ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Paraphrasing MCQ Exercise 4

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| 1 | **C** | 2 | **C** | 3 | **A** | 4 | **E** | 5 | **B** | 6 | **E** | 7 | **A** | 8 | **C** | 9 | **A** | 10 | **C** |
| 11 | **A** | 12 | **E** | 13 | **A** | 14 | **B** | 15 | **C** | 16 | **E** | 17 | **A** | 18 | **B** | 19 | **B** | 20 | **C** |

## Explanations

**1.** They refused my offer of assistance as they had already obtained the assistance of other friends.
**✓ C) Although I offered to help, they had gotten help from the others and didn't need my assistance.**
The sentence has two ideas: I **offered** help, and they **refused** it because they **already had help** from other friends. Only this option keeps both ideas: **Although I offered to help, they had gotten help from the others**. Not the option about refusing because they were assisting my friends, because in the original sentence the other friends were helping **them**.

**2.** I'm sure that Mark and Janice will be making the announcement of their engagement in the near future.
**✓ C) The announcement of the engagement of Mark and Janice will be made in the near future.**
The key idea is that Mark and Janice will **announce their engagement** in **the near future**. The passive sentence **The announcement … will be made in the near future** keeps the same meaning. The 'It is possible' option is too weak (**I'm sure** shows certainty), and it talks about 'future plans', not the engagement.

**3.** Bursa is a lovely city to visit in the summer, but the soot and smog in the winter detract considerably from its beauty.
**✓ A) Although I like to visit Bursa in the summer, the pollution present in the winter is terrible.**
The sentence contrasts two seasons: Bursa is lovely in **summer**, but winter **pollution** (soot and smog) seriously spoils it. The answer keeps this contrast with **Although … in the summer, the pollution … in the winter is terrible**. Not the 'year-round' option, because the original says the winter pollution **detracts considerably** from the city's beauty.

**4.** After glancing at the announcement in her hand, she threw it away.
**✓ E) The announcement in her hand was not of any importance, in her opinion.**
She only **glanced at** the announcement (looked at it quickly) and then **threw it away**. This shows she thought it was **not of any importance**. Not the option saying she changed her mind about reading it, because she did look at it before throwing it away.

**5.** The king and queen were very unhappy as they had not been able to become grandparents yet.
**✓ B) The disappointment of not yet becoming grandparents shadowed the happiness of the king and queen.**
They were **very unhappy** because they were **not yet grandparents**. The answer says the same thing in other words: the **disappointment of not yet becoming grandparents** spoiled their happiness. Not 'almost unhappy', because the original says they **were very unhappy**.

**6.** The protest at the town square was against cruelty towards animals.
**✓ E) Cruel treatment of animals was the reason for the protest that took place in the town square.**
A protest **against cruelty towards animals** means people protested because animals were treated cruelly. The answer turns this around: **Cruel treatment of animals was the reason for the protest**. The other options confuse who was cruel and what the protest was against.

**7.** Suppose that I was to get a job in another country, would you be willing to move?
**✓ A) If I got a job, which would mean that I would have to relocate to another country, would you come with me?**
**Suppose that I was to get a job …, would you …?** is a hypothetical (second) conditional, so it means the same as **If I got a job …, would you …? Be willing to move** means **come with me / relocate**. Not 'Would you want me to relocate…?', because the question asks whether the listener would come too, not whether they want the speaker to go.

**8.** The contract was signed after all the points were satisfactorily agreed upon.
**✓ C) They signed the agreement only after all points were mutually agreed upon.**
The original is in the past: first all points were **agreed upon**, then the contract **was signed**. The answer keeps this order and tense: **They signed … only after all points were mutually agreed upon**. Not 'They will only sign…', because that talks about the future, but the signing has already happened.

**9.** The strike was averted at the last moment by the mediators who were involved in the talks between the two sides.
**✓ A) The people who were involved in arranging the talks prevented the strike at the last moment.**
**Avert** means **prevent**, and the **mediators** are the people working in the talks between the two sides. So the answer, **The people who were involved in arranging the talks prevented the strike at the last moment**, keeps the meaning. Not the option where the mediators only **hoped** to prevent the strike, because the original says the strike was actually averted.

