

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 We have never had such an exciting trip before.

EVER

This is the most _____ had.

2 In the end, we changed our decision about buying the boat.

AGAINST

In the end, we _____ the boat.

3 Can you still draw well?

TO

Are _____ draw well?

4 All I wanted was to escape this place.

GET

All I wanted was to _____ this place.

5 There was plenty of food for everyone at the party.

MORE

There was _____ for everyone at the party.

6 "Have you ever thought about retiring?" asked Suze.

CONSIDERED

Suze wanted to know if _____ retirement.

7 I expected more from the meeting.

UNDERWHELMED

I _____ the meeting.

8 I have never been to this city before.

TIME

This is _____ this city.

9 She decided to donate most of the money to various charities.

AWAY

She _____ the money to various charities.

10 Richard is much less experienced than Dan.

FAR

Dan _____ experience than Richard.

Answers and explanations

1. **Exciting trip we have ever.** The switch from 'never' to 'ever' requires some additional changes in the transformed sentence. Make sure to keep the changed sentence in the Present Perfect.
2. **Decided against buying.** To decide against doing something is to choose not to do it. Note the -ing form that is used with this structure. The sentence 'We changed our decision against buying the boat' has double a negative meaning, which means that the speaker chose to buy it, which is not the message of the original sentence.
3. **You still able to.** The beginning of the sentence forces us to look for an adjective instead of the verb in the original sentence. Failing to include 'still' will make you lose 1 of the 2 points for this sentence.
4. **Get out of/get away from.** Both of the phrasal verbs mean 'to leave some place'. Be careful to use the appropriate participle with each phrasal verb.
5. **More than enough food.** The phrase 'plenty of' means that there is no shortage of something, that it is available in great numbers or quantity.
6. **I had/have ever considered.** Remember to make the necessary transformation associated with reported speech. Here, Present Perfect to Past perfect change is optional as the idea works in both tenses. Remember that sometimes the tense change in reported speech is not necessary, particularly in cases with past experiences plans that affect the present situation.
7. **Was underwhelmed by.** If you are underwhelmed by something, it means that it was less impressive or interesting than you had expected. Be careful not to answer 'got underwhelmed by'.
8. **My first time in/to.** While the phrase 'my first time' is easy to get, pay attention to the preposition that follows the phrase.
9. **Gave away most of.** To give something away means to give it to somebody without asking or expecting anything in return.
10. **Has far more.** 'Far' is used as an intensifier, similarly to 'much' in the first sentence. Don't be misguided by the inverted word order in the transformed sentence.