

W zadaniu maturalnym tego typu należy utworzyć nowe zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie podanego zdania wyjściowego. Na egzaminie maturalnym tego typu zadanie może występować w dwóch postaciach: w pierwszym rodzaju testu podany jest początek i koniec nowego zdania, a w drugim dodatkowo podane jest słowo lub wyrażenie, którego należy użyć w dowolnym miejscu nowego zdania.

- (1) Nothing matters to me except your health and happiness.
The only thing that matters to me is your health and happiness.
- (2) My mother was too worried to concentrate on the movie. (THAT)
My mother was so worried that she could not concentrate on the movie.

Poniżej przedstawione zostały najczęściej sprawdzane struktury gramatyczne w zadaniu maturalnym tego typu.

MOWA ZALEŻNA

'Why did you leave your previous job?' asked the interviewer.
The interviewer asked me why I had left my previous job.

STRONA BIERNA I KONSTRUKCJA 'HAVE / GET SOMETHING DONE'

The police are interrogating one suspect in connection with the crime.
One suspect is being interrogated in connection with the crime.

Your hair needs cutting.
You ought to have your hair cut.

ZDANIA WARUNKOWE

You didn't succeed because you didn't do your best.
You would have succeeded if you had done your best.

NIEKTÓRE CZASY GRAMATYCZNE

My parents' twentieth wedding anniversary is in March next year. (FOR)
By March next year my parents will have been married for twenty years.

INWERSJA

We had only just taken our seats when they started showing trailers. (WHEN)
Hardly had we taken our seats when they started showing trailers.

WYRAŻENIA I WISH I IF ONLY ORAZ ZDANIA WYRAŻAJĄCE ŻYCZENIE / PRZYPUSZCZENIE / RADE

It's a pity she didn't make any effort to justify her decision. (WISH)
I wish she had made some effort to justify her decision.

Please don't use my laptop without my permission. (RATHER)

I 'd / would rather you didn't use my laptop without my permission.

SPÓJNIKI

I enjoyed our trip although I felt a bit under the weather. Despite feeling a bit under the weather / the fact that I felt a bit under the weather I enjoyed our trip.

CZASOWNIKI MODALNE (ODNOŚZĄCE SIĘ DO PRZESZŁOŚCI)

It's possible that she didn't receive our wedding invitation. (NOT)
She might / may not have received our wedding invitation.

KONSTRUKCJE CZASOWNIKOWE (CZASOWNIK + -ING; CZASOWNIK + BEZOKOLICZNIK)

I'd rather stay at home than go to the pub with them. I prefer staying at home to going to the pub with them.

CZASOWNIKI ZŁOŻONE (PHRASAL VERBS)

The board meeting has been postponed until next Thursday. (PUT)
The board meeting has been put off until / till next Thursday.

SPRAWDŹ SIĘ!

1 Zdecyduj, które struktury z wymienionych powyżej są sprawdzane w następujących zdaniach. Następnie uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.

- I'm sure that tall man was following us all the way home. (BEEN)
That tall man must have been following us all the way home.
Czasownik modalny do wyrażania przeszłości; must have been following
- John isn't similar to his father. (AFTER)
John _____ his father.
- I'm sorry I lost your favourite pen. (APOLOGISE)
I do _____ your favourite pen.
- You'd better find a way to solve this problem quickly. (YOU)
If I _____ a way to solve this problem quickly.
- I shouldn't have told her the truth. (ONLY)
If _____ her the truth.
- I will never lend him any money again. (CIRCUMSTANCES)
Under _____ him money again.

MOWA ZALEŻNA**2** **Uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.**

- 'How much did you spend on your child's first birthday party?' she asked us.
She asked us _____ child's first birthday party.
- 'You've broken my favourite vase!' shouted Kate.
Kate accused _____ favourite vase.
- 'Don't leave the classroom without permission!' said the teacher to the class.
The teacher told _____ without permission.
- 'I'm so sorry I've stained your new blouse,' said Olivia.
Olivia apologised _____ new blouse.

STRONA BIERNA I KONSTRUKCJA 'HAVE/GET SOMETHING DONE'**3** **Uzupełnij zdania, wstawiając czasowniki w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie.**

- People who live below the threshold of absolute poverty must _____ (not forget).
- Coral reefs _____ (wipe out) by the end of the century.
- So far no cases of swine flu _____ (report) in this country.
- I hate _____ (tell) what to do by my older siblings.
- I failed the test because I _____ (teach) how to handle the stress of test taking.

4 **Uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.**

- No one gave us sufficient information about the meeting point.
We _____ about the meeting point.
- Many people believe that Hitler committed suicide in April 1945.
Hitler is _____ suicide in April 1945.
- Two painters are painting our house tomorrow.
We _____ painted tomorrow.
- The dentist will probably take out Mark's tooth.
Mark will _____ out.

