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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ**

**по теме «Неличные формы глагола: Причастие» для студентов  
специальностей 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий  
язык» и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык»**

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Целью практического пособия по теме «Неличные формы глагола: Причастие» является развитие и совершенствование грамматических навыков устной речи.

Практическое пособие является частью комплекса практических пособий, адресованных студентам специальностей 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий язык» и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык» и предназначено как для использования на занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы.

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## Введение

Предлагаемое практическое пособие «Неличные формы глагола: Причастие» адресовано студентам специальностей 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий язык» и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык» и направлено на развитие и совершенствование грамматических навыков устной речи.

Целью практического пособия является оказание помощи студентам в овладении грамматическими навыками устной речи. Этой цели служат и содержание, и структура, и характер упражнений, и их лексическая наполненность.

Понимание, усвоение, приобретение навыков владения грамматическими категориями глагола, особенно неличными формами, вызывает наибольшие трудности у изучающих английский язык. Авторы практического пособия стремились охватить эту тему с наибольшей полнотой. Пособие включает в себя не только морфологические характеристики причастия, но и его синтаксические характеристики, что позволяет представить эту морфологическую категорию в системе и способствует формированию навыка употребления данной неличной формы глагола в речи.

Тема «Неличные формы глагола: Причастие» рассматривается в двух аспектах: теоретическом и практическом. Изложение грамматического материала дается предельно просто в рамках существующих традиционных грамматик. Практический аспект представлен упражнениями, которые тщательно подбирались авторами с тем, чтобы их тексты представляли широкий спектр образцов современной английской речи, были содержательны и информативны.

Практическое пособие включает пятнадцать разделов. Каждый раздел включает в себя краткое изложение грамматического материала и упражнения. Упражнения, включенные в пособие, располагаются по мере изучения грамматического материала и представляют собой тренировочные, языковые, условно-речевые и речевые упражнения, направленные на многократную тренировку изучаемого грамматического явления. Последний раздел пособия содержит итоговые и речевые упражнения. Эти упражнения носят обобщающий характер и имеют свою внутреннюю логику. В начале предлагаются упражнения аналитического характера. В конце даются творческие упражнения, направленные на выработку навыков употребления причастия в речи. В целях большей наглядности

приводятся таблицы. Завершается пособие итоговым тестом, позволяющим осуществить проверку степени усвоения материала и сформированности навыка владения данным грамматическим явлением.

При подборе различных видов упражнений были использованы новые методики, идеи и подходы, предложенные в учебных пособиях зарубежных авторов.

Практическое пособие по теме «Неличные формы глагола: Причастие» предназначено как для использования на занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНА

## Participle

The participle is a non-finite form of the verb which has a verbal and an adjectival or an adverbial character.

There are two participles in English – Participle I and Participle II, traditionally called the Present participle and the Past participle.

### Unit 1 Participle I

#### Russian Equivalents of Participle I

Reading – читающий

читавший (the function of the attribute)

Reading – читая

прочитав (the function of the adverbial modifier)

The participle has a verbal and an adjectival or adverbial character. Its adjectival or adverbial character is manifested in its syntactic functions, those of attribute or adverbial modifier.

#### Participle I and adjective

Both Participle I and adjective can act as an attribute to the noun.

beautiful trees – growing trees

I hated the hollow sound of the rain **pattering** on the roof.

Мне был отвратителен глухой шум дождя, стучавшего по крыше.

#### Participle I and adverb

Participle I can perform the main function of adverb in the sentence – i.e. an adverbial modifier.

She spoke quickly, **not looking** at anybody.

Она говорила быстро, ни на кого не глядя.

### Practice

#### Exercise 1

**Give all possible variants of translation into Russian:**

Taking, speaking, working, dancing, dictating, passing, knowing, thinking, preferring, doing, being, breaking, having, hurrying, breathing.

#### Exercise 2

**Find Participles I. Characteristics of which parts of speech do they possess? Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. He looked at the cat sitting bravely in his place. 2. Seeing the body she shuddered. 3. He opened the door, and seeing that the boy stood motionless, staring before him, pushed him across the threshold. 4. The lad sitting on the log seemed quite happy. 5. His smiling face cheered me up a little. 6. Looking over the wall he saw a wonderful garden stretching down to the river. 7. Coming up to me he smiled and held out his hand. 8. She sat by the window looking at the people walking up and down the street. 8. The swans flying so low in the sky made a magnificent sight. 10. Being a bit of a coward he did not dare to pass by the barking dog.

**Unit 2 Morphological Characteristics of Participle I**

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

**Practice**

**Exercise 3**

**Define morphological forms of Participle I**

Seeing, having done, going, being asked, having eaten, being, having been said, being boiled, having been followed, being taken, crossing, having returned, running, having come, having been answered.

**Exercise 4**

**Find Participles I and define their forms**

1. Driving home he felt happy. 2. Having completed his inspection he left. 3. He was extremely tired, having been waked up too early. 4. Breathing in the cold clean air I looked at the cloud shadow chasing across the miles of green fields. 5. Having thus added another victory to his list of triumphs, Caesar returned to Rome. 6. Having completed his task, he could have a few spare minutes now. 7. Being driven home he fell fast asleep. 8. Then there was heard the crack of the window being broken. 9. He heard hurrying footsteps, and, turning round, saw Desert behind him.

**Unit 3 Tense Distinctions of Participle I**

Like tense distinctions of all the verbals, those of the participle are not absolute but relative.

Non-perfect form of the Participle indicates the action simultaneous with action of the finite form of the verb in the sentence. Depending on the tense-form of the finite verb it may refer to the past, present, or future.

When **reading** *The Pickwick papers*, one can't help laughing.  
When **reading** *The Pickwick papers*, I couldn't help laughing.  
When **reading** *The Pickwick papers*, you will roar with laughter..

William paced up and down his office, **cursing**.  
Уильям ходил взад и вперед по кабинету, чертыхаясь.

Perfect form of the Participle indicates the action preceding the action of the finite form of the verb in the sentence

**Having closed** the door tightly he lay back again.  
Плотно закрыв дверь, он снова лег.

Besides simultaneity non-perfect forms of the Participle can also indicate the action preceding or following the action of the main verb:

a) Participle I denotes the action simultaneous with the action of the main verb in the function of an attribute and in the majority of the cases in the function of an adverbial modifier.

She turned a **smiling** face to him.  
Она подняла к нему улыбающееся лицо.

She spent the rest of the morning **wandering about**.  
Оставшуюся часть утра она провела, бродя по окрестностям.

b) Non-perfect forms of the Participle I denote a preceding action only in the function of an adverbial modifier if Participles are formed from terminative verbs of instant actions or verbs used in terminative meaning.

1) verbs of sense perception (to feel, to hear, to see, to taste)

2) verbs of movement (to arrive, to approach, to climb, to come, to cross, to enter, to leave, to reach, to turn)



3) transitive verbs denoting certain displacements of objects in the space (to close, to drop, to grasp, to grip, to open, to put, to put on, to seize, to shut, to take, to take off, to upset)

Then, **seeing** Roger, she walked towards him.

Потом, увидев Роджера, она направилась к нему.

**Reaching** the first of the huts they stopped.

Дойдя до первых мальчишек, они остановились.

**Seizing** his hat he rushed out.

Схватив шляпу, он бросился вон.

c) Non-perfect Participle I denotes the action following the action of the main verb in certain contexts. This depends on the lexical meanings of the Participle I and the main verb as well as on the real correlation of the time of the actions denoted by the Participle I and the main verb.

He went on **whistling** a popular tune.

Он вышел, насвистывая какой-то популярный мотивчик.  
(simultaneity)

He went out **leaving** the door ajar.

Он вышел, оставив дверь открытой. (following action)

Tense distinctions of the action of Participle I in all cases of its usage are defined by the meaning of the main verb.

**Typing** the letters

she usually consults her dictionary.

I did not hurry.

he will not answer the calls.

**Having typed** the letters

I go and post them.

she left the room.

we'll go home.

**Practice**

### **Exercise 5**

**Find Participles I and state whether they denote the action simultaneous with or preceding the action of the main verb**

1. The face of the girl standing by his cousin caught his eye. 2. I struck the match with trembling fingers 3. Having read the signature, she said quietly: "That's what might be expected." 4. Sitting still, he might have been taken for a very pretty girl masquerading in male attire. 5. She got up, and, having bathed her face in cold water, stood at the window looking into the starry dark, still shuddering a little from the vivid misery of her dream. 6. Having dropped Clare at the Mews, she went on in the taxi. 7. Then there was the sound of a gun being shot somewhere in the darkness. 8. Sir Lawrence had almost a shock looking at his face dry, dark, with quivering lips and deep suffering eyes. 9. Looking at you I always remember how you appeared here some months before. 10. Clare was not ready, having only just come. 11. Some hours later all of us will become a laughing, crying crowd. 12. Having accomplished the experimental part, you will be safely delivered to the shore.

### **Exercise 6**

**Find Participles I denoting actions simultaneous with the action of the main verb. Comment on these meanings**

(A) 1. Since Dinny said no further word on the subject occupying every mind, no word was said by anyone. 2. In a few days more they would go onward into the waiting world. 3. Suddenly he was consumed by a sense of overwhelming love for this fragile morsel, fighting his lonely battle inside the warm little box below. 4. Suddenly she felt a searing pain. 5. He came upon the rector talking to an oldish man. 6. I opened the window and breathed j the cold clean air drifting down from the moorland high above.

(B) 1. "How can you believe in that sort of thing!" she said picking up a book and pretending to read it. 2. The boy was looking down to the village, shading his eyes. 3. He sounded unusually serious as if weighing his words carefully. 4. He stopped talking for a moment as if gathering his thoughts. 5. She walked looking neither to right nor left. 6. She's in her room now waiting for the gong. 7. He was looking down, absently moving his knife and fork. 8. He was serious now, leaning towards her. 9. He rode along singing. 10. Sobbing women stood on the doorstep watching the carriage.

### **Exercise 7**

**Define in which cases non-perfect forms of Participle I denote actions a) simultaneous with the action of the main verb; b) preceding**

**the action of the main verb. Comment on each case of usage. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. He spent his Sunday night alone, **sitting** in his study and **reading**. 2. A girl secretary came in **glancing** curiously from one to the other. 3. Still **writing**, he turned. 4. **Hearing** that the Father Director was out, he went up to Montanelly's private study. 5. But Hubert, **leaving** the paper in her hand, went back into the house. 6. He rose and moved forward, **swaying** and **stumbling** like a drunkard. 7. "Handkerchief," said he and **taking** one from his own pocket, he passed it to her. 8. **Slipping** out behind the tall policeman, Dinny waited in the lobby. 9. He thought that he'd like to kill time in prison **brushing up** his Turkish. 10. He stood uncertain, then, **seeing** her, came to the empty seat on her other side. 11. Slightly **returning** the pressure of his hand, Dinny disengaged hers. 12. **Looking** him directly in the face, Alexander said, "But he might have lived." 13. Sharply **ordering** Arthur to jump in and lie down, he seated himself in the boat. 14. He crossed himself, and, **rising**, began to undress. 15. **Glancing** at Coleman, he said, "I guess your idea didn't work." 16. **Nodding** to her husband, she went over to her father. 17. He stood **hesitating**, **groping** for words which refused to come. 18. **Dropping** Allan at his club, the two girls headed the car for Chelsea. 19. **Rounding** to the right they came to the bridge. 20. **Placing** his drink upon the mantelpiece, the ex-convict stood for a moment observing the young man out of the corner of his eyes. 21. **Looking** up, he said, "I'll do it." 22. **Looking** at the ceiling, she asked, "There really isn't much hope, is there?" 23. He looked up, **trembling** from head to foot. 24. I have been worried **thinking** of you. 25. "I did not expect you today," said the Padre, **glancing** at the title of the book.

### **Exercise 8**

**Find all non-perfect Participles I denoting actions following the action of the main verb. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. He went out slamming the door behind him. 2. He sat down, carefully pulling up his new trousers at the knees. 3. Montanelly looked up, smiling. 4. Suddenly she rose, meaning to go, but sat down again. 5. Sitting down in an armchair with the diary in her lap, she gazed round the room. 6. She told him to sit down before the fire and went out, coming back at once with a heap of thick blankets. 7. He made a beckoning gesture, then withdrew inside, leaving the door ajar. 8. She kissed him hard and he followed her out, opening the back door for her, standing watching her run through the reeds to the dyke, knowing that this could well be the end. 9. "Johnny, darling!" She held out her arms and he went to her, kissing her tenderly.

10. He turned quickly and went out, shutting the door. 11. Phipps, there is a lady coming to see me this evening on particular business. 12. The door opened, letting in a feeble lantern gleam – a flood of blinding light it seemed to him. 13. He called for the check and paid it, helping Denise on with her wrap. 14. They moved on and on, soon coming up to the brook. 15. They got in and were driven away, soon turning into a country lane.

### Exercise 9

#### Define the time of the action of Participles I

1. My dear Chap, there you go again, **letting** little things disturb you. 2. Then **seeing** Roger, she walks toward him. 3. I spend all my time **listening** to their troubles. 4. She stood by the gate **breathing** in the cold air. 5. **Being** asked he will tell his father everything. 6. One day **being drunk** they made such a noise in the night streets that they were taken before the judge. 7. She's fighting for life, **twisting, turning** and **kicking** desperately. 8. What a fool you will **be not telling the truth**. 9. He says it slowly, as if **knowing** in advance that his own argument is unconvincing. 10. He stands grimly **watching** Jack return. 11. I am going to Rome, **having** friends there. 12. Fleur always strikes me as **knowing** so exactly what she wants. 13. In a few days more they will go onward and onward in the **waiting** world. 14. Look, there's somebody **coming**. 15. I tell you, I'm terribly frightened. I just feel when all of them are on board **waiting** for departure something horrible is to happen.

## Unit 4 The Voice Distinction of Participle I

**Participle I of transitive verbs has special forms to denote the active and the passive voice.**

### a) Active Voice

He found himself on a path **leading** through the shrubbery.

Он оказался на тропинке, ведущей через кустарник.

**Having read** the letter he fell into a brown study.

Прочитав письмо, он пришел в дурное настроение.

We could find no trace of any living soul **having passed** that way.

Мы так и не смогли обнаружить следов какого-либо живого существа, которое прошло бы этим путем.

### b) Passive Voice

**Being asked** he denied everything.

Когда его спросили, он стал все отрицать.

**Having been badly wounded** the lad could not explain anything.

Парень получил тяжелое ранение и не мог ничего объяснить.

## Practice

### Exercise 10

**Find Participles I in the form of passive voice. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. Having read the letter, she rushed out of the room. 2. Being reminded of his promise, he flushed. 3. Not being seen through the door he thought himself out of danger. 4. Having been asked to stay a little longer they refused point blank. 5. There was the metallic click of weapon being cocked. 6. Not being allowed to play with the children, he took to reading. 7. At the sound of the door being opened, she looked up. 8. Now, being put in a similar position, he did not hesitate. The boat was not seen now, having been enveloped in the darkness. 10. Being stopped by the guard, he did not make the slightest attempt to run away. Having been given that lesson he never again attempted to cross their path.

