

The participles are:

- present participles (playing, running, etc.),
- past participles (played, written, etc.) and
- perfect participles (having written, etc.).

Present and past participles can be used as adjectives.

The present participle (-Ing) describes what somebody or something is (it answers the question 'What kind?'). The past participle (-ed) describes how somebody feels (it answers the question 'How do you feel?').

e.g. It's a very tiring job. (What kind of job? Tiring.) He's very tired. (How does he feel? Tired.)

Ex.1. Choose the correct form

- 1 A: Have you read that new book yet?
- B: Only some of it. It's very *bored/boring*.
- 2 A: Did you enjoy your holiday?
 - B: Oh, yes. It was very relaxed/relaxing.
- 3 A: I'm going to a lecture tonight. Do you want to come?
 - B: No thanks. I'm not *Interested/interesting* in the subject.
- 4 A: Did you hurt yourself when you fell?
 - B: No, but it was very embarrassed/embarrassing.
- 5 A: Shall I turn off the lights?
 - B: No. I'm *frightened/frightening* of the dark.
- 6 A: Was Mother upset when you broke her vase?
 - B: Not really, but she was very annoyed/annoying.
- 7 A: How do you feel today?
 - B: I still feel very tired/tiring.
- 8 A: I haven't seen Mr. Green for several days. B: Neither have I. It's a bit worried/worrying.

Participle clauses

Participle clauses are a form of adverbial clause which enables us to say information in a more economical way. We can use participle clauses when the participle and the verb in the main clause have the same subject. For example:

Waiting for John, I made some tea.

Waiting for John, the kettle boiled. [This would suggest that the kettle was waiting for John!]

Forming participle clauses

Participle clauses can be formed with the **present participle** (-ing form of the verb) or **past participle** (third form of the verb). Participle clauses with past participles have a passive meaning:

Shouting loudly, Peter walked home. [Peter was shouting]

Shouted at loudly, Peter walked home. [Someone was shouting at Peter]

If we wish to emphasise that one action was before another then we can use a **perfect participle**(having + past participle):

Having won the match, Susan jumped for joy.

Having been told the bad news, Susan sat down and cried.

The meaning and use of participle clauses

Participle clauses give information about **condition**, **reason**, **result** or **time**. For example:

CONDITION (in place of an if-condition):

Looked after carefully, this coat will keep you warm through many winters.

Compare: If you look after it carefully, this coat will keep you warm through many winters.

REASON (in place of words like so or therefore):

Wanting to speak to him about the contract, I decided to arrange a meeting.

Compare: I wanted to speak to him about the contract so I decided to arrange a meeting.

RESULT (in place of words like *because* or *as a result*):

I had no time to read my book, having spent so long doing my homework.

Compare: I had no time to read my book because I had spent so long doing my homework.

TIME (in place of words like *when*, *while* or *as soon as*):

Sitting at the cafe with my friends, I suddenly realised that I had left the oven on at home.

Compare: While I was sitting at the cafe with my friends, I suddenly realised that I had left the oven on at home.

Ex. 2. Rewrite the sentences using participles

- 1 Lisa took a deep breath and dived into the water.
- 2 Jack bunt his finger while he was lighting a fire.
- 3 After Ann had ironed the clothes, she put Uteri away.
- 4 Because he was cold, James turned on the heater.

