ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Restatements Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 2

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Explanations

1. **(Read the given sentence carefully and choose the option that best restates or conveys the same meaning as the original sentence.)**

A few years ago, Turkey had marvellous historical sites, but for some reason, it is not that way anymore.
✔ A) Whatever the reason, Turkey's historical sites are nowhere near as marvellous as they were a few years ago.
The original says that a few years ago the sites were **marvellous** but, **for some reason**, they are not like that any more. The answer keeps both ideas: **whatever the reason** matches **for some reason**, and **nowhere near as marvellous as they were** matches **it is not that way anymore**. Not 'Turkey had some historical sites... but it doesn't now', because the original never says the sites disappeared, only that they are no longer marvellous.

2. Donating some of your wages to a charity will not only help unfortunate people, but it will also give you a sense of pleasure, whichever charity you support.
✔ B) You will both help unlucky people and have a sense of pleasure by giving some money from your wages to a charity you like.
The original has three ideas: you donate **some of your wages**, you **help unfortunate people** and feel **pleasure**, and the charity does not matter (**whichever charity you support**). The answer keeps all three: **both... and** replaces **not only... but also**, and **a charity you like** means any charity you choose. Not the 'provided that you choose the right charity' option, because the original says any charity will do.

3. Fortunately, the car was travelling too slowly for anyone to be badly hurt in the accident.
✔ C) Luckily, the car wasn't travelling fast enough for anyone to be badly hurt in the accident.
Too slowly for anyone to be badly hurt means the speed was so low that nobody was seriously injured. The answer, **wasn't travelling fast enough for anyone to be badly hurt**, says exactly the same thing with **not ... enough** instead of **too**, and **luckily** replaces **fortunately**. Not 'so slowly that no one was injured', because the original only rules out bad injuries; some people may have been slightly hurt.

4. No one else brought a present but Charles.
✔ C) The only one that brought a present was Charles.
Here **but** means **except**: no one except Charles brought a present. So Charles was **the only one that brought a present**. Not 'Charles was the only person who didn't bring a present', which reverses the meaning.

5. Hardly any of the islanders have failed to adapt to modern life.
✔ D) The islanders have nearly all adapted to modern life.
Hardly any... have failed to adapt is a double negative: almost no islander failed, so **nearly all** of them have adapted. Not 'All of the islanders have adapted', because **hardly any** means a very small number still failed, not zero.

6. Until I went to England, I had thought that I would dislike eating fish and chips.
✔ A) I enjoyed eating fish and chips in England, contrary to my expectations.
The past perfect **had thought** shows an earlier expectation that turned out to be wrong after the speaker went to England. So the speaker actually enjoyed fish and chips, **contrary to my expectations**. Not 'Had I never gone to England, I would never have known how delicious...', because it leaves out the key idea that the speaker expected to dislike the dish.

7. The meal we had yesterday was far better than this.
✔ A) This meal is not nearly as good as the meal we had yesterday.
Far better than shows a big difference. Turned around, it becomes **not nearly as good as**, which also shows a big difference. Not 'The meal we had yesterday wasn't as good as this one', which reverses the comparison.

8. I was charged five pounds entrance fee at the art gallery.
✔ E) It cost me five pounds to get into the art gallery.
To be charged five pounds means you had to pay five pounds. **It cost me five pounds to get into...** gives the same meaning with the pattern **it cost + person + amount + to do**. Not 'They gave me five pounds...', because the speaker paid the money, not received it.

9. What you expect them to do is quite impossible.
✓ B) It's out of the question for them to do what you anticipate.
Quite impossible here means completely impossible, and **out of the question** also means impossible. **What you anticipate** replaces **what you expect them to do**. Not 'Your expectations are rather high', because **rather high** is much weaker than **impossible**.

10. I passed in every subject but Maths.
✓ C) The only subject I failed in was Maths.
Every subject but Maths means every subject except Maths. So the speaker passed everything apart from Maths, and **the only subject I failed in was Maths**. Not 'I was successful in none of the subjects except Maths', which reverses the meaning.

11. Even if you had played at your best, you would still have lost to her.
✓ D) She would still have beaten you however well you had played.
Even if you had played at your best, you would still have lost means the result would have been the same whatever you did. **However well you had played** expresses the same idea, and **she would still have beaten you** is the active form of **you would still have lost to her**. Not 'Had you performed excellently..., you wouldn't have lost', which says the opposite.

12. It never occurred to me to doubt the truth of what he was saying.
✓ A) I took it for granted that he was telling the truth.
It never occurred to me to doubt means the speaker simply believed him without questioning it. **To take it for granted** means to accept something as true without thinking about it, so the meaning is the same. Not 'Everybody knows that he always tells the truth', because the original is about the speaker's attitude, not a general fact.

13. Her husband's success is due to her, as much as to anyone.
✓ E) No one has made a greater contribution to her husband's success than she has.
Due to her, as much as to anyone means she is at least as responsible for her husband's success as any other person. **No one has made a greater contribution... than she has** gives the same meaning. Not 'Nobody but his wife has helped him', because the original allows that other people helped too.