## The Use of Participle I

### Unit 5 The Functions of Participle I

Participle I is used to form analytical forms of the verb: it is used as a part of all the continuous forms:

as a finite verb: is **reading**, will be **reading**, has been **reading** и т.д.

as an auxiliary verb: is **being** read, was **being** read.

Participle I can be used in a sentence either separately, without being modified by secondary parts of the sentence, or as a part of a word-combination where the participle I is the main component.

**Waking up** he found that his dog was gone.

Проснувшись, он увидел, что собака исчезла.

The far wall had swung open, **revealing a passage behind.**

Противоположная стена вдруг раздвинулась, и за ней открылся проход.

## Practice

### Exercise 11

**Find all Participles I used as components of analytical forms of the verbs. Define these forms**

1. While I was watching TV, the house next door caught fire. 2. Who has been telling you all this nonsense? 3. What are you doing in my room, Sir? 4. He had been driving the car for several years before he became a perfect driver. 5. All right, I'll be seeing you next Sunday. 6. Now, what is being done about it all? 7. How long have you been waiting? 8. When the bell rang only the second task was being done.

### Exercise 12

**In the following sentences find all Participles I used separately and Participles I used as main components of word-combinations. Define the difference between them. Define the words modifying participles. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. She turned and ran back, stumbling and crying. 2. He went down a flight into the next landing, leading her by the hand. 3. He concentrated, frowning. 4. Montanelly was standing up, pressing one hand to his forehead. 5. Holding her head back, she looked directly into his eyes. 6. Sitting on his haunches, the dog continued to gaze at the bird. 7. Cheerfully chewing grapes, she turned. 8. Seeing the beast so near they tried to climb up the tree. 9. She was smiling at the green lizard hurrying away to the fallen tree. 10. He stood looking down into the box. 11. Having sent Stack out with this missive, he felt a little more at peace. 12. You see, she never played baseball, being a lady. 13. He smiled at the little figure marching along. 14. Running unusually quickly for his age he was soon lost sight of. 15. They ate in silence, studying each other.

### Exercise 13

**Define in which cases Participle I is a part of the analytical form of the verb and in which cases it is a separate part of a sentence (or its part)**

1. In a minute I was **standing** in the yard talking with the other men. 2. So, he's **calling** himself Devlin and he's **working** as a warden for Sir Henry. 3. **Hurrying** out of the room I saw my father in the hall. 4. I'm not

sure. I've been **wishing** I knew. 5. Miss Maudie was **breathing** hard as if she had just climbed the steps. 6. **Looking** at those two passing down the hall she felt at a loss. 7. I was silent a moment or two, **turning** over the story in my mind. 8. I have been **waiting** for you, you know. 9. It was a lovely boxing match; Johnny, **defending** himself, was careful not to hit the old chap. 10. **Being** asked the boy could utter no word. 11. Oh, but why were you **being** so foolish? 12. I'll be **looking forward** to hearing from you tomorrow. 13. It seemed incredible to me that this time last night I should have been **putting** on my new frock **sitting** before the mirror, arranging my hair. 14. **Having** come to the turn I suddenly stopped. 15. The new boys were **being** brought in one by one.

## Unit 6 Syntactic Functions of Participle I

Participle I may have different syntactic functions.

### 1. Participle I as an attribute

a) Separate Participles I always precede the noun they modify whereas Participles I with one or more accompanying words are usually found in the post-position.

A **drowning** man will catch at a straw.

Утопающий и за соломинку хватается.

Who is that well-dressed woman **talking** to Windermere?

Кто эта хорошо одетая женщина, разговаривающая с Виндермером?

He looked back again. This time it was Megan **having come** from behind the house.

Он снова оглянулся. На этот раз это была Меган, вышедшая из-за угла дома.

Then there was the sound of the key **being turned** in the lock.

Потом послышался звук ключа, поворачиваемого в замке.

b) Non-perfect Participle I in the function of an attribute usually denotes an action simultaneous with the action of the main verb.

Do you know the woman **talking** to that stout man?

Вы знаете женщину, разговаривающую с тем толстяком?

I looked at the boy still **sleeping** at his cot.

Я смотрел на мальчика, все еще спавшего на своей койке.

Who will meet the girls **arriving** after dinner?

Кто встретит девочек, которые приедут после обеда?

c) An attributive clause with Participle I can not be used for the action which precedes the action of the main verb and took place in the past. A relative clause must be used instead.

I have a right to know the name of the man who did so much harm to us.

Я имею право знать имя человека, причинившего нам столько зла.

Non-perfect Participle I being an attribute can denote an action which takes place or took place after the action of the main verb, i.e. the following action.

The kids **bathing** in the lake came from town.

Ребята, купающиеся/купавшиеся в озере, приехали из города.

## Practice

### Exercise 14

**Find all Participles I or participial phrases used as attributes. Define their position concerning the modified word. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. He looked at the glowing tip of his cigarette. 2. Mike, sitting alone in the lounge, was deeply troubled. 3. I saw his frowning face in the mirror. 4. On the first floor he met the servant coming down. 5. She choked down the mounting jealousy. 6. The title of a book lying on the table caught his eye. 7. The boat moved slowly out into the dark, heaving water. 8. She stood by the window opening onto the green lawn. 9. He lit a cigarette with trembling fingers. 10. She could hear the music, coming from down the hall. 11. The slides being studied now were quite new. 12. He had fallen into the habit of dropping into the lab and reviewing the work being done.



13. There was the metallic click of weapon being cocked. 14. The monster having emerged out of the black foam was too horrible to look at.

### **Exercise 15**

**Define which attributive clauses can be replaced with participial constructions and which can not. Explain why**

1. The unhappy old man **who had lost his own children** wished to be kind to this little boy. 2. Adrian was one of those confirmed countrymen **who live in London**. 3. When I walk in my fields I can see the little fluffs of white smoke **which tell me of this strange new beast with coals for food and a thousand men in his belly**. 4. The peace and kindness **which reign now in the hearts of men** surprised him 5. There he met that American professor, **who came over here some time ago**. 6. It never occurred to him that there were people **who forgot kindness**. 7. I did not know the man **who was greeting me now**.

### **Exercise 16**

**Where possible, replace attributive clauses with participial constructions. In cases when the change is not possible, explain why**

1. I could not see the men **who were playing tennis behind the wall**. 2. He looked at the lad **who brought in the tray**. 3. I opened the door **which lead into the cellar**. 4. He hurried in to see his youngest **who was lying with pneumonia**. 5. The man **who told you all this** was a liar. 6. At last the clerk **who was talking to the porter** turned my side. 7. He thought of the power **which in the course of time would lie in the boy's hands**. 8. His mother, **who had been very ill**, too, was only just beginning to sit in her chair by the window. 9. He had soft, fine, gold-coloured hair, **which curled at the ends**. 10. His father, **who lived in England**, was a very rich and important person. 11. He said that she was only a common girl **who had entrapped his son into marrying her**. 12. He looked down at the boy, **who ran into his mother's arms**. 13. He came up to a group of small boys **who were quarrelling over something**. 14. He knew that in secret the people **who would accept his invitations** were afraid of him. 15. She wore a simple black dress **which fitted closely to her slender figure**. 16. But then there were many things **which had astonished him there**. 17. He was frightened at a curious sensation **that passed through his head**. 18. I realized with a start **that the man who just entered the room** was the same person **who had talked to him about the accident**.

### **Exercise 17**

### **Translate the sentences into English using Participle I**

1. В саду стоял приятель, закрывавший калитку. 2. Название книги, лежавшей на кушетке, было мне незнакомо. 3. Мы поднялись по ступеням, ведущим на террасу. 4. Он вытер лицо дрожащими руками. 5. Ты узнаешь голоса, доносящиеся со двора? 6. Я взглянул на проходящего мимо человека. Его улыбающееся лицо показалось мне знакомым. 7. Кто этот молодой человек, закурывающий сигарету? 8. Я стоял и смотрел на пылающие ветки. 9. Вдруг он увидел бегущую мышь и бросился за ней. 10. Человек, стоявший на углу, не обращал внимания на дождь. 11. Я подошел к окну, выходящему на реку. 12. Девочка, накрывавшая на стол, разбила тарелку.

### **Exercise 18**

**Translate the sentences into English using, where possible, Participle I**

1. а) Дети, купающиеся в реке, живут вон в том доме. б) Дети, купавшиеся в реке, громко кричали. в) Дети, купавшиеся в реке, теперь лежали на солнце. г) Дети, купавшиеся в реке, были моими учениками. д) Дети, выкупавшиеся в этой реке, никогда больше этого не сделают. е) Дети, купавшиеся в реке, пришли из дальнего поселка.

2. а) Девушка, играющая на рояле, моя сестра. б) Девушка, игравшая на рояле, была очень хороша собой. в) Девушка, игравшая на рояле, вышла из комнаты. г) Девушка, сыгравшая вальс, теперь сама пошла танцевать. д) Девушка, играющая на рояле, была недавно моей студенткой. е) Девушка, игравшая вчера на рояле, будет поступать в консерваторию.

3. а) Туристы, осматривавшие развалины, тихо переговаривались. б) Туристы, осматривавшие развалины, уже ушли. в) Туристы, осматривающие развалины, приехали из Англии. г) Туристы, осмотревшие развалины, направились к автобусу. д) Туристы, осматривающие развалины, – англичане. е) Туристы, осматривав развалины, приехали утром.

4. а) Человек, читающий газету, – мой приятель. б) Человек, читавший газету, казалось, не замечал ничего вокруг. в) Человек, читавший газету, вдруг рассмеялся. г) Человек, читавший газету, меня не видел. д) Человек, читавший газету, встал со скамейки. е) Человек, прочитавший эту газету, вероятно, захочет прочитать и следующий номер.

### **2. Participle I as an adverbial modifier**

a) of time

The poor lad was very badly wounded **servng** with the British Army in France.

Бедняга был очень тяжело ранен, когда находился с английской армией во Франции.

**Having switched** the light he lay back again.

Погасив свет, он снова лег.

b) of cause

I know what it is to be poor, **being** in this position myself.

Я знаю, что такое быть бедным, потому что и сам живу в бедности.

**Not having been asked** she naturally kept silent.

Поскольку его ни о чем не спрашивали, он, естественно, молчал.

c) of attendant circumstances

He lay staring at the white ceiling, **considering** his next step.

Он лежал, уставившись в белый потолок, обдумывая свой следующий шаг.

d) of following actions

They got in and were driven away, soon **turning** into a country lane.

Они сели в машину, поехали и вскоре свернули на проселочную дорогу.

e) of manner

He spent his Sunday night alone, **sitting** in his study and reading.

Воскресный вечер он провел один, сидя в кабинете и читая.

f) of condition

**Coming** late you will miss the fun.

Если вы опоздаете, вы пропустите самое интересное.

g) of comparison

His father ceased speaking for a moment as if **trying** to gather his thoughts.

Отец на минутку замолчал, словно стараясь собраться с мыслями.

h) of concession

Though **being** dead tired the monster moved on and on.

Чудовище, хотя и смертельно устало, все продолжало идти.

## Practice

### Exercise 19

Define which types of adverbial modifier – of time or of cause – are expressed by the participial constructions in bold type. Translate the sentences into Russian

(A) 1. **Looking around the big room**, he shivered. 2. **While waiting for them** he made a prolonged entry into his pocket-book. 3. **Catching sight of the Gadfly** as he crossed the room with Gemma, she sprang up and came toward him. 4. A little later, **trying to find Hubert**, she was told that he had taken the car and gone up to London. 5. **Having read the telegram**, she said quietly: "That's what you prayed for, dear." 6. **Having found Blore**, she came back. 7. **Having read an account of Derby**, he turned the paper idly.

(B) 1. **Being before her time** she stopped at Mount Street. 2. This she said, **knowing that the girl could not be sent away**. 3. Lady Charwell, too, had flushed. It did not suit her, **being over fifty**. 4. Sir Lawrence nodded, **having received the answer he expected**. 5. **Having got so far** I'll give you my theory. 6. Clare was not ready, **having only just come in**.

(C) 1. Arthur was in a very high spirit **while driving through the country**. 2. **Going into the war so early as a professional**, he missed the influence of the "Varsity" and London. 3. **Passing out into September sunshine** Dinny noticed a woodpecker on the lower lawn. 4. **Catching sight of John near the entrance**, she went to him. 5. Dinny took the little packet, and, **having brought no bag**, slipped it down her dress. 6. **Passing into the study**, she closed the door behind her. 7. He looks all right, **but not having heard anything**, we're afraid. 8. **Having before now followed a wrong cab at some expense**, he kept his eyes glued on the taxi's number. 9. **Never having come into contact with mental trouble**, her

thought of it was the more scaring. 10. **Having kissed her father and Clare**, she turned out the lights and waited in the hall. 11. **Telling me her story**, she laughed. 12. **Having told the inspector what had happened** Mr McGregor departed.

### Exercise 20

**Define which types of adverbial clauses are expressed by Participles I. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. "Silence!" Shouted the colonel, **starting up in a rage**. 2. **Turning over several sheets**, the nurse found the form. 3. He fought desperately, **twisting and turning and kicking**. 4. Some time ago, **being frightened** out of his wits by the unexpected appearance of the man, he left. 5. **Being the eldest son** you naturally inherit everything. 6. He stood there, **breathing in the cold air**. 7. She sat quietly in the kitchen chair, **watching us**. 8. At first she had not intended to go, **knowing she might get in trouble**. 9. She said, **gasping**, "It's urgent." 10. A waitress had just approached **bearing food**. 11. **Frowning thoughtfully**, she said, "Can it be so?" 12. But she had made no attempt to force the pace, **feeling it better to let things develop**. 13. **Passing through the narrow streets** he reached the river. 14. She whispered, **trembling**. 15. The doctor examined him, **touching his limbs, feeling his pulse, drawing down the lids of his eyes**. 16. I'm forty-two. In that time, **living alone**, one forms habits and patterns of life. 17. She moved on, **soon coming up to the fork**. 18. **Not being allowed books** he spent his time in prayer. 19. He looked up at Rade **as if waiting for a reply**. 20. He cleared his throat a few times **as though trying to find words**. 21. He wrote a note on the bottom of the bill **while listening to Abel's instructions**. 22. **When speaking** she never looks at us.

