

For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use **between two and five words**, including the word given.

Example:

I hate having potatoes for breakfast

FAVOURITE

Potatoes are _____ food to have for breakfast.

ANSWER: *MY LEAST FAVOURITE*

1 Because I wanted to get scholarship at university, I had to study hard.

AS

I had to study hard _____ scholarship at university.

2 I refused their promotion offer for personal reasons.

TURNED

For personal reasons, _____ down.

3 Mother told me to finish eating all the potatoes before I could get dessert.

UP

Mother told me to _____ before I could get dessert.

4 We occasionally meet at this pub.

FROM

We meet at this pub _____ time.

5 I used to go to the cinema every Tuesday when I was in college.

WOULD

When I was in college I _____ every Tuesday.

6 My camera broke down on my first day of vacation.

APART

My camera _____ on my first day of vacation.

7 I wanted to see the sea this summer

GOING

I _____ the sea this summer.

8 Grandmother often asks me to read the newspaper aloud for her.

OUT

Grandmother often asks me to _____ for her.

9 “You may enter the room” said Mary.

US

Mary _____ the room.

10 It took me a year to wake up easily in the morning.

USED

It took me a year to _____ easily in the morning.

Answers and explanations

1. **As I wanted to get/So as to get.** A rather straightforward structure to show the reason for some particular action. The second suggested structure is more advanced and is more commonly used by C1/C2 speakers.
2. **I turned their promotion offer.** If you turn something down, you reject or decline it. It can be used for figurative cases (e.g. an offer) or literal (a gift or other material thing).
3. **Eat up the potatoes/Eat the potatoes up.** To eat something up in this context has the meaning to eat all of it, to finish eating a dish or a meal. Do not use 'finish up' as it is not normally used in relation to food.
4. **From time to.** If something takes place from time to time, then it happens fairly regularly, but without any definite system or timetable.
5. **Would go to the cinema.** The original sentence expresses the idea that the speaker no longer does that. A structure that is quite similar to 'used to', it is only used with actions, while 'used to' can be used both with actions and states.
6. **Fell/Came apart.** Please note that 'break apart' is incorrect in this context as it means 'to disassemble, to take apart', whereas we are looking for a phrasal verb that means 'to stop functioning'.
7. **Was going to see.** Be careful not to answer "Was going to the sea" - it means a more definite plan that involves somebody else. Remember that we use Present Continuous to express a more definite plan that takes others into account.
8. **Read out the newspaper/Read the newspaper out/ Read the newspaper out loud.** To read something out means to read it aloud for somebody to hear. 'To read out loud' is also possible and is probably the first choice for most students at this level.
9. **Allowed us to enter.** Both the original and the changed sentence should use a structure that gives permission to do something.
10. **Get used to waking up.** We use the structure 'to get used to doing something' to express the idea of making a new habit, especially something that previously was not a part of our routine. Note the gerund form that is required in this structure.