In the participle preposing construction, a participial verb and its objects appear to the left of *be*, while the canonical subject appears to the right of *be* (1).

(1) Speaking at today's lunch is our local congressman.

The availability of the construction is sensitive to the embedding context; participle preposing is possible clauses that are embedded under bridge verbs, but not in the complements of other embedding predicates. I argue that participle preposing is best analyzed as feature-driven movement of *vP* to subject position. The canonical subject first moves out of the preposed *vP* to become the subject of a small clause. Later in the derivation, the remnant *vP* moves to [Spec,T].

Additionally, preposing is only possible when the material in the preposed *vP* is at least as familiar as the canonical subject. This property provides a connection between the syntax of preposing and its root character: T inherits a topic feature from C that allows the familiar *vP* to appear as the subject. Thus, the selectional requirements of the embedding verb determine the availability of preposing, even though the *vP* moves only as far as [Spec,T]. The *vP*-movement analysis provides an explanation for the fact that participle preposing is an A-movement that is not available in all clauses.