### Exercise 21

**Find adverbial modifiers expressed by Participle I, define their type. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. The poor lad was very badly wounded **serving with the British Army in France**. 2. He paused a moment, **as though making up his mind**. 3. Eckels, **not looking back**, walked blindly to the edge. 4. **By him stood Piggy still holding out the talisman**. Tom and Grace sat in their living-room sometimes **pretending to read and all the time thinking things they didn't want to think**. 6. The head of the house, **finding it dull to remain a widower**, married the governess of his children. 7. **Seeing nothing**, he paused. 8. **While waiting** the old man eyed the crowd. 9. He went out,

slamming the door. 10. She was standing by an open window, looking out at the lights below. 11. The door opened, letting in a small boy of about seven. 12. Receiving a nod in answer, he went up to Arthur. 13. Hearing nothing, the man half-opened the window cautiously. 14. The nurse nodded gravely, as if sensing the question that could follow. 15. Approaching, he could hear the cries of infants. 16. A little girl came to the cabin door and stood looking at Atticus. 17. Trying to keep his voice even, he said, "I don't know." 18. When looking back at the events of the previous night, she remembered that she had left her scarf in the hall. 19. He called for the check and paid it, helping Denise on with her wrap. 20. He stood, grimly watching her return. 21. He said it slowly, as if knowing in advance that his own argument was unconvincing. 22. While talking, he kept looking at the curtain. 23. Having thus finished his speech he turned and left the room. 24. Not having found the boy in the attic he went down. 25. He was not afraid having done nothing blameworthy.

### **3. Participle I as a part of a compound verbal modal predicate of the second type**

Participle I can be a part of a compound verbal modal predicate of the second type. The first part of such a predicate can be expressed:

- 1) by a verb of sense perception in the passive: to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to catch (уловить), to find (обнаружить)
- 2) by a verb of inducement: to keep, to leave, to set
- 3) by the verb to report

He was last seen **heading** for the village.

В последний раз его видели, когда он направлялся в деревню.

And about that time hurricane Donna was reported **tromping** the way in our direction.

И примерно в это же время пришло сообщение, что ураган «Донна» движется в нашем направлении.

Verbal modal predicate can be introduced by a conjunction as. The first part of a predicate can be expressed by the verbs to accept, to consider, to explain, to regard, to speak of, to take, to treat, to understand.

He was considered as **belonging** to the same group.

Считалось, что он принадлежит к той же самой группе.

#### 4. Participle I as a predicative

She seemed **pretending** to be asleep.

Казалось, она притворяется, что спит.

The wounded remained **waiting** patiently in the yard.

Раненые терпеливо ждали во дворе.

#### 5. Participial phrase as parenthesis

**generally speaking**

вообще говоря

**properly speaking**

собственно говоря

**roughly speaking**

грубо говоря

**strictly speaking**

строго говоря

**putting it mildly**

мягко выражаясь

**taking into consideration**

принимая во внимание

**judging by/from**

судя по

**allowing for**

делая поправку на

**Strictly speaking**, he was not as clever as he thought he was.

Строго говоря, он не был так умен, как сам полагал.

#### Practice

##### Exercise 22

**Find all Participles I. Define their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. He sat alone under the tree, looking straight before him into the blackness 2 As I drove down towards the show ground I felt I was looking a living, breathing piece of old England. 3. In a moment the ship came to life in a flurry of waving hats and hands. 4. Opening her eyes, Dinny saw him put up his gun. 5. He raised his eyes to the girl's smiling face. 6. Turning again, she saw that he had noticed her. 7. When retelling his story, he never looked at anyone. 8. Being left alone on that gloomy beach, I started crying. 9 He nodded and then, as if dismissing the subject, rubbed his hands. 10. A man clutching a bouquet of flowers headed for the elevator 11. Seeing him in a smoking room, or at a dinner table you would know at once that time was not going to make him communicative. 12. She went through life trying to see it as a joke. 13. Their eyes, having crossed, seemed to find it difficult to disengage. 14. He was probably more in the know that anyone else on earth, judging by what he says. 15. She seemed

worried, as if looking for something. 16. I spent last night reading his diary. 17. The two brothers, having read the will, sat on in the library 18. Having been thus let down, he did not regain his equilibrium at once. 19. He came in through the French window, leaving dog and gun outside. 20. There were footsteps coming down the corridor 21. While waiting to be admitted into the hall they only spoke in whispers. 22. He quickly got up, suddenly remembering that it was already midnight. 23. He drew slightly away, looking into her face. 24. For a moment the man hesitated. Then, realizing it would be foolish to refuse he said, "All right." 25. Strictly speaking, this was the responsibility of the board of directors. 26. Here the ghost was always seen walking across the road and into the black belt of trees.

### **Exercise 23**

**Translate the sentences into English using Participle I where possible**

1. Проходя мимо нас, он засмеялся и пожал плечами. 2. Взяв лист бумаги, он написал свой адрес. 3. Она говорила медленно, тщательно подбирая слова. 4. Казалось, она улыбается самой себе. 5. Свернув с дороги, он пошел по узкой тропинке. 6. Он сидел, напряженно глядя прямо перед собой. 7. Она отступила в тень, надеясь, что ее не заметят. 8. Зная, как внимательно за ним следят, он боялся спать и есть. 9. Мягко выражаясь, он всегда был робок. 10. Она появилась на дороге, размахивая носовым платком. 11. Мы провели полдень, купаясь в теплой воде залива. 12. Женщины стояли, глядя ему вслед. 13. Ее никогда не слышали поющей эту арию. 14. Она шла по направлению к парку и размышляла о том, что ей только что сказали. 15. Парень стоял там и нетерпеливо притопывал ногой. 16. Мальчишка вышел и снова запер дверь. 17. Тяжело дыша, старик ждал и пристально смотрел на парней. 18. По дороге в город он откинулся на сиденье и впервые за несколько дней расслабился. 19. Мальчик отвечал медленно, словно повторяя урок. 20. Она говорила спокойно, как будто желала убедить меня, что все хорошо. 21. Она не поворачивала головы пока писала это письмо.

## **Unit 7 Predicative Constructions (Complexes) with Participle I**

### **The Subjective Participial Construction**



This construction is chiefly used chiefly after the verbs of sense perception.

**The horse** was seen **descending** the hill.

Видно было, как лошадь спускалась с холма.

### **The Objective Participial Construction**

The Objective Participial Construction may be used:

1) With verbs of sense perception to see, to notice, to observe, to watch, to find (обнаружить), to catch (застать), to spot (увидеть); to hear, to feel, to smell

I observed **him grinning** at me.

Я заметил, что он смотрит на меня с ухмылкой.

Inside I could smell **coffee boiling** on the stove.

Войдя внутрь, я почувствовал запах кипящего на плите кофе.

He saw **her standing** by the gate and smiling.

Он видел, что она стоит у калитки и улыбается.

2) With the verbs of emotions and verbs of liking and disliking: to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, to prefer, to loathe, to want

I liked **them playing** together.

Мне нравилось, что они играют вместе.

Father doesn't want **me going** there so often.

Отец не хочет, чтобы я так часто там бывал.

3) With the verbs of inducement: to get, to have, to keep, to leave, to start, to set, to prevent

I won't have **those fellows ringing up** and **asking** questions.

Я не потерплю, чтобы эти парни звонили и задавали вопросы.

She hurried away leaving **the big man looking** after her sheepishly.

Она поспешно ушла, а великан остался на месте, робко глядя ей вслед.

4) With verbs to have and to have got in their direct meaning

I have **some apple trees blossoming** already.

У меня уже цветут несколько яблонь.

5) With verbs to look at and to listen to

I looked at **them smiling** at each other and felt relieved.

Когда я увидел, как они улыбаются друг другу, у меня словно гора с плеч свалилась.

She listened to **the larks singing** high in the sky.

Она слушала, как высоко в небе поют жаворонки.

## Practice

### Exercise 24

Give characteristics of the parts of the sentences in bold type.  
Translate the sentences into Russian

1. I heard **him talking** before he entered the room. 2. I saw **Jem looking at something down the street**. 3. He felt **his heart pounding**. 4. She watched **him entering the house**. 5. I went back to the house and heard **them laughing**. 6. I turned and found **a short, stocky man standing behind me**. 7. She could see **him trembling**. 8. **Couldn't you hear them coming?** 9. She found **him watching her**. 10. He noticed **John standing away from the group**. 11. She watched the boys racing down the road. 12. I can't have you rushing off in that way. 13. I can't have them catching cold. 14. When he had the cigar going he looked at the red tip. 15. I don't want to be late, we've got the Johnsons dining. 16. He left the sentence hanging. 17. Then one can try to prevent the same thing occurring again. 18. I could imagine the hairy monster leaping up and baying into the man's face. 19. I tell you I did all I could to keep the creature going. 20. I found myself shaking and couldn't stop.

### Exercise 25

Find all cases of Complex Object. Define how it is expressed.  
Translate the sentences into Russian

1. I can hear them coming. 2. He heard the man collecting the dishes from the tables. 3. As we turned the corner I looked back and saw him standing there, watching us. 4. He felt his own anger rising. 5. He found her eyes regarding him. 6. I looked up and saw Helen and her boyfriend watching me from the crowd. 7. Glancing up, he saw them approaching. 8.

At the corner of the square we found him waiting. 9. No one had seen him entering his own house, or leaving that of Miss French. No one had seen any other man enter or leave the house in Cricketwood. 10. He felt his own tears coursing. 11. To his own surprise he heard himself laughing. 12. He found himself becoming annoyed. 13. D'you really like your boy wasting time on all this? 14 Somehow, he didn't want me going with him. 15. She cried out that she would rather catch him stealing things. 16. You know they never keep me waiting a minute. 17. His last words left me wondering what his next step would be. 18. The devil with it! Why can't you get the car going? 19. The events of the following days set him thinking. 20. Now, please, what has kept you waking up every now and again? 21. After all, I won't have him coming here any more. 22. That week they had some distinguished guests staying with them. 23. They were all listening to the heavy trucks roaring now quite near.

### **The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction**

This construction is generally rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial modifier. It can be an adverbial modifier:

#### 1) Of attendant circumstances:

She got back on her bicycle and started to pedal down the hill, **Patch running behind.**

Она снова села на велосипед и стала спускаться с холма, а Пэтч бежал за ней.

The big man, **arms hanging limp by his sides**, stared at the farmer.

Высокий человек, безвольно опустив руки, не отрываясь глядел на фермера.

#### 2) Of cause:

Both the back and the front doors were locked, **each member of the household having their own key.**

Двери, и передняя, и задняя, запирались, потому что каждый обитатель дома имел свой собственный ключ.

#### 3) Of time:

**Supper having been served**, the guests flowed into the spacious dining room.

Когда стол был сервирован для ужина, толпа гостей хлынула в просторную столовую.

4) Of condition:

“What time do they leave on Friday?” – “Just before midnight. A one hour flight, **weather permitting.**”

«В какое время в пятницу они улетают?» – «Прямо перед полночью. Если погода позволит, перелет займет всего час».

### **The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction**

This construction is generally rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial modifier. It can be an adverbial modifier:

1) Of attendant circumstances:

“What do you mean?” he said, **with his eyes searching her face.**

«Что ты хочешь сказать?» – спросил он, оглядывая ее лицо.

2) Of manner:

It ended **with us having a very pleasant lunch together.**

Все закончилось тем, что мы очень мило пообедали вместе.

3) Of cause:

**With a hurricane approaching,** we prepared to stand a siege.

Так как приближался ураган, мы стали готовиться к осаде.

4) Of time:

**With the big clock striking twelve,** he got up and took his head.

Когда большие часы пробили двенадцать, он встал и взял шляпу.

5) Of condition:

**With Washington agreeing to the test,** we'll be able to TN model of our own by next year.

Если Вашингтон согласится на испытания, мы сможем к будущему году получить свою собственную термоядерную модель.

### **Practice**

#### **Exercise 26**

**Specify the structure and syntactical functions of the fragments of the sentences in bald type. Translate the sentences into Russian**

(A) 1. He just kept walking, **a cruel hammer beating against his brain.** 2. Helplessly I watched her, **my heart thudding.** 3. The boy walked around the horse, patting him and talking to him, **his eyes shining with delight.** 4. People were hurrying about, doing their last minute shopping, **their feet slithering over the stones.** 5. "Is it bad?" he asked, **his voice shaking.** 6. He stared at me for some time, **his chest rising and falling with emotion.** 7. Alexander was looking at him despairingly, **his eyes pleading.** 8. There was a pause, **Coleman listening.** 9. It was colder now, **the rain increasing in force, clearing the fog rapidly.** 10. The work went slowly, **both men knowing that their thoughts were elsewhere** 11. Unfortunately the late Mrs de Winter relaxed her watchfulness for a moment and she lost her life, **the boat sinking with her aboard.** 12. **The boy being your son,** you're responsible for whatever he does. 13. **Such things being impossible,** he waited to see what it would turn out to be. 14. Her greeting came out awkwardly, **Vivian having just bitten into a chicken leg.** 15. **Cautious observation having proven the creature to be indeed dead,** order was restored.

(B) 1. **With these men listening** he inspected the shelves. 2 In the early morning and **with the hospital only just beginning to come awake,** he met them at the main doorway. 3. Now, **with another baby coming,** the loss seemed easier to accept. 4. **With Washington agreeing to the test,** we'll be able to get the model of our own by next year, I think. 5. I drove away from them **with my heart still fluttering.** 6. **With this business hanging over him,** he was quite cut off. 7. Surely he can't want to go on with it, **with this story going about?** 8. He looked up at me **with his grin widening.** 9. "I wonder," she thought, "if he shoots better or **worse with a woman watching.**" 10. There, too, was the platform, **with insectlike figures moving near it.** 11. **With so many things pending** he had hoped the problem could be left for a while. 12. He swung to the right desperately, **with the heart beating on his left side and the fire racing inward like a tide.**

### **Exercise 27**

**Find the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction and the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. Specify their syntactic functions. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. He was lying right back in his chair, completely at ease, his eyes gazing somewhere above my head. 2. She went away, Mary standing politely by the door. 3. I collapsed across my bed and lay there, the blood thundering in my ears. 4. Still he did not move but lay there, his eyes looking dully before him. 5. The classes being over, the boys gathered by the boat. 6. Eyes shining, lips parted, they watched the strange thing move. 7. How could I go on with my head swimming? 8. Cautiously, his stick tracing behind him, Ralph wormed between the rising stems. 9. But it's all I can do, there being no one to help me. 10. He barked out the words, his beard moving rapidly. 4. Radl turned to Devlin, rain dropping from his cap. 12. Their power being unknown, we had to retreat. 13. He took it gently, his anger dissolving. 14. No one wanted to go back, with the village just coming to life again. 15. A couple of days later he had a letter from Frankie, delivered to him by her maid, the letter having gone under cover to her at Lord's town house. 16. With his grey head and big yellowish eyes turning from side to side, he reminded me of an old owl I saw in the park one night. 17. The beast was limping off, with dark blood dripping from his thigh. 18. The little thing ran behind with her lips still smiling. 19. With all those things swarming in the air, none of the men dared to cross the lawn. 20. She stood there quite alone with the tears filling her eyes.

