

Oraciones de participio (Participle Clauses) – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30

Elige la mejor opción (A, B, C o D) para cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Oraciones con participio presente y pasado

Elige la forma de participio correcta para completar cada oración.

1. _____ in 1890, the bridge is still used by thousands of people every day.
A Built **B** Building **C** Having building **D** Being building
2. _____ along the beach, we saw a group of dolphins.
A Walking **B** Walked **C** Walk **D** To walking
3. The man _____ to Ahmed is my new manager.
A talking **B** talked **C** talks **D** who talking
4. Most of the products _____ in this shop are made locally.
A sold **B** selling **C** sell **D** are sold
5. _____ by the noise, the baby started to cry.
A Frightened **B** Frightening **C** Having frightening **D** Frighten
6. Anyone _____ to join the trip should speak to Ms Okafor before Friday.
A wishing **B** wished **C** wishes **D** to wish
7. _____ that it was going to rain, Marco took an umbrella.
A Knowing **B** Known **C** Knew **D** Being known
8. The letters _____ yesterday should arrive by Monday.
A posted **B** posting **C** post **D** were posted
9. She ran out of the room, _____ the door behind her.
A slamming **B** slammed **C** to slam **D** slams
10. _____ from a distance, the old castle looked quite small.
A Seen **B** Seeing **C** Saw **D** Having seeing

Parte 2: Formas perfectas, pasivas y negativas

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

11. _____ her homework, Lena went out to meet her friends.
A Having finished **B** Finished **C** Have finished **D** Having finish
12. _____ what to say, Tom just stood there in silence.
A Not knowing **B** Knowing not **C** Don't knowing **D** No knowing
13. _____ twice before, Amira was careful not to make the same mistake again.
A Having been warned **B** Having warned
C Having been warning **D** Been warned

14. _____ the film, I can't tell you whether it's any good.
A Not having seen **B** Not seeing having **C** Having seen not **D** Don't having seen
15. Always check the tyres before _____ on a long journey.
A setting off **B** set off **C** to set off **D** having set off
16. While _____ in Canada, Jun learned to ski.
A living **B** lived **C** he living **D** to live
17. After _____ the interview, Priya felt confident that she would get the job.
A leaving **B** left **C** she leaving **D** to leave
18. If _____ correctly, this medicine has very few side effects.
A taken **B** taking **C** take **D** it taking
19. _____ all his money, Daniel had to walk home.
A Having spent **B** Spending **C** Spent **D** Having spending
20. Which sentence means 'Because she didn't feel well, Hana stayed at home'?
A Not feeling well, Hana stayed at home. **B** Feeling not well, Hana stayed at home.
C Not felt well, Hana stayed at home. **D** Don't feeling well, Hana stayed at home.

Parte 3: Errores, significado y uso

Elige la oración correcta, encuentra el error o elige la mejor respuesta.

21. Choose the correct sentence.
A Walking into the kitchen, I noticed a strong smell of burnt toast.
B Walking into the kitchen, the smell of burnt toast was very strong.
C Walked into the kitchen, I noticed a strong smell of burnt toast.
D Having walking into the kitchen, I noticed a strong smell of burnt toast.
22. Which part of the sentence is wrong? 'Having been finished the report, Carlos sent it to his boss.'
A Having been finished **B** the report
C sent it **D** to his boss
23. Which sentence has the same meaning as 'The children who were playing in the park were very noisy'?
A The children playing in the park were very noisy.
B The children played in the park were very noisy.
C The children having played in the park were very noisy.
D The children were playing in the park were very noisy.
24. Have you met the people _____ in the flat upstairs?
A living **B** lived **C** live **D** are living
25. Choose the correct sentence.
A The car stolen last week has been found.
B The car stealing last week has been found.
C The car was stolen last week has been found.
D The car having stolen last week has been found.
26. 'Having lived in Rome for ten years, Elif speaks fluent Italian.' What does the participle clause express?
A a reason **B** a condition **C** a contrast **D** a purpose

