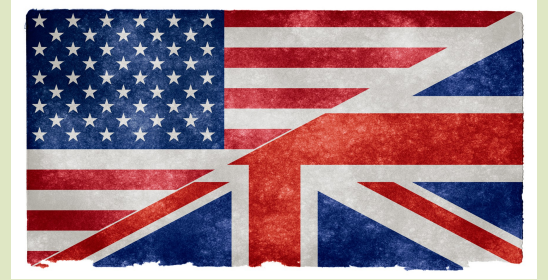
Complete the phrases below with lexical words which may frequently collocate with them

Collocation	The lexical attraction between words
1.	Merry Christmas! / Happy Easter! / Happy Birthday!
2.	Out of the blue / deliver the goods / right away / fail to connect the dots / go the extra mile / food for thought / from time to time

It is said that "WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE", why?



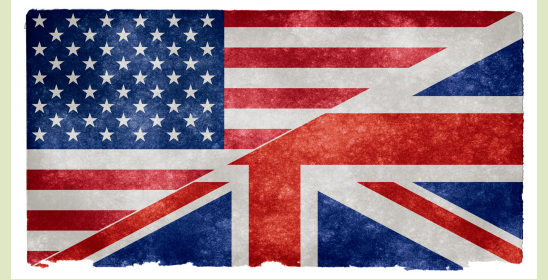
Strong attraction between words – *Merry Christmas, Happy Birthday*
Indifference between words – *Happy Christmas*
Repulsion between words – *Merry Birthday* is disallowed



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable **grammatical word**:

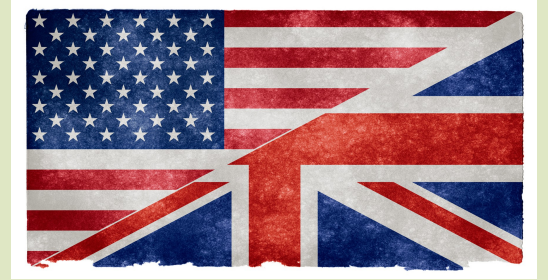
Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
... far / it's up ... you! / thank you ... coming! / in order ... / believe ... / put up ... / pay attention ... / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot	



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable **grammatical word**.

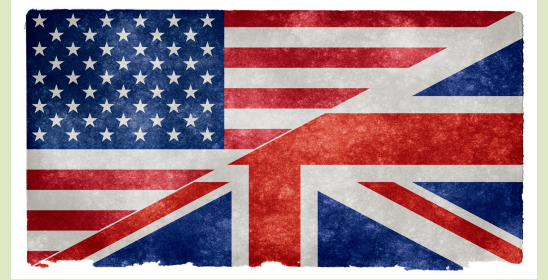
Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
So far / it's up ... you! / thank you ... coming! / in order ... / believe ... / put up ... / pay attention ... / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot	



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable **grammatical word**.

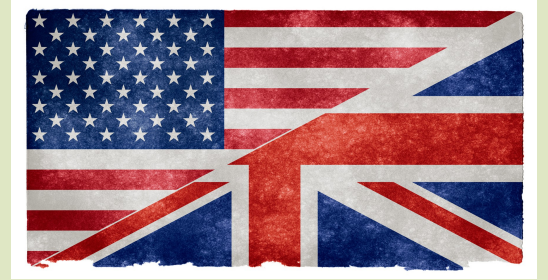
Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
So far / it's up to you! / thank you ... coming! / in order ... / believe ... / put up ... / pay attention ... / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot	



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable grammatical word

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order ... / believe ... / put up ... / pay attention ... / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot	

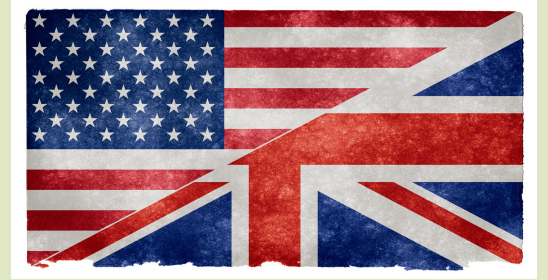


Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable grammatical word

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
--------------------	--

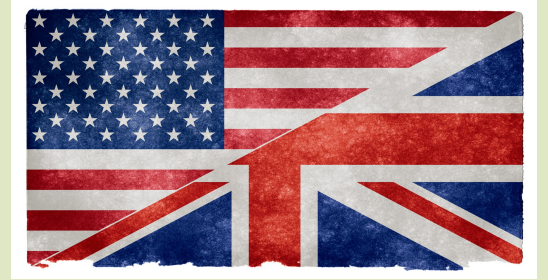
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe ... / put up ... / pay attention ... / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable grammatical word

