

Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки
Факультет міжнародних відносин
Кафедра іноземних мов та перекладу

Галина Харкевич

Дієприкметник:
граматичний матеріал, вправи

Луцьк 2023

УДК
Х

Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки (протокол № 10 від 21.06.2023 р.)

Рецензенти:

Коляда Е. К. – кандидат філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри практики англійської мови Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки

Петровська Н. М. – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри прикладної лінгвістики факультету іноземної філології Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки

Харкевич Г.І.
Х

Дієприкметник: граматичний матеріал, вправи. Методична розробка для студентів другого курсу ФМВ. Луцьк : Волинський національний ун-т ім. Лесі Українки, 2023. 33 с.

Методична розробка містить стислий граматичний матеріал та тренувальні вправи на дієприкметник, аудиторне і самостійне виконання яких гарантує якісне засвоєння матеріалу.

Методична розробка призначена для студентів другого курсу ФМВ. Може бути використана також вступниками до вищих навчальних закладів.

© Харкевич Г. І., 2023

© Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки, 2023

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Дієприкметник, як одна з неособових форм дієслова, викликає значні труднощі у тих, хто вивчає англійську мову. Укладена методична розробка містить граматичний матеріал і тренувальні вправи, що сприяють виробленню навичок вживання дієприкметника в англійській мові.

У розробці подано стисло граматичний матеріал щодо форм дієприкметника в англійській мові та випадків вживання дієприкметника теперішнього часу (Present Participle або Participle I) і дієприкметника минулого часу (Past Participle або Participle II). Методична розробка містить тренувальні вправи на переклад з української мови на англійську і навпаки, аудиторне та самостійне виконання яких гарантує якісне засвоєння матеріалу. Тестові завдання сприяють закріпленню і систематизації пройденого матеріалу.

Методична розробка призначена для студентів другого курсу факультету міжнародних відносин. Може бути використана також вступниками до вищих навчальних закладів.

The Participle

Форми дієприкметника

	Active	Passive
Present Participle (Participle I)	asking	being asked
Past Participle	–	asked
Perfect Participle (Participle I)	having asked	having been asked

Present Participle

We use present participle (the *-ing* form of a verb):

1. to replace a relative clause:

Anyone who arrives late will not be admitted. – Anyone arriving late will not be admitted.

2. to replace *and* + a coordinate clause. The two actions in the sentence may happen at the same time or at different times.

Compare: *She stood there and waited for him to turn up. – She stood there, waiting for him to turn up.* (= actions happening at the same time)

Laughing and shouting, the children ran out of the room. (= actions happening at the same time)

He turned off the light and went to bed. – Turning off the light, he went to bed. (= actions happening one after the other)

Closing the door behind her, she got into the car and drove off. (= actions happening one after the other)

3. to replace a clause beginning with a linker of reason:

She didn't go to the party because she knew John wouldn't be there. – Knowing that John wouldn't be there, she didn't go to the party.

4. to replace a clause beginning with a linker of result:

He was exhausted, so he went straight to bed. – Being exhausted, he went straight to bed.

5. to replace a time clause beginning with *when, after, before, as soon as, while, etc.*:

When he realized he had left the lights on, he asked the taxi driver to turn back. – Realizing he had left the lights on, he asked the taxi driver to turn back.

6. as adjectives:

a burning house (= a house that is on fire) *falling leaves* (= leaves that fall).

Past Participle

We use Past Participles to replace **Passive verb forms**. We use them:

1. to replace a Passive relative clause:

She lives in a house that was built in the nineteenth century. – She lives in a house built in the nineteenth century.

2. to replace a clause beginning with linkers of reason, result or contrast:

The cinema is located in the city centre, so it's very popular. – Located in the city centre, the cinema is very popular.

Although it was released twenty years ago, the song is still very popular. – Although released twenty years ago, the song is still very popular.

3. to replace clauses of condition:

If I were given the opportunity, I would move back to Canada. – Given the opportunity, I would move back to Canada.

4. We can also use Past Participles as adjectives:

a broken vase, a haunted house

Perfect Participle

We use Perfect Participles (**having** + **Past Participle**):

1. to replace *and* + coordinate clause, when we want to emphasize that one action happened before another:

I had finished my work and was getting ready for bed. – Having finished my work, I was getting ready for bed.

2. to replace a linker of reason / result + Present Perfect / Past Perfect:

He's broken his leg, so he can't play tomorrow. – Having broken his leg, he can't play tomorrow.

I was furious because I had found out he'd lied to me. – Having found out he'd lied to me, I was furious.

Впр. 1. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметник (*Present Participle Active*).

1. The girl standing at the window is my sister.
2. We looked at the playing children.
3. Entering the room he dropped his keys.
4. He set in the arm-chair thinking.
5. The came up to us breathing heavily.
6. The hall was full of laughing people.
7. The boy smiled showing his teeth.
8. The singing girl was about fourteen.
9. Mother put eggs into the boiling water.
10. Writing letters is a waste of time.

