

Paraphrases B2. Part 1

Parafrazy zdań ze słowem kluczowym B2. Część 1

KATARZYNA SOCHACKA



POLONSKY

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Katarzyna Sochacka

Polonsky
Iwona Polońska-Ociepa
al. Armii Krajowej 141 m. 2A
43-300 Bielsko-Biała
Poland
tel. (+48) 504 109 896
www.polonsky.pl

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*Pani Joannie Łęckiej,
dzięki której pokochałam
gramatykę angielską*

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Wstęp

Książka **Paraphrases B2. Part 1. Parafrazy zdań ze słowem kluczowym B2. Część 1** powstała z myślą o uczniach przygotowujących się do egzaminu maturalnego z języka angielskiego na poziomie rozszerzonym (B2).

Książka **Paraphrases B2. Part 1. Parafrazy zdań ze słowem kluczowym B2. Część 1** składa się z dwóch części. W pierwszej znajduje się 50 ćwiczeń, w których dokonano systematycznego przeglądu sześciu kluczowych zagadnień gramatycznych, tj. strony biernej, trybów warunkowych, mowy zależnej, Subjunctive, czasowników modalnych oraz zdań przydawkowych. Każde zadanie poświęcone jest odrębnemu zagadnieniu, aby ułatwić uczniowi rozpoznawanie struktur gramatycznych i ich charakterystycznych elementów.

W drugiej części podręcznika **Paraphrases B2. Part 1. Parafrazy zdań ze słowem kluczowym B2. Część 1** zamieszczono dziesięć zestawów powtórkowych opracowanych zgodnie z formułą egzaminacyjną. Każdy zestaw powtórkowy zawiera pełny przekrój struktur gramatycznych zamieszczonych w części pierwszej książki i tym samym umożliwia utrwalenie umiejętności parafrazowania zdań z wykorzystaniem słowa kluczowego.

Ćwiczenia zawarte w podręczniku **Paraphrases B2. Part 1. Parafrazy zdań ze słowem kluczowym B2. Część 1** nie są ze sobą powiązane, więc uczeń przygotowujący się do egzaminu maturalnego ma do wyboru dwa sposoby korzystania z książki: powtarzanie liniowe lub skupienie się na dowolnych zagadnieniach i zapoznawanie się z nimi w ustalonej przez siebie kolejności.

Podręcznik **Paraphrases B2. Part 1. Parafrazy zdań ze słowem kluczowym B2. Część 1** zawiera pełny klucz odpowiedzi, dlatego nadaje się zarówno do pracy w klasie, jak i do samodzielnej powtórki.

Katarzyna Sochacka
Warszawa 2019



O Autorce

Katarzyna Sochacka uzyskała dyplom licencjacki (UKKNJA UW, 2006) z zakresu nauczania języka angielskiego oraz dyplom magisterski (Instytut Anglistyki UW, 2009) z zakresu filologii angielskiej. Uczy języka angielskiego od 2005 roku. Obecnie pracuje w jednym z warszawskich liceów ogólnokształcących oraz uczy angielskiego online. Jest czynnym egzaminatorem maturalnym Okręgowej Komisji Egzaminacyjnej w Warszawie, a także trenerem nauczycieli. Prowadziła warsztaty podczas rozmaitych konferencji m.in. IATEFL Poland, Global Inspirations Forum 2018, REweLACJE. Więcej informacji o autorce można znaleźć na stronie www.katarzynasochacka.pl.

Podziękowania

Autorka dziękuje swojej Rodzinie za nieskończone pokłady cierpliwości; Filipowi za nieustający doping i motywację do działania; Grzegorzowi za wspólne językowe dywagacje oraz swojej fanta-stycznej klasie wychowawczej za jej dociekliwość.

Wydanie tego podręcznika było możliwe dzięki wielu osobom, które zakupiły go w przedsprzedaży. Autorka i Wydawca dziękują im serdecznie za okazane zaufanie.

Autorka i Wydawca składają gorące podziękowania panu Szymonowi Gumulakowi, który brał udział w testowaniu materiału zawartego w tej książce.

Oznaczenia użyte w książce

→ □ str. 137

odsyła do sekcji **Form tables / Struktury gramatyczne**

O czym warto pamiętać przy wykonywaniu parafraz

1. Upewnij się, że w lukę wpisujesz odpowiednią liczbę wyrazów. Wyraz to ciąg znaków oddzielonych spacjami:
 - *today* – jedno słowo
 - *that day* – dwa słowa
 - *isn't* – jedno słowo
 - *is not* – dwa słowa
 - *a dog* – dwa słowa
 - *a twenty-year-old student* – trzy słowa

2. Upewnij się, że słowo kluczowe zostało użyte w niezmienionej formie.
 - Jeśli słowem kluczowym jest **NOT**, nie możesz użyć formy skróconej, czyli **n't**.
I'm afraid of guns, so I didn't join the army years ago.