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe in / put up ... / pay attention ... / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot	

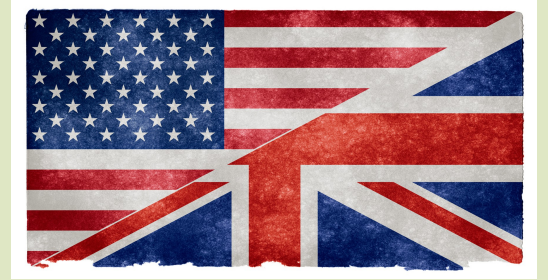


Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable grammatical word

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
--------------------	--

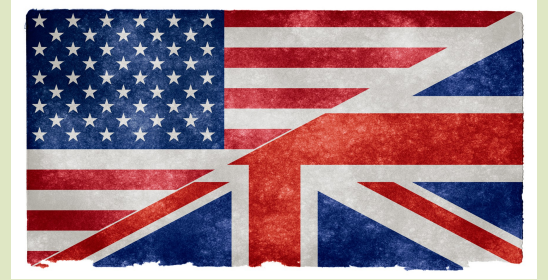
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe in / put up with / pay attention ... / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable **grammatical word**.

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe in / put up with / pay attention to / ... denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot	

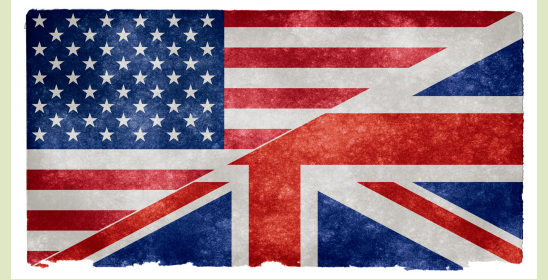


Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable **grammatical word**.

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
--------------------	--

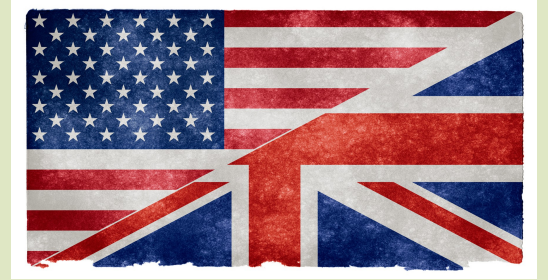
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe in / put up with / pay attention to / in denial / as well ... that / go ... train / go ... foot



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable grammatical word

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe in / put up with / pay attention to / in denial / as well as that / go ... train / go ... foot	

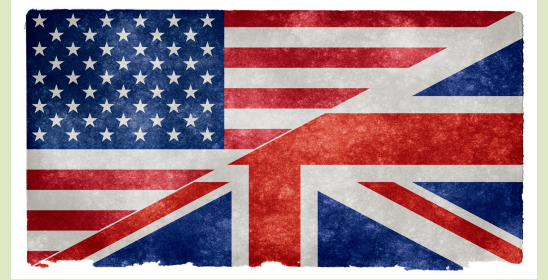


Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with a suitable grammatical word

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
--------------------	--

So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe in / put up with / pay attention to / in denial / as well as that / go by train / go... foot



Some key concepts of linguistics

Complete the phrases below with **grammatical words** which may frequently collocate with them

Colligation	The grammatical attraction between words
So far / it's up to you! / thank you for coming! / in order to / believe in / put up with / pay attention to / in denial / as well as that / go by train / go on foot	

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to step down but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, turning this country into most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been carrying out our job for us. They hire us to deal with the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of dealing with a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have made up their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that make up our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently goes on to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European first post referendum speech")

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, turning this country into most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been carrying out our job for us. They hire us to deal with the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of dealing with a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have made up their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that make up our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently goes on to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European first post referendum speech")

