

Ex.1 Rewrite the sentences beginning with one of the clause forms shown in A and D.

- 1 When she saw the dog coming towards her, she quickly crossed the road.
- 2 As she was dressed all in black, she couldn't be seen in the starless night.
- 3 As I don't have a credit card, I found it difficult to book an airline ticket over the phone.
- 4 Keith spent a lot of time filling in job application forms because he was unemployed.
- 5 Because I was walking quickly, I soon caught up with her.
- 6 The house was built of wood, so it was clearly a fire risk.
- 7 I was eager to catch the bus in good time because I had been told off the day before for arriving late.
- 8 She didn't know where the theatre was, so she asked for directions at the hotel reception.
- 9 As she was a nurse, she knew what to do after the accident.
- 10 He had spent his childhood in Oslo so he knew the city well.

Ex.2 Complete the sentences with either having + past participle or the -ing form of one of these verbs. In which is it also possible to use either form with a similar meaning?

move park suffer wait walk

1. _____ the car about a kilometer from the stadium, I walked the rest of the way.
2. _____ out of the city, she felt much happier.
3. _____ through the tunnel, I banged my head on the low roof.
4. _____ six months for the washing machine to be delivered, I decided to cancel the order.
5. _____ from depression himself as a teenager, Kevin could understand how his son was feeling.

Participle clauses with an adverbial meaning

We can use prepositions such as **after, before, besides, by, in, on, since, through, while, with,** and without with a **present participle (-ing) clause** with an adverbial meaning

- While understanding her problem, I don't know how I can help. (= Although I understand...)
- After spending so much money on the car, I can't afford a holiday.
- Before being changed last year, the speed limit was 70 kph. (passive form)

Less formal alternatives have a clause with a verb that can change according to tense and subject.

Compare:

- Since moving to London, we haven't had time to go to the theatre. *and*
- Since we moved to London, we haven't had time to go to the theatre. (less formal)

by, in, on+ -ing

by, in, on + -ing	
<input type="checkbox"/> By working hard, she passed her maths exam.	= the -ing clause indicates 'the method or means used'
<input type="checkbox"/> They only survived by eating roots and berries in the forest.	
<input type="checkbox"/> On returning from Beijing, he wrote to the Chinese embassy.	= the -ing clause indicates 'when'
<input type="checkbox"/> John was the first person I saw on leaving hospital.	
<input type="checkbox"/> In criticising the painting, I knew I would offend her.	= the -ing clause indicates 'cause'
<input type="checkbox"/> In choosing Marco, the People's Party has moved to the left.	

We can often use **by + -ing** or **in + -ing** with a similar meaning, although **by + -ing** is preferred in informal contexts:

- In/By writing the essay about Spanish culture, I came to understand the country better ('In writing...' = the consequence of writing was to understand...; 'By writing...' = the method I used to understand the country better was to write...)

But compare:

- By telephoning every hour, she managed to speak to the doctor. (not In telephoning...; the method, not the consequence)

with -ing; without -ing

With + -ing often introduces a reason for something in the main clause. This use is fairly informal. Notice that a subject has to come between with and -ing:

- With Louise living in Spain, we don't see her often. (= Because Louise lives in Spain...)

With sunshine streaming through the window, Hugh found it impossible to

With + -ing often introduces a reason for something in the main clause. This use is fairly informal. Notice that a subject has to come between with and -ing:

- With Louise living in Spain, we don't see her often. (= Because Louise lives in Spain...)
- With sunshine streaming through the window, Hugh found it impossible to sleep. (= Because the sunshine was streaming...)

With and what with can also be used with a noun phrase to introduce a reason:

- With *my bad back* I won't be able to lift a heavy suitcase.
- What with *the traffic* and *the heavy rain*, it's no wonder you were late.

We can use **without + ing** to say that a second action doesn't happen:

- I went to work without eating breakfast.
- They left without paying.

Often, however, it has a similar meaning to 'although...not' or 'unless':

- Without meaning to, I seem to have offended her. (= Although I didn't mean to...)
- Without seeing the photo, I can't judge how good it is. (= Unless I see the photo...)

Adverbial meanings can also be added by a clause beginning with a conjunction or adjective but with no verb, having the same meaning as a clause beginning with a conjunction + subject + be. This is used in fairly formal English. More informal alternatives are given in brackets:

- While in Poland, they will play two concerts in Warsaw. (*or* While they are in Poland...)
- Although just two feet apart, they didn't speak. (*or* Although they were just...)
- I try to use public transport whenever possible. (*or* ...whenever it is possible.)
- Unhappy with the decision, Johnson swore at the referee. (*or* Because he was unhappy...)
- James relaxed, pleased with his day's work. (*or* ...because he was pleased...)

Ex.3 Complete these sentences with a preposition from (1) and a verb from (2). Use an -ing form of the verb or being + past participle, as appropriate. You will need to use some of the words from (1) more than once.

(1) after before since through while

(2) come interview leave overthrow sell take welcome work

1. _____ out of hospital, I have been to the gym *every* day.
2. _____ on TV last night, the minister mentioned that she would *be* retiring soon.
3. _____ the back off the compute; make sure it is unplugged.
4. _____ the government's new policy, I think it should have been introduced months ago.
5. _____ in a military takeover, the king has been under house arrest.
6. _____ with young children for the last 40 years, she has come to understand their behavior better than most.
7. _____ in supermarkets, most milk is pasteurized.

8. _____ Oxford University in 1953, Painter spent three years teaching at a local school.

Ex.4 Rewrite these sentences beginning With... -ing or Without... -ing.

1 We couldn't go on holiday because Kathy had flu.

2 I won't be able to advise you unless I have more information.

3 He had solved the problem, although he didn't realise it.

4 I couldn't wait for Ken any longer as time was running out before the train left

Ex. 5. Match the sentence halves and rewrite.

1 When you are in Madrid,—

2 Because he was popular with his fellow pupils,...

3 Although she was exhausted,...

4 As she was determined to do well in the

5 Since they are attractive to butterflies,...

6 Where it is necessary,...

a ...she continued to climb.

b ...the flowers are a welcome addition to any garden.

c ...she practiced for hours every day.

d ...students can refer to their dictionary.

e ...he was elected head boy at the school.

f... you must visit the Prado museum.