







## Answers

1. a) Waiting
2. d) Feeling
3. b) injuring
4. c) Opening
5. d) Not knowing
6. a) watching
7. b) cooking
8. c) slamming
9. d) leaving
10. d) causing
11. a) Frightened
12. b) Seen
13. c) Being
14. a) finishing
15. d) Treated
16. b) Hearing
17. c) shouting
18. c) Written
19. a) calling
20. b) Inspired



# Explanations

## 1. “Waiting” (a)

Use the present participle 'Waiting' to describe what you were doing at the time you noticed the man. The -ing clause expresses a simultaneous action.

## 2. “Feeling” (d)

'Feeling tired' is a present participle clause expressing the reason he went to bed. Use -ing to show the cause of the action in the main clause.

## 3. “injuring” (b)

Use 'injuring' after a comma to express the result of the main action. The -ing clause shows the consequence: the car hit a tree, and as a result three passengers were injured.

## 4. “Opening” (c)

'Opening' describes the first of two sequential actions. Use the present participle when one short action immediately leads to another.

## 5. “Not knowing” (d)

'Not knowing' is a negative present participle clause expressing the reason he remained silent. To negate a participle clause, place 'not' before the -ing form.

## 6. “watching” (a)

'Watching' after a comma describes a simultaneous action — what he was doing while sitting by the window.

## 7. “cooking” (b)

After the conjunction 'while,' use the -ing form. 'While cooking' = 'While I was cooking.' The conjunction makes the time relationship explicit.

## 8. “slamming” (c)

'Slamming' after a comma describes an action that happened at the same moment as the main action. The -ing form links the two actions naturally.

## 9. “leaving” (d)

After the conjunction 'before,' use the -ing form. 'Before leaving' = 'Before you leave.' This is a standard pattern with time conjunctions.

## 10. “causing” (d)

'Causing' after a comma expresses the result of the main action. The present participle clause shows the consequence of the heavy rain.

## 11. “Frightened” (a)

Use the past participle 'Frightened' because the baby was frightened (passive meaning). 'Frightening' would mean the baby was frightening others, which reverses the meaning entirely.

## 12. “Seen” (b)

Use the past participle 'Seen' because the building is being seen (passive meaning). 'Seeing' would mean the building is doing the seeing, which doesn't make sense.

## 13. “Being” (c)

'Being in a hurry' is a present participle clause expressing the reason. Use 'Being' + adjective/noun to show a state that explains the main action. 'Was' and 'Is' are finite verbs that cannot begin a participle clause.

**14. “finishing” (a)**

After the conjunction 'after,' use the -ing form. 'After finishing' = 'After she finished.' This pattern is common with time conjunctions like after, before and while.

**15. “Treated” (d)**

Use the past participle 'Treated' because the plants are treated (passive). The clause expresses a condition: 'If they are treated with care.' 'Treating' would mean the plants are treating something.

**16. “Hearing” (b)**

'Hearing' describes the action that happened just before calling. She heard the news and immediately called her parents. The present participle shows the trigger for the main action.

**17. “shouting” (c)**

'Shouting and laughing' after a comma describes the manner of the main action — how the children ran out. Present participles express simultaneous accompanying actions.

**18. “Written” (c)**

Use the past participle 'Written' because the book was written (passive). The clause means 'Because it is written in simple English.' 'Writing' would mean the book is writing something.

**19. “calling” (a)**

'Calling' after a comma describes what she was doing while running — a simultaneous action. The -ing form links the two actions happening at the same time.

**20. “Inspired” (b)**

Use the past participle 'Inspired' because she was inspired (passive meaning). The clause means 'Because she was inspired by the teacher's words.' 'Inspiring' would mean she was inspiring others.