



ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Иностранных языков»

Методические указания
по развитию грамматических навыков по
теме «Причастия (Participle I, Participle II)»
в устной и письменной речи
по дисциплине

«Английский язык»

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Аннотация

Методические указания предназначены для магистрантов всех специальностей и включают в себя такие разделы как причастие I, причастие II, причастные обороты, в каждом из которых представлены упражнения и тексты с рядом грамматических и лексических заданий, которые позволяют сформировать умения правильного употребления грамматических структур в письменной и устной речи.

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ПРИЧАСТИЯ (THE PARTICIPLES)

Причастие (the Participle) является неличной формой глагола, в которой сочетаются признаки имени прилагательного или наречия с признаками глагола. В английском языке наиболее употребительны Participle I и Participle II. (В английской грамматике Participle I называется Present Participle, а Participle II – Past Participle.)

Рассмотрим: 1) формы причастий; 2) функции причастий; 3) причастные обороты.

UNIT 1. ПРИЧАСТИЕ I (THE PARTICIPLE I)

1. Формы причастия I (The Forms of the Participle I)

Voice (Залог)	Participle I Indefinite	Participle I Perfect
Active	writing	having written
Passive	being written	having been written

Причастие I в неопределенной форме в активном залоге (The Participle I Indefinite Active) образуется путем прибавления окончания *-ing* к глаголу в форме инфинитива.

to stand – standing

стоящий, стоя

Причастие I в неопределенной форме в пассивном залоге (The Participle I Indefinite Passive) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в форме Present Participle – *being* и смыслового глагола в форме Past Participle: being + V3.

being built – строящийся, будучи построен

Причастие I в перфектной форме в активном залоге (the Participle Perfect Active) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to have* в форме Present Participle – *having* и смыслового глагола в форме Past Participle: having + V3.

having built – построил

Причастие I в перфектной форме в пассивном залоге (the Participle Perfect Passive) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в форме Perfect Participle – *having been* и смыслового глагола в форме Past Participle: having been + V3.

having been built – когда (дом) был построен ...

1. Put the following verbs into the four forms of the Participle I.

Forget, write, cancel, study, play, help, ask, get, give

E.g. Make – making – being made – having made – having been made.

2. Choose the necessary form of the participle.

The Participle I Indefinite Active

- 1) being ordered;
- 2) ordered;
- 3) having been ordered;
- 4) having ordered;
- 5) ordering

The Participle I Indefinite Passive

- 1) being made;
- 2) making;
- 3) made;
- 4) having made;
- 5) having been made

The Participle Perfect Active

- 1) having been permitted;
- 2) permitted;
- 3) permitting;
- 4) being permitted;
- 5) having permitted

The Participle Perfect Passive

- 1) having been cut;
- 2) cut;
- 3) being cut;
- 4) having cut;
- 5) cutting.

2. Функции причастия I (The Functions of the Participle I)

Причастие I в неопределенной форме. Активный залог (Participle I Indefinite. Active Voice)

Функция	Значение	Место в предложении	Пример	Способ перевода
Определение				
	Действие, <i>одновременное</i> с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме	а) Перед существит. б) после существит.	They looked at the <i>flying</i> plane. – Они смотрели на <i>летевший</i> самолет. The student <i>reading</i> the article is my friend. – Студент, <i>читающий</i> статью, – мой друг.	Причастием на -вший, -щий
Обстоятельство				
а) времени	1. Действие, <i>одновременное</i> с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме 2. Действие, <i>предшествующее</i> действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме	В начале предложения, иногда после союзов when, while	(While) <i>reading</i> the article he used a dictionary. – <i>Читая</i> статью, он использовал словарь. <i>Receiving</i> the telegram he rang up the director. – <i>Получив</i> телеграмму, он позвонил директору. <i>Coming</i> to the office he sent a fax. – <i>Придя</i> в офис, он отправил факс.	Деепричастие м на -а, -я Деепричастие м на -в, -я
б) образа действия		На 4-м месте в предложении	He ran up to me <i>breathing</i> heavily. – Он подбежал ко мне, тяжело <i>дыша</i> .	Деепричастие м на -а, -я

в) причины			Not <i>knowing</i> her address, he could not write to her. – Он <i>зная</i> ее адреса, он не мог написать ей.	
Часть сказуемого				
а) простого глагольного	Действие в процессе	После глагола to be	He is <i>reading</i> now. – Он сейчас <i>читает</i> . He has been <i>reading</i> since morning. – Он <i>читает</i> с утра.	Глаголом несовершенного вида
б) составного именного	Состояние	После глагола to be	The trip was extremely <i>tiring</i> . – Поездка была чрезвычайно <i>устоймительной</i> .	Прилагательным

