

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 "I am sorry I interrupted your conversation" Giorgio said.

INTERRUPTING

Giorgio _____ conversation.

2 Please keep in mind that you will be charged for the service as well as the food.

ADVISED

Please _____ you will be charged for the service as well as the food.

3 I never realised that they were twins.

OCCURED

It _____ they were twins.

4 They had to cancel the meeting because some senior managers couldn't make there in time.

OFF

The meeting had _____ because some senior managers couldn't make there in time.

5 The elevator didn't work so we had to use the stairs to get to the seventh floor.

ORDER

The elevator _____ so we had to use the stairs to get to the seventh floor.

6 Even though Rob tried his best, he came second in the race.

SPITE

Rob came second in the race _____ his best.

7 I will help you with the project if you promise to study harder next year.

THAT

I will help you with the project _____ you promise to study harder next year.

8 "Be careful, there is a storm coming from the sea" said the old lady.

ABOUT

The old lady _____ a storm coming from the sea.

9 He drew my attention to my most serious mistakes.

OUT

He _____ most serious mistakes.

10 You always leave the most difficult tasks until later.

OFF

You always _____ most difficult tasks.

Answers and explanations

1. **Apologized/Apologised for interrupting our.** Both spelling variants of the word ‘to apologise’ are acceptable. Make sure to change ‘your conversation’ to ‘our conversation’. Saying ‘my conversation’ makes no logical sense as it means that only one person was involved in it.
2. **Be advised that.** The expression ‘be advised’ is mostly found in formal texts such as notices, and they usually warn you about something important. ‘Advice’ is spelling for the noun, whereas ‘advise’ is the verb that we are looking for.
3. **Never occurred to me that.** If something occurs to you, it means that it crosses your mind, you think about it. The opposite structure is used here.
4. **To be called off.** To call something off means to cancel a previously planned arrangement, especially one that involved preparation and many people were supposed to be a part of it.
5. **Was out of order.** ‘Out of order’ is normally used with larger machinery that does not function properly. It is often written on signs that warn those who plan to use it that it is currently unavailable. A good example is public elevators.
6. **In spite of trying.** A common situation is when students confuse ‘in spite of’ and ‘despite’. We need the first, longer structure.
7. **Provided that/On (the) condition that.** The definite article in the second variant is optional, as both ways of phrasing are quite common.
8. **Warned us about.** An interesting thing about this one is that technically you can use ‘told us about’ as the answer. However, this would fail to include the part where she stresses the danger of the situation. ‘To warn about something’ is the perfect phrase for that.
9. **Pointed out all my.** Note that with ‘point out’ you do not need a preposition ‘to’ from the original sentence.
10. **Put off (doing).** Putting something off means leaving it for later – that’s why the transformed sentence omits the last part of the original one (‘until later’).