

ABOUT THE TASK

- In Reading and Use of English Part 4, you read six pairs of sentences. The sentences in each pair have a similar meaning, but they are expressed in different ways.
- There is a gap in the second sentence which you have to fill in, using between two and five words. Contractions count as two words.
- You are given one of the words (called the key word) which you must use, and you can't change this word in any way.
- This part tests your knowledge of both grammar and vocabulary by testing your ability to express the same ideas using different grammatical forms and different words.
- You need to show that you can express a sentence in a different way, without changing its meaning.
- The answer for each sentence is divided into two parts, and there is one mark for each correct part.

Practice task

- 1 Read the fact file about false science beliefs in the past. Then read sentences 1-3. 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, including the word given.

Here is an example:

- 0 In the past, there were some scientific theories that people don't believe in now.

LONGER

People NO LONGER BELIEVE IN some scientific theories from the past.

Crazy science beliefs from the past

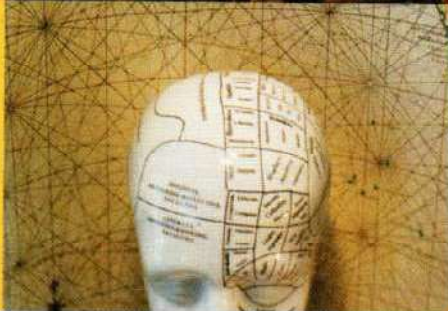
1

In the Middle Ages, people believed it was possible to make gold from other metals.



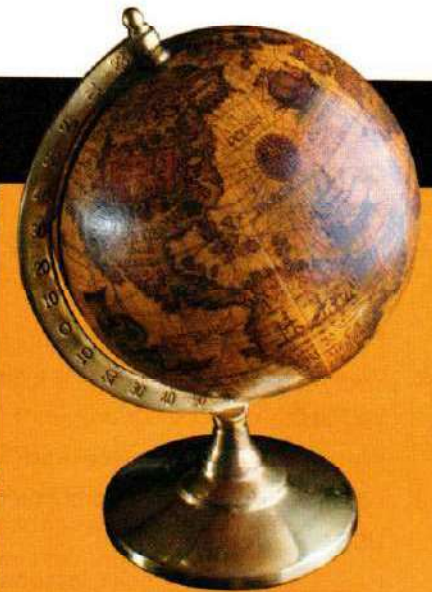
2

In the nineteenth century, people believed you could tell someone's personality from the bumps on their head. This was called phrenology.



3

In the past, people thought the Earth was slowly growing in size.



- 1 People no longer try to make gold from other metals.
GIVEN
People _____ to make gold from other metals.

- 2 People stopped using phrenology in the nineteenth century.
USED
People have _____ the nineteenth century.

- 3 In the past, people thought the Earth was slowly getting bigger.
BELIEVED
In the past, the Earth _____ slowly getting bigger.

How did you do?

- 2 Check your answers.
- 3 Look at the three answers again.
- 1 In which answer do you need to change an active verb to a passive one?
 - 2 In which answer do you need to use a phrasal verb?
 - 3 In which answer do you need to use the present perfect with *since*?

Strategies and skills

Past tenses

It is important to understand the meaning of all the main verb tenses, including continuous forms, *would* and *used* to. Make sure you know how to use *for* and *since* with the present perfect, too.

- 1 Look at the pairs of sentences. Decide if they have a similar meaning (S) or different meanings (D).
 - 1 A When I was at college, I played tennis a lot.
B I used to play a lot of tennis at college.
 - 2 A Paris has been my home since 2012.
B I have been living in Paris since 2012.
 - 3 A We first became friends ten years ago.
B We had first become friends ten years earlier.
 - 4 A I was always told by my father to do my best at school.
B My father would always tell me to do my best at school.
 - 5 A I haven't seen George for two years.
B It's been two years since I last saw George.
 - 6 A Joan prepared a meal for us when we got home.
B Joan was cooking a meal for us when we got home.

- 2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1 I first came to live here five years ago.

LIVING

I _____ five years.

- 2 We visited our grandparents every weekend.

WOULD

We _____ weekend.

- 3 I didn't enjoy music lessons as a child.

USE

I _____ music lessons as a child.

- 4 This was the first time I had ever met Charles.

NEVER

I _____ before.

- 5 My nephew no longer tries to do well at school.

STOPPED

My nephew _____ to do well at school.

- 6 It's been five months since I last took an exam.

TAKEN

I _____ for five months.

SPEAKING BOOST

Discuss or answer.

- 1 What would you tell your 12-year-old self?
- 2 What was the last excuse you made up to avoid doing something you didn't want to?

Reported speech

You may need to rewrite direct speech as reported speech. Make sure you know the patterns with different reporting verbs, and how to report questions.

- 3 Complete the reported speech sentences.

- 1 'Sam, I think you should check your computer for viruses,' said Rami.
Rami advised _____ his computer for viruses.
- 2 'Don't sit on that chair! It's wet!' Jodie said to me.
Jodie warned _____ on that chair because it was wet.
- 3 'You stole the money!' Ellie said to Marta.
Ellie accused _____ the money.
- 4 'Would you like to come to the cinema with me?' Amber asked me.
Amber invited _____ to the cinema with her.
- 5 'What are you doing at the weekend?' Josh asked me.
Josh asked me _____ the weekend.
- 6 'Can I use your pen?' Nadia asked Leo.
Nadia asked Leo if _____ his pen.

Comparative forms

You may have to use comparatives, superlatives and phrases which express comparisons. Make sure you know how to use *so* and *such* correctly.

