In this part of the exam you are tested on grammar. There are five sentences. Below each sentence there is a second sentence with one or more words missing. You must fill in the missing words so that the second sentence means exactly the same as the first one. You must not use more than three words but sometimes there may be only one or two words missing.

It is sometimes difficult to identify the correct “formula” to complete the second sentence. The following notes indicate some of the most common sentence transformation constructions found in the PET exam in Part 1 Questions 1-5. There are also some reminders about grammar but they will not substitute revision using the grammar notes in your Workbook. After you have looked through the following points do exercise number 11 without consulting the notes. Each sentence transformation corresponds to the point with the same number. Revise any points where you have made mistakes and then do the mixed exercises at the end. Remember that you can’t use more than three words but sometimes you will be asked to put in one or two.
1 COMPARATIVES
The five sentences which follow all have the same meaning:
Jack doesn't study as much as Tim.
Jack doesn't study as hard as Tim.
Tim studies more than Jack.
Tim studies harder than Jack.
Jack studies less than Tim.

➢ If you are unsure about comparatives consult the grammar notes in your Workbook.

Remember too:
better than... → not as well as...

He plays tennis better than me.
I don't play tennis as well as he does.

isn't nearly as (tall) as... → is much (shorter) than... → is far/much (shorter) than...

John is much more intelligent than Peter.

→ Peter is far less intelligent than John.

→ Peter is much less intelligent than John.

→ Peter isn't nearly as intelligent as John.

Henry isn't nearly as fat as Dave.

→ Dave is much fatter than Henry.

(Sometimes this could be in the form of an opposite meaning. Henry is much thinner than Dave.)

2 LASTS... / IT'S... LONG

...lasts three hours → ...is three hours long

The concert lasts three hours.
The concert is three hours long.

3 UNTIL

Do X before you do Y. → Don't do Y until you have done X.

Wash the vegetables before you cook them. → Don't cook the vegetables until you have washed them.

4 AS SOON AS / IMMEDIATELY

As soon as... → When... immediately

As soon as he had finished his homework he went out.
When he had finished his homework, he immediately went out.

As soon as he saw Amanda he fell in love with her.
When he saw Amanda he immediately fell in love with her.

5 SUGGESTIONS

What about going to the cinema?
How about going to the cinema?
Let's go to the cinema!
Shall we go to the cinema?
Do you feel like going to the cinema?
Do you want to go to the cinema?
Why don't we go to the cinema?

6 ADVICE

I think you should... → If I were you, I'd...

I think you should go out more often. → If I were you, I'd go out more often.
ENOUGH

isn't big enough → is too small

haven't got enough → need some more

Bob isn't fit enough to play in the team. → Bob is too unfit to play in the team.
We haven't got enough money → We need some more money.

Remember: enough is placed before a noun but after an adjectivel
enough chairs
enough money
enough milk

big enough
intelligent enough

BUT

enough red chairs
enough Italian books

If you have any doubts or think you need more practice consult your Workbook.

How good is your vocabulary of opposites? Go through the word lists in your Workbook and make
lists of adjectives and their corresponding opposites (e.g. weak/strong) to test your friends.

I FIND IT... / MAKES.../GET...

I find it tiring shopping. → Shopping makes me tired. → I get tired shopping.
I find it frustrating sitting in a traffic jam. → Sitting in a traffic jam makes me frustrated.

The word difficult has its own construction.
I find it difficult to believe you. → I have difficulty in believing you.

You will find it difficult cycling in that area because of the hills. → You will have difficulty cycling in that area because of the hills.
The hills in that area make cycling difficult. → The hills in that area make it difficult to cycle. → It is
difficult to cycle in that area because of the hills.
The noise in this room makes it difficult to hear the television. → The noise in this room makes hearing
the television difficult. → It's difficult to hear the television because of the noise in the room.

WHOSE...? / BELONG TO / OWNER

Whose book is this? → Who does this book belong to? → Who is the owner of this book?

ONLY A FEW / VERY FEW / NOT MANY

only a few → not many

very few → not many

Only a few people believe in ghosts. → Not many people believe in ghosts.
Very few people have read that book → Not many people have read that book.

