

## Participle Clauses Worksheet 2 – ANSWERS

### Exercise 1: Conversation (Using Participle Clauses) – Answers

- ◆ **Tom:** What happened at the meeting?
- ◆ **Anna:** It was really productive! **Having discussed** the budget, we agreed on some cost-saving measures.  
→ *"Having + past participle" shows a completed action before another action.*
  
- ◆ **Tom:** That's great! **Approved** by the board, when will the plan be implemented?  
→ *"Past participle" replaces passive structure: "The plan, which was approved by the board".*
  
- ◆ **Anna:** Next month. **Having finished** our review, we'll start training employees.  
→ *"Having + past participle" expresses a completed action before another action.*
  
- ◆ **Tom:** I see. **Leading** the team, you must be really busy.  
→ *"Present participle" describes an ongoing action at the same time as the main clause.*
  
- ◆ **Anna:** Absolutely! **Having worked** on this project for weeks, I need a break.  
→ *"Having + past participle" shows the reason for the next action.*
  
- ◆ **Tom:** I understand. **Having completed** all your reports, maybe you can take a short holiday.  
→ *"Having + past participle" shows a completed action before another action.*
  
- ◆ **Anna:** That's the plan!

### Explanation:

- **Present participle (verb-ing)** → Used for ongoing actions happening at the same time.
  - **Past participle (verb-ed or irregular 3rd form)** → Replaces passive structures.
  - **Having + past participle** → Used to show an action that happened before another.
-

## Exercise 2: Sentence Transformation (Rewriting Sentences Using Participle Clauses) – Answers

1. Since he knew the answer, he raised his hand.  
→ **Knowing the answer, he raised his hand.**
2. Because she had already eaten, she wasn't hungry.  
→ **Having already eaten, she wasn't hungry.**
3. While he was reading a book, he drank some tea.  
→ **Reading a book, he drank some tea.**
4. The house, which was built in 1920, needs renovation.  
→ **Built in 1920, the house needs renovation.**
5. After he had won the lottery, he bought a mansion.  
→ **Having won the lottery, he bought a mansion.**
6. As she had studied all night, she was exhausted.  
→ **Having studied all night, she was exhausted.**
7. The documents, which were signed yesterday, are now valid.  
→ **Signed yesterday, the documents are now valid.**
8. While I was waiting for the bus, I checked my phone.  
→ **Waiting for the bus, I checked my phone.**
9. Since she was not feeling well, she left the party early.  
→ **Not feeling well, she left the party early.**
10. After he had finished his work, he went home.  
→ **Having finished his work, he went home.**

### Explanation:

- **Present participle (verb-ing)** → Used for actions happening at the same time.
- **Past participle (verb-ed or irregular 3rd form)** → Used for passive structures.
- **Having + past participle** → Used for actions that happened before another action.