

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 regret not coming to your wedding.

WISH

I _____ to your wedding.

2. When you buy a car, you get free maintenance for the first two years.

INCLUDED

Maintenance cost during the first two years _____ of a car.

3 Seeing the company succeed was a surprise for everyone.

EXPECTED

Nobody _____ succeed.

4 Our hotel room was so dirty that we had to ask for a different one.

FORCED

We were _____ a different room because ours was so dirty.

5 London is not nearly as crowded as Mexico City.

MUCH

Mexico City _____ London.

6 Paula needs at least an hour to get to work.

TAKES

It _____ an hour to get to work.

7 Maria rejected the offer for no reason, even though it was very generous.

DOWN

Although the offer was very generous, _____ for no reason.

8 Tim couldn't come to the concert because he was sick.

COME

Tim _____ the concert if he hadn't been sick.

9 'I'll call you as soon as I get home' Sarah said.

SHE

Sarah promised _____ gets home.

10 Camping is not permitted here.

ALLOWED

You _____ here.

Answers and explanations

1. **Wish I had come.** Here we want to express regret, therefore we choose to use the past perfect rather than the present perfect. That is why 'I wish I came' does not express the idea fully.
2. **Is included in the price.** When something is included in the price, it means you get it as a part of the deal you pay for. Don't forget to include the definite article.
3. **Expected this company to.** The word 'nobody' at the beginning means that the rest of the sentence has to have a positive structure. Double negative structures are almost never used in English. Note that 'seeing' doesn't mean that the changed sentence has to use a continuous tense.
4. **Forced to ask for.** The meaning of 'forced' here should be taken literally. Instead, it means that they had no other choice and they had to ask for a different room.
5. **Is much more crowded than.** Because we see the two words reordered in the second sentence, we have to change the comparative structure accordingly.
6. **Takes Paula at least.** The structure shows how much time one needs to perform an action. A little bit on capitalisation in Use of English – in the exam paper, all letters have to be capitalised, so don't worry about it too much.
7. **Maria turned it down.** A phrasal verb is what we need here. 'To turn something down' means to choose not to take it, to refuse it.
8. **Would have come to.** An example of the third conditional structure – an unreal result of an unreal action.
9. **To call me when she.** The biggest issue here is that we have to change 'as soon as' structure as we run out of word limit if we choose to keep it. 'When' is a great substitute for it here!
10. **Are not allowed to camp.** To permit something means to grant permission to do it.