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ПРИЧАСТИЕ

*Методические рекомендации
по дисциплине «Основной иностранный язык»*

*Витебск
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Методические рекомендации, предназначенные для иностранных студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология (Английский язык)», направлены на формирование языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Причастие».

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее издание предназначено для иностранных студентов II курса, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология (Английский язык)» и составлено в соответствии с программными требованиями по курсу грамматики английского языка для указанной выше категории студентов.

При создании учебного издания мы руководствовались основными методическими принципами формирования грамматических навыков: коммуникативной направленности, обучения на основе речевых образцов, сочетания языковых тренировок с речевой практикой, наглядности, доступности, постепенного нарастания трудностей.

Цель издания – развитие языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Причастие». Методические рекомендации включают такие разделы, как: формы и функции действительного причастия (Participle I), функции страдательного причастия (Participle II), действительное и страдательное причастия в сравнении, предикативные конструкции с причастием.

Каждый раздел включает не только упражнения аналитического характера, но также тренировочные и творческие задания (выбор нужной формы, подстановка, трансформация, нахождение и исправление ошибок, перевод с русского языка на английский, перифраз). Упражнения составлены на основе современных оригинальных источников.

Методические рекомендации могут быть полезны и для самостоятельной работы студентов III–V курсов с целью поддержания и сохранения грамматических навыков. Имеющиеся краткие указания в таблицах, языковые модели и речевые образцы могут быть использованы для самоконтроля.

I. THE PARTICIPLE

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

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

1. Participle I

Participle I is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem of the verb. The following spelling rules should be observed:

(a) If a verb ends in a mute *e*, the mute *e* is dropped before adding the suffix *-ing*: *to give* — *giving*, *to close* — *closing*.

(b) If a verb ends in a consonant preceded by a vowel rendering a short stressed sound, the final consonant is doubled before adding the suffix *-ing*: *to run* — *running*, *to forget* — *forgetting*, *to admit* — *admitting*.

A final *l* is doubled if it is preceded by a vowel letter rendering a short vowel sound, stressed or unstressed: *to expel* — *expelling*, *to travel* — *travelling*.

(c) The verbs *to die*, *to lie* and *to tie* form Participle I in the following way: *dying*, *lying*, *tying*.

Note. A final *y* is not changed before adding the suffix *-ing*: *to comply* — *complying*, *to deny* — *denying*.

As it has already been stated, the participle has a verbal and an adjectival or adverbial character, which is manifested in its syntactic functions, those of an attribute or adverbial modifier.

The verbal characteristics of the participle are as follows:

1. Participle I of a transitive verb can take a direct object.

Opening *the door*, he went out on to the terrace.

2. Participle I can be modified by an adverb.

Leaving the room *hurriedly*, he ran out.

3. Participle I has tense distinctions; Participle I of **transitive** verbs has also voice distinctions.

Forms of Participle I

Form	Active	Passive
Indefinite	The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle.	At that moment he was plunged in an easy chair, being talked to by Mr Lincoln.
Perfect	Having witnessed the crime, he was expected to give evidence in court.	Having been warned that they were in for storm, the climbers decided to put off their expedition.

Note: A prior action is not always expressed by Participle I Perfect:

with some verbs of sense perception and motion such as *to see, to feel, to hear, to notice, to cross, to come, to arrive, to turn, to enter, to pass, to look, to seize, to close, to open*, etc. Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant.

E.g.: **Looking out of the window** he saw a stranger at the door.

Arriving at the airport he saw that the flight had been delayed.

Exercise 1. Define the forms of Participle I and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The stars hung low over their heads, glaring brightly down. 4. Switching off the lights, I turned over and buried my head in the pillow. 5. Having passed my driving test, I was able to buy my first car. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9. Having finished the painting he gave a sigh of relief. 10. She had heard very little being absorbed in her own reflections. 11. The letter contained very little matter, having been written in haste; but the meaning was bulky enough. 12. Being considered insufficiently popular with all members, he wasn't elected chairman of the society.

Exercise 2. Choose the proper form of participle I in the brackets.

a)

1. (Turning, having turned) slowly, holding on to the wall he dragged his way back into the room. 2. The following evening, (refusing, having refused) Elliot's telephoned order to fetch me I arrived quite safely at Mrs Bradley's house. 3. (Pushing, having pushed) the people aside, he made his way through the crowd. 4. Quickly (taking, having taken) her handkerchief, she hid her face in it and began to sob. 5. (Entering, having entered) his own room, he returned speedily with a heavy bound volume. 6. (Forgetting, having forgotten) to take my keys, I had to borrow a set from my landlord. 7. Nick looked at the moon, (coming, having come) up over the hills. 8. (Getting, having got) his son back like this, he felt he must know what was his financial position.

b)

1. She left a letter (confessing, being confessed) everything. 2. He paused, (looking, being looked) from one to the other. 3. And for a moment they all three stood silently (looking, being looked) at one another. 4. I got a telegram from Bill's uncle (asking, being asked) me to come. 5. She appeared on the stage (applauding, being applauded) by the audience. 6. (Supporting, being

supported) by his arm she climbed out of the taxi. 7. (Soaking, being soaked) to the skin we eventually reached the hotel. 8. The book (writing, being written) in simple English, is suitable for fresh-men.

c)

1. (Having typed, having been typed) in a hurry, the report contained a lot of mistakes. 2. (Having left, having been left) alone, the child burst out crying. 3. (Having listened to, having been listened to) attentively, he was willing to reveal his soul. 4. (Having admitted, having been admitted) to Harvard University, he informed his parents about it. 5. His proposal (having turned down, having been turned down), he took offence at her. 6. (Having edited, having been edited), the article can be published. 7. (Having fed, having been fed) the dog, he sat down to his own dinner. 8. (Having told, having been told) that bad weather was on the way, the climbers decided to put off their ascent until the following week.

Exercise 3. Use participle I in the appropriate form instead of the infinitive in the brackets.

1. I saw Blanche little by little (to try) all her tricks. 2. He turned (to inspect) me from beneath his enormous eyebrows. 3. I came down here, (to hope) that I would get over it. 4. She drank deeply, and, (to do) so, sighed with satisfaction. 5. (To complete) the project Hilary left her team. 6. Sam, feeling that the interview, (to reach) this point, might be considered over, got up. 7. "This is your grandmother," Dora was saying (to smooth) the boy's hair gently. 8. His father, (to retire), lived in an unpretentious, but not mean, house. 9. I stood for a moment at the window, (to look) at the gaiety of the day. 10. (To finish) his toilet, he wrapped himself in a thick overcoat and wound a muffler round his neck. 11. And (to reach) the conclusion, he gave no further thought to the matter. 12. (To do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 13. (To do) his homework, he went for a walk. 14. (To sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 15. (To sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 16. (To eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 17. (To drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 18. (To run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 19. (To look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 20. (Not, to keep) his word Jerry felt too ashamed to carry on.

Exercise 4. Translate what is given in brackets using participle I in the appropriate form.

1. (Закрыв) the door with only the lightest slam, they went out together. 2. Julia sat eating rolls and drinking coffee in her room next morning, (думая) what she should do. 3. "Come along, quickly," said Nick (держа) the door of the driving cabin, "you're coming too." 4. He got up from his chair and (подойдя)

to a shelf brought me a large album. 5. I kept silence for a while, (думая) of what Stephen had told me. 6. When she had finished she sat (уставившись) in front of her for some minutes. 7. I went out on to the landing, and cautiously down the stairs, (надеясь) that one of the doors would be open. 8. Snow was falling now in soft, large flakes, (покрывая) the red roofs. 9. Men wandered about, (глядя) at the women (сидящих) at their windows reading or sewing. 10. (Выбив) the pipe he inspected it as though it demanded all his attention.

Functions of Participle I

Functions	Sentence patterns
predicative	The effect of his words was fascinating .
attribute	We came up to the man standing at the corner and asked him the way.
part of a complex object	When she saw Philip staring at her from across the room, her face lighted. We watched the delegation being shown into the hall.
part of a complex subject	They were heard quarrelling and throwing crockery.
adverbial modifier of cause (reason)	Being a cheerful man he could encourage others.
adverbial modifier of time	Having served in the army for two years he came back a mature person.
adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances (manner)	Each time she listened carefully, giving her comments.
adverbial modifier of comparison	She was silent for a while as if pausing for a reply.
adverbial modifier of concession	He couldn't catch up with them though working hard .
parenthesis	Judging from recent events , the government is gaining in popularity. Frankly speaking , he can't be relied on.

Note 1: Participle I Perfect is never used as an attribute. To express priority an attributive clause is used.

E.g.: The girl **who had been selling** violets had already gone.

Note 2: Participle I Indefinite of the verb “to be” is not used as an adverbial modifier of time. Clauses of the type “Когда я был студентом” may be translated “When a student”. “Being a student” corresponds to “Так как я был студентом”.

Exercise 5. Define the functions of participle I in the following sentences and translate them.

