

Znajomość środków językowych

Transformacje
Transformacje ze słowem kluczem

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TRANSFORMACJE

1. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. A lot of wine is drunk in France.
The a lot of wine.
2. We managed to make ends meet although there were some difficulties.
In we managed to make ends meet.
3. Both questions were impossible for them to answer.
They of the questions.
4. I advise you to stop worrying about your weight.
If I worrying about your weight.
5. Sheila only really enjoys Jennifer Aniston comedies.
What Jennifer Aniston comedies.
6. Pete is interested in nothing but kickboxing.
All kickboxing.
7. When you eat a lot, you get fat.
The get.
8. We reached the shelter seconds before the storm hit.
No sooner we reached the shelter.
9. Did you enjoy yourself at the beach?
Was at the beach?
10. We didn't realise she was in trouble so we didn't help her.
Had , we would have helped her.

2. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. I am a better pianist than Michael.
Michael as I do.
2. Jack left the office before I arrived there.
When I arrived at the office
3. Please don't go.
I'd rather
4. My parents didn't let me drink fizzy drinks until I was sixteen.
I fizzy drinks until I was sixteen.
5. We won't go out if the weather is bad.
We won't the weather is good.
6. Your hair needs cutting.
It's cut.
7. I won't sell this typing machine, no matter how much you offer me.
Whatever for this typing machine, I won't sell it.
8. I can ride a bike and I can also drive a car.
Not only , but I can also drive a car.
9. It's pointless going on any further tonight.
There is tonight.
10. Sorry, we have to finish as there is no more time.
Sorry, we have to finish as we of time.

3. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. Shall I mow the lawn?
Would you the lawn?
2. What's your advice?
What do do?
3. Barbara made a mistake inviting John to the wedding.
Barbara should to the wedding.
4. Tim was the only person to know the way to the office.
Apart the way to the office.
5. Do you own these things?
Are belongings?
6. He failed the test because he didn't follow my instructions.
He would had followed my instructions.
7. We can't waste any time.
There is waste.
8. I came here so that I could see you.
I came here in you.
9. Harry left early because he didn't want to be late.
Harry left early so late.
10. My parents made me study last night.
I last night.

4. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. It's the best theatrical performance I have ever seen.
Never performance.
2. Your house was cheaper than mine.
Your house did.
3. You must change the way you behave.
I insist
4. It's difficult to discover what is true.
The
5. You should take a taxi or you'll be late.
You'd be late.
6. There aren't any cakes left, I'm afraid.
I'm afraid eaten.
7. You need to pump up those tires.
Those tires
8. This has nothing to do with you. Stay out of this!
This is Stay out of this!
9. Why on earth did I leave my passport at home?!
If only at home.
10. Can't you do better than that?
Is that ?

5. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. Everyone thinks the British have a lot of money.
The British money.
2. Could you turn the volume down? I can't concentrate.
Do ? I can't concentrate.
3. If you walk slowly, it takes longer to get there.
The takes to get there.
4. Peter is just like his father.
Peter takes
5. Jane will hire a professional to redecorate her flat.
Jane will have
6. Excuse me, is someone serving you?
Excuse me, are ?
7. It's probable that she'll become the president.
She is the president.
8. We all pitied Stephen.
We all felt
9. It seems that Ron enjoys live concerts.
Ron live concerts.
10. If I take the job, I will have to move to the Big Apple.
Taking to the Big Apple.

6. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. It was a mistake not to warn him about the hurricane.
We about the hurricane.
2. The tumble dryer is not working.
The tumble dryer order.
3. Calling your lawyer will not help.
There is
4. It's impossible that my supervisor heard what I said.
My supervisor what I said.
5. I don't understand how this computer controls this machine.
What I controls this machine.
6. Nothing can make me happier.
There isn't
7. The journalists are addressing the issues in their newest report.
The issues in their newest report.
8. My parents can't stand my bad behaviour.
My parents can't put
9. There's a chance I'll win, but it's unlikely.
I , but it's unlikely.
10. It really annoys me that the girls keep arguing.
I wish arguing.

7. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. Becky was late because she overslept.
The reason overslept.
2. Did the athlete intend to win the race?
Did the athlete have ?
3. I'm really tired of studying.
I'm really fed
4. They gave her an award for her bravery.
She
5. If my wife didn't help me, I would have lost the job.
If it, I would have lost the job.
6. My children admire me.
My children look
7. As nobody was interested, the show was canceled.
Due to, the show was canceled.
8. The students didn't give any reason for arriving late.
The students didn't explain
9. Is it OK if I leave early today?
Do you have early today?
10. Jim doesn't plan to attend the house-warming party tonight.
Jim isn't the house-warming party tonight.

8. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. If you happen to see James, tell him to come.
Should to come.
2. I got angry when I heard the news.
On angry.
3. He couldn't ride his bike because of the heavy rain.
The heavy rain prevented
4. It's no use trying to do that again.
There's no again.
5. We are trying hard to remember all the dates but we can't.
No matter all the dates, we can't.
6. You won't find a cheaper room anywhere else.
Nowhere room.
7. You don't have to bring anything if you don't want to.
You aren't if you don't want to.
8. If you found some jewellery on the street, what would you do?
Were on the street, what would you do?
9. As soon as Josh went to bed, someone knocked at the door.
No sooner someone knocked at the door.
10. It was such an important document that I carried it with me everywhere.
It was so that I carried it with me everywhere.

9. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. Tim is the most infuriating person I know.
I have never Tim
2. She's almost certain to leave before we get there.
By the time left.
3. We need to consider the amount of money that is spent on toys every year.
We need to take that is spent on toys every year.
4. Joe is full of anticipation about the party next week.
Joe is looking
5. If you need any help, please don't hesitate to ask.
If I can help, please don't hesitate to ask.
6. In my opinion this report is inconsistent.
As far as I inconsistent.
7. The moment I shouted, he ran away.
No sooner away.
8. I'm sure that it was the sound of the rain that disturbed me.
It must the rain that disturbed me.
9. Nobody is forcing you to take the offer.
You are under the offer.
10. You don't have to wear a costume if you don't want to.
Wearing

10. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. It's a pity that I didn't catch him red-handed
I wish
2. People think that he's a very conscientious student.
He is
3. Your little brother is annoying me, please don't make me stay.
Your little brother is getting, please don't make me stay.
4. Unfortunately I didn't have any money on me so I couldn't chip in.
If I, I would have chipped in.
5. I'll leave home before I'm twenty.
By the home.
6. What would you do if you were left alone?
Suppose you do?
7. It was wrong of you to take what he said for granted.
You ought said for granted.
8. The dress was so beautiful that I had to buy it.
It was so to buy it.
9. Despite heavy traffic I got there on time.
I got there on time in
10. The only thing I didn't love about the exhibition was the price.
I loved everything the price.

TRANSFORMACJE ZE SŁOWEM KLUCZEM

1. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. My report was rejected because wording was too sloppy. (GROUNDS)
My report was rejected too sloppy.
2. It's unlikely they'll make a mistake like that again, thank goodness. (CHANCE)
Fortunately, there's made again.
3. It's a long time since anyone checked my car properly. (SERVICED)
I haven't a long time.
4. Without your help we wouldn't have caught the arsonist. (YOU)
If, we wouldn't have caught the arsonist.
5. Some people have been saying what a good move emigrating would be. (ARGUED)
It that emigrating would be a good move.
6. Assuming everything goes according to plan, we'll be there by six o'clock. (WRONG)
Unless something later than six o'clock.
7. What would you do if you couldn't provide for yourself? (INCAPABLE)
Suppose you yourself, what would you do?
8. Could you possibly get here by noon? (CHANCE)
Is getting here by noon?
9. I hope one day we can agree on more favourable terms. (REACH)
I hope one day we on more favourable terms.
10. I am sure the racial conflict in this area will escalate. (BOUND)
The racial conflict in this area.

2. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. This milk is bad - it smells terrible! (OFF)
This milk - it smells terrible.
2. The trouble all came about because our system crashed. (STEMMED)
The trouble crashing.
3. I put up this sign because I didn't want anyone to disturb me. (AS)
I put up this sign by anyone.
4. The failure of the plan was incredibly disappointing. (BITTERLY)
I the failure of the plan.
5. It's possible she didn't fully understand how important this was. (GRAVITY)
She may of the situation.
6. She gave in her notice planning to start her new job in January. (VIEW)
She gave in her notice her new job in January.
7. Tom's willing to risk losing all his possessions. (PREPARED)
Tom's owns.
8. Lisa was about to leave the house when she heard the noise. (POINT)
Lisa was the house when she heard the noise.
9. Sam never thought of asking me for my advice. (OCCURRED)
It me for advice.
10. If you don't pay on time, your booking will be cancelled. (RESULT)
Not paying in time your booking.

3. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. My father said he'd prefer me to stay in this evening. (RATHER)
My father said in this evening.
2. Do you think Joanna is likely to win the competition? (STANDS)
Do you think Joanna the competition?
3. Many people think that Chris is the culprit. (THOUGHT)
Chris the culprit.
4. Most people travel by boat in Venice. (MEANS)
Boats transport in Venice.
5. Stop that kid from playing in the street - it's dangerous. (LET)
Don't in the street - it's dangerous.
6. I don't blame you for being upset. (RIGHT)
You have upset.
7. I wonder how Pat and Matt are related. (RELATIONSHIP)
I wonder what the
8. "I didn't take the jewellery", Kim said. (TAKING)
Kim the jewellery.
9. If we delay too long, we are unlikely to clinch a deal. (LESS)
The we are to clinch a deal.
10. I really think my daughter is going to be a hugely successful model. (HOPES)
I becoming a hugely successful model.

4. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. The Winter Olympics in 2018 will take place in South Korea. (HELD)
The Winter Olympics in 2018 in South Korea.
2. There aren't many TV programmes that I watch. (FEW)
There that I watch.
3. Despite working all night I failed to finish the report. (FACT)
Despite all night, I failed to finish the report.
4. You must try to accept the fact that you'll never be a successful artist. (TERMS)
You must that you'll never be a successful artist.
5. There were some complaints, most of them concerning food. (MAJORITY)
There were some complaints, concerned food.
6. I'd like you to talk to me first. (MIND)
Would you ?
7. You should have come to the party, you would have loved it. (MAKE)
It's a to the party, you would have loved it.
8. Everyone agrees that Mr Lee is one of the smartest people in the team. (REPUTATION)
Mr Lee one of the smartest people in the team.
9. People are constantly afraid of violence in some large cities. (THREAT)
There in some large cities.
10. The choice of restaurant is entirely yours. (UP)
It we go to.

5. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. I'm hugely relieved that my children are in a safe place. (ENORMOUS)
It's that my children are in a safe place.
2. Do you think that the weather affects people's behaviour? (INFLUENCE)
Do you think that the weather behave?
3. You can say what you like, but I won't believe you've been promoted. (MATTER)
No I won't believe you've been promoted.
4. People believe Josh saved the little girl. (BELIEVED)
Josh the little girl.
5. What was your interpretation of his statement? (MAKE)
What he said?
6. "I was nowhere near the scene of the crime", said the accused man. (DENIED)
The accused man the scene of the crime.
7. Say the wrong thing and you'll upset him. (RISK)
You the wrong thing.
8. I suddenly realized that I didn't know his phone number. (OCCURRED)
It sudden that I didn't know his phone number.
9. Brian demanded to complain to the manager in person. (INSISTED)
Brian a complaint to the manager in person.
10. My parents regret buying that old car. (WISH)
My parents that old car.

6. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. The costs of living in this city are the same as last year. (CHANGED)
The costs of living in this city last year.
2. I am sure it will be raining at this time tomorrow. (BOUND)
It at this time tomorrow.
3. The only person who didn't take part in the competition was Mike. (EXCEPT)
Everyone for Mike.
4. Christina wasn't given any help while writing the final paper. (ALL)
Christina herself.
5. I wish I hadn't phoned my mother-in-law. (REGRET)
I phone call to my mother-in-law.
6. For many teenagers, their friends are their highest priority. (MATTERS)
Friendship is many teenagers.
7. I am absolutely determined to win the competition. (INTENT)
My the competition.
8. What he did really surprised us. (TAKEN)
We what he did.
9. I really wish I had studied harder. (ONLY)
If
10. We will never forget that experience. (WAS)
It

7. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. Did he say who the dog belonged to? (WAS)
Did he say
2. They won the war although they lost the early battles. (DESPITE)
They won the war the early battles.
3. He didn't just smoke cigarettes, he also drank a lot of alcohol. (ONLY)
Not he also drank a lot of alcohol.
4. Paul is interested in nothing but football. (ALL)
..... football.
5. It's not possible that you saw Gina last night, she was with us! (CAN'T)
You, she was with us!
6. The beach was fun even though it was too cold. (FACT)
..... too cold, the beach was fun.
7. My uncle has great ideas. (COMES)
My uncle ideas.
8. We need to run or the bus will leave before we get there. (TIME)
Unless we run, the bus we get there.
9. Even if it's very far, they want to go to Berlin for the weekend. (MAY)
Far, they want to go to Berlin for the weekend.
10. I'm just about to give up this diet because it's not working at all. (POINT)
I'm this diet because it's not working at all.

8. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. "Brian took the money, not his sister Louise," Mark said. (IT)
According to Mark, the money, not Louise.
2. When people speak to my mum like that, she hates it. (BEING)
My mum to like that.
3. I'd prefer you not to stay out so late. (RATHER)
I stay out so late.
4. We paid someone to redecorate the living room last month. (HAD)
We last month.
5. You should have told me everything sooner. (ONLY)
If everything sooner.
6. Dorothy plays the cello much better than I do. (NEARLY)
I am cellist as Dorothy is.
7. Hugo gets angry easily. (TAKE)
It make Hugo angry.
8. You don't have to pay any money if you don't want to. (OBLIGATION)
You are any money.
9. I didn't know that there were two murderers. (FACT)
I was that there were two murderers.
10. Everyone can attend the event but they must register. (OPEN)
The event registration.

9. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. How can I make him understand that I don't want to see him anymore? (ACROSS)
How can I that I don't want to see him anymore?
2. It's possible that the children were disobedient. (MAY)
The children disobedient.
3. Our school won the basketball tournament for the fourth year running. (SUCCESSION)
For the our school won the basketball tournament
4. What used to be my office is now a gym. (TURNED)
My office a gym.
5. The service at the hotel wasn't as good as I expected. (COME)
The service at the hotel my expectations.
6. Are you saying that I'm lying about what happened? (truth)
Are you accusing about what happened?
7. It's impossible that the thieves got into the house through the garage. (GAINED)
The thieves to the house through the garage.
8. I was disappointed that Lisa had decided not to train any more. (UP)
Lisa's decision to as a disappointment to me.
9. My teacher was too busy to check my essays. (ROUND)
My teacher checking my essays.
10. I wish I hadn't taken a shortcut. (REGRET)
I a shortcut.

10. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Użyj słów w nawiasach w niezmienionej formie. Możesz użyć maksymalnie 6 wyrazów.

1. Paying in cash entitles you to a special discount. (PROVIDED)
You are entitled to a special discount in cash.
2. With your encouragement, the students will improve. (LONG)
The students will improve them.
3. I'll call the police if the neighbours don't stop shouting. (STOP)
I'll call the police shouting.
4. Jake didn't win the race because he isn't a fast runner. (WOULD)
If Jake were a fast runner, the race.
5. They had to postpone the conference until next week. (OFF)
The conference until next week.
6. Experts believe that the landslides were caused by recent floods. (RESULTED)
The landslides recent floods.
7. I haven't caught a cold for ages. (DOWN)
I last ages ago.
8. I've taken some warm blankets because it might get colder at night. (CASE)
I've taken some warm blankets at night.
9. She is very talented but she doesn't play the drums professionally. (THOUGH)
Talented, she doesn't play the drums professionally.
10. They say the little girl has inherited a great fortune from her grandfather. (COME)
The little girl a great fortune from her grandfather.

