

## PRESENT PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTIONS

The **present participle** is the ‘-ing’ form of a verb.

### Joining sentences with present participles (‘-ing’)

1. We can use the present participle in place of **and, so etc** to join two sentences:

I found the front door locked **and went** round the back.=>

Finding the front door locked, I **went** round the back.

2. To make a negative, we put **not** in front of the -ing form:

Not knowing his phone number, I wasn’t able to ring him.

3. Note how we can use **being** in place of *is* or *was*:

**I was** short of money. I couldn’t afford to buy it. =>

**Being** short of money, I couldn’t afford to buy it.

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### The present participle in place of adverbial clauses

We often use the present participle after a ‘joining word (or **construction**)

Instead of :**Since we arrived** here, we have made many new friends.

We can say: **Since arriving** here, we have made many new friends.

#### More examples:

They broke this window **when** trying to get into the house.

I damaged the car **while** trying to park it.

**While** agreeing you may be right, I still object to your argument.

**After** looking at the map we tried to find the right street.

Don’t get into any arguments **before** checking your facts.

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After verbs of perception to describe actions in progress:

eg We could hear the birds singing.

## The present participle in place of relative clauses

We can sometimes use –ing in place of **who** or **which** :

**The man who is serving** at the counter is very helpful.=>

**The man serving** at the counter is very helpful.

This job will suit **students who want** to work during the holidays.

=>

This job will suit **students wanting** to work during the holidays.

## Agreement between present participle and subject

We have to be careful to make the participle agree with the subject of both verbs:

eg Turning the corner, I saw a tile fall off the roof.( I turned.... and I saw....)

## PERFECT PARTICIPLE (having fixed)

Εκφράζει το προτερόχρονο (ποια πράξη έγινε πρώτη) σε :

- χρονική πρόταση

eg After she had brushed her teeth she went to bed. =>

**Having brushed** her teeth, she went to bed.

- Σε αιτιολογική πρόταση

eg As he had missed the bus, he had to take a taxi. =>

**Having missed** the bus, he had to take a taxi.

We sometimes use **having been** in place of **have been** or **had been**:

eg I've **been** abroad, so I missed the elections. =>

**Having been** abroad I missed the elections.

## Past participle constructions

The past participle is the third part of a verb:

play -played -played (regular verbs)

build-built-**built** (irregular verbs)

We sometimes use the past participle instead of the passive:

**Viewed** from a distance, it resembled a cloud. (When it was viewed ....)

**Although built** years ago, it was in good order. (Although it was built .....

We can omit **who** and **which**:

eg **The system used** here is very successful. (which is used)