14. I regret not saying something nice about her appearance.
✓ C) I wish now that I had paid her a compliment on her appearance.
I regret not saying refers to something the speaker did not do in the past and is now sorry about. **I wish (now) that I had + past participle** expresses regret about the past, and **pay someone a compliment** means to say something nice about them. Not 'I couldn't help paying tribute... but I wish I hadn't', which says the speaker did praise her and regrets it.

15. He ran away from home but came back when he felt like it after two weeks.
✓ D) He slipped away from home and it was two weeks before he came back of his own accord.
Of his own accord means because he wanted to, without being forced, which matches **when he felt like it**. **It was two weeks before he came back** matches **came back after two weeks**. Not 'He escaped from home two weeks before and he hasn't come back yet', because he did come back.

16. If you had attended her wedding ceremony, she wouldn't have been offended by you.
✓ C) She resented your absence from her wedding ceremony.
A third conditional describes the opposite of what really happened: in fact you did **not** attend, and she **was** offended. **She resented your absence** states these real facts, because **resent** means to feel angry or hurt about something. Not 'I wish you had attended...', because it only gives a wish and leaves out her offence.

17. Susan was the only candidate who had all the necessary qualifications for the job.
✓ A) No one but Susan had the competency that was needed for the job.
The only candidate who had all the necessary qualifications means nobody else was fully qualified. **No one but Susan** (no one except Susan) **had the competency that was needed** says the same thing. Not 'Susan was qualified..., but so were some others', which contradicts **the only**.

18. If he can be of any use to you, just say so.
✓ E) Let him know if there is anything he can do to help you.
Be of any use to you means be helpful to you, and **just say so** means just tell him (or the speaker) that you need help. The answer, **let him know if there is anything he can do to help you**, makes the same offer of help. Not 'Are you certain that you need his help?', because it questions the need instead of offering help.

19. Hardly any of her friends have come to see her in the hospital.
✓ E) Almost none of her friends have come to see her in the hospital.
Hardly any means almost none, so **almost none of her friends** is the exact restatement. Not 'She's been visited by none of her friends', because **hardly any** means a very small number came, not zero.

20. His lessons are both entertaining and full of knowledge, and therefore, it's hardly astonishing that he is in great demand.
✓ B) He is a very amusing and instructive teacher, and thus it is natural that he is so popular.
The original gives a cause, lessons that are **entertaining and full of knowledge**, and a result: **it's hardly astonishing** (it is natural) that he is **in great demand**. The answer matches each part: **amusing** = entertaining, **instructive** = full of knowledge, **popular** = in great demand. Not the 'sense of humour and thoughtfulness' option, because **thoughtfulness** (kindness) is not the same as being full of knowledge.

21. I must finalize my decision as to whether or not I will go abroad for further studies.
✓ D) I should make a definite decision as regards whether or not I will go abroad for additional studies.
Finalize my decision means make a definite decision, **as to** means **as regards**, and **further studies** means **additional studies**. The answer keeps the necessity (**must** becomes **should**) and the choice (**whether or not**). Not 'I want to go abroad... but I haven't made my decision yet', because it adds a wish that the original does not express.

22. Upon hearing the sound of feet approaching, the watchman instantly gave the alarm.
✓ D) Immediately after the watchman noticed that someone was approaching, he operated the alarm.
Upon hearing means as soon as he heard, and **instantly** means immediately. So the alarm came right after he heard someone approaching, which is the meaning of **Immediately after the watchman noticed..., he operated the alarm**. Not 'he had already started the alarm', because the past perfect puts the alarm before the hearing.

23. The conversation was broken off by the arrival of a servant.
✓ D) When a servant came in, their dialogue was interrupted.
Break off a conversation means to stop it suddenly. When a servant arrived, the talk was **interrupted**. Not 'By the time a servant came in, their conversation had already finished', because the servant's arrival caused the stop.

24. If the government had dealt with the crisis properly, inflation wouldn't continue at high levels now.
✓ C) Because the government didn't cope with the crisis appropriately, inflation is still at a high level at present.
This is a mixed conditional: an unreal past condition (**had dealt with**) with an unreal present result (**wouldn't continue... now**). The real facts are the opposite: the government did **not** handle the crisis well, so inflation is **still high** now. Not 'Owing to the government's correct actions...', which assumes the government acted properly.

25. Although most people couldn't imagine life without a TV, nearly everyone realizes that it has a negative effect on us.
✓ E) Almost all people notice that TV affects us badly; however, a lot of people couldn't think of their life without it.
The original contrasts two facts: **most people couldn't imagine life without TV** and **nearly everyone realizes** it is harmful. The answer keeps both facts, with the correct amounts (**almost all**, **a lot of people**), linked by **however**. Not 'No one can deny... no one can think of a life without it', because **no one** is too strong for **nearly everyone** and **most people**.

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