

Use of English B2.2: proposizioni participiali

Scheda 4 di 4 · Verificare forme ridotte combinate

LA REGOLA

Dopo un nome, -ing indica di solito che quel nome compie l'azione (the person waiting); il participio passato indica che la subisce (the letter sent). All'inizio di una frase, una proposizione participiale seguita da una virgola descrive il soggetto della proposizione principale: Walking home, I saw the sign. Having checked the figures colloca il controllo prima dell'azione principale. Se i soggetti non coincidono, mantieni la proposizione completa per evitare un significato assurdo. Queste forme sono frequenti nei testi scritti, ma non obbligatorie.

Attenzione! — l'errore tipico. Walking home, the rain started fa sembrare che sia la pioggia a camminare. Scrivi Walking home, I saw the rain start se a camminare ero io.

- 1 Jo ha controllato i dati e poi ha inviato il rapporto scritto da Mia: correggi soggetto e diatesi senza perdere l'anteriorità.**

Having checked the figures, the report writing by Mia was sent by Jo.

- 2 Camminavo verso la biblioteca e ho visto il cartello riparato da Sam: correggi la proposizione iniziale mantenendo la forma passiva del cartello.**

Walking to the library, the sign repaired by Sam caught my eye.

- 3 Classifica ogni proposizione iniziale: il suo soggetto coincide con quello della principale?**

A. Having checked the labels, Jo packed the boxes. · B. Having checked the labels, the boxes were packed by Jo. · C. Walking to the gate, I saw the courier. · D. Walking to the gate, the courier's van appeared. · E. Written in plain English, the guide was easy to use. · F. Written in plain English, readers found the guide easy to use.

subject aligned	subject mismatch
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- 4 Classifica le forme ridotte a seconda che mantengano o alterino il senso della frase completa.**

A. The notice that was signed by Jo arrived. → The notice signed by Jo arrived. · B. Mia walked home and the rain began. → Walking home, the rain began. · C. After Dan had checked the lock, he left. → Having checked the lock, Dan left. · D. The visitor who waited outside called. → The visitor waited outside called. · E. The files that were stored downstairs disappeared. → The files stored downstairs disappeared. · F. After Jo had repaired the bike, Mia rode it. → Having repaired the bike, Mia rode it.

meaning preserved	meaning changed
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Soluzioni · scheda 4 di 4

Ritaglia o piega questa pagina prima di consegnare la scheda.

- 1 Having checked the figures, the report writing by Mia was sent by Jo. → Having checked the figures, Jo sent the report written by Mia.
- 2 Walking to the library, the sign repaired by Sam caught my eye. → Walking to the library, I noticed the sign repaired by Sam.
- 3 subject aligned: A. Having checked the labels, Jo packed the boxes., C. Walking to the gate, I saw the courier., E. Written in plain English, the guide was easy to use. · subject mismatch: B. Having checked the labels, the boxes were packed by Jo., D. Walking to the gate, the courier's van appeared., F. Written in plain English, readers found the guide easy to use.
- 4 meaning preserved: A. The notice that was signed by Jo arrived. → The notice signed by Jo arrived., C. After Dan had checked the lock, he left. → Having checked the lock, Dan left., E. The files that were stored downstairs disappeared. → The files stored downstairs disappeared. · meaning changed: B. Mia walked home and the rain began. → Walking home, the rain began., D. The visitor who waited outside called. → The visitor waited outside called., F. After Jo had repaired the bike, Mia rode it. → Having repaired the bike, Mia rode it.