

## 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.



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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?'**

