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THE PARTICIPLE

ПРИЧАСТИЕ

Практикум по грамматике английского языка

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Практикум предназначен для студентов 2-го года обучения в вузе и имеет целью дать описание форм, значений и функций причастия (I и II) и сформировать навыки его осознанного, активного употребления.

Учебные материалы содержат разнообразные языковые, условно-речевые и речевые упражнения, направленные на формирование навыка владения причастием. Подробное описание формальных признаков и значений причастия на многочисленных примерах, а также достаточное количество моделей выполнения упражнений позволяет использовать пособие не только для работы в аудитории с преподавателем, но и для самостоятельной работы.

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FORMS OF THE PARTICIPLE

	Active	Passive
Present Participle (Participle I)	writing	being written
Past Participle (Participle II)	written	-
Perfect Participle	having written	having been written

The Present Participle (Active and Passive) shows that the action named by the Participle takes place at the same time with that of the finite verb. These forms denote simultaneous action in the present, past or future.

- *Do you see the child **crossing** the street?*
- *That day we stayed at home **reading** books.*
- *In a few minutes the guests will be arriving **wearing** smiles and **carrying** presents.*

The forms of Participle I coincide with those of the Gerund.

The Past Participle 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. In most cases it denotes priority or refers to no particular time.

- *He is a man **loved** by everybody.*
- *She took the long **forgotten** letter out of the bag.*

The Perfect Participle (Active and Passive) shows that the action named by the Participle preceded that of the finite verb. Its forms denote the priority to a present, past or future action.

- ***Having explained** everything, I want to apologize.*
- ***Having finished** the letter, he went to the post office.*
- ***Having solved** the problem, you will find something new to deal with.*

THE NOTE:

1. A prior action is not always expressed by **the Perfect Participle**. **The Present Participle** is used even if priority is meant with some verbs:

- of sense perception: *to see, to hear, to feel, to think, to find*, etc.

Hearing footsteps, he rose and went to open the door.

- of motion: *to come, to arrive, to enter, to leave*, etc.

Leaving the house, he went to the railway station.

- verbs associated with motion: *to grasp, to close, to open, to seize, to put, to take, to look, to turn*, etc.

2. If the actions denoted by the Participle and by the predicate closely follow each other, the Present Participle is used instead of the Perfect Participle:

Seeing me, he smiled happily.

The Perfect Participle is used when there is a period of time between the two actions:

Having seen her last before the war, he didn't recognize her.

EXERCISES

1. *Comment on the form of the participle.*

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

2. *Give the present and past participle of these verbs:*

to speak, to dance, to dictate, to pass, to hurry, to breathe, to prefer, to do, to break, to have, to know, to think, to take, to work.

3. *Make Participle I Perfect (both Active and Passive) of the following verbs:*

to add, to read, to complete, to give, to ask, to envelope, to finish, to see, to find, to take, to translate, to allow.

4. Open the brackets, using the correct form of the Participle.

1. Nothing can save the (sink) ship now, all we can do is to try and save the passengers.
2. The doctor did his best to convince her that there was nothing seriously wrong with her son but the (worry) mother wouldn't calm down.
3. After hearing the (frighten) story, the (frighten) children wouldn't go to sleep.
4. A crowd of (excite) people were watching the firemen trying to save the (burn) building.
5. It was an (excite) incident. No wonder she spoke about it in an (excite) voice.
6. - Why do you look so (worry)?
- I have had a number of (worry) telephone calls lately.
7. «During my vacation I came across several extremely (interest) books», said John. «Which ones?» Irene asked in an (interest) voice.
8. The woman (to buy) the grapes was saying something to the girl.
9. The latest novel (to write) by this young author is really a masterpiece.
10. I came in a bit too late and could not hear the first words (to say) by the speaker.

PARTICIPLE I MAY HAVE DIFFERENT SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS

PARTICIPLE I AS ATTRIBUTE

We admired the stars **twinkling in the sky**

Participle I Indefinite Active can be used as an attribute; in this function it corresponds to the Russian «действительное причастие».

