



Answers

1. c) stolen
2. a) Delighted
3. b) situated
4. d) Seen
5. a) taken
6. c) published
7. d) Used
8. b) Damaged
9. d) built
10. a) Being
11. b) served
12. c) Filled
13. d) written
14. c) playing
15. a) giving
16. b) flowing
17. d) barking
18. a) Designed
19. b) sold
20. c) contained



Explanations

1. “stolen” (c)

'Stolen' reduces the passive relative clause 'which was stolen in the robbery.' Use the past participle because the money was stolen (passive).

2. “Delighted” (a)

'Delighted' is a past participle clause expressing the reason. She was delighted (passive state), which caused her to jump for joy.

3. “situated” (b)

'Situated' reduces the passive relative clause 'which is situated at the end of the street.' The house is situated (passive state) — it doesn't situate itself.

4. “Seen” (d)

'Seen from the top of the mountain' uses the past participle because the lake is being seen (passive). 'Seeing' would mean the lake is doing the seeing, which doesn't make sense.

5. “taken” (a)

'Taken' reduces the passive relative clause 'who were taken to hospital.' The victims were taken (passive) — they didn't take themselves.

6. “published” (c)

'Published' reduces the passive relative clause 'which was published in 1925.' The novel was published (passive) in that year.

7. “Used” (d)

'Used correctly' is a past participle clause expressing a condition: 'If it is used correctly.' The medicine is used (passive) by the patient, so the past participle is needed.

8. “Damaged” (b)

'Damaged' is a past participle clause expressing the reason. The flowers were damaged (passive) by the cold weather. 'Damaging' would mean the flowers were damaging something.

9. “built” (d)

'Built' reduces the passive relative clause 'which was built in the 19th century.' The bridge was built (passive) — it didn't build itself.

10. “Being” (a)

'Being repaired' is the present participle of the passive voice, meaning 'Because it was being repaired at the time.' Use 'being + past participle' when the passive action is in progress. 'Was' is a finite verb that cannot begin a participle clause.

11. “served” (b)

'Served' reduces the passive relative clause 'which was served at the restaurant.' The food was served (passive) to the diners.

12. “Filled” (c)

'Filled with excitement' uses the past participle because the fans were filled (passive) with excitement. The clause expresses their emotional state as the reason for cheering.

13. “written” (d)

'Written' reduces the passive relative clause 'which were written on the board.' The answers were written (passive) by someone.

14. “playing” (c)

Use the present participle 'playing' because the girl is actively playing the piano. This reduces an active relative clause: 'who is playing the piano.' Unlike passive examples, the subject performs the action here.

15. “giving” (a)

Use the present participle 'giving' because the woman is actively giving the presentation. 'Given' would change the meaning to 'who was given the presentation' (passive — she received it).

16. “flowing” (b)

Use the present participle 'flowing' because the river actively flows (not passive). This reduces the active relative clause 'which flows through the valley.'

17. “barking” (d)

Use the present participle 'barking' because the dog is actively barking. This reduces the active relative clause 'that barks loudly next door.' The dog performs the action, so -ing is correct.

18. “Designed” (a)

'Designed by a famous architect' uses the past participle because the museum was designed (passive) by the architect. The clause gives a reason why the museum is attractive.

19. “sold” (b)

'Sold' reduces the passive relative clause 'which are sold in this shop.' The goods are sold (passive) — the shop sells them, not the other way around.

20. “contained” (c)

'Contained' reduces the passive relative clause 'which is contained in this report.' The information is contained (passive) within the report. 'Containing' would mean the information contains something, which reverses the relationship.