

The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered on the page.

PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

EOI SEVILLA

B2

USE PARTICIPLE CLAUSES TO SHORTEN RELATIVE CLAUSES

- RELATIVE CLAUSES WITH *WHO*, *WHICH*, OR *THAT* AS SUBJECT PRONOUN CAN BE REPLACED WITH A PARTICIPLE. THIS MAKES THE SENTENCE SHORTER AND EASIER TO UNDERSTAND.
- SIMPLY OMIT THE RELATIVE PRONOUN AND ANY AUXILIARY VERBS:
 - I TOLD YOU ABOUT THE WOMAN *WHO LIVES* NEXT DOOR. – I TOLD YOU ABOUT THE WOMAN *LIVING* NEXT DOOR.
 - DO YOU SEE THE CAT *WHICH IS LYING* ON THE ROOF? – DO YOU SEE THE CAT *LYING* ON THE ROOF?
 - THE CHILDREN *WHO WERE CAUGHT* IN THE RAIN CAME HOME SOAKED. – THE CHILDREN *CAUGHT* IN THE RAIN CAME HOME SOAKED.

USE PARTICIPLE CLAUSES TO STRING INFORMATION TOGETHER

- 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 (-ED FORM OF THE VERB).
- PARTICIPLE CLAUSES WITH PRESENT PARTICIPLES HAVE AN ACTIVE MEANING:
 - SHOUTING LOUDLY, PETER WALKED HOME. [PETER WAS SHOUTING]
 - SEEING HER ACROSS THE ROOM, HE WENT TO TALK TO HER. [HE SAW HER]
- PARTICIPLE CLAUSES WITH PAST PARTICIPLES HAVE A PASSIVE MEANING:
 - SEEN ACROSS THE ROOM, HE WENT TO TALK TO HER. [HE WAS SEEN]
 - 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.
- 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.
- RESULT (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.
- REASON (IN PLACE OF WORDS LIKE BECAUSE, SINCE 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.