Впр. 2. Замініть підрядні речення дієприкметниковими зворотами з *Present Participle Active*.

1. The woman **who is looking out of the window** is my aunt.
2. The children **who are playing in the garden** are very noisy.
3. She came up to the man **who was standing** at the door.
4. There was a lot of work **which was waiting for us**.
5. He didn't like the people **who were surrounding** him.
6. I noticed the people **who were waiting** for the taxi.
7. The vase **which stands on the table** is my daughter's present.
8. We are not the fans of the team **which is losing**.
9. I don't know the man **who is entering the room**.
10. There is a man **who is hurrying along the street** in front of him.

Впр. 3. Замініть підрядні речення дієприкметниковими зворотами у *Present Participle Active*.

1. The woman called the boy **who was working** in the garden.
2. **As the wind was blowing**, it was very cold.
3. **Since I needed a pen**, I asked my friend to give me it.
4. **As he was afraid of the dog**, the boy runs quickly across the yard.

5. **Since the lessons were over**, the pupils went home.
6. We decided to go to the café **as we had plenty of time**.
7. Tom can translate this article **as he knows English well**.
8. **As we thought they were waiting for us**, we were in a hurry.

Впр. 4. Замініть підрядні речення дієприкметниковими зворотами з *Present Participle Active*.

1. **When she came home**, she turned on the light.
2. **When you read English text**, copy out the new word.
3. **While he was waiting for me**, he became the witness of an accident.
4. **When I was walking through** the park, I saw some flowers.
5. **When you are leaving the house**, don't forget to lock the door.
6. He didn't write the truth **when he was writing a letter**.
7. **When she saw them**, she smiled with pleasure.
8. **When he begins to work**, he will not forget our instructions.

Впр. 5. Перефразуйте речення, використовуючи *Participle I*.

Example: The man who is speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon. – The man speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon.

1. The woman who is working in the garden is my sister.
2. The man who made a report yesterday came back from the USA.
3. I couldn't ring them up because I did not know their telephone number.
4. We went to see our friends who had just returned from a voyage.
5. The sidewalks were crowded with people who were watching the carnival.
6. He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father.
7. He stood at the counter and hesitated, he did not know what to choose.
8. The conferences, which are held at the University every year, are devoted to ecological problems.
9. Unable to attend the conference that took place a month ago, we asked to send the typewritten reports.
10. I looked at the people who were lying on the beach.

11. The people who are waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time.

12. The man who phoned you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.

Впр. 6. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи правильну форму *Participle I*.

1. That night, (go) up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty.

2. She smiled (remember) the joke.

3. A new road will soon be built (connect) the plant with the railway station.

4. He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything.

5. (Not know) that she could trust them she did not know what to do.

6. And (say) this he threw himself back in the armchair.

7. I spent about ten minutes (turn) over the sixteen pages of *The Guardian* before I found the main news and articles.

8. (Be) so far away he still feels himself part of the community.

9. The boy came out of the water (shake) from top to toe.

10. (Support) her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

Впр. 7. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи правильну форму *Participle I Perfect*.

1. (see) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions.

2. (arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh.

3. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun.

4. (buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department.

5. She left (tell) us all she had found out.

6. (get) what he wanted he took his hat and left.

7. By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger.

8. I felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for eight hours.

9. (complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off.

10. Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss.

Впр. 8. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму *Participle*.

1. He fell asleep (exhaust) by the journey.

2. She entered the dining room (accompany) by her husband and her father.

3. A snake (sleep) in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it.
4. (Fill) his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand.
5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer (promise) heat.
6. When I came home, I found the table (lay).
7. (Judge) by the colour of the sun it should be windy tomorrow.
8. (Arrive) at a big seaport, I started to look for a job.
9. He had received an urgent message (ask) him to telephone Sir Matthew.
10. He looked at groups of young girls (walk) arm in arm.
11. In the wood they sat down on a (fall) tree.
12. (See) from the hill the city looks magnificent.
13. (Not know) where to go he turned to a passer by.
14. (Lock) in her room she threw a fit.
15. (Address) the parcel, I went out at once to post it.
16. She often took care of my little sister (give) me a possibility to play with other boys.
17. (Wash) her face in cold water, she came up to the window and shut it.
18. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.

Впр. 9. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи конструкцію з *Present Participle Active*.

1. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписав нові слова.
2. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписував нові слова.
3. Читаючи статтю в англійському журналі, я виписуватиму нові слова.
4. Діти, які граються в кімнаті, мої онуки.
5. Він боявся собаки, що гавкав на нього.
6. Знаючи англійську мову, ти можеш спілкуватися з людьми з різних країн.
7. Вона лежала в ліжку, читаючи книжку.
8. Увійшовши до кімнати, він швидко підійшов до вікна.
9. Не забудь розповісти йому новини, розмовляючи з ним.

Впр. 10. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметник (*Present Participle Passive*).

1. The question being discussed now is very important.
2. He doesn't know the song being heard.
3. The house being built in our street is a new supermarket.
4. Do you like the film being discussed?
5. Being asked at the lesson, the boy answered nothing.
6. The experiment being carried on by this scientist is very important.
7. Being packed in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.

