

CPE – SENTENCE TRANSFORMATIONS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How was Henry's treatment of Mandy viewed?**
 - A. As supportive
 - B. As negligent
 - C. As embarrassing
 - D. As appropriate
- 2. How can we rephrase the idea of capturing someone's attention to prevent revealing a secret?**
 - A. Had I not caught Brian's eye he would have blurted out my secret.
 - B. Had I caught Brian's attention, he would have revealed my secret.
 - C. Had I not noticed Brian he would have said my secret.
 - D. Had I not attracted Brian's attention he would have shared my secret.
- 3. What expression fits best when referring to someone who feels superior?**
 - A. You shouldn't look down your nose at everyone else.
 - B. You shouldn't look up to everyone else.
 - C. You shouldn't compare yourself to everyone else.
 - D. You shouldn't act better than everyone else.
- 4. How can the sentence "I think you should apply for the job" be rewritten using "to" and "suggest"?**
 - A. I suggest you apply for the job.
 - B. I suggest that you apply for the job.
 - C. I suggest you to apply for the job.
 - D. I think you should suggest applying for the job.
- 5. How can the phrase "She had a very vivid vision" be rewritten using the word "dreamt"?**
 - A. She dreamt a very vivid vision
 - B. She vividly dreamt a vision
 - C. She has a very vivid dreamt
 - D. She dreamt of a very vivid vision

- 6. What is the correct interrogative form of 'He has been here before'?**
- A. Has he ever been here before?
 - B. Has he been here before?
 - C. Is he here before?
 - D. Had he been here before?
- 7. How can the sentence "The fact he won the game is surprising" be rewritten using "that"?**
- A. That he won the game is surprising
 - B. The fact that he won the game is surprising
 - C. That he won the game surprises
 - D. It is surprising that he won the game
- 8. How would you change "She dislikes traveling" into a positive form?**
- A. She enjoys traveling
 - B. She does not like traveling
 - C. She prefers staying home
 - D. She is fond of traveling
- 9. Which expression signifies the establishment of a business over a long period?**
- A. It is sixty years since they set up their business in London.
 - B. It has been sixty years since they opened their business in London.
 - C. It was sixty years ago that they established their business in London.
 - D. It is sixty years since they formed their business in London.
- 10. Transform "I am studying now," he said into indirect speech.**
- A. He said he is studying then.
 - B. He said he was studying at that time.
 - C. He said he studied then.
 - D. He said he was studying now.

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. How was Henry's treatment of Mandy viewed?

- A. As supportive
- B. As negligent
- C. As embarrassing
- D. As appropriate

The choice indicating that Henry's treatment of Mandy was viewed as embarrassing suggests a perception that his actions caused discomfort or humiliation for her. This implies that Henry's behavior was inappropriate in the social context or the expectations of their relationship. Viewing his treatment in this way highlights not just the actions themselves, but the impact those actions had on Mandy's feelings and how others may have perceived their interactions. In contrast to the other options, which suggest varying degrees of positive or neutral perceptions (supportive, negligent, or appropriate), the correct answer reflects a more negative sentiment. It emphasizes the social and emotional consequences of Henry's behavior, underscoring the importance of understanding interpersonal dynamics and the feelings of individuals involved. The perception of embarrassment indicates a failure to meet expected social norms and could suggest a lack of sensitivity on Henry's part toward Mandy's feelings.

2. How can we rephrase the idea of capturing someone's attention to prevent revealing a secret?

- A. Had I not caught Brian's eye he would have blurted out my secret.
- B. Had I caught Brian's attention, he would have revealed my secret.
- C. Had I not noticed Brian he would have said my secret.
- D. Had I not attracted Brian's attention he would have shared my secret.

The chosen rephrasing effectively conveys the idea that seizing Brian's attention was crucial in preventing him from disclosing a secret. The use of "Had I not caught Brian's eye" emphasizes the need for attention to keep the secret safe. This structure implies a counterfactual scenario, suggesting that if the speaker had not successfully engaged Brian, the negative outcome of revealing the secret would have occurred. The other options do not capture this cause-and-effect relationship as clearly. They either do not use the language of prevention as effectively or alter the meaning in a way that suggests the outcome was not contingent solely on capturing attention. The selected choice best illustrates the importance of attention in safeguarding the secret, making it the most suitable transformation of the original idea.