NOT

ŹLE *If I weren't afraid of guns, I would have joined the army years ago.*

DOBRCZE *If I were not afraid of guns, I would have joined the army years ago.*

- Jeśli słowem kluczowym jest czasownik, który w parafrazie będzie częścią przeczenia, nie możesz użyć formy skróconej, czyli **n't**.
I'm afraid of guns, so I didn't join the army years ago.

WERE

ŹLE *If I weren't afraid of guns, I would have joined the army years ago.*

DOBRCZE *If I were not afraid of guns, I would have joined the army years ago.*

3. Upewnij się, że w lukę znajdują się wszystkie potrzebne słowa. Zwróć szczególną uwagę na:

- przedimki (**a, an, the**)

Shouldn't the musicians do a sound check?

HIGH

ŹLE *Isn't it high time for musicians to do a sound check?*

DOBRCZE *Isn't it high time for **the** musicians to do a sound check?*

Shouldn't the musicians do a sound check?

TIME

ŹLE *Isn't it high time the musicians did sound check?*

DOBRCZE *Isn't it high time the musicians did **a** sound check?*

→ przymyki (**for, about, with** itp.)

I'm afraid of guns, so I didn't join the army years ago.

WERE

ŹLE *If I were not afraid guns, I would have joined the army years ago.*

DOBRCZE *If I were not afraid of guns, I would have joined the army years ago.*

Fiona applied for a job. It pays well.

WHICH

ŹLE *The job which Fiona applied pays well.*

DOBRCZE *The job which Fiona applied **for** pays well.*

→ przymiotniki i przysłówki

I wouldn't have completed this daunting task if it hadn't been for you.

HAVE

ŹLE *This task wouldn't have been completed if it hadn't been for you.*

DOBRCZE *This **daunting** task wouldn't have been completed if it hadn't been for you.*

The committee has to prepare a report properly.

PREPARED

ŹLE *A report has to be prepared by the committee.*

DOBRCZE *A report has to be **properly prepared** by the committee.*

4. Upewnij się, że używasz czasownika w odpowiedniej liczbie. Zidentyfikuj podmiot i odpowiednio go zmodyfikuj:

→ czasownik **be**

*I **am not** cleaning the windows now.*

BEING

*The windows **aren't being cleaned** now.*

*Sarah **was** cleaning the windows when it started to rain.*

BEING

*The windows **were being cleaned** when it started to rain.*

→ czasownik **have**

*Lara **has not** cut down these trees yet.*

NOT

*These trees **have not been** cut down yet.*

Grammar
Structures

Zagadnienia
gramatyczne

01

Passive voice 1

Present Simple, Present Continuous

We send emails every day.

→ Emails **are sent** every day.

Musicians do a sound check before live concerts.

→ A sound check **is done** before live concerts.

People don't cut down trees in Poland.

→ Trees **aren't cut down** in Poland.

You do not need an ID card to enter the club.

→ An ID card **is not needed** to enter the club.

Alex is writing a book now.

→ A book **is being written** by Alex.

Peter Riley is shooting a feature film in Canada.

→ A feature film **is being shot** in Canada.

The European Parliament is preparing a report on higher education.

→ A report on higher education **is being prepared by the European Parliament**.

I'm not cleaning the windows.

→ The windows **aren't being cleaned**.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę można wpisać **maksymalnie pięć wyrazów**, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

1. The Lane Hotel requires all the guests to wear a swimming cap in the pool.

WEAR

All the guests _____ a swimming cap in the pool at the Lane Hotel.

2. We serve roast turkey with gravy and cranberry sauce.

WITH

Roast turkey _____ gravy and cranberry sauce.

3. We do not test our products on animals.

TESTED

Our products _____ on animals.

4. The Mexican people commonly use chilli peppers in their cuisine.

USED

Chilli peppers _____ in Mexican cuisine.

5. Vitamin D deficiency usually causes rickets.

BY

Rickets _____ vitamin D deficiency.

6. We do not renew your gym membership automatically.

NOT

Your gym membership _____ automatically.

7. Smith doesn't divide his vivid account of the trip into any sections, which makes it a difficult read.

INTO

Smith's account of the trip _____ sections, which makes it a difficult read.