*The fence **surrounding the garden** is newly painted. – Забор, окружающий сад, недавно покрашен.*

In some cases Participle I in the function of an attribute is rendered in Russian by a clause.

*He came back and stood on the steps **leading down to the street**. – Он вернулся и стоял на лестнице, которая вела на улицу.*

However, we can't replace a clause with a participial phrase when:

1) it refers to a repeated action or a habit:

*People **who read newspapers** always know what is going on in the world.*

2) it contains a verb that describes mental states: know, believe, like:

*Those **who believe it** will believe anything.*

3) if it refers to an event completed before what is described in the rest of the sentence:

*The boy **who went with us** got lost on the way home.*

Participle I Indefinite Passive is very seldom used as an attribute.

*You will be served a dish **being cooked** now.*

THE NOTE:

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive is not used attributively.

Sentences like: *The war **having begun** in 1337 was to last for more than a hundred years* are incorrect. In English this idea can be expressed by a clause:

*The war **that began in 1337**...*

EXERCISES

1. Replace the attributive clauses with a participial phrase where possible.

1. The man who is speaking to you is our new neighbour.
2. The boy who is playing in the garden is my brother.
3. People who take books from the library must return them in time.
4. The people who waited for you have just gone.
5. The problems which are being discussed now are vital.
6. All the people who live in this house are students.
7. I haven't watched the film which is being much spoken about.
8. People who came to see her could not believe their eyes.
9. Jack, who was fishing next to Bob, caught a big fish.
10. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new.

PARTICIPLE II AS ATTRIBUTE

The housekeeper had come out of the room, **attracted by the violent ringing of the bell**

The use of many participles varies according to the context; they are more common in pre-position when they have permanent reference, or when they are modified by an adverb:

- a **married** man (permanent characteristic);
- the **newly-born** baby;
- the **above-mentioned** writer;
- the **recently-built** plant.

THE NOTE:

There are a number of participles which are normally used in post-position:

- visited the place visited
- left no time left
- taken the items taken
- sent the money sent
- spent
- shown
- received the letters received
- involved all the people involved
- questioned
- granted
- obtained the grant obtained
- found
- discovered the drawbacks discovered

This is because these participles refer to something dynamic, not permanent.

EXERCISES

1. Change the attributive clauses into participial phrases in post position where possible.

1. The doctor did his best to convince her that there was nothing seriously wrong with the boy but the mother who was worried wouldn't calm down.
2. I don't know what was in the letter that was burnt, I didn't read it.
3. A crowd of people who were excited were watching the firemen trying to save the burning building.
4. He answered through the door that was locked.

5. The houses that were built many years ago are not as convenient as the modern ones.
6. At the conference they discussed new methods that were used in building.
7. Dishes which are cooked by Mother are always delicious.
8. John was a man who was trusted by everybody.
9. These are the samples of the products that were sent last month.
10. At first he had been crushed by his imprisonment but soon he found some relief in it.

THE NOTE:

When translating Russian participles ending in **-вший** (*читавший*) we use the Present Participle (reading) only if the action expressed by the participle is simultaneous with that of the finite verb. If it is prior to that named by the finite verb, we use a clause.

*I came up to the young man **standing** at the door. – Я подошел к молодому человеку, стоявшему у двери.*

*Everyone pushed the young man **who had placed** himself at the car door. – Все толкали молодого человека, вставшего у двери вагона.*

2. Translate into English using Participle I or II as attribute where possible.

1. Моя подруга, посетившая Францию, рассказала много о своей поездке.
2. Девушка, читавшая у окна письмо, показалась мне знакомой.
3. Американская певица, приехавшая на гастроли в Москву, имела большой успех.
4. Все читавшие эту книгу не могут не восхищаться ею.
5. Актриса, игравшая в спектакле главную роль, имела большой успех.
6. Студенты, прогулявшие занятия, были вызваны в деканат.
7. Люди, ожидавшие вас, только что ушли.
8. Женщина, открывшая мне дверь, выглядела очень мило.
9. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в городе.
10. Полученные вчера известия произвели на всех большое впечатление.

