

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 didn't expect you to arrive so early.

COUNT

We didn't _____ so early.

2 I can't get to work on time without my car.

RELY

I _____ to get to work on time.

3 Nancy was sure that you would come to the party.

DOUBTS

Nancy _____ would come to the party.

4 The shop gave me a discount as a compensation for the inconvenience.

MAKE

The shop gave me a discount _____ the inconvenience.

5 "You will miss your flight if you don't hurry" my brother said.

HURRIED

My brother said that _____ miss my flight.

6 They plan to renovate the city centre next year.

DUE

The city centre _____ next year.

7 "Did you see the memo from yesterday?" my boss asked me.

I

My boss asked _____ the memo from the day before.

8 We all have a lot of respect for our coach.

LOOK

We all _____ our coach.

9 As soon as I received the message I replied to it.

MOMENT

I replied _____ I received it.

10 There is almost no time to finish the essay.

HARDLY

There is _____ left to finish the essay.

Answers and explanations

1. **Count on you arriving/to arrive.** Note the structure “count on somebody doing something”. The -ing form is needed here. Otherwise, you can stick to the infinitive form.
2. **Rely on my car.** If you rely on something, you can't do without it.
3. **Had no doubts that you.** A possible answer is ‘had no doubts about you coming’. Naturally, we cannot use it here because we are only allowed to change the words within the gap.
4. **To make up for.** To make up for something means to compensate for a loss, to try and fix a mistake, to right a wrong. It can be used in relation to both people and inanimate objects.
5. **Unless I hurried I would.** We are making a reported speech structure with all the usual changes. ‘Unless’ usually has a meaning similar to ‘if not’, in this case ‘if I didn’t’.
6. **Is due to be renovated/due for (a) renovation.** When something is due, it means that there is a plan to do this, e.g. ‘The restaurant is due to be opened tomorrow’.
7. **Me if I had seen.** Another reported speech case with a change from Past Simple (‘... did I see’) to Past Perfect (‘... if I had seen’). ‘The day before’ in the changed sentence might seem a bit confusing, but it is in fact reminding us about the alterations that need to be made in the reported sentence structure.
8. **Look up to.** To look up to somebody means to have a lot of respect for them. Naturally, this phrase is only used in relation to a person.
9. **To the message the moment.** If you do something the moment something else happens, you do it immediately after. Be careful not to omit the first ‘to’ here, as suggested by the original sentence. Failing to do so means losing two points for this task.
10. **Hardly any time.** There is **almost no** time = there is **hardly any** time. Be prepared to paraphrase ideas in Part 4 of Use of English.