

BOOK 3

Advanced Grammar

Use advanced structures with greater precision, flexibility, and style.

CEFR B2-C1

Parts 41-60

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Purpose of this volume

Develop advanced grammatical control for precise writing and fluent speech, including reduction, modality, inversion, emphasis, and complex clause choices.

How to study efficiently

- 1 Read the rule and identify the meaning or function, not only the form.
- 2 Study the examples aloud and create one personal example of the same pattern.
- 3 Complete practice without looking back; then check the Answer Key.
- 4 Mark repeated errors and revisit them after 24 hours and again after one week.
- 5 Finish the Final Progress Check before moving to the next volume.

Series progression

BOOK 1	A1-A2	Foundations	Parts 1-20
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Part 41

9.7 What Is a Participle Clause?

A participle clause is a non-finite clause that begins with a participle instead of a finite verb.

Participle clauses make writing more concise by reducing longer clauses.

Compare the following:

Full Sentence

After she finished her work, she went home.

Participle Clause

Having finished her work, she went home.

The meaning remains the same, but the second sentence is more concise.

9.8 Present Participle Clauses

Present participle clauses usually express:

simultaneous actions

reason

result

manner

Simultaneous Actions

EXAMPLE

Walking through the park, I met an old friend.

Driving home, she listened to the radio.

Sitting by the window, he read a newspaper.

The two actions happen at the same time.

Reason

EXAMPLE

Knowing the answer, she remained silent.

Realizing the mistake, he apologized immediately.

Understanding the situation, they agreed to help.

The participle clause explains why the action happened.

Result

EXAMPLE

The company expanded rapidly, creating hundreds of new jobs.

He missed the last train, forcing him to stay overnight.

She forgot her passport, causing a delay.

9.9 Perfect Participle Clauses

Perfect participle clauses show that one action happened before another.

Structure

Having + Past Participle

EXAMPLE

Having completed the assignment, she submitted it online.

Having saved enough money, they bought a new house.

Having studied all night, he passed the examination.

Negative Participle Clauses

Structure

Not having + Past Participle

EXAMPLE

Not having received an invitation, she did not attend the ceremony.

Not having prepared properly, they struggled during the presentation.

Not having seen the warning sign, he entered the restricted area.

9.10 Reduced Adverb Clauses

Many adverb clauses can be shortened when both clauses have the same subject.

Time

Full Form

After she finished dinner, she watched television.

Reduced Form

After finishing dinner, she watched television.

While

Full Form

While he was driving, he received a phone call.

Reduced Form

While driving, he received a phone call.

Because

Full Form

Because she knew the answer, she remained silent.

Reduced Form

Knowing the answer, she remained silent.

If

Full Form

If handled carefully, the equipment will last for years.

Reduced Form

Handled carefully, the equipment will last for years.

9.11 Reduced Relative Clauses (Advanced Review)

Relative clauses may also be reduced.

Active

Full Form

The woman who is speaking is the manager.

Reduced Form

The woman speaking is the manager.

Passive

Full Form

The reports that were submitted yesterday have been approved.

Reduced Form

The reports submitted yesterday have been approved.

Infinitive

EXAMPLE

She was the first student to finish the exam.

He is the only employee to receive the award.

This is the best solution to consider.

9.12 Absolute Constructions

An absolute construction consists of a noun followed by a participle or adjective.

It is grammatically independent from the main clause but adds extra information.

Structure

Noun + Participle

EXAMPLE

The meeting having ended, everyone went home.

The weather being pleasant, we decided to walk.

Her hands trembling, she opened the letter.

The work completed, the team celebrated.

Absolute constructions are mainly found in formal, literary, and academic English.

9.13 Dangling Participles

A dangling participle occurs when the participle clause does not logically refer to the subject of the main clause.

Incorrect

Walking down the street, the trees looked beautiful.

This suggests that the trees were walking.

Correct

Walking down the street, I noticed the beautiful trees.

Now the subject of both actions is I.

Another Example

Incorrect

Having finished the report, the lights were turned off.

Correct

Having finished the report, she turned off the lights.

9.14 Misrelated Participles

A misrelated participle creates ambiguity.

Incorrect

Looking through the window, the mountains were covered with snow.

Correct

Looking through the window, we saw mountains covered with snow.

Incorrect

Driving through the countryside, many beautiful villages appeared.

Correct

Driving through the countryside, we saw many beautiful villages.

9.15 Stylistic Use in Academic Writing

Participle clauses are widely used in formal writing to avoid repetition.

EXAMPLE

Having analyzed the data, the researchers published their findings.

Considering the available evidence, the committee approved the proposal.

Based on recent studies, the authors concluded that further research was necessary.

Compared with previous methods, the new technique proved more efficient.

COMMON MISTAKE

✗ Walking to school, the rain started.

✓ Walking to school, I noticed that it started raining.

✗ Having complete the project...

✓ Having completed the project...

✗ Looking out of the window, the garden was beautiful.

✓ Looking out of the window, she admired the beautiful garden.

✗ The report submitting yesterday...

✓ The report submitted yesterday...

✗ Being tired, the bed looked comfortable.

✓ Being tired, he lay down on the comfortable bed.

Practice Exercise 41

Choose the correct answer.

1

_____ the assignment, she emailed it to the professor.

A. Having completed

B. Completing had

2

Walking through the museum, I _____ several famous paintings.

A. saw

B. seen

3

The report _____ yesterday has already been approved.

A. submitted

B. submitting

4

_____ the instructions carefully, he assembled the furniture correctly.

A. Following

B. Followed