PARTICIPLE I AS ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME

When there is no change of subject we can use the participle instead of an adverbial clause of time:

Coming into the room, *she saw that somebody had broken the window*
(= when she came... she saw...)

Participle I can be preceded by the conjunctions *when* and *while*

While **reading** *this book*, *I always remember my childhood.*

You should be very careful when / while **dealing with such people.**

With verbs of sense perception and motion: *to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to enter, to seize, to look out, to turn* and some others Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant.

Entering her room that evening, *Jane found a packet on the dressing-table.* – **Войдя вечером в свою комнату**, Джейн нашла на туалетном столе сверток.

Turning slowly, *she went to her room.* – **Медленно повернувшись**, она пошла в свою комнату.

THE NOTE:

Participle I Indefinite of the verb *to be* is not used as an adverbial modifier of time, we use while-phrase or a clause instead.

When a boy (*when I was a boy*), *I liked to play football.* – **Будучи мальчиком**, я любил играть в футбол.

While in Moscow (*while I was in Moscow*), *I visited the Kremlin.* – **Будучи в Москве**, я посетил Кремль.

Participle II as an adverbial modifier of time is introduced by the conjunctions *when, while, once*.

When **questioned**, *Annie had implied that she was anxious about her brother.* – *Когда Энни стали спрашивать*, она дала понять, что беспокоится о своем брате.

EXERCISES

1. Replace the adverbial clauses of time by a participial phrase.

1. When he had passed the last examination, he began to look round for a job.
2. When I spoke to her, I always tried to make my meaning clear.
3. When we were playing chess that evening, we kept watching each other.
4. When she had taken her children to school, she could go and do her weekly shopping.
5. When she opened the parcel, she saw a large box of pencils.
6. When I entered the room, I felt some change in the atmosphere at once.
7. When I reached out in the darkness, I felt a stone wall where I expected to find the door.
8. When we had finally reached the river, we decided to stay there and wait for the others.
9. When she closed the suitcase, she put it on the bed.
10. When he had drunk his second cup of coffee, he took his newspaper and rose.
11. When you speak English, pay attention to the intonation.
12. When they were travelling in Australia, the explorers met many wild animals.
13. You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language.
14. When you leave the room, do not forget to switch off the light.
15. Be careful when you cross a street.

2. Replace the Infinitive in brackets with the appropriate form of participle I.

1. He had a good practical knowledge of the language, (to work) as an interpreter for many years.
2. He looked at the scene (to shake) to the depth of his heart.
3. The boy came out of the water, all blue and (to shake) from head to foot.

4. (To arrive) at the airport where he was to change, he had to wait for three hours for the connection.
5. (To arrive) in the town about twenty years before, he had succeeded thereafter beyond his wildest expectations.
6. (To finish) their meal, they went for a stroll in the park.
7. He retired (to leave) the laboratory in the hands of a talented successor.
8. He retired (to turn) the laboratory into a big research centre.
9. (To look) through the paper, he gave it to the secretary to be typed.
10. He stayed (to lock) in his room, (to refuse) to come downstairs.

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мама, сидевшая у открытого окна, смотрела на детей, игравших в саду.
2. Она положила спящего ребенка на кровать.
3. Я уже проверила все изложения, написанные студентами моей группы.
4. Читая эту книгу, я встретила много интересных выражений.
5. Прочитав письмо, Анна положила его на стол.
6. Статьи, напечатанные в этом журнале, очень интересные.
7. Они долго сидели в саду, разговаривая о поездке на море.
8. Все студенты, принимающие участие в этой конференции, должны прийти в университет завтра в 10 утра.
9. Ожидая автобуса, я встретила Ольгу.
10. Проработав над статьей весь день, она чувствовала себя очень усталой.
11. Проспав несколько часов, Ирина снова почувствовала себя хорошо.
12. Он не заметил письма, лежавшего на столе.
13. Увидев отца, дети побежали ему навстречу.
14. В этой комнате есть несколько сломанных стульев.
15. Петр ушел, сказав, что скоро вернется.

