



Answers

1. c) walked
2. d) heard
3. b) lost
4. c) studied
5. d) warned
6. c) completed
7. a) graduated
8. b) been invited
9. d) read
10. d) selected
11. a) lived
12. b) Walking
13. c) Disturbed
14. a) Feeling
15. d) left
16. a) drunk
17. b) Rushing
18. c) received
19. a) locked
20. b) Sitting



Explanations

1. “walked” (c)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having walked all day' shows a completed action (walking) that caused the result (exhaustion).

2. “heard” (d)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having heard' means we heard about it first, then decided to take a different route.

3. “lost” (b)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having lost his keys' shows the completed action that caused the problem.

4. “studied” (c)

'Not having studied' is the negative form of the perfect participle. Place 'not' before 'having.' The failure to study (completed state) explains her nervousness.

5. “warned” (d)

'Having been warned' is the passive perfect participle. They were warned (passive) before they decided to cancel. Structure: having been + past participle.

6. “completed” (c)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having completed' shows the project was finished before the bonus was received.

7. “graduated” (a)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having graduated' shows that graduation was completed before the job search began.

8. “been invited” (b)

'Not having been invited' is the negative passive perfect participle. Structure: not + having + been + past participle. She wasn't invited (passive), which is why she stayed home.

9. “read” (d)

After 'having,' use the past participle. Note that 'read' (past participle) is spelled the same as the base form but pronounced /red/. 'Having read' means the reading was finished before lending.

10. “selected” (d)

'Having been selected' is the passive perfect participle. She was selected (passive) for the position before she felt thrilled. Structure: having been + past participle.

11. “lived” (a)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having lived abroad' connects a completed past experience to its lasting effect on his perspective.

12. “Walking” (b)

Use the present participle 'Walking' because the walking and watching happened at the same time. 'Having walked' would mean the walking was finished before watching, but the sunset was enjoyed during the walk.

13. “Disturbed” (c)

Use the past participle 'Disturbed' because she was disturbed (passive) by the noise. 'Having disturbed' would mean SHE disturbed something first, which reverses the meaning.

14. “Feeling” (a)

Use the present participle 'Feeling' because the feeling and sharing are closely connected in time. 'Having felt' would unnaturally separate the emotion from the action it motivates.

15. “left” (d)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having left the window open' shows the action (leaving it open) happened before the consequence (feeling cold).

16. “drunk” (a)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having drunk' (past participle of 'drink') shows the coffee was consumed before the inability to sleep. Note: 'drunk' is the past participle; 'drank' is the past simple.

17. “Rushing” (b)

Use the present participle 'Rushing' because the rushing and gathering happened as part of the same rapid sequence. The -ing form captures the immediacy of the action.

18. “received” (c)

'Not having received' is the negative perfect participle. The failure to receive the email (completed state before the meeting) caused him to miss it.

19. “locked” (a)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having locked the door' shows the locking was completed before the realisation — creating a problem because she couldn't get back in.

20. “Sitting” (b)

Use the present participle 'Sitting' because she was in the act of sitting when the bang occurred — the two events overlapped. 'Having sat' would imply she had already left her seat before hearing the sound.