**Причастие I в неопределенной форме. Пассивный залог
Participle I Indefinite. Passive Voice**

Значение	Место в предложении	Пример	Способ перевода
Определение			
Длительное действие, совершающееся в настоящий момент или в настоящий период времени.	После определяемого существит	The question <i>being discussed</i> at the meeting now is very important. – Вопрос, <i>обсуждающийся</i> сейчас на собрании, очень важен.	Причастием на -мый -щийся
Обстоятельство			

Для выражения причины и времени	в начале предложения	<i>Being invited</i> too late Dr.Smith could not attend the conference. – <i>Так как доктора Смита пригласили очень поздно</i> , он не смог посетить конференцию. (<i>Будучи приглашенным...</i>)	а) Придаточным обстоятельством предложением. б) Будучи + страдательное причастие.
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3. Read and translate the sentences into Russian.

Analyse the function of Participle I Indefinite:

1. I saw you dancing at the party.
2. The student reading the article didn't use a dictionary.
3. The student reading the article doesn't use a dictionary.
4. Testing the engine the engineer applied new methods.
5. Microeconomics studies individual markets by simplifying the economic system by assuming that activity in the market being analysed does not affect other markets.
6. My days are spent taking books off shelves and putting them back on the shelves.
7. We are all concerned about the rising level of pollution.
8. Tourists arriving in London visit various museums.
9. Knowing English well he can read scientific journals without any difficulty.
10. Reading books in the original you will master English very quickly.
11. Don't call him tonight – he will be working at his report.
12. The article being typed now will be published tomorrow.
13. Being an architect and a designer, he was an extremely visual man and so it was her looks that had initially attracted him to her.
14. While unloading the ship they broke some cases.
15. Nowadays there is a growing interest in learning foreign languages.
16. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one.
17. He said he had been working since early morning.
18. The nature of this strategy being discussed within different scientific institutions needs careful analysis.

19. Concrete blocks are of a standard size larger than bricks that are hollow, forming a grid of vertical planes.

20. Research being conducted at the university by a team of engineers concerns the actual loading environments and behavior of recurring types of highway bridges.

Причастие I в перфектной форме (Participle I Perfect).

Значение	Место в предложении	Пример	Способ перевода
Обстоятельство причины			
Действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме.	В начале предложения	<i>Having lost</i> his address (= As I had lost his address) I could not write to him. – <i>Потеряв</i> его адрес (= Так как я потерял его адрес), я не смог написать ему	Деепричастием на –в, -я
Обстоятельство времени			
Для выражения причины и времени	в начале предложения	<i>Having been heated</i> for several hours (= After it had been heated ...) the substance began to melt. – <i>После того, как</i> <i>Вещество нагревали</i> в течение нескольких часов, оно начало плавиться.	а) Придаточным обстоятельством предложением. б) Будучи + страдательное причастие.

Примечание. Когда речь идет о двух действиях, непосредственно следующих одно за другим, и нет необходимости подчеркивать, что действие, выраженное причастием, предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме, употребляется не Perfect Participle, а Present Participle. В соответствующих придаточных предложениях глагол-сказуемое употребляется в форме Indefinite.

Receiving the e-mail message (= When he received the e-mail

message) he called the manager. - *Получив* телеграмму, он позвонил управляющему.

4. Read and translate the sentences into Russian. Analyse the function of Participle I Perfect.

1. Having spent all the money he started looking for a job.
2. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.
3. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help.
4. Having invested in the acquisition of two shuttering robots the company increased its production output of wall, floor and façade elements.
5. Having invented computers, the man got the possibility of making calculations with great speed.
6. Having been provided with the support from the management the team started the experiment.
7. The material having been examined at the laboratory last year proved to be technologically efficient.
8. He left the office having looked through all the papers and letters.
9. Having been compiled very carefully the manual contained all the necessary instructions.
10. Having been heated for several hours the substance began to melt.

5. Open the brackets using Participle I (Indefinite or Perfect).

1. (To impress) by his work, the manager extended his contract for a year.
2. (To live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St.Peterburg's White Nights in summer.
3. (To read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
4. (To phone) the agency, he left (say) he would be back in two hours.
5. (To approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine.
6. (To want) to drive the train all his life, this was an opportunity not to be missed.
7. (To obtain) new results, they decided to publish them.
8. She smiled (to remember) the joke.
9. I felt very tired (to work) the whole day in the sun.