- 5 The photographs, which were taken at the reception, were blurted.
- 6 Almost washed the paintbrushes before she painted the living room.
- 7 She was sitting on the sofa and she was knitting a jumper.
- 8 The Girl who is sitting next to Alison is Vicky.
- 9 Because he had forgotten to do the shopping, he ate out that night.
- 10 Emma turned the key in the lock and opened the.
- Ex.3. Rewrite the sentences using a present participles or perfect participle phrases.
- 1 I smelt something. It was burning.
- 2 I went round to see her. I was hoping for reconciliation.
- 3 While he hated the job, he did it for many years.
- 4 She came in. She looked furious.
- 5 I had plenty of time to spare so I had a good look round the town.
- 6 He was wearing only a pair of shorts. He walked out into the darkness.
- 7 I had been out all day so I was quite happy to stay in for the evening.
- 8 The bedrooms that overlook the sea are the best ones in the hotel.
- 9 We're wasting time. We're sitting here and doing nothing.
- 10 I have changed my job since I last wrote to you.
- 11 Before I make a decision, I need to discuss it with my partner.
- 12 We had been friends for twenty years and suddenly we had a big argument and haven't seen each other since.
- 13 I had failed one of my exams no I couldn't get into university.
- 14 Because he loved her so much, he forgave her for everything.
- 15 I left them. They were doing the washing-up.
- Ex. 4. Rewrite the sentences below using a past participles phrase or being + participle phrase.
- 1. The money was hidden in the cellar. It was not discovered for many years.
- 2. He was frequently criticized for his self centered attitude but was nonetheless very popular.
- 3. After he was released from prison, Andy could not find a job anywhere.
- 4. The committee meetings, which were always dominated by the same people, were slow moving and ineffectual.
- 5. Although, he was ridiculed by everybody, he continued to pursue his bizarre projects.
- 6. Unless it is destroyed, this material could have damaging consequences
- 7. Jennifer had been shoplifting for many years before she was found out.
- 8. I was exhausted through lack of sleep and fell asleep at my desk. Exhausted through lack of sleep, 1 fell asleep at my desk.
- 9. Peter was abandoned by his parents at an early age and took to stealing.
- 10. Although it was written many years ago, the book is still relevant today.
- Ex. 5. Fill in the correct participle form. (Present Participle, Past Participle or Perfect Participle)

1.	He was sitting	g in an armchair	\$]		a magazine.	
	a.	having read				
	b.	read				
	c.	reading				
2.		\$]	 in the compan	y for many yea	ars, he knew eve	ryone and
	everything.					

a. Working

		b.	Worked	
		c.	Having worked	
	The cup _		with milk stood on the table.	
		a.	filled	
		b.		
		c.	having filled	
			each other for ages, they had a lot to talk about.	
		a.	Having seen	
		b.		
		c.	Seen	
			into a rich family, she got everything she wished for.	
		a.	Born	
		b.	Bearing	
		c.	Having born	
			the child of poor people, he often went to bed hungry.	
		a.	Being	
		b.	Been	
		c.	Having been	
			his words, he apologized.	
		a.	Regretting	
		b.	Regretted	
		c.	Having regretted	
	Well		, we are very proud of you.	
		a.	having done	
		b.	-	
		c.		
			the car, he went to a restaurant.	
		a.	Parking	
		b.	-	
		c.	Having parked	
).			the film a dozen times, she knew the dialogues by he	art.
		a.		
		b.	-	
		c.		

a. being broken	
b. breaking	
c. broken	
d. having broken	. What's the matter?
2. You look a. being worried	. What's the matter?
b. having worried	
c. worried	
d. worrying	
3. The man	with Mrs. Smith is her son's teacher, if I'm not mistaken.
a. being talked	
b. having talked	
c. talked	
d. talking4. The second question	at the conference vector day was very interacting
	at the conference yesterday was very interesting.
a. being discussed	
b. discussed	
c. discussing	
d. having been discussed5. When I looked out of the	window, I saw her the street.
O a. crossed O	
b. crossing O	
c. having crossed	
d. being crossed6. I heard the children	
	over something and went to see what it was.
a. being fought	
b. fighting	
c. fought	
d. having fought7. mv work	on the report, I locked my office and went home.
a. Being finished	,
b. Finished	
c. Having been finished	
d. Having finished	
	pleasantly warm, we stayed in the park all day.
a. been	
b. being	
c. having been	
d. is9. This sentence is clear and	unambiguous:
a. A fox was seen driving	ng home.
b. Driving home, a fox was	seen.
c. Driving home, I saw a fo	x.O
d. I saw a fox driving home	
10. This sentence is clear and	d unambiguous:

a. Disappointed, the customers left the department store.
b. Disappointed, the department store was left by the customers.
c. The customers disappointed left the department store.
d. The customers left the department store disappointed.