

SESSION 2

USING THE GERUNDS AND CLAUSES WITH *BECAUSE*

I. CONTENTS:

1. Gerunds.
2. Short responses showing agreement or disagreement.
3. Clauses with *because*.

II. OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the class, students:

- Will identify the verbs that claim the use of gerund (V + *ing*), including them in sentences which show agreement or disagreement and will be able to write them in clauses with *because* in a very correct form.
- Will learn the verbs than have to be follow by the gerund.
- Will identify the structure of the short answers, using them correctly.
- Will learn the use of clauses with *because* in written and oral forms.

III. DISCUSSION:

Discuss the questions with your teacher and choose the most important ideas.

- How do we form a short response?
- How do we transmit the cause or reason that motivates us to do or make a specific action? What words do we begin with?

IV. INFORMATIONAL AND FORMATIVE TEXT

1.1. Gerunds

Gerunds –ing:

- When a verb ends in -ing, it may be a gerund or a present participle. It is important to understand that they are not the same.
- When we use a verb in -ing form more like a noun, it is usually a gerund: Fishing is fun.
- When we use a verb in -ing form more like a verb or an adjective, it is usually a present participle: Gabriel is fishing. I have a boring boss.

Gerunds as Subject, Object or Complement:

- Try to think of gerunds as verbs in noun form. Like nouns, gerunds can be the subject, object or complement of a sentence: Smoking costs a lot of health. I don't like reading. My favorite occupation is writing.
 - But, like a verb, a gerund can also have an object itself. In this case, the whole expression **-gerund + object- can be the subject**: Smoking cigarettes costs a lot of money, object: I don't like reading books, or complement: My favorite occupation is reading detective stories.
 - Like nouns, we can use gerunds with adjectives -including articles and other determiners-: pointless questioning; a settling of debts; the making of Jalisco Stadium; his drinking of wine.
 - But when we use a gerund with an article, it does not usually take a direct object: a settling of debts -not a settling debts-; Making Jalisco Stadium was expensive; The making of Jalisco Stadium was expensive.
- Example: Do you see the difference in these two sentences? In one, reading is a gerund –noun-. In the other reading is a present participle –verb-. My favorite occupation is writing. My favorite niece is writing.

Reading as gerund –noun-

My favorite occupation
My favorite occupation

Main Verb

is
is

Complement

swimming.
studying.

Reading as present participle –verb-	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb
My favorite niece	is	studying.
My favorite niece	has	played.

Gerunds after Prepositions

This is a good rule. It has no exceptions! If we want to use a verb after a preposition, it must be a gerund. It is impossible to use an infinitive after a preposition. So for example, we say: I will call you after arriving at the office. Please have a drink before leaving. I am looking forward to meeting you. Do you object to working late? Tara always dreams about going on holiday.

- Notice that you could replace all the above gerunds with real nouns: I will call you after my arrival at the office. Please have a drink before your departure. I am looking forward to our lunch. Do you object to this job? Tara always dreams about holidays.

The above rule has no exceptions! So why is –to- followed by –driving- in 1 and by drive in 2? I am used to driving on the right. I used to drive on the right.

To as preposition	Preposition	
I am	to	driving on the right.
I am	to	plants.
To as infinitive	Infinitive	
I used	to drive	on the right
I used	to drink.	

Gerunds after Certain Verbs

- We sometimes use one verb after another verb. Often the second verb is in the infinitive form, for example: I want to eat.

- But sometimes the second verb must be in gerund form, for example:
I dislike to go fishing.

- This depends on the first verb. Here is a list of verbs that are usually followed by a verb in gerund form: admit, appreciate, avoid, carry on, consider, defer, delay, deny, detest, dislike, endure, enjoy, escape, excuse, face, feel like, finish, forgive, give up, can't help, imagine, involve, leave off, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practice, put off, report, resent, risk, can't stand, suggest, understand

- Look at these examples: She is considering having vacations.
Do you feel like going out? I can't help falling in love with you. I can't stand not seeing you.