1. Never having encouraged friends to look in spontaneously, she was almost totally alone. 2. Being really weak and exhausted, the girl dropped her head over the back of a chair and fainted. 3. Philip limped to the door, turned there, meaning to say something, and saw Adele sitting in her chair, looking blankly at the floor, with her face a ruin of sorrow and age. 4. At that moment footsteps were heard coming across the hall. 5. Taking his coat off, he discovered the loss of his pound and at once suspected Lily. 6. She looked at me slyly, as if concealing something. 7. A man could be seen advancing from the outskirts towards them. 8. In the night, going slowly along the road we passed troops marching in the rain, guns, motor trucks, all moving away from the front. 9. He listened as though brooding. 10. One evening he was seen going into this very house, but was never seen coming out of it. 11. She saw Abraham coming up the street carrying a blue cotton umbrella. 12. Having finished dinner, he sat with his cigar in a somewhat deserted lounge, turning over weekly papers. 13. Pat hesitated with the answer, not wanting to lie, yet not quite knowing how to tell the truth. 14. Judging him by his figure and his movements, he was still young. 15. He glanced over at Christine knitting by the fire. 16. I stayed at work rather late, missing my last train home.

Exercise 6. Use the participles given below as predicatives. (More than one variant is possible). Translate the sentences into Russian.

convincing, touching, disconcerting, demanding, challenging, tiring, encouraging, mocking, disappointing, terrifying, humiliating, exciting, thrilling, astonishing, confusing, breathtaking

1. That she could not remember the origin of her information seemed neither ... nor unusual. 2. Her gravity was not severe and ... like a schoolteacher's, but warm and ... like a mother's. 3. He spoke of devotion to high ideals; he sounded in general quite ... and even 4. The tone in which she spoke with me was 5. To listen to the story of his adventures was 6. The weather this summer has been 7. It is ... to me that he should be absent. 8. The film turned out to be 9. The effect of his words was ... 10. Last night's rehearsal was extremely

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences using participles as predicatives.

1. Мы не могли принять его условия, потому что они были унижительны. 2. Ваше предложение заманчиво, но я его не приму. 3. Его доводы были вполне убедительны. 4. Восхождение на вершину было изнурительным, но

захватывающим. 5. Встреча была трогательной и они не могли сдержать слез. 6. Его замечания были бестактны и оскорбительны. 7. Удивительно, что они не знали, когда состоится экзамен. 8. Улыбка ее была обаятельной, а тон – ободряющий. 9. Двухнедельное путешествие автобусом было очень утомительным. 10. Фильм такой же скучный, как и книга, я не советую тебе смотреть его. 11. Ваше объяснение сбивает с толку. 12. Как его поведение, так и замечания были вызывающими.

Exercise 8. In pairs talk about types of films using the adjectives given below:

amusing, shocking, exciting, boring, moving, disgusting, embarrassing, disappointing, thrilling; fascinating, shocking, terrifying, entertaining, touching

(Types of films: science fiction film, cartoon, adventure film, detective film, romance, horror film, comedy, historical film, thriller, mystery)

Model: A: Do you like westerns?

B: Yes, I do. I think they're exciting. /No, I don't. I find them boring'

Exercise 9. Replace the subordinate attributive clauses by participial phrases, if possible.

Model: a) My brother, **who has been looking** for a job, has been taken on. – **impossible**

b) I looked at the people **who were lying** on the beach. – I looked at the people **lying** on the beach.

1. All the people who live in this house are students. 2. The woman who is speaking now is our secretary. 3. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school for laboratory workers. 5. People who take books from the library must return them in time. 6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of extra-curricular activities. 7. The woman who is working in the garden is my sister. 8. The men who made a report yesterday came back from the USA. 9. We went to see our friends who had just returned from a voyage. 10. The sidewalks were crowded with people who were watching the carnival. 11. He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father. 12. Unable to attend the conference that took place a month ago, we asked to send the typewritten reports. 13. The people who are waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time. 14. The man who phoned you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.

Exercise 10. Find and correct mistakes, if any.

1. The man making this discovery was awarded with the Nobel Prize. 2. The young man reading a newspaper rose to greet me. 3. A woman reading a magazine pretended not to notice me. 4. The girl standing in a queue for a bus smiled at me. 5. The boy giving out advertisements had vanished. 6. The scientists having researched the causes of this disease over the past decade have made noticeable progress. 7. I have never heard of the actress having played the leading part in this film. 8. The car chasing us as far as the airport was of grey colour. 9. The people waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for long. 10. The trees having grown in front of our house were planted by my father. 11. The school has now moved to new premises overlooked the Thames. 12. The newspaper has now published an apology being stated that their earlier reports were quite wrong.

Exercise 11. Translate into English, using Participle I as an attribute, where possible.

1. Мать улыбалась, глядя на детей, играющих в саду. 2. Взяв перо и бумагу, мальчик стал писать письмо отцу, уехавшему на Дальний Восток. 3. Студенты, читающие английские книги в оригинале, легко овладевают языком. 4. Увидев своих друзей, пришедших проводить его, он подошел к ним. 5. Она заметила, что картина, висевшая на стене раньше, исчезла. 6. Женщина, открывшая мне дверь, была хозяйкой гостиницы. 7. Мать успокоила мальчика, плакавшего от усталости. 8. Положив ребенка на кровать, она подошла к окну, выходящему на реку (to overlook the river). 9. Жители деревни, видевшие незнакомца в то утро, говорили, что он шел к церкви. 10. Вдруг она увидела человека, укравшего у нее кошелек. 11. В комнате была дверь, выходящая к реке (to open to the river). 12. Она посмотрела на человека, стоявшего на берегу, как бы моля его о помощи. 13. Мальчика, продававшего газеты, уже не было видно. 14. Туристы, посетившие Вестминстерский дворец, выразили свое восхищение.

Exercise 12. Replace subordinate adverbial clauses of cause (reason) by participial phrases.

Model: Since she hesitated which way to go, she asked a passer-by for directions. – *Hesitating* which way to go she asked a passer-by for directions.

1. As he now felt more relaxed, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2. Since he knew who the man was, Robert was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3. As he thought that it was his brother at the door, Steve decided to open it. 4. As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch in the darkness at any moment, they felt their way about very carefully. 5. Since he needed a

shelter for the night, Peter decided to go to the neighbours' house. 6. I couldn't ring them up because I didn't know their telephone number. 7. He stood at the counter and hesitated, he did not know what to choose. 8. As I am often sent on business trips I have seen a lot of the country. 9. As I felt that I was not right I confessed my fault. 10. Since Alec had few loyal friends, none came to rescue him.

Note: The Russian не + деепричастие may correspond to the English *without* + Gerund or *not* + Participle. It usually corresponds to *not* + Participle if it is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of cause.

Не зная адреса отца, она не могла ему написать.

Not knowing her father's address, she couldn't write to him.

If не + деепричастие is used in the function of adverbial modifiers of attendant circumstances and of condition, it generally corresponds to *without* + Gerund.

Джейн уехала из Лондона, **никому ничего не сказав**.

Jane left London **without telling anybody about it**.

Exercise 13. Define whether -ing forms are participles or gerunds. Identify their functions.

1. Not having a car, she finds it difficult to get around. 2. Without waiting for his reply she began to gather the cups. 3. Not knowing that she could trust them, she didn't rely on them. 4. He went back to his hotel and lay down without even taking his shoes off. 5. Not wanting to miss the train, he ran all the way to the station. 6. Phil stuck the money in his pocket without counting it. 7. Not having taken enough food, the travellers were starving. 8. Not having watered the flowers, she felt guilty. 9. He listened without interrupting me, nodding, and occasionally smiling. 10. Not being well-off, she couldn't afford expensive holidays. 11. He wasn't able to watch her, not having eyes in the back of his head. 12. She could talk about impersonal things without turning the conversation into a lecture.

Exercise 14. Insert not+participle or without+-gerund.

1. Dr. Wallace filled a pipe from the bowl on his desk, then put it down ___ it. (to light) 2. ___ what he wanted, he looked slowly about the room. (to find) 3. She drew a breath and leaned against the birch for a moment ___ anything. (to say) 4. I won't go abroad ___ you. (to see) 5. ___ what to reply, I remained silent. (to know) 6. In the street he would look directly at friends ___ them. (to see) 7. Only then ___ what further to say, had he become silent. (to know) 8. We walked ___ for a short while. (to speak) 9. Would she have gone

away ___ you if she loved you? (to see) 10. Then she saw Lucy and turned away, ___ to talk with her. She went hastily to cross the road ___ and was almost run over by a bus. (to want, to look) 11. ___ to leave him in the club, I offered to take him home to my wife, or to go with him to his own house, deserted now. (to like) 12. He returned the salutes of several privates ___ them. (to see) 13. He stopped, ___ how to continue and stood shifting from one foot to the other. (to know) 14. Miss Casement stood for a moment, ___ whether to be pleased or not at this unforeseen familiarity. (to know) 15. He sat down, ___ his mackintosh. (to take off) 16. ___ the driver rudely shrugged his shoulders. (to turn around) 17. ___ any sale to take place I told Evan I wanted a chat with him and took him downstairs. (to wish) 18. They sat there ___ for several minutes. (to talk) 19. ___ him greatly, she could not be jealous in a disturbing way. (to love) 20. ___ a degree, Marion was the only one not to be offered a permanent contract. (to have)

Exercise 15. Translate into English, using Participle I where possible.