UNLESS

If you don’t → Unless + affirmative

If you don’t hurry you’ll miss the train. → You’ll miss the train unless you hurry.

WORD TRANSFORMATION

There is a choice of twenty flavours. → You can choose from twenty flavours.
Swimming is good for your health. → Swimming is healthy.
He finds it difficult to understand. → He has difficulty in understanding it.
He has a lot of interests. → He is interested in a lot of things.
He’s very good at cooking. → He’s a very good cook.
He’s very keen on camping. → He’s a very keen camper.
He plays football very well. → He’s a very good football-player.

13 THERE IS / HAS GOT
There is → It’s got
There was → It had
There is a beautiful view from this room. → This room has got a beautiful view.
There was a huge swimming-pool in the hotel. → The hotel had a huge swimming-pool.

14 LIKES BEST / FAVOURITE
He likes best. → His favourite.
He likes pasta best. → His favourite food is pasta.

15 STILL DOING / HAVEN’T FINISHED DOING YET
I’m still doing my homework. → I haven’t finished my homework yet.
I’m still eating. → I haven’t finished eating yet.

16 PERHAPS / MIGHT
Perhaps he will phone later. → He might phone later.

17 FOR A LONG TIME / A LONG TIME SINCE
I haven’t done for a long time. → It’s a long time since I have done.
I haven’t spoken French for a long time. → It’s a long time since I have spoken French.

18 NEEDN’T / DON’T HAVE TO / MUSTN’T / NOT ALLOWED TO / MUST
you needn’t → you don’t have to
you mustn’t → you aren’t allowed to
he must be → I’m sure he is
You needn’t go. → You don’t have to go.
You mustn’t speak. → You aren’t allowed to speak.
He must be out. → I’m sure he’s out.

➢ If you are unsure about how to use must / have to / need or you feel you need extra practice consult your Workbook and/or ask your teacher for more exercises.

19 QUITE A / QUITE
He’s quite a tall man. → That man is quite tall.
(Note the position of the words and the use of the article a before the adjective preceding the noun.)

20 SUCH A / SO
such a + adjective + noun → so + adjective.
He’s such a nice boy. → He’s so nice!
It’s such a sad film. → This film is so sad!

21 SO ... THAT / TOO ... TO
So ... that. → too ... to.
The weather was so bad (that) we couldn’t travel. → The weather was too bad to travel.
It was too late to leave. → It was so late (that) we couldn’t leave.

This construction can also be found in one of these forms:
it was too hot for us to sit in the garden. → It was so hot (that) we couldn’t sit in the garden.
it wasn’t warm enough to swim. → It was too cold to swim.
22 LEND / BORROW

Can you lend me...? → May I borrow...?

Can you lend me your tennis racket? → May I borrow your tennis racket?

23 NEVER BEFORE / FIRST TIME

She has never eaten snails before. → This is the first time she has eaten snails.

24 POPULAR

A lot of people like jazz. → Jazz is very popular.
A lot of people go to that discotheque. → That discotheque is very popular.
Not many people like that singer. → He isn’t a very popular singer.

Be careful however of this type of sentence transformation:
She’s quite a popular actress. → That actress is quite popular.
(You are being asked for the construction shown in number 19.)

25 AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT

I think you are right. → I agree with you.

26 PASSIVES

A man in a black jacket stole the car. → The car was stolen by a man in a black jacket.
A man in a black jacket has stolen the car. → The car has been stolen by a man in a black jacket.

Be careful of the tense!
➤ If you have doubts about the passive form or feel you need more practice consult your Workbook.

If the second sentence starts with The man you must use a relative clause! Not a passive form!!!
The man who stole the car was wearing a black jacket.

27 DIRECT / INDIRECT SPEECH

He said, “I have never played tennis before.” → He said he had never played tennis before.
He asked, “Where is the castle?” → He asked where the castle was.

➤ If you are not sure about direct and indirect speech or feel you need some more practice consult your Workbook.
For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Do not use more than three words.