3. What expression fits best when referring to someone who feels superior?

- A. You shouldn't look down your nose at everyone else.
- B. You shouldn't look up to everyone else.
- C. You shouldn't compare yourself to everyone else.
- D. You shouldn't act better than everyone else.

The best expression for referring to someone who feels superior is about looking down on others, which is aptly captured in the first choice. The phrase "look down your nose" implies a sense of disdain or condescension towards others, suggesting that the person considers themselves better, more important, or more worthy than those around them. This is a direct commentary on the attitudes of superiority, highlighting how someone might perceive others as lesser beings. The other choices, while thoughtful in their own contexts, do not strongly convey the idea of superiority. Looking up to others suggests admiration or respect rather than a sense of feeling superior. Comparing oneself to others can denote introspection or competition, which doesn't directly imply a feeling of superiority. Acting better than others does relate to superiority, but it is less idiomatic than the phrase about looking down one's nose, which vividly captures the essence of arrogance and condescension that characterizes a superior attitude.

4. How can the sentence "I think you should apply for the job" be rewritten using "to" and "suggest"?

A. I suggest you apply for the job.

B. I suggest that you apply for the job.

C. I suggest you to apply for the job.

D. I think you should suggest applying for the job.

The correct transformation of the sentence "I think you should apply for the job" using "to" and "suggest" is found in the option that states, "I suggest you apply for the job." This option effectively communicates the speaker's recommendation regarding the job application in a straightforward way. The phrase "I suggest you apply" clearly conveys the action being proposed, maintaining the original meaning of the sentence. Importantly, when using "suggest" in this context, it is grammatically correct to follow it with the base form of the verb "apply" without the preposition "to." This construction is a common usage in English that directly translates the intent of the original statement to a suggestion. The other options do not offer the appropriate or grammatically correct forms required by the prompt. Some introduce unnecessary complexity or incorrect structures. For example, using "suggest you to apply" incorrectly combines the verb "suggest" with the preposition "to," which is not standard usage. In summary, the selected choice provides a clear and grammatically correct transformation of the original sentence.

5. How can the phrase "She had a very vivid vision" be rewritten using the word "dreamt"?

A. She dreamt a very vivid vision

B. She vividly dreamt a vision

C. She has a very vivid dreamt

D. She dreamt of a very vivid vision

The phrase "She had a very vivid vision" can be effectively rewritten as "She dreamt a very vivid vision." This transformation retains the essence of the original sentence while integrating the word "dreamt." In this option, "dreamt" serves as a verb indicating that the action of dreaming is tied directly to the vivid vision that she experienced, which aligns well with the idea of having a strong mental image or idea that could be conceptualized as a dream. The structure allows for a smooth transition from one sentence to another without losing meaning. Other options either change the structure in a way that complicates the original meaning or do not grammatically fit. For example, option B uses "vividly" as an adverb, which disrupts the intended meaning. Option C improperly uses "dreamt" as a past participle, making it grammatically incorrect. Lastly, option D introduces "of," which alters the relationship between "dreamt" and "vision," suggesting a more passive involvement rather than the direct experience conveyed in the original sentence.

6. What is the correct interrogative form of 'He has been here before'?

- A. Has he ever been here before?
- B. Has he been here before?**
- C. Is he here before?
- D. Had he been here before?

The correct interrogative form of the statement "He has been here before" is "Has he been here before?" This transformation maintains the original meaning of the statement while converting it into a question. In this interrogative form, the auxiliary verb "has" is placed at the beginning of the sentence, which is a standard structure for forming present perfect questions in English. The rest of the sentence follows with the subject "he" and the past participle "been" alongside the place "here," completing the thought as a question about his previous visits. Other options might misrepresent the tense or the nuance of the inquiry. For instance, the first choice, while it is a plausible question, introduces "ever," which shifts the focus towards lifetime experiences rather than specifically about previous occasions at this location. The third choice employs the present tense "is" instead of the present perfect "has," resulting in a question that does not align with the original statement's context regarding prior experiences. The last choice uses "had," which indicates a past perfect tense, suggesting a different timeframe that does not relate directly to the statement about his experiences up to the present.