1. Прожив много лет в Англии, он хорошо говорит по-английски.
 2. Проведя лето в деревне, больной совершенно поправился (to be fully recovered).
 3. Ребенок заплакал, так как устал после долгого пути.
 4. Устав от прогулки, она вскоре уснула и забыла о неприятностях.
 5. Заметив, что за ним кто-то следит, он решил изменить свой путь.
 6. Узнав о приезде гостей на день раньше, он лучше подготовился к встрече, чем мы.
 7. Не зная маршрута и не имея карты, они заблудились в горах.
 8. Доверившись Джиму, она вскоре горько пожалела об этом.
 9. Почувствовав, что она примет сообщение о наводнении близко к сердцу, он решил промолчать.
 10. Не подготовившись, как следует, к походу, туристы были вынуждены вернуться, как только пошел снег.
 11. Узнав стоимость машины, он решил отложить покупку.
 12. Они не могли попасть в дом, потому что потеряли ключ.

Exercise 16. Replace subordinate adverbial clauses of time by participial phrases (don't omit *when*).

Model: When he was reading an English book in the original, he came across many unfamiliar words. – *When reading* an English book in the original he came across many unfamiliar words.

1. When you speak English, pay attention to the order of words.
 2. Be careful when you are crossing a street.
 3. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light.
 4. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions.
 5. When they were travelling in Central Africa, the

explorers met many wild animals. 6. While you are copying English texts, pay attention to the articles. 7. You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language. 8. When he got to Eshton he paid off the taxi and inquired for the next train to Dover. 9. When I went upstairs, I found him asleep, with all his clothes on. 10. "I knew Tom well," he said, as he leaned back in his chair and lit the cigar, I had offered him. 11. After the uncle had once consented to his going with the Browns, he made no further objection to his association with them. 12. As Andrew pulled on his coat he reflected miserably that he had not exchanged a word with Christine.

Exercise 17. Replace subordinate adverbial clauses of attendant circumstances, comparison and concession by participial phrases.

Model: She stood **and thought** what to answer. – She stood **thinking** what to answer.

1. They walked fast and talked about something with great interest. 2. The captain stood on deck and gave orders to the crew. 3. He refused to go the concert with us and said that he was engaged. 4. He looked at her and gave a subtle smile. 5. Edward stood on the beach and looked out over the ocean. 6. Jean sat on a park bench and watched the ducks in the pond. 7. We sat in his kitchen, sipped very hot strong tea and ate cheese.

Model: When he came to bed he fell asleep straight away **as if he felt** exhausted. – When he came to bed he fell asleep straight away **as if feeling** exhausted.

1. She looked at me thoughtfully as if she were taking seriously what I had said. 2. He moved about very slowly as if he were swimming. 3. She is like one in a trance as though she were not capable of understanding me. 4. My father has always had an air as if he always knew what I am going to say. 5. The child is standing there motionlessly as if he didn't hear me. 6. He kept silent for a while as though she paused for a reply. 7. She shivered with fright as if she realized the danger.

Model: **Though she knew** him, she got amazed by his behaviour. – **Though knowing** him, she got amazed by his behaviour.

1. Though he often travelled by air, he was afraid of flying. 2. She was eager to go to the party though she had no money to buy a new dress. 3. Though I was taken aback by the news, I tried to look calm. 4. Though you have missed many lessons, you will catch up with the group. 5. Though he gave a promise, he didn't keep it. 6. A man, though he was moving irregularly, was making quite a speed in my direction. 7. Though he had overcome many obstacles, he faithfully believed in the future.

Exercise 18. Make up sentences using the following participial phrases parenthetically:

Generally (properly, frankly, roughly, legally, strictly) speaking, putting it mildly, judging by (from), taking everything into consideration (account), allowing for

Exercise 19. Transform the following sentences so as to use participle I where possible.

1. The ship, which had arrived at the dock that afternoon, had taken fourteen days to cross the Atlantic. 2. I caught sight of a lean man, who was moving in the opposite direction. 3. And then quite unexpectedly he received a message from Mr Anderson, who asked him to call at the company office. 4. Over the fence, which divided the garden from the one next door, a familiar face was peering. 5. The photograph which had so excited the young man the day before was nowhere to be seen now. 6. I said all that I had to say on the subject that worried me much. 7. To hide the tears which were coming from her eyes she turned away and walked homewards. 8. Going upstairs she woke the woman who lived on the floor above her. 9. She went with her long stride to the step that led down from Oxford Street. 10. They got into the car which smelt of hot leather and petrol. 11. It was very dark with a gusty wind and a fine spatter of rain, which blew into their face at street corners. 12. I don't suppose he ever lived in a house that had a bathroom till he was fifty. 13. I noticed as we walked along the street that sometimes the men who passed us stared at my girl-friend. 14. It was a long, wide, straight street that ran parallel with the bridge. 15. He followed her across the lawn to the table which stood in the shade of a fine tree. 16. He saw in the garden a solemn young man in a brown suit who had been introduced to him in London. 17. She gave me no answer and looked at me as if she were dreaming about something.

Exercise 20. Translate using Participle I where possible.

1. Получив телеграмму, моя сестра немедленно выехала в Москву. 2. Когда мы были в Санкт-Петербурге, мы посетили Эрмитаж. 3. Войдя в класс, учительница спросила дежурного, кто отсутствует. 4. Услышав голос товарища, я вышел из комнаты, чтобы встретить его. 5. Увидев незнакомого человека, я извинился и вернулся в свою комнату. 6. Приехав в Москву, мы, прежде всего, сдали вещи на хранение (to leave something in the left luggage room). 7. Читая эту книгу, я встретил несколько интересных выражений (to come across). 8. Прочитав книгу, мальчик вернул ее в библиотеку. 9. Вернувшись домой, он увидел, что его совсем не ждали. 10. Очувтившись (to find oneself) одна на улице, она сразу пожалела о том,

что случилось. 11. Добравшись до реки, она постучала в дверь небольшой хижинки. 12. Объяснив все подробно, он спокойно сел на свое место. 13. Дождавшись взлета самолета, они взяли такси и поехали домой. 14. Когда она была ребенком, она собирала наклейки. 15. Выслушав его объяснение, мы решили, что он прав. 16. Не зная грамматики, он сделал много ошибок в тесте. 17. Я позвонил ему, не думая, что он спит. 18. Она играла так, как будто знала, что играет в последний раз. 19. Он заблудился, хотя хорошо знал город. 20. Она говорила с ним, словно извиняясь за что-то.

2. Participle II

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

His sister's eyes **fixed** on him with a certain astonishment, obliged him at last to look at Fleur. — Взгляд сестры, устремленный на него с некоторым недоумением, заставил его, наконец, взглянуть на Флер.

I was reminded of a portrait **seen** in a gallery. — Мне вспомнился портрет, который я видела в картинной галерее.

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

He is a man **loved** and **admired** by everybody.

Functions	Patterns
attribute	Here's the letter sent by your father. Those questioned gave very different opinions.
predicative	He felt utterly distressed . I hope you are fully recovered from your operation.
part of a complex object	I have heard the piece played many times
adverbial modifier of time	When asked he always helped his friends.
adverbial modifier of cause	Absorbed in his thoughts he didn't notice me.
adverbial modifier of condition	Unless asked he will not stir a finger.
adverbial modifier of concession	Though engaged , he willingly agreed to accompany me.
adverbial modifier of comparison	He looked at me, as if bewildered by my remark.

Note: Participle II of a few intransitive verbs has an active meaning.

a **fallen** leaf

a **grown-up** daughter

advanced students

developed countries

increased activity

vanished civilizations

an **escaped** prisoner

faded colours

swollen ankles

a **retired** general

Some past participles can be used in phrases with adverbs.

a **well-read** person

a **dimly lit** room

a **much-travelled** man

recently-arrived immigrants

A few older forms of Participle II are still used as attributes in certain expressions.

drunken driving/laughter/singing

a **shrunken** head

a **sunken** wreck/ship

rotten fruit/vegetables

Exercise 1. Match a word in column A with the most likely word in column B

A

1. spoilt
2. paid
3. stolen
4. sworn
5. frozen
6. forbidden
7. burnt
8. fallen
9. shrunken
10. sunken
11. hidden
12. broken

B

- goods
- food
- offerings
- angel
- head
- child
- ship
- fruit
- enemy
- assistant
- promise
- catch

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences. Define the function of participle II.

1. Rosie looked round with delight at the great dark smoky house, crowded to the ceiling with the inhabitants of South London.
2. Carried away by the melody, Marie went so far as to dance a step or two by herself.
3. He looked calmed and at peace.
4. Surrounded by difficulties and uncertainty, he longed for Christine.
5. I took her hands in mine; she held my sprained wrist gently.
6. She seemed pleased at his complimentary sayings.
7. There were several letters in the pile laid on the table.
8. The breakfast was exceptional, even in the house noted for its table.
9. With a smile he looked at Jane, seated opposite.
10. She said nothing as if deeply impressed by my words.
11. Though dismissed as a

fake, the picture looked genuine. 12. If praised, the boy will do his best to come up to your expectations. 13. The book won't be sold until advertised.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using Participle II, define the function.

