

araq

StartUp 7

Grammar

Unit8 – Lesson2

Page92

Ask all your students to choose the correct option orally or use the polling option. Make sure to ask the follow up questions.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

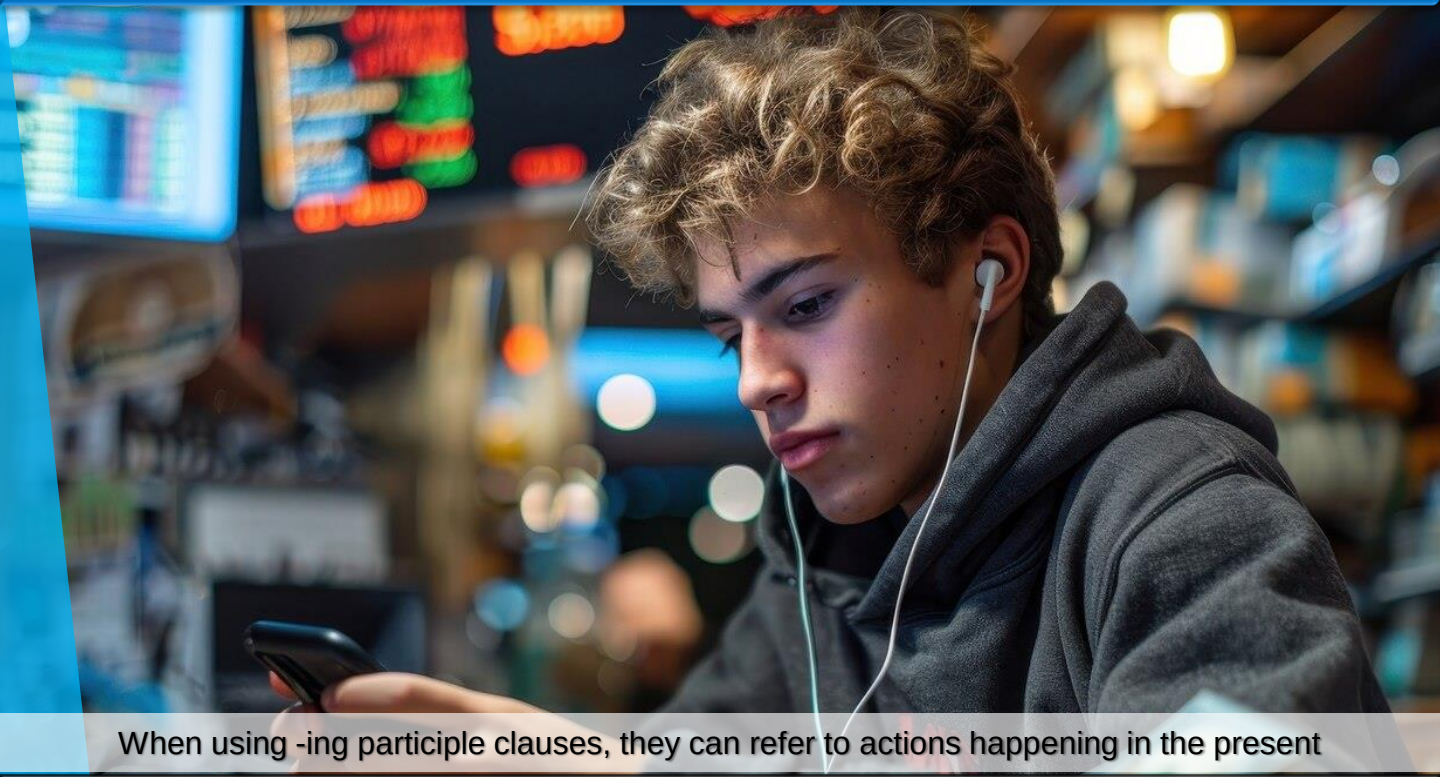
A. When using -ing participle clauses, they can refer to actions happening in the present
B. When using -ing participle clauses, they can refer to actions happening after another



Follow-up Questions for Guided Discovery:

A. Which letter A/B matches the sentence in the picture?
B. What tense is the sentence?

Present the correct sentence and explain the reason to the students.



When using -ing participle clauses, they can refer to actions happening in the present

Reading his posts, I get tired of all the advertising hashtags.

Ask all your students to choose the correct option orally or use the polling option. Make sure to ask the follow up questions.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

A. When using having + past participle, they can refer to actions happening in the present
B. When using having + past participle, they can refer to actions happening after another



Follow-up Questions for Guided Discovery:

A. Which letter A/B matches the sentence in the picture?
B. What tense is the sentence?

Present the correct sentence and explain the reason to the students.



When using having + past participle, they can refer to actions happening after another

Having used their products for years, I can vouch for their quality.

Ask all your students to choose the correct option orally or use the polling option. Make sure to ask the follow up questions.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

A. You can only change an adverb clause to a participle clause if the subject of both clauses is different
B. You can only change an adverb clause to a participle clause if the subject of both clauses is the same



Follow-up Questions for Guided Discovery:

A. Which letter A/B matches the sentence in the picture?
B. What tense is the sentence?

Present the correct sentence and explain the reason to the students.