- Some verbs can be followed by the gerund form or the infinitive form without a big change in meaning: begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, propose, and start. I like to play cards. I like playing polo. It started to rain. It started raining.

Gerunds in Passive Sense

We often use a gerund after the verbs need, require and want. In this case, the gerund has a passive sense.

I have three socks that need washing. -need to be washed-
This project requires signing. -needs to be signed-
The car wants repainting. -needs to be repainted-
The expression *Something wants doing* is not normally used in American English.

Gerunds function: Gerunds will be subjects, subject complements, direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions. Read these examples of gerunds:

- Since Francisco was five years old, swimming has been his passion.
Swimming = subject of the verb has been.
- Francisco's first love is swimming.

Swimming = subject complement of the verb is.
- Francisco enjoys swimming more than spending time with his girlfriend Diana.

Swimming = direct object of the verb enjoys.
 - Francisco gives swimming all of his energy and time.
 Swimming = indirect object of the verb gives.
 - When Francisco wore dive fins to class, everyone knew that he was devoted to swimming.
 Swimming = object of the preposition to.

2.1 Short responses showing agreement and disagreement

In the following table we show the structure of the gerund with short replies.

Affirmative statements with gerunds	Agree	Disagree
1. I like drinking juice	So do I	Oh, I don't
2. I hate study on weekends	So do I	Really? I like it
3. I'm good playing guitar	So am I	Gee, I'm not
Negative statements with gerunds		
1. I don't mind playing long hours	Neither I do	Well, I do
2. I'm not good at selling	Neither am I	I am!
3. I can't stand making mistakes	Neither can I	Oh, I don't mind

Here are others examples:

Negative statements with gerunds

- I don't like working with computers
- I can't stand selling things
- I am not good at driving
- I don't like talking in front of people
- I can't stand studying on weekends
- I don't mind working as a chef
- I am not good at playing soccer

Agree

- Neither do I
- Neither can I
- Neither am I
- Neither do I
- Neither can I
- Neither do I
- Neither am I

Disagree

- Really? I like it
- Well, I can do it
- Well, I'm excellent
- Really? I love that
- Well, I can do it
- I hate cooking
- Really? I'm excellent

Here is further explanation of verbs followed by gerunds, you can use a noun after a verb: *I love apples*, or another verb: *I like driving*. In the latter case, some verbs or special phrases are followed by a verb in gerund or ing. Notes these examples:

Love: Tom loves emailing her cousin in Paris.	Like: They don't like eating octopus.
Hate: I hate being in a noisy restaurant.	Enjoy: Mary enjoys eating chocolate.
Stop: We stopped eating pizzas	Quit: He quit smoking in January.
Can't Stand: My sister can't stand reading about politics.	Don't mind: She doesn't mind answering the phone all day.
Be good at: My brother is really good at selling books.	Be interested in: OM Personal is interested in helping people.

Here are some verbs that claim **the use of gerund -V + V + ing:**

Admit	He admitted stealing the money	Delay	He delayed leaving for school
Advise	She advised waiting until tomorrow	Deny	She denied committing the crime
Anticipate	I anticipate having a good time on vacation	Discuss	They discussed opening a new business
Appreciate	I appreciated hearing from them	Dislike	I dislike driving long distances
Avoid	He avoided answering my question	Enjoy	We enjoy visiting them
Bear	I can't bear waiting in long lines	Finish	She finished studying at about ten
Begin	It began raining	Forget	I'll never forget visiting my mother tomb
Complete	I finally completed writing my term paper	Hate	I hate making silly mistakes

Consider	I will consider going with you	Keep	I keep hoping he will come
Continue	He continued speaking	Like	I like going to movies