1. The (steal) car was found in a (desert) street. 2. There was another pause (break) by a fit of laughing of one of the old men sitting in the first row. 3. The child (leave) alone in the large room began screaming. 4. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester (connect) with Liverpool by a canal. 5. The story (tell) by the old captain made the young girl cry. 6. He did not doubt that the information (receive) by morning mail was of great interest for his competitors. 7. The equipment (install) in the shop is rather sophisticated. 8. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples (send) to our distributors last month. 9. The methods (apply) in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient. 10. She warmed over the dinner (cook) yesterday. 11. (Serve) with milk and sugar, it makes a delicious breakfast. 12. Half of the people (invite) to the party didn't turn up. 13. I bought some (freeze) vegetables at the supermarket. 14. (Pollute) water is not safe for drinking. 15. Do you know where I can rent a (furnish) apartment?

Exercise 4. Finish off the following sentences translating what is given in the brackets.

1. He felt a curious relief at the fact whether (отправленное или нет, все же письмо было написано). 2. He took up the diary and began to turn over (густо исписанные страницы). 3. The dog was found, (привязанной к дереву). 4. She sat down (на упавшее дерево) and decided to wait for them. 5. Ferry found (скомканную записку) with a telephone number. 6. He lay there (с закрытыми глазами). 7. Meditatively he took from his pocket (аккуратно сложенную телеграмму), opened and reread it. 8. Bill seemed (погруженным в свои мысли). 9. She kept her eyes (устремленными на какой-то предмет вдали). 10. (Если использовать) economically, one tin will last for six weeks. 11. We couldn't agree on any of the problems (которые обсуждались). 12. Most of those (кого спросили) refused to answer. 13. Those (кого выбрали) will begin training on Monday. 14. (Когда его оставили одного), the child burst out crying.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following using Participle II.

Model: The flat, **which had been redesigned** against her will, turned out to be very comfortable to live in. – The flat **redesigned** against her will, turned out very comfortable to live in.

1. The new job, which has been offered to me lately, seems to be very

interesting. 2. He could not recognize the square, which was rebuilt, while he was away. 3. The news, which you've brought to us, is exciting. 4. The things that are left behind by passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property Office. 5. The animals, which were caught in the morning, struggled furiously. 6. The answer, which had been so long expected, came at last. 7. There was a dead silence in the room, which was broken only by his cough. 8. The sunrays lit the magnificent house, which was built on the hill. 9. The castle, which was built many years ago, was in good order. 10. The typewriter that was bought a few days ago has gone wrong. 11. My uncle, who is a restaurant owner, often buys fish and shellfish from boats that are docked at the local pier. 12. The conclusion which is presented in that book states that most of the automobiles which are produced by American industry have some defect.

Exercise 6. Paraphrase using participial phrases with the conjunctions *when, while, as if, as though, if, till, unless*.

1. When he was lying he spoke more quickly than when he was telling the truth. 2. She stood in front of the mirror as if she were speaking to herself. 3. She screamed as though she had been badly hurt. 4. He is a quiet man. He never hurries unless he is pressed for time. 5. While I was waiting for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 6. When he was asked about it, he could say nothing. 7. When the article is translated, it will be typed. 8. While I was crossing the street yesterday, I saw an accident. 9. A promise accounts so little till it is kept. 10. When he was a student he used to study at the library. 11. He was hesitating whether to take the step, which if it was mistaken, could put him to trouble. 12. Unless John is interrupted, he will speak for hours. 13. Though the question was asked in a polite manner, it sounded threatening.

Exercise 7. Translate into English, using Participle II where possible.

1. На листе бумаги было несколько строк, написанных карандашом. 2. Если меня спросят, я скажу правду. 3. В вазе было несколько увядших роз. 4. Я не люблю смотреть на посаженных в клетку животных (to cage). 5. Книга будет здесь, пока ее не попросят. 6. Муж ее был отставным полковником. 7. Хотя он был очень удивлен, он не сказал ни слова. 8. Вот новые учебники, присланные для нашей школы. 9. Оставленный один в темноте, ребенок заплакал. 10. Студенты писали сочинение о системе образования в Англии, как она описана Диккенсом. 11. Солнце село, и деревья казались темными, как будто высеченными (to cut) из черного мрамора. 12. Растущему ребенку нужна сбалансированная (to balance) диета. 13. Эта телеграмма пришла вместе с почтой, доставленной утром. 14. Он показал мне список товаров, экспортируемых этой фирмой. 15. Директор подписал бумаги, напечатанные секретарем.

3. Participle I versus Participle II

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to Participle I и Participle II.

- A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
 - A person taking a sun-bath must be very careful.
 - Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
- A line seen through this crystal looks double.
 - A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
 - Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!"
- The word said by the student was not correct.
 - The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.
 - Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
- A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
 - He saw some people in the post-office sending telegrams.
 - When sending the telegram she forgot to write her name.
- Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
 - The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
 - While putting the eggs into the basket she broke one of them.
- A word spoken in time may have very important results.
 - The students speaking good English must help their classmates.
 - The speaking doll interested the child very much.
 - While speaking to Nick some days ago I forgot to ask him about his sister.

Exercise 2. Choose the appropriate form.

- The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
 - Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
- The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
 - The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
- Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
 - The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
- The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
 - The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
- We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
 - We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
- Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
- The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
- Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
- We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
- The (losing, lost) book has been found at last.

11. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
12. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
13. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
14. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
15. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
16. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.
17. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
18. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
19. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Shagal.
20. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
21. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
22. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
23. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
24. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
25. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.
26. Rescuers are still working in the ruins of the (collapsing, collapsed) hotel.
27. Is that watch (self-winding, self-wound)?
28. The ground was covered with (falling, fallen) leaves.
29. (Boring, bored) teachers make (boring, bored) students.
30. (Government-inspired, government-inspiring) rumours stirred much controversy in society.

Exercise 3. Insert Participle I or II.

1. On the next afternoon Horace went out to his sister's, again in a ___ car. (to hire)
2. He took a ___ strip of paper from his vest and gave it to the reporter. (to fold)
3. There was one bright star ___ in the sky. (to shine)
4. He reminded you of a ___ sheep ___ aimlessly hither and thither. (to frighten, to run)
5. At one end was a group of beautiful women exquisitely ___, ___ diamonds on their heads and bosoms. (to gown, to wear)
6. Maxim stooped, and picked up a ___ petal and gave it to me. (to fall)
7. They came to the quiet little station ___ by a single bulb, almost ___ in a mass of oleander and vines. (to light, to hide)
8. She remained silent but her silence was like a question ___ in the dark between them. (to hang)
9. With ___ eyes he leaned back on the bench. (to close)
10. We walked down the hall and down the wide thickly ___ stairs. (to carpet)
11. There were ___ candles on the table. (to light)
12. There was a long line of ___ trucks and carts on the road ___ up the bridge. (to abandon, to lead)
13. A tall, thin man with a sharp pointed face sat at a table ___ for dinner. (to lay)
14. The voice had something ___ in it. (to appeal)
15. There was a balcony along the second floor ___ by the columns. (to hold up)

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Оставшись один, он начал распаковывать вещи. 2. Написав письмо, он порвал его. 3. Девушка, сидевшая в купе, неожиданно встала и вышла. 4. Рассказ, прочитанный наспех, не произвел на меня никакого впечатления. 5. Нарисованный пейзаж напомнил ему о родных местах. 6. Никто не решался прочитать телеграмму, принесенную почтальоном. 7. Будучи забыт, он был уверен, что ему не стоит возвращаться. 8. Посмотрев на нее, он понял, что она никогда не простит его за рассказанную правду. 9. Оставив вещи в камере хранения, они пошли осматривать город. 10. Выпив чашку горячего чая, она, наконец-то, согрелась. 11. Увидев, что она неохотно разговаривает с ним, он оставил ее в покое. 12. Прочитав несколько строчек, он догадался, что автор, написавший статью, был иностранцем.

Exercise 5. Choose the appropriate participle and retell the story.

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 (11) *well-training/trained* and their tricks were (12) *entertaining/entertained*. Some children from the audience were (13) *inviting/invited* to ride on the elephants' backs. My children were (14) *disappointing/disappointed* when they were not (15) *choosing/chosen*, but their disappointment faded when the clowns took the centre ring. It was quite a (16) *captivating/captivated* show. By the time we got home we all felt (17) *exhausting/exhausted*.

REVISION

Exercise 1. Open the brackets and use participle I or II.

1. (To translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humour of the original. 2. (To approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine. 3. (To wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing-room. 4. (To wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 5. They reached the oasis at last, (to walk) across the endless desert the whole day. 6. (To lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once. 7. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse. 8. (To phone) the agency, he left (to say) he would be back in two hours. 9. (To write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 10. (To write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics. 11. (To spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 12. (To be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 13. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present. 14. (Not to wish) to discuss that difficult and painful problem, he changed the conversation. 15. (To see) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions. 16. (To arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh. 17. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun. 18. (To buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 19. She left (tell) us all she had found out. 20. (To get) what he wanted he took his hat and left. 21. By this time (to get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger. 22. I felt refreshed and rested (to sleep) for eight hours. 23. (To complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off. 24. Never (to experience) such difficulties she was at a loss. 25. She likes the noise of (to fall) rain. 26. Once (to deprive) of oxygen, the brain dies.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase using participles.

