

b. *as* adverbial modifiers.

1. If (address), be polite answering the questions.
2. Though (know) as an imcommunicative type, he unexpectedly emerged as an eloquent orator.
3. When (ask) to explain his mistake, he did not know what to say.
4. If (inform) in good time, he would act accordingly.
5. Though (meet) cordially, he didn't feel comfortably.
6. Once (start) the matter will take care of itself.
7. (leave) to herself she could relax at last.
8. (defeat), he felt discouraged.
9. (publish) regularly, the newspaper seems to be profitable.
10. She stood motionless (hurt) by his remark.
11. (take) **in** by his promises, she agreed to do what she was asked to.
12. If (discover) these documents might be used as a proof of his innocence.
13. The news will shock everyone when (broadcast).
14. Though (interest) in the discussion he never showed it.

Exercise 60

Rewrite the sentences so as **to** use Participle II

Model 1: The news that was broadcast yesterday excited everyone.
The news broadcast yesterday excited everyone.

1. The vegetables which are sold in this shop are grown without chemicals.
2. The newspapers which are owned by him have always been qualitative.
3. The system that has been used here is very successful.
4. He took up the newspaper that had been delivered in the morning.
5. The people who are concerned with the environmental problems are called ecologists.
6. The candidate who had increasingly been promoted by the left-wing party still failed to win in the election.
7. The powers which are conferred on the president are **very** wide.
8. "The promotion that had been denied him so long, came at **last**
9. The answer which had been expected so long disappointed us.

10. **Diplomats who are committed to serve their country** **must** also promote its interests abroad.

11. The order that has been made will be obeyed promptly.

Model 2: The painting was (had been) lost for many years. It turned up at an auction.

Lost for many years, the painting turned up at an auction.

1. The method has been used for a long time. It can be relied on.
2. The newspaper is published regularly, and is quite profitable.
3. The colloquial language was regarded as unacceptable and it was to be kept in its place.
4. The letter was written in pencil and was difficult to read.
5. The editor was puzzled by the information and hesitated whether to publish it.

Model 3: If you are asked about it, say that you **don't** know anything.
If asked about it, say that you **don't** know anything.

1. If the article is published, it will become a sensation.
2. If you are accepted for the job, you will be informed soon
3. When the picture is viewed from another angle, it looks quite different.
4. Although the bill was not much criticised, **it** was not approved in a secret vote.
5. When he was asked about his politics, he invariably answered that he did not take sides.
6. If the new reforms were implemented, they could cost the taxpayer and the economy billions.
7. When the bill has been discussed in the House of Commons, it will be heard in the House of Lords.
8. Though he was frightened, he didn't step back.
9. When he was asked for an interview⁷, he was very kind to give it.
10. Once the article is published, it will make a sensation.