8. Elizabeth is writing an essay on the British economy.

IS

An essay on the British economy _____ by Elizabeth.

9. The Young Whispers are recording a new album.

ALBUM

A _____ by the Young Whispers.

10. Our company is working on a new privacy policy.

ON

A new privacy policy _____.

11. A creepy-looking man is following me.

AM

I _____ by a creepy-looking man.

12. Amanda isn't selling her home-made cakes this week.

NOT

Amanda's home-made cakes _____ this week.

13. IT specialists at Computexer are not developing their latest anti-virus software.

IS

The latest anti-virus software _____ by IT specialists at Computexer.

14. Many people are severely criticising the government for its insufficient immigration policy.

BEING

The government _____ for its insufficient immigration policy.

15. Our supermarket delivers all the orders free of charge.

ARE

All the orders _____ charge.

02

Passive voice 2

Past Simple, Past Continuous

Lara cut down this tree last week.

→ This tree **was cut down** last week.

The European Parliament prepared a report on higher education.

→ A report on higher education **was prepared by the European Parliament**.

The musicians didn't do a sound check before their open-air concert.

→ A sound check **wasn't done by the musicians** before their open-air concert.

We didn't send emails yesterday.

→ Emails **weren't sent** yesterday.

You did not need an ID card to enter the club.

→ An ID card **was not needed** to enter the club.

Alex was writing a thank-you letter when I came in.

→ A thank-you letter **was being written** by Alex when I came in.

Peter Riley was shooting a feature film in Canada.

→ A feature film **was being shot** in Canada.

Sarah was cleaning the windows when it started to rain.

→ The windows **were being cleaned** when it started to rain.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę można wpisać **maksymalnie pięć wyrazów**, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

1. Quentin Tarantino directed *Pulp Fiction* in 1994.

BY

Pulp Fiction _____ Quentin Tarantino in 1994.

2. Andy threw the documents angrily into the bin.

INTO

The documents _____ the bin by Andy.

3. One of British tabloids published a few topless photos of a famous actress, which was a huge scandal.

WERE

A few topless photos of a famous actress _____ one of British tabloids, which was a huge scandal.

4. Students were throwing a lot of parties at that time.
BEING
A lot of parties _____ at that time.
5. The headmistress did not accept Mr Smith's application because of his lack of experience.
BY
Mr Smith's application _____ headmistress because of his lack of experience.
6. The band was playing my favourite song when Philip kissed me for the first time.
WAS
My favourite song _____ when Philip kissed me for the first time.
7. Eva was installing a new program when her computer froze.
BEING
A new _____ when Eva's computer froze.
8. The gardener didn't mow the grass last week.
NOT
The grass _____ last week.
9. The police were interrogating the prime suspects when the second robbery was committed.
WERE
The prime suspects _____ the police, when the second robbery was committed.
10. Alice suddenly stopped as she felt somebody was watching her.
WATCHED
Alice suddenly stopped as she felt she _____ by somebody.
11. The detective did not see the child, as the kidnappers weren't keeping him in the building.
NOT
The detective did not see the child, as he _____ in the building.
12. After a long discussion, the director chose Stanley for the role of Macbeth.
FOR
After a long discussion, Stanley _____ of Macbeth.
13. Thomas didn't found the charity, because he didn't have enough money.
NOT
The charity _____ Thomas, because he didn't have enough money.
14. It was very hard for the students to pretend that their teacher was not filming them.
FILMED
It was very hard for the students to pretend that they _____ by their teacher.
15. William Faulkner's novels strongly influenced John's writing.
STRONGLY
John's writing _____ by William Faulkner's novels.

Reported speech 1

Present Simple, Present Continuous

'I write hundreds of emails every week,' Joanna told us.

→ Joanna told us that she **wrote** hundreds of emails every week.

'I don't know where my friends are,' said Peter.

→ Peter said that he **didn't know** where his friends **were**.

'We are on the verge of giving up,' the scientists claimed.

→ The scientists claimed that they **were** on the verge of giving up.

'I'm doing the laundry now,' my mum told us.

→ My mum told us that she **was doing** the laundry then.

'They are looking for the answer to this tricky question,' Amanda explained.

→ Amanda explained that they **were looking** for the answer to the tricky question.

'Sarah is not behaving properly,' said Mr Jones.

→ Mr Jones said that Sarah **was not behaving** properly.

'The musicians are not doing a sound check at the moment,' the manager told the press.