10. Paul sat down again, evidently (to change) his mind about going.
11. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present.
12. The boy came out of the water (to shake) from top to toe.
13. People (to start) to learn a foreign language sometimes find it difficult to memorize words.
14. The change of schedule was (to confuse) for all the passengers.
15. (To test) the engine the engineer applied new methods.
16. General engineers spend much of their time (to visit) project sites, (to develop) community consensus, and (to prepare) construction plans.
17. Planners can help manage the growth of cities, (to apply) tools like [zoning](#) and [growth management](#) to manage the uses of land.
18. The joints between the panels are filled with a hard-setting resin compound, (to give) a smooth seamless surface that has considerable fire resistance.
19. The most common floor finish is carpeting, most of which is made of synthetic fibres, (to displace) the traditional wool and cotton.
20. Over the years (to apply) its experience in this field, the company has pursued a lot of developments (to use) this technology.

6. Translate the following sentences into English using Participle I.

1. Будучи занятым, Джек отказался от предложения.
2. Прочитав газету, он написал несколько деловых писем.
3. Мы стояли на мосту, соединяющем две части здания.
4. Деревянные балки, подпирающие крышу, были повреждены.
5. Так как комната была покрашена в темные цвета, ей необходим был яркий свет.
6. Проехав пять часов на совещание, Том узнал, что его отменили.
7. Будучи врачом, он знал, какие побочные эффекты мог иметь этот препарат.
8. Человек, управляющий оборудованием, был одет в защитный костюм.
9. Так как мы не хотели его обижать, мы ничего не сказали о его живописи.

10. Точно зная, что хочет заказчик, он не тратил времени на обсуждение проекта.

READING

7. Read the text on environmental building and outline its main idea.

The 20th century having been marked by the re-emergence of environmental values within Western societies brought a new wave of concern for the environment which can be found to a varying degree throughout history. It is rooted in a number of perspectives including the aim of managing the ecosystems for sustained resource yields (sustainable development).

Environmental problems and challenges found in the 19th and 20th centuries led to a development where environmental values became important in some sections of Western societies. It is therefore not surprising that these values can also be found among individual architects and industrial designers. The focus on [environmental design](#) has been marked with the rediscovery and further development of many "ancient" skills and techniques. In addition, new technology that approaches environmental concerns is also an important characteristic of the environmental issue found among architects and industrial designers. These rather different approaches to environmental building and product technology can be illustrated with the development of environmental [high-tech architecture](#), and the more "traditional" environmental movement within ecological-based architecture.

Having been affected by environmental technology and new environmental values, city development started to formulate and introduce eco-regulations concerning renewable resources, energy consumption, smart buildings, recycled materials, and sustainability. This maybe not be surprising, as about 50% of all energy consumption in Europe and 60% in the US is building-related. However, environmental concerns not being restricted to energy consumption, take on a number of perspectives generally, which are reflected in the focus found among architects and industrial designers.

The Environmental Design Values category consisting of three design values.

1. The green and sustainability design value

This value based on a belief that a sustainable and/or environmentally friendly building approach is beneficial to users, society and future generations has the following key concepts: energy conservation, resource management, recycling, cradle-to-cradle, toxic free materials etc.

2. The design value of re-use and modification

This is based on a belief that existing buildings, and to some degree products, can be continuously used through updates. Within this value there are two separate schools of thought with regards to aesthetics: one camp focuses on new elements that are sublimated to an overall aesthetic, and the other advocates for aesthetical contrast, dichotomy and even dissonance between the old and the new.

3. The health design value

This design value is based on the belief that the built environment can contribute to ensuring a healthy living environment. Built into this design value, are principles like: buildings should be free-standing; sites need to be distributed to maximize the amount of sunlight that reaches individual structures. Similarly, there is an emphasis on health based construction and reduction of toxic emissions through selection of appropriate materials.

8. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What are the two approaches used in environmental building?
2. What do the eco-regulations include?
3. What is characteristic of the green and sustainability design value?
4. What are the schools within the design value of re-use and modification?
5. What are the main principles of the health design value?

9. Find the examples of Participle I in the text you have read and analyze its function. Translate the sentences containing Participle I into Russian.

UNIT II. ПРИЧАСТИЕ II (THE PARTICIPLE II)

1. Формы причастия II (The Forms of the Participle II)

Причастие II образуется путем прибавления окончания *-ed* к правильному глаголу в форме инфинитива: regarded, translated, frightened; либо используя форму V3 неправильных глаголов: written, fallen, given.

10. Put the following verbs into the form of the Participle II and translate them into Russian.

Make, live, equip, ship, cope, admit, cancel, lie, permit, refer, publish, answer.

