

LANGUAGE FOCUS

THE PARTICIPLE

The Participle is one of non-finite forms of the verb (a verbal). It has the following forms.

	Participle I		Participle II (Past Participle)
	Simple	Perfect	
Active Voice	doing	having done	–
Passive Voice	being done	having been done	done

Relative clauses with the Participle I Simple and Participle II are often used in technical descriptions. They allow you to provide a lot of information about a noun using as few words as possible:

*Data line **linking** client to server = data line **which links** client to server.*

*The equipment **being set up** in the lab now = the equipment **which is being set up** in the lab now.*

*The technology **needed** to set up a home network = the technology **which is needed** to set up a home network.*

We don't use Perfect Participles in this case.

The **Participle Clauses** can also give information about reason, result, condition or time.

Reason

Full clause

- ***Since (because) he is a professional programmer** he can create a program for use in language learning.*
- ***As (Since) the program is written** by a professional programmer it runs smoothly.*

Participle clause

- ***Being a professional programmer** he can create a program for use in language learning.*
- ***Being written** by a professional programmer the program runs smoothly.*

Result

- *I had no time to write a program **because I had spent** long hours to learn the principles of programming.*

- *I had no time to write a program **having spent long hours** to learn the principles of programming.*

Condition

- ***If you test** the program carefully it will run smoothly.*

- ***(If) tested** carefully the program will run smoothly.*

Time / Sequence	– <i>While he was writing</i> a program he followed certain steps.	– <i>Writing</i> a program he followed certain steps.
	– <i>After he had written</i> the program he tested it.	– <i>Having written</i> the program he tested it.
	– <i>After the program had been improved</i> it was published as an upgraded version.	– <i>Having been improved</i> the program was published as an upgraded version.

1. Study the following word combinations with the Participle I Simple and Participle II. Translate them into Russian.

a) Participle I Simple

Cybercriminals collecting financial data, Trojan programs stealing access codes, virus protection software being installed now, hackers creating malicious software programs, cryptographic protocols encrypting critical data, the computers being scanned by the security software right now, banking websites having extra layers of encryption, cybercriminals spying on you.

b) Participle II

A downloaded file, an infected website, inadequately-protected computers and servers, malicious code spread via the network, antivirus software built by world class security firms, viruses attached to an executable file, malicious websites designed to scam individuals, a type of malware disguised as legitimate software, files sent as email attachments.

2. Complete the sentences using the proper form of the Participle I Simple and Participle II.

1. Cybercrime includes single actors or groups ____ (target) systems for financial gain or to cause disruption.
2. Security programs can detect and remove malicious code ____ (hide) in Master Boot Record and ____ (design) to encrypt or wipe data from computer's hard drive.
3. Kaspersky Lab ____ (recognize) for its world-class, anti-malware products can protect a range of computers and devices against cybercrime.
4. You also should be alert for spam and phishing emails ____ (attempt) to steal your identity.
5. The Internet banking security software ____ (download) now, will keep your online banking transactions secure.
6. Only anti-malware solution ____ (receive) regular updates will protect your device against the latest threats.
7. It is critical to have a comprehensive Internet security suite ____ (install) on your system.

3. Choose the correct form of the Participle.

1. **Activated / activating** the infected host file or program you make the virus active **enabling / having enabled** it to run and replicate on your system.
2. **Encrypted / having encrypted** all the user's information the cybercriminals demanded payment to return access to the user.
3. **Having found / finding** its way onto your system the worm made multiple copies of itself and damaged the files.
4. **Once activated / activating** Trojans can allow cybercriminals to steal your sensitive data.
5. **Applying / applied** a specially developed Trojan cybercriminals often attack a single targeted company.
6. **Having collected / collecting** information on a password for the user account a Trojan program sent the data to the criminal.
7. When **identified / identifying**, new threats are analyzed by cyber-security professionals to evolve new defenses.
8. **Having been clicked / having clicked** a fake link in the email, the user went to the criminals' server.

4. Make one sentence from two using an *-ing* clause.

Example: *The cybercriminal attracts the user's attention to the infected file. Then he gets the user to click on it.*

Attracting the user's attention to the infected file, the cybercriminal gets the user to click on it.

1. A small Trojan virus enters the user's computer via a vulnerability. It then downloads and installs larger Trojan viruses from the Internet.
2. Cybercriminals attacked a bank's server. After they illegally transferred funds from customers' banks accounts.
3. Fraudsters also target online banking users with fake e-mails. They request the users to enter credit card details.
4. A backdoor Trojan was employed by hackers. Then it gave cybercriminals remote control over the infected computer.
5. Banks websites have extra layers of encryption these days. They protect all sensitive customer data.
6. Worms don't require a host program in order for them to run. They spread via the network or Internet connection making multiple copies.

5. Complete the sentences using the proper form of the Participle.

1. Unreal is a pure C++ engine _____ (design) for high performance.
2. It's not rare to see people _____ (spend) tens or hundreds of hours on their favorite, well-designed games.
3. The system scans the environment and makes the decisions _____ (base) on what it 'sees'.
4. _____ (not become) suspicious, the company's employee entered their corporate system access password.
5. When _____ (pack) and _____ (encrypt) Trojans may evade antivirus software that's running on the victim's computer.
6. Kaspersky's research shows that more than 75% of malicious software _____ (create) by cybercriminals aim to infect large numbers of computers.
7. A protection update _____ (develop) now, will be ready for distribution soon.
8. Cybercriminals are also creating and distributing Trojan spy programs _____ (steal) 'online currency' from a user's e-gold or WebMoney account.
9. _____ (be so deeply embedded) within the system, a computer virus couldn't be detected on the user's computer for a long time.
10. After _____ (click) on a malicious link, the user received a scary pop-up _____ (claim) infection.