




HELLO







1.- Camille, who was dressed in a black Chanel dress, was the sensation that evening

2.- Curled in the couch, the cat was taking a long nap after its diner.

3.- The boy, who was wearing a long scarf, shot the man at the bus stop

4.- I never drink coffee that is more than a day old

5.- The Queen, who was sitting in a big throne, received politely her guests.





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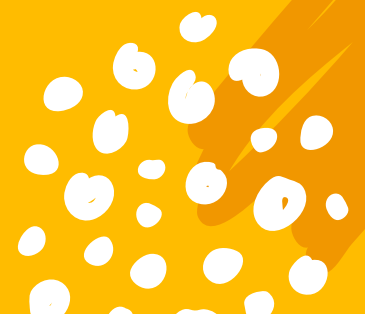


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M&H







The murderer who.....

The victim who was killed was.....

Bing shouting ,.....

Having argued ,.....

Being clam,.....



The downside of online shopping

Used sensibly, the internet offers an irresistible opportunity for shoppers. Countless consumers sit at home every day, enjoying the convenience and cheapness of online shopping. But for high street stores struggling to compete, it's a bleak outlook. Around twenty shops a day close down in the UK, with travel agents and phone retailers among the worst affected. The environment suffers too. Having made an online order, people are sometimes not at home when the goods are delivered, so they get sent back. When it comes to clothes, people often order three different sizes, knowing that only one will fit. All of this adds extra journeys for the delivery vans, increases the amount of packaging used and so creates more pollution.

- 3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Match the highlighted examples in exercise 2 with rules 1–5. Then rewrite them expanding participle clauses like example 1–5 below.


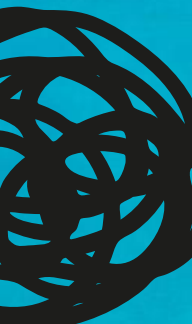
LEARN THIS! Participle clauses



A participle clause contains a present participle, a past participle or a perfect participle. It can be used:



- 1 to replace a relative clause.
 - a A present participle replaces an active tense.
There were hundreds of people hoping for bargains.
 - b A past participle replaces a passive tense.
*Made in China, my new TV was very cheap.*Note: The subject of the participle must be the subject of the other verb.
- 2 to indicate two things happening at the same time.
Closing the door, I realised I'd locked myself out.
(replaces *While ...*)
- 3 with a perfect participle to show a sequence of events.
Having shopped all morning, we finally went home.
(replaces *After ...*)
- 4 to give a reason or cause.
Being hard up, I couldn't go abroad. (replaces *Because / Since / As ...*)
- 5 to express a condition.
Spent wisely, this money will last for years. (replaces *If ...*)





4 Complete the participle clauses (1–6) with the correct form of the verbs below.


charge keep not be pay realise spend

- 1 _____ a deposit, she settled the balance a month later.
 - 2 _____ I had been overcharged, I asked to see the manager.
 - 3 Customers _____ over €50 will be entered into a prize draw.
 - 4 _____ with shoplifting, he's likely to receive a large fine.
 - 5 _____ from the area, we didn't know the best places to visit.
 - 6 _____ in good condition, this product should last for life.
- 
- 

5 Rewrite the sentences. Start each one with a participle clause.

- 1 If you wash it by hand, this T-shirt should keep its colour.
Washed by hand, ...
- 2 The bookshop opened just six months ago, then closed in November.
- 3 Because I didn't have any money, I couldn't afford a cab.
- 4 Berlin's KaDeWe, which was opened in 1905, is the biggest department store in Europe.
- 5 Online shopping has brought some benefits, but also has disadvantages.
- 6 We weren't free that evening, so we didn't go to the party.

➔ **Grammar Builder 9.2** page 142



LEARN THIS! Conjunctions and prepositions

Participle clauses can contain different conjunctions and prepositions, e.g. *after, although, before, on, once, since, until, when, while*.

On hearing the fire alarm, everyone left the building.

While not wishing to seem rude, I must ask you to leave.

Since ordering the goods online, he's changed his mind.

6 Read the **Learn this!** box. Then complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use participle clauses.

1 I switched to a newer mobile and now my life is much easier.

Since _____, my life is much easier.

2 After he compared the prices, he bought a bike.

Before _____, he compared the prices.

3 Sal looks for bargains and often shops in charity shops.

When _____, Sal often goes to charity shops.

4 She noticed a problem when she read the guarantee.

On _____, she noticed a problem.

5 He finally found the store after he spent ten minutes looking for it.

After _____, he finally found it.

➔ **Grammar Builder 9.3** page 142

7 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets forming participle clauses.

Internet shopping's perfect for me. ¹ _____ (compare) different prices, I can be sure I've found the best deal. ² _____ (have) to drive to the shops uses petrol – and of course, ³ _____ (pay) to park in town is really expensive! Instead, ⁴ _____ (shop) from the comfort of my home, I have a more relaxed and enjoyable experience. There are millions of people ⁵ _____ (do) the same as me every day. ⁶ _____ (give) time, I'm sure everybody will be doing all their shopping online.



Online /face to face

