

Participles instead of relative clauses

Rules:

We can use participle clauses after a noun in the same way as relative clauses. This gives more information about the noun.

1: A present participle (verb + ing) can be used in the same way as an active relative clause:
e.g.: The man driving the car is a friend of mine. (= The man who is driving the car is a friend of mine).

2: A past participle can be used in the same way as a simple passive relative clause:
e.g.: We read the email sent by the manager. (= We read the email that had been sent by the manager).

3: 'Being + past participle' can be used in the same way as a continuous passive relative clause:
e.g.: The poem being read by the actor was written by my brother. (= The poem that is being read by the actor was written by my brother).

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the relative clause into a participle construction.

1. LORD OF THE FLIES, which was first published in 1954, is a book which is widely read in schools.

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2. It was perhaps the novel which was most discussed in the 1960s.

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3. Everyone who was reading the book was shocked by the realistic description of human behaviour.

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4. The author, William Golding, places a group of small boys who are aged between 6 and 12, on a tropical island somewhere in the Pacific.

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5. The group are the victims of an atomic war which is raging somewhere else.

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6. Ralph who is chosen as their leader, is an honest boy of average intelligence.

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7. Gradually tensions develop which break out into conflicts.

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