



Participles (Past & Present Participle): Advanced Participle Structures & Common Errors (B2)

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- Which sentence uses the participle correctly?
 - Walking to school, the rainbow appeared.
 - Walking to school, a dog was barking.
 - Walking to school, the boy saw a rainbow.
 - Walking to school, it started to rain.
- I need to get my car _____. The brakes aren't working.
 - repaired
 - repairing
 - repair
 - repairs
- _____ the assignment, she handed it to the teacher.
 - Completing
 - Completed
 - Being completed
 - Having completed
- Which sentence contains a dangling participle error?
 - Sitting in the garden, she read a book.
 - Driving to work, the traffic was terrible.
 - Exhausted from the hike, we went to bed early.
 - Opened carefully, the box revealed a gift inside.
- She had her wedding dress _____ by a famous designer.
 - making
 - to make
 - made
 - make
- _____ in 1990, the building is now a historical monument.
 - Built
 - Building
 - Being building
 - Having building
- _____ all day without food, the hikers were extremely hungry.
 - To walk
 - Walked
 - Being walked
 - Having walked
- Where can I get these documents _____?
 - printing
 - printed
 - print
 - to print
- Which sentence is grammatically correct?
 - Seeing from above, the city looked beautiful.
 - Having seeing from above, the city was beautiful.
 - Seen from above, the city looked beautiful.
 - Seeing from above, it was a beautiful city.

10. He had his wallet ____ on the train.
 a) stolen
 b) stealing
 c) stole
 d) steal
11. ____ by the noise, the baby woke up crying.
 a) Disturbing
 b) Having disturbing
 c) Being disturbing
 d) Disturbed
12. Which sentence has correct participle usage?
 a) Not knowing the answer, the question was left blank.
 b) Not knowing the answer, the student left the question blank.
 c) Not knowing the answer, it was left blank.
 d) Not knowing the answer, the exam was difficult.
13. I'm going to get my hair ____ before the wedding.
 a) doing
 b) do
 c) done
 d) to do
14. ____ from natural materials, the product is environmentally friendly.
 a) Made
 b) Making
 c) Having making
 d) Being make
15. ____ never been abroad before, she was excited about the trip.
 a) Has
 b) Had
 c) Have
 d) Having
16. Which sentence contains a participle error?
 a) Feeling tired, Maria went to bed early.
 b) Cooked in butter, the chef served the mushrooms.
 c) Surrounded by mountains, the village was peaceful.
 d) Written in pencil, the note was hard to read.
17. We need to have the roof ____ before winter.
 a) fixing
 b) fix
 c) fixed
 d) to fix
18. ____ with care, these flowers will last for two weeks.
 a) Treated
 b) Treating
 c) Having treating
 d) Being treat
19. ____ that the bank was closed, he went to the ATM instead.
 a) Found
 b) Founded
 c) Having find
 d) Finding
20. She got her phone screen ____ at the repair shop.
 a) replacing
 b) replaced
 c) replace
 d) to replace



Answers

1. c) Walking to school, the boy saw a rainbow.
2. a) repaired
3. d) Having completed
4. b) Driving to work, the traffic was terrible.
5. c) made
6. a) Built
7. d) Having walked
8. b) printed
9. c) Seen from above, the city looked beautiful.
10. a) stolen
11. d) Disturbed
12. b) Not knowing the answer, the student left the question blank.
13. c) done
14. a) Made
15. d) Having
16. b) Cooked in butter, the chef served the mushrooms.
17. c) fixed
18. a) Treated
19. d) Finding
20. b) replaced



Explanations

1. “Walking to school, the boy saw a rainbow.” (c)

'Walking to school, the boy saw a rainbow' is correct because the subject 'the boy' is the one walking. In the other sentences, the participle 'walking' dangles — it doesn't logically attach to the subject (a rainbow, a dog, or 'it' can't walk to school).

2. “repaired” (a)

In the structure 'get + object + past participle', we use the past participle because the object (car) receives the action. 'Get my car repaired' means arrange for someone to repair my car.

