

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 They are blaming me for their own mistakes.

ACCOUNTABLE

They are _____ their own mistakes.

2 . Waking up early hardly improved her productivity.

MUCH

Waking up early _____ to her productivity.

3 They are not in the mood for swimming right now.

FEEL

They _____ right now.

4 My uncle holds that I should not agree to this deal.

PULL

I should _____ deal, according to my uncle.

5 I believe that you should continue studying at university.

MIND

To _____ stop studying at university.

6 . The trip was much better than they had expected.

NEARLY

The trip _____ as they had expected.

7 Students must attend all classes on time.

REQUIRED

Students _____ all classes on time.

8 They say that success comes to those who work for it.

BELIEF

There _____ success comes to those who work for it.

9 During my stay in Canada I met some old friends.

ACROSS

I _____ during my stay in Canada.

10 I had to run after the bus not to miss it.

ORDER

In _____ I had to run after it.

Answers and explanations

1. **Holding me accountable for.** To hold somebody accountable for something is to make them responsible for it. It is chiefly used in the negative meaning, e.g. somebody making a mistake and having to answer for it. 'To make somebody accountable' is not a collocation and should not be given as the answer.
2. **Did not do much good.** 'Hardly improved' in this context means that the improvement wasn't very big or noticeable. Therefore, we need to use 'much' achieve the same effect. Omitting the word 'good' changes the meaning considerably – it means that almost no effect was made, neither positive nor negative.
3. **Do not feel like swimming.** To feel reluctant or unwilling to do something. Note the gerund form in this phrase.
4. **Pull out of this.** A more informal phrasal verbs, 'to pull out of something' is used figuratively to mean to stop being a part of something like a business deal or a project.
5. **My mind you should not.** The phrase 'to my mind' is a common way to paraphrase 'in my opinion', 'I think' or 'I believe'. An important point – you can use both 'should not' and 'shouldn't', however both would count as two words. In your exam paper, I would advise using the full form.
6. **Was not nearly as bad.** A comparative structure 'as ... as ...' is used instead of the original 'much better than'. The negative form here is dictated by 'nearly', as it is only used in the negative in a structure like this one.
7. **Are required to attend.** We use a straightforward active to passive voice transformation. Make sure to keep the tense consistent with the original sentence.
8. **Is/exists a belief that.** Remember that 'belief' is the noun, whereas 'believe' is the verb form – an easy mistake to make that could ruin the transformation.
9. **Came across some old friends.** A phrasal verb 'to come across' means to meet somebody, especially if that was not planned or intentional.
10. **Order to catch the bus.** Keep in mind the five word limit in the gap – that is why 'in order not to miss the bus' is wrong – it goes over the limit.