Впр. 11. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи конструкцію з *Present Participle Passive*.

1. Голос, який чується з сусідньої кімнати, надто гучний.
2. Будинок, що будують в нашому районі, буде новим басейном.
3. Дай мені послухати: промова, яку зараз виголошують, дуже хвилююча.
4. Мій дідусь посадив квіти, які зараз поливають.
5. Коли її запитати про квитки, вона відповіла, що вже придбала їх.
6. Йому подобається стаття, яку зараз обговорюють?
7. Хлопчик, якого зараз опитують, мій двоюрідний брат.
8. Коли пташку посадили до кімнати, вона перестала співати.

Past participle = Participle II
bought – куплений; який купують
written – написаний; який пишуть
discussed – обговорений; який обговорюють; який обговорювали

Впр. 12. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на *Past Participle*.

1. He doesn't like boiled milk.
2. A broken cup lays on the floor.
3. The books written by this author are very interesting.
4. I remember well his words told at the meeting.

5. Asked about that event, he replied nothing.
6. I don't like the book bought last week.
7. The stolen things were returned to the owner.
8. We are interested in the goods produced by this factory.
9. He looked at her and was gone.
10. This is the house built many years ago.

Participle I (-ing – форма)	Participle II (III форма дієслова)
writing – пишучи	written – написаний
discussing – обговорюючи	discussed – обговорений
doing – роблячи, який робить	done – зроблений

Впр. 13. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на *Participle I* та *Participle II*.

1. A person talking a bath is our patient.
2. A person talking to the hospital was his brother.
3. The letter written by him was very long.
4. Don't make mistakes writing a letter.
5. The questions put to the professor were important.
6. While putting the flowers into the vase he broke it.
7. I saw me friend saying good bye to his girl-friend.
8. She didn't understand the word said by him.
9. He didn't see the things kept in her box.
10. Ann entered the room keeping a book in her hand.

Впр. 14. Перефразуйте речення, використовуючи *Participle II*.

Example: These are only a few of the attempts, which were made to improve the situation. – These are only a few of the attempts made to improve the situation.

1. The new job, which has been offered to me lately, seems to be very interesting.
2. He could not recognize the square, which was rebuilt, while he was away.
3. The news, which you've brought to us, is exciting.

4. The things that are left behind by passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property Office.
5. The animals, which were caught in the morning, struggled furiously.
6. The answer, which had been so long expected, came at last.
7. There was a dead silence in the room, which was broken only by his cough.
8. The sunrays lighted the magnificent house, which was built on the hill.
9. The castle, which was built many years ago, was in good order.
10. The typewriter that was bought a few days ago has gone wrong.

Впр. 15. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи правильну форму *Participle II*.

1. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread (divide) into two halves.
2. There was another pause (break) by a fit of laughing of one of the old men sitting in the first row.
3. The child (leave) alone in the large room began screaming.
4. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester (connect) with Liverpool by a canal.
5. The story (tell) by the old captain made the young girl cry.
6. He did not doubt that the information (receive) by morning mail was of great interest for his competitors.
7. The equipment (install) in the shop is rather sophisticated.
8. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples (send) to our distributors last month.
9. The methods that were applied in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient.
10. She warmed over the dinner that she cooked yesterday.

Впр. 16. Доберіть необхідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Who is the girl (doing, done) her task on the blackboard?
2. The book (writing, written) by him is not very interesting.
3. The translation (doing, done) by me was very easy.
4. The (loosing, lost) keys were not found.

5. The (loosing, lost) team will not get the prize.
6. I don't like the video (buying, bought) yesterday.
7. Do you know the boy (coming, come) towards us?
8. We like the songs (singing, sung) by this singer.
9. The woman (singing, sung) is his wife.
10. The question (discussing, discussed) at the meeting was very important.

Впр. 17. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи *Participle I* або *Participle II*.

1. Підлога, помита учнями, дуже чиста.
2. Він співав, миюча підлогу.
3. Вчора я був на вечірці, організованій моїми друзями.
4. Ось телеграма, отримана мною.
5. Отримуючи телеграму, він забув поставити підпис.
6. Цей вірш схожий на всі вірші, які пишуть підлітки.
7. Як тобі подобаються фасони, які зараз носять?
8. Хлопчик взяв книжку, що лежала на столі.
9. Вчитель уважно прочитав твори, написані учнями.
10. Вона дивиться на стару жінку, яка сидить біля каміну.

Present Participle та Perfect Participle	
writing – пишучи	having written – написавши
Perfect Participle виражає дію, що передує дії, вираженій дієсловом в особовій формі.	

Впр. 18. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на *Perfect Participle*.

1. Having lost his address, I couldn't write him.
2. Having traveled about the Europe for two months, he returned home.
3. She went home, having finished her work.
4. Having shaken hands with them, we continued our way.
5. Having collected all the necessary materials, he began writing the report.