1. As the book was translated into Russian, it could be read by everybody. 2. As we were given dictionaries, we managed to translate the article easily. 3. As soon as I have done my homework, I shall go for a walk. 4. As soon as I have bought the book, I shall begin reading it. 5. When he was running across the yard, he fell. 6. When I was going home yesterday, I kept thinking about my friend. 7. He put on his coat, went out and looked at the cars which were passing by. 8. She closed the book, put it aside and looked at the children who were running about in the yard. 9. When he arrived at the railway station, he bought a ticket, walked to the platform and boarded the train. 10. As he was promised help, he felt quieter. 11. After he was shown in, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while. 12. Robinson started the building of the house at

once and finished it before the season of rains set in. 13. He poured out a cup of coffee, sat down in an armchair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him. 14. When he had left the house and was crossing the street, he suddenly stopped as he remembered that he had forgotten to phone his friend. 15. He looked at me and hesitated: he did not know what to say. 16. As he had long lived in those parts and knew the place very well, he easily found his way to the market-place. 17. He has no language problems, because he has been studying English for a long time. 18. After I had written this exercise, I began to doubt whether it was correct. 19. Take care when you cross the street. 20. Students should always be attentive while they are listening to the lecturer. 21. There are many students who study music. 22. Don't you feel tired after you have walked so much?

Exercise 3. Find and correct mistakes if any.

1. The boy lay being slept when the doctor came. 2. The breaking arm was examined by the doctor. 3. While examining, the boy could not help crying. 4. Prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away. 5. The medicine being prescribed by the doctor was bitter. 6. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful. 7. Having used a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger. 8. Having been crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right. 9. People, watching the performance, are called an audience. 10. Being very ill, she could not go to school. 11. The first rays of the risen sun lit up the top of the hill. 12. The tree being struck by lightning was all black and leafless. 13. Been busy, he postponed his trip. 14. The door having been bolted on the inside could not be opened. 15. Having shown the wrong direction, the travellers soon lost their way. 16. The room faced the garden is much more comfortable than this one. 17. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help. 18. Flushed and exciting, the boy came running to his mother. 19. He stood watching the people having come down the street shouting and waving their hands. 20. Covering seven hundred miles he was now traveling toward the border of the United States.

Exercise 4. Translate into English using Participle I or II.

1. Актриса, рассказывающая детям сказки по радио, знаменита на всю страну. 2. Сказка, рассказанная няней, произвела на ребенка большое впечатление. 3. Рассказав ребенку сказку, она пожелала ему спокойной ночи. 4. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в маленьком домике на берегу озера. 5. Ребенок всегда с интересом слушает сказки, которые рассказывает няня. 6. Рассказывая детям сказки, она говорит разными голосами, имитируя героев сказок. 7. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно. 8. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее. 9. Том

подошел к смеющейся девочке. 10. Он положил на стол смятое письмо. 11. Плачущая девочка была голодна. 12. Бабушка смотрела на детей, играющих во дворе. 13. Она любит смотреть на играющих детей. 14. Сделав уроки, дети пошли гулять. 15. Лежа на диване, он читал книгу. 16. Убрал игрушки, ребенок пошел спать. 17. Он вошел в комнату и увидел письмо, лежащее на столе. 18. Мальчик, бежавший мима дома, вдруг остановился. 19. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня. 20. Услышав, шаги, он поднял голову. 21. Приняв лекарство, она почувствовала себя лучше. 22. Количество торговых центров, построенных в Беларуси за последние годы (of late years), поражает. 23. Школа, строящаяся на нашей улице, откроется к 1 сентября. 24. Рабочие, строящие эту школу, обещали закончить ее к началу учебного года. 25. Девушка поставила в вазу цветы, присланные ей в день рождения. 26. Человек, приславший ей цветы, был ее старым школьным товарищем. 27. В Публичной библиотеке есть рукописи, написанные много столетий тому назад. 28. Имя человека, написавшего эту рукопись, неизвестно.

II. PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE PARTICIPLE

In Modern English we find the following predicative constructions with the participle:

- (1) the Objective Participial Construction;
- (2) the Subjective Participial Construction;
- (3) the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction;

1. The Objective Participial Construction

The Objective Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case.

Function	Verbs after which the construction is used	Verbal	Sentence patterns	Peculiarities
Complex object	1. Verbs of sense perception: <i>to hear, to see, to feel, to watch, to observe, to notice, to perceive, to smell, to catch,</i>	Participle I	I watched him opening the door of the car.	Participle I shows an action in progress.
		Participle II	I heard my name mentioned . We found the door locked .	Participle II shows that the meaning is

	<i>to discover, to find, to look (at), to listen (to)</i>			passive.
Complex object	2. Verbs of causative meaning or inducement: <i>To have, to get, to keep, to leave, to start, to set, to send</i>	Participle I	I won't have you smoking at your age! They soon got (started) things going . Your words set me thinking . The boy sent the balloon flying .	
Complex object	4. Verbs denoting wish: <i>to want, to wish, to desire, to prefer, to like</i>	Participle I Participle II	I don't want you talking back to me. He wants the documents typed in time. We prefer the letter answered by fax.	The meaning is passive.
Complex object	5. <i>to have, to get, to make</i>	Participle II	I had my luggage brought upstairs. Get this prescription made at the chemist's. Why don't you have your hair cut ? They didn't have new equipment installed .	1. Participle II expresses the idea of something done for the benefit of the person expressed by the subject of the sentences. 2. In questions and in negative sentences the auxiliary <i>do</i> is used.
Complex object	3. Verbs of mental activity: <i>to consider, to understand</i>	Participle II	I consider her hired as a cook.	The meaning is passive.

Complex Object with Participle I

Exercise 1. Read the following sentences and analyse complex objects with participle I.

1. I overheard Dale saying something about it. 2. Then she heard the stranger laughing quietly, and his footsteps came across the room. 3. He found her watering some plants; her face expressed her surprise at his unusual presence. 4. At his home, he let himself in, and to his astonishment, found his wife coming towards him in the hall. 5. They could hear the Invisible Man breathing. 6. Mike saw him standing in the doorway. 7. Then her charming face grew eager, and glancing round, Young Jolyon saw Bosinney striding across the grass. 8. She found herself waking from sleep and crying, but what she was weeping for she had no idea at all. 9. I saw him walking briskly through the crowd. 10. She could hear Bart moving about outside, whistling as he worked.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs after which complex objects with participle I are used.

1. He noticed a girl standing listlessly by a pillar and slowed down his pace. 2. I thought I saw something moving along the track. 3. But he found his traps waiting for him in the porter's lodge. 4. I opened the door with extreme reluctance and found Morton standing outside. 5. The four soldiers noticed Christian watching them. 6. She ran up the drive and I heard her fumbling for the key. 7. From where she stood she could hear everything going on at once. 8. I heard the guard moving behind us. 9. Their ears spread wide to hear the first noise that would send them rushing into the bush. 10. It set him thinking. 11. Well, I don't want you coming here and telling me I'm untidy. 12. In her ears there rang all of a sudden the outrageous and unaccountable laughter that had sent Miss Warren flying from the room.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with one of the verbs from the list below. In some of the sentences more than one verb is correct.

to see, to hear, to feel, to set, to perceive, to watch, to find, to notice, to send, to remember

1. I... her going off in that direction about a quarter of an hour ago. 2. Pat turned and... the door softly closing. 3. It seemed to Young Jolyon, that he could ... her saying: "But, darling, it would ruin you!" 4. Yet he still... himself struggling towards some solution of the problem. 5. He... her trying to draw herself away, and smiled. 6. I ... Aunt Emily coming into the ward at one end of the theatre trolley. 7. They ... him going carefully down the long flight of rickety wooden stairs, and then the street door banged shut. 8. Why on earth did

you ... Strickland packing? 9. He ... a struggle going within her. 10. He ... the gardeners watering beds of young lettuce. 11. I... him saying. "What are you looking for, Frank?" 12. She thought she ... him groaning. 13. Jolly was anxious that they should ... him growing, so they set forth to the river. 14. At that very moment they ... somebody moving in the room. 15. That... my heart thumping.

Exercise 4. Transform the following sentences into sentences with complex objects with participle I.

Model: I could see *that Dave was still standing* in the doorway. — I could see *Dave standing* in the doorway.

1. As Nick came up to Toby he turned and saw that Michael was watching them from the other side. 2. He found that the old man was still sitting grim in the darkness. 3. He could see that a man was standing on the pavement. 4. When he opened the window he heard how the birds were singing in the garden. 5. In a minute or two I noticed that her eyes were stealthily peeping at me over the top of the book. 6. I could feel that the room was rocking under my feet. 7. I noticed that now his eyes were resting on me with a faint smile of amusement. 8. I saw that my sister was signaling to me from another table. 9. We heard that the rain drops were pattering against the leaves. 10. He heard that his father was moving around in the living room.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences so as to use complex objects with participle I.

