

Причастие (The Participle) – это неличная форма глагола, совмещающая в себе свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия.

1 Формы причастия

Active	<i>doing</i>	—	<i>having done</i>
Passive	<i>being done</i>	<i>done</i>	<i>having been done</i>
	выражает действие, одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого	выражает действие одновременное или предшествующее глаголу-сказуемому	выражает действие, предшествующее глаголу-сказуемому

The boy *playing* in the garden is my son's friend.

The question *being discussed* now is important.

He put the *typed* texts on the table.

Having taken what he wanted he left the room.

Having been told to come later he didn't know what to do.

Мальчик, играющий в саду, сын моего друга.

Вопрос, который сейчас обсуждается, важный.

Он положил отпечатанные тексты на стол.

Взяв все, что ему было нужно, он вышел из комнаты.

Так как ему сказали прийти позже, он не знал, что делать.

2 Отрицательная форма причастия

Not knowing the truth he felt calm.

Not having found the book he rang up his friend.

Не зная правды (так как он не знал правды), он не волновался.

Не найдя книгу, он позвонил другу.

! Русскому действительному причастию прошедшего времени в функции определения в английском языке соответствует придаточное определительное.

Человек, *звонивший вам вчера*, скоро будет здесь.

The man *who phoned you yesterday* will soon be here.

Употребите причастия в форме настоящего времени действительного залога.

80.1

✦ She was sitting and watching the sunset. ⇒ ***She sat watching the sunset.***

1. The man who is sitting at the window is waiting for you.
2. As he was a rich man he could buy the car.
3. As she was ill she had to stay at home.
4. As she was proud of her son she often spoke about him.
5. What is the name of the man who is talking to Jack?
6. As he was late he took a taxi.
7. The child who was crying looked unhappy.
8. At last I found the page which was missing.
9. As he was interested in the subject he read a lot of books about it.

Употребите причастия в форме страдательного залога.

80.2

✦ He took some photos of a church which was built in the 15th century. ⇒ ***He took some photos of a church built in the 15th century.***

1. He took the camera which was broken and threw it away.
2. He was looking at the pictures which had been drawn by the child.
3. The thing which she had forgotten was again fresh in her memory.
4. They are looking for some treasure which is hidden here.
5. The lanterns which were lit showed them the way.
6. The bird which had been shot fell down.
7. He likes to wear clothes which have worn out.
8. He saw a note which had been written in a hurry.
9. He looked through the composition the child had written.

Употребите причастия в форме прошедшего времени действительного залога.

80.3

✦ As I hadn't phoned him back I had to apologise. ⇒ ***Not having phoned him back I had to apologize.***

1. I left the luggage at the airport and went to the restaurant.
2. As he hadn't found the necessary papers he felt angry.
3. As he hadn't read the book he couldn't discuss it.
4. As they hadn't taken a decision they turned to him for help.
5. She made dinner and decided to have a rest.
6. As he hadn't bought tickets he couldn't join them.
7. As he had broken his car he had to go by bus.
8. He finished the article and went to bed.
9. As he had given up smoking he felt better.

Употребите причастия в форме страдательного залога.

80.4

✦ He was being followed and felt uneasy. ⇒ ***Being followed he felt uneasy.***

1. As he hadn't been introduced to the other guests he felt a stranger.
2. As she was being looked at she felt confused.
3. He had been taught good manners and that was why he was admired by everybody.
4. The clothes which are being sold here are expensive.
5. As the cup was broken it was of no use.
6. He hadn't been asked to come in and felt hurt.
7. As the flowers had been kept without water for a long time they faded.
8. As the house was being reconstructed it was empty.
9. As he had not been told the truth he didn't know how to act.