### Exercise 28

**Find all Participles I in the following sentences. Specify their form and meaning. Define syntactic functions of the participles and participial constructions. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. He rode along **singing** merrily. 2. He began to read, while the officers sat silently, **watching** his face. 3. He sat down by the table, **panting** heavily for breath. 4. He stood a moment **looking** at her as if **debating** whether she was armed. 5. The moment of passivity left her and fear came **crowding** again. 6. In medicine there are new ideas **coming out** every day. 7. **Not having heard** from you, I concluded that you had made other arrangements. 8. **Looking** at those two **passing down**, she felt at a loss. 9. To Arthur she seemed a melancholy vision of Liberty **mourning** for the lost Republic. 10. About to sink into an armchair, he noticed **standing** before the fire a tallish thin man. 11. They went back home, with the sky **growing** still darker. 12. All questions **being asked**, the people began to leave one by one. 13. She turned a **smiling** face to him. 14. He stopped in the corridor **leading** to the hall. 15. I jumped into a **passing** car. 16. The boat moved slowly out into the dark, **heaving** water. 17. He regarded the **glowing** tip of his cigarette. 18. His father **having been killed** in the war,

the boy had to live with that uncle of his. 19. I stood ankle deep in the snow, the frosty air **nipping** my ears. 20. She choked down the **rising** anger. 21. **Turning** the pages idly, she came on a passage which seemed to her unfamiliar, **having** nothing to do with his hardships. 22. Sir Lawrence had almost a shock looking at his face, dry, dark, with **quivering** lips and deep **suffering** eyes. 23. With his beautiful hair **beginning** to turn grey, he did not feel so young as he used to. 24. "You know how it is." "I certainly do, **being** in exactly the same position." 25. Cecilia had heard very little **being absorbed** in her own reflections. 26. And grateful he was, no doubt, **being** a man of sense and justice. 27. **Driving** back to the campus, his anger left him. 28. **Never having come** into contact with mental trouble, her thought of it was the more scaring. 29. **Directing** his gaze towards the thin body, something attracted his attention. 30. **Having reached** an age when the blood of spare man with moderate habits has an even tempered flow, his infatuation with Diana Ferse had a certain quality of altruism. 31. **Judging** him by his figure and movements, he was still young. 32. **Judging** by your experience in the courts, should you say that English morality is going down-hill? 33. I'm forty-two. In that time, **living alone**, one forms habits and patterns of life. 34. Not **being allowed** books he spent his time in prayers. 35. The slides **being studied** now had been sectioned from a patient's appendix removed several weeks earlier. 36. He had fallen into the habit of dropping into the lab and reviewing the work **being done**. 37. Then there was the sound of a key **being turned** in the lock.

## Unit 8 Adjectivization of Participle I

He jumped into a **passing** bus. (Participle I)

Он вскочил в проходивший автобус.

Suddenly I caught a **passing** glance of the girl by the bar. (adjective)

Вдруг я перехватил мимолетный взгляд девушки у бара.

He stopped in the corridor **leading** to the dining room. (Participle I)

Он остановился в коридоре, ведущем в столовую.

His articles were published in all the **leading** journals of the country.  
(adjective)

Его статьи опубликованы во всех ведущих журналах страны.

## Practice

### Exercise 29

Define whether the words in bold type are Participles I or adjectives (adjectivized Participles I)

1. He said it with **surprising** quietness. 2. It was an electric, **exciting** feeling she had never known before. 3. Such things have been **exciting** my curiosity ever since my childhood. 4. This time the arguments seemed more **convincing**. 5. It was to be a **turning** point in his life. 6. I couldn't help looking at his **trembling** hands. 7. That **turning** and **twisting** path soon led them to an old stone wall. 8. I could have liked him, it's such a **daring** face, but his eyes are **frightening**. 9. He was a brilliant scholar and an **understanding** man. 10. He isn't **frightening** me, he's just joking. 11. An **understanding** smile appeared on his face. 12. The sight was really **amazing**. 13. The meeting was less emotional but still **troubling**. 4. A certain **troubling** thought made him restless.

## Unit 9 Participle II

The participle has a verbal and an adjectival or adverbial character. Its adjectival or adverbial character is manifested in its syntactic functions, those of attribute or adverbial modifier.

### Participle II and adjective

Both Participle I and adjective can act as an attribute to the noun.

a full purse – a stolen purse

And then she turned to the title-page, and looked at the name **written** in the schoolboy hand.

Затем она открыла книгу на титульном листе и посмотрела на имя, написанное ученическим почерком.

### Participle I and adverb

Participle I can perform the main function of adverb in the sentence – i.e. an adverbial modifier.

When **left** to herself she spent her time at her writing desk.

Оставшись одна, она провела время за своим письменным столом.

## Unit 10 Semantic Peculiarities of Participle II



Participle II formed from transitive verbs always has a passive meaning. Its Russian equivalents are past and present participles of perfective and non-perfective aspect in the passive form.

**given:** данный/дававшийся/даваемый/дающийся

**sold:** проданный/продававшийся/продаваемый/продающийся

Participle II formed from intransitive verbs always has an active meaning. Its Russian equivalents are past participles in the active voice.

**gone:** ушедший

**faded:** увядший, завявший

## Practice

### Exercise 30

**Translate the following words into Russian**

(A) Writing – written

taking – taken

crossing – crossed

breaking – broken

catching – caught

forming – formed

telling – told

doing – done

answering – answered

helping – helped

(B) Going – gone

fading – faded

arriving – arrived

seating – seated

flushing – flushed

vanishing – vanished

following – followed

sending – sent

watching – watched

seeing – seen

reading – read

speaking – spoken

meeting – met

finding – found

keeping – kept

rising – risen

departing – departed

withering – withered

asking – asked

decaying – decayed

### Exercise 31

**Translate the following words into English**

1. Читающий, читавший, читаемый, читающийся, читавшийся, прочитанный.

2. Спрашивающий, спрашивавший, спрашиваемый, спрашивавшийся, спрошенный.

3. Покупающий, покупавший, покупаемый, покупающийся, покупавшийся, купленный.

4. Теряющий, терявший, теряемый, теряющийся, терявшийся, потерянный.

5. Печатающий, печатавший, печатаемый, печатающийся, печатавшийся, напечатанный.

6. Тратящий, тративший, тратящийся, тратившийся, потраченный.

7. Обещающий, обещавший, обещаемый, обещающийся, обещавшийся, обещанный.

8. Открывающий, открывавший, открываемый, открывающийся, открывавшийся, открытый.

9. Пишущий, писавший, пишущийся, писавшийся, написанный.

10. Заканчивающий, заканчивавший, заканчиваемый, законченный, закончившийся.

### Exercise 32

#### Translate into English using Participle I or Participle II

Обещающий, рисовавший, игравшийся, наполненный, работающий, запакованный, покрашенный, мывшийся, говоривший, обсуждаемый, найденный, знавший, обвиняемый, взятый, повторяемый, отвечающий, начинавшийся, слышавшийся, получаемый, читавшийся.

### Exercise 33

Fill in the blanks by Participle I or Participle II of the following verbs

to buy

to cash

to write

to cover

to discuss

to feed

to say

to surround

to know

to sin

1. (a) The woman ... the grapes was saying something to the girl, (b) The coat finally ... was not too expensive.

2. (a) The latest novel... by this young author is really a masterpiece, (b) A lot of blokes ... poetry are not talented at all.

3. (a) Many of the papers ... at the session were written by quite young men.

(b) The staff ... the matter differed greatly in opinion.

4. (a) I came in a bit too late and could not hear the first words ... by the speaker,

(b) He did not think much of the man ... that all would be O.K.

5. (a) Those ... the newcomer began whispering, (b) Those facts ... only to a few so far could be of great value to the police.

6. (a) The dark-skinned man ... the check jerked his head. (b) The last check ... was for five pounds.

7. (a) The fine dust ... the track rose easily into the air. (b) Close to them grew a rose-bush ... with reddish buds.

8. (a) The girl ... the puppies looked quite charming, (b) ... up with the whole thing he slammed the door and left.

9. (a) The wall ... the house was five feet high, (b) The gipsy-girl was leaning back on the sofa ... by a group of dandies.

10. I thought she was a woman more ... against than ..., as the phrase goes.

## Unit 11 Tense Distinction of Participle II

Participle II has no tense distinction; it has only one form which can express both the action simultaneous with, and prior to, the action expressed by the main verb; the latter case is more frequent.

Mr. Upjohn was just coming in **followed** by his youngest son.

Как раз в эту минуту м-р Апджон входил в залу в сопровождении младшего сына.

(the action simultaneous with the action of the main verb)

I was reminded of a portrait seen in a gallery.

Мне вспомнился портрет, который я видела в картинной галерее.

(the action prior to the action of the main verb)

In some contexts Participle II can denote an action following the action of the main verb.

Have this **sent** to Mrs Erlynn.

Отправьте это миссис Эрлинн.

Let's see if I can get it **undone**.

Посмотрим, не смогу ли я все это переиграть.

In some cases Participle II denotes an action referring to no particular time.

He is a man loved and admired by everybody.

Он человек, которого любят и которым восхищаются все.

The meaning of the absolute time of Participle II is determined by the tense of the main verb.

He takes/took/will take any job **offered** to him.

## Practice

### Exercise 34

**Define in which cases Participles II in bald type denote actions simultaneous with the action of the main verb and in which cases they denote actions preceding the actions of the main verb. Comment on these meanings. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. You do not accuse him of having neglected the mission **entrusted** to him? 2. He was alone there, **seated** on a stool. 3. From there, **unseen**, they could see him quite well. 4. "My dear boy, that's crazy!" "No crazier than thousands of things **done** in the war." 5. The General went out **followed** by his wife. 6. His eyes fell on the dog **led** away by the pretty girl. 7. The new Director spoke strongly against the custom **adopted** by the University authorities of constantly worrying the students by senseless restrictions. 8. **Halted**, they gazed up the quiet river. 9. **Left** to himself before the fire, Adrian brooded. 10. The voices **heard** from the barn seemed to me familiar. 11. **Asked** that question twice in the morning, Dinny looked her cousin by marriage full in the face.

### Exercise 35

**Specify the tense of the forms in bald types. Comment on them. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. The card of Sir Lawrence was brought to him, **followed** by its owner. 2. Have the man **taken** away. 3. Can you have the young culprit **brought** in? 4. Will you have the job **done** by tomorrow? 5. Stop! Stop! You'll have them **frightened** to death. 6. Get all these things **thrown** away. 7. I'm sorry, I can't get them all **fed** properly. 8. It would bring a lot if **sold** for building land.

### **Exercise 36**

#### **Find all Participles II. Define the meaning of absolute time**

1. Within a large room were two seated gentlemen. 2. Then with lifted eyebrows he said... 3. When he had drunk from the glass held out, he went on. 4. It is hard to manage on any reduced income once you became accustomed to a certain standard. 5. Feelings continually voiced cease to be feelings. 6. He came in followed by a scotch terrier. 7. I do hope I'll be able to get there unnoticed. 8. There are much more things forbidden to us than are forbidden to them 9. "Who is there?" A rusty faded old voice croaked. 10. Time given to them they will do wonders.

### **Unit 12 The Functions of Participle II**

Participle II is used to form analytical forms of the verb: it is used to form all perfect forms and the Passive Voice. As a part of these forms it can be either a notional verb (has **taken**, had **taken**, will have **taken**, is being **taken**, was being **taken**) or as an auxiliary verb (has **been** taking, had **been** taking, will have **been** taking) or both a notional and an auxiliary verb (has **been taken**, had **been taken**, will have **been taken**).

#### **Practice**

### **Exercise 37**

#### **Find all Participles II. Define the forms of the verbs of which they are a part**

1. I hear you've gone and married since I saw you. 2. You won't find them, they'll have gone to dinner by the time. 3. I have not bound myself, but I am bound. 4. They stood there in the square waiting against the time when they would be needed. 5. He promised that he would have spoken to all of them by the time Jack returned. 6. Klesmer bowed round to the three sisters more grandly than they had ever been bowed to before. 7. On the path she was greeted by Pussy. 8. To have done it all alone was hardly possible. 9. Then her little car was found and brought to the gate. 10. A quarter of an hour later the table had been cleared and we were face to face. He had drawn the letter from his pocket. 11. Just as you wish, but I know the club members will be disappointed. 12. The conference having been finished, they all passed on to the terrace. 13. I will have taken them to the study before you're back. 14. I soon learned that my services would be required on stage that evening. 15. We have been waiting for her in the music room. 16. Having polished the door he returned to the kitchen. 17.

When Hans had finished, Raddle laid down the pen with which he had been making notes. 18. Nothing definite can be done until he has seen the boat.

## Unit 13 Syntactic Functions of Participle II

### 1. Participle II as an attribute

a) in pre-position

The kitchen was the only **lighted place** in the house.

Во всем доме кухня была единственным освещенным местом.

**Wrapped** in a huge bath towel, **the dog** lifted his face to her.

Завернутый в огромное банное полотенце пес потянулся к ней мордой.

b) in post-position

It was three when the **car parked on the opposite side of the street** came to life.

Было уже три часа, когда машина, припаркованная на другой стороне улицы, ожила.

He opened the letter, then pushed **it** into his pocket **unread**.

Он распечатал письмо, но тут же сунул его в карман, так и не прочитав.

### Practice

#### Exercise 38

**Find all Participles II and participial phrases. Comment on the position and composition of these attributes**

1. Arthur, half stifled under the clothes, held his breath, listening. 2. Stirred by the beauty of the twilight, he strolled away from the hotel. 3. There was no fuss made at the time? 4. The place had an air of something hidden away. 5. The followed cab stopped at the corner. 6. He turned and looked at the sprawled forms. 7. He laid his pipe, unlighted, in an ash tray. 8. Determined not to lose his own temper, he turned away. 9. She could see the set mouth, the almost beaten look on the face. 10. On the table stood a China bowl, filled with a great bunch of her favourite violets. 11. They had reached a small clearing, surrounded by trees. 12. He looked up, dazed and

bewildered, shading his eyes from the light. 13. Surprised, he stepped aside. 14. Seated on the bench outside the laboratory, she waited. 15. Thus preoccupied he passed a man of middle height and alert bearing. 16. The wildest improbabilities hinted at among the students seemed to him natural. 17. She half lay, half sat, propped up by pillows behind her. 18. The game so much spoken about was finally lost. 19. It is for you to judge whether the sworn words of six citizens are to be taken, or the sworn words of two. 20. Unnoticed, she had stopped beside him.

