







## Answers

1. c) taking
2. a) Having submitted
3. b) completed
4. d) Strolling
5. a) Startled
6. c) Being made
7. d) speaking
8. a) reviewed
9. b) lying
10. c) Wrapped
11. b) Having been given
12. d) baked
13. d) Having had
14. a) Walking
15. b) warned
16. c) Left
17. a) sipping
18. d) Made
19. b) spent
20. c) Knowing



# Explanations

## 1. “taking” (c)

Use the present participle 'taking' because the tourists are actively taking photos. This reduces the active relative clause 'who were taking photos near the monument.'

## 2. “Having submitted” (a)

'Having submitted' (perfect participle) is needed because the time gap of 'three weeks earlier' makes it clear the submission was completed well before the call. The present participle 'Submitting' doesn't convey this time distance.

## 3. “completed” (b)

'Completed' is a past participle reducing the passive relative clause 'which was completed last year.' The building was completed (passive) — it didn't complete itself.

## 4. “Strolling” (d)

Use the present participle 'Strolling' because the strolling and the enjoying happened at the same time. 'Having strolled' would mean they finished walking before enjoying the breeze, but they felt it while walking.

## 5. “Startled” (a)

Use the past participle 'Startled' because I was startled (passive). 'Startling' would mean I was startling something. 'Having startled' would mean I startled something before rushing — wrong meaning.

## 6. “Being made” (c)

'Being made of wood' uses the present participle of the passive to express a permanent state as the reason. It means 'Because it was made of wood.' 'Making' would mean the cabin was making something.

## 7. “speaking” (d)

'Not speaking' is a negative present participle clause expressing the reason for his difficulty. He didn't speak French (ongoing state), so he struggled.

## 8. “reviewed” (a)

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having reviewed' shows the review was completed before she noticed the hidden clause — a sequential relationship.

## 9. “lying” (b)

'Lying' (present participle of 'lie') reduces the active relative clause 'that are lying on the desk.' The documents are in the state of lying there. Note: 'lain' is a past participle that doesn't work in a reduced relative clause here.

## 10. “Wrapped” (c)

'Wrapped' is a past participle clause meaning 'Because they were wrapped carefully.' The items were wrapped (passive) — they didn't wrap themselves. 'Wrapping' would mean the items were wrapping something.

## 11. “Having been given” (b)

'Having been given' is the passive perfect participle. She was given (passive) the opportunity before she packed her bags. Structure: having + been + past participle.

## 12. “baked” (d)

'Baked' reduces the passive relative clause 'which was baked by my grandmother.' The cake was baked (passive) by her.

**13. “Having had” (d)**

'Having had no sleep' is a perfect participle clause. The lack of sleep (completed state before the next day) caused his tiredness. 'Had' is a finite verb that cannot begin a participle clause without a subject.

**14. “Walking” (a)**

Use the present participle 'Walking' because the walking and spotting happened at the same time. We saw the ducks while walking, not after finishing our walk.

**15. “warned” (b)**

'Having been warned' is the passive perfect participle. He was warned (passive) multiple times before being expelled. The perfect participle shows the warnings were completed over time.

**16. “Left” (c)**

'Left in bright sunlight' is a past participle clause meaning 'Because it was left in bright sunlight.' The photograph was left (passive) in the sun. 'Leaving' would mean the photograph left something.

**17. “sipping” (a)**

'Sipping' after a comma describes a simultaneous action — what she was doing while sitting in the café. The present participle shows an ongoing action at the same time as the main verb.

**18. “Made” (d)**

'Made from recycled materials' is a past participle clause with passive meaning — the bag was made (passive) from recycled materials. 'Making' would mean the bag is making something.

**19. “spent” (b)**

After 'having,' use the past participle. 'Having spent' shows the spending was completed, which resulted in having nothing left.

**20. “Knowing” (c)**

Use the present participle 'Knowing' because knowledge is an ongoing state, not a completed action. She knew the exam would be difficult (ongoing awareness), which motivated her studying. 'Having known' sounds unnatural with states of knowledge.