

Use of English PART 5

A. For questions 43—50, the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and Six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

<p>Tip Strip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the key word. What type of word is it? What usually follows it, e.g. an infinitive, a gerund, a pronoun, a preposition, another verb, or could it be part of a set phrase or phrasal verb? • Think about other words that need to change in the new word order, e.g. an adjective may become a noun, or vice versa. • Sometimes your answer may include words or expressions not used in the first sentence, but these must express exactly the same idea. • Write your answer on the question paper and read both sentences again. • Make sure that you haven't added any extra information. • Make sure you haven't changed the meaning. • Then, write only the missing words on the answer sheet. • Check your spelling. • Remember that contracted words count as two words, e.g. 'don't' = 'do not'. <p>Question 43: Is the verb active or passive? Which preposition is used in this fixed phrase?</p> <p>Question 44: Look for a fixed phrase with a modal verb here.</p> <p>Question 45: Make sure you use a negative here. Which verb collocates with 'temper'?</p>	<p>EXAMPLE:</p> <p>0. Chloe would only eat a pizza if she could have a mushroom topping. ON Chloe a mushroom topping when she ate a pizza.</p> <p>The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on having', so you write:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">0</td> <td style="width: 90%;">INSISTED ON HAVING</td> </tr> </table> <p>In the exam you write only the missing word IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.</p> <p>43 There were a lot of things to think about before we made our decision. TAKEN Lots of things needed consideration before we could make decision.</p> <p>44 Could I ask you if you'd mind looking after my dog while I'm away on holiday? WONDERING I willing to look after my dog while I'm away on holiday?</p> <p>45 I know that it was wrong of me to get angry in front of the children. LOST I know that I should in front of the children.</p> <p>46 If you need any further information, please call me. HESITATE If you need any further information, me a call.</p> <p>47 It hasn't snowed quite as much this year as it did last year. SLIGHTLY This year, there has than there was last year.</p> <p>48 Unless the team's performance improves, they may find they have to resign from the league. FORCED If the team's performance doesn't get resign from the league.</p> <p>49 I don't mind whether we go to the seaside or not this year. DIFFERENCE It doesn't whether we go to the seaside or not this year.</p> <p>50 It's possible that the burglars got into the building by forcing open a fire exit. GAINED The burglars may by forcing open a fire exit.</p> <p>Question 46: Which form of the verb follows 'hesitate'?</p> <p>Question 47: Make sure that you check the meaning of the original sentence carefully.</p> <p>Question 48: Make sure you find a synonym for 'performance improves'. Which form of the verb follows 'forced'?</p> <p>Question 49: Which verb collocates with 'difference'?</p> <p>Question 50: Which phrase is a synonym for 'into'?</p>	0	INSISTED ON HAVING
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“Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way”

B. For questions 43—50, the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and Six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

EXAMPLE:

1. Chloe would only eat a pizza if she could have a mushroom topping. **ON**
Chloe a mushroom topping when she ate a pizza.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on having', so you write:

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INSISTED ON HAVING

In the exam you write only the missing word IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

43 Playing the drums is fun, but so is singing in a choir. **JUST**
It's singing in a choir as it is playing the drums.

44 I don't much like the look of those sandwiches. **APPEAL**
Those sandwiches very much.

45 Phil is likely to get the job that he's being interviewed for. **CHANCES**
The the job he's being interviewed for.

46 says Tom's grandfather was an extremely skilful chess player. **SUPPOSED**
Tom's grandfather is an extremely skilful chess player.

47 The teacher tried to attract our attention, but we all ignored her, **TOOK**
The teacher tried to attract our attention but none of her.

48 It's important to consider everyone's opinion before a final decision is made. **ACCOUNT**
Everyone's opinion must before a final decision is made.

49 At no time did we think that might be planning to leave the country. **OCCURRED**
It that Pedro might be planning to leave the country.

50 I haven't heard from my pen friend for ages. **TOUCH**
My penfriend me for ages.

C. For questions 43—50, the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and Six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

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"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way."