Transformacje - odpowiedzi do ćwiczeń

1. 1. French drink 2. spite of some difficulties 3. couldn't answer either 4. were you, I would stop 5. Sheila really enjoys are 6. Pete is interested in is 7. more you eat, the fatter you 8. had the storm hit than 9. it enjoyable for you 10. we realised she was in trouble
2. 1. doesn't play the piano as well 2. Jack had already left 3. you didn't go 4. wasn't allowed to drink 5. go out unless 6. time you had your hair 7. how much you offer me 8. can I ride a bike 9. no point in going any further 10. have run out
3. 1. like me to mow 2. you think I should / you think I ought to 3. not have invited John 4. from Tim nobody knew 5. these things your 6. have passed the test if he 7. no time to 8. order to 9. as not to be 10. was made to study
4. 1. have I seen a better theatrical 2. didn't cost as much as mine 3. you change the way you behave / you change your behaviour 4. truth is difficult to discover 5. better take a taxi or you'll 6. all the cakes have been 7. need pumping up 8. none of your business 9. I hadn't left my passport 10. the best you can do
5. 1. are thought to have lots of 2. you mind turning the volume down 3. slower you walk, the longer it 4. after his father 5. her flat redecorated 6. you being served 7. likely to become 8. sorry for Stephen 9. seems to enjoy 10. the job would mean moving
6. 1. should have warned him 2. is out of 3. no point in calling 4. can't have heard 5. don't understand is how this computer 6. anything that would make me happier 7. are being addressed by the journalists 8. up with my bad behaviour 9. might win / may win 10. the girls would stop
7. 1. Becky was late was that she 2. intention of winning the race 3. up with studying 4. was given an award for bravery 5. hadn't been for my wife / my wife's help 6. up to me 7. the lack of interest 8. why they were late 9. any objections to me leaving 10. going to attend
8. 1. you see James, tell him 2. hearing the news I got 3. him from riding his 4. point in trying to do that 5. how hard we try to remember 6. else will you find a cheaper 7. obliged to bring anything 8. you to find some jewellery 9. had Josh gone to bed than 10. important a document
9. 1. met a more infuriating person than 2. we get there she'll probably have 3. into consideration the amount of money 4. forward to the party next week 5. be of (any) 6. am concerned, this report is 7. had I shouted than he ran 8. have been the sound of 9. no obligation to take 10. a costume is not obligatory / compulsory / an obligation
10. 1. I had caught him red-handed 2. thought to be a conscientious student 3. on my nerves 4. Had had some money on me 5. time I'm twenty I'll have left 6. were left alone, what would you 7. not to have taken what he 8. beautiful a dress that I had 9. spite of heavy traffic 10. about the exhibition except for / apart from

Transformacje ze słowem kluczem - odpowiedzi do ćwiczeń

1. 1. on the grounds of wording being 2. no / little chance of that/such mistake being 3. had my car serviced properly for 4. it hadn't been for you / for your help 5. has been argued by some people 6. goes wrong, we'll be there no 7. were incapable of providing for 8. there any chance of you 9. can reach an agreement 10. is bound to escalate
2. 1. has gone off 2. all stemmed from our system 3. so as not to be disturbed 4. was bitterly disappointed by 5. not have fully understood the gravity 6. with the view of starting 7. prepared to lose everything he 8. on the point of leaving 9. never occurred to Sam to ask 10. will result in the cancellation of
3. 1. he'd rather I stayed 2. stands a chance of winning 3. is thought to be 4. are the most popular means of 5. let that kid play 6. every right to be 7. relationship between Pat and Matt is 8. denied taking / denied having taken 9. longer we delay, the less likely 10. have high hopes of my daughter
4. 1. will be held 2. are few TV programmes 3. the fact that I was working 4. come to terms with the fact 5. the majority of which 6. mind talking to me first 7. pity you didn't make it 8. has the reputation of being 9. is a constant threat of violence 10. is up to you which restaurant
5. 1. an enormous relief 2. has an influence on how people 3. matter what you say 4. is believed to have saved 5. did you make of what 6. denied being / denied having been anywhere near 7. risk upsetting him by saying 8. occurred to me all of a 9. Insisted on making 10. wish they hadn't bought
6. 1. haven't changed since 2. is bound to be raining 3. took part in the competition except 4. wrote the final paper (all by) 5. regret making / having made the 6. what matters most to 7. intent is to win 8. were taken aback by 9. only I had studied harder 10. was an unforgettable experience
7. 1. whose the dog was 2. despite losing 3. only did he smoke cigarettes but 4. All Paul is interested in is 5. can't have seen Gina last night 6. Despite the fact it was 7. comes up with great 8. will have left by the time 9. as though it may be 10. on the point of giving up
8. 1. it was Brian who took 2. hates being spoken 3. would rather you didn't 4. had our living room redecorated 5. only you had told me 6. not nearly as good a 7. doesn't take much to 8. under no obligation to pay 9. unaware of the fact 10. is open to everyone after
9. 1. get it across to him 2. may have been 3. fourth year in succession 4. has been turned into 5. didn't come up to 6. me of not telling the truth 7. can't have gained access 8. give up training came 9. didn't get round to 10. regret taking / having taken
10. 1. provided you pay 2. as long as you encourage 3. unless the neighbours top 4. he would have won / he would not have lost 5. had to be put off 6. are believed to have resulted from 7. came down with a cold 8. in case it gets 9. as though she is 10. is said to have come into