### Participle clauses after conjunctions and prepositions

The “to” of the infinitive form substitutes every preposition, which is dropped.

However, when a preposition is necessary, it’s followed by the verb in the -ing form.

Examples:

***Before cooking***, you should wash your hands. ***Instead of complaining about it***, they should try doing something positive.***On arriving at the hotel***, he went to get changed.***While packing her things***, she thought about the last two years.***In spite of having read the instructions twice***, I still couldn’t understand how to use it.

**Present participle clauses**

Are used for actions which happen at the same time (be it the present, the past or the future)

Examples:

*The bomb exploded,****destroying the building****.*  
***Knowing she loved reading****, Richard bought her a book.*

***Standing in the queue****, I realized I didn't have any money.*  
***Starting in the new year****, the new policy bans cars in the city centre.*

**Past participle clauses**

Examples:

***Used in this way****, participles can make your writing more concise.*   
***Worried by the news****, she called the hospital.*

***Filled with pride****, he walked towards the stage.*

**Perfect participle clauses**

Perfect participle clauses show that the action they describe was finished before the action in the main clause.

Examples:

***Having got dressed***, he slowly went downstairs.***Having finished their training***, they will be fully qualified doctors.***Having been made redundant***, she started looking for a new job.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/b1-b2-grammar/participle-clauses>

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