2. Функции причастия II (The Functions of the Participle II)

Причастие II выражает не сам процесс, а состояние, качество лица или предмета, приобретенное вследствие внешних факторов: письмо оказывается «написанным», стол – «накрытым», человек – «приехавшим» и т.п.

Функция	Место в предложении	Пример	Способ перевода
Определение	1) Перед существит. 2) после существит.	The <i>broken</i> part of the machine should be replaced immediately. – <i>Сломанная</i> деталь Машины должна быть заменена немедленно. The letter <i>written</i> by him is very short. – <i>Написанное</i> им письмо очень короткое.	Причастием на –мый, –ный, –тый, –вшийся, –щийся
Обстоятельство			
1) времени	В начале предложения (после союза when)	(When) <i>Asked</i> whether he would return soon he answered that he would be away for several months.- <i>Когда его спросили</i> , скоро ли он вернется, он ответил, что будет отсутствовать в течение нескольких месяцев.	Придаточным обстоятельством предложением

2) причины и других обстоя- тельствен- значений	В начале предложения (после союзов as, unless, if и др.)	<i>Squeezed</i> by the ice, the steamer could not continue her way. – <i>Сжатый</i> льдом (=Так как пароход был сжат льдом), пароход не мог продолжать свой путь. Though <i>expected</i> on Saturday she arrived on Monday. – <i>Хотя ее ожидали</i> в субботу, она приехала только в по- недельник.	Причастием на –мый, -ный, -тый; придаточным обстоятельств. предложением
Именная часть составного сказуемого	После глагола 'to be'	The pencil is <i>broken</i> . – Карандаш <i>сломан</i> .	Кратким стра- дательным причастием

11. Analyze the function of the Participle II and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The house built in this street is very beautiful.
2. The issue discussed at the last meeting is of great importance for our company.
3. They have to repair the broken parts of this engine.
4. The data found by the researchers is valuable for their future work.
5. Many of the cities now thought the most beautiful are the result of dense, long lasting systems of prohibitions and guidance about building sizes, uses and features.
6. We'll use the instruments of the improved design.
7. The method proposed by this young researcher was not acceptable.
8. The results obtained by this group are very good.
9. There are many illustrated magazines in our reading-room.
10. When asked, he answered all the questions.
11. The law of demand states that, price and quantity demanded in a given market are inversely related.
12. Unless discussed, the new method must not be used.
13. When translated, the instruction became perfectly understandable.
14. When offered help, he accepted it with gratitude.
15. Ice melts when heated.
16. The ancient Romans used a consolidated scheme for city planning, developed for military defense and civil convenience.

17. When produced, the parts will be sent to various plants.
18. Areas devastated by war or invasion challenge urban planners.
19. Packed in cases, the goods were not damaged.
20. When subjected to high temperature, this substance changes its properties.

12. Change the sentences using Participle II.

For example: *Though he was defeated, he remained a popular leader.* – *Though defeated, he remained a popular leader.*

1. Though he was offered a large reward, he would not disclose the truth.
2. Though he was well educated, he lacked any coherent philosophical background.
3. The density of an urban environment increases traffic, which can harm businesses and increase pollution unless it is properly managed.
4. Although these publication remained unconfirmed, they stirred considerable unrest.
5. Though the explorers were exhausted by heat and privations, they would not give in.
6. When she was asked whether she would participate in the conference she answered that she would.
7. Once the engineer is certified, he is designated the title of Professional Engineer.
8. When a [builder's level](#) is used together with a graduated staff it can be used to transfer elevations from one location to another.
9. When collaborative planning is properly administered, it can result in more meaningful participation and better, more creative outcomes to persistent problems than can traditional participation methods.
10. The ability to absorb forces created by chain deflection prevents damage to both tower and chain.

13. Translate the following sentences into English using Participle II.

1. Когда устройство будет установлено, оно будет готово к использованию.
2. Проект только что был завершен.
3. Завершенная в срок, книга была принята в издательском доме.
4. Когда статью отредактировали, она была напечатана.

5. Дорожные работы, проводимые на автомагистрали, могут вызвать задержку движения транспорта.
6. Решения, принятые на совещании, повлияют на всех нас.
7. Здание, поврежденное во время грозы, необходимо снести.
8. Погруженное в воду, в условиях недостатка кислорода, дерево разрушается не так быстро, как на поверхности.
9. Экономика, основанная на свободном предпринимательстве, характеризуется частной собственностью и инициативе без государственного вмешательства.
10. На некоторых рынках может быть только один или очень ограниченное количество продавцов, предоставляющих товары или услуги.