6. Having made the report, Tom left the room.
7. Having answered all the question, she began retelling the text.

Впр. 19. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи *Present Participle* чи *Perfect Participle*.

1. (to write) out all the new words, I started to learn them.
2. (to live) in Kyiv, he was able to see all the ancient monuments.
3. (to hear) my friend's voice, I left the room to open the door.
4. We went home, (to look) through the documents.
5. (to drink) coffee she was talking to her friend.
6. (to go) down the street, the boy was looking back from time to time.
7. (to throw) the ball, the little girl ran home.
8. I think that the man (to stand) there is her father.
9. (to buy) food, they left supermarket.
10. (to know) French well the pupil can translate this text.
11. She entered the room (to smile).
12. (to see) the stranger the dog began barking.
13. (to bark) dog doesn't bite.
14. (to find) the keys, we were able to open the door.

Впр. 20. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи *Present Participle* або *Perfect Participle*.

1. Проживши багато років в Англії, він добре розмовляє англійською мовою.
2. Живучи в Китаї, вони вивчали культуру цієї країни.
3. Побачивши своїх друзів, вона підійшла до них.
4. Провівши місяць на узбережжі, я почував себе краще.
5. Вони переходили річку, перестрибуючи з каменя на камінь.
6. Діставшись місця призначення, хлопчик постукав у двері будинку.
7. Читаючи цю книжку, я натрапив на багато незнайомих слів.
8. Вона дивилася на людину, що стояла на березі.

Переклад різних форм дієприкметників українською мовою

Форма дієприкметника	Переклад
Discussing	що обговорюється, обговорюючи
having discussed	обговоривши
being discussed	який обговорюють, який обговорили
having been discussed	який обговорили, будучи обговореним
Discussed	обговорений

Переклад різних форм дієприкметників англійською мовою

Кидаючий	throwing
що кидають	throwing
який кидають (в даний момент)	being thrown
який кидають (регулярно)	thrown
Кинутий	throwing
Кидаючи	throwing
кинувши (причина)	having thrown
кинувши (супутні обставини)	throwing
кинувши (до іншої дії)	being thrown
який кинули	being thrown, having been thrown

Впр. 21. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на дієприкметники.

1. Being busy, he could answer my questions.
2. I received some illustrated magazines.
3. Having told the news, she stopped speaking.
4. They showed me the book, written many years ago.
5. The articles being written by modern journalists differ from those written years ago.
6. Having received his letter, they left for Lviv.

7. While waiting for them, I was reading this newspaper.
8. The boy was reading the book making notes.
9. We study at the university founded hundred years ago.
10. She runs to the steps leading down the street.
11. Seeing them we decided to tell them the truth.
12. Having cleaned the room he went for a walk.
13. Being ill, she couldn't go to the cinema with us.
14. While being asked about that accident, the woman couldn't anything.

Впр. 22. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи необхідну форму дієприкметника.

1. He walked down the road (to sing).
2. (to enter) the room I recognized him at once.
3. (to put) on the coat, she ran out of the house.
4. The man (to teach) math at their school studied in Odessa.
5. (to translate) into a foreign language the story lost all its charm.
6. (to come) home she found nobody there.
7. He woke up (to think) of his parents.
8. (to be) a woman of taste she always dresses well.
9. There are some people (to come) in now.
10. (to translate) seven articles, he decided to have a break.
11. You make mistake (to judge) people by their appearance.
12. (to be) very tired, she soon fell asleep.
13. The boy went in, (to curry) his case.
14. While (to discuss) this problem, we sat on the window sill.

Впр. 23. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи необхідну форму дієприкметника.

1. (to have) dinner, he went out.
2. (to examine) by the doctor, the patient could not stop talking.
3. (to write) her first text-book, she thought about the next book.
4. All the children looked at me (to listen) with a great attention.
5. (to prescribe) the medicine, the doctor left our house.
6. (to see) that nobody was coming, Tom rose.

7. I looked up and saw the sky (to light up with) by the setting sun.
8. While (to translate) the text you may use a dictionary.
9. She felt tired (to run) such a long distance.
10. (to hear) his voice, we stepped.
11. They approached the boys (to water) the flowers.
12. The wind blew (to bring) the smell of coffee.
13. We are going to London, (to have) relatives there.
14. (to hear) the man's steps, the wolf disappeared.
15. (to run) in anger, he gave me money with trembling hands.

Впр. 24. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи відповідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Отримавши телеграму, я негайно поїхав до Києва.
2. Почувши голос батька, він вийшов з кімнати, щоб відкрити йому двері.
3. Взявши папір та ручку, дитина почала писати листа.
4. Переходячи дорогу, будьте обережні.
5. Принісши нові відеокасети, хлопчик одразу почав продивлятися їх.
6. Вона стояла посеред кімнати, дивлячись на розбиті тарілки.
7. Не читай, лежачи в ліжку.
8. Діставшись берега, плавець трохи відпочив.
9. Книжка, яку зараз обговорюють, є останнім твором цього письменника.
10. Діти бігли вулицею, підстрибуючи від радості.
11. Ось нові журнали, надіслані для нашого офісу.
12. Я не міг не дивитися на жінку, яка сиділа навпроти.
13. Жебрак був одягнений в лахміття.
14. Залишена одна в кімнаті, маленька дівчинка розплакалась.
15. Пісню, яку співають, було написано кілька років тому.