PARTICIPLE I AS ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF CAUSE

Being ill, he couldn't go to work

THE NOTE: The Perfect Participle is not used with the verbs of sense perception (to see, to hear) and motion (to come, to arrive).

EXERCISES

1. Replace the clauses by the appropriate form of Participles I to express cause.

a)

1. She moved away as she felt slightly frightened.
2. Colin kept silence as he didn't know what to say.
3. As Jeremy has been living in Manchester for 10 years, he knows the city very well.
4. She looked through the cookery books as she thought she might find that much needed recipe for the pie.
5. As Peter had passed his finals well he was offered a good job.
6. As she had some time before the lecture, she dropped in at the café to have a bite.
7. As the dressmaker couldn't let the dress out for me, she advised me to sell it to one of her clients.
8. As we didn't know what to do, we made up our minds to wait.
9. As I had been forbidden by the doctor to go out, I stayed at home.
10. Since I thought he was asleep, I switched off the light.

b)

1. Since I had left my credit card at home, I couldn't withdraw money from the bank.
2. As we hadn't learnt the time of the departure, we missed the train.
3. As I was pressed for time, I couldn't even have breakfast.

4. Since the skirt was sewn by a professional dressmaker, it fitted Jane like a glove.
5. As Vincent was impressed by a new exhibition, he rushed home to write an article about it.
6. As Ben had no relatives in London, he had to stay in a hotel.
7. Peter overslept, as he hadn't set the alarm-clock.
8. As we ran out of foodstuffs, we had to go to the market to buy some.
9. Since we live near the University, we always walk there.
10. As Linda was very cowardly, she kept on taking in some pain-killers instead of going to the dentist.

2. Complete the sentences using Participle I in the function of an adverbial modifier of cause.

1. He took a day off...
2. ... he couldn't say a word.
3. ... she opened her eyes wide.
4. ... he romanticized it all out of proportion.
5. ... she was happy to see all those people in the flesh.
6. ... he always sang flat.
7. ... she set a good example to many people.
8. ... it was too tempting to resist.
9. ... she needed to rest, at least, for some hours.
10. ... he was respected by many people.

3. Answer the questions using Participle I as an adverbial modifier of cause. Make use of the words given in brackets.

Model: Why is Jane loved by everyone? (kind) – Being kind, Jane is loved by everyone.

1. Why are the Smiths always spoken with approval? (trustworthy)

2. Why is this actor admired by many people? (talented)
3. Why are his children respected by all the neighbours? (helpful and hands-on)
4. Why is Mary always invited to dinner parties? (easy-going and friendly)
5. Why is your Dad always asked to lend money? (generous and rich)
6. Why is this doctor respected by his colleagues? (experienced)
7. Why was the student praised highly by the teacher? (hard-working)
8. Why was he the most eligible man at the party? (single)
9. Why are the Germans respected by most Europeans? (punctual)
10. Why was he reproached by his parents? (naughty and mischievous)

4. Translate into English.

1. Поскольку я уже видел этот фильм, то я решил посмотреть что-нибудь другое.
2. Узнав рецепт этого салата, она немедленно решила его приготовить.
3. Будучи большим любителем английского языка, Виктор много читал в оригинале.
4. Потеряв много крови, пациент чувствовал сильное головокружение.
5. Заметив ошибку, он принялся переписывать работу заново.
6. Живя в США около 5 лет, он уже хорошо говорил по-английски.
7. Так как доктор не мог поставить диагноз, то он направил меня на анализы.
8. Получив телеграмму об их прибытии, он сразу поехал на вокзал.
9. Узнав о готовящемся празднике, он решил принять в нем участие.
10. Не скопив достаточно денег, мы не могли позволить себе летний отдых

**PARTICIPLE I AS ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF ATTENDANT
CIRCUMSTANCES**

They stood on the bridge **admiring** the city

EXERCISES

1. Open the brackets using Participle I as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

a)

