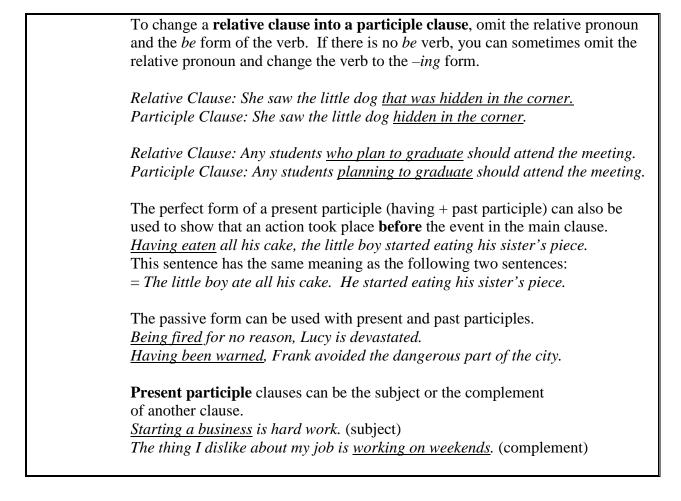
Non-Finite Clauses: Participle Clauses	
FORM:	Present Participle Clause       +       Main Clause         Opening the front door,       she invited the guests to come in.         (The present participle is used to describe an action that is happening at the same time as the action in the main clause.)
	Past Participle Clause       +       Main Clause         Barely finished university,       he got his first job in a bank.         (The past participle is used when the action in the participle clause happened before the action in the main clause.)
USE:	<ul> <li>In non-finite participle clauses, the only verb is a participle. These clauses do not contain complete verbs with subjects and tenses. If a participle clause refers to the entire main clause, it can come before, after or in the middle of the main clause.</li> <li><u>Smiling with joy</u>, Marla walked up to the stage to accept her award. Marla, <u>smiling with joy</u>, walked up to the stage to accept her award. Marla walked up to the stage to accept her award.</li> <li>If the participle clause refers only to part of the main clause, it must be placed right after the information it describes. The meaning of these two sentences is different.</li> <li>The young woman <u>sitting in the chair</u> asked the man to bring her a coffee. The young woman asked the man <u>sitting in the chair</u> to bring her a coffee.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Participle clauses are usually reduced adverbial or relative (adjective) clauses.</li> <li>To change an adverb clause into a participle clause, omit the subject of the adverb clause and the <i>be</i> verb. If there is no <i>be</i> verb, omit the subject of the adverb clause and change the verb to the <i>-ing</i> form.</li> <li>Adverb Clause: I went to that restaurant while I was staying in Paris. Participle Clause: I went to that restaurant while staying in Paris.</li> </ul>
	Adverb Clause: <u>After he ate dinner</u> , he washed the dishes. Participle Clause: <u>After eating dinner</u> , he washed the dishes.



Combine each pair of sentence into one, using PRESENT or PAST PARTICIPLE CLAUSES.

Example: He was a famous singer. He travelled a lot for his job. Being a famous singer, he travelled a lot for his job.

1. The students had too much work. They were tired.

2. The pilot was trying hard to land the plane in the blizzard. He focused intently on the instrument panel.

3. I am a doctor. I have many responsibilities.

4. Ellen was determined to succeed. She continued to study for the exam.

5. Jill was newly promoted to supervisor. She had to work very hard to learn the position.

6. I was reading the newspaper. I found an article about my favourite musician.