Впр. 25. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи необхідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Жінка дивилася у вікно, намагаючись побачити щось в темряві.
2. Схопивши м'яч, дівчинка вибігла надвір.

3. Скарб, знайдений вченими, має велику цінність.
4. Церкву, яку будують в нашому селі, буде скоро закінчено.
5. Підійшовши до вікна, старий відкрив його.
6. Книжка, яку зараз продивляються, належить нашій бібліотеці.
7. Я завжди із задоволенням читаю статті, написані цим журналістом.
8. Зробивши уроки, діти пішли на прогулянку.
9. Кількість шкіл в Україні, побудованих за останні роки, зростає.
10. Підписавши договір, він став власником великого будинку.

Впр. 26. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи відповідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Ставши незалежною, Україна почала відігравати помітну роль у міжнародній політиці.
2. Вони згадували чудові дні, які провели на узбережжі Чорного моря.
3. Будучи впевнено, що ніхто не подзвонить, вона вирішила піти спати.
4. Гра, яку виграла наша команда, була останньою грою чемпіонату.
5. Заплативши за квитки, ми поспішили до залу.
6. В будинку, який будують навпроти, буде велика крамниця.
7. Ось теми, які звичайно обговорюють на цих семінарах.
8. Вона щось говорила дитині, яка плакала.
9. Ця доповідь, яку обговорювали під час останніх зборів.
10. Що ти думаєш про методи лікування, які використовуються цим лікарем?
11. Ти вже переглянув записи лекцій, прочитаних минулого року?
12. Я показала їй сукню, куплену в Парижі.
13. Розказавши все, він відчув полегшення.
14. Ми говорили про методи, які використовують в сучасній українській хірургії.

Впр. 27. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи відповідну форму дієприкметника.

1. Звернувши увагу на це питання, ми зрозуміли як це важливо.
2. Учений, використавши цей метод, зробив цікаві дослідження.

3. Перечитуючи свій лист, я знайшов там кілька помилок.
4. Не знаючи, що сказати, вона не говорила нічого.
5. Говорячи на цю тему, вона завжди хвилюється.
6. Підписавши документи, менеджер віддав їх секретарці.
7. Випивши чашку кави, він відчув полегшення.
8. Намагаючись відкрити двері, вона зламала ключ.
9. Не маючи власного авто, хлопець вирішив поїхати туди автобусом.
10. Відчувши біль він звернувся до лікаря.
11. Жінка сиділа мовчки, не відповідаючи на їхні запитання.
12. Пообідавши туристи продовжили свою подорож.
13. Граючи в теніс, хлопчик поранив руку.
14. Відчувши втому, я рано пішов спати.
15. Ми сиділи і спостерігали, як сонце піднімається над деревами.

Nominative	Absolute	Participial	Construction	(незалежний дієприкметниковий зворот)
-------------------	-----------------	--------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------------

Це зворот, в якому дієприкметник виражає дію, що не стосується особи чи предмета, що є підметом речення.

The weather being fine, we spent a whole day in the country. – Оскільки погода була чудовою, ми провели весь день за містом.

Впр. 28. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на незалежний дієприкметниковий зворот.

1. **My brother having lost the key**, we couldn't enter the house.
2. **The wind being favorable**, the ship will reach the store in time.
3. **The sun having set**, they continued their way.
4. **The teacher being ill**, the lesson was put off.
5. **The weather having changed**, he decided to stay at home.
6. **There being much time left**, she wanted to have a rest.
7. **The keys having been lost**, the man couldn't open the door.
8. **There being a strong wind**, the flight was put off.

9. **The weather being favorable**, we will have a good rest.
10. **The work having been finished**, the workers went home.
11. **All being understood**, the discussion was over.
12. **The task done**, all pupils handed in their compositions.
13. **The work finished**, they hurried home.
14. **Supper being over**, woman went to the hall to rest.
15. **The winter being cold**, we spent three month in the city.

1. The work finished, the staff left the office.	Коли роботу було закінчено, всі співробітники залишили офіс.
2. He stood silent, his teeth pressed.	Він стояв мовчки, стиснувши зуби.
3. She rose to her feet with her arms folded.	Вона встала зі схрещеними на грудях руками.
4. The young woman looked at him, her eyes shining brightly.	Молода жінка глянула на нього, і очі її яскраво сяяли.
5. The weather permitting, we shall go for a walk.	Якщо погода дозволить, ми підемо на прогулянку.

Впр. 29. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад незалежного дієприкметникового звороту.