3.1. Clauses with because.

Because clauses. Shortening a cause-effect clause

Full Sentence	Shortened Clause
<p>Beginning a sentence When <i>because</i> introduces a clause with a subject that is the same as the subject of the main clause, the <i>because</i> clause can be shortened to a modifying clause. The clause is commonly placed before the main clause -independent clause-. Example: Because Tom worked so hard, he earned a good salary. Because Tom needed help, he hired an office assistant.</p>	<p>When the <i>because</i> clause modifies the subject or the object in the main clause, the adverb <i>because</i> can be omitted and the cause-effect relationship of the modifying clause and the main clause is understood from context. Example: Working so hard, Tom earned a good salary. Needing help, Tom hired an office assistant.</p>
<p>Ending a sentence A modifying <i>because</i> clause can also be placed after the main sentence if it is clear who is being modified. Look carefully at the independent clause below in which a subject and object occur. Tom earned a good salary because he worked so hard. Tom hired an office assistant because he needed help. Tom hired an office assistant because Tom needed help.</p>	<p>It's best to place the clause directly before or after the word it modifies. Note the use of commas below. Tom earned a good salary, working so hard. Tom hired an office assistant, needing help.</p>
<p>Be verbs If <i>because</i> introduces a clause with be verb and both subjects are the same- the <i>because</i> clause can be shortened to a clause. Note the events are same-time. Because Tom is sick, he is unable to work. Tom is unable to work because he is sick.</p>	<p>The <i>because</i> clause uses the -ing form of be. The modifying clause is more commonly placed before the main clause. Being sick, Tom is unable to work. Tom is unable to work, being sick.</p>
<p>Common Mistakes. Error: Wearing so little, Elmo seems embarrassed by Katy's dress. The subject of the <i>because</i> clause is unclear. Who is "wearing so little"? Working so hard, she doesn't have to work. The subject of the <i>because</i> clause is unclear. Who is doing the work, she or someone else?</p>	<p>Fix: Wearing so little, Katy seems to embarrass Elmo with her skimpy dress. Because Katy is wearing so little, Elmo seems to be embarrassed by her dress. Elmo is embarrassed by Katy - because she is- wearing so little. Because he is working so hard, she doesn't have to work. If the subject of the two clauses is different, the clause cannot be shortened. Also, replace a pronoun with a noun if the pronoun is not clearly identified in a previous sentence.</p>

The word *because* introduces a cause or reason. Here are several examples:

I'd make a good journalist	because	I'm good at writing.
I could be a teacher	because	I'm very creative.
I wouldn't want to be a teacher	because	I'm very impatient.
I could never be a stockbroker	because	I can't make decisions quickly.
He was late for work	because	he overslept.
Because	they're under five	They can get in free.
I'd make a good doctor	because	I'm very sociable and generous
I could be an excellent lawyer	because	I'm very good at talking with people
I wouldn't want to be a teacher	because	I'm too impatient
I could never be a president	because	I can't make decisions quickly
I could never be a good accountant	because	I'm very disorganized and forgetful
I could never be a nurse	because	I'm not very good at remembering things

The clauses with *because*:

It shows the reason for believing something to be true:

There must be a strike, because the trains aren't running on time.

The conjunction *because + of* shows the reason:

We went outside because of the smoke.

Because of the security situation, we had to check-in two hours before the flight.

Because Clauses: Contrasting Past Events.

Full Sentence	Shortened Sentence
<p>Past Participle Phrases — having verb + ed</p> <p>If <i>because</i> introduces a clause with verb -and both subjects are the same, the <i>because</i> clause can be shortened to a modifying clause. The verb in the <i>because</i> clause may indicate an earlier time or event. Because Tom had been working so hard he needed a vacation. Tom needed a vacation because he had been working so hard.</p>	<p>If the verb in the <i>because</i> clause indicates a time contrast of an earlier event, use a past participle clause – having verb + ed. Having worked so hard, Tom needed a vacation. Tom needed a vacation having worked so hard.</p>
<p>If <i>because</i> introduces a clause with a subject that is the same as the subject of the result clause, then the <i>because</i> clause can be shortened. Because Tom had been ill the night before, he was unable to work the next day. Tom was unable to work because he had been ill the night before.</p>	<p>If the be verb in the <i>because</i> clause indicates a time contrast of an earlier event, use a past participle clause – having been. Having been ill, Tom was unable to work. Tom was unable to work having been ill.</p>