**PARTICIPLE II** образуется:

* у правильных глаголов – путём прибавления суффикса - **ed** к инфинитиву.
* у неправильных глаголов – см таблицу неправильных глаголов (3form)

Переводится:

полными и краткими страдательными причастиями, чаще совершенного, реже несовершенного вида. Выступает в роли определения:

Например:

seen виден, увиденный

worked out выработанный, выработан

a stolen bag украденная сумка

the fallen trees поваленные деревья

a well-known journalist хорошо известный журналист

The broken cup was on the floor. Разбитая чашка лежала на полу.

The faded leaves fell to the ground. Увядшие листья упали на землю.

The house was seen everywhere. Дом был виден отовсюду.

I reminded of a portrait seen in a gallery. Я вспомнил портрет, увиденный в галерее.

It’s one of the newspapers published in our town. Это одна из газет, издаваемая в нашем городе.

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

The girl invited **by** my friend was charming. The cup broken by the boy was on the floor. The doctor sent for lived in the next village.

В роли обстоятельства:

Frightened by the dog, the child began to cry.

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.

The method **used proved** to be very effective.

The program **corrected proved** useful.

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 обороты могут переводится придаточными предложениями с глаголом в страдательном залоге, вводимым союзами ***так как, поскольку, когда*** и т.п.

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.

Given in time, the medicine had a good effect.

Examined by the doctor, he сcomplained of a severe pain in his abdomen.

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.:***

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

When examined by the doctor, he complained of a severe shortness of breath.

**1. Make Participle II and translate:**

a) to prescribe, to return, to discharge, to study, to ask, to discuss, to apply, to form, to stop.

b) to give, to take, to say, to catch, to begin, to eat, to drink, to send, to know, to forget, to bring, to find, to put, to show, to do, to read.

**2. Translate the following into Russian:**

1. The sputum tests made on the following day revealed bacilli. 2. When asked about the condition of the patient admitted last night, he could not provide any additional information. 3. The patient being treated with large doses of a new drug is getting better. 4. Sudden pain followed by weakness of the right arm occurred every day. 5. The rash, noticed on the face, disappeared on the following day. 6. Assisted by two of our students, I performed that small operation rather well. 7. Prescribed in due time, the medicine helped the patient. 8. He told us about some new techniques used at their clinic. 9. The swelling revealed on the first examination is increasing. 10. The patient, discharged from the hospital two weeks ago, came in for a checkup.

\*sputum – мокрота; rash – высыпание, сыпь; swelling - отёчность

**3.Translate the following:**

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

Watches (repair); girls (confuse); computers (steal); umbrellas (forget); books (read); consumers (disappoint); students (bore); thing (buy); doctors (worry).

b) Вскрытый нарыв (abscess); зашитая рана (stitch up a wound); удаленный зуб (extract a tooth); пораженная область (affect an area); спасенный ребенок; улучшенное состояние; прописанное лекарство; забытая книга.

**4. Point out words that are Participle II and translate the sentences into Russian:**

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

 \*improve- улучшать; complain – жаловаться; tumour – опухоль; remove – удалять; cancerous – злокачественный

**5. 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.

**6. 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.

**7. Make sentences:**

1. teeth, examining, many, mouth, he, bad, noticed, his.
2. does, prescribed, the doctor, not, by, the tablets, he, take.
3. showed, the analyses, the sputum, the following, made, on, bacilli, in, day.
4. did, the patient, prescribed, help, medicine, not, the.

**8. Choose the correct form.**

1. After the … working day I felt like having a good rest (tiring, tired).

2. This food is … so it is not recommended for those who suffer from gastritis (irritating, irritated).

3. The doctor demonstrated some new techniques and the students became … in them (interesting, interested).

4. The patient will be … if he follows all the doctor’s recommendations (curing, cured).

5. She could not sleep because of that … noise in the street (annoying, annoyed).

6. The news about his death was …, so we all were … when we heard it (shocking, shocked).

**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?)