1. Your French isn’t nearly as bad as mine.
   My French is ____________________ yours.

2. The train journey is twelve hours long.
   The train journey ____________________ twelve hours.

3. Finish your homework before you go out.
   Don’t go out ____________________ finished your homework.

4. When he heard the news he immediately left for New York.
   He left for New York ____________________ as he heard the news.

5. Let’s phone for a taxi.
   Why ____________________ for a taxi?

6. If I were you I’d tell the police what you saw.
   I ____________________ tell the police what you saw.

7. This space is too narrow to get through.
   This space isn’t ____________________ to get through.

8. Linda gets tired looking after the children all day.
   Linda finds ____________________ after the children all day.

9. Whose dog is this?
   Who does this dog ____________________ to?

10. In my family only a few people are left-handed.
    In my family not ____________________ are left-handed.

11. I won’t tell him if you don’t want me to.
    I ____________________ you want me to.

12. She cooks in a school canteen.
    She’s a ____________________ in a school canteen.

13. There’s a skeleton of a dinosaur in the museum.
    The museum ____________________ a skeleton of a dinosaur.

    My ____________________ skiing.

15. Kevin hasn’t finished washing the car yet.
    Kevin is ____________________ the car.

16. Perhaps you will see them at the party.
    You ____________________ them at the party.

17. I haven’t been to the cinema for a long time.
    It’s a long time ____________________ been to the cinema.

18. You don’t have to leave before six o’clock.
    You ____________________ before six o’clock.

19. That actor is quite good.
    He’s ____________________ actor.

20. That book is so funny!
    That’s ____________________ funny book!

21. The story is so ridiculous I can hardly believe it.
    That story is ____________________ believe.
22 Can you lend me a pen please?
    May _______________ a pen please?
23 She has never had an accident before.
    This is _______________ she has had an accident.
24 Everybody in the class likes her.
    She is _______________ in the class.
25 I agree with you about that film. It was terrible!
    I think _______________ about the film. It was terrible!
26 Agatha Christie wrote that book.
    That book _______________ Agatha Christie.
27 Paul said, “I want to go to the USA.”
    Paul said _______________ to go to the USA.

Try these exercises. The constructions are mixed and they are in groups of 5 with a common theme as you will find them at the exam. Remember you can use one, two or three words.

About holidays.

1 Camping isn’t as expensive as staying in a hotel.
   Camping is _______________ staying in a hotel.
2 Don’t book your holiday until you have checked the dates.
   Check the dates _______________ your holiday.
3 How about going abroad this year?
   Why _______________ go abroad this year?
4 Is that your suitcase?
   Does that _______________ you?
5 Our coach was driven by an old man with a beard.
   An old man with a beard _______________ our coach.

About swimming in the sea.

1 It is more difficult to swim in the sea than in the swimming-pool.
   It is _______________ swim in the swimming-pool than in the sea.
2 He asked me,”Can you swim?”
   He asked me _______________ swim.
3 If you aren’t a good swimmer don’t swim in the sea.
   Don’t swim in the sea _______________ a good swimmer.
4 There are only a few people in the sea today.
   There aren’t _______________ people in the sea today.
5 It is difficult to swim because of the waves.
   The waves _______________ difficult to swim.
About wildlife.
1 A tiger is more dangerous than a giraffe.
A giraffe isn’t _______________ a tiger.

2 I haven’t seen a swan on this pond for a long time.
It’s a long time _______________ seen a swan on this pond.

3 Can you lend me your binoculars?
May _______________ your binoculars?

4 There aren’t many wolves in this area.
There are _______________ wolves in this area.

5 The lion has caught a zebra.
A zebra has _______________ a lion.

About travelling by train.
1 You will arrive at 6.30 if the train isn’t late.
You will arrive at 6.30 _______________ the train is late.

2 If I were you, I’d arrive at the station early.
I think you _______________ at the station early.

3 The journey takes 3 hours.
The journey is _______________.

4 He told me not to leave my suitcase unattended.
He said, “_______________ suitcase unattended.”

5 This train is more comfortable than the other one.
The other train wasn’t _______________ this one.

About jobs.
1 You don’t have to get up early tomorrow because it’s a holiday.
You _______________ early tomorrow because it’s a holiday.

