

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 The celebration will be held inside the building of a local museum.

**PLACE**

The celebration \_\_\_\_\_ inside the building of a local museum.

2 The rival team lost to us in the final round.

**BEAT**

We \_\_\_\_\_ in the final round.

3 The car was so expensive that we ended up not buying it.

**HIGH**

The price of \_\_\_\_\_ that we ended up not buying it.

4 Judy always finds it easy to talk to people she doesn't know well.

**DIFFICULTY**

Judy never \_\_\_\_\_ to people she doesn't know well.

5 The housemaid is going to vacuum the flat while we are out.

**HAVE**

We are going to \_\_\_\_\_ the housemaid while we are out.

6 There aren't many similarities between me and Josh.

**COMMON**

Josh has \_\_\_\_\_ with me.

7 I doubt Michael is brave enough to join the navy.

**THE**

I believe \_\_\_\_\_ to join the navy.

8 Nobody mentioned the problem during the meeting.

**BROUGHT**

During the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.

9 "Come to my place for dinner tonight" he said.

**ROUND**

He invited us \_\_\_\_\_ dinner tonight.

10 We had almost no chances of catching the train.

**HARDLY**

We \_\_\_\_\_ of catching the train.

## Answers and explanations

1. **Will take/Will be taking place.** Both options stick to the general meaning of the original sentence. Note that 'will be taking' is a more formal way to convey the idea, and it emphasises the fact that the event has been planned in advance.
2. **Beat the rival team.** 'Beat' is an irregular verb that has both the first and second forms identical – the main challenge of this transformation.
3. **The car was so high.** We are looking for 'of the' structure here, as dictated by the first part of the transformed sentence. Be mindful not to answer 'was too high' as we are looking for a comparative structure to stick to the original meaning.
4. **Has any difficulty talking.** Do not use a double negative structure, e.g. 'Never has no difficulty' as grammatically it is incorrect, even though you can see it used in movies as a dialect.
5. **Have the flat vacuumed by.** The structure highlights the fact that somebody else is carrying out the action – the housemaid in this case.
6. **Very little/Almost nothing in common.** A phrase 'to have in common' fits the idea of showing similarities (or lack of said similarities) between somebody or something.
7. **Michael lacks the bravery.** Answering 'Michael does not have the bravery' is grammatically acceptable, but it exceeds the imposed word limit. This limitation is often forgotten by the test-takers, so keep that factor in mind.
8. **Nobody brought up.** If you bring something up, you mention or discuss it. Be ready to see at least a couple phrasal verb transformation in your FCE Use of English Part 4 exam task.
9. **To come round for.** To visit, especially for a particular occasion such as a meal or a celebration. Pay attention to the fact that despite using reported speech, we do not make the switch to the past tense – using 'invited' is enough in this case.
10. **Hardly had any chances.** The adverb 'hardly' introduces the negative aspect needed in the transformation, so 'any' has to be included as well.