1. He lay (to read) on the river bank.
2. She sat (to look out) of the window.
3. The bus drove off (to leave) two people at the bus stop.
4. The doctor gave me some instructions (to write) out the prescription.
5. All the evening I was in the laundry-room (to iron) my clothes.
6. She stood at the corner (to look) at the traffic lights.
7. He's been working in the library all morning (to write) an essay.
8. She was in the kitchen (to boil and to fry) vegetables.
9. (To smile) happily Emily broke the news about the engagement.
10. He was sitting in an armchair (to smoke) a pipe.

b)

1. He lay (to stare) at the white ceiling.
2. She was sitting in the library (to pretend) to be getting ready for the classes.
3. We ate our sandwiches (to exchange) jokes.
4. John was reading the letter from his son (to sigh) heavily.
5. She listened to the concert (to admire) the singer's voice.
6. They were standing on the balcony (to stare) at the passers-by.
7. He rushed into the room (to be) excited.
8. (To mumble) to himself, the man went to open the front door.
9. She was fixing up the flat (to hum) a merry tune.
10. The politicians spent most of their time (to argue)

2. Answer the following questions using Participle I as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

1. How do you usually spend your working day?
2. How do you usually spend your weekends?
3. How do you usually spend the evenings?
4. How did you spend yesterday's night?
5. How did you spend the night when you went out to a restaurant?
6. How do your group-mates usually spend their free time?
7. How did your parents spend their last holiday?
8. How do you spend your mornings?
9. How did you spend the time when you went to the party?
10. Do you like to spend your weekend lying in bed?

3. Translate into English.

1. Подойдя к зеркалу, она посмотрела на свое новое платье.
2. Он вышел из комнаты, стараясь не разбудить больного.
3. Он стоял неподвижно, опираясь на ручку двери.
4. Он лежал на кровати, думая о завтрашней поездке на юг.
5. Она сидела у окна и смотрела на улицу.
6. Джейн готовила свой любимый пирог и тихо напевала знакомую мелодию.
7. Джон вошел в комнату, неся кофе для посетителей.
8. Врач осматривал пациента, задавая вопросы о его самочувствии.
9. Девочки готовили салат, натирая на терке сыр и яйца.
10. Студент отвечал на вопросы по тексту, заглядывая то и дело в учебник.

PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

Have +subject +Past Participle

Yesterday I **had my car serviced**

This construction is used to say that we arrange for someone else to do something for us. It means «пригласить кого-либо сделать что-либо, заказать».

He has just had his car cleaned. – Ему только что помыли машину.

Sometimes this structure is used to say that something not nice happened to somebody.

She had all her money stolen. – У нее украли все деньги.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. They are having the house painted at the moment.
2. John had his arm broken in a fight.
3. Yesterday I had my Hoover fixed.
4. I want to have my dress lengthened.
5. I have me teeth examined every year.
6. She is having her hair done.
7. Yesterday he had his tooth pulled out.
8. I haven't got my watch repaired yet.
9. I have my coat cleaned every month.
10. Yesterday she had her chest X-rayed.

2. Answer the questions, using the model.

Model: Did Jane make the dress herself?

No, she had it made.

1. Did you clean your house yourself?

2. Do you cook breakfast yourself?
3. Does she wash the linen herself?
4. Did they repair the car themselves?
5. Did she clean the floor herself?
6. Did you repair the roof yourself?
7. Did he remove the stain himself?
8. Did you cut the tree yourself?
9. Did they paint the garage themselves?
10. Did you cut your hair yourself?

3. Translate into English.

1. Она сшила себе новое летнее платье.
2. Я делаю прическу в парикмахерской каждую неделю.
3. Мне надо сфотографироваться.
4. Где тебе шили это пальто?
5. Тебе надо почистить и отгладить костюм.
6. У нас идет ремонт в квартире, поэтому такой беспорядок.
7. В прошлом году у него украли документы.
8. К сожалению, Вам не починят кран до вторника.
9. Мне нужно сделать прическу.
10. Здесь Вам почистят костюм за одни сутки.

PARTICIPLE I and II AS COMPLEX OBJECT

I heard them quarrelling

The participle in this structure is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or an object pronoun which denotes a person or a thing performing the action denoted by the participle.

