

# Grammar Participles

## How to Use Past and Present Participles

Study the table below to find out how we use **past participles** (3<sup>rd</sup> form) and **present participles** (ing form). Close your eyes and put your finger on a letter. Think of a verb that begins with that letter, say / write both participles, then put your finger on a number and say / write a sentence based on the information below. For example: G 8 = 'I've been getting some groceries from the shop.'

Past Participles:		Present Participles:	
1. In the 3 perfect simple tenses	<b>Past Perfect</b> I had <b>eaten</b> before I left. <b>Present Perfect</b> I have already <b>eaten</b> . <b>Future Perfect</b> I will have <b>eaten</b> by 2pm.	8. In the 6 continuous tenses	<b>Past Continuous</b> I was <b>eating</b> lunch at 1pm. <b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> I had been <b>eating</b> before I left. <b>Present Continuous</b> I'm <b>eating</b> at the moment.. <b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> I have been <b>eating</b> all day. <b>Future Continuous</b> I'll be <b>eating</b> at 6pm tomorrow. <b>Future Perfect Continuous</b> I will have been <b>eating</b> by 2pm.
2. In 3 <sup>rd</sup> conditional (both clauses)	If I'd <b>bought</b> some bread yesterday, you would have <b>eaten</b> it.		
3. In mixed conditionals	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> If I were going to a party, I would have <b>bought</b> some bread. 3 <sup>rd</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> If I'd <b>bought</b> some bread yesterday, I could eat it now.	9. With modal verbs	<b>modal perfect continuous (past):</b> could, would, should, might + have + been + present participle He should have been <b>eating</b> dinner. <b>modal continuous (present/future):</b> modal verb + be + present participle He should be <b>eating</b> dinner.
4. With modal perfect	<b>past:</b> could, would, should, might + have + past participle I should've <b>bought</b> bread earlier. <b>present &amp; future:</b> will, can, must, may, shall + have + past participle He can't have <b>bought</b> the bread.	10. With ellipsis – when an inessential part of the sentence is missing	<b>two actions together</b> I watched her (as she was) <b>eating</b> her lunch. <b>two actions at the same time</b> I did my homework while (I was) <b>eating</b> my lunch. <b>relative clauses</b> The people (who were) <b>eating</b> turned round and looked at me.
5. With passive voice	<b>be / get + past participle</b> All the bread has been <b>eaten</b> .		
6. To begin a sentence (for emphasis)	<b>Bought</b> to celebrate her 18 <sup>th</sup> birthday, Anne still had the beautiful gold earrings.	11. To begin a sentence (for emphasis)	<b>Eating</b> all the bread was a really naughty thing to do!
7. As adjectives, modifying nouns and pronouns	<b>sliced</b> bread (not 'bread which has been sliced'); also: <b>broken</b> window, <b>printed</b> page, <b>damaged</b> machine, <b>dried</b> fruit, <b>forgotten</b> promise	12. As adjectives, modifying nouns and pronouns	<b>running</b> machine (not 'machine for running'); also: <b>walking</b> frame, <b>rocking</b> chair, <b>wishing</b> well, <b>annoying</b> matter, etc.