**10.** The absence of his father made the child extremely unhappy and he withdrew from all others around him.
**✓ C) The reason for the unhappy child's withdrawal was the lack of his father.**
The **absence of his father** caused the child's unhappiness, and that is why he **withdrew** from others. The answer keeps this cause and result: the **reason for the … withdrawal** was the **lack** (absence) **of his father**. The other options mix up who was absent and who withdrew.

**11.** The behaviour of the students was extremely inappropriate.
**✓ A) The students were not acting as was expected of them.**
**Inappropriate** behaviour is behaviour that is **not acceptable or not expected** in a situation. So **The students were not acting as was expected of them** has the same meaning. Not 'upset the teachers', because the original says nothing about the teachers' feelings.

**12.** The disturbing news caused anger and fury in the citizens of the town.
**✓ E) The citizens of the town became very angry because of the bad news they heard.**
The **news** was the cause, and the citizens' **anger** was the result. The answer keeps this cause and result: the citizens **became very angry because of the bad news**. The other options reverse it and make the anger cause disturbances in the news.

**13.** The most suitable position for the new secretary is in the head office.
**✓ A) The new secretary is so good that she should work in the head office.**
The sentence says the **head office** is the **most suitable** place for the new secretary to work. The answer keeps this idea: she **should work in the head office**. The other options are distractors built on similar-sounding words (**suitable** / **suit**, **head** / **first**).

**14.** I think that the new president will not be able to cope with all the problems he has to face.
**✓ B) In my opinion the president will have a great deal of difficulty in dealing with the problems presented to him.**
**I think** = **In my opinion**, and **not be able to cope with** = **have a great deal of difficulty in dealing with**. The answer keeps both parts. Not 'The problems are more than the president thinks he can deal with', because that gives the president's opinion, not the speaker's.

**15.** The house has been unoccupied since the Joneses moved out last June.
**✓ C) The house has been empty since last June because the Joneses moved to another house.**
**Unoccupied** means **empty** (no one lives there). The present perfect with **since last June** means the house is still empty now. The answer keeps both ideas. Not 'The Joneses moved out of the house last June', because it leaves out the main point, that the house **has been empty** since then.

**16.** He reminds me of the stereotypical absent-minded professor.
**✓ E) He looks like the forgetful professors that are portrayed in old movies.**
A **stereotypical absent-minded professor** is the typical **forgetful** professor we see in films and stories. So 'He reminds me of' this type means he **looks or acts like the forgetful professors that are portrayed in old movies**. Not 'Our professor forgets everything', because the original is a comparison and does not say that he really is a professor.

**17.** I really don't mind his borrowing my belongings but I wish he would take better care of them.
**✓ A) He doesn’t take good care of my things when I loan them to him.**
**I wish he would take better care of them** means he does **not take good care** of my things now. **I don't mind his borrowing** means I am happy to **loan** (lend) them to him. Not 'I wish he wouldn't borrow my possessions', because the speaker says he **doesn't mind** the borrowing.

**18.** The production rate at the flour mill has increased by about 12% in the last six months due to the work of the new partner.
**✓ B) The good work of the new partner, who started six months ago, has resulted in an increased output of 12% at the flour mill.**
**Production rate** = **output**, and **due to the work of the new partner** = **the good work of the new partner has resulted in**. The answer keeps the 12% increase, the six months and the cause. Not 'due to six months of hard work', because it leaves out the new partner, who is the cause in the original.

**19.** She is such a good worker that she has received a bonus two months in a row.
**✓ B) The two bonuses she received were for the very good work she had done those two months.**
**Two months in a row** means **two months one after the other**, so she got **two bonuses** because her work was very good. The answer keeps the number and the reason. Not 'she gets a bonus every month', because the original only mentions two months.

**20.** I left a message for you at the hotel reception desk.
**✓ C) The hotel reception desk is the place I left you a note.**
The speaker (**I**) left a **message** (**note**) for the listener at the **reception desk**. The answer says the same thing in a different order: **The hotel reception desk is the place I left you a note**. Not 'The hotel receptionist took a message for you', because that suggests someone else phoned with the message.