

'Key' Word Transformation
Comparative/Superlative

Structures like so/such ..., er/as ... as or too/enough often appear in this exercise.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. The food was so good we had to leave a tip.

SUCH

It we had to leave a tip.

2. The computer was too expensive for me to buy.

ENOUGH

I money to buy the computer.

3. It's the most beautiful painting I've ever seen.

SEEN

I beautiful painting.

4. This summer has been much cooler than last year.

COOL

Last summer this year.

5. I'm not as good at maths as you.

BETTER

You me.

6. The course wasn't as easy as I'd expected.

MORE

The course I'd expected.

7. This car isn't safe enough to drive.

DANGEROUS

This car drive.

8. This exercise is easier than the last one.

HARD

This exercise the last one.

Practice

In the exam you may have to make TWO changes to the sentence, for example changing active to passive AND using a phrasal verb.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. (Passive + phrasal verb)

Thieves have burgled our house.

INTO

Our house

2. (Passive + change from adjective to noun)

Businesses are said to be worried about interest rates.

CONCERN

There amongst businesses about interest rates.

3. (Reported speech + verb change)

'I don't share your views on capital punishment' he said.

AGREE

He told me my views on capital punishment.

4. (Passive to active + phrasal verb)

Loans must be repayed in full.

BACK

You all the money.

5. (Preposition x 2)

There have been more redundancies this year than before.

NUMBER

There has been a rise redundancies this year.

6. (Noun to verb + verb change)

I'm sorry but you must not smoke here.

FORBIDDEN

I'm afraid here.

7. (Verb change + verb form)

I don't think it's a good idea to get married too early.

IN

I don't too early.

8. (Verb change + verb form)

Did you manage to convince him?

IN

Did you him?

Phrasal Verbs

Sentences requiring phrasal verbs often appear in this section.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. I'm really excited about the holiday.

LOOKING

I the holiday.

2. The bomb exploded early this morning

OFF

The bomb early this morning.

3. Why don't you start doing a sport?

TAKE

Have you thought about a sport?

4. His parents raised him very strictly.

UP

His parents very strictly.

5. They've cancelled the wedding.

OFF

They have the wedding.

6. I don't think they should abolish military service.

AWAY

They shouldn't military service.

7. I've got to reduce the amount of sweets I eat.

DOWN

I must the number of sweets I eat.

8. My host family will let you stay with us.

UP

My host family will

Verb Patterns

You knowledge of verb patterns such as gerund and infinitive is frequently tested.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. It's really important that you pay the bill today.

REMEMBER

You must the bill today.

2. I think it would be a good idea if you joined the beginner's class.

SUGGEST

I the beginners class.

3. Meeting John in town was really surprising.

EXPECT

I John in town.

4. In the future she became a successful business woman.

WENT

She a successful business woman.

5. I'll help you with your homework.

MIND

I you with your homework.

6. I hated driving on the left at first but now it's OK.

USED

I on the left now.

7. Don't bother to apply for the job.

POINT

There for the job.

8. Were you successful in passing the exam?

MANAGE

Did the exam?

'Unreal' Pasts

You will sometimes find sentences using 'If only ...', 'I wish ...', 'I'd rather ...' etc that require the use of past tenses.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. I'd love to know how John is getting on.

KNEW

I how John was getting on.

2. You should take an umbrella with you.

BETTER

You an umbrella with you.

3. I think taxes should be increased.

TIME

It increased

4. He behaves like the President of the company.

THOUGH

He acts the President of the company.

5. I regret not inviting Cathy to the party.

ONLY

If Cathy

6. I'd prefer you to get home early tonight.

RATHER

I home early tonight.

7. It's a pity the car is so expensive.

WISH

I so expensive.

8. It will be better for you to come alone.

SOONER

I would on your own.

Passive/Active

Changes from active to passive or passive to active are often required.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. The examiner tells candidates the regulations at the beginning of the exam.

TOLD

At the beginning of the exam candidates the regulations.

2. Did we send that letter to Mr Thomas?

WAS

Do you know if to Mr Thomas?

3. We haven't arranged a date for the wedding yet.

BEEN

A date for the wedding yet.

4. They will have given him the news by now.

TOLD

He the news by now.

5. Experts estimate that most people now have access to the Internet.

IS

..... most people now have access to the Internet.

6. The garage on the corner usually repairs my car.

HAVE

I by the garage on the corner.

7. Steve definitely didn't write that essay.

WRITTEN

That essay by Steve.

8. The police have cancelled the demonstration.

HAS

The demonstration by the police.

Direct and Indirect Speech

You are sometimes asked to transform a sentence from direct speech to indirect speech or from indirect to direct speech.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. 'What do you think of the college?'

ASKED

She of the college.

2. 'I'll call you later tonight,' Keith promised.

WOULD

Keith promised that night.

3. 'I didn't break the window,' said the boy.

DENIED

The boy the window

4. 'Why don't you come this evening?'

SUGGESTED

She that evening.

5. 'You look really tired,' he told her.

SAID

He really tired.

6. 'You must do your homework tonight,' the teacher said.

TOLD

The teacher my homework.

7. 'What's your name?' he asked.

KNOW

He what my name was.

8. 'I might be late for,' he told me.

INFORMED

He might be late.

Conditionals

Any type of conditional sentence is likely to appear in this part of Paper 3.

For Questions 1-8, 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.

1. I only told you because I thought you would be interested.

TOLD

I you if I thought you weren't interested.

2. I won't organise the party unless you arrange the food.

LONG

I'll organise the party arrange the food.

3. I think it would be a good idea to speak to the manager first.

WERE

If speak to the manager first.

4. If you do the washing up I'll make the coffee.

PROVIDED

I'll make the coffee the washing up.

5. You're tired because you keep staying up late.

WERE

If to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.

6. You never enter competitions so you'll never win anything.

MIGHT

If you entered competitions something.

7. The reason I haven't got much money is because they didn't give me promotion.

POOR

If they had given me promotion I now.