READING

14. Read the first part of the article and outline the main issues of industrial construction.

Industrial construction

Industrial construction, though a relatively small part of the entire construction industry, is a very important component. Owners of these projects are usually large, for-profit, industrial corporations. These corporations can be found in such industries as Infrastructure, Power Transmission & Distribution, metallurgical and material handling, medicine, petroleum, chemical, power generation, manufacturing etc. Processes in these industries require highly specialized expertise in planning, cost estimating, design, and construction. As in building and heavy/highway construction, this type of construction requires a team of individuals to ensure a successful project often undertaken by big construction companies. In the fields of architecture and civil engineering, construction is a process that consists of the building or assembling of infrastructure. Far from being a single activity, large scale construction is a feat of human multitasking. Normally, the job is managed by a project manager, and supervised by a construction manager, design engineer, construction engineer or project architect.

For the successful execution of a project, effective planning is essential. Involved with the design and execution of the infrastructure in question must consider the environmental impact of the job, the successful scheduling, budgeting, construction site safety, availability of building materials, logistics, inconvenience to the public caused by construction delays and bidding, etc.

Design team

In the modern industrialized world, construction usually involves the translation of designs into reality. A formal design team may be assembled to plan the physical proceedings, and to integrate those proceedings with the other parts. The design usually consists of drawings and specifications, usually prepared by a design team including surveyors, civil engineers, cost engineers (or quantity surveyors), mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, structural engineers, fire protection engineers, planning consultants, architectural consultants, and archaeological consultants. The design team is most commonly employed by (i.e. in contract with) the property owner. Under this system, once the design is completed by the design team, a number of construction companies or construction management companies may then be asked to make a bid for the work, either based directly on the design, or on the basis of drawings and a bill of quantities provided by a quantity surveyor. Following evaluation of bids, the owner will typically award a contract to the most cost efficient bidder.

The modern trend in design is toward integration of previously separated specialties, especially among large firms. In the past, architects, interior designers, engineers, developers, construction managers, and general contractors were more likely to be entirely separate companies, even in the larger firms. Presently, a firm that is nominally an "architecture" or "construction management" firm may have experts from all related fields as employees, or to have an associated company that provides each necessary skill. Thus, each such firm may offer itself as "one-stop shopping" for a construction project, from beginning to end. This is designated as a "design Build" contract where the contractor is given a performance specification and must undertake the project from design to construction, while adhering to the performance specifications.

Several project structures can assist the owner in this integration, including design-build, partnering and construction management. In general, each of these project structures allows the owner to integrate the services of architects, interior designers, engineers and constructors throughout design and construction. In response, many companies are growing beyond traditional offerings of design or construction services alone and are placing more emphasis on establishing relationships with other necessary participants through the design-build process.

The increasing complexity of construction projects creates the need for design professionals trained in all phases of the project's life-

cycle and develop an appreciation of the building as an advanced technological system requiring close integration of many sub-systems and their individual components, including sustainability. Building engineering is an emerging discipline that attempts to meet this new challenge.

15. Read the whole article and answer the following questions.

1. What is essential for the successful outcome of the project?
2. What is the aim of a design team?
3. What does a design consist of?
4. Who makes up a design team?
5. How is a bid prepared?
6. What is the difference between the construction company of the past and the modern one?
7. Outline the process of construction project planning.

16. Underline the examples of Participles I, II in the text. Translate the sentences containing the participles into Russian.

17. Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets in one of the forms of Participle I or Participle II, active or passive.

1. The question (to discuss) now is very important.
2. Yesterday the professor told us about his experiments (to carry) at his laboratory.
3. The large house (to build) in our street is a new school.
4. (To pack) in plastic cases the goods arrived in good condition.
5. (To ask) whether he intended to return soon, he answered that he would be away for a couple of weeks.
6. (To fulfill) the terms of the contract, we refused to admit the claim (признать претензию) of the firm.
7. (To collect) all the necessary material for the report, he started writing it.
8. He left the office, (to finish) all the work planned for that day.
9. (To sort) the goods were placed in a warehouse.
10. (To send) to the wrong fax number, the message was not received by the addressee.
11. The film (to show) now is very interesting.
12. (To ask) for help, he gave us explicit instructions.

Английский язык

13. (To write) the translation, I gave it to the teacher.
14. (To write) the translation was given to the teacher.
15. (To complete) very carefully the manual contained all the necessary instructions.
16. The house (to build) in our street will soon be ready.
17. (To build) of prefabricated parts, it will soon be ready.
18. (To use) the device redesigned by a group of our researchers we increased the production of goods.
19. (To deliver) by a famous scientist the lecture was listened to with great attention.
20. The lecture (to deliver) by a famous scientist is listened to with great attention.