7. How can the sentence "The fact he won the game is surprising" be rewritten using "that"?

- A. That he won the game is surprising**
- B. The fact that he won the game is surprising
- C. That he won the game surprises
- D. It is surprising that he won the game

The correct answer effectively demonstrates the proper use of "that" to convey the same meaning. The phrase "That he won the game is surprising" succinctly captures the central idea by transforming the original sentence structure while maintaining its meaning. Here, "that he won the game" acts as the subject of the sentence, directly communicating the surprising nature of the event without the need for "the fact." In this transformation, the essence of the original statement remains intact, focusing on the surprising element of the victory. The structure is grammatically correct and clarifies the subject matter effectively. The other choices either introduce unnecessary elements or alter the original sentiment. For instance, while "The fact that he won the game is surprising" is grammatically correct, it is less concise than necessary. Similarly, "That he won the game surprises" changes the wording sufficiently to potentially alter the tone from an observation to a more active statement, while "It is surprising that he won the game" includes an introductory phrase that expands the sentence unnecessarily. Therefore, the first option is the most direct and clear transformation of the original sentence.

8. How would you change "She dislikes traveling" into a positive form?

- A. She enjoys traveling**
- B. She does not like traveling
- C. She prefers staying home
- D. She is fond of traveling

The goal is to transform the negative statement "She dislikes traveling" into a positive form. The phrase "She enjoys traveling" directly conveys a positive sentiment about traveling, effectively reversing the negative connotation of disliking it. This choice emphasizes a favorable attitude towards the activity, which is the essence of what a positive transformation entails. Other options do not achieve the same direct transformation. For instance, "She does not like traveling" maintains a neutral stance and merely negates the dislike without conveying a positive attitude. "She prefers staying home" introduces a different idea altogether, suggesting an inclination towards being at home rather than traveling, which does not represent a positive view of traveling. Lastly, "She is fond of traveling" is somewhat close, but it is a less common expression that might not convey the same strength of positivity as "enjoys."

9. Which expression signifies the establishment of a business over a long period?

- A. It is sixty years since they set up their business in London.**
- B. It has been sixty years since they opened their business in London.
- C. It was sixty years ago that they established their business in London.
- D. It is sixty years since they formed their business in London.

The chosen expression effectively indicates the long-term nature of the business establishment by using the phrase "It is sixty years since they set up their business in London." This wording conveys not only the duration since the business was established but also emphasizes that the action of setting it up is still relevant to the present moment. It encapsulates the sense of continuity and ongoing existence of the business over time, making it clear that the establishment has endured. In contrast, while the other options also mention a duration of sixty years, they either shift the focus away from the establishment process itself or introduce nuances that make them less than ideal for expressing long-term existence. For instance, using "opened" or "formed" might not convey the depth of establishment or foundation as effectively as "set up." Moreover, the phrase "It was sixty years ago that they established their business in London" implies a completed action without the direct link to the present that the correct answer maintains. Therefore, the first option stands out for highlighting the ongoing relevance of the business's establishment.

10. Transform "I am studying now," he said into indirect speech.

- A. He said he is studying then.
- B. He said he was studying at that time.**
- C. He said he studied then.
- D. He said he was studying now.

Transforming direct speech into indirect speech requires adjusting the tense and sometimes the pronouns based on the context of the statement. In this case, the original statement is in the present continuous tense, "I am studying now," which indicates an ongoing action happening at the moment of speaking. The most fitting transformation into indirect speech involves shifting the present continuous tense to the past continuous tense. Thus, "am studying" changes to "was studying." Furthermore, the word "now" needs to be modified to reflect the change in time reference when speaking of the past, becoming "at that time." This reasoning aligns perfectly with the provided choice. It captures the necessary tense change and the contextual shift regarding the timing of the action, making it an accurate transformation of the original speech. Other options do not maintain these aspects effectively.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cpesentencetransformations.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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