ZDANIA WARUNKOWE**5** **Na podstawie podanych sytuacji ulóż odpowiednie zdania warunkowe.**

- Tom hasn't got any money, so he can't give you a loan.

- My girlfriend is absent-minded, that's why she forgot about our date yesterday.

- I was late for work because I missed the bus.

- It might rain heavily tomorrow. If so, we probably won't go for a walk.

- Fiona doesn't have a well-paid job now because she dropped out of studies.

6 **Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów i formy podanych wyrazów.**

- The customer wanted to complain about the faulty product but he didn't know who to turn to. (WOULD)
If the customer _____ about the faulty product.
- You won't know how it works if you don't read the manual carefully. (UNLESS)
You won't _____ the manual carefully.
- Matthew wants to go on a package tour to Spain but he hasn't got enough money. (WOULD)
If Matthew _____ on a package tour to Spain.
- I think the teacher won't let me off this time because I have already missed many classes. (HADN'T)
If I _____ this time.
- You will get a high mark for your essay unless you make spelling mistakes. (LONG)
You will get _____ spelling mistakes.

NIKTÓRE CZASY GRAMATYCZNE**7** **Uzupełnij zdania, wstawiając czasowniki w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie.**

- I'm absolutely exhausted because I _____ (paint) my room all day.
- By the time we get home, the children _____ (go) to bed.
- Mobile phones _____ (become) cheaper and cheaper.
- I _____ (do) shopping yesterday, when I bumped into an old friend of mine.
- I'm sure she'll call us as soon as the ship _____ (reach) its destination.

8 **Uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.**

- I haven't driven on the left side of the road for ages. It's ages _____ on the left side of the road.
- Several thousand tourists visit the Natural History Museum in our city every month.
By the end of the month _____ the Natural History Museum in our city.
- When did you start learning Chinese?
How long _____ Chinese?
- We ate all the food before other guests arrived.
By the time _____ all the food.
- The last time this nation overthrew the government was about fifty years ago.
This nation _____ for about fifty years.
- Having introduced my girlfriend to my parents, I started talking about our engagement plans.
After I _____, I started talking about our engagement plans.

INWERSJA**9 Wstaw wyrażenia z ramki do odpowiednich zdań.**

Should On no account Hardly Little Only once

- 1 _____ did I watch television the whole time I was on holiday.
- 2 _____ you need more information, don't hesitate to contact us.
- 3 _____ did I know that one day my brother would be a famous writer.
- 4 _____ are you allowed to leave the school premises during the day without our permission.
- 5 _____ had we started our meeting when the chairman decided to put it off.

10 Uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.

- 1 I realised only then that I had left my passport in the hotel.
Only then _____ in the hotel.
- 2 The moment I stopped thinking about Dave I bumped into him in the town centre.
No sooner _____ into him in the town centre.
- 3 Paul wasn't aware at any time that we were going to buy him a farewell gift.
At no _____ we were going to buy him a farewell gift.
- 4 I seldom speak English.
Hardly _____ English.
- 5 If you'd told me the truth, I wouldn't have blamed her.
Had _____ blamed her.

WYRAŻENIA I WISH I IF ONLY ORAZ ZDANIA WYRAŻAJĄCE ŻYCZENIE/PRZYPUSZCZENIE/RADE**11 Na podstawie podanych sytuacji ułóż zdania, rozpoczynając je od I wish lub If only.**

- 1 I'd like to be tall but I'm not.

- 2 Mark talks about himself all the time and I find it very annoying.

- 3 I ate too much chocolate yesterday and I regret it now.

- 4 I have to go to work tomorrow and I don't feel like it.

- 5 I regret that I was very impatient with my daughter the other day.

- 6 My sister often borrows my clothes without permission and it drives me mad.

- 7 I don't have enough time to read a newspaper every day.

12 Uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.

- 1 I regret that I told my parents about our engagement.
If only _____ about our engagement.
- 2 Dorothy asks such stupid questions! It's really irritating!
I wish _____ stupid questions.
- 3 I think you should collect your stuff and leave the room now.
It's high time you _____ the room.
- 4 I don't want you to wait for me after school.
I'd sooner _____ after school.
- 5 What would you do if you won the lottery?
Suppose _____, what would you do?
- 6 What a pity I didn't keep you company on your trip to Italy.
If only _____ on your trip to Italy.
- 7 Sarah thinks it was a mistake not to go in for a beauty contest.
Sarah wishes _____ for a beauty contest.

SPÓJNIKI**13 Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.**

- 1 Although the head teacher takes special measures against truancy, there are still many pupils who skip classes. (FACT)
Despite _____ against truancy, there are still many pupils who skip classes.
- 2 Her eyes were red with lack of sleep. (HADN'T)
Her eyes _____ sleeping.
- 3 We'll start baking a cake after you come home. (WON'T)
We _____ you come home.
- 4 In spite of his qualifications and intelligence, Tim didn't get the job he applied for. (INTELLIGENT)
Although _____, Tim didn't get the job he applied for.