UNIT III. ПРИЧАСТНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ. PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTIONS

1. Объектный оборот с причастием (The Objective Participle Construction)

1. «Объектный падеж с причастием настоящего времени» (Objective-with-the-Present-Participle) представляет собой сочетание существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием настоящего времени. Этот оборот употребляется после глаголов:

to feel, to find, to hear, to listen, to look, to notice, to see, to watch.

Например:

I hear **the bell ringing** in the next room. – Я слышу, как звонит

звонок в соседней комнате.

2. «Объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени» (Objective-with-the-Past-Participle) представляет собой сочетание существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием прошедшего времени. Этот оборот употребляется после глаголов:

to have, to get, to want, to wish, to watch, to hear, to see, to find.

Например:

I want to have **a new dress made**. – Я хочу, чтобы мне сшили новое платье.

В тех случаях, когда нужно подчеркнуть не факт совершения

действия, а то, что действие происходит или происходило в момент

речи, часто употребляется Participle I.

Например: We **saw him passing** the documents to the secretary. – Мы видели, как он передавал документы секретарю.

We **heard our colleagues discussing** the agenda of the conference. – Мы слышали, как наши коллеги обсуждали повестку дня конференции.

Если надо показать не процесс, а результат действия, в объект-

ном причастном обороте употребляется Participle II. Например:

They **saw their luggage brought in**. – Они видели, что

(как) внесли их багаж.

18. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. I saw him painting her portrait.
2. He would like the work finished as soon as possible.
3. They watched the fire being put out.
4. The chief wants the job done by tomorrow.
5. She wants this name remembered.
6. The passers-by watched the house being pulled down.
7. I've never heard his name mentioned.
8. We watched him slowly approaching the gate.
9. He would like the incident forgotten.
10. None of us noticed the papers thrown away.
11. We noticed the engines being carefully packed in cases.
12. They watched the tree being planted.
13. He wanted the man found.
14. Have you ever seen a film being shot?
15. I heard your book mentioned in their discussion.
16. The manager wanted the cases counted and weighed.
17. They watched the temperature gradually rising.
18. Under these conditions, we may treat the corpuscle as consisting of a group of waves having identical frequencies.
19. At the date too remote to be fixed with any certainty we find the Egyptians well acquainted with the manufacture of glass.
20. Counting the net charges on each atom of the two compounds, reckoning an electron which is shared between two atoms as contributing half of its charge to each, the following scheme is obtained.

3. The Objective participial construction после глаголов **to have, to get**

Конструкция состоит из глагола to have (или to get) + прямое дополнение (smth.) + Participle II и означает, что действие, выраженное сказуемым, т. е. глаголом to have (to get) и Participle II совершает не само лицо (подлежащее), а кто-то другой для него или за него. На русский язык оборот может переводиться так же, как глагол совершенного вида, например,

I **have had my watch mended**. – Мне починили часы (Кто-то другой починил часы по моей просьбе).

They **had new equipment installed** in the library. – Им установили новое оборудование в библиотеке.

The administration **had (got) this scheme cancelled**. – Ад-

министрация добилась отмены этой программы.

19. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. She left the lights on overnight and in the morning couldn't get the car started.
2. We always have the car cleaned by the children living next door.
3. When they had it explained to them again, the students could understand the point of the experiment.
4. We had the painting valued by an expert at over \$20,000.
5. We had the car delivered to the airport.
6. They got their children educated in the best British universities.
7. She had her manuscript typed without a single typing error.
8. We must have all the equipment packed by tomorrow.
9. After a long discussion they finally had their plans changed.
10. When he tried to tidy up his desk, he got all his papers mixed up.

20. Complete the sentences using "had/got + it + Principle II", using the verbs in the box.

Deliver dry-clean frame mend photocopy put down rebuild redecorate

1. Karen's car wasn't starting well and seemed to be using too much petrol, so she *had it serviced*.
2. Peter bought a new bed, but it couldn't fit in his car, so ...
3. Our poor cat was old and ill, so ...
4. In the storm the roof was blown off our shed and a wall fell down, so ...
5. Janet spilt coffee on her silk dress. It couldn't be washed by hand, so...
6. I needed a copy of my driving license for my insurance company, so ...
7. When Bill's watch broke he decided he couldn't afford to buy a new one, so ...
8. Our bedroom was in a mess, with the wall paper and paint peeling off, so...
9. The poster Sue had brought back from Brazil was getting damaged, so ...

2. Обстоятельственный причастный оборот (The Absolute Participle Construction).

В английском языке имеется два типа причастных оборотов, выполняющих функции обстоятельства: зависимые и независимые причастные обороты.