### Exercise 39

**Translate the sentences into Russian using, where possible, Participles II**

1. Испуганный происходящим, он отошел от двери. 2. Джулия, уже одетая к обеду, ожидала гостей в большой гостиной. 3. Он все смотрел на разорванные страницы письма. 4. Это одна из наших сестер, девушка по имени Джесси. 5. Усевшись за стол, он улыбнулся. 6. Он переводил взгляд с одного на другого, как попавшийся в ловушку зверек. 7. Мы остановились перед рядом лодок, скованных вместе одной цепью. 8. Никто не пожелал заплатить ему за время, потерянное на поиски машины. 9. Мне известно, что на вашем совещании присутствовал некто не приглашенный. 10. Она вошла в комнату незамеченной и остановилась у большого окна. 11. Растроганная словами ребенка, женщина едва сдерживала слезы. 12. Мне кажется, в сарае что-то спрятано. 13. Сумма, заплаченная за лошадь, была поистине огромна. 14. Мальчик, на которого все теперь смотрели с любопытством, готов был провалиться сквозь землю. 15. Приглашенный самой хозяйкой, он все еще колебался. 16. Прибыв на место, полицейские попросили разойтись уже собравшуюся толпу. 17. Засохшие цветы все еще стояли в этой прекрасной вазе. 18. Слухи, на которые намекали, оказались ложными. 19. Молодые деревца, посаженные осенью, все засохли. 20. Преследуемая машина скоро скрылась из вида.

### 2. Participle II as an adverbial modifier

a) of time

**When granted secrecy, he let them to the room.**

Когда ему обещали держать все в тайне, он отвел их в комнату.

b) of cause

**Given no money**, he could not leave the place.

Так как ему не дали денег, он не мог уехать.

c) of condition

But the boy never spoke **unless spoken to**.

Но мальчуган обычно молчал, если с ним не заговаривали.

d) of concession

**Though withered**, the roses were still beautiful.

Хотя розы и засохли, они все еще были прекрасны.

e) of comparison

He looked at the officer, **as if fascinated**.

Он смотрел на офицера, словно завороженный.

## Practice

### Exercise 40

**Find all Participles II as adverbial modifiers. Define their type. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. Left alone with her brother, Dinny said: "She's a wonderful girl." 2. When examined closely one could see that the surface was chipped as if by a sharp blow. 3. He bowed low when presented to Dinny. 4. Much troubled by the way the people were beginning to talk about him, he decided to leave the place. 5. Of course you could always return to Berlin with me if dissatisfied. 6. He and Lucy were old friends; in fact, he sometimes wondered if, given time and opportunity, they might not become something more. 7. Arrived at Shropshire House Sir Lawrence said: "Can we see the Marquess?" 8. Then, as if satisfied, he went on to speak again. 9. He was standing still, as if dazed by the swiftness of what had happened. 10. Though not suspected, he could not yet feel well at ease. 11. Seated thus side by side with him she wondered what use he would make of this opportunity. 12. Finished with the blowers, he walked up behind her. 13. When summoned by her nurse she rose and departed very obediently. 14. The sun set, the moon rose, the stars glittered; the infinite leaves stood out dark and solid as if cut out of black marble. 15. Given an opportunity, he would do miracles.

### Exercise 41



**Translate the sentences into Russian. Use Participles II for the translation of the fragments in bald type**

1. **Когда его спросили**, что он там видел, он ничего не мог сказать.
2. **Предоставленный самому себе**, старик долго стоял, о чем-то размышляя.
3. **Если бы ему дали время**, он сумел бы все закончить в срок.
4. **Оставленный во дворе один**, мальчик не знал, чем бы ему заняться.
5. Он остановился, **словно удивленный тем, что увидел**.
6. **Когда мне показали эту подпись**, я сразу узнала руку сестры.
7. **Прибыв на место слишком поздно**, я никого там не застал.
8. Я думаю, что **даже если спустить его с цепи**, он никуда не убежит.
9. Он стоял и смотрел на свой горящий дом, словно замороженный.
10. **Если мы теперь потерпим поражение**, мы уже не сможем ничего больше сделать.

#### **Exercise 42**

**Replace the relative clauses in bald type by Participles II as adverbial modifiers**

1. **When the lad was at last dragged out of the stream** he did not seem frightened at all.
2. She would do wonders **if you gave her a chance**.
3. He looked around sharply **as though something troubled him**.
4. **If he had been listened to in due time**, he would **have explained what had actually happened**.
5. While the boys were being examined by the doctor they grew quite cold.
6. He felt **as if he were suddenly left by all his friends**.
7. **When the flowers withered** they were thrown away.
8. **As he was left without supper** he had to go to bed quite hungry.
9. I won't say a word **unless they promise not to punish me**.
10. **When he was at last left alone**, he switched off the light and went out through the kitchen door.
11. **When the police arrived** they found the house in flames.
12. **When he retired** he settled in the country.

#### **Exercise 43**

**Replace the adverbial clauses in bald type by relative clauses**

1. They were all staring at me as though ready to smile or laugh, **if given a chance**.
2. **Left to himself** Hilary stood frowning.
3. He was accustomed to pointing to this potter pony as an example of what horses become **if never spoken to in any but gentle voice**.
4. The boy stood motionless **as though deadly frightened**.
5. **Shown the way**, he rushed forward.
6. **Arrived at the village** he started directly for the pub.
7. She turned away as if not interested in what they were saying.
8. **Given time**, she would change everything to her own taste.
9. **Stopped by the crowd**

he could not see in what direction the car disappeared. 10. **Given the reputation of a wise man**, he felt it his duty to say something encouraging. 11. **When told the news**, he turned pale. 12. **Rejoined by young Croom**, she walked up towards the Strand.

### 3. Participle II as a predicative

Participle II as part of Compound Nominal Predicate is used as a predicative with link verbs (to look, to seem, to remain) and notional verbs used as link verbs (to sit, to stand, to lie, to rise, to leave, to arrive)

The doors and the windows remained **closed**.

Двери и окна оставались закрытыми.

Participle II can be a part of Compound Verbal Modal Predicate of the second type the first part of which are verbs in the form of the Passive Voice: the verbs of sense perception (to see, to hear, to find), the verbs of inducement (to keep, to leave, to make), the verb to report, глаголы verbs of thinking (to believe, to consider, to think).

The broken frame **was seen carried away** by two strangers.

Видели, как поломанную конструкцию куда-то унесли двое неизвестных.

### Practice

#### Exercise 44

**Specify the type of predicate the Participles II in bold type are a part of. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. She was thought **carried away** by the gang. 2. The two hands remained **clasped**. 3. No doubt he felt **fed up** with the whole thing. 4. But then John was reported deadly **wounded**. 5. You don't seem **ruined** at all. 6. She looked actually **changed**. 7. The boy was seen **led** away by two strangers. 8. The poor devil was kept **chained** to the wall of the basement all that time. 9. He stood **tied** fast to the tree. 10. The country lay **bathed** in the moonlight.

#### Exercise 45

**Find all Participles II and define their syntactic functions. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. Both the seated gentlemen bowed slightly. 2. Divested of her ugly hat she came up to the mirror. 3. The naked boy stood Motionless as if cut of marble. 4. She was believed bound by her oath. 5. Vanished in the distance the boat then reappeared from behind the woody cape. 6. Asked how he was getting on the little chap Mushed and turned away. 7. He looked at the toys as if fascinated and didn't dare to touch them. 8. The food on the plate remained Untouched. 9. Slowly and gravely she completed the unfinished motto. 10. He would eagerly attend the party if invited. 11. When touched slightly it stirred a little. 12. The murderer so much talked about was now believed caught. 13. And now he was lying wounded.

## Unit 14 Predicative Constructions (Complexes) with Participle II

### The Subjective Participial Construction

This construction is chiefly used chiefly after the verbs of sense perception.

The teacher was seen surrounded by the pupils.

Было видно, как ученики окружили учителя.

### The Objective Participial Construction

Participle II has the function of a complex object of a verb which may be expressed:

1) By verbs of sense perception (to see, to hear, to feel, to find, to watch, to catch (=to see), to discover (=to see):

I heard **a horn played** in the distance.

Я слышал, как вдалеке протрубили в рог.

2) By verbs of emotions and liking and disliking (to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to want, to wish, to desire, to prefer):

I'd prefer **everything done** at once.

Я бы предпочел, чтобы все было сделано немедленно.

3) By verbs of mental activity and reporting verbs (to believe, to consider, to imagine, to understand, to report):

I imagined **them caught** and carried away.

Я представлял себе, что их изловили и куда-то увезли.

4) By verbs of inducement (to make, to keep, to leave, to get, to have, won't have):

They always keep **the gate locked**.

Они всегда держат калитку на запоре.

We can't get the press law changed.

Мы не можем изменить закон о прессе.

He has had his car repaired.

Он уже починил машину (не сам) / Ему уже починили машину.

5) By the verb to have and the expression to have got.

In this case the Objective Participial Construction shows that the action expressed by the predicative is performed at the request of the person denoted by the subject of the sentence.

You can get your **clothes made** in Europe.

Вы можете заказать себе платье в Европе.

I've got **everything planned out**.

У меня уже все спланировано.

Sometimes the meaning of the construction is different: it may show that the person denoted by the subject of the action experiences the action expressed by the participle.

I had **my bike stolen**.

У меня украли велосипед.

## Practice

### Exercise 46

**Define the syntactic function of the predicative constructions on bald type. Comment on their structure. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. Did you ever see **baseball played**? 2. She noticed **Ferse's hat and coat thrown across a chair**. 3. Then she heard **her name called from the corridor**. 4. I found **her still occupied with those thoughts**. 5. Suddenly he felt **his beautiful hat knocked off his head**. 6. I like everything done nicely. 7. Do they really want **her kept from me**? 8. Nobody wished **these words repeated**. 9. Make yourself useful to him if he wants anything

done. 10. There is a bit of crowd there – I don't want **him excited**. 11. I suspected **him badly wounded**. 12. Nobody would think **him offended**. 13. I've got **everything planned out**. 14. I'll have **the car brought round**. 15. You had us worried, Kurt. 16. He left **the sentence unfinished**. 17. His whims made **him laughed at** by everybody wherever he appeared. 18. He tried to keep **his mind fixed upon this project**. 19. Last October he had **a year's sick leave given him**. 20. The man had **his profession stamped all over him**. 21. He had **his rifle pointed**.

### **Exercise 47**

**Find all the Objective Participial Constructions. Define their structure. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. From behind he heard his name called. 2. He saw the great entrance door thrown open. 3. When would you like the children taken down? 4. You may find your position at home made much harder if you follow my advice. 5. He tried to keep the fact firmly fixed in his mind. 6. Can I have a better lamp fixed just at the head of my bed? 7. I saw them settled there. 8. She had her leg amputated. 9. We'll have to get the test done. 10. Have you any love for him left? 11. Soon after I heard the front door banged. 12. Eight years since we saw them married. 13. I want the room cleared of all of this. 14. He kept his ideas locked in his own mind. 15. She had her hopes cruelly destroyed. 16. Your hands are more loosely tied than mine. Let s se if I can get them undone with my teeth. 17. I've got everything prepared for you. 18. She decided that pictures required too much mind given to them. 19. Keep us informed by wire. 20. The statue of Foch had made them acquainted.

### **Exercise 48**

**Translate the sentences into English using, where possible, the Objective Participial Constructions**

1. Ты видел, как увозили раненых? 2. Я думал, что они уже уехали. 3. Она всегда держит шкафы закрытыми. 4. Я бы хотел, чтобы эта телеграмма была послана сегодня же. 5. Никто не видел, как чемоданы вынесли из холла. 6. Из-за ее красоты подруги ей всегда завидовали. 7. Я полагал, что его уже наказали за его проделки. 8. Тебе уже починили телевизор? 9. Она хочет, чтобы все было приготовлено уже сегодня. 10. У меня сломана правая рука. И. Никто не хотел, чтобы их ссоры повторились. 12. Не заставляй его расстраиваться. 13. Почему у них всегда заперта дверь? 14. Они видели, что их квартиру обыскивали.

### **Exercise 49**

**Translate the sentences into Russian so that it is clear that the action of the Participle II is performed not by the subject of the sentence**

1. She shall have it sent to them tomorrow. 2. Did you two have her sent away? 3. And we don't have our dresses made now. It comes too dear. 4. And now how dared he have her watched? 5. The chief of them had him brought into his tent and offered him his life if he would embrace Islam. 6. For their New Year Eve party she had all the furniture moved out of the parlour and the sitting room. 7. Michael advanced to have a twist given to the ends of his tie. 8. We could have whole columns of the newspapers devoted to us for days. 9. At last he had his coffee brought round. 10. I had them watched all the time, but could see nothing suspicious.

### **Exercise 50**

**Translate the sentences into Russian specifying that in some cases the action of the Participle II is performed by the subject of the sentence but in other cases it is performed by somebody else at the request of the person denoted by the subject of the sentence**

1. (a) She had swept the floor before I got up. (b) She had the floor swept early in the morning.

2. (a) He had the door locked rather early that night. (b) He locked the door and left.

3. (a) I will have it done tomorrow. (b) I will do it a bit later.

4. (a) She said she had the letter posted in the morning. (b) She said she had posted the letter two days before.

5. (a) I have bought all the newspapers with your article. (b) I have all the newspapers bought.

6. (a) The day was fine and they had all the apples collected and put into boxes. (b) The day was fine and they quickly collected all the apples.

7. (a) Have you already bathed the children? (b) Have you already had the children bathed?

8. (a) Don't worry, I have just walked Jim. (b) When will you have Jim walked at last?

### **Exercise 51**

**Translate the sentences into Russian using, where possible, the Objective Participial Construction**

1. Девочки уже купили чай и сахар. 2. Мне купили новое платье. 3. Мери вчера удалили два зуба. 4. В субботу она сводила детей в салон и подстригла их. 5. Никогда не знаешь, что она может затеять. Вчера, например, она вдруг взяла ножницы и обрезала свою великолепную косу. 6. Где твои часы? Тебе их еще не починили? 7. У Фреда такие хорошие руки, он за полчаса починил мне пылесос. 8. Идем домой, мама уже приготовила чай. 9. Не опаздывай, у меня уже все приготовлено. 10. Какая жалость, я разбила свою любимую чашку. 11. На их улице много всякого хулиганья: на днях нам разбили окно. 12. Ты уже вымыла посуду? 13. В субботу мне вымыли все окна и двери. 14. Ты уже собрал книги и тетради? 15. Завтра у них все уже будет упаковано.

### **The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction**

1) An adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances

He stood in the centre of the room, **his coat collar still turned up.**

Он стоял посреди комнаты, воротник его пальто все еще был поднят.

2) An adverbial modifier of manner

She went in, **her head turned high.**

Она вошла в комнату с высоко поднятой головой.

3) An adverbial modifier of time

**The bell repeated,** she walked towards the door.

Когда звонок прозвенел второй раз, она направилась к двери.

4) An adverbial modifier of cause

**His wound dressed,** he could be carried to the plane.

Поскольку рана его была перевязана, его можно было перенести к самолету.

5) An adverbial modifier of condition

**Time given to them,** they would do wonders.

Если бы им дали время, они сотворили бы чудо.

