STATION 2: Participle clauses instead of relative clauses

Using *participle clauses* instead of *relative clauses*, you shorten sentences. Moreover, your sentences sound more elegant which, at the same time, **improves** your **style**. Again, these *participle clauses* can have an *active* or *passive* meaning.

Examples:

meaning	clause	example
active	relative clause	The actor <u>who plays Harry Potter in the movies</u> is called Daniel Radcliffe.
	participle clause (present participle)	The actor <u>playing Harry Potter in the movies</u> is called Daniel Radcliffe.
passive	relative clause	The bag <u>that was stolen by a thief</u> has been found.
	participle clause (past participle)	The bag <u>stolen by a thief</u> has been found.

TASK 1:

- 1. <u>Underline</u> the **relative clauses**.
- 2. Substitute the relative clauses with participle clauses. <u>Underline</u> the participle clause.

a)	I met a man who claimed to be a famous singer. → I met a man claiming to be a famous singer.
b)	My sister who works as a kindergarten teacher is really happy. →
c)	The film that came out yesterday is said to be good. →
d)	I can't believe you don't know the brand that makes these fashionable clothes. →
e)	He hadn't known the cake that was made of avocados and chocolate before. →

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- Use a participle clause to make one sentence out of two.
 <u>Underline</u> the participle clause.

a)	The boy expects a phone call. He waits in the hall. → The boy waiting in the hall expects a phone call.				
	or: The boy expecting a phone call waits in the hall.				
b)	Passengers had to change in Manchester. They want to go to Liverpool.				
	→				
c)	The girl was picked up by her brother. She is very nice. →				
d)	The conference is about globalization. It was planned by non-governmental organizations.				
	→				
e)	This picture shows the image of a person. It's a portrait.				
	→				
f)	These topics were discussed in the lesson. They will be essential for the exam.				