Обстоятельственный причастный оборот, который относится к подлежащему предложения, называется зависимым причастным оборотом.

Например: While teaching mathematics Tsiolkovsky continued his self-education. – Преподавая математику, Циолковский продолжал своё самообразование.

Причастие, относящееся к существительному или к местоимению в именительном падеже, которое не является подлежащим главного предложения, образует независимый причастный оборот.

Например: The resistance being very large, the current in the circuit was small. – Так как сопротивление было очень высоким, ток в цепи был слабым.

На русский язык этот оборот переводится придаточным обстоятельственным предложением, начинающимся союзами **если, так как, когда, после того, как** и другими, если независимый причастный оборот стоит в начале предложения.

Например: His father being very ill, he had to send for the doctor. – Так как его отец был очень болен, он должен был послать за доктором.

His speech finished, the audience applauded. – Когда его речь была закончена, аудитория зааплодировала.

Предложение с независимым причастным оборотом, стоящим в конце предложения, чаще всего переводится сложносочинённым предложением с союзами **причём, а, но, и**.

Например: Mendeleev discovered the Periodic law of elements, the table of elements bearing his name. – Менделеев открыл периодический закон элементов, и таблица элементов носит его имя.

21. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Her proposal having been accepted, she took her seat.
2. Nobody having anything more to say, the meeting was closed.
3. The crisis having passed, they could think about the future.
4. The standard of living having improved after the First World War, the working class families could afford spending more money on foodstuffs.

5. His story told, he leaned back and signed.
6. The weather having changed, we decided to stay where we were.
7. Haussmann's project encompassed all aspects of urban planning, both in the centre of Paris and in the surrounding districts, regulations being imposed on building facades, public parks, sewers and water works, city facilities, and public monuments.
8. Radio was invented in Russia, its inventor being the Russian scientist A.S. Popov.
9. The contract is written in English and Russian, both versions being valid.
10. The total value of the country's exports increased by 19.4 percent last year, with foodstuffs and manufactured goods occupying an important part in the exports.
11. The choice having been made, all other papers have been rejected.
12. We are not giving you any details, the enclosed letters containing the necessary information.
13. The goods having been unloaded, the workers left the port.
14. The proposal being unconstitutional, the committee rejected it.
15. There being a lot of things to discuss, the conference lasted long.

22. Translate the sentences into English using the Absolute Participle Construction.

1. После того, как взошло солнце, туман рассеялся.
2. Почти все металлы являются хорошими проводниками электричества, причем самым лучшим из всех оказывается серебро.
3. Так как мост восстановили, мы смогли перейти на другой берег.
4. Когда давление насыщенного пара (vapour pressure) становится равным атмосферному, жидкость начинает кипеть.
5. Вода имеет более высокую удельную теплоемкость (specific heat), чем все другие вещества, причем удельная теплоемкость железа составляет приблизительно 1/9 от теплоемкости воды.
6. После того, как контракт был подписан, поставщику был открыт аккредитив (letter of credit).
7. Когда земельный участок был переведен в собственность, были начаты проектно-исследовательские работы (design and

survey works).

23. Read the text and outline its main idea.

Deep Mixing Method for Ground Improvement

Many causes including presence of peats and highly organic soils in construction projects increase the risk of foundation failure or inadmissible settlements due to low strengths, high compressibility, prolonged creep, and low permeability. Foundations, embankments, excavations, and other ground works having become very difficult, possible solutions to this kind of problems were introduced. They include 1) strengthening foundations; 2) removing the problem soils; 3) treating the problem soils; 4) relocating the project. However, these existing options are often considered impractical or too expensive

The Deep Mixing Method (DMM), also known in parts of the U.S. as soil mixing, is an in situ soil treatment and improvement technology mechanically blending the in situ soil with cementitious materials that are referred to as binders using a hollow stem auger and paddle arrangement. The cemented material having a higher strength, lower permeability, and lower compressibility than the native ground, we achieve the improved soil properties. They reflect the characteristics of the native soil, the mixing method, and the binder characteristics (Bruce and Bruce 2003).

Deep mixing technologies are usually categorized into "wet" mixing method and "dry" mixing method depending on how the binder is applied to the soil. In the wet mix method, a cementitious slurry is injected through large diameter to a specified depth. The common dry mix method is to rotate a mixing tool into the soil to break up the soil on the down stroke, and the dry reagent (quick lime or cement or a mixture of both) is pneumatically injected and blended with the soil by the mixing tool on the up stroke. The dry mix method being considered less expensive, it may prove to be economically sound, but for the lower strength of the final product. DMM can treat a wide range of soil types, and the compressive strengths are usually developed between 10 psi and 500 psi. The treatments and results vary depending on native soil characters and reagent binder contents.

24. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. Why has the DMM become necessary?
2. What is the nature of the DMM?
3. What are the two methods the deep mixing technologies

classified?

25. Underline the examples of the Absolute Participle Construction in the text and translate them into Russian.

REVISION

26. Choose the correct form of the word in italics.

1. *Considered/considering* the difficulties *experiencing/experienced* with the old tunnel, a series of auxiliary measures were prepared.

2. The geological conditions *encounting/encounted* were much worse than expected at design stage.

3. The uncertainties of the research results *discussed/discussing* above lead to a recommendation for further studies *involved/involving* a greater variety of rock types.

4. Even properly *managing/managed* irrigation schemes may result in contamination.

5. When *moved/moving* over the mold, fresh concrete is pouring out of the feedbox into the openings of the back molds.

6. Research *being conducted/conducting* at the university concerns the actual loading environments and behavior of recurring types of highway bridges.

7. The understanding and insight *gaining/gained* from the research will pave the way to a type-specific management strategy for steel-stringer bridges.

8. Each of the three research projects *described/having described*, when viewed in isolation, provides insights into various aspects of the questions *facing/faced* infrastructure researchers and designers.

9. However, when *taken/taking* together, the sum total of the results *obtained/obtaining* from test-beds was the added benefit of providing a view of the complete life-cycle of a steel-stringer bridge.

10. Brick and concrete are the major materials, brick *favoured/being favoured* for exterior surfaces because of its appearance and durability.

27. Read the text about the Clifton Suspension Bridge and fill in the gaps with the verbs in the box using the proper form of a participle.

span	design	suspend	demolish	complete	point	match
invest	support	hold	win	influence	revise	cost
use	schedule	link	have			

The **Clifton Suspension Bridge** is a [suspension bridge](#) 1) the [Avon Gorge](#), and 2) [Clifton](#) in [Bristol](#) to [Leigh Woods](#) in [North Somerset](#), England. 3)by [Isambard Kingdom Brunel](#), it is a [landmark](#) that is used as a symbol of Bristol.

The idea of building a bridge across the Avon Gorge originated in 1753, with a bequest in the will of Bristolian merchant William Vick, who left £1,000 4) with instructions that when the interest had accumulated to £10,000, it should be used for the purpose of building a stone bridge between and Leigh Woods in Somerset.

By 1829, Vick's bequest had reached £8,000, but it was estimated that a stone bridge would cost over ten times that amount. An Act of Parliament was passed to allow a wrought iron suspension bridge to be built instead, and tolls levied to recoup the cost. A competition was held to find a design for the bridge; the judge, Thomas Telford, rejected all designs, and tried to insist on a design of his own, a suspension bridge 5) on tall Gothic towers. Telford claimed that no suspension bridge could exceed the 577 feet (176 m) span of his own Menai Suspension Bridge. A second competition, 6) with new judges, was 7) ... by Brunel's design on 16 March 1831, for a suspension bridge with fashionably Egyptian- 8)..... towers.

An attempt to build Brunel's design in 1831 was stopped by the [Bristol Riots](#), and the 9)..... version of his designs was built after his death, 10) in 1864. Although similar in size, the bridge towers are not identical in design, the Clifton tower 11)..... side cut-outs, the Leigh tower more 12) arches atop a 110 feet (34 m) red sandstone clad abutment. Roller mounted "saddles" at the top of each tower allow movement of the three independent [wrought-iron chains](#) on each side when loads pass over the bridge. The bridge deck is 13) by eighty-one 14) vertical wrought-iron rods.

Brunel died in 1859, without seeing the completion of the bridge. Brunel's colleagues in the Institution of Civil Engineers felt that completion of the Bridge would be a fitting memorial, and started to raise new funds. In 1860, Brunel's Hungerford suspension bridge, over the Thames in London, was (15) to make way for a new railway bridge to Charing Cross railway station, and its chains were purchased for use at Clifton. A slightly revised design was made by William Henry Barlow and Sir John Hawkshaw; it has a wider, higher and sturdier deck than Brunel intended, triple chains instead of double, and the towers were left as rough stone rather than being finished in Egyptian style. Work on the bridge was restarted in 1862, and was complete by 1864 – 111 years after a bridge at the site.

In November 2011 it was announced that a new visitor centre, (16) nearly £2 million, was to be built at the Leigh Woods end of the bridge to replace the temporary building currently (17) The new facilities (18) ... to be completed before the 150th anniversary of the opening, it will be celebrated on 8 December 2014.

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