1. **It having decided** that they should leave for London, the secretary booked three tickets.
2. **The night being dark**, I could see nothing in the yard.
3. **The sun having set**, it began getting dark.
4. **Mrs. Brown being tired**, we couldn't continue our way.
5. **It being Sunday**, the shop was closed.
6. **The river being overflowed**, the crossing was impossible.
7. **The goods having been unloaded**, the ship left port.
8. **There being nothing to eat**, the boys returned home hungry.
9. **The article translated**, the young woman had nothing to do.
10. **The signal given**, the skaters rushed forward.

11. **The field having been ploughed**, the peasants expect the good harvest.
12. **The door closed** he couldn't enter the room.
13. **The encyclopedia being bought**, the pupil found all the necessary information.
14. **It being weekend**, he can go to the country.
15. **The concert finished**, the time of the lottery came.

Впр. 30. Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад незалежного дієприкметникового звороту.

1. **The hour being late**, Ann went to bed.
2. Beth looked at the old men, **her fists clenched**.
3. The dog curled near the fire place, **with his eyes running from one man to another**.
4. The swimmer got ready for the jump, **his hands raised**.
5. **It being the day of my English exam**, I got up early.
6. They walked home, **admiring the beautiful evening**.
7. "Lie down", Mr. Rochester said to his dog, **with his voice trembling**.
8. **The evening being warm**, we went for a walk.
9. The boy didn't answer with his eyes dropped.
10. **Her meal was over**, she turned from the table.
11. Derek was sitting silent, **his eyes fixed on his father's face**.
12. I heard the little girl speaking, **her voice ringing with joy**.
13. This thought broke her down and she wandered away, **with the tears rolling down her cheeks**.
14. She was going slowly along the road, **with her hair flying in the wind**.
15. He opened the door **with his heart beating fast**.
16. **The third bell done**, people crowded the hall.

Впр. 31. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи незалежний дієприкметниковий зворот.

1. Оскільки часу залишилось небагато, ми змушені були поспішати.
2. Був чудовий день, в небі не було ні хмаринки.

3. Оскільки робочий день закінчився, ми пішли додому.
4. Якщо серпень буде теплим, я поїду до моря.
5. Хлопчик стояв мовчки, його очі були опущені.
6. Коли фільм закінчився, люди залишили зал.
7. Якщо телеграму буде відправлено вчасно, вони зможуть зустріти тебе на вокзалі.
8. Чоловік сидів у кріслі, його ноги були випростані.
9. Коли сонце сіло, надворі почало темніти.
10. Оскільки пасажирські поїзди тут не зупиняються, нам доведеться зійти на наступній зупинці.
11. Вчитель був хворий і у нас не було уроку математики.
12. Стара жінка розповіла свою історію, а її очі наповнювались сльозами.
13. Оскільки твір було написано, я почав працювати над іншим завданням.
14. Коли помилку в розрахунках було знайдено, він відчув полегшення.
15. Вона повернулась до вікна, затуливши обличчя руками.

Впр. 32. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи незалежний дієприкметниковий зворот.

1. Оскільки була дев'ята вечора, діти пішли додому.
2. Коли сонце піднялось, туристи продовжили свій похід.
3. До нас вийшла жінка, її руки були піднесені вгору, наче вона хотіла застерегти чи заспокоїти нас.
4. Рибалка спав, його голова звисилась йому на груди.
5. Оскільки будинок уже побудували, вони переїдуть туди через тиждень.
6. Було дуже тепло, дівчата спали на веранді.
7. Чоловік стояв біля дверей, його руки стискали гвинтівку.
8. Офіціантка від образи заплакала, її руки продовжували автоматично прибирати посуд.
9. Коли справу було завершено, вони вирішили відсвяткувати цю подію.
10. Пожежа тривала кілька годин, полум'я піднімалося до неба.
11. Вона вийшла з кімнати з дитиною, яка плакала у неї на руках.

12. Хлопець розлютився так, що його тіло трусилося від злості.
13. Коли обговорення нової книжки закінчилось, багато людей захотіло придбати її.
14. До відходу поїзда залишалась одна година, і ми вирішили повечеряти в кафе.
15. Якщо час дозволить, ми ще відвідаємо музей.

Ex. 33. Complete the story. Use the Present or Past Participle forms of the verbs in brackets.

Eve

She sat at the window watching the evening getting darker. She gazed at the snow (1) _____ (*fall*) gently on the rooftops. She felt tired. The street was quiet. Few people were around, for it was bitterly cold. (2) _____ (*exhaust*) after a long day's work in the store, she was happy to sit there, (3) _____ (*think*) of the past. In the distance, she could hear children (4) _____ (*shout*) and (5) _____ (*laugh*) as they chased each other. At the end of the road, there was an empty patch of ground (6) _____ (*cover*) with weeds. They used to play hide and seek there. A strange, bad-tempered man who lived nearby disapproved. He would turn up suddenly, (7) _____ (*follow*) by a dog and (8) _____ (*hold*) a long stick. (9) _____ (*terrify*), they would run away when they saw him (10) _____ (*come*). He would chase them off the field, (11) _____ (*shout*) words she didn't understand. Now she could hear the children (12) _____ (*play*) the same games. Memories.

