



B-Learning
Level 5 Unit A1

Learning objectives

Gerunds as
subjects and
objects

Modals of
possibility: *may*,
might, *could*

Reflexive
pronouns

Form



A gerund is the **base form of a verb + -ing**.
Gerunds can be used as **nouns**.

verb + -ing = noun

work + -ing = working

pay + -ing = paying

improve + -ing = improving

Gerunds as subjects and objects

Gerunds as subjects

- A gerund can be the subject of a sentence. It is always singular. Use a third-person singular verb after a gerund.
- Learning takes time.

Gerunds as objects

- A *gerund* can be the object of certain verbs.
- She suggests opening the platform

Be Careful!



Don't confuse gerunds with the **present progressive** verb form.

present progressive

I am voting today.

verb

gerund

Voting is an important responsibility.

subject



Gerunds with Go

We often use go + gerund to describe activities

I go shopping

MODALS

C

To express alternatives or options,
and to make “polite” suggestions.

O

Ex: You missed the 4:30 , but you
could take the 5:00.

U

L

D

Ex: Could we travel tomorrow?

May vs Might

Uses of **May** and **Might**:

Possibility

- It **might** rain later so take an umbrella.

Give permission

- You **may** have another cookie if you like.

Ask for permission

- **May** I borrow your pen please?

Express wishes

- **May** the New Year bring you happiness.

Speculate about past actions

- She is late. She **may** have missed her plane.

May or Might?

May and **Might** can normally be interchanged without a significant difference in meaning. However, **Might** often implies a smaller chance of something happening (when expressing possibility).

- It may rain. (70% chance)
- It might rain. (40% chance)

When expressing wishes or giving permission, only **May** is used.

Reflexive Pronouns

Use a reflexive pronoun as a **direct object** when the object is **the same as the subject** of the verb

We can use a reflexive pronoun as direct object with most **transitive verbs**, but these are the most common:

<i>Amuse</i>	<i>blame</i>
<i>cut</i>	<i>dryenjoy</i>
<i>help</i>	<i>hurt</i>
<i>Introduce</i>	<i>prepare</i>
<i>Satisfy</i>	<i>teach</i>

Personal pronoun	Reflexive Pronouns
I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
They	themselves

Thanks for
your attention