### **Practice**

#### **Exercise 52**

**Define the constructions in bold type, comment on their structure and define the type of an adverbial modifier**

1. He stood in the middle of the room, **the fragments of the broken glass scattered on the floor**. 2. **Everything packed as quickly as possible**, you may still catch your boat. 3. She walked on, **her proud head carried high**. 4. He was directly in front of the younger man now, **his hand jutted forward**. 5. The captain spread his hand open, **the thumb up and fingers outspread**, as when you make shadow pictures. 6. I did not know how late it could be, **my watch lost in the darkness of the corridors**. 7. In the silk dressing gown and with a scarf at the throat, **the dark curly hair carefully combed**, he made an imposing figure. 8. **His tale told**, he put his head back and laughed. 9. **Father gone**, they returned to the kitchen. 10. He was leaning against the wall, **his arms folded across his chest**.

### **Exercise 53**

**Find the Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions. Define the type of an adverbial modifier. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. His time at last expired, he could now leave this horrible country for good. 2. Ralf brought his arm down, his fist clenched, and his voice shook. 3. The guests safely arrived, the rain began falling in torrents. 4. He was a boy of perhaps six years old, sturdy and fair, his clothes torn, his face covered with a sticky mess of fruit. 5. She walked out, her head held high. 6. He sat motionless, his head bowed on his knees. 7. My question left unheeded, I had to ask another boy. 8. The drought settled down for another week, the crops would perish. 9. The boys played on, their promises forgotten. 10. He was genuinely concerned, his earlier hostility forgotten. 11. I turned and made my way down the hill-side, my arms raw and aching in my sleeves my cheeks whipped by the wind blowing over the grass. 12. Jack his face smeared with clay reached the ball first.

### **The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction**

1) An adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances

She stood sobbing by the open window

2) An adverbial modifier of manner

She sat in the passenger seat **with her head bowed low**.

Она сидела на скамейке в вагоне, низко опустив голову.



3) An adverbial modifier of time

**With the table laid** she will have nothing more to do.

Когда стол будет накрыт, ей будет больше нечего делать.

4) An adverbial modifier of cause

**With the guests not arrived yet**, I could do nothing but wait.

Поскольку гости еще не съехались, мне оставалось только ждать.

5) An adverbial modifier of condition

**With the permission granted** they would be able to start in a day or two.

Если бы разрешение было получено, они могли бы приняться за дело в ближайшие же дни.

## Practice

### Exercise 54

**Find the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. Specify which of them are isolated and which are not. Define the type of an adverbial modifier. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. With these words spoken at last, she felt much relieved. 2. He was standing with his arms crossed and his bare head bent. 3. With their arms linked, they waited, but he did not stir. 4. But Adrian remained silent, with his eyes fixed on the advancing vision. 5. Suddenly she spoke again, with a sheet of newspaper folded in one hand. 6. He was looking at the man with his mouth wide opened. 7. He was sitting in a corner with his eyes shut up, surrounded by two young women who looked like teachers. 8. He could not ask her to him with that untold. 9. With the job done in time, I might be granted some days of idleness. 10. She lay back in her chair with her eyes shut. 11. Dinny came in, with her head held high. 12. With the symptoms described, I would say a closer examination was needed. 13. The rector sat at a table with his head pressed on his hands. 14. She lay sobbing with her face buried in the warm earth. 15. She sat on the steps, with her bare arms crossed upon her knees.

## Unit 15 Adjectivization of Participle II

She was **too excited** to answer.

Она была слишком взволнована и не могла ничего ответить.

He was **more irritated** than **alarmed**.

Он был больше раздражен, чем встревожен.

The **embarrassed** crowd kept silent.

Озадаченная толпа молчала.

The girl seemed very **scared**.

Девочка казалась очень испуганной.

**Delighted** to see them I hurried to the door.

Исполненный радости от того, что вижу их, я поспешил к двери.

## Practice

### Exercise 55

#### Find all adjectivized Participles II

1. Vivian kept very still – bewildered, uncomprehending. 2. She turned on her a surprised look. 3. He looked over the row of bent heads. 4. It was a confession, addressed to her husband. 5. It was the voice of a born orator. 6. He took out of his portmanteau a framed picture, carefully wrapped up. 7. They began a long animated conversation. 8. Opposite were double carved doors. 9. A wounded animal goes home. 10. Bobbie looked at the flushed face without speaking. 11. He began to gather up the papers already completed. 12. I'm sure I ought to be flattered. 13. Half turned away she said, "There are so many things to think of." Her voice was flattened. 14. Several times the dog had turned and looked up at the boy as if interested in the conversation. 15. His thoughts were all a confused mess. 16. She was undecided whether to tell the girl the truth. 17. On one point, however, they were all agreed. 18. "You never know," said Lady Mont, twisting a faded flower. 19. After an early tea she started back in the now closed car. 20. The shop was down a side alley, almost hidden away.

## Revision of Participle I and Participle II

### Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Attributes

#### Active

Russian	English	Examples
1. Читающий,	Reading	Look at this reading

который читает 2. Читавший, который читал (тогда)	Reading	boy! He is only five. We looked at the reading boy. He had a fine voice.
3. Прочитавший, который прочитал (раньше)	Who had read	The boy who had read the poem now was taking part in the discussion.
4. Который будет читать	Who will read (is going to...)	We've never heard of the actor who will read the poems.

### Passive

1. Применяющиеся, применяемые, которые применяются (обычно)	Used	These are the methods used for metal treatment.
2. Применявшиеся, которые применялись (раньше)	Used	There were several methods used before invention.
3. Примененные, которые были применены (тогда)	Used	This is the method used in the first experiment.
4. Применяемые, которые применяются (в момент речи)	Being used	What do you think of the method being used?
5. Которые будут применяться (в будущем)	To be used (infinitive)	The methods to be used in our project are quite modern.

### Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Adverbial Modifiers

Russian	English	Examples
1. Читая, когда читаю, когда читал	(When/while) reading	(While) reading this book I always remember my own childhood. (When) reading this book I wrote out a number of useful

2. Прочитав, когда прочитал, потому что прочитал (раньше)	Having read	expressions. Having read this book I learnt a lot. Having read this book I can tell you my opinion of it.
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## Practice

### Exercise 56

**Define the form and the function of the participles in bold type. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. Soon he was in the brightly **lighted** room, **staring** at the table and the papers **scattered** on it. 2. She was chilled by the late October air **coming** through the **opened** window. 3. And, **turning**, she found herself **staring up** at Professor Hallorsen. 4. Dinny saw him give her a long look, **enquiring** and **detached**. 5. "What idiotic people!" Arthur whispered, **looking up** with **dancing** eyes. 6. **Setting** the door ajar, Jean stood **listening**. 7. **Lying** back in the only easy chair, with her knees **crossed** and the tips of her fingers **pressed together**, she looked as if she might suddenly float. 8. Sir Lawrence stood **looking** after him, **impressed** by his look of suffering. 9. Piggy came **labouring** out of the forest with the evening sunlight **gleaming** from his glasses. 10. Dan, **followed** by his **bounding, barking** dog, pedalled home. 11. On the **exposed** page was a girl **being strangled**, whilst a man **holding** a revolver threatened the pair from an open door. 12. They stood silent with their eyes **fixed** on the figure with the **broken** neck **lying** against Adrian's knee. 13. Ralph stood, one hand **holding** back his hair, the other **clenched**. 14. The colour **gone** from his face, he stood still, **looking** at the door. 15. Arthur rose, **crossing** himself from old habit. **Approaching** the table, he saw **lying** upon it a letter **addressed** to him. 16. He found him **seated** behind the desk, the boy **standing** alongside. 17. Hubert Cherrel, **followed** by a spaniel dog and **carrying** a gun, was **crossing** the terrace. 18. Dan rose up very early, and **leaving** his son **sleeping** he crept out of the house **followed** by his dog. 19. The strip of **torn** paper dropped from his hands, and he sat quite still, **holding** his breath to listen. 20. He would lie for hours in the dark pine forests, **looking up** between the tall trunks into the sunlit outer world of **flashing** peaks. 21. He sat at a table **covered** with green doth and **littered** with papers, **chatting**. 22. He waited for the policemen, who came **clattering** along, **followed** by a **shivering** crowd of servants. 23.

While they searched the room, **reading** his letters, **examining** his college papers, and **turning out** drawers and boxes, he sat **waiting** on the bed flushed with excitement but in no way **distressed**. 24. When we came back we expected to find Puppy sleeping **peacefully**, but when we peered in he threw himself at the window, **snarling** like a **starving** wolf. 25. Still more **encouraging** was the **whispered** communication passing around from student to student in the university.

### **Exercise 57**

**Translate the sentences noting the functions of the Participle**

1. The play being rehearsed at the theatre is written by a young playwright. 2. The movies being shown now at the cinemas are made at our studio. 3. The new hostel of our University will be situated in the house being built nearby. 4. The course of lectures being delivered by our professor will be very useful in our practical work. 5. I. S. Turgenev, having seen the statue of Ivan the Terrible by the sculptor M. Antokolsky, wrote in a letter that he had been greatly impressed by it. 6. Eisenstein knew Th. Dreiser well, having met him in New York. 7. Having taken their decision to write a script based on "American Tragedy", Eisenstein and his friends began working hard. 8. The pianist, having played some encores, left the stage. 9. Having seen all the movies made by Walt Disney, Eisenstein said that Disney was the only man in America who used sound movie properly. 10. Everybody was tired, having rehearsed very late the previous night. 11. Having been invited to Hollywood Eisenstein agreed to sign the contract with Paramount. 12. Having been included into the programme the aria added to the success of the recital.

### **Exercise 58**

**Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the difference between Participle I Passive and Participle II**

1. I left the hall, being mocked by everybody. Mocked by everybody, he couldn't but feel ill at ease. 2. The movie now being shown in our cinema is much spoken about. The movie shown in all the central cinemas was worth seeing. 3. The houses being built in our district are said to be comfortable. 4. One of these days they are going to move into the new house built not far from the underground. 5. The snow, cleared away only yesterday, began to fall again. The snow being cleared away by the machine is very dirty.

### **Exercise 59**

**Correct the position of the Participial Phrases in the following if necessary**

1. He patted the dog being very fond of animals. 2. He introduced me to an acquaintance believing that I did not know her. 3. Being satisfied with her day's shopping, she settled herself comfortably in the compartment. 4. Generalizations must be made with proper reserve covering so vast a field. 5. Leading to results not fully satisfactory there began a bitter struggle. 6. Topics dealt with in other questions include the future functions of our trade-union committee. 7. Carrying her suitcase she could not catch up with the porter. 8. I saw my friend mount his horse sitting in an armchair near my window.

### **Exercise 60**

#### **Retell the joke minding the Participle**

Having come late to the concert, a certain critic turned to a man sitting next to him to criticize the singing of the woman on the stage.

“What a terrible voice! Do you know who she is?”

“Yes”, was the answer, “she is my wife”.

“Oh, I beg your pardon. Of course it isn't her voice, really. It's the song she is singing. I wonder who wrote that awful song?”

“I did”, was the answer.

### **Exercise 61**

#### **Choose the correct form of the participle**

On Saturday, I took my children to the circus. I thought I would have a 1) **boring/bored** time, but actually I was quite 2) **astonishing/ astonished** by the 3) **amazing/amazed** acts. We were 4) **stunning/stunned** by the acrobats. They balanced on top of each other with incredible ease. We were really 5) **impressing/impressed** by their performance. The children found the lion-tamer's act 6) **exciting/excited**. I felt 7) **terrifying/terrified** when he put his hands into the lion's mouth, but the children were 8) **amusing/amused** and they clapped loudly. A magician performed many incredible tricks; it was 9) **fascinating/fascinated** to watch him make various objects disappear and reappear. The children were more 10) **interesting/interested** in the elephant act. When the huge animals came into the arena, the audience cheered. The elephants were well-trained and their tricks were 11) **entertaining/entertained**. Some children from the audience were invited to ride on the elephants' backs. My children were 12) **disappointing/disappointed** when they were not chosen, but their disappointment faded when the clowns took the centre ring. It was quite a

13) **captivating/captivated** show. By the time we got home we all felt 14) **exhausting/exhausted**.

### Exercise 62

Join each of the following pairs of sentences, using either a present participle e.g. *knowing*, a past participle e.g. *known*, or a perfect participle e.g. *having known*. Numbers 17, 28, 33, and 36 contain three sentences each. Combine these in the same way

Example: He got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground.

*Getting off his horse, he began searching. . .*

I had seen photographs of the place. I had no desire to go there.

*Having seen photographs of the place, I had no desire. . . .*

The speaker refused to continue. He was infuriated by the interruptions.

*Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused . . .*

These participle constructions are more common in written English.

1. I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare. 2. We barricaded the windows. We assembled in the hall. 3. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned it off. 4. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper. 5. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere. 6. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the building. 7. He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk. 8. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed. 9. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job. 10. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food. 11. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before. 12. They found the money. They began quarrelling about how to divide it. 13. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking. 14. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park. 15. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost. 16. He found his revolver. He loaded it. He sat down facing the door. 17. She asked me to help her. She realized that she couldn't move it alone. 18. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner. 19. He addressed the congregation. He said he was sorry to see how few of them had been able to come. 20. He thought he must have made a mistake somewhere. He went through his calculations again. 21. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date. 22. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date. 23. The tree had fallen across the road. It had been uprooted by the gale. 24. People were sleeping

in the next room. They were wakened by the sound of breaking glass. 25. I knew that the murderer was still at large. I was extremely reluctant to open the door. 26. He stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it. 27. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station. 28. I sat in the front row. I used opera glasses. I saw everything beautifully. 29. One evening you will be sitting by the fire. You will remember this day. 30. I didn't like to sit down. I knew that there were ants in the grass. 31. She believed that she could trust him absolutely. She gave him a blank cheque. 32. Slates were ripped off by the gale. They fell on people passing below. 33. The lion found his cage door open. He saw no sign of its keeper. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance. 34. The government once tried to tax people according to the size of their houses. They put a tax on windows. 35. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't like to go any further without a light. 36. She wore extremely fashionable clothes. She was surrounded by photographers and pressmen. She swept up to the microphone.

### **Exercise 63**

#### **Insert the correct form of Participle I or Participle II**

1. Once when he came back to their room, he found Leon (to lie) in front of the fireplace. 2. I don't want my hair (to wash). 3. I heard the swing doors which led on to the main corridor (to open). 4. That afternoon we watched the purple dress (to fit) again. 5. He could just make out the small dot of a baby (to sit) high up in the pram. 6. Tell them you've got a slight chill and require your meals (to send) up till further notice. 7. Look here, Jack. Do get me (to invite) to your house. 8. He had heard their orders (to give). 9. She felt herself (to vibrate) all over with resentment. 10. I had heard it (to say) that the cost of keeping a dog was over five pounds a week. 11. I was visualizing Mr. Honey (to go) home each evening to his house to cook high tea for his little girl. 12. Then she heard the chairs (to push) back and (to scrape) across the floor.