43 They had very little petrol left in the car by the time they reached the filling station. **RUN**
They had almost by the time they reached the filling station.

44 My cousins' unexpected visit enabled me to get out of doing my homework. **PROVIDED**
My cousins' unexpected visit perfect excuse for not doing my homework.

45 Nobody can predict the real consequences of global warming. **SAYING**
There's real consequences of global warming will be.

46 The football club is now being run by an experienced accountant. **TAKEN**
An experienced accountant running of the football club.

47 People say that the celebrities will arrive in the next half-an-hour. **EXPECTED**
The arrival in the next half-an-hour.

48 Some loss of support for the government is a likely of these drastic measures. **RESULT**
These drastic measures are the government losing some support.

49 Even if we drive very fast, we'll never get to the airport on time. **HOW**
No , we'll never get to the airport on time.

50 He answered the judge's question as accurately as he could. **ACCURATE**
He gave as he could to the judge's question.

D. For questions 43—50, the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and Six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

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43 The first employee to arrive in the morning should turn on the heating. **WHICHEVER**
The heating should of staff arrives first in the morning.

44 We Will have no choice but to reinforce the fence if those dogs keep getting through. **ALTERNATIVE**
Reinforcing the fence if those dogs keep getting through.

45 Leila's interference in her sister's wedding plans has only caused trouble. **NOTHING**
Leila's interference in her sister's wedding plans has led trouble.

46 The students did not return from the end-of-term party until dawn. **BEFORE**
It was back from the end-of-term party.

47 'If you stay a bit longer, you'll enjoy yourself even more,' said our host at the party. **MORE**
Our host at the party said that the would enjoy ourselves.

48 We were horrified to see smoke coming out of the bedroom windows. **COULD**
Much smoke coming out of the bedroom windows.

49 Mrs Moore is not happy that her daughter goes to that club every evening. **APPROVE**
Mrs Moore doesn't her daughter goes to that club every evening.

50 It's ages since the vending machines in the canteen worked. **OUT**
The vending machines in the canteen ages.

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In the exam you write only the missing word IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

43 Repairing that Old computer is pointless in my view. **POINT**
I can that old computer being repaired.

44 'The company benefits from looking after its customers,' said the chairman. **INTERESTS**
According to the chairman, it is to look after its customers.

45 Jack went to the doctor who said he had chicken pox. **SUFFERING**
Jack went to the doctor who chicken pox.

46 The ban on parking in the city centre is probably going to be very unpopular. **LIKELY**
It ban in the city centre will be a very unpopular move.

47 The police acted quickly and prevented a fight between rival groups developing. **PART**
Quick the police prevented a fight between rival groups developing.

48 We missed the train because we arrived at the station late. **BY**
The train we arrived at the station.

49 You may not have noticed, but Sally is wearing an engagement ring. **ESCAPED**
It but Sally is wearing an engagement ring.

50 The final pages were missing from the book, so I never found out who the murderer was. **NOT**
If the final pages of the book have found out who the murderer was.

F. For questions 43—50, the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and Six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

EXAMPLE:

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In the exam you write only the missing word IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

43 I was disappointed to hear that Leo had decided not to play basketball any more. **UP**
Leo's decision to as a disappointment to me.

44 Brian couldn't explain how the stolen computer got into the boot of his car. **LOSS**
Brian how the stolen computer got into the boot of his car.

45 The footballer injured his knee, so that was the end of his hopes of a first team place. **PAID**
The footballer's knee his hopes of a first team place.

46 This film stands a very good chance of winning an award. **HIGHLY**
It is win an award.

47 Davina can't even boil an egg and so she certainly couldn't cook a whole meal. **ALONE**
Davina can't even boil an egg a whole meal.

48 Kelvin should call in a builder to repair those broken roof tiles. **GET**
Kelvin should by a builder.

49 You must never let anyone else use your Identity card. **SHOULD**
Under let anyone else use your Identity card.

50 I can't deny that I was embarrassed to be given the award. **NO**
There's embarrassment at being given the award.