CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: REWRITE SENTENCES

Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences, using the given words.

1. What is the price of this watch?
⇒ How much?
2. What is the price of these beautiful scarves?
⇒ How much?
3. Can you tell me the way to Dong Nai Post office?
⇒ Can you tell me?
4. Can you tell me the way to the station?
⇒ Can you tell me?
5. They are fast typists.
⇒ They
6. Peter is a hard worker.
⇒ Peter
7. There are no bottles on the shelf.
⇒ There aren't
8. We have no time to prepare the speech.
⇒ We don't have
Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences, using the given words.
1. Tim is better at English than Susan.
→ Susan isn't
2. We spent five hours getting to London.
→ It took
3. Listening to music gives him pleasure.
→ He enjoys
4. She is more beautiful than her younger sister.
→ Her
5. They began studying English in 2004.
→ They
6. You ought to go to school now.
→ It's time
7. My father works as a teacher at a high school.

\rightarrow My
8. We can't afford to buy the car.
\rightarrow The car is
9. People say that he beats his wife.
→ He is said to
10. She bought that house in 1990.
→ She has
Exercise 3. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.
1. People invented the wheel thousands of years ago.
→ The wheel
2. My father waters these flower every morning.
→ These flowers
3. People use computers all over the world.
\rightarrow Computers
4. Are they building a statue of Chu Van An?
→ Is?
5. John invited Fiona to his birthday party last night.
→ Fiona
6. They keep many ancient things in museums.
→ Many ancient things
7. Do four busy streets surround the Temple of Literature?
\rightarrow Is?
8. People make many famous films in Hollywood.
→ Many famous films
9. Her mother is preparing the dinner in the kitchen.
→ The dinner
10.I do all my homework on my computer.
→ All my homework

Exercise 4. Turn these sentences into passive voice. 1. The bill includes service. \rightarrow 2. Nana chooses the book carefully. \rightarrow 3. We don't use that room. \rightarrow 4. They grow fruits in California. **→**...... 5. These jeans attract many young people. →...... 6. People don't use this road very often. **→**..... 7. I wash the dishes in the evening. →..... **Exercise 5. Turn these sentences into passive voice.** 1. She bought the watch at the shop. **→**..... 2. They built the house in 1950. **→**..... 3. We did the exercises last week. \rightarrow 4. The pupils sent the letters the day before yesterday. **→**..... 5. He learned the lesson two weeks ago. **→**..... 6. Nguyen Du wrote Kieu story. →..... 7. She made the cake last night. →.....

→.....

8. Daisy washed the dishes last night.

Exercise 6. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1.	A lot of people use cell phones. → Cell phones
2.	Miss. Diep hasn't taught us since the last semester. → We
3.	Mr. Vinh teaches our English lessons.
4.	 → Our English lessons A student is doing that experiment. → That experiment
5.	Our teachers give us a free period this Saturday to prepare the festival. → We
6.	Did you buy this dictionary two weeks ago? → Was
7.	We should clean our teeth twice a day. → Our teeth
8.	Alan's knowledge about science and technology doesn't impress me. → I
9.	Her father drive all of us to school every day. → All of us
Th	→ An of us
Exerc	cise 7. Rewrite the sentences, active or passive.
1.	The store was opened in 1932 by Jack. Jack
2.	Has anyone told you about it yet? Have you
3.	Somebody accused him of stealing the money. He
4.	People are going to build a bridge over my house.

	A bridge
5.	They built many buildings to commemorate Uncle Ho's birthday.
	Many buildings
6.	They will ask us all several questions.
	We shall
7.	They must observe the rules of the games carefully.
	The rules
8.	They were building a new stadium when I arrived.
	A new stadium
9.	Newspaper are sold everywhere in the city.
	People
10	D.Did the woman buy those vegetables?
	Were those vegetables
Exer	cise 8. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the
first.	
1.	I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year, but now I don't.
	→ I used
2.	There were some trees in the field, but now there aren't any.
	→ There used
3.	Anna doesn't live with her parents any more.
	→ Anna used
4.	He is not a poor man any more, but he become a rich businessman.
	→ He used
5.	They didn't often go to the cinema every Sunday last year.
	→ They didn't use
6.	My hair now is much longer than that in the past.
	→ In the past my hair used
7.	I don't have time to collect stamps as when I was in primary school.
	\rightarrow I used
8.	Did you often go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?
	→ Did you use
9	Mr. Hung often went to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.