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been carrying out our job for us. They hire us to deal with the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of dealing with a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have made up their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that make up our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently goes on to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European" first post referendum speech)

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been **carrying out** our job for us. They hire us to deal with the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of dealing with a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have made up their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that make up our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently goes on to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European" first post referendum speech)

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been **carrying out** our job for us. They hire us to **deal with** the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of **dealing with** a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have made up their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that make up our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently goes on to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European" first post referendum speech)

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been **carrying out** our job for us. They hire us to **deal with** the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of **dealing with** a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have **made up** their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that make up our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently goes on to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European" first post referendum speech)

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been **carrying out** our job for us. They hire us to **deal with** the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of **dealing with** a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have **made up** their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that **make up** our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently goes on to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European first post referendum speech")

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been **carrying out** our job for us. They hire us to **deal with** the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of **dealing with** a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have **made up** their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that **make up** our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently **goes on** to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can look forward to a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European" first post referendum speech)

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been **carrying out** our job for us. They hire us to **deal with** the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of **dealing with** a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have **made up** their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that **make up** our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently **goes on** to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can **look forward to** a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have spoken up for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European" first post referendum speech)

Read a speech delivered by Boris Johnson, find phrasal verbs:



Phrasal verb

It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.

"I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to **step down** but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, **turning** this country **into** most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

[...] Today I think all of us politicians should thank the British people, because in a way they have been **carrying out** our job for us. They hire us to **deal with** the hard questions and this year we gave them one of the biggest and toughest questions of all.

Some people are now saying, that was wrong, and the people should never have been asked in this way. I disagree. I believe it was entirely right and inevitable, and indeed that there is no way of **dealing with** a decision of this scale unless you put it to the people.

And I think that the electorate have searched in their hearts and answered as honestly as they can [...] They have **made up** their mind to vote to take back control, from a European Union that has become too remote, too opaque and not accountable enough to the people it is meant to serve.

[...] We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that **make up** our common European civilization.

[...] And I want to reassure everybody that in my view as a result of this, Britain will continue to be a great European power, leading discussions on foreign policy and defence and intelligence sharing and all the work that currently **goes on** to make our world safer.

[...] it is no longer right for this country. And it is the essence of our case that young people in this country can **look forward to** a more secure and more prosperous future if we take back the democratic control that is the foundation of our economic prosperity. [...] This Thursday, yesterday, I believe the British people have **spoken up** for democracy, in Britain and across Europe. And I believe we can be very proud of the result.

(Adapted from "Brexit does not make us less European" first post referendum speech)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (....)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (...)
3. It will all work out somehow. (...)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (...)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (...)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (...)
7. She's angry with me. (...)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (...)
3. It will all work out somehow. (...)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (...)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (...)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (...)
7. She's angry with me. (...)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (...)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (...)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (...)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (...)
7. She's angry with me. (...)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (...)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (...)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (...)
7. She's angry with me. (...)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (*prepositional*)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (...)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (...)
7. She's angry with me. (...)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (*prepositional*)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (*phrasal*)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (...)
7. She's angry with me. (...)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (*prepositional*)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (*phrasal*)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (*prepositional*)
7. She's angry with me. (...)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (*prepositional*)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (*phrasal*)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (*prepositional*)
7. She's angry with me. (*prepositional*)
8. I've asked her out. (...)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (*prepositional*)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (*phrasal*)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (*prepositional*)
7. She's angry with me. (*prepositional*)
8. I've asked her out. (*phrasal*)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (...)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

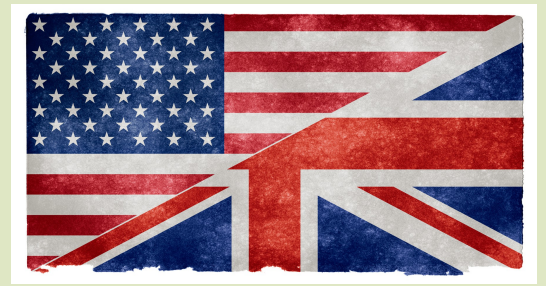
Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (*prepositional*)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (*phrasal*)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (*prepositional*)
7. She's angry with me. (*prepositional*)
8. I've asked her out. (*phrasal*)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (*prepositional*)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (...)

