State Educational Institution of Higher Education University of Technology



Department of Foreign Languages

Participle II



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Participle II

ПРИЧАСТИЕ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ (PARTICIPLE II, THE PAST PARTICIPLE)

Причастие прошедшего времени не имеет временных форм, а также форм действительного и страдательного залога. В английском языке существует только одна форма причастия прошедшего времени, которая у правильных глаголов имеет окончание -ed (to translate + ed = translated), а у неправильных глаголов ее следует запомнить – это 3 форма глагола:

to write – wrote – written

to know – knew – known и т.п.

СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ ФУНКЦИИ ФОРМ ПРИЧАСТИЯ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ И СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ИХ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Функция	Английский пример	Русский пример	
1. Определение а) левое	the defeated army the formed army a built house washed hands	разгромленная армия сформированная армия построенный дом вымытые руки	
б) правое	a map read [red] by the officers an article translated into English a reconnaissance car - ried out by the cadets	карта, прочитанная офи- церами статья, переведенная на английский язык разведка, проведенная курсантами	



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2. Обстоятельство	When translated into Russian the article was used for the scientific conference.	Когда статью перевели на русский язык, она была использована для научной конференции.
	As asked he brought some fresh newspapers.	Так как его попросили принести свежие газеты, он сделал это.
	If written well the re-ports will be sent to take part in the competition of the best students' papers.	Если доклады будут хо- рошо написаны, они будут отправлены на конкурс лучших студенческих работ.
	Though not prepared very well the cadet could say something on that problem.	Хотя курсант и не был готов очень хорошо, он смог сказать что-то по тому вопросу.

Таким образом, формы причастия прошедшего времени переводятся на русский язык: 1) <u>выполняя функцию определения, формами причастия</u> с суффиксами –нн-/-енн-/-анн-/-т-/-вш-; -ш-/-м-/-им-/-ем-/-ом-; 2) <u>выполняя</u> <u>функцию обстоятельства</u>, <u>придаточными предложениями времени</u> (when); причины (as); условия (if); уступительными (though/although).



Ta	блицаб.	PARTIC	IPLE		
-		Pa	st		A CONTRACTOR
	Active		(только от непереходных глаголов)		
町	Passive			asked	
	Фу	нкции в п	редло	кении	
1	A <u>broken</u> cu the table.	p lay under	Определение		1
2	The teacher was <u>pleased</u> about the result of the test.		Часть составного сказуемого		2
3	All books borrowed from the library must be returned tomorrow.		После существительных в причастных оборотах		3
4	1) When asked whether he expected me to help, dad said nothing.		Обстоятельство: 1) времени		4
	2) She spent the day <u>as though surprised</u> .		2) образа действия 3) причины		14-
A COLUMN TO A COLUMN		vith my answer, sor put me			



Participle I and Participle II

Смысловая разница между Present/Past Participles

Разница между причастием настоящего времени и прошедшего ощутимо видна и в их значениях. Важно!!!

Если вы используете Participle I (V-ing), вы описываете человека или вещь.

The teacher was boring I nearly felt asleep.

Если вы используете Participle II (V-ed), вы говорите <u>о том, что чувствуете вы или другой</u>

человек.

I was bored at his lesson.

Сравните примеры:

exciting - excited

I think football is a very **exciting** game. Я думаю, футбол – увлекательная игра.

Everyone at the stadium is so excited. Все на стадионе были увлечены.

Interesting – interested

I think being a nurse must be a very **interesting** job. Я думаю, работа медсестры очень интересная. I am **interested** in looking after people. Мне интересно ухаживать за людьми.

Annoying – annoyed

My neighbors are very **annoying**. Мои соседи очень надоедливые.

They always play loud music and I am **annoyed**. Они всегда очень громко музицируют, и я раздражен.

Frightening – frightened

That horror film was too frightening for me. Этот фильм ужасов был очень пугающим для меня. I was frightened even with the music in it. Меня пугала даже музыка в нем.



Participle I and Participle II

Exercise 1. Translate.

That TV programme is really **amusing**.

He was **amused** to hear his little son singing in the bath.

I've never seen such a **boring** film!

The students looked **bored** as the teacher talked and talked.

I find these instructions very **confusing**! Could you come and help me?

I was confused, because I asked two people and they told me two different things.

This weather is **depressing**! Is it ever going to stop raining?

I was feeling **depressed**, so I stayed at home with hot chocolate and a good book.

That is the most **embarrassing** photo! I look terrible!

John was really **embarrassed** when he fell over in front of his new girlfriend.

It's a really **exciting** book. I couldn't wait to find out what happened at the end.

I'm so excited! I'm going on holiday tomorrow!

I hate doing housework! It's exhausting!

Julie was so exhausted after her exams, she spent the next three days sleeping.

The brain is **fascinating**, isn't it? It's amazing how much it can do.

Joan was fascinated by her grandmother's stories of life in the 1920s.

What a **frightening** film! I don't want to walk home on my own now!

I was really **frightened** of bees when I was little, but I don't mind them now.



It's **frustrating** when you want to say something in another language, but you don't know the word. I tried all morning to send an email, but it wouldn't work. I was so **frustrated**!

That was a very **interesting** book.

She's interested in animals, so she's thinking of studying to be a vet.

I find London a bit **overwhelming**. It's so busy and noisy.

Julie felt **overwhelmed**. She'd moved house, got a new job and was learning to drive, all at the same time. A nice hot bath is so **relaxing** after a long day.

She was so **relaxed**, sitting in front of the fire, that she didn't want to move.

John loves his new job as a teacher. He says it's very **satisfying** when he makes a student understand.

I'm very satisfied that I managed to order the meal in French.

What a **shocking** crime! It's terrible.

I was **shocked** when my co-worked admitted stealing some money.

It's **surprising** how many people don't want to travel to another country.

She was **surprised** when she arrived at her class and found the other students doing an exam. She'd thought it was a normal lesson.

What a **terrifying** dog! It's huge!

My little son is **terrified** of the dark. We always leave a light on in his room at night.

What **thrilling** music! It's some of the most beautiful music I've ever heard.

I was **thrilled** to win first prize in the competition.

My job is really **tiring**. I don't get home until 10 p.m. sometimes.

David's too **tired** to come to the cinema tonight. He's going to go to bed early.



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EXERCISE 2. Present participle or past participle? Fill in the right form.

1. This exercise is _____ (interesting/interested).

2. On Christmas Eve, many children are so _____ (**exciting/excited**) that they stay up all night.

3. My friend has a very _____ (**annoying/annoyed)** habit.

4. I had such a _____ (tiring/tired) day I went straight to bed.

5. We were (relaxing/relaxed) after our holidays.

6. Their hamburgers are _____ (disgusting/disgusted).

7. I'm not ______ (satisfying/satisfied) with my job.

8. George always talks about the same things, he is so _____ (boring/bored).

9. I like this actor but the film was _____ (disappointing/disappointed).

10. English grammar can be_____ (confusing/confused).