27. _____ a Sunday, most of the shops were closed.
A It being **B** Being **C** Been **D** It was being
28. A: Why didn't you call me back yesterday? B: _____
A Not having my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
B Not had my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
C Having not my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
D Don't having my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
29. 'Opening the drawer, she took out a pen.' What does this sentence mean?
A She opened the drawer and then took out a pen.
B She took out a pen before she opened the drawer.
C Someone else opened the drawer for her.
D She tried to open the drawer but couldn't.
30. Which part of the sentence is wrong? 'Building in the 1960s, the library was designed to hold one million books.'
A Building in the 1960s **B** the library was designed
C to hold **D** one million books

Soluciones – Oraciones de participio (Participle Clauses) – Test 1

1 A	2 A	3 A	4 A	5 A	6 A	7 A	8 A	9 A	10 A
11 A	12 A	13 A	14 A	15 A	16 A	17 A	18 A	19 A	20 A
21 A	22 A	23 A	24 A	25 A	26 A	27 A	28 A	29 A	30 A

Explicaciones

- A** – Alguien construyó el puente, así que se necesita un participio pasado con valor pasivo.
- A** – El participio presente describe una acción que ocurre al mismo tiempo que la del verbo principal.
- A** – 'Talking' es la forma reducida de 'who is talking'; 'who talking' no tiene verbo auxiliar.
- A** – 'Sold' sustituye a la oración de relativo pasiva 'which are sold'.
- A** – El ruido asustó al bebé, así que se necesita un participio pasado con valor pasivo.
- A** – 'Wishing' es la forma reducida de la oración de relativo activa 'who wishes'.
- A** – 'Knowing' expresa la causa y equivale a 'Because he knew'.
- A** – 'Posted' sustituye a 'which were posted', una oración de relativo pasiva.
- A** – Un participio presente tras una coma puede describir una acción simultánea a la acción principal.
- A** – El sujeto es el castillo, y el castillo es visto, así que la forma pasiva 'Seen' es la correcta.
- A** – El participio perfecto indica que una acción terminó antes que la siguiente.
- A** – En una oración de participio negativa, 'not' va delante del participio.
- A** – Amira recibió las advertencias antes, así que se necesita un participio perfecto pasivo (having been + participio pasado).
- A** – El participio perfecto en negativa es 'not having + participio pasado'.
- A** – Después de la preposición 'before' se usa la forma en -ing.
- A** – Después de 'while', un participio presente puede sustituir a 'he was living'.
- A** – Después de la conjunción 'after' se usa la forma en -ing sin sujeto.
- A** – 'If taken' equivale a 'If it is taken', es decir, tiene significado pasivo.
- A** – Se gastó el dinero antes de volver a casa andando, así que el participio perfecto expresa la acción anterior y la causa.
- A** – 'Not' va delante del participio presente 'feeling' para formar la negativa.
- A** – El sujeto de la oración principal ('I') debe ser quien camina; si no, el participio queda 'colgado' (dangling).
- A** – Carlos terminó el informe él mismo, así que se necesita la forma activa 'Having finished'.
- A** – Una oración de relativo activa se reduce con un participio presente: 'who were playing' pasa a 'playing'.
- A** – 'Living' es la forma reducida de 'who live' o 'who are living'.
- A** – 'Stolen' sustituye a la oración de relativo pasiva 'which was stolen'.
- A** – La oración explica por qué habla italiano con fluidez: porque lleva diez años viviendo en Roma.
- A** – Las tiendas no son 'a Sunday', así que la oración de participio necesita su propio sujeto: 'It being a Sunday'.
- A** – 'Not having' es el participio negativo correcto y expresa la razón por la que no devolvió la llamada.
- A** – Un participio presente puede describir una acción inmediatamente anterior a la principal, realizada por el mismo sujeto.
- A** – La biblioteca no construyó nada, sino que fue construida, así que se necesita el participio pasivo 'Built in the 1960s' en lugar del activo 'Building'.

Notas para el profesor: Utilice la Parte 1 para comprobar la forma básica, la Parte 2 para las formas perfectas, pasivas y negativas, y la Parte 3 para la detección de errores y el significado. El error más frecuente que se trabaja es el participio colgante (dangling participle), en el que la oración de participio no comparte el sujeto de la oración principal. También se abordan la posición incorrecta de 'not' y la confusión entre participios activos y pasivos. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que transformen oraciones adverbiales o de relativo completas en oraciones de participio, y viceversa.