Decide whether the underlined verbs are phrasal or prepositional verbs:

Phrasal verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, sometimes even more than one. These prepositions or adverbs change the meaning of the verb completely.
Prepositional verb	It is composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that extend the meaning of the verb itself. The meaning of the verb does not change.

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard. (*prepositional*)
2. I can perfectly look after myself. (*phrasal*)
3. It will all work out somehow. (*phrasal*)
4. He would like to work for a club as a promoter and later start his own record label. (*prepositional*)
5. Rachel has recently taken up piano lessons. (*phrasal*)
6. The HR manager will take your application into consideration. (*prepositional*)
7. She's angry with me. (*prepositional*)
8. I've asked her out. (*phrasal*)
9. They asked their boss for a pay raise, but she refused. (*prepositional*)
10. We are working to bring about closer political integration in the EU (*phrasal*)



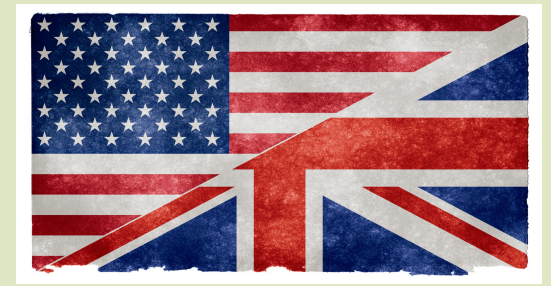
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. money
5. Fare una domanda	5. a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



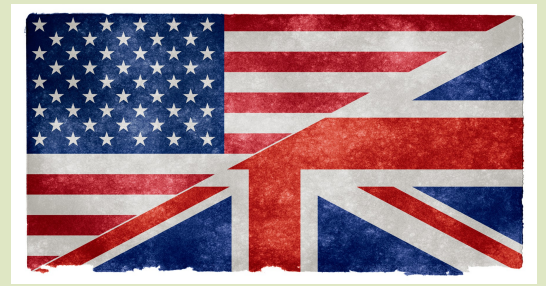
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. money
5. Fare una domanda	5. a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



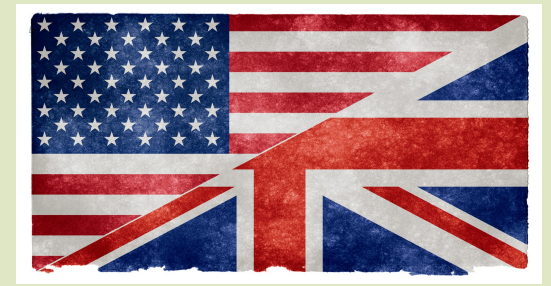
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. money
5. Fare una domanda	5. a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



Some key concepts of linguistics

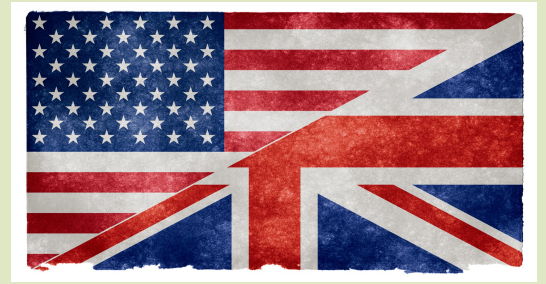
“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. money
5. Fare una domanda	5. a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise

Some key concepts of linguistics

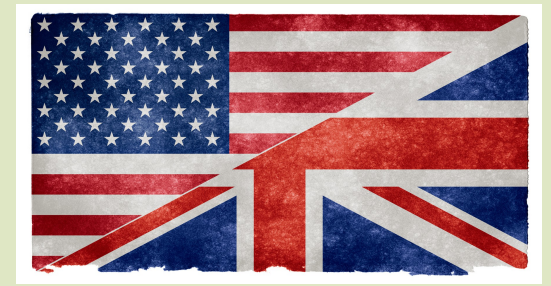


“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



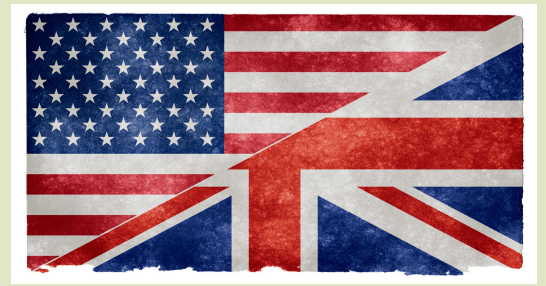
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. ask a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



