

## Participle Clauses Worksheet 1 – ANSWERS



### Exercise 1: Gap-Fill (Choosing the Correct Participle Clause Structure) – Answers

1. **Hearing** the news, she immediately called her parents.  
→ Present participle clause, replacing "When she heard the news...".
2. **Placed** on the table, the book was easy to find.  
→ Past participle clause, replacing passive structure: "The book, which was placed on the table, was easy to find."
3. **Having considered** all the evidence, the jury made their decision.  
→ Having + past participle clause, showing a completed action before another action.
4. **Suffering** from a rare illness, he required constant medical attention.  
→ Present participle clause, replacing "Because he was suffering...".
5. **Having practiced** for years, she finally mastered the violin.  
→ Having + past participle clause, showing cause and effect.
6. **Trained** with the new software, the employees quickly adapted.  
→ Past participle clause, passive structure: "The employees, who were trained with the new software, quickly adapted."
7. **Leaving** in a hurry, she forgot her wallet at home.  
→ Present participle clause, replacing "Since she left in a hurry...".
8. **Rewarded** for his bravery, the soldier received a medal.  
→ Past participle clause, replacing passive structure.
9. **Realising** his mistake, he quickly apologised.  
→ Present participle clause, replacing "When he realised his mistake...".
10. **After going** to the concert, they stopped for coffee.  
→ Preposition + present participle clause, replacing "After they went to the concert...".

### Explanation:

- **Present participle (verb-ing)** → Ongoing actions, simultaneous events.
  - **Past participle (verb-ed/irregular 3rd form)** → Passive structures, results.
  - **Having + past participle** → Actions completed before another action.
  - **Preposition + present participle** → Replacing "after", "while", etc.
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## ✓ Exercise 2: Error Correction (Fixing Mistakes in Participle Clauses) – Answers

- ✗ **Having being advised by her doctor, she went to bed early.**  
✓ **Having been advised by her doctor, she went to bed early.**  
→ "Being" should be "been" (past participle form).
- ✗ **Completed the project, they took a vacation.**  
✓ **Having completed the project, they took a vacation.**  
→ "Completed" must be preceded by "having" to show completed action before another action.
- ✗ **Knowing that he was wrong, a new plan was made.**  
✓ **Knowing that he was wrong, he made a new plan.**  
→ The participle clause must refer to the subject of the main sentence ("he", not "a new plan").
- ✗ **After graduate from university, he moved to Paris.**  
✓ **After graduating from university, he moved to Paris.**  
→ "Graduate" should be in the -ing form after "after".
- ✗ **Having eat breakfast, they started their journey.**  
✓ **Having eaten breakfast, they started their journey.**  
→ "Eat" should be in past participle form: "eaten".
- ✗ **Built last year, the company is already successful.**  
✓ **Having been built last year, the company is already successful.**  
→ "Built last year" should be passive with "having been".
- ✗ **While watch TV, I made dinner.**  
✓ **While watching TV, I made dinner.**  
→ "Watch" should be in present participle form: "watching".
- ✗ **Having saw the mistake, she corrected it.**  
✓ **Having seen the mistake, she corrected it.**  
→ "Saw" should be past participle: "seen".
- ✗ **Confuse by the instructions, he asked for help.**  
✓ **Confused by the instructions, he asked for help.**  
→ "Confuse" should be past participle: "Confused".
- ✗ **After finishing my homework, I have watched TV.**  
✓ **After finishing my homework, I watched TV.**  
→ Past simple ("watched") should be used for a completed past event.

### ✦ Explanation:

- "Having + past participle" → Shows completed action before another action.
- **Past participles** → Needed for passive voice.
- **Preposition + verb-ing** → Always requires present participle (-ing form).