CZASOWNIKI MODALNE (ODNOŚĄCE SIĘ DO PRZESZŁOŚCI)**14 Wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź do każdej sytuacji.**

- 1 Do you know why Robert didn't come yesterday?
a He had to stay at home and look after his sister.
b He should have stayed at home and looked after his sister.
- 2 Fiona was not happy when you mentioned her boyfriend.
a I know, I can't have done it.
b I know, I shouldn't have done it.
- 3 Why is your little brother crying?
a He must have woken up.
b He should have woken up.
- 4 You're home very early today, Kelly.
a Yes, I didn't have to do the shopping after work.
b Yes, I needn't have done the shopping after work.

15 **Uzupełnij każde z niedokończonych zdań, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.**

- 1 I am sure they were following us in the car.
They _____ in the car.
- 2 It wasn't necessary for me to take a sedative after the accident – it didn't calm me down at all.
I _____ a sedative after the accident.
- 3 It's a shame you didn't anticipate any difficulties with this project.
You ought _____ with this project.
- 4 I'm sure that Tom hasn't been introduced to Mr Brown before.
Tom _____ to Mr Brown before.
- 5 Perhaps your mother didn't mean what she said.
Your mother _____ what she said.

**KONSTRUKCJE CZASOWNIKOWE
(CZASOWNIK + -ING; CZASOWNIK + BEZOKOLICZNIK)**

16 **Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.**

- 1 I think you should apologise to Mr Perkins for your disrespectful comments. (HAD)
I think you _____ to Mr Perkins for your disrespectful comments.
- 2 I'm sorry but you have not been shortlisted for this post. (REGRET)
I _____ you have not been shortlisted for this post.
- 3 I think it would be a good idea to remind them of the meeting. (SUGGEST)
I _____ of the meeting.
- 4 I don't want to go out tonight. (FANCY)
I _____ tonight.
- 5 Nobody managed to meet the deadline for the project. (SUCCEEDED)
Nobody _____ the deadline for the project.

CZASOWNIKI ZŁOŻONE (PHRASAL VERBS)

17 **Uzupełnij zdania, wstawiając czasowniki podane w ramce w odpowiedniej formie.**

.....
pass turn bring look go take give
.....

- 1 I tried to learn Chinese but I _____ it up after two months. It was too difficult for me.
- 2 Could you _____ down the TV, please? It's very loud.
- 3 _____ out! There's a bee on your shoulder!
- 4 I don't remember my grandfather – he _____ away when I was three years old.
- 5 It was boiling hot in the lecture hall, so we all _____ off our jackets.
- 6 Her parents died in a car accident and she was _____ up by her aunt.
- 7 I overslept yesterday because my alarm clock didn't _____ off.

18 **Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.**

- 1 Only twenty people came to our school reunion. (UP)
Only twenty people _____ our school reunion.
- 2 I can't tolerate rude behaviour and ignorance. (PUT)
I _____ rude behaviour and ignorance.
- 3 We started our journey very early in order to avoid traffic. (OFF)
We _____ in order to avoid traffic.
- 4 My parents never quarrelled about money. (FALL)
My parents _____ money.

ZADANIE NATURALNE 1

19 **Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów i formy podanych wyrazów. Wpisując fragmenty zdań, nie możesz zrobić żadnego błędu ortograficznego i gramatycznego.**

- 1 Robert and Peter have never had good relations with their stepbrothers. (ON)
Robert and Peter _____ their stepbrothers.
- 2 They gave my father a very warm welcome while he was lecturing at Georgetown University. (WAS)
My father _____ lectures at Georgetown University.
- 3 We started whispering because we didn't want to wake up the baby. (ORDER)
We started whispering _____ wake up the baby.
- 4 I have never driven a car. (FIRST)
This is _____ a car.
- 5 Fiona broke up with Robert because he is very conceited. (HAVE)
If Robert _____ with him.

ZADANIE NATURALNE 2

20 **Uzupełnij każde zdanie, tak aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Wpisując fragmenty zdań, nie możesz zrobić żadnego błędu ortograficznego i gramatycznego.**

- 1 You shouldn't disclose your password to any third parties under any circumstances.
Under no circumstances _____ your password to any third parties.
- 2 When I was a child, my parents didn't let me go to a sleepover.
When I was a child, I was _____ to a sleepover.
- 3 Robert tells stupid jokes all the time.
I wish _____ all the time.
- 4 'It's true that I cheated during the exam,' said Jo.
Jo admitted _____ during the exam.
- 5 Mary is too old to play with dolls.
Mary has grown _____ with dolls.