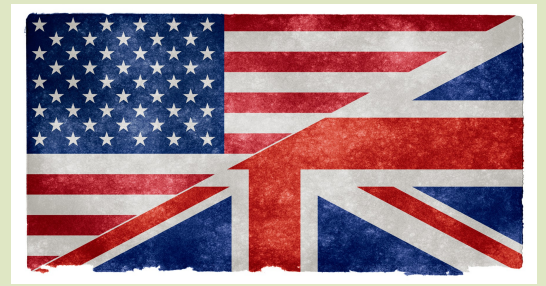
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. ask a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. keep somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



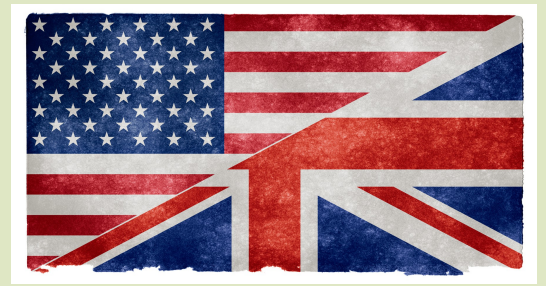
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. ask a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. keep somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. make a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



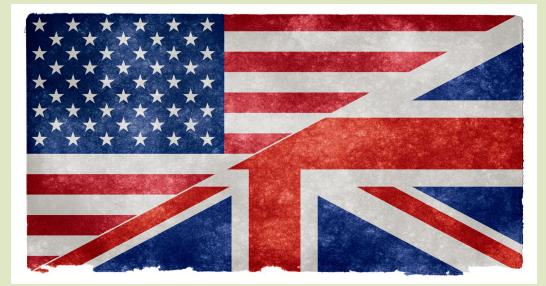
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. ask a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. keep somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. make a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. do a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



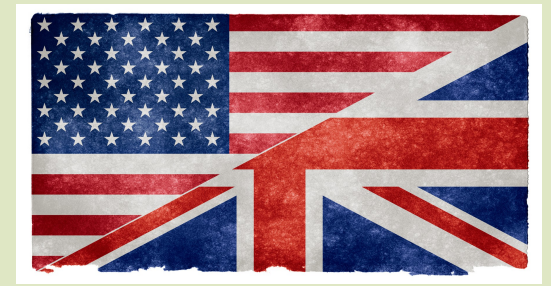
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. ask a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. keep somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. make a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. do a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. pay attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



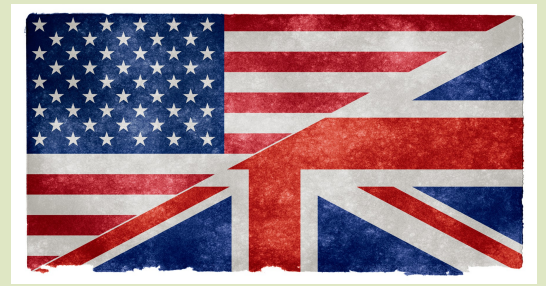
Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. ask a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. keep somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. make a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. do a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. pay attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. keep company
11. Fare una promessa	11. a promise



Some key concepts of linguistics

“WORDS ARE LIKE PEOPLE”

ITA vs ENG: “Fare”

Complete the “ENG” column with the correct verb.

ITA	ENG
1. Fare un pisolino	1. take a nap
2. Fare una torta	2. make a cake
3. Fare colazione	3. have breakfast
4. Fare soldi	4. make money
5. Fare una domanda	5. ask a question
6. Fare aspettare qualcuno	6. keep somebody waiting
7. Fare un errore	7. make a mistake
8. Fare un favore	8. do a favour
9. Fare attenzione	9. pay attention
10. Fare compagnia	10. keep company
11. Fare una promessa	11. make a promise