### **Exercise 64**

#### **Choose the correct form of the Participle and translate the sentences**

1. The opera (being staged, having been staged) now at the Bolshoi Theatre is supposed to be a success. 2. (being staged, having been staged) many years ago the talented operas by Verstovsky are forgotten by the public. 3. (falling ill, having fallen ill) the ballerina Lepeshinskaya had to give up dancing. 4. (going through, having gone through) his lines the



actor stopped (forgetting, having forgotten) some words. 5. (going through, having gone through) the lines hundred times the actor managed to perfect his part.

### **Exercise 65**

#### **Insert the correct form of Participle I or Participle II**

1. It was an old woman (to wear) glasses. 2. The knock was repeated a second time, and a third, (to echo) in the small room. 3. Then another child, (to lead) by her mother, boarded the bus. 4. On the door, (to tie) to the latch of the letter box, was a piece of white cardboard with his name on it. 5. Gertrude took away the (to sob) little girl. 6. There were letters from a woman in Brightland, and more letters (to postmark) from places like Mexico City and Cannes. 7. How would you like to spend your Sundays (to rake up) dead leaves in the country? 8. Her figure, so helpless, (to bend) over the suitcase, made him nearly sick with pity. 9. In her apartment, Maude went around (to turn on) lamps, (to open) windows, and (to draw) curtains. 10. (To lay) aside the book, she turned the wireless down a bit more.

### **Exercise 66**

#### **Insert the correct form of Participle I**

1. (To get) over her immediate rage, she began to study the situation with distaste. 2. (To knock down) by one of the boys, he had managed at last to regain his feet. 3. She was so shocked that she went out and had three cups of black coffee and sat in the park (to look) straight in front of her for the rest of the morning. 4. (To sympathize) with her about the lack of service, Miss Nash suggested bringing her up something on a tray. 5. Then Sophia's letter had come, (to remind) her of their schooldays together and (to ask) her to come and stay with her for a while. 6. (To find) under the kitchen-rug, the letter proved to be of great importance for the landlady. 7. Mary leaned against the bus, (to read) her paper. 8. (To grab) the knocker, she gave three clear hammer strokes on the door. 9. While (to read) by so many people, the book became dog-eared. 10. (To judge) by the noise in other rooms, it was not the only party in the college that evening. 11. She hesitated over her toilet, (to divide) between her lecture frock and the desire to do her hosts honour. 12. She ran through the streets, (to jostle) surprised shoppers, (to hit) her ankles on the wheels of pushcarts and prams. 13. (To leave) two hundred pounds by her late parent, Sophia decided to resign and make her living by giving French lessons. 14. Is there anything away (to clean)?

### **Exercise 67**

#### **Translate the sentences noting the Objective Participial Construction**

1. I won't have you staying in a hotel. 2. She does not want her sister worried. 3. You must get him attended to at once! 4. I fancied I could hear a baby screaming. 5. Jane watched her grandmother and her aunt unpacking her mother's clothes. 6. I found myself wondering about what he was going to do. 7. I was still looking after him when I perceived Florence approaching. 8. I could readily understand George falling in love with Lynn at first sight. 9. People who had come on a late train slowed their cars to see the Weeds being photographed for their Christmas card. 10. We found our path barred by Rawdon.

### **Exercise 68**

#### **Find the Objective Participial Construction and translate the sentences into Russian**

a) 1. Isn't it funny to have me writing a letter to you when I see you every day? 2. The pram had its hood folded down. 3. He has inclined to get as many of his friends invited as he pleased. 4. I couldn't follow her reasoning. She had me puzzled. 5. He expects to have her promising to dance at our wedding. 6. She got herself invited to all those fashionable houses. 7. We can't have him messing around. 8. Mrs. Jones won't have him teasing the child.

b) 1. He wanted to have his shoes reheelled. 2. She had her mail sent to some friend of hers, I suppose. 3. The one thing my uncle dislikes most is having the house broken into. 4. You must get your watch fixed. 5. She is going to have her dress fitted. 6. The man wished to have her whiskers trimmed. 7. Mrs. Honey will have the ceiling of her room whitewashed. 8. I'll have this letter typed for you.

### **Exercise 69**

#### **Use the Objective Participial Construction instead of the Russian subordinate clause**

1. Once in the plane he saw (как его жена и дети махали ему на прощание). 2. Those who stayed outside watched (как самолет набирал скорость для взлета). 3. Because of the tremendous noise in the waiting hall he did not hear (как объявили посадку на самолет). 4. It is very pleasant to find (что эти проблемы обсуждаются в вашем журнале). 5.

They were surprised to hear (что письмо читали уже второй раз). 6. Her parents wanted (чтобы она вышла замуж за этого человека). 7. Nobody of their community desired (чтобы его так обманули). 8. They observed (как он осторожно входил в комнату). 9. I found (что все поспешно собирали вещи). 10. I always imagine (как она тщательно укладывает волосы перед зеркалом).

### Exercise 70

#### Find Participial Constructions and translate the sentences into Russian

a) 1. I could see the visitor walking restlessly backwards and forwards. 2. We have often heard his name mentioned. 3. I've often heard his sister singing some popular tune. 4. We observed them walking down the street. 5. One summer morning they found him painting the door of his house green. 6. I hope she didn't notice me leaving the house so late. 7. The girl watched him going slowly and cautiously up the stairs. 8. The rescue helicopters found the ship drifting in the North Sea. 9. She saw a little sprinkle of gray parting his hair in two halves. 10. They could observe her figure pleasantly displayed by a modest grey suit.

b) 1. It was some ten minutes later that a voice was heard calling his name. 2. This night my aunts could be observed running back and forth in the carpeted upstairs hall. 3. Through the window Florence was seen packing a suitcase. 4. In the evening Gertrude was found sitting on the porch of the neighbouring house. 5. The stewardess was heard explaining the conditions of the flight. 6. "Go home, Joan", people could be heard saying in one house or another. 7. Some of the birds can be spotted sitting in the trees. 8. Once one of my aunts was seen painting a straw-coloured hat navy blue.

c) 1. All the essays having been written and collected the teacher sent the class home. 2. Edwin was advancing through the undergrowth, his gaze fixed upon the ground. 3. Each of them being my friend, the news that they were engaged had interested me very much. 4. I ran very lightly, my toes hardly touching the ground. 5. This question settled, the reunion was on again. 6. It being one of those situations where you must think quickly, I decided that I had better plunge into the burning house. 7. The last train having gone, we had to walk home. 8. Heated words followed, quite a few of them being contributed by my friend. 9. Weather permitting, the football match will take place on Wednesday. 10. Nick acting as guide, we shall easily find the caves.

### **Exercise 71**

**Use the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction opening the brackets**

1. I put on a warm coat (так как дул сильный ветер). 2. (Так как было слишком рано) we had to wait. 3. (Когда поезд проходил мимо станции) they saw a crowd of people trying to get on. 4. The red car was upside down (а ее колеса все еще вертелись). 5. (Если этот вопрос будет поднят во время), the same mistake will not occur again. 6. (Так как только что подошел поезд), the platform was crowded. 7. We continued our discussion (причем оратора постоянно прерывали вопросами). 8. (После того как срок его службы подошел к концу), he was demobilized. 9. He put on his dark glasses (так как солнце светило очень ярко). 10. (После того как он зарегистрировал свой багаж), he rushed toward the ramp.

### **Exercise 72**

**Find the Absolute Participial Constructions. Translate the sentences into Russian**

1. It was a lovely morning, with a keen breeze whipping the water. 2. Now we could see the wood ahead of us, huge and dark, with the sun going down behind the trees. 3. We stood there for awhile with the water lapping our feet. 4. He looked thoughtfully across the table at Beatrice, who was sitting with her lips compressed tightly. 5. She watched me as I sat there with my head drooping. 6. She entered the drawing room with her lips set tightly together and her heart beating at twice its usual speed. 7. She looked especially pretty this morning with her hair and nails carefully done. 8. He left the office early the next morning and played a set of tennis, but with his body toned up by exercise and a shower, he realized that he might better have stayed at his desk. 9. On Fifth Avenue, passing Atlas with his shoulders bent under the weight of the world, Francis thought of the bracelet he had bought.

### **Exercise 73**

**Complete the following sentences, using the participle or complexes with the participle**

1. She was convinced that she heard ... . 2. And wasn't he surprised when he turned round and saw ... ? 3. She came at last, ... . 4. Suddenly she rose and peered at me, as if ... . 5. I am glad you could come so soon because as a matter of fact I have already ... . 6. I couldn't help laughing though ... . 7. He kept his eyes averted as if ... . 8. They have been

overheard.... 9. The car stopped at the gate and we saw.... 10. She imagined herself .... 11. She raised her head as if ... . 12. It was a pleasant room ... . 13. He shook my hand ... 14. Suddenly she rose and went to the front door as if ... . 15. He laughed, then was silent, as if ... . 16. We caught sight of a man ... . 17. She stood on the pavement and watched ... . 18. The examination was only four weeks away, and she was feverishly stuffing her head with facts until it felt as if ... . 19. When he came back he found ... . 20. "I don't see why they should disagree," she said ... . 21. She was seen ... . 22. The photograph showed a young girl ... .

### **Exercise 74**

**Develop the following sentences into situations. Read the suggested sentences containing the participle. Then make up at least one sentence to specify, prove or refute the given one. Follow the models**

Model: The boy ran out of the room, slamming the door behind him. → The boy ran out of the room» slamming the door behind him. He was angry with his sister and did not want to play with her.

A. 1. She sat, leaning her head on her hands. 2. He smiled, noting the astonished expression on the faces of the others. 3. While working in the reading-room I take no notice of the time. 4. A puzzled look crossed his face. 5. Going home from school Mary ran ahead of her mother, swinging her bag and touching every lamp-post. 6. The girl sat over an algebra problem, sucking her pencil gloomily.

Model: I heard the telephone ringing and went to answer the call. → I heard the telephone ringing and went to answer the call. It happened to be a friend speaking. I heard her voice trembling and understood that something was wrong.

B. 1. They heard the door bell ringing. 2. She seemed slightly put out by my question, then she smiled. 3. I felt him looking at me now and then. 4. Mary thought she was grown up. Her chief theme at home was: "Mummy, when can I have my hair cut?" 5. She sat with her eyes fixed on the ground. 6. She could be heard chattering with her friend hour after hour.

Model: She was walking slowly, a faint smile twitching the corners of her mouth. → She was walking slowly, a faint smile twitching the corners of her mouth. Evidently she was remembering something very pleasant.

C 1. The child began to cry and sat dabbing blindly at the egg with her spoon, big tears rolling down her face on the plate. 2. She paused, her gaze questioning him. 3. The examination being close at hand, he began to worry. 4. His curiosity having got the better of fear, the child came up to the dog.

### **Exercise 74**

**Think of the situations where you can use the sentences given below**

1. He could feel his heart beating.
2. She came at last, hurrying across the road with her suitcase in hand.
3. He kept his eyes fixed on mine till I had finished, and then he turned away.
4. It set my heart leaping.
5. I heard him pacing up and down in his room long after the rest of the family had gone to bed.
6. At this instant my attention wandered to the four people sitting at the next table.
7. "Don't thank me," she said, folding her arms and frowning at him.
8. "It's marvellous, it's terrific," he said, announcing the news to his sister.
9. They went happily down the road, boasting, chattering, tired and relaxed and utterly happy.
10. He liked the way she had her hair arranged.
11. He laughed, then was silent. The conductor had appeared, greeted by mild hand clapping.
12. Nick looked on at the moon, coming up over the forest.
13. For some minutes they stood at the door shaking hands with their host.
14. Casting a look at her husband and his newspaper, she sniffed, and withdrew.
15. She sat dumbly through lessons, her head splitting.
16. He seemed making some signs to me.
17. The girl suddenly went crimson, blushing to the roots of her hair.
18. Frankly speaking, I was wrong.
19. Putting it mildly, she is rather silly.

### **Exercise 74**

**Make up sentences, using the expressions given below. Note the diversity of the functions of Participle I in the sentence**

- A. 1. living on the floor above; running parallel to; standing in the shade, leading to; rolling down her cheeks, sitting quietly in the corner
2. a) while watching TV; while skating; having arrived; having ordered; glancing up at the clock; when talking about his books
- b) having quarrelled; wishing to get home in time; having nothing to do; realizing; working regularly

c) smiling and waving her hand; glancing at each other; peering through his spectacles; frowning at her; rising politely; leaping from the taxi

d) as if not seeing; as if trying; as if hiding; as if listening; as though admiring

e) though approving; though looking pale; though regretting; though embarrassed; though moving slowly

3. generally speaking; taking everything into consideration; putting it mildly, judging from experience; strictly speaking

B. 1. him running; her saying; the clock ticking;

the children laughing; somebody talking; you sitting; myself blushing

they... talking; he... walking, he... driving; they... exchanging glances; she ... walking

the hour being early, ...; the clock striking eight ...; it being a rainy day ...; important point settled ...; his eyes snapping at him ... .

### Exercise 75

**Make up sentences using the expressions given below. Pay attention to the diversity of the functions of Participle II in the sentence**

A. 1. a puzzled look; greeted by everyone; surrounded by his friends; written in block letters; received by yesterday's post

2. seemed surprised; looked bewildered; sounded annoyed; felt disappointed; looked relieved

3. a) each lost in her thoughts; startled and annoyed; carried away by his memories

b) when asked; until punished; when surrounded by difficulties; when embarrassed; when recorded

c) as if startled; as if annoyed; as if deeply impressed; as though finished

B. 1. his name mentioned; photo taken; her hair done; it fixed; it suggested; eyes fastened on; the door shut; the report typed

2. the luggage packed; my attention distracted; his face flushed; everything done

### Exercise 76

**Make up questions to the following sentences and ask your fellow-students to answer them**

Model: When listening to her I had an impression that something worried her.

A: Why did you have that impression? Did she look worried or was her voice trembling?

B: Surely she looked worried though I didn't notice her voice trembling.

1. In half an hour my friend, looking at his watch, announced that he must go. 2. Taking her handkerchief she hid her face in it. 3. Jim went out slamming the door. 4. "Why did you invite Bill?" Ann asked, reddening. 5. The boy clenched his hands, trying to pull himself together. 6. He looked at me smiling nervously. 7. He stood quite still for a moment peering around. 8. The boy rushed to his mother crying bitterly. 9. Feeling that the interview was over the correspondent got up. 10. They walked slowly enjoying the quiet of the evening. 11. For a moment they stood smiling at each other. 12. Being asked for her opinion she blushed. 13. Having been told to wait, she waited. 14. Having written the last word she looked at me questioningly. 15. Suddenly she heard someone shouting loudly. 16. I heard Frieda talking on the telephone. 17. She found them sitting together and talking peacefully.

