**PARTICIPLE II**

Причастие II имеет те же синтаксические функции, что и Причастие I: ***определения*** (в основном) и реже – ***обстоятельства***.

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| **В роли определения** | | | |
| a **stolen** bag | | | ***украденная*** *сумка* | |
| the **fallen** trees | | | ***поваленные*** *деревья* | |
| a well-**known** journalist | | | *хорошо* ***известный*** *журналист* | |
| The book **taken** from the library was interesting. | | *Книга,* ***взятая*** *(=****которую мы взяли****) из библиотеки, была интересная.* | |
| The room **furnished** rather simply was large enough. | | *Комната,* ***обставленная*** *довольно просто, была достаточно большой.* | |

Предлог **by** соответствует русскому творительному падежу *кем?, чем?*

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| The girl **invited** by my friend was charming. | *Девушка,* ***приглашенная*** *моим другом, была очаровательной.* (а не: Девушка пригласила…) |
| The cup **broken** by the boy was on the floor. | *Чашка,* ***разбитая*** *мальчиком, лежала на полу.* |

The doctor **sent for** lived in the next village. *Доктор,* ***за которым послали****, жил в соседней деревне.*

Причастие II может стоять как перед существительным, так и после него. В этом случае при переводе на русский язык причастие русского предложения всегда следует ставить перед существительным:

The examined patient has a severe form of grippe. = The patient examined has a

severe form of grippe.

*Примечание*. Если после подлежащего стоят две глагольные формы с окончанием -ed, то первая из них обычно является причастием, а вторая — глаголом:

The medicine prescribed acted very well. The patient asked answered that he had a headache. The doctor called examined the patient carefully.

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| The method **used** **proved** to be very effective. | | ***Применяемый*** *метод* ***оказался*** *очень эффективным.* | | |
| The program **corrected** **proved** useful. | | ***Исправленная*** *программа* ***оказалась*** *полезной.* | | |
| **В роли обстоятельства** |
| **Frightened** by the dog, the child **began to cry**. | | | ***Испугавшись*** *собаки, ребенок* ***начал плакать****.* |

Причастие вместе с поясняющими словами образует причастный оборот, выражающий обстоятельства времени, причины, условия и др.

The roentgenogram made yesterday showed nothing abnormal.

The pain felt by the patient is a symptom of a dangerous disease.

На русский язык такой оборот переводится по-разному, но чаще - придаточным предложением с глаголом в страдательном залоге, вводимым союзами ***так как, поскольку, когда*** и т.п.

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| **Pressed** for time, I couldn’t even have breakfast. | ***Так как*****у меня*****не было*** *времени, я не смог даже позавтракать.* |
| **Written** in pencil, the article was difficult to read. | ***Так как*****статья*****была написана*** *карандашом, ее трудно было читать.* |

Причастный оборот может находиться в начале или в конце предложения и часто вводится союзами, уточняющими характер обстоятельства, например: **when** - *когда,* **though** *- хотя,* **if** *- если, если бы,* **unless** *- если…не,* **until** *- пока…не* и др.:

|  |  |
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| When **asked** (=when he was asked), he looked at us and was silent. | *Когда* **его*****спрашивали****, он смотрел на нас и молчал.* |

 Если причастие II имеет относящиеся к нему слова (отправленный в санаторий, осмотренный врачом), то оно всегда ставится после существительного:

The patient examined by the doctor … Больной, осмотренный врачом…

Причастие II может играть в предложении роль обстоятельства времени или причины. В этом случае причастие II всегда стоит в начале предложения перед подлежащим. Предложение с таким причастием переводится на русский язык сложноподчиненным предложением:

Given in time, the medicine had a good effect. Examined by the doctor, he

complained of a severe pain in his abdomen.

7. Перед причастием II в роли обстоятельства часто ставится слово when - когда:

When examined by the doctor, Когда его осматривал врач,

he complained of a severe pain он пожаловался на сильную

in the stomach. боль в желудке.

Exercises:

**1. Образуйте причастия II от следующих глаголов и переведите их на русский язык:**

**a.**

to prescribe, , to return, to study, to ask, to discuss, to use, to form, to stop.

**b**.

|  |  |
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| to give | to say |
| to take | to catch |
| to begin | to eat |
| to drink | to send |
| to know | to forget |
| to bring | to find |
| to show | to do |
| to read | to buy |

**2.Образуйте Причастия II от глаголов в скобках и переведите словосочетания на русский язык:**

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ politicians (shock) - shocked politicians

1) watches (repair) 5) girls (confuse)

2) computers (steal) 6) umbrellas (forget)

3) books (read) 7) consumers (disappoint)

4) students (bore) 8) thing (buy)

9) doctors (worry)

**3.Подчеркните слова, которые являются причастием II, и переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. The drug **prescribed proved** very effective.
2. The new treatment **used saved** the patient.
3. The medicine **injected improved** the patient’s condition.
4. The patient **operated on complained** of pains in his stomach.
5. The new instrument **developed** at our clinic **helped** us to perform that difficult operation.
6. The tumour **removed turned** **out** to be cancerous.

**4. Paraphrase the following sentences**:

**A**. Model: The girl who is speaking to you is my friend. - The girl speaking to you is my friend.

1. Water is a substance which consists of hydrogen and oxygen. 2. The law

which defines the properties of inertia was formulated by I. Newton. 3. The professor who is delivering this lecture works at our University. 4. All objects which surround us in nature are composed of different substances. 5. Sugar is a hard brittle substance which has color and taste.

**B.** Model: The equipment which was installed at the plant is quite new. - The equipment installed at the plant is quite new.

1. The experiment which was made in the laboratory is very important. 2. The

students who were examined last week got good marks. 3. All elements consist of

tiny particles which are called atoms. 4. Specialists who are trained at higher schools work in various fields of the national economy. 5. The equipment which was tested required some improvement.

**5. Choose the correct form.**

1. At our University there are several subjects (studied, studying) optionally.

2. Students (taking, taken) exams next week should come to the dean’s office.

3. The engineer (represented, representing) this factory is a good specialist.

4. Scientists (applied, applying) new methods will obtain interesting results.

5. The problems (discussing, discussed) at the conference are of great

importance for future research.

6. Students (studying, studied) foreign languages should read special literature

in the original.

7. Specialists (training, trained) at our University work in various fields of the

national economy.

**Прочитайте диалог и разыграйте его по ролям, зачитайте Participle II:**

Calling the Doctor In

Doctor: Good morning!

Mother: Good morning! Come in, please.

D.: Where is the child?

M.: This way, please.

D.: Good morning, my boy! What’s the matter with you?

Patient: My throat hurts when I swallow.

D. (to the mother): How did the illness begin? Has he been running a temperature?\*

M.: Yesterday morning he complained of a bad headache and a sore throat. In the evening he had chills and his temperature was 38.8 C.

D. (to the boy): Open your mouth, so I may check your throat. The throat is inflamed and edematous; the tonsils are covered with thick grey membranes. The lymph nodes are enlarged and slightly tender. (To the mother): It is diphtheria. The boy should be hospitalized.

M.: Is it dangerous?

D.: Yes, it is. But don’t worry. Antidiphtheritic serum and antibacterial therapy will help us to stop the disease and avoid complications.

\* Has he been running a temperature? – У него повышенная температура?

(AE: Has he been running a fever?)