

Inglés Intermedio

SUAM



Clothes / May-Might

- 
- Make a list of clothes in English
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Clothes/CLOTHES en221405jl](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Clothes/CLOTHES_en221405jl)

- Exercise. Liveworksheets – Match the clothes with their names.



Game. You are going to...clap/touch your nose/raise your hand/snap your fingers if you are wearing the clothes Teacher says.

- Who is wearing _____?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mIBXXN5DYkk>

Tell the class what you
are wearing.

I am wearing....

Copy this chart. Watch the video. Comment with your classmates and add options.

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HEAD

HAT, CAP.

Feet

Socks, tennis/sneakers/trainers, shoes, boots, flip-flops,

Upper part of the body

Blouse, shirt, t-shirt, jacket, sweater,

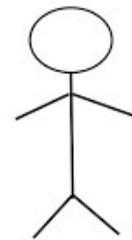
Lower part of the body

pants, shorts, skirt, panties, knickers, vest