→ The manager told the press that the musicians **were not doing** a sound check at that time.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę można wpisać **maksymalnie pięć wyrazów**, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

1. 'I don't particularly care about the opinion of other people,' said James.

CARE

James said that _____ the opinion of other people.

2. 'I know what you are up to,' claimed Abigail.

WE

Abigail claimed that _____ up to.

3. 'I'm trying to concentrate on my research project,' my mother said.

TRYING

My mother said that _____ on her research project.

4. 'The students are not paying attention to my lecture on semantics,' the professor complained.

THE

The professor complained that _____ attention to his lecture on semantics.

5. 'The baby is sleeping at the moment, so we have to be extremely quiet,' my wife whispered.

SLEEPING

My wife whispered that the _____ time, so we had to be extremely quiet.

6. 'It is a truly amazing view!' the hikers exclaimed.

IT

The hikers exclaimed that _____ view.

7. 'Our daughter doesn't want to go on holiday with us this year,' my friends told me.

DAUGHTER

My friends told me that _____ go on holidays with them that year.

8. 'My girlfriend is cheating on me and I feel terrible about it,' Bentley confessed.

ON

Bentley confessed that his _____ and he felt terrible about it.

9. 'I'm not moving out now because I'm not ready yet,' Grace decided.

OUT

Grace decided that _____ because she was not ready yet.

10. 'The actors are rehearsing for *Macbeth* today,' Tyler told us.

REHEARSING

Tyler told us that the actors _____ day.

11. 'Our trip depends solely on the weather conditions,' the mountaineers said.

TRIP

The mountaineers said that _____ the weather conditions.

12. 'I'm not ready to have a steady relationship,' my ex-girlfriend told me.

NOT

My ex-girlfriend told me that _____ have a steady relationship.

13. 'My friend isn't fit enough to run the London Marathon,' thought Ayden.

FRIEND

Ayden thought that _____ to run the London Marathon.

14. 'The local schools aren't taking part in the regional contest,' the mayor informed the press.

IN

The mayor informed the press that the local schools _____ regional contest.

15. 'Local people need to resort to drastic measures to protect their houses from burglars,' the police officer reported.

TO

The police officer reported that local people _____ measures to protect their houses from burglars.

Reported speech 2

Past Simple, Past Continuous

'I wrote hundreds of emails last week,' Joanna told us.

→ Joanna told us that she **had written** hundreds of emails the week before.

'I didn't meet my friends last month,' said Peter.

→ Peter said that he **hadn't met** his friends the previous month.

'We were on the verge of giving up last year,' the scientists claimed.

→ The scientists claimed that they **had been** on the verge of giving up the previous year.

'I was doing the laundry at 6 p.m.,' my mum told us.

→ My mum told us that she **had been doing** the laundry at 6 p.m.

'They were looking for the answer to this tricky question,' Amanda explained.

→ Amanda explained that they **had been looking** for the answer to the tricky question.

'Sarah was not behaving properly,' said Mr Jones.

→ Mr Jones said that Sarah **hadn't been behaving** properly.

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę można wpisać **maksymalnie pięć wyrazów**, wliczając wyraz już podany. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów.

1. 'I didn't visit Sri Lanka a couple of days ago,' said Amelia.

VISITED

Amelia said that _____ Sri Lanka a couple of days before.

2. 'I was on the point of a nervous breakdown last year,' Greyson confessed.

ON

Greyson confessed that _____ point of a nervous breakdown the year before.

3. 'We took a gap year after high school,' the twins explained.

HAD

The twins explained that _____ gap year after high school.

4. 'We came across a few problems during our investigation,' the police informed the press.

ACROSS

The police informed the press that _____ few problems during their investigation.

5. 'My sister was expecting a child then,' said Sofia.
BEEN
Sofia said that _____ a child then.
6. 'Considerable controversy arose over this reality show,' the journalist confirmed.
OVER
The journalist confirmed that considerable _____ reality show.
7. 'My husband auditioned for the part of a soldier in one of war movies two weeks ago,' said Harper.
HER
Harper said that _____ for the part of a soldier in one of war movies two weeks before.
8. 'My eight-year-old daughter almost choked on a fish bone last week,' Logan admitted.
ALMOST
Logan admitted that his eight-year-old daughter _____ fish bone the previous week.
9. 'The kids weren't crunching on potato crisps,' the babysitter replied.
CRUNCHING
The babysitter replied that _____ on potato crisps.
10. 'I sowed the seeds too thickly,' the farmer explained.
HE
The farmer explained that _____ too thickly.
11. 'Our mate was staggering slightly under the weight of his rucksack,' the pupils complained.
MATE
The pupils complained that _____ slightly under the weight of his rucksack.
12. 'My husband was chopping chives very slowly,' Aubrey admitted.
HUSBAND
Aubrey admitted that _____ chives very slowly.
13. 'My friends weren't studying systematically,' Lawrence told me.
BEEN
Lawrence told me that _____ systematically.
14. 'My dog tore my old school notebooks to pieces,' Benjamin complained.
DOG
Benjamin complained that _____ old school notebooks to pieces.
15. 'I was unpacking my suitcase when the storm started,' said Brooklyn.
SHE
Brooklyn said that _____ suitcase when the storm had started.

