

Participle Clauses – Worksheet 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 39



Do this worksheet
online and check your
answers instantly

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences

Complete each sentence with the correct participle form of the verb in brackets: -ing, past participle or having + past participle.

Example: ____ (hear) a noise, Emma turned around. → Hearing

1. _____ (feel) tired, she went to bed early.
2. _____ (write) in 1850, the novel is still popular today.
3. _____ (lose) his keys the day before, Sam had to call a locksmith.
4. Not _____ (know) what to say, Tom stayed silent.
5. The man _____ (sit) next to me on the train was reading a newspaper.
6. _____ (build) over 500 years ago, the bridge needs regular repairs.
7. Not _____ (receive) a reply for two weeks, Ana sent another email.
8. _____ (be) a qualified nurse, Leo knew exactly what to do.

Exercise 2: Use the words in the box

Complete the sentences with a participle from the box. There are two words you do not need.

WORD BOX

Not wanting Shocked Having spent Walking Hoping made opened Knowing grown
opening

9. _____ to wake the baby, they spoke in whispers.
10. _____ by the news, she sat down and said nothing.
11. _____ all his money on the trip, Carlos couldn't afford a taxi home.
12. _____ along the beach, we found a beautiful shell.
13. _____ to catch the early train, Priya left home at six.
14. Furniture _____ from recycled wood is becoming more popular.
15. The museum, _____ in 2010, attracts thousands of visitors every year.
16. _____ that the shop closed early, Elena hurried to get there.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences

Rewrite each sentence using a participle clause. Keep the meaning the same.

Example: Because he felt hungry, Max made a sandwich. → Feeling hungry, Max made a sandwich.

17. Because she was nervous about the interview, Julia arrived early.

18. After he had finished the report, Omar sent it to his manager.

19. The girl who is talking to Ms Rossi is my cousin.

20. The cakes which were baked this morning have all been sold.

21. As I didn't have a map, I got lost.

22. Because he had never been abroad before, Ivan was very excited.

23. When it is seen from the hill, the town looks tiny.

24. Hana opened the letter and she found a cheque inside.

Exercise 4: Find and correct the mistake

Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

Example: Having eat lunch, we went for a walk. → Having eaten lunch, we went for a walk.

25. Having finish the exam, the students left the room.

26. Not knew anyone at the party, Sara felt shy.

27. The letters writing by the poet were sold at auction.

28. Knowing not the answer, he guessed.

29. Been tired after work, Lucas ordered a pizza.

30. The children played in the garden are from next door.

31. Having been invite to the wedding, Nadia bought a new dress.

32. Taken a deep breath, Marco began his speech.

Exercise 5: Put the words in order

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

Example: Hearing / the / news, / she / smiled → Hearing the news, she smiled.

33. Feeling / ill, / Rosa / stayed / at / home

34. Looking / back, / would / you / change / anything

35. the / woman / wearing / the / red / coat / is / our / new / teacher

36. Having / lived / in / Japan, / she / speaks / Japanese / fluently

37. Not / having / been / told / the / time, / we / arrived / late

38. the / photos / taken / on / holiday / are / on / my / laptop

39. Given / the / chance, / would / you / live / abroad

Answer key – Participle Clauses – Worksheet 1

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences

1. Feeling

A present participle gives the reason for an action happening at the same time.

2. Written

A past participle is used with a passive meaning: the novel was written.

3. Having lost

A perfect participle shows that one action happened before another.

4. knowing

In negative participle clauses, 'not' comes before the -ing form.

5. sitting

The present participle replaces an active relative clause: the man who was sitting.

6. Built

The bridge was built, so a past participle with passive meaning is needed.

7. having received

'Not having received' stresses that the waiting happened before she sent the email.

8. Being

'Being' gives the reason: because he was a qualified nurse.

Exercise 2: Use the words in the box

9. Not wanting

The negative participle gives the reason: because they didn't want to wake the baby.

10. Shocked

A past participle with passive meaning: she was shocked by the news.

11. Having spent

The spending happened first, so a perfect participle is used.

12. Walking

The present participle describes an action happening at the same time.

13. Hoping

'Hoping' explains the purpose or reason for leaving early.

14. made

The past participle replaces a passive relative clause: furniture which is made.

15. opened

The museum was opened in 2010, so a past participle is needed.

16. Knowing

'Knowing' gives the reason: because she knew.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences

17. Being nervous about the interview, Julia arrived early.

The reviewer's answer is correct and already accepted, because 'Because she was' becomes 'Being', which can also be left out before an adjective.

18. Having finished the report, Omar sent it to his manager.

A perfect participle shows the first of two actions.

19. The girl talking to Ms Rossi is my cousin.

An active relative clause is reduced to an -ing participle.

20. The cakes baked this morning have all been sold.

A passive relative clause is reduced to a past participle.

21. Not having a map, I got lost.

A negative reason becomes 'Not + -ing'.

22. Never having been abroad before, Ivan was very excited.

The reviewer's answer is correct and already accepted, because 'never' can go before or after 'having' in a perfect participle clause.

23. Seen from the hill, the town looks tiny.

The passive 'it is seen' becomes the past participle 'Seen'.

24. Opening the letter, Hana found a cheque inside.

The reviewer's answer is correct and already accepted, because the first action can become a present or perfect participle clause, and 'On opening' has also been added as an equally correct form.

Exercise 4: Find and correct the mistake

25. **Having finished the exam, the students left the room.**

'Having' must be followed by a past participle.

26. **Not knowing anyone at the party, Sara felt shy.**
Participle clauses use the -ing form, not the past simple.

27. **The letters written by the poet were sold at auction.**
The meaning is passive, so the past participle 'written' is needed.

28. **Not knowing the answer, he guessed.**
'Not' goes before the participle.

29. **Being tired after work, Lucas ordered a pizza.**
To give a reason with 'be', use 'Being'.

30. **The children playing in the garden are from next door.**
The children are doing the action, so the -ing form is needed.

31. **Having been invited to the wedding, Nadia bought a new dress.**
The passive perfect participle is 'having been + past participle'.

32. **Taking a deep breath, Marco began his speech.**
Marco did the action, so use an active participle, not a past participle.

Exercise 5: Put the words in order

33. **Feeling ill, Rosa stayed at home.**
The participle clause comes first, followed by a comma and the main clause.

34. **Looking back, would you change anything?**
A participle clause can come before a question.

35. **The woman wearing the red coat is our new teacher.**
'Wearing the red coat' follows the noun it describes.

36. **Having lived in Japan, she speaks Japanese fluently.**
The perfect participle shows the earlier experience that explains the present.

37. **Not having been told the time, we arrived late.**
This is a negative passive perfect participle clause.

38. **The photos taken on holiday are on my laptop.**
'Taken on holiday' is a reduced passive relative clause after 'photos'.

39. **Given the chance, would you live abroad?**
'Given the chance' is a past participle clause meaning 'if you were given the chance'.

Notes for teachers: Start by showing how a full clause (Because she was tired, ...) becomes a participle clause (Being tired, ...), and point out that the subject of both clauses must be the same. Typical mistakes include using the wrong participle (writing instead of written), putting 'not' after the participle, and forgetting the past participle after 'having'. As a follow-up, ask learners to rewrite a short paragraph of their own writing using at least four participle clauses.