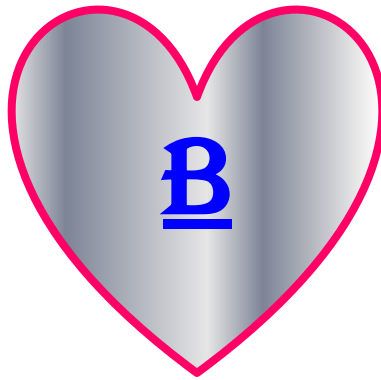
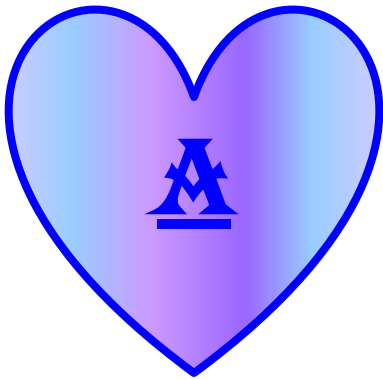


**MAY AND MIGHT**

# May and Might (1)





We use may or might to say that something is a possibility. They have the same meaning.

You can say :



“It may be true” or “it might be true”  
(=perhaps it is true)

“She might know” or  
“She may know”



# The negative forms are may not and might not (or mightn't)

## Example :

It might not be true.  
(= perhaps it isn't true)

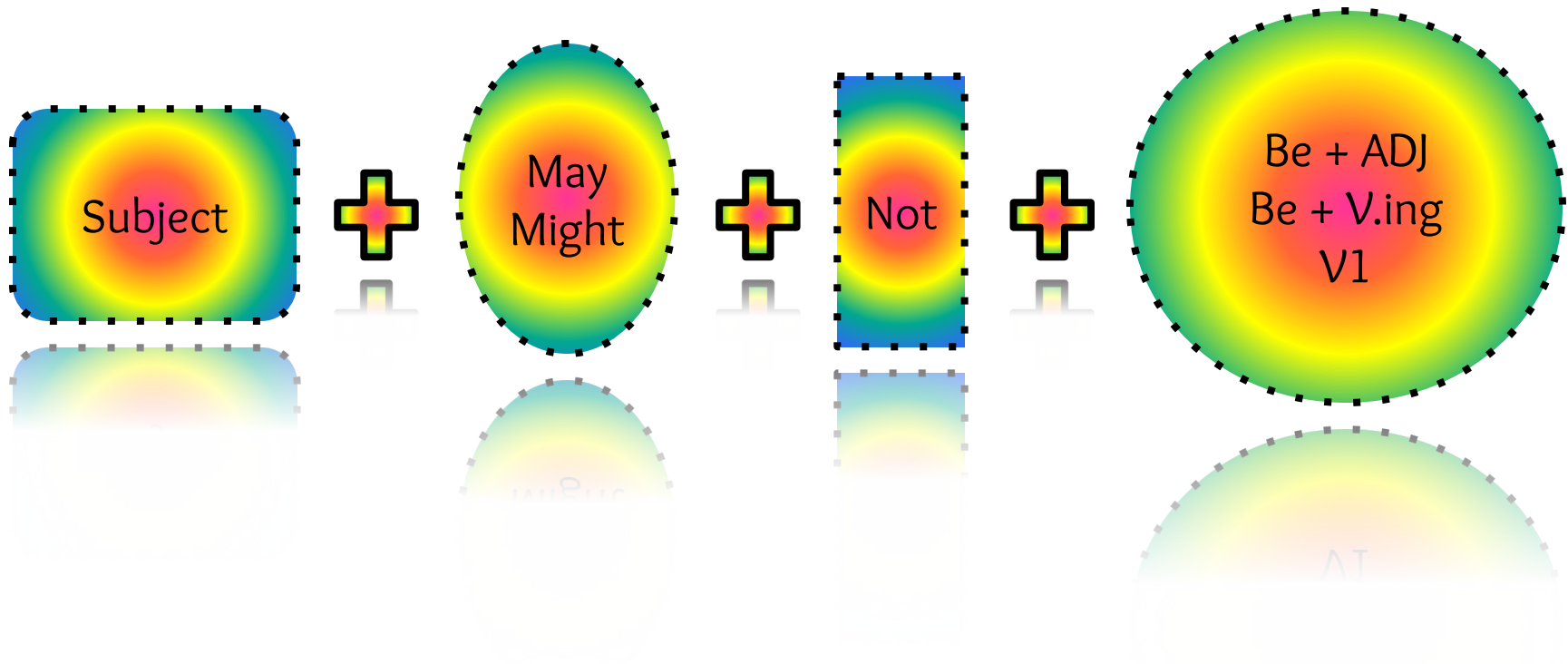


I'm not sure whether I can lend you  
any money. I may not have enough.  
(= perhaps I don't have enough)