This structure is used:

a) after the verbs of sense perception: *to feel, to hear, to notice, to overhear, to see, to smell.*

*They noticed a **car approaching their house**.*

b) after volitional verbs and expressions: *would like, need, want.*

*I want **this watch repaired** quickly.*

*You need **your eyesight tested**.*

The participial construction is used instead of the infinitival construction to refer to a part of an event, to emphasize the idea of process.

When we say:

- *I heard my brother singing in the shower.*
- *Did you notice the cat sitting in the roof?*

This suggests that we heard / noticed an action which continued, whereas if a **bare infinitive** is used instead, it suggests that we heard / noticed the whole of the action, including its completion. Compare:

- *I saw her plant the flowers. (I saw her finish the planting.)* with
- *I saw her planting the flowers. (I saw her in the middle of planting.)*

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase these sentences using Participle I as part of a complex object.

1. Jane felt that the man was looking at her now and then.
2. Suddenly he saw that a shark was coming towards them.
3. I heard that they were talking loudly.
4. They saw that the man was lying on the floor.
5. I overheard that they were quarrelling.
6. Kitty felt that the tears were running down her cheeks.
7. Philip watched anxiously how the doctor examined the patient.

8. When Charles came home he saw that his wife was packing things for the trip.
9. The doctor heard the patient was groaning with pain.
10. Jack heard that Mother was talking loudly to somebody.

2. Decide whether to use a present participle or a bare infinitive in this sentences.

1. We watched her (close) the windows. (The windows are shut now.)
2. I saw him (repair) the car. (I didn't see him finish it.)
3. Can you smell the lamb (cook)? (It isn't ready to eat yet.)
4. She heard a door (bang). (Just once)
5. I didn't notice Jeremy (stand) there. (I didn't see him leave.)
6. I felt anger (well) up inside me. (A brief feeling of anger which soon passed.)
7. He saw a man (throw) something that glinted in the sun. (It was a quick action that is now over.)
8. He watched the police officer (open) his case and (take) out his clothes. (He watched the process).

PARTICIPLE I AS COMPLEX SUBJECT

<i>She was seen running away</i>

In this construction the participle is in predicate relation to the subject of the sentence expressed by a noun or a pronoun.

EXERCISES

1. Change the following sentences with the Objective Participial Construction into sentences with the Subjective Participial Construction.

Model: *I heard him talking before he entered the room. – **He** was heard talking before he entered the room.*

1. She found him watching her.
2. I went back to the house and heard them laughing.
3. I saw John looking at something down the street.
4. She heard her husband collecting the dishes from the table.
5. I looked up and saw Jane and her boyfriend watching me from the crowd.
6. Glancing up, I saw them approaching.
7. I turned and found a short man standing behind me.
8. He watched the boys racing down the road.
9. She noticed Jack standing away from the group.
10. He felt his own tears coursing.
11. I observed him grinning at me.
12. He saw the Germans crossing the road.
13. I watched him preparing for the operation.
14. He found her waiting for me.
15. I heard Colonel Johnson crinkling his map.

THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

The luggage registered, she went to the platform

THE NOTE: The absolute participial construction is used, along with adverbial clauses, when we want to introduce a subject different from the subject of the finite verb.

➤ Eg. As the weather was cold, they decided to stay in a hotel. →

The weather being cold, they decided to stay in a hotel.

The functions of the Absolute Participial Construction	
adverbial modifier of cause	<i>The light having been turned off, they went to bed.</i>
adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances	<i>She went to the dentist, her tooth still aching.</i>
adverbial modifier of condition ¹	<i>Time permitting, I will stay there longer.</i>
adverbial modifier of time	<i>The text having been read, she started retelling it.</i>

- Apart from a few stereotyped phrases like *everything considered*, *weather permitting*, *god willing* absolute constructions are rare in English and occur mostly in written descriptive language.

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the sentences. Turn the first sentence into the nominative absolute participial construction.

A.