1. He noticed a man.... 2. I discovered a good-looking young man.... 3. I could even hear a bird.... 4. She watched the car.... 5. She heard the footsteps ... 6. I saw the door.... 7. She heard the children.... 8. He felt her.... 9. Did you overhear them ... ? 10. We imagine them 11. They watched the children 12. He didn't see her 13. I didn't notice you 14. He liked to watch his father.... 15. He found himself... 16. I've never heard you 17. I didn't see anybody 18. The girl saw someone 19. The blow sent the boy 20. He watched the theatre crowd.... 21. The wind sent the leaves....

Exercise 6. Translate into English using complex objects with participle I.

1. Я наблюдал за тем, как механик чинит мою машину. 2. Я чувствую, что на кухне что-то горит. 3. Она заметила, что кто-то стоит у калитки. 4. Кто-нибудь видел, как вы входили в здание? 5. Огромная толпа наблюдала, как пожарные тушили пожар. 6. Продавец заставил покупателя ждать около получаса. 7. Где мой зонт? Я думала, что когда я уходила, он

лежал на столике в прихожей. 8. Мы все почувствовали приближение опасности. 9. Я видеть не могу, как мой младший брат обращается с собакой. 10. Я не позволю (to have) тебе так разговаривать со мной. 11. Его неуклюжие манеры вызвали (to set) смех у гостей. 12. Он чувствовал, как краснеет, разговаривая с ней. 13. Она не знала, как сделать, чтобы разговор не прерывался. 14. Я слышала, как на кухне капает (to drip) вода, кипит чайник и гудит (to hum) холодильник.

Complex Object with Participle II

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. Analyse complex objects with participle II.

1. Martha pulled herself free again, and said, "I don't want to have my hair cut." 2. I'll have your things brought up and unpacked at once. 3. She found herself so much disturbed by this visit that she could hardly find tongue to answer his questions. 4. He saw the question written in her wondering ashamed face. 5. And then I heard a box kicked across the floor, and the next moment Rob came into the bedroom. 6. Harold put his hand to her face and felt it flushed. 7. Never had I heard it sung so beautifully. 8. Almost the entire school saw the box delivered and all awaited the outcome with ill-repressed anticipation.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs after which complex objects are used.

1. I found the room furnished with a Spartan simplicity. 2. I heard it suggested that he might get the Foreign Office. 3. But a week later, feeling betrayed, hysterical and in terror, Herbert betrayed his wife. 4. As he ate the cottage pie that was his portion he felt her eye fastened on him. 5. We'll have supper sent up to the suite. 6. About ten minutes later he heard the front door shut. 7. Perhaps she refused to have him sent for because she knew he would refuse to come. 8. I want to have my fortune told. 9. I'll take you to have your hair cut now. 10. He looked up and saw the stars sprinkled above the trees of the square. 11. I should very much like it made clear to me.

Exercise 3. 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 girl-friend 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 cell phone mended last week. 3. I want to have my winter coat cleaned. 4. I had my watch fixed at the watchmaker's. 5. I had my camping trip planned before. 6. We had all the films developed yesterday. 7. I wanted my luggage brought upstairs an hour ago. 8. You must have your bad tooth pulled out. 9. It is time to have our linen washed. 10. I have had a new dress made.

Exercise 4. Transform the following sentences so as to use complex objects with participle II.

Model: When I called on her in the morning I found *that she had gone*. — When I called on her in the morning I found *her gone*.

1. When he went back he found that his wife was already dressed. 2. On entering his room I found that he was absorbed in a detective novel. 3. He felt that his cheeks were flushed by the fever. 4. He found that Leila was calmed and delighted. 5. I want someone to type this letter. 6. His thoughts wandered and he found that his mind was filled with memories of the past. 7. I heard that his name had been mentioned several times during the conversation. 8. We saw that Mrs Brown's advertisement was printed in the local newspaper. 9. When Mary returned home she found that a telephone had been installed in their flat. 10. I tried the handle, and found that the door was unlocked. 11. He liked to hear when his children were praised. 12. I heard that these topics had been argued by scientists for years. 13. She has found that I have been unaltered, but I have found that she has changed. 14. About an hour passed when he heard that the key was softly turned and the door opened. 15. Standing at the edge of the pond he noticed that another water-lily had opened since the day before.

Exercise 5. Translate into English, using the verb *to have* or *to get* followed by the Objective Participial Construction.

1. Я переделала свое зимнее пальто. 2. Когда вы, наконец, настроите свой рояль? Он совсем расстроен (to be out of tune). 3. Я не починил вчера часы, так как мастерские были закрыты. 4. Когда вы оклеили комнату? 5. Вам уже побелили потолок? 6. Где вы снимались? 7. Вам следует переплести свои книги. 8. Где вы сшили себе это платье? 9. Я выкрасила свое платье, и теперь оно совсем как новое (выглядит совсем новым). 10. Где вы починили велосипед? 11. Какая чудесная фотография! Когда вы снимались? 12. Мне покрасили эту дверь только на прошлой неделе. Вам нравится этот цвет? 13. Мне еще надо сделать маникюр и уложить волосы. 14. Мне нужно запломбировать два зуба. 15. Она сказала, что хочет, чтобы эту статью опубликовали, как можно скорее.

Exercise 6. Complete these short 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: I think we must have our TV set repaired immediately.

B: _____

4. A: _____

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

5. A: Why are you upset?

B: _____

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

B: _____

6. A: _____

B: Frankly speaking, he was right.

7. A: The house looks so dilapidated.

B: _____

8. A: My watch is ten minutes slow.

B: _____

9. A: _____

B: I am not sure it's the right decision.

10. A: The telephone seems out of order.

B: _____

2. The Subjective Participial Construction

The Subjective Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle (mostly Participle I) is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case, which is the subject of the sentence.

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound **verbal** predicate.

Function	Verbs after which the construction is used	Verbal	Sentence patterns	Peculiarities
Complex subject	<p>1. Verbs of sense perception: <i>to hear, to see to observe, to catch</i> used in the Passive voice</p> <p>Note. The verbs <i>to watch</i> and <i>to notice</i> are not used in this structure.</p>	Participle I	<p>The horse was seen descending the hill.</p> <p>They were heard singing a song.</p>	<p>In rendering in Russian a complex sentence is used; the principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called “indefinite personal” (неопределенно-личное предложение). Видно было, как лошадь спускалась с холма. Слышно было, как они пели песню.</p>
Complex subject	<p>Verbs of causative meaning: <i>to keep, to leave, to send, to set</i> used in the Passive voice</p>	Participle I	<p>They were kept waiting for an hour or so.</p> <p>The child was left sleeping.</p>	

Exercise 1. Read the following sentences and analyze complex subjects with participle I.

1. They were heard talking together. 2. The man was caught breaking into the house. 3. The boots of Albert could be heard racing upstairs. 4. He is found hanging around the grounds of a big house after dark. 5. In a few moments

during the launching of the boats, David was seen speaking to a young American girl. 6. Jennie was seen wearing the gold watch. 7. He could often be seen walking with his eyes fixed anxiously on Dartie's sailing-boat. 8. Here the nurse's voice was heard calling from the top landing. 9. Many students with blood streaming down their faces were seen running down the side streets to avoid arrest.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs with which complex subjects are used.

1. He suffered from dyspepsia, and he might often be seen sucking a tablet of pepsin. 2. At times he was noticed driving with her by people who knew him in a social and commercial way. 3. The old Judge was found sitting grin and straight in his chair, waiting. 4. The ball was sent rolling. 5. The visitor was heard walking restlessly backwards and forwards. 6. He was left talking to himself. 7. The boy was caught teasing the cat.

Exercise 3. Transform the following sentences into sentences with complex subjects.

Model: They overheard *two people talking* about her. — *Two people* were overheard *talking* about her.

1. They saw her sitting poring over her book. 2. We heard the baby crying in her pram. 3. We saw him exchanging glances with that man. 4. They could see a white house gleaming through the reddening autumn leaves. 5. From the distance they could see the host waiting for them on the doorsteps. 6. They heard the car roaring like a jet-plane. 7. We left her watering the flowers. 8. I saw Peter consulting his silver watch. 9. We heard Father pacing up and down in his room. 10. The teacher caught the student cribbing at the examination. 11. We heard our neighbours quarrelling and throwing crockery.

Exercise 4. Translate into English using complex subjects with Participle I.

1. Слышали, как они спорили на террасе. 2. Когда я позвонил в дверь, было слышно, как в холле лает собака. 3. Джулия и Дик остались разговаривать в гостиной. 4. Женщину нашли лежащей на полу в приемной. 5. Видели, что такси ждет у входа в театр. 6. Слышали, как водитель извинялся перед пассажирами. 7. Видели, как люди спешили, чтобы успеть на поезд. 8. Слышали, как в ванной течет вода. 9. Теплым летним вечером было слышно, как в саду поет соловей. 10. Грабителя поймали во время кражи денег из банка.

Exercise 5. Point out the Objective and the Subjective Participial Constructions. Translate into Russian.

