

ПРИЧАСТИЕ
ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
PAST PARTICIPLE
ПРИЧАСТИЕ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

(PARTICIPLE II)

**Это английское причастие
соответствует русскому
страдательному причастию
прошедшего времени.**

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ PAST PARTICIPLE (PARTICIPLE II) ПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

V + ed

paint ————— **paint**ed

красить ————— покрашенный

use ————— **use**d

Использовать —————>

использованный

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ PAST PARTICIPLE
(**PARTICIPLE II**) НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ
ГЛАГОЛОВ:

V3 (третья форма неправильного
_____ глагола)

write _____ **written**

написать _____ **написанный**

know _____ **known**

знать _____ **известный**

ФУНКЦИИ ПРИЧАСТИЯ II

1. Определение

The book **translated** from Russian
is very interesting.

Книга (какая?), **переведенная** с русского
языка, очень интересная.

The **signed** contract was on the table.

Подписанный (какой?), контракт лежал на
столе.

ФУНКЦИИ ПРИЧАСТИЯ II

2. Обстоятельство

1. When *asked* he refused to answer the question.

(When **he was** asked, he refused to answer the question.)


Когда его *спросили*, он отказался отвечать на вопрос.

2. When *given* time to think, she always answered well.

(When *she was given* time to think, she always answered well.)


Когда ей *давали* время подумать, она всегда хорошо отвечала.

ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ПРИЧАСТИЕ II:

- 1. The cars produced by this plant are in great demand all over the world.**
 - 2. When finished the project will be very profitable.**
 - 3. The money needed to start a business is called capital.**
 - 4. The most popular PC was the Apple II made in 1977.**
 - 5. Operating systems provide a software platform on top of which other programs called application programs can run.**
 - 6. Each Internet computer called a host is independent.**
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ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕ ПРИЧАСТИЕ II:

- 1. There is a house built in our street.**
- 2. The materials used were not of good quality.**
- 3. The vegetables bought were fresh.**
- 4. I bought some frozen vegetables at the supermarket.**
- 5. We answered all the letters received yesterday.**
- 6. Plants grow better when watered.**
- 7. You may use the given words in the sentences.**
- 8. When given the task he began to work.**
- 9. The information obtained is very valuable.**
- 10. The letters sent yesterday by e-mail were not received.**

- 1. He became a well-known author.**
 - 2. Many of his plays were staged at a London theatre called *The Globe*.**
 - 3. His plays translated into many languages are still performed on many stages.**
 - 4. The USA is a highly developed country.**
 - 5. The signed contract was sent to the partners.**
 - 6. The contract signed during the negotiation is of great importance.**
 - 7. There were so many unknown words in the article.**
 - 8. When translated the instructions became understood.**
 - 9. A well-paid job requires much effort from employee.**
 - 10. A court is a tribunal established to administer justice under the law.**
 - 11. Witnesses testify and present information to prove the alleged facts.**
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The use of money is as old as the human civilization. Money is basically a method of exchange, and coins and notes are just items of exchange. But money was not always the same form as the money today, and is still developing.

The basis of all early commerce was barter, in other words the direct exchange of one product for another, with the relative values a matter for negotiation. Subsequently both livestock, particularly cattle, and plant products such as grain, come to be used as money in many different societies at different periods. The earliest evidence of banking is found in Mesopotamia between 3000 and 2000 B.C. when temples were used to store grain and other valuables used in trade.