The houses were old; there was a terraced house (13) _____ (*build*) a long time ago. The house next door was even older and some people said it was (14) _____ (*haunt*). (15) _____ (*pass by*) at night, she would sometimes hear noises. She shivered. She heard footsteps (16) _____ (*walk*) along the concrete pavement and (17) (*crunch*) on the path leading to the (18) _____ (*desert*) house. (19) _____ (*puzzle*) and somewhat (20) _____ (*scare*), she drew the curtains to get a better look.

Who could it be?

Ex. 34. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper verbals (infinitives, gerunds or participles). Use prepositions if necessary.

The Bees

I remember when I was a child (send) (visit) one of our numerous elderly eccentric aunts. She was mad about bees; the garden was full of bees, (hum) like telegraph poles. One afternoon she put on an enormous veil and a pair of gloves, locked us all in the cottage for safety, and went out (try) (get) some honey out of one of the hives. Apparently she did not stupefy them properly, or whatever it is to do, and when she took the lid off, the bees poured out and settled on her. We were watching all this through the window. We didn't know much about bees, so we thought this was all right, until we saw her (fly) round the garden (make) desperate attempts (avoid) the bees, (get) her veil tangled in the rosebushes. Eventually she reached the cottage and flung herself at the door. We couldn't open it because she had the key. We kept (try) (tell) her this, but her screams of agony and the humming of the bees drowned our voices. It was I believe Leslie who had the brilliant idea (throw) a bucket of water over her from the bedroom window. Unfortunately in his enthusiasm he threw the bucket as well. (Drench) with cold water and then (hit) on the head with a large iron bucket is irritating enough, but (fight off) a mass of bees at the same time makes the whole thing extremely trying. When we eventually got her inside she was so swollen as to be almost unrecognizable.

TESTS

Ex. 35. Mark the variant that best completes the sentence (non-finite forms of the verb).

1. Listen! Can you hear a child ...?
a) to cry b) crying c) cried d) have cried
2. I saw him ... to the ground.
a) fall b) fell c) to fall d) have fallen
3. ... photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there.
a) being seen b) seeing c) having been seen d) having seen

4. The students had to analyze the forms ... in bold type.
 a) writing b) wrote c) written d) having been written
5. He is believed ... a student with a bright future.
 a) being b) to be c) having been d) be
6. She felt her heart ... with fear.
 a) beat b) beaten c) to beat d) to be beating
7. I'm surprised at not ... her.
 a) to find b) found c) finding d) having found
8. I object to ... this problem at the meeting.
 a) discussing b) have discussed c) be discussing d) have been discussed
9. The ocean ... rough, we couldn't swim.
 a) to be b) being c) been d) to have been
10. They have just had their pictures
 a) to take b) taking c) taken d) to have taken
11. We didn't succeed in ... tickets for the concert.
 a) getting b) being got c) having been got d) having got
12. They heard the door ... up.
 a) push b) pushed c) being pushed d) to be pushed
13. He is expected ... us his answer tomorrow.
 a) give b) to give c) giving d) be giving
14. She made him ... down and wait for her.
 a) sit b) sat c) to sit d) be sitting.
15. She wanted no one ... notice of her.
 a) take b) to take c) be taking d) being taken
16. An absent-minded man kept ... his gloves, umbrellas and even hats.
 a) losing b) being lost c) to lose d) to be losing
17. ... these words she ran out of the apartment.
 a) heard b) being heard c) having been heard d) hearing
18. My father told me of the parcel ... in the morning.
 a) delivering b) delivered c) being delivered d) having delivered

19. He is not talkative himself but he likes to let people

a) talk b) to talk c) talking d) to be talking

20. This movie is not worth

a) seeing b) seen c) to be seen d) having seen

Ex. 36. Choose the right variant.

1. She stayed in her room, to come downstairs.

a) having locked, refused

b) locked, refusing

c) locking, having refused

2. She had a good practical knowledge of French as an interpreter for many years in France.

a) working

b) having worked

c) worked

3. When we from our day's outing came into the kitchen, we found dinner

a) returned, serving

b) having returned, served

c) returning, having served

4. by his elbow, Mary listened to their talk.

a) supported

b) supporting

c) having supported

5. their meal they went for a stroll in the park.

a) finishing

b) finished

c) having finished

6. Fruits in hothouses are not so rich in colour, taste and vitamins as fruits in natural conditions.

a) having grown, grown

b) grown, growing

c) growing, having grown

7. in the reception room he thought over what he would say when he was asked into the office.

a) waiting

b) waited

c) having waited

8. She used to say sharp and words to him.

a) having wounded

b) wounded

c) wounding

9. I admired the grounds and trees the house.

a) surrounding

b) having surrounded

e) surrounded

10. She looked at the scene to the innermost of her heart.

a) shaking

b) shaken

c) having shaken

Ex. 37. Choose the right variant.