3. “Having completed” (d)

'Having completed' is the perfect participle form (having + past participle). It shows that the first action (completing) happened before the second action (handing in). 'Completed' alone would suggest passive meaning. 'Being completed' implies the assignment is being completed by someone else.

4. “Driving to work, the traffic was terrible.” (b)

'Driving to work, the traffic was terrible' has a dangling participle. 'Driving' has no logical subject — traffic cannot drive. It should be: 'Driving to work, I found the traffic terrible.' The other sentences correctly match their participles to their subjects.

5. “made” (c)

In the structure 'have + object + past participle', we use the past participle because the object (dress) receives the action. 'Had her dress made' means she arranged for someone to make it.

6. “Built” (a)

'Built' is the past participle used in a participle clause with passive meaning: 'Because it was built in 1990...' The building received the action of being built. 'Building' would imply the building is constructing something. 'Being building' and 'Having building' are grammatically impossible.

7. “Having walked” (d)

'Having walked' is the perfect participle showing that walking happened before feeling hungry. It emphasises the duration and the cause-effect relationship. 'Walked' alone cannot begin a participle clause with active meaning. 'Being walked' implies passive voice, which doesn't make sense for hikers.

8. “printed” (b)

In 'get + object + past participle', we use the past participle because the documents receive the action. 'Get these documents printed' means have someone print them for you.

9. “Seen from above, the city looked beautiful.” (c)

'Seen from above, the city looked beautiful' is correct. The past participle 'seen' has passive meaning: 'When the city was seen from above.' 'Seeing from above, the city...' is wrong because the city isn't doing the seeing. 'Having seeing' is grammatically impossible — it should be 'having seen'.

10. “stolen” (a)

'Had his wallet stolen' uses the structure 'have + object + past participle' to describe an unplanned, unfortunate event. The wallet received the action of being stolen. This is different from arranging for something to be done.

11. “Disturbed” (d)

'Disturbed' is a past participle in a participle clause with passive meaning: 'Because the baby was disturbed by the noise.' The baby received the action of being disturbed. 'Disturbing' would mean the baby is causing disturbance.

12. “Not knowing the answer, the student left the question blank.” (b)

'Not knowing the answer, the student left the question blank' is correct. The subject 'the student' is the one who doesn't know the answer. The other options have dangling participles — a question, 'it', and an exam cannot 'not know' an answer.

13. “done” (c)

In 'get + object + past participle', the past participle 'done' shows that someone else will style your hair. 'Get my hair done' is a common expression meaning to have your hair styled professionally.

14. “Made” (a)

'Made' is the past participle in a participle clause with passive meaning: 'Because it is made from natural materials.' The product receives the action of being made. 'Making' would mean the product makes something. 'Having making' and 'Being make' are grammatically impossible.

15. “Having” (d)

'Having never been abroad before' is a perfect participle clause. 'Having + past participle' shows that one event (never travelling abroad) provides context for another (being excited). 'Has/had/have' cannot begin participle clauses.

16. “Cooked in butter, the chef served the mushrooms.” (b)

'Cooked in butter, the chef served the mushrooms' has a misplaced participle. 'Cooked in butter' should describe the mushrooms, not the chef. The correct version: 'Cooked in butter, the mushrooms were served by the chef.' The other sentences correctly match participles to subjects.

17. “fixed” (c)

In 'have + object + past participle', we use 'fixed' because the roof receives the action. 'Have the roof fixed' means arrange for someone to fix it.

18. “Treated” (a)

'Treated' is the past participle in a conditional participle clause with passive meaning: 'If they are treated with care.' The flowers receive the action of being treated. 'Treating' would mean the flowers are treating something. 'Having treating' and 'Being treat' are grammatically impossible.

19. “Finding” (d)

'Finding' is the present participle in a participle clause with active meaning: 'When he found that the bank was closed.' He performed the action of finding/discovering. 'Found' would suggest passive meaning (he was found), and 'founded' means 'established'. 'Having find' is grammatically impossible — it should be 'having found'.

20. “replaced” (b)

In 'get + object + past participle', we use 'replaced' because the phone screen received the action. 'Got her phone screen replaced' means she arranged for someone to replace it.