



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 68 – -ing clauses  
(He hurt his knee playing football.)

*tienganh*



# -ing clauses (He hurt his knee playing football.)



## NGHIÊN CỨU TÌNH HUỐNG

A

Kate is in the kitchen. She's making coffee. You can say:

- EX1: Kate is in the kitchen **making coffee**.

You can use -ing in this way when two things happen at the same time:

- EX2: A man ran out of the house **shouting**.  
(= he ran out of the house and he was shouting)
- EX3: Do something! Don't just stand there **doing nothing**!
- EX4: Be careful **crossing the road**.

We also use -ing when one action happens during another action:

- EX5: Joe hurt his knee **playing football**.  
(= while he was playing)
- EX6: Did you cut yourself **shaving**?  
(= while you were shaving)

You can also say 'while doing something' and 'when doing something':

- EX7: Joe hurt his knee **while playing football**.
- EX8: Be careful **when crossing the road**.  
(= when you are crossing)



*Kate is in the kitchen making coffee.*

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## -ING CLAUSES

B

When one action happens before something else, we use having (done) for the first action:

- EX9: **Having found** a hotel, we looked for somewhere to eat.
- EX10: Having finished her work, she went home.

**You can also say after -ing:**

- EX11: After finishing her work, she went home.

These structures are used more in written English than in spoken English. When we begin a sentence with **'Having (done something)'** or **'After (doing something)'**, we write a comma (,) after this part of the sentence:

*Having finished her work, she went home.*

# -ing clauses (He hurt his knee playing football.)



## -ING CLAUSE TO EXPLAIN SOMETHING

C

❖ You can also use **-ing** to explain something, or to say why somebody does something.

The sentence usually begins with -ing:

- EX12: **Feeling tired**, I went to bed early.  
(= because I felt tired)
- EX13: **Being unemployed**, he doesn't have much money.  
(= because he is unemployed)
- EX14: **Not having a car**, she finds it difficult to get around.  
(= because she doesn't have a car)

❖ We use **having (done)** for something that is complete before something else:

- EX15: **Having seen** the film twice, I didn't want to see it again.  
(= because I had seen it twice)

These structures are used more in written English than in spoken English.

❖ When we begin a sentence with **-ing (Feeling tired ... / Not knowing ... / Having seen ... etc.)**, we write a comma (,) after this part of the sentence.

- EX16: **Not knowing** what to do, I called my friend to ask her advice.

# -ing clauses (He hurt his knee playing football.)



## BÀI TẬP NHANH

Make one sentence from the following two.

Select the answer which best completes the second sentence.

**I felt tired. So I went to bed early.**

\_\_\_\_\_, I went to bed early.

- A. Tired
- B. Have felt tired
- C. Tiring
- D. Feeling tired**

# -ing clauses (He hurt his knee playing football.)



## TÓM TẮT

1. Để nối 2 câu **có cùng chủ ngữ** khi chủ ngữ thực hiện 2 hành động cùng lúc với nhau, chúng ta có thể dùng “**-ing clause.**” Lưu ý, chủ ngữ ở “**-ing clause**” được lược bỏ (vì nó được ngầm hiểu là cùng chủ ngữ ở mệnh đề sau) - *Kate is in the kitchen. She's making coffee* → *Kate is in the kitchen making coffee.* Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “**when**” hoặc “**while**” trước “**-ing clause**” - *Joe hurt his knee while playing football.*
2. Để nối 2 câu **có cùng chủ ngữ** khi chủ ngữ thực hiện 1 hành động trước một hành động khác, chúng ta có thể chuyển mệnh đề có hành động xảy ra trước thành “**-ing clause**” ở dạng hoàn thành, nghĩa là “**Having done something, I did this**” Lưu ý, chủ ngữ ở “**-ing clause**” được lược bỏ (vì nó được ngầm hiểu là cùng chủ ngữ ở mệnh đề sau) và sau “**-ing clause**” luôn có dấu phẩy - *Having found a hotel, we looked for somewhere to eat.*
3. Chúng ta có thể dùng “**-ing clause**” để giải thích cho mệnh đề sau - *Feeling tired, I went to bed early.* (= *because I felt tired*)