1. As the batteries of the torch were low, we couldn't continue our way.
2. As there were no foodstuffs in the cellar, we went to the supermarket.
3. As the road was very dark, we didn't see anything.
4. As the tickets for the performance had been booked beforehand, we didn't have to hurry to the theatre.
5. As the lecturer had fallen ill, the students had some time to get ready for the grammar test.
6. As the computer is rebooted, we can get down to making a presentation.
7. When the doctor arrived, he felt relieved.
8. As there was no milk at home, I had to go to the bakery.

¹ With *permitting* and *failing*

9. As there was no news of his arrival, I began to worry.
10. As the room as very dirty, we decided to hire a woman to help us with the cleaning.
11. After the rain had stopped, we got out of the tents.

B.

1. As the recipe was very complicated, we couldn't but ask our Mum for help.
2. As the table had already been laid, the hostess was waiting for the guests.
3. As the patient grew worse, the doctor insisted on the operation.
4. As the sleeves were too long, the tailor made up his mind to shorten them.
5. After the job had been done, we got the money for it.
6. As the train had been delayed, we whiled away our time chatting in a café.
7. As the necessary sum of money was saved, we went to the travel agency to book a package tour.
8. As the cake had been spoilt, we went to the nearest café.
9. As she was very ill, the ambulance was sent for.
10. When the breakfast was over, he went to his room.
11. As the door of the room was open, we came in.
12. As his father smoked heavily, it was difficult to breathe in the house.

2. Complete the sentences.

1. The snow having stopped, ...
2. Our journey ended, ...
3. My neighbour being ill, ...
4. Their quarrel having been over, ...
5. The windows locked, ...
6. Our group-mates having joined us, ...
7. The child having been given the medicine, ...
8. The taxi being called in, ...
9. The safety-belt having been fastened, ...
10. The suitcase having been packed, ...

THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE NON-PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

She stood there erect, **her body stiff with fury**

1. Join the two sentences. Turn the second sentence into the Nominative Absolute Non-participial Construction.

1. The students sat still. Their eyes were fixed on the board.
2. Her son was sitting motionless by the fire. His hands were on his knees.
3. She went down the road. She had a basket on her head.
4. He entered the café. There was a smile on his face.
5. Peter began to answer the question. His hands were in his pocket.
6. The child was lying in bed. His eyes were wide with fear.
7. She came up to his table. She had a cup of tea in her hand.
8. The class was over. The lecturer answered the questions.
9. He left them alone. His heart was full with strange emotions.
10. She was sitting in the library. She had a large reference book in her hands.

PARTICIPLE I AS PARENTHESIS

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

Generally speaking, ...

Properly speaking, ...

Roughly speaking, ...

Putting it mildly, ...

Taking into consideration ...

Judging by / from

Allowing for (*делая поправку на*)

Stated / put bluntly

1. Translate into Russian.

1. Strictly speaking, he was not as clever as he thought he was.
2. Properly speaking, this was the responsibility of the board of directors.
3. Allowing for the bus being late, we may expect to arrive at about 10.
4. Secrets, generally speaking, are not very well kept nowadays, with reporters and television cameras all around us.
5. Put bluntly, she had no chance of winning.
6. Judging by the look on Adam's face, the news must have been terrible.
7. Roughly speaking, I'd say we need about \$500.

SUMMING UP AND SPEECH EXERCISES

1. Open the brackets using the correct form of Participle I or II.

1. I saw her (cross) the road.
2. (See) the performance twice I remembered many details.
3. (Look) at those two (pass down), he felt at a loss.
4. Then there was the sound of a key (turn) in the lock.
5. He stopped in the corridor (lead) to the hall.
6. His father (kill) in the war, the boy had to live with his uncle.
7. The road (be) bad they got into an accident.
8. (Leave) home, John went straight to work.
9. (Drive) back to his place, his anger left him.
10. Not (find) them in the room, she got frightened.
11. (Arrive) at the cottage, he knocked loudly on the door.
12. I want all (do) properly.

2. Complete the sentences using Participle I or II.

1. He must have the job...
2. I saw her...
3. When ..., she never looks at us.

4. John stood there, ...
5. ... she closed the door behind her.
6. ..., the dentist pulled it out.
7. She entered the room, ...
8. She spent her Saturday evening...
9. The girl ... is my sister.
10. She was seen...
11. ... he couldn't go to work.
12. ... she had no chance of winning.