2 Working in a factory isn’t as interesting as being a gardener.
Being a gardener is _______________ working in a factory.

3 He said, “Why do you want to work here?”
He asked me why _______________ to work there.

4 Why don’t you look for a new job?
If I _______________ look for a new job.

5 You shouldn’t be a teacher if you don’t like children.
You shouldn’t become a teacher unless _______________ children.
About exams.

1. Jack studied less than Peter.
   Peter didn't study Jack.

2. If you don't study you won't pass your exam.
   You won't pass your exam study.

3. The exam is one and a half hours long.
   The exam one and a half hours.

4. You are not allowed to talk during the exam.
   You during the exam.

5. She said, "Please stop writing now."
   She told us .

About organising a party.

1. We need some more CDs with dance music.
   We haven’t got with dance music.

2. The music is too low to be heard.
   The music isn’t to be heard.

3. Pizza is very popular at parties.
   A lot of pizza at parties.

4. Let's invite Philip.
   Why Philip?

5. This is the first time we have had a party in this flat.
   We a party in this flat before.

About looking for keys.

1. Perhaps they are in your bag.
   They be in your bag.

2. "Look in the drawer in the hall!"
   She look in the drawer in the hall.

3. The key-ring is quite big.
   It’s key-ring.

4. When I found the keys I left the house immediately.
   As had found the keys I left the house.

5. Looking for your keys every day is very annoying.
   I find looking for your keys every day.
About a famous person.

1. A lot of people like that singer.
   He's a very ___________ singer.

2. He's so arrogant that he won't speak to his fans.
   He's ___________ speak to his fans.

3. I'm sure he's very rich.
   He ___________ very rich.

4. Why don't we listen to some of his music?
   How ___________ to some of his music?

5. He's quite young but he has already made three CDs.
   He's ___________ man but he's already made three CDs.

About choosing activities at a sports centre.

1. Mike is too short to be a basketball player.
   Mike isn't ___________ to be a basketball player.

2. Not many people want to do judo.
   Very ___________ want to do judo.

3. You can choose from twelve sports.
   There is a ___________ of twelve sports.

4. Swimming is good for your health.
   Swimming is a ___________ sport.

5. Most of the boys chose football.
   Football ___________ most of the boys.

About speaking English.

1. It's difficult to understand people from Glasgow because of their accent.
   The accent in Glasgow makes ___________ to understand the people.

2. Lorenzo's English is much better than mine.
   My English ___________ than Lorenzo's.

3. He said, "Please speak slowly."
   He ___________ to speak slowly.

4. If I were you I'd go to England during the summer.
   I think ___________ go to England during the summer.

5. I agree with you about Jane's accent. It's terrible.
   I think you ___________ about Jane's accent. It's terrible.
About visiting a museum.

1. My friends haven’t finished looking at the paintings yet.  
   **My friends** ........................................ looking at the paintings.  

2. Peter likes these paintings best.  
   **These are Peter’s** .................................. paintings.  

3. It’s such an interesting exhibition!  
   **This exhibition** .................................... interesting!  

4. There are a lot of paintings by Italian artists.  
   **It** ................................................. a lot of paintings by Italian artists.  

5. I have never been inside this museum before.  
   **This is** ........................................... I have been inside this museum.  

About the rules for the PET exam.

1. You mustn’t eat or drink during the exam.  
   **You are not** ................................... to eat or drink during the exam.  

2. You must bring some form of identity to the exam.  
   **Some form of identity** ............................... to the exam.  

3. The supervisor said, “Switch off your phones and put them on this table.”  
   **The supervisor** ..................................... the candidates to switch off their phones and put them on a table.  

4. If you feel unwell tell the supervisor.  
   **You** ................................................. tell the supervisor if you feel unwell.  

5. You cannot borrow anything from another candidate during the exam.  
   **Other candidates cannot** ........................ you things during the exam.