Writing Ex. > Sentence Transformation

A. Here are some sentences about a game. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. USE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Example: **0.** *The game is called Jotto.*

The name _____ is Jotto.

Answer: *of the game*

---

1. You can't play Jotto unless there are at least two players.

   You can only play Jotto _____ there are at least two players.

2. You can play Jotto in a team or by yourself.

   You can play Jotto in a team or on _____ own.

3. I enjoy the game, and my parents enjoy it too.

   I enjoy the game and so _____ my parents.

4. My friend said that she had never played Jotto.

   My friend said, *'I _____ played Jotto.'*

5. What about playing the game now?

   Shall _____ the game now?

B. Here are some sentences about camping. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. USE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

1. Everyone in our family enjoys camping holidays.

   In our family, all of us _____ camping holidays.

2. Camping is cheaper than staying in a hotel.

   Camping costs _____ than staying in a hotel.

3. The campsite we are going to is near the beach.

   The campsite we are going to is not too _____ the beach.

4. The campsite has a swimming pool.

   At the campsite _____ a swimming pool.

5. I asked my friend if he wanted to come camping with us.

   I asked my friend, '_____ *want to come camping with us*?'

C. Here are some sentences about a school in Britain. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. USE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

1. It costs nothing to attend a state school.

   It does not cost _____ to attend a state school.

Audio files and exercises taken from Cambridge (2003) Cambridge Preliminary English Test 1. Tests 1-4. UK
Authored by Andrés Barón-Ávila
MA Education and Technology – UCL – IOE

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. City schools are usually larger than schools in the country.

   Schools in the country are not as _____ city schools.

3. Uniforms must be worn by children in some schools.

   Children must _____ uniforms in some schools.

4. Each class has about thirty children.

   In each class _____ are about thirty children.

5. Children can buy hot lunches at most schools.

   At most schools _____ possible for children to buy hot lunches.

D. Here are some sentences about a boy called Max, who has got a new mobile. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. USE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

1. The phone was Max's favorite present.

   Max likes his phone _____ any of his other presents.

2. Max has never had his own phone before.

   This is the _____ that Max has had his own phone.

3. Max's phone is very similar to his sister's phone.

   Max's phone is almost the same _____ his sister's phone.

4. Max uses his phone for calling his friends and family.

   Max uses his phone _____ his friends and family.

5. Max likes playing games on his phone, and all his friends do too.

   Max likes playing games on his phone, and _____ all his friends.

E. Here are some sentences about a family. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. USE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

1. My parents prefer jazz to classical music.

   My parents think jazz _____ than classical music.

2. My parents can only go swimming at the weekend.

   On weekends, my parents are not _____ go swimming.

3. If I finish my homework, I can go out at the weekend.

   I cannot go out at the weekend _____ finish my homework.

4. My sister watches TV more than me.

   I do not watch TV _____ my sister does.

5. My parents suggested going out for a meal.

   My parents said, *'Why _____ we go out for a meal?'*

LIVEWORKSHEETS