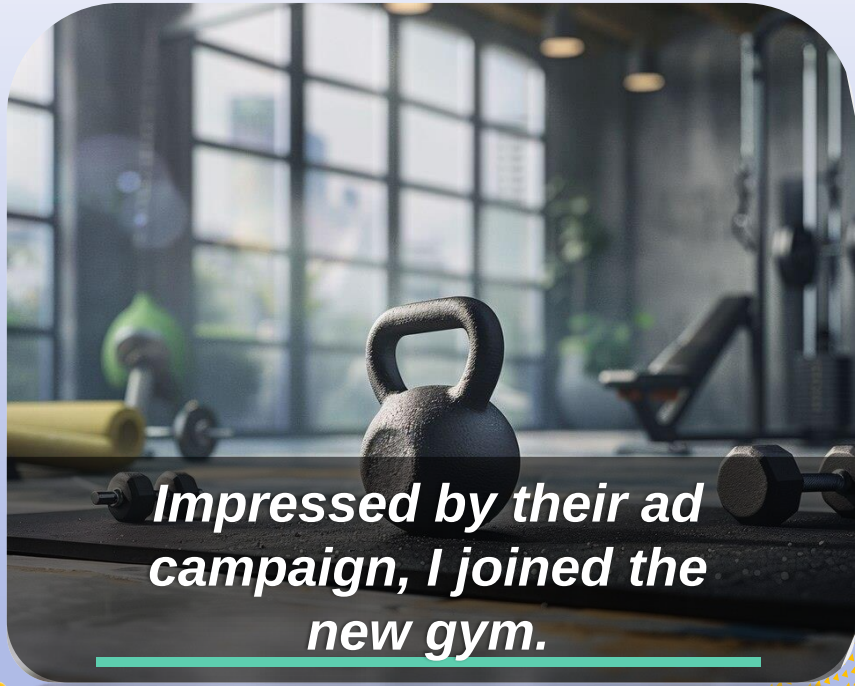
You can only change an adverb clause to a participle clause if the subject of both clauses is the same

Being a nanoinfluencer, she gets a lot of free products.

Ask all your students to choose the correct option orally or use the polling option. Make sure to ask the follow up questions.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

A. When a participle clause begins with a past participle, it often replaces a noun.
B. When a participle clause begins with a past participle , it often replaces an active or passive adverb clause.



Follow-up Questions for Guided Discovery:

A. Which letter A/B matches the sentence in the picture?
B. What tense is the sentence?

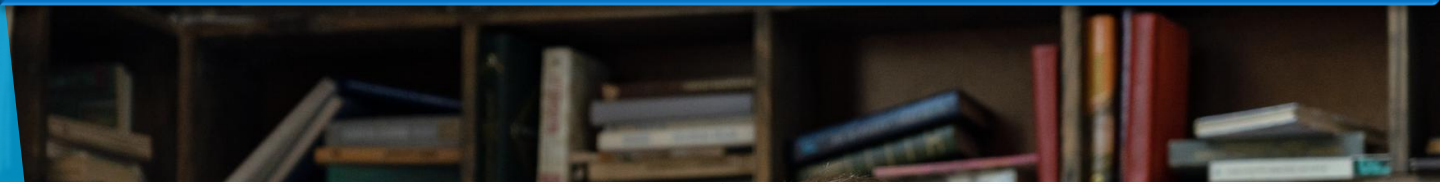
Present the correct sentence and explain the reason to the students.



When a participle clause begins with a past participle , it often replaces an active or passive adverb clause.

Impressed by their ad campaign, I joined the new gym.

Ask your students to repeat the sentences. And add any necessary tips.



Adverb clause example sentences	Participle clause example sentences
When I'm reading his posts, I get tired of all the advertising hashtags.	**Reading** his posts, I get tired of all the advertising hashtags.
Because she's a nanoinfluencer, she gets a lot of free products.	**Being** a nanoinfluencer, she gets a lot of free products.
After we got in on social media promotion, we nearly doubled our sales.	**Having gotten** in on social media promotion, we nearly doubled our sales.
Since I've used their products for years, I can vouch for their quality.	**Having used** their products for years, I can vouch for their quality.
Because I was impressed by their ad campaign, I joined the new gym.	**Impressed** by their ad campaign, I joined the new gym.
Since it's located downtown, that coffee shop is always busy.	**Located** downtown, that coffee shop is always busy.



PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

A ▶08-08 Listen. Circle the sentence similar in meaning.

1. a. Being unprepared, Tony wasn't confident.
   b. Feeling confident, Tony delivered his presentation.
2. a. Having brought her lunch to work, Christine didn't want to go out.
   b. Being really busy, Christine couldn't go out with her friends.
3. a. Injured in an accident, Jim couldn't come to work.
   b. Driving to work, Jim got in an accident.
4. a. Not having seen Elena in a long time, her friends called her.
   b. Having started a new business, Elena hasn't spent much time with her friends.
5. a. Not having the technical skills to shoot a video, they hired someone to help them.
   b. Lacking the funds to hire someone, they decided to shoot the video themselves.
6. a. Feeling uncertain about the contractor's skills, they decided not to hire him.
   b. Having worked with the contractor before, the man could vouch for him.

5148 afaq-lc.com



B Rewrite the sentences. Change the adverb clause to a participle clause.

1. After she explained the problem, our manager asked us to solve it.
   Having explained the problem, our manager asked us to solve it.
2. When I look at their social media feed, I want to learn more about that company.
   _____
3. While I was listening to a podcast, I learned about some new promotional strategies.
   _____
4. After we tried the usual strategies without success, we decided to do something different.
   _____
5. Since it is full of mistakes, that ad isn't ready yet.
   _____
6. Because we were all exhausted, we took a break from the project.
   _____

Freer practice

Transform adverb clauses into participle clauses

- When I was waiting for the bus, I read the news on my phone.
- Because she was tired, she went to bed early.
- After I had finished my homework, I watched a movie.
- Since it was built last year, the library has been very popular.
- Since he is a professional chef, he cooks amazing dishes.
- Because I was shocked by the news, I couldn’t respond right away.

Ask your students and check their answers in class

Have the students do the task in breakout rooms.

SpeakSpot!

Language Center

Turn adverb clauses into participle clauses

When the CEO arrived at the conference, he gave a speech.



Arriving at the conference, the CEO gave a speech.