Answer Key

Klucz odpowiedzi

This page is left blank intentionally

01

1. are required to wear
2. is served with
3. are not / aren't tested
4. are commonly used
5. is usually caused by
6. is not renewed
7. is not / isn't divided into any
8. is being written
9. new album is being recorded
10. is being worked on
11. am being followed
12. are not being sold
13. is not being developed
14. is / are being severely criticised / criticized
15. are delivered free of

02

1. was directed by
2. were thrown angrily into
3. were published by
4. were being thrown
5. was not / wasn't accepted by the
6. was being played
7. program was being installed
8. was not mowed / mown
9. were being interrogated by
10. was being watched
11. was not being kept
12. was chosen for the role
13. was not founded by
14. weren't / were not being filmed
15. was strongly influenced

03

1. has been shot down
2. has already been called
3. presents had been unwrapped by
4. has not been offered a
5. of Majoolysa has been found
6. it hadn't / had not been proofread
7. had not been filtered
8. had been eaten by
9. haven't / have not been put into
10. company had been established
11. it has been bombed
12. have not been taken
13. hadn't / had not been properly prepared
14. have not been affected by
15. has been carried out by

22

1. he didn't particularly care about
2. she knew what we were
3. she was trying to concentrate
4. the students weren't / were not paying
5. baby was sleeping at that
6. it was a truly amazing
7. their daughter didn't want to
8. girlfriend was cheating on him
9. she wasn't moving out then
10. were rehearsing for *Macbeth* that
11. their trip depended solely on
12. she was not ready to
13. his friend wasn't fit enough
14. weren't taking part in the
15. needed to resort to drastic

23

1. she hadn't / had not visited
2. he had been on the
3. they had taken a
4. they had come across a
5. her sister had been expecting
6. controversy had arisen over the / that
7. her husband had auditioned
8. had almost choked on a
9. the kids hadn't been crunching
10. he had sown / sowed the seeds
11. their mate had been staggering
12. her husband had been chopping
13. his friends hadn't been studying
14. his dog had torn his
15. she had been unpacking her

24

1. had never been so embarrassed
2. his mum hadn't been sleeping
3. had been trying to reach
4. she had been avoiding her
5. her parents had never been
6. it had been raining incessantly
7. me they had always wanted
8. teenagers had exhibited unsavoury
9. he had not been running
10. the report had provoked a
11. his blog had received a
12. had been rowing that rubber
13. he had been waiting anxiously
14. he had not achieved anything
15. that he / she hadn't thought about

Unikalna seria publikacji przeznaczonych dla osób, które przygotowują się do egzaminu maturalnego. Zawarte w nich materiały pozwalają na powtórzenie oraz przetestowanie różnorodnych aspektów języka angielskiego. Zakres tematyczny publikacji jest zgodny z podstawą programową kształcenia ogólnego (dla szkoły ponadpodstawowej) oraz informatorami CKE.

Paraphrases B2. Part 1

Parafrazy zdań ze słowem kluczowym B2. Część 1

to książka, która pozwala powtórzyć i przetestować znajomość gramatyki angielskiej poprzez dokonywanie transformacji zdań z wykorzystaniem słowa kluczowego. Przeznaczona jest dla osób, które przygotowują się do egzaminu na poziomie rozszerzonym.

- ▼ Uwzględnia zagadnienia gramatyczne najczęściej testowane na egzaminie maturalnym: stronę bierną, tryby warunkowe, mowę zależną, „subjunctive”, czasowniki modalne oraz zdania przydawkowe
- ▼ 50 zestawów ćwiczeń, czyli 750 transformacji do rozwiązania
- ▼ Przykładowe parafrazy w każdym zestawie ćwiczeń
- ▼ 200 transformacji w sekcji powtórkowej
- ▼ Klucz odpowiedzi do wszystkich ćwiczeń