- 4 Choose the correct words or phrases to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1 I expected the film to be longer than it was.
The film **was longer than / wasn't as long as** I expected.
- 2 Marlon can't run as fast as his brother.
Marlon's brother is **a faster runner than / not such a fast runner as** Marlon.
- 3 The second film was less successful than the first.
The first film **wasn't as successful as / was more successful than** the second.
- 4 I didn't realise their house was so big.
I didn't realise they lived in **a much bigger / such a big** house.
- 5 Which exhibition did you enjoy the most?
Which was **such an interesting / the most interesting** exhibition?
- 6 This hotel is far more expensive than the last one.
The last hotel was **much cheaper than / just as expensive as** this one.

SPEAKING BOOST

Discuss or answer.

- 1 What is the point of celebrity culture?
- 2 How important is it for your social media to be popular? Why?

Passive forms

The second sentence often uses the passive form of a verb. Make sure you know the passive forms for all verb tenses, and how to use *have/get something done*. Learn how to use impersonal structures like *He is thought to be ...*, *It is believed to have been ...*.

TIP: Remember, we use **by** + agent to say who does the action of a passive verb.

5 Complete each second sentence with the correct passive form of the verb.

1 They are opening a new supermarket here.

BEING

A new supermarket _____ here.

2 A woman at the gate gave me a ticket.

GIVEN

I _____ a woman at the gate.

3 Someone had decided that the museum would have to close.

BEEN

It _____ the museum would have to close.

4 We will inform you when your order has been sent.

BE

You _____ when your order has been sent.

5 People think the show will start at eight o'clock.

EXPECTED

The show _____ at eight o'clock.

6 It is said that eating fish is good for your brain.

SUPPOSED

Eating fish _____ good for your brain.

7 People believe the play was written in 1578.

HAVE

The play is _____ written in 1578.

8 My computer needs repairing again.

GET

I need to _____ again.

Conditionals and wish

Some sentences may use first, second or third conditionals. Make sure you are confident with all the conditional forms, and learn how to use alternatives to *if*, such as *unless*, *in case* and *as long as*.

6 Which second sentence matches the meaning of the first sentence? Write **A**, **B** or 'both'.

1 She will only come to the party if she can get a taxi home.

A She has refused to come to the party unless she can get a taxi home.

B She has agreed to come to the party as long as she can get a taxi home.

2 You can use my computer, but you mustn't download any films.

A You can't use my computer in case you download any films.

B You can use my computer as long as you don't download any films.

3 Lily arrived late because her train was delayed.

A If Lily's train had been late, she wouldn't have arrived on time.

B If Lily's train had been on time, she wouldn't have arrived late.

4 It was snowing, so we didn't go shopping.

A We would have gone shopping if it hadn't been for the snow.

B If it hadn't been snowing, we would have gone shopping.

5 Petra regretted spending so much money.

A Petra wished she hadn't spent so much money.

B Petra didn't think she would have spent so much money.

6 It's a shame that it's raining today.

A I wish it wouldn't rain so much!

B I wish it wasn't raining!



Grammar and vocabulary changes

You often have to make grammatical changes to the second sentence and also use a word or phrase with a similar meaning. Think about the grammar patterns of the word in capitals, and think about other changes you need to make so the meaning stays the same.

7 Correct one or two mistakes in each completed second sentence.

- 1 It isn't necessary to take a coat.

POINT

There is no point to take a coat.

- 2 Paula arrived late because her flight was delayed.

TIME

If Paula's flight was in time, she wouldn't have arrived late.

- 3 The exam was too difficult for me to do.

SO

The exam was so too difficult that I could not do it.

- 4 Nabil started learning French two years ago.

FOR

Nabil was learning French for two years.

- 5 The journey wasn't as boring as I expected.

MORE

The journey was more interesting as I expected.

- 6 Emma said that we shouldn't stay too late.

ADVISED

Emma advised us don't stay too late.

Paraphrasing

As well as making grammatical changes to the second sentence, you usually have to change other words to words or phrases with similar meanings. It is important to recognise words, phrases and phrasal verbs that have similar meanings to familiar words.

8 Choose the word or phrase (A-C) that matches the meaning of the bold words in the sentences (1-6).

- 1 They decided to **postpone** the match.
A put out B put off C put down
- 2 Are you going to **go in for** the competition?
A take part in B get part of C give part of
- 3 Max **didn't accept** her offer.
A turned away B turned off C turned down
- 4 He **left** his job as an accountant.
A gave up B gave away C gave out
- 5 It **isn't worth** going into town now.
A There's no point in B There isn't a point of C There's a point for
- 6 Abi has **stopped** singing now.
A given off B given in C given up

9 Decide if the pairs of sentences (A and B) have a similar meaning (S) or different meanings (D).

- 1 A I'm never going to speak to Carol again.
B My intention is never to speak to Carol again.
- 2 A I'm sure he broke it by accident.
B I'm sure he meant to break it.
- 3 A They didn't let people park on the beach.
B People were allowed to park on the beach.
- 4 A They had no money left.
B They had run out of money.
- 5 A We finally managed to escape.
B We finally succeeded in escaping.
- 6 A Brad took no notice of the children.
B Brad paid attention to the children.

EXAM TASK

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, including the word given.

Here is an example:

- 0 People think that the coins are Roman.

BELIEVED

The coins ARE BELIEVED TO BE Roman.

- 1 'You're lying!' Marissa said to me.

ACCUSED

Marissa _____ the truth.

- 2 It was careless of her to leave her keys on the table.

SHOULD

She _____ her keys on the table.

- 3 Carl does not dance as well as Jack.

DANCER

Jack is _____ than Carl.

- 4 People think that singing is good for your health.

THOUGHT

Singing _____ good for your health.

- 5 I'm sorry I didn't go to the cinema with the others.

WISH

I _____ to the cinema with the others.

- 6 I can't wait to meet all your friends.

FORWARD

I am really _____ all your friends.

