

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 Bob and Marie seem to have a good relationship.

**GET**

Bob and Marie \_\_\_\_\_ with one another.

2 "I will need you both to help me with this" said Sandra.

**REQUIRE**

Sandra said that she \_\_\_\_\_ to help her with that.

3 They told us not to buy that plot of land.

**WERE**

We \_\_\_\_\_ buying that plot of land.

4 Children nowadays prefer superhero movies to cartoons.

**RATHER**

Children nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ than cartoons.

5 The weather was much better than predicted.

**BAD**

The weather \_\_\_\_\_ as predicted.

6 Matt should consider improving his command of English.

**UP**

Matt should consider \_\_\_\_\_ command of English.

7 The train should arrive any minute now.

**TO**

The train \_\_\_\_\_ any minute now.

8 "You had to hand in this paper two days ago" said the professor.

**BEFORE**

The professor said I had to hand in \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

9 Our teacher promised to take us on a field trip next summer.

**GAVE**

Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ take us on a field trip next summer.

10 Stefani came to deal with the computer problem I'm having.

**OUT**

Stefani came to \_\_\_\_\_ I'm having.

## Answers and explanations

1. **Seem to get along (well).** To get along means to be in good or friendly relationship with somebody.
2. **Would require both of us/us both.** Changing 'will' to 'would' in reported speech is a common thing that is done almost always, unlike switching to a different tense, which is more context-sensitive.
3. **Were advised against/dissuaded from.** Because the second part of the sentence starts with 'buying' we have to use a structure that works well with a gerund form. The second answer is much less likely to be given by a B2 learner, but it is included just in case.
4. **Would rather see/watch superhero movies.** Using 'would' helps us create an imaginary situation where the children are given a choice of things to see (or to watch!).
5. **Was not (nearly) as bad.** 'As' that comes right after the gap hints at a comparative structure that uses two of these words. The word 'nearly' is optional and does not grant you any additional points.
6. **Brushing up on his.** If you brush up on something, you make it slightly better. Used figuratively to talk about skills and areas of knowledge.
7. **Is expected/scheduled to come/arrive.** It might take a bit of figuring out to understand that 'to' forces us to stick to passive voice in this sentence.
8. **That paper the day before.** Giving a simpler answer like 'hand in that paper before yesterday' would only give you one point, as the idea is to see your paraphrasing and transformation skills required for reported speech usage. Don't forget about 'this' to 'that' transformation.
9. **Gave word (that) she/he would.** A set phrase, 'to give (your) word' means to promise something. Note that because 'promised' is in the past, we should be using 'would' instead of 'will' from the original sentence to maintain tense consistency.
10. **Sort out the computer problem.** To sort something out is to figure out or overcome some problem, issue, or difficulty. Interestingly, you could answer 'to HELP OUT WITH the computer problem' if it weren't for the word limit.