3. Paraphrase the sentences using Participle I or II.

1. He entered the room, there was a hat in his hand.
2. As she had been walking most of the night, she felt tired and sleepy.
3. When we were playing chess that evening, we kept watching each other.
4. The weather was fine, so we went to the country.
5. When I turned on the light, I was surprised at what I saw.
6. When she entered the room, she saw that he was smoking.
7. The girl, who is reading the book, is my sister.
8. The students who had discussed the article decided to publish it.
9. A word which is spoken in time may have very important results.
10. Then in the complete darkness she heard that somebody was opening the door.
11. Pancakes which are baked by my mother are always delicious.
12. As soon as she heard the news she burst into tears.

4. Translate the sentences using Participle I or II.

1. Будучи очень усталым, он решил остаться дома.
2. Выключив свет, Анна легла спать.
3. Читая этот рассказ, я встретила несколько интересных выражений.
4. Переходя через мост, я встретила Сергея.

5. Так как у нее было достаточно времени, Ирина пошла домой пешком.
6. Я уже проверила все изложения, написанные студентами моей группы.
7. Человек, сидевший у окна, смотрел на детей, игравших в саду.
8. Вы должны быть очень внимательны, переходя дорогу.
9. Прочитав письмо, она положила его в ящик стола.
10. Рассказы, напечатанные в этом журнале, очень интересные.
11. Она положила спящего ребенка на кровать.
12. Мальчик смотрел на родителей глазами, полными удивления.

5. Correct the sentences if necessary.

1. When looking for a room to rent for myself and my wife the other day, the receptionist was rather rude to me.
2. Looking at my diary, there were several appointments on Monday morning.
3. Remember to write down the address whenever filling in the form.
4. Not having prepared about the required topic, the tutor gave my report a low mark.
5. It was an extremely interested story. I was carried away by it.
6. While working in New York, my house was damaged by a storm.
7. Being such a sunny day, I got up early and went for a walk.
8. Judging from his expression, you're about to be reprimanded!
9. Whenever leaving the house, please ensure that the light is switched off.
10. Once settled in his comfortable armchair, the television didn't bother him at all.

6. Fill in each space in the following text using an appropriate present or past participle of the verbs given in the box.

*come build hold make break follow
talk carry look hide begin haunt
know wear wait stare get have*

THE HAUNTED HOUSE

Just after midnight, Julian and Ann, with Tommy the dog, arrived at the ... (1) house, having first ... (2) sure that no one would notice their absence. The house, ... (3) in the seventeenth century, had been abandoned for several years and the ... (4) windows stood ... (5) like the eyes of a frightened ghost. Julian, ... (6) by Ann and Tommy, took out his torch and pointed it towards the fence, ... (7) for the gap which they had ... (8) a few days earlier.

But how had their latest adventure ... (9)? Julian had been sitting in a café ... (10) a drink when he overheard some men ... (11) about hiding “the stuff” in the haunted house till things had quietened down. ... (12) that the police were looking for drug traffickers in the area, Julian had followed the men to their, ... (13) sure to take down the number.

Julian, Anne and Tommy the dog spent the next few evenings at the house, ... (14) in one of the old stables next to the house, ... (15) patiently for the arrival of the criminals. At last, their efforts were rewarded. They saw the lights of a car ... (16) closer. When the car stopped, a man got out, ... (17) what seemed to be a large parcel. A few seconds later they saw another figure ... (18) out of the car, ... (19) a long black overcoat and ... (20) something in his hand that, in the darkness, looked like a gun.

(From Luke Prodromou. Grammar and Vocabulary for First Certificate.)

7. Make up a story using the following word collocations:

a puzzled look, written in block letters, having quarrelled, being tired, a broken cup, having cleared up the table, judging by.

6. Complete the following dialogues:

1) A: I saw you glancing at your watch.

B: ...

2) A: Why are you upset?

B: ...

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

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