



Enjoy English



Al-Fârâbî

English class

Al Farabi Academy





(d) Past Tense of Possibility

- (1.) You **could** have caught the train if you had run fast.
- (2.) If he had taken the medicines regularly, he **could** have recovered earlier.
- (3.) If I had spare money, I **could** buy that beautiful watch.

(e) Feeling of Impatience

- (1.) What **could** I do now?
- (2.) How **could** it happen?

(f) Past Tense Phrase

- (1.) The child **couldn't** help weeping.
- (2.) The Headmaster **couldn't** help giving him admission.

USE OF MAY

(a) To express Permission

- (1.) **May** I come in sir?
Yes, you **may**





DATE: / /

CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT

USE OF CAN

Can means to be able to or know how to. It is used to express strength may be physical mental, of the official authority, of wealth etc. It is used as follows :

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(a) To express Ability

- (1.) He **can** speak English fluently.
- (2.) I **can** solve this question easily.
- (3.) The Headmaster **can** remit the fine.
- (4.) I **can** swim across the river.

(b) To express Possibility

- (1.) The Principal **can** also fine him.
- (2.) Anyone **can** read this letter.
- (3.) Children **can** be spoiled.
- (4.) The Police **can** conduct searches with a warrant





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(c) To express Permission

- (1) You **can** go for a picnic now.
- (2) You **can** go home after doing your work.
- (3) You **cannot** leave the office without my permission.
- (4) **Can** I borrow your umbrella.

(d) In the form of Phrase.

- (1) I **can't** help laughing.
- (2) The child **can't** help weeping.

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(e) To express Disposition.

- (1) She **can** tell a lie at any time.
- (2) We **can't** believe them because they **can** cheat us.

USE OF COULD

Could is the past tense of **can** and is used in the indirect form as follows :





USE OF MIGHT

(a) The Past Tense of May.

- (1) The teacher said that he **might** go home.
- (2) I asked him if I **might** see his watch.

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(b) To express the past tense of Purpose.

- (1) He ran fast so that he **might** catch the train.
- (2) He played well so that he **might** win the match.
- (3) She wore new clothes so that she **might** look beautiful.

(c) To express Doubtful Possibility

- (1) He has not worked hard, but he **might** pass.
- (2) She is working hard, she **might** win a scholarship.
- (3) Sarla has not attended my birthday party, but she **might** send a gift.





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Conditional Sentence



❖ Zero Conditional

A zero conditional sentence uses the present simple tense to talk about what is always or generally true. It is classified as a conditional because it creates a hypothetical situation to describe what would be true each time something happens.





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(d) To express Past Tense of Possibility.

- (1.) The tortoise said that he **might** win the race.
- (2.) The teacher said that I **might** win a scholarship.
- (3.) The doctor said that the patient **might** recover soon.

(e) To express Permission in the Past Tense.

- (1.) The teacher said that we **might** go for the picnic.
- (2.) The captain said that we **might** play match.

(f) To express some Future Condition

- (1.) If he gets money, he **might** go to England.
- (2.) If she works hard, she **might** top the class.
- (3.) If they play well, they **might** defeat the opposite team easily.





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(2) **May** I use this pen?

Yes, you **may**.

(3) You **may** go there.

(b) **To express Possibility.**

(1) It **may** rain today.

(2) You **may** get a prize.

(c) **To express Purpose.**

(1) We eat so that we **may** live.

(2) He works hard so that he **may** pass.

(3) I go out for a morning walk so that I **may** be healthy.

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(d) **Wish or Prayer**

(1) **May** you live long!

(2) **May** God bless you with a son!

(3) **May** her soul rest in peace.





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Conditional Sentence



S + V + (obj)+ If + S + V +(obj)

For example:

1. If you **throw** a ball in the air, it **comes** back down.” (Always true: A ball comes back down every time you throw it in the air.)
2. If we **get up** early, we always **go** jogging.” (Generally true: We jog every time we get up early.)





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Conditional Sentence



❖ First Conditional

The first conditional is very similar in structure to the zero conditional. We still use if plus the present simple to create the condition, except that we now use the future simple tense (will + bare infinitive) to describe a probable result of the condition.





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Conditional Sentence



S + will + V + (obj) + If + S + V + (obj)

1. If I **see** him, I **will tell** him.
2. If I **win** the lottery, I **will buy** a new house.

We can also create negative first conditionals by using the negative of the present simple in the if clause, and the negative of will in the future simple clause.





Conditional Sentence



❖ Second Conditional

We use the second conditional to speak about a hypothetical situation or outcome resulting from the condition. Unlike the first conditional, we use the second conditional to talk about things that cannot or are unlikely to happen.

To create the second conditional, we use the **past simple tense** after the **if clause**, followed by **would + the bare infinitive** for the result of the condition.





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Conditional Sentence



S + Would + V + (obj) + If + S + V.2 + (obj)

1. If I **went** to London, I **would visit** Trafalgar Square.
2. If I **won** the lottery, I **would buy** a new house.

(*Note that in more formal English, it is standard to use **were** in conditional sentences using the past tense of **be**, irrespective of it having a singular or plural subject.





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Conditional Sentence



❖ Third Conditional

Third conditionals are used to establish a hypothetical situation in the past, followed by a hypothetical outcome that did not really happen—typically, the outcome is the opposite of what actually happened.





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Conditional Sentence



S + would + have + V.3 + If + S + had + V.3

For example:

1. If I had been more prepared, I would have passed that test.
2. If she had been there, she would have helped you.



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