→ Mr. Hung	
10. There were traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the str	eet become
wider.	
→ There	
Exercise 9. Rewrite the following sentences in the way that their original m	eanings do
not change.	
1. Van Cao composed Viet Nam's anthem Tien Quan Ca.	
→ Viet Nam's anthem Tien Quan Ca	
2. Be careful or you'll hurt yourself.	
\rightarrow If you are	
3. What is the price of the bicycle?	
→ How much	?
4. The market does not have any carrots	
\rightarrow There	
5. You're the best guitarist in the school.	
\rightarrow No one	
Exercise 10. Rewrite the following sentences in the way that their original	l meanings
do not change.	
1. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.	
⇒In spite of	
2. Mary could not go to school because she was sick.	
⇒Because of	
3. Although the weather was bad, she went to school on time.	
⇒Despite	
4. My mother told me to go to school although I was sick.	
⇒ In spite of	
5. Because there was a big storm, I stayed at home.	
⇒ Because of	
6. Tom was admitted to the university although his grades were bad.	
□ Despite	
7. Although she has a physical handicap, she has become a successful woman	an.

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⇒ Despite	
8. In spite of his good salary, Tom gave up his job.	
⇒Although	
9. Though he had not finished the paper, he went to sleep.	
⇒ In spite of	
10.In spite of the high prices, my daughter insists on going to the movies.	
⇒Even though	
Exercise 11. Rewrite the following sentences in the way that their original mo	eanings
do not change.	
1. They will install solar panels on the roof of our house next week.	
→ Solar panels	
2. They will build a new school for poor children next month.	
→ A new school	
3. Will the plumber check cracks on the water pipes in two days?	
→ Cracks	
4. They sell these chemicals everywhere in my hometown.	
→ These chemicals	
5. They won't show the film on types of future energy sources next Friday.	
→ The film	
6. Some people will interview the new president on TV.	
→ The new president	
7. They will destroy the old thermal power plant at the end of this year.	
→ The old thermal	
8. They will widen the road to our village next year.	
\rightarrow The road	
9. We will be using biogas for cooking and heating at this time next month.	
→ Biogas	
10. They got the first prize at the competition.	
\rightarrow The first	

Exercise 12. Rewrite the following sentences in the way that their original meanings do not change.

1. Governments will make more regulations to reduce industrial pollution.
→ More regulations
2. People won't burn fossil fuels for energy in the future.
→ Fossil fuels
3. People will construct more wind turbines in that area to produce electricity.
→ More wind turbines
4. Shall we reduce our electricity bills to 20% in five months?
→ Will our electricity
5. People will develop alternative sources of energy.
→ Alternative sources
6. We will be providing electricity this time next year.
→ Electricity
7. Scientists will find solutions to reduce pollution in our city.
→ Solutions
8. They will increase the tax on petrol to 15% next September.
\rightarrow The tax
9. With that device people will change the wave energy into electricity.
→ With that device the wave energy
10. We shall replace ordinary 100- watt light bulls with energy- saving ones.
→ Ordinary
Exercise 13. Rewrite the following sentences in the way that their original meaning
do not change.
1. We will use renewable energy in the future.
Renewable energy
2. This is our school.
This school is
3. What is the distance between Vinh and Ha Noi city?
How
4. I often walked to school when I was a student.
I used

5.	Although they are short, they still love playing sports.	
	In spite of	
6.	They will use solar energy to protect the environment.	
	Solar energy	
7.	Although she eats lots of food, she is still very slim.	
	In spite of	
8.	What is the distance between Hanoi and HCM city?	
	How far	
9.	I find English interesting.	
	Iam	
10	Our roof will be fixed tomorrow.	
	They	
Exer	cise 14. Rewrite the sentences so that the meaning stays the s	ame to the first.
1.	The café has a lot of tables.	
	There	
2.	Theatre programmes usually have lots of information.	
	There is	
3.	London has more than thirty theaters.	
	There are	
4.	The garden has a swimming pool.	
	There	
5.	The system has both private and state schools.	
	There	
6.	I accomplished this task in three months.	
	It took	
7.	Jane spent three hours a week sorting out stamps.	
	Sorting out her stamps	
8.	The pictures that are taken will have to travel for three minutes earth.	
	The pictures will take	
9.	She wrote the letter in thirty minutes.	
	It took	

10. John finished his essay in two hours.	
It took	
Exercise 15. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, so stays the same.	that the meaning
 Jakarta doesn't have as many skyscrapers as Shanghai. → Shanghai. 	
2. You forgot to turn off the T.V last night, didn't you? → You didn't remember	?
 The countryside doesn't suffer as much pollution as the city. → The countryside 	
4. I think you should go to work by bike. → Who don't	?
5. New York has more billionaires than Tokyo.→ Tokyo	
6. We will plant more trees along this street. → More trees	
7. Does overpopulation cause a lot of social problems in this area? → Overpopulation	?
8. Is pollution the most serious problem? → Pollution is	?
9. A group of foreigners visited the slums last week, didn't they? → Did	?
10.Mr Lam lived in the country when he was a child. → Mr Lam used	