### **Exercise 77**

**Make up all possible questions to the following sentences and ask your fellow-students to answer them**

Model: I had my hair bobbed yesterday. Why did you have your hair bobbed? Does your family like the way you have it done? Where do you usually have your hair done? etc.

1. I think I must have my room papered. 2. I had my tape-recorder mended last week. 3. I've had a new dress made. 4. Tell the secretary to have the report typed at once. 5. I want to have my winter coat cleaned. 6. It's time to have our linen washed. 7. I should like to have the fence of my garden painted. 8. I had text 10 tape-recorded yesterday. 9. We've had a telephone installed in our flat 10. You must have your bad tooth pulled out.

### **Exercise 77**

**Complete the following dialogues**

1.

A: What on earth have you done with yourself?

B: ...

2.

A: ...

B: You shall have it fixed in a couple of weeks.

3.

A: Taking things seriously, aren't you too obstinate?



**B:** ...

4.

**A:** ...

**B:** I think you are right – It is not a nice joke.

5.

**A:** I think we must have our TV set repaired immediately.

**B:** ...

6.

**A:** ...

**B:** On the whole I should say you did very well.

7.

**A:** ...

**B:** Ah! But since you were keeping your taxi waiting what else could I do?

8.

**A:** I've heard the door bell ringing.

**B:** ...

9.

**A:** I saw you glancing at your watch.

**B:** ...

10.

**A:** Somebody always objects to something, or has a good idea — the good idea usually being a perfectly impossible one.

**B:** ...

11.

**A:** ...

**B:** Frankly speaking he was right.

12.

**A:** ...

**B:** Still I hate to hear boasting.

13.

**A:** The fog seems thickening.

**B:** ...

14.

**A:** ...

**B:** I know most of the people living here.

15.

**A:** Why are you upset?

**B:** ...

**A:** But I like the way you have it done.

**B:** ...

16.

**A:** We spent the evening chatting pleasantly.

**B:** ...

17.

**A:** Why should you sit sulking?

**B:** ...

**A:** Oh! Did you really hear her saying that?

**B:** ...

### **Exercise 78**

**Translate the sentences into English using Participle I and Participle II**

#### **I.**

1. Прибыв до открытия конференции, они успели осмотреть город.
2. Она сидела и улыбалась.
3. Сидящий у окна вчера сделал интересный доклад.
4. Когда я смотрел этот фильм, я вспоминал свое детство.
5. Я прочел несколько книг этого автора, переведенных на русский язык.
6. Люди, ожидавшие вас, только что ушли.
7. Узнав его поближе, я понял, какой это хороший человек.
8. Человек, только что стоявший здесь, ушел.
9. Внимательно прочитав доклад, я нашел в нем несколько ошибок.
10. Будучи очень расстроенным, он решил уйти, не прощаясь.

#### **II.**

1. Дома, построенные много лет назад, не столь удобны, как современные.
2. Подумав, что он может заинтересоваться этой книгой, я посоветовал ему прочитать ее.
3. Постучав дважды, они решили, что дома никого нет.
4. Не чувствуя себя виноватым, он отказался извиниться.
5. Некоторые марки, собранные им, очень интересны.
6. Будучи опытным врачом, он сразу понял, что случилось.
7. Женщина, открывшая мне дверь, выглядела очень мило.
8. Он показал мне список товаров, экспортируемых этой фирмой.
9. Он лежал на диване и читал книгу.
10. Подумав, что она сказала это в шутку, я рассмеялся.

### III.

1. Проработав целый день на солнце, я чувствовал себя очень усталым.
2. Приехав в гостиницу, он обнаружил телеграмму, ожидавшую его здесь.
3. Они стояли и громко разговаривали.
4. Опаздывая на переговоры, они ушли до окончания вечера.
5. Сочинения, которые пишут современные дети, очень отличаются от тех, которые писали дети 20-х годов.
6. Она показала мне письмо, написанное в 1941 году.
7. Я купил книгу, содержащую сведения о системе образования в США.
8. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову.
9. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в городе.
10. Купив билеты, он поспешил на платформу.

### IV.

1. Сказав это, он вышел из комнаты.
2. Полученные вчера известия произвели на всех большое впечатление.
3. Я не мог переодеться, так как оставил свои вещи на вокзале.
4. Не зная причины ее отсутствия, я решил позвонить ей.
5. Плачущая девочка была голодна.
6. Сказка, рассказанная мамой, испугала ребенка.
7. Будучи занят, он не сразу услышал меня.
8. Прочитав много книг Диккенса, он хорошо знал этого писателя.
9. Бабушка смотрела на детей, играющих во дворе.
10. Как вам нравится книга, которую сейчас обсуждают.

### V.

1. Ученые, принимавшие участие в этой экспедиции, были награждены нашим правительством.
2. Потеряв ключ, я не смог войти в комнату.
3. Лежа на диване, он смотрел телевизор.
4. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился.
5. Поздоровавшись со всеми, он вошел в свой кабинет.
6. Будучи ребенком, он не смог понять, что случилось.
7. В доме, который строится на площади, будет большой магазин.
8. Очень интересно читать сочинения, написанные детьми.

9. Повернув налево, мы увидели большое белое здание.  
10. Я показал ему список книг, прочитанных в прошлом году.

### **Exercise 79**

#### **Translate into English**

1. Он подписал все принесенные секретарем документы. 2. Говорят, что в находящемся в двух километрах лесу много змей. 3. Игравшие в углу комнаты дети очень шумели. 4. Я никогда не видела, чтобы они ссорились. 5. Мы нашли стекло разбитым. 6. Я не хочу, чтобы этот вопрос обсуждался. 7. Я нашел все сделанным. 8. Мы слышали, как сигнал повторился. 9. Оказалось, что она все знает. 10. Письмо было обнаружено в корзине для бумаг, отпечатанное и подписанное. 11. Оказалось, что он ничего не знает. 12. Над залитым светом прожекторов катком звучал знакомый вальс. 13. Она остановилась перед ступеньками, ведущими к главному входу.

### **Exercise 80**

#### **Translate into English**

1. Она медленно печатала что-то на машинке и время от времени спрашивала меня, как пишется то или другое слово. 2. Я не был уверен что она права, и ничего не сказал. 3. Мы оставили ему записку и отправились на прогулку к реке. 4. Он открыл книгу и показал мне подчеркнутое место. 5. Она улыбнулась и вышла из комнаты. 6. Они оставили чемоданы внизу и пошли в бар. 7. Как тебе нравятся фасоны, которые носят. 8. Очень интересно читать некоторые сочинения, написанные детьми. 9. Она показала мне письмо, написанное в 1941 году. 10. В доме, который строится напротив нас, будет большой магазин. 11. Это тема лекции, обсуждавшейся вчера. 12. Вот мои доклады, прочитанные в прошлом году. 13. Как вам нравится книга, которую сейчас обсуждают? 14. Я хорошо помню ваши слова, сказанные на открытой конференции. 15. Мы оказались перед закрытой дверью. 16. Я шел по дороге, которая вела к станции. 17. Обещанная помощь не приходила. 18. Я думаю, что девочка, рассказывающая эту историю, уверена, что это правда. 19. Это была одна из историй, которые часто рассказывала его сестра. 20. Он сидел, не слушая историю, которую рассказывала одна из девочек. 21. Увидев меня, она покраснела от радости. 22. Сделав уроки, он включил магнитофон. 23. Она показала мне зонтик, купленный в Лондоне. 24. Лающие собаки не кусают. 25. Когда он рассказал мне все, ему стало легче. 26. Он подписал письмо и отдал его секретарю.

27. Это был дом, построенный в прошлом веке. 28. Пытаясь привлечь мое внимание, он постучал по столу. 29. Она что-то говорила плачущему ребенку. 30. Студент, потерявший зачетку, может получить ее обратно в деканате. 31. Проигравшая команда молча покидала поле. 32. Он болел за проигрывающую команду. 33. Написавший это человек ошибается. 34. Девушке, которая пела, около семнадцати лет. 35. Вот девушка, рассказавшая мне эту историю. 36. Она положила яйца в кипящую воду. 36. Девушка, стоявшая у окна, уже ушла. 37. Дети, которые играли во дворе, громко смеялись. 38. Дети, которые играли во дворе, уже ушли домой. 39. Игра, которую выиграла эта команда, была ключевой игрой чемпионата. 40. Это было стихотворение, написанное за год до смерти поэта. 41. Если мы сравним дома, которые строили пять лет назад, и дома, которые строят теперь, мы увидим значительные перемены. 42. Мне хотелось забыть историю, рассказанную им. 43. Где девушка, написавшая это? 44. Он говорил о методах, применяющихся в хирургии сейчас. 45. Врачи, пользующиеся этим методом, достигают хороших результатов.

### **Exercise 81**

#### **Translate into English**

1. Она прошла мимо него, делая вид, что смотрит перед собой. 2. Джим надел шляпу и вышел, хлопнув дверью. 3. Обернувшись, он уставился на меня, но я понял, что он меня не видел. 4. Обычно, проводив пациента до двери, он сразу шел обратно к своему столу. 5. Мисс Вотерфорд была хорошей хозяйкой и, видя мое замешательство, подошла ко мне. 6. Сдерживая слезы, так как она знала, что он их терпеть не может, она просила его быть благоразумным. 7. Какую ты ведешь роскошную жизнь, валяешься в постели до одиннадцати. 8. Дверь случайно оказалась полуотворенной, и я слышала, как она разговаривала с кем-то в коридоре. 9. Она могла чувствовать, как у нее сильно дрожат колени. 10. Я заметил, что на стене висят несколько картин, которых я никогда не видел раньше. 11. Через секунду Льюис выскочил из машины, его глаза горели от возбуждения. 12. Я увидел, как у него на лбу выступил пот. 13. Она уселась в кресло и сидела, наблюдая за ним. 14. Проходя мимо Театра Комедии, я случайно взглянул вверх и увидел облака, освещенные заходящим солнцем. 15. Я быстро взглянул украдкой на Марта и Джерри, сидящих в первом ряду, и увидел, что они улыбаются. 16. Он ехал медленно, наслаждаясь тишиной вечера. 17. Я услышал, как его голос дрожал от гнева. 18. Я видела, как она убежала в том

направлении примерно четверть часа тому назад. 19. Издалека он увидел, как аптекарь ждет его на пороге с удивленным выражением на лице. 20. Освальд мог чувствовать, как бьется его сердце. 21. Я должен ее вылечить. 22. И вечером после чая... они сидели в гостиной, дамы вязали, а доктор Мэкфайл курил свою трубку.

## TEST

### Ex. 1

#### Choose the right variant.

1. There is no need to get ... just because I'm few minutes late.  
a) annoying    b) annoyed
2. Many houses ... by bombs and gunfire, were nothing more than piles of stones.  
a) hitting and destroying    b) hit and destroyed
3. She felt something like the mother lioness ... to the defence of her brood and she liked the analogy.  
a) rushing    b) rushed
4. ... loudly and ... his arms, the fat shopkeeper ran down the road.  
a) Shouting, waving    b) Shouted, waved
5. ... himself short of petrol the motorist drew up at the next filling station.  
a) finding    b) found
6. She continued staring at the screen as if ... .  
a) fascinating    b) fascinated
7. ... by his work, he threw himself on the bed.  
a) Being exhausted    b) Exhausted
8. How often do you have your car ... ?  
a) servicing    b) serviced
9. The search party spotted the climbers ... to a rock face.  
a) clinging    b) clung
10. The police found the money ... in a disused garage.  
a) hiding    b) hidden

### Ex. 2

#### Choose the right variant

1. She stayed \_\_\_ in her room, \_\_\_ to come downstairs.  
a) having locked, refused  
b) locked, refusing  
c) locking, having refused

2. She had a good practical knowledge of French \_\_\_ as an interpreter for many years in France.

- a) working
- b) having worked
- c) worked

3. When we \_\_\_ from our day's outing came into the kitchen, we found dinner \_\_\_.

- a) returned, serving
- b) having returned, served
- c) returning, having served

4. \_\_\_ by his elbow, Mary listened to their talk.

- a) supported
- b) supporting
- c) having supported

5. \_\_\_ their meal they went for a stroll in the park.

- a) finishing
- b) finished
- c) having finished

6. Fruits \_\_\_ in hothouses are not so rich in colour, taste and vitamins as fruits \_\_\_ in natural conditions.

- a) having grown, grown
- b) grown, growing
- c) growing, having grown

7. \_\_\_ in the reception room he thought over what he would say when he was asked into the office.

- a) waiting
- b) waited
- c) having waited

8. She used to say sharp and \_\_\_ words to him.

- a) having wounded
- b) wounded
- c) wounding

9. I admired the grounds and trees \_\_\_ the house.

- a) surrounding
- b) having surrounded
- c) surrounded

10 She looked at the scene \_\_\_ to the innermost of her heart.

- a) shaking
- b) shaken
- c) having shaken

### **Ex. 3**

**Paraphrase the following so as to use**

#### **a) a complex object:**

1. It was a tremendous noise. Everybody heard it. The bomb exploded.
2. I turned round suddenly. Somebody called my name. I heard it.
3. You were making such disparaging remarks about your friend. I hope he didn't hear you.
4. The firemen were fighting the blaze. A huge crowd watched them.
5. The coffee was boiling in the kitchen. Through the open door I could smell it.

#### **b) a complex subject.**

6. From the shore one could see dolphins playing in the distance.
7. Through the open window we heard a piano being played.
8. He watched the postman distributing the letters.
9. We heard them whispering about something.
10. They kept me waiting at the door for a full five minutes.

### **Ex. 4**

**Paraphrase the following so as to use the Nominative Absolute (Participial) construction.**

1. As this book was not available in Russian, I had to read it in English.
2. They stood there, the night wind was shaking the drying whispering leaves.
3. The town of Crewe is known to be one of the busiest junctions in England; many railway lines pass through it.
4. We set off; the rain was still coming down heavily.
5. The old man sat staring into the fire, his long legs were stretched out.
6. As there was no step, he jumped to the ground from the front-door threshold.
7. When the hardest part of the job had been done, we decided to have a short rest.
8. When the dinner was ready, everybody sat down to table.
9. Although the twins were very much alike, their parents seemed to have no difficulty in distinguishing them.
10. Our efforts to start the car had failed, we spent the night at a nearby village.



**Ex. 5**

**Find and correct the mistakes if any**

1. Felt tired and having nothing more to do till he came, she sat into the armchair at the window having looked at the mountains lighting by the sun.
2. On the walls there were some common coloured pictures, framing and glazed.
3. His house was close at hand, a very pleasant little cottage, painted white, with green blinds.
4. It was the hour of sunset, having unnoticed in the cities, so beautiful in the country.
5. Finished breakfast, he stayed for some minutes in the dining room.
6. Mother smiled looking at the children played in the garden.
7. While reading a book, I came across several interesting expressions.
8. Some questions having touched upon in the report are worth considering.
9. Leaving our suitcases we went sightseeing.
10. Hearing her come into the house he went downstairs.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ. А.

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