1. She heard the musicians tuning up in the back parlour. 2. The taxi could be seen waiting outside. 3. His face clouded when he heard his name spoken. 4. She had the drawing-room redecorated. 5. All the while she felt her heart beating with a vague fear. 6. The darkness found him occupied with these thoughts. The darkness found Mr. and Mrs. Preston knocking at his door. 7. Somewhere a long way off a telephone bell rang and a voice could be heard speaking. 8. For their New Year's Eve' party she had the furniture moved out of the parlor and sitting-room. 9. Get your things packed. 10. He heard the woman fumbling at the wall. 11. The two men were heard descending. 12. Two days later she heard sleigh bells coming up the drive. 13. They wanted the Committee convened over the week-end. 14. She had her bed moved to the corner of the porch. 15. Mary could feel Elizabeth reviewing their hopes and dreams, their relationship as sisters. 16. The din in the entrance hall continued, and more vehicles could be heard arriving at the door.

Exercise 6. Translate into English, using the Objective or the Subjective Participial Construction.

1. Была тихая летняя ночь. Мы сидели в саду и наблюдали, как луна медленно поднимается из-за деревьев. 2. Мы слышали, что кто-то поет вдали. 3. В детстве я часто слышал, как моя мать пела эту песню. 4. Мы увидели, что по дорожке сада идет сын нашего соседа. 5. Мы не видели его уже много лет, но часто слышали, как его имя упоминалось в доме его родителей. 6. Было слышно, как она шепталась с кем-то в коридоре. 7. Он увидел, что она спит, и решил не будить ее. 8. Слышно было, как он быстро встал. 9. Подходя к церкви, увидел он, что народ уже расходился (to come out). 10. Я видел, как вы сели на пароход (to come on board). 11. Однажды вечером видели, как он входил в этот дом.

3. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle stands in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case; the noun or pronoun is not the subject of the sentence.

In the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction Participle I (in all its forms) or Participle II is used. This construction is generally rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial clause. It is used in the function of an adverbial modifier.

Function	Verbal	Sentence patterns	Peculiarities
adverbial modifier of time	Participle I Participle II	This having been settled , we left them. The duty completed , he had three months' leave.	It is rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial clause.
adverbial modifier of cause	Participle I	The sea being rough , they didn't go to the beach.	It is rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial clause of cause.
adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances or manner	Participle I Participle II	Anny opened the door for Andrew, (with) her face welcoming him with a smile . She kept silence, (with) her eyes fixed on him .	It is rendered in Russian by means of a coordinate clause or «депричастный оборот». It may be introduced by the preposition <i>with</i> .
adverbial modifier of condition	Participle I	Weather permitting , we shall set off tomorrow.	In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction occurs but seldom, and is almost exclusively used with the participles <i>permitting</i> and <i>failing</i> . It is rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial clause of condition.

Note 1: The Absolute Participial Construction may be introduced by the preposition *with* and is then called the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. It is in most cases used in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

This construction is rendered in Russian by a coordinate clause or деепричастный оборот.

They were walking on again, **with Hugh calmly drawing at his pipe.**

— Они снова шли вперед; Хью спокойно покуривал свою трубку.

The daughter sat quite silent and still, **with her eyes fixed on the ground.** — Дочь сидела молча и неподвижно, опустив глаза в землю.

Note 2: There are two types of absolute constructions without a participle. The second element of the construction is an adjective, a prepositional phrase, or an adverb.

The Nominative Absolute construction	The Prepositional Absolute construction
Breakfast over , he went to the office. (adverbial modifier of time) There he stood, his heart full of strange emotions. (adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances).	I found him ready, with his cap in his hand. (adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances).

Note 3: The Nominative Absolute Participial construction, as well as the Nominative Absolute Construction, is separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma or a semicolon. It very often occurs in fiction and scientific literature; the use of this construction in colloquial English is rare.

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian paying attention to the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction in the function of an adverbial modifier of cause (reason).

Model: The day being piercing cold, he had no desire to loiter. – *Так как день был пронизывающе холодным*, он не имел желаний медлить.

1. The next morning, it being Sunday, they all went to church.
2. For the moment the shop was empty, the mechanic having disappeared into a room at the back.
3. There being nothing else on the table, the boy replied that he wasn't hungry.
4. The wind being favourable, our yacht will reach the island in no time.
5. I had long tasks every day to do, but I did them, there being no intruders here.
6. It being now pretty late, we took our candles and went upstairs.
7. He started

about five, she having informed him that the way would take him three hours. 8. It having been decided that they should not go out on account of the weather, the members of the party were busy writing their notes. 9. The wind stirring among trees and bushes, we could hear nothing. 10. There being no chance of escape, the thief was arrested on the spot. 11. The bridge having been swept away by the flood, the train was late. 12. There being little time left, they hired a cab to get to the theatre in time. 13. It being cold and damp, a fire was lighted for the weary travellers to warm themselves by. 14. It being pretty late, they decided to postpone their visit. 15. The sun having set an hour before, it was getting darker.

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian paying attention to the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction in the function of an adverbial modifier of time.

Model: His story told, he leaned back and sighed. – Когда его история была рассказана, он откинулся назад и вздохнул.

1. This being understood, the conference was over. 2. The constraint caused by the old man's presence having worn off a little, the conversation became livelier. 3. This done, and Sikes having satisfied his appetite, the two men lay down on chairs for a short nap. 4. The concert being over, the lottery came next. 5. Dinner being over, the old lady asked Barbara to come and sit on the sofa near her. 6. Then, the house search proving that she was not there, Martin went outside to look up and down the street. 7. All the necessary preparations having been made with utmost secrecy, the army launched an attack. 8. The treaty having been signed, trade was at once resumed. 9. About eleven o'clock the snow having thawed, and the day being finer and a little warmer than the previous one, he went out again. 10. Dinner being over, we assembled in the drawing-room. 11. The fifth of June arriving, they departed. 12. His directions to the porter finished, he came up to his niece.

Exercise 3. Translate into Russian paying attention to the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances (manner).

Model: He turned and went, we, as before, following him. – Он повернулся и вышел; как и прежде мы последовали за ним.

1. She rose from the bed and removed her coat and stood motionless, her head bent, her hands clasped before her. 2. Pale lipped, his heart beating fast, Andrew followed the secretary. 3. Jack sat silent, his long legs stretched out. 4. The speaker faced the audience, his hand raised for silence. 5. She hurried

along, her heels crunching in the packed snow. 6. Little Oliver Twist was lying on the ground, with his shirt unbuttoned and his head thrown back. 7. The girl wandered away, with tears rolling down her cheeks. 8. The moonlit road was empty, with the cool wind blowing in their faces. 9. She sat on the steps, with her arms crossed upon her knees. 10. Then, with her heart beating fast, she went up and rang the bell. 11. He stood, with his arms folded. 12. Lanny stood looking at the lorry rolling away, with his cheek burning and his fists clenched. 13. She stood there, with her brows frowning, her blue eyes looking before her. 14. He leant a little forward over the table, with his wrists resting upon it. 15. And then came the final moment, with the guards coming for him.

Exercise 4. Read the following sentences and state the function of the Nominative Absolute Participial constructions. Translate if necessary.

1. The waltz in the back room being finished, three couples headed for the bar. 2. Sue having declared that it was too wonderful to stay indoors, they all went out. 3. It being a hot day, and all of us thirsty, she suggested that we should have a glass of beer. 4. She never was a great talker. Often when, the night being fine, we decided to walk back from the music-hall at which we had been spending the evening, she never opened her mouth. 5. "You know any of them?" I whispered. "Yes," he said simply, his voice trembling a little. 6. All being settled, he went to bed and slept soundly. 7. She turned, losing her restraint, her eyes sparkling with honest indignation. 8. He found that Anne had advanced into the hall, her hands folded upon her apron, her eyes contemplating him. 9. As she approached the end of the bundle of notes she went slower and slower, her sly black eyes twinkling. 10. They walked silently through the street, Tom very grave, Liza weeping bitterly. 11. The Strand, it being the hour when the theatres began to empty themselves, was a roaring torrent of humanity and vehicles. 12. He glared at Tom with outrage, his eyes glittering with excitement. 13. That police business having been accomplished, he had come to call upon M. Poirot.

Exercise 5. Transform the following sentences using appropriate adverbial clauses.

Models: 1. ***The door to the room being open***, Lily heard what they said. — ***As the door to the room was open***, Lily heard what they said.
 2. ***Dinner being over***, he led them into the parlour. — ***When dinner was over***, he led them into the parlour.
 3. He ran into the room, ***his eyes shining***. — He ran into the room ***and his eyes were shining***.

1. She blushed, the hot, red colour running up her neck and across her face. 2. Then she saw the stained point, and she drew back, her eyes widening

with horror. 3. Preliminary remarks being over, he proceeded to the main point. 4. It was cool and fragrant on the porch; little breezes playing among the roses overhead. 5. Scarcely nodding to us, he went down the walk, his dog running after him. 6. Andrew remained at the gate, his pulse racing suddenly as Christine came down the steps and walked toward him. 7. It was Emma herself who opened the door for Andrew, her face welcoming him with a smile. 8. The hour being early, the bar into which they made their way was free from the crowds which frequented it. 9. He left the office at half past two yesterday afternoon, the manager having no further need for him. 10. She paused, her gaze still questioning him.

Exercise 6. Paraphrase the sentences using the Nominative Absolute construction.