# THE STRUCTURE

## THE 21KOCLOKE



B

In the past we use **may have (done)** or **might have (done)**

(done)



You **might have left** in the shop. (= perhaps you left in the shop)

I can't find my bag anywhere.

She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep)



I wonder why Kay didn't answer the phone.

She **might not have known** about it. (= perhaps she didn't know)



I was surprised that Sarah wasn't at the meeting.

I wonder why Colin was in such a bad mood yesterday.



He **may not have been feeling** well. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

# THE STRUCTURE

Subject



May  
Might



(Not)  
have

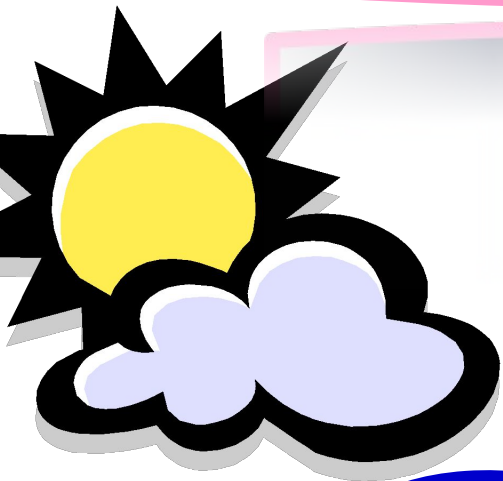


Be + ADJ  
Be + V.ing  
V1





# MAY & MIGHT VS COULD



The phone's ringing. It could  
be Tim.

(= it may/might be Tim )



You could have left your bag  
in the shop. ( =you  
may/might have left it...)

But **couldn't** (*negative*) is different from **may not** and **might not**

She was too far away, so she **couldn't have seen** you. (=it is not possible that she saw you)

A : I wonder why she didn't say hello.

B : She **might not have seen** you.

(= perhaps she didn't see you; perhaps she did)

*Use may / might / may not/might not.*

- 1.Sally isn't feeling very well. Sally (not go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school tomorrow.*
- 2.It's my aunt's birthday, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) her a new CD.*
- 3.Paul doesn't study very much. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) his exams.*
- 4.Sarah and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to the beach with us this weekend.*
- 5.My sister is going to London for a week. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) her my new camera. I'm really tired, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the party tonight.*
- 6.My cousin is starting at your school next term.*
- 7.You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the same class!*
- 8.Jack's going away tomorrow, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) him before he goes.*

*2. Make a sentence with the same meaning. Use the word in brackets.*

*1. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow, (might)*

*2. Perhaps a friend will visit me next weekend.  
(may)*

*3. Perhaps Sam will buy a new computer. (may)*

*4. Perhaps I will change my job next year, (might)*

*5. Perhaps I won't go to work tomorrow, (might)*

*6. Perhaps the children won't have a holiday next  
summer. (may)*

*Translate the sentences. Используйте may / might.*

*1. Возможно, Вы встретите Салли на станции.*

*2. Вероятно, Алексей оставил вам вчера записку.*

*3. Катя, вероятно, забыла зонт дома и поэтому промокла.*

*4. Мелоди, возможно, поймет все, когда повзрослеет.*

*5. Может быть, дверь не закрыта.*

# Keys

## **Exercise 1.**

1 Might not, 2 may, 3 mightn't, 4 may not, 5 may / might, 6 mightn't, 7 might be, 8 may not / mightn't

## **Exercise 2.**

1. It might snow tomorrow.
2. A friend may visit me next weekend.
3. Sam may buy a new computer.
4. I might change my job next year.
5. I mightn't go to work tomorrow.
6. The children may not have a holiday next summer.

## **Exercise 3**

1. You might meet Sally at the station.
2. Alexey might have left a note for you yesterday.
3. Kate may have forgotten to take her umbrella and she's got wet.
4. Melody might understand everything when she grows up.
5. The door may be open.

THANK YOU