1. He seemed all about influenza and said was nothing about.

a) to know, it, to worry

b) to be knowing, there, worrying

c) to know, there, to worry

d) to have known, it, to have been worried

2. She put down her book me ; and me took her workbasket and sat into one of the old-fashioned armchair.

a) to see, coming in, have welcomed, as usually

b) having seen, to come in, welcoming, usually

c) on seeing, come in, having welcomed, as usual

- d) after seeing, having come in, to welcome, in a usual way
3. I don't object there, but I don't want alone.
- a) to your living, you living
 b) you to live, your living
 c) your living, you to live
 d) to your living, you to live
4. I remember that hill in twilight. An age seemed since the day that brought me first to London.
- a) descending, to have elapsed
 b) to have descended, to have elapsed
 c) to descend, to elapse
 d) being descended, to be elapsed
5. He stood invisible at the top of the stairs Irene the letters by the post.
- a) to watch, to sort, bringing, latest
 b) watching, sorting, brought, last
 c) having watched, sorting, having brought, latest
 d) being watched, having sorted, to have been brought, last
6. On his way home Andrew could not help what charming fellow Ivory had turned out
- a) to reflect, a, to be
 b) being reflected, the, have been
 c) reflecting, the, be
 d) reflecting, a, to be
7. I wouldn't like because I'm afraid
- a) drive fast, crashing
 b) to drive fast, of crashing
 c) driving fastly, to crash
 d) to be driven faster, to be crashed
8. paper is said by Chinese.

- a) ____, to have been invented, the
- b) the, to have been invented, ____
- c) ____, to have invented, ____
- d) the, to be invented, the

9. There is no point to him. He is last man in the world by any such circumstances.

- a) to speak, the, to trouble
- b) to speak, ____, being troubled
- c) speaking, a, be troubled
- d) in speaking, the, to be troubled

10. It's high time you like that. He is fond fun of everybody.

- a) get used to him to behave, to make
- b) used to his behaving, about making
- c) got used to his behaving, of making
- d) used to behave, to make

11. He felt something from him and demanded truth. He wasn't worth lie.

- a) them to hide, to tell, the, telling, the
- b) them hiding, they will tell, a, to tell, a
- c) they were hiding, being told, the, telling, a
- d) they hide, telling, a, telling, the

12. words about the author himself, the lecturer went on of his works.

- a) after saying, a few, to speak
- b) saying, few, to speak
- c) having said, few, speaking
- d) to have said, a few, speaking

13. She was looking forward to the leading part that she was greatly at not even it.

- a) giving, playing, disappointing, being offered
- b) to be given, to play, disappointed, to be offered

- c) being given, to play, disappointed, being offered
- d) give, playing, disappointed, offering
14. Did you remember the parcel I gave you? – Yes, I remember it a week ago.
- a) to post, posting
- b) to post, to post
- c) posting, to post
- d) posting, posting
15. You go and check everything by yourself unless you it.
- a) would better, want him to do it
- b) had rather, don't want his doing
- c) had better, want him to do it
- d) would rather, don't want him to do
16. The accused men near the bank during the robbery. It's no, use the case without direct
- a) deny being somewhere, investigating, evidence
- b) denies to be anywhere, to investigate, evidences
- c) deny being anywhere, investigating, evidence
- d) denies to be somewhere to investigate, evidences
17. You your children their own way in the end.
- a) are to let, to go
- b) have letting, going
- c) have to let, go
- d) are to let, gone
18. I suggest as soon as possible. I before sunset.
- a) us to start, would rather to come
- b) our starting, had rather come
- c) us starting, would prefer to come
- d) our starting, would rather come

19. I am afraid to him. What if he really has the power to stop there, and means them against me?

- a) to speak, me go, to turn
- b) of speaking, my going, turning
- c) to speak, my going, to turn
- d) speaking, me going, to turn

20. He's always regretted school so young. He has not got enough qualifications and education. Unfortunately he often receives letters with "Dear sir, we regret you that your application was turned down."

- a) leaving, beginning, to inform
- b) to leave, to begin, to inform
- c) leaving, beginning, informing
- d) to leave, to begin, informing

Література

1. Барановська Т. В. Граматика англійської мови. Збірник вправ : навч. посіб. Вид. 2-ге, перероб. і допов. Київ : ТОВ «ВП Логос-М», 2011. 384 с.
2. Верба Г. В., Верба Л. Г. Довідник з граматики англійської мови. Вид. 3-тє. К. : Освіта, 1994. 320 с.
3. ЄВІ з англійської мови : готуємося до вступу : навч. посіб. для підготовки до вступу до магістратури / О. П. Черняк та ін. Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2022. 255 с.
4. Романова Л. Практическая грамматика английского языка. 2000. 160 с. URL: <https://studfile.net/preview/946402/> (дата звернення: 20.08.2022).
5. Bourke Kenna. The Grammar Lab. Oxford, New York : Oxford University Press, 1999. 218 p.
6. Eastwood John. Oxford Practice Grammar. Oxford, New York : Oxford University Press, 2000. 432 p.

ЗМІСТ

Граматичний матеріал.....	4
Тренувальні вправи.....	6
Тести.....	24
Література	32