1. As the front door was open, she could see straight through the house. 2. They stood there; the night wind was shaking the drying whispering leaves. 3. As the situation was urgent, we had to go ahead. 4. When the greetings were over, Old Jolyon seated himself in a wicker chair. 5. We set off; the rain was still coming down heavily. 6. After a private sitting-room had been engaged, bedrooms inspected and dinner ordered, the party walked out to view the city. 7. Dinner was served on the terrace, as it was very close in the room. 8. Thoughtful, Andrew finished his omelette; his eyes were all the time fixed upon the microscope. 9. There was in fact nothing to wait for, and we got down to work. 10. The question was rather difficult to answer at once, and I asked for permission to think it over. 11. He stood leaning against the wall, his arms were folded. 12. There was very little time left; we had to hurry. 13. In the evenings he would read aloud; his small son sat by his side. 14. The new engines were safely delivered; all of them were in good order. 15. Our efforts to start the car had failed, and we spent the night in a nearby village. 16. As our work was finished, we went home. 17. If the letter is posted today, the news will reach them tomorrow. 18. If mother permits us, we shall go to the theatre. 19. When the working day was over, she went straight home. 20. As a storm was arising, the ship entered the harbour. 21. When the packing had been done, the girls left for the station. 22. As the stop was a long one, the girls got off the train. 23. As the weather was perfect, Lydia played tennis every day. 24. As the last month was a very busy one, she could not answer her friend's letter. 25. If time permits, we shall come a few days earlier.

Exercise 7. Finish off the following sentences with the nominative absolute participial constructions. Use the elements given in the brackets.

1. She looked around, (her eye, to dwell, upon, the litter in the room).
2. (At last, the preparations, to be completed) his eyes surveyed the scene with

satisfaction. 3. (The examinations, to be, close, at hand), a queer calmness settled upon him. 4. (His brain, to be inactive, almost dull), he felt that he knew nothing. 5. (The moment, to come), he felt it difficult to speak. 6. (They, to go) he sat thinking the matter over. 7. He woke during the still hot nights (his hand, to reach, automatically, for a cigarette). 8. She listened to me; (tears, to roll, down her cheeks). 9. (The complications, to ensue), recovery was impossible. 10. She put some order into the drawing room (her housewifely instincts, to get the better of her sorrow). 11. She said it in a low voice (a spasm of pain, to cross her face). 12. (The massage, to finish) Eve brought Julia a cup of tea. 13. (A fortnight, of, his notice, to, Mrs Page, to expire) Andrew really began to worry. 14. (The rain, to show, no sign of stopping), with umbrellas and waterproofs they set out. 15. (She, to go), he got to think the matter over. 16. (The river, to rise, in the night), the crossing was impossible. 17. It was dark, (the sun, to set, an hour before). 18. (The third bell, to go), the curtain slowly rose. 19. (The underground station, to be, not far), we walked there. 20. Bill could not sleep the whole night, (there, to be, something wrong, with his eye). 21. (The rules, to be very strict), the doorkeeper did not permit Bill to enter. 22. Denny lit a cigarette (his fingers, to shake, so violently) he could barely hold the match.

Exercise 8. Translate into English using the Nominative Absolute construction.

1. Так как было очень поздно, дискуссию отложили. 2. Если погода позволит, мы пойдем на каток. 3. Так как все было готово, она решила отдохнуть. 4. Так как погода была холодная, Джек спрятал руки в карманы. 5. Так как быстро темнело, она поспешила домой. 6. Когда солнце зашло, сразу стало темно. 7. Так как наш разговор был закончен, я пошел домой. 8. Когда письмо было написано, она быстро побежала на почту отправить его. 9. Так как оставалось еще полчаса до отхода поезда, мы решили поужинать на вокзале. 10. Если погода будет благоприятной, спортсмены могут показать хорошие результаты. 11. Мы долго разговаривали: он задавал мне вопросы, а я охотно на них отвечал. 12. Если условия позволят, я приеду к вам на лето. 13. Так как было очень тепло, дети спали на открытом воздухе. 14. Когда все приготовления были закончены, мы отправились в поход. 15. Корабль медленно плыл вдоль берегов Белого моря; сотни птиц кружились над ним. 16. Было очень темно, так как на небе не было ни одной звездочки. 17. Когда солнце село, туристы развели костер.

III. MIXED BAG

Exercise 1. State the function of the Participle and Participial Constructions.

1. She frowned a little as though puzzled. 2. Poor luck pursuing him, he had secured but ten cents by nightfall. 3. His meal over, and numerous questions from his mother answered, he turned from the table to the hearth. 4. But is a man not equally attractive when married? 5. She found Abraham pacing the house, his head down, his hands clasped behind his back. 6. I never saw a woman so altered. 7. Patricia did not usually utter a word unless spoken to. 8. Rosa's voice could now be heard rising above the din. 9. This thought broke her down and she wandered away, with the tears rolling down her cheeks. 10. The floor, though regularly swept every evening, presented a littered surface. 11. Those days are finished. They are blotted out. 12. Temple held the child, gazing at the woman, her mouth moving. 13. They now had all her telephone calls intercepted. 14. She was understanding, educated, well situated in New York. 15. And still she sat there, her hands lying loosely in front of her, staring at the wall. 16. When he comes he'll find everything settled. 17. The man came in quietly, cap and coat on, and sat down, looking at the candles.

Exercise 2. Use the appropriate participle.

1. The street was full of people (to laugh) and (to go) home. 2. The gypsy smiled (to show) her teeth. 3. And (to say) this in her official and impersonal voice, the chambermaid grinned, winked and vanished. 4. There was only one candle (to light) on the rough board table. 5. (To turn) my back on him I started down the steps. 6. The letter contained very little matter, (to write) in haste; but the meaning was bulky enough. 7. He spoke when (to speak) to, politely and without much relevance. 8. The campaign progressed uneventfully, from day to day, no longer (to mention) in news broadcasts. 9. Andrew was back at the end of three weeks, (to ride) an extra eighty miles. 10. For a moment the three stood as if (to turn) to stone. 11. Fancy a married woman (to doom) to live on from day to day without one single quarrel with her husband. 12. He went upstairs again, (to tiptoe) past the door, and, (to enter) the room, switched on the light. 13. She sat on the steps with her bare arms (to cross) on her knees. 14. He stood shamefully (to hesitate), the strength of his resolution (to exhaust) in his words. 15. (To hear) the noise the servants (to sleep) upstairs, started to fire and wounded Oliver. 16. (To reject) by his friends, he decided to become a monk. 17. A little girl walked past, her doll (to drag) behind her on the pavement. 18. All the money (to spend), we started looking for work. 19. With Peter (to work) in Leeds, and Lucy raveling, the house seems (to abandon). 20. Have you ever heard a nightingale (to sing)?

Exercise 3. Find and correct mistakes, if any.

1. Being not arrested, they were able to leave the police station. 2. She fell asleep being sitting in the armchair. 3. My brother having been split up with his wife wants to move in with me. 4. So far nobody has claimed the money discovering under the floorboards. 5. Moved out Danny found it difficult to find a nice place to stay. 6. Leaving it for too long, oil paint will form a skin. 7. Being not very good with figures, I'll let you do the accounts. 8. This is a house having built to last for ever. 9. Washing it at a cool temperature this garment will not shrink. 10. People played loud music late at night can be a real nuisance. 11. Having unemployed for so long Jack despaired of ever finding a job. 12. Giving enough time the mechanic will be able to find the fault. 13. The people having lived closest to the disaster area were the worst affected. 14. Been not registered, I was unable to vote in last week's election. 15. Being spoken Chinese, I was able to follow their conversation.

Exercise 4. Join each of the following pairs of sentences, using either participle I e.g. *knowing*, participle II e.g. *known*, or perfect form of participle I e.g. *having known*.

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

Getting off his horse, he began searching for something on the ground.

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

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

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

Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused to continue.

1. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the building.
2. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it before.
3. They found the money. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.
4. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.
5. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner.
6. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere.
7. I knew that he was poor. I offered to his fare.
8. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.
9. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.
10. He stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it.
11. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station.
12. She was surrounded by photographers and pressmen. She swept up to the microphone.
13. He was exhausted by his walk. He threw himself on his bed.
14. She had spent all her money. She decided to go home.

Exercise 5. Translate using the Participle and Participial constructions.

1. Джим надел шляпу и вышел, хлопнув дверью. 2. Вечером после чая они сидели в гостиной, дамы вязали, а мужчины играли в карты. 3. Обернувшись, он уставился на меня, но я понял, что он меня не видит. 4. Обычно, проводив пациента до двери, он сразу шел обратно к своему столу. 5. Мисс Броуди была хорошей хозяйкой и, видя мое замешательство, подошла ко мне. 6. Сдерживая слезы, она просила его быть благоразумным. 7. Он чувствовал, как бьется его сердце. 8. Дверь случайно оказалась открытой, и я слышала, как она разговаривала с кем-то в коридоре. 9. Она почувствовала, как у нее сильно дрожат колени. 10. Я заметил, что на стене висят несколько картин, которые я никогда не видел раньше. 11. Через секунду Льюис выскочил из машины, его глаза горели от возбуждения. 12. Она прошла мимо него, делая вид, что смотрит перед собой. 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 взглянул украдкой на Марти 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. Издалека он увидел, как аптекарь ждет его на пороге с удивленным выражением на лице.

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