Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

- 1. She wasn't the least bit surprised to find out that her husband had an affair. **(SURPRISE)** It wasn't <u>a surprise</u> to find out that her husband had an affair.
- 2. People don't play any board games today. (POPULAR) Board games aren't popular today.
- 3. It isn't my fault that the bus is late. **(BLAME)** I'm not the one to be blamed for the bus being so late.
- 4. It is said that Beethoven wrote that symphony. **(CREDITED)** Beethoven has been <u>credited</u> with writing that symphony.
- 5. My uncle was driving the lorry when it crashed. **(DRIVEN)** The lorry <u>was being driven</u> when it crashed.
- 6. Ecologists around the world are worried about the problem. **(CONCERNED)** Ecologists around the world <u>are concerned</u> about the problem.
- 7. You can try to open the safe with that key, but it won't work. **(POINT)** There's <u>not a point in trying to open</u> the safe with that key.
- 8. The accused refused to answer questions without his lawyer. (**INSISTED**) The accused <u>insisted lawyer to be</u> present before answering any questions.
- 9. The letter has nothing to do with you **(CONCERN).** The letter is not a concern to you.
- 10. The company would benefit from hiring new workers. **(INTERESTS)** It would be <u>in company's interests</u> to hire new workers.
- 11. John and his wife seem to have no similarities. **(COMMON)** John and his wife seem to have nothing in common with each other.
- 12. He doesn't appreciate anything. (GRANTED) He takes everything for granted.
- 13. When I studied at university, I never had enough money. **(SHORT)** When I studied at university, I <u>was short on money</u>.
- 14. Everyone came to the party apart from Cathy. **(EXCEPTION)** Everyone came to the party <u>except</u> Cathy.
- 15. They are building some new apartments in the suburbs. **(CONSTRUCTION)** New apartments <u>are being constructed</u> in the suburbs.

Complete the second sentence with TWO to FIVE words using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1. Getting over a divorce can take some time. **(RECOVER)** It can take a while to recover from a divorce.
- 2. I was able to solve the problem with the help of my dad. **(SORT)** My dad helped <u>me to sort out</u> the problem.

- 3. I wanted to buy a brand-new iPhone, but the store didn't have any in stock. **(RUN)** The store ran out of brand-new iPhones so I couldn't buy one.
- 4. It would be great if someone discovered a way to organise a test for all the classes. **(COME)** Someone should <u>come with the idea of</u> a way to organise a test for all the classes.
- 5. Herbie drove a car for the first time this year. **(NEVER)** Herbie <u>has never driven</u> a car before this year.
- 6. My brother was too young to travel on his own. **(ENOUGH)** My brother was <u>not enough old</u> to travel on his own.
- 7. After his visit, we would all say good-bye to him at the airport. **(SEE)** After his visit, we would all see him off at the airport.
- 8. I don't understand the maths homework the teacher gave us. **(FIGURE)** I can't <u>figure out how to</u> do the maths homework the teacher gave us.
- 9. The agency promised me the best holiday I had ever had but it was a total disaster. **(LIFETIME)** I was promised the holiday of a lifetime but it was a total disaster.
- 10. The teacher has tolerated the student's behaviour for a long time. **(PUT)** The teacher has put an effort to tolerate the student's behaviour for a long time.
- 11. Mary grew up in Cleveland with her aunt and uncle. **(RAISED)** Mary <u>was raised by</u> her aunt and uncle in Cleveland.
- 12. Did you discover who invented the computer? **(FIND)** Did you <u>find out who the inventor</u> of the computer was?
- 13. In the past, people spent their holidays with their relatives. **(USED)** In the past, people <u>used</u> to spend their holidays with their relatives.
- 14. We hardly ever think about how technology helps us in daily life. **(GRANTED)** We often take it granted how technology helps us in daily life.
- 15. Youngsters under 16 are not allowed into the club. **(GET)** You don't get to enter the club if you are under 16.

Complete the second sentence with TWO to FIVE words using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1. Why didn't you tell me what time we were meeting? **(SHOULD)** You <u>should have told</u> me what time we were meeting.
- 2. London is a great city, but it's so expensive. **(SUCH)** London is great, but it's <u>such an expensive</u> city.
- 3. Perhaps she has forgotten that the performance was postponed. **(MIGHT)** She <u>might have forgotten</u> that the performance was postponed.
- 4. Dinosaurs died out because of a meteorite crash. **(EXTINCT)** Dinosaurs <u>became extinct</u> because of a meteorite crash.

- 5. The foundation has very little money left. **(RUNNING)** The foundation <u>is running out of money.</u>
- 6. Why haven't they informed the people about the accident? **(BEEN)** Why <u>haven't people</u> been informed about the accident?
- 7. I suggest doing more research before you start writing the article. **(HAD)** You <u>had better do</u> more research before you start writing the article.
- 8. Jack said that he wouldn't go with me to the meeting. **(REFUSED)** Jack <u>refused to go</u> with me to the meeting.
- 9. Dad needs me if he wants to finish painting the house. **(DEPENDS)** Dad <u>depends on my help</u> to finish painting the house.
- 10. I suppose you were very happy when you saw the results. **(MUST)** You <u>must have been</u> very happy when you saw the results.
- 11. If we don't look after our planet, everything could end in a catastrophe. **(OF)** If we don't take care of our planet, everything could end in a catastrophe.
- 12. Don't use more paper than you really need. **(AVOID)** Try to avoid using more paper than you really need.
- 13. I like my new job, even if I have to spend much time on the phone. **(DESPITE)** <u>Despite spending</u> so much time on the phone, I like my new job.
- 14. You won't have any problems finding our house because it's at the end of the street. **(MISS)** You won't miss our house because it's at the end of the street.
- 15. James will manage to look after the children while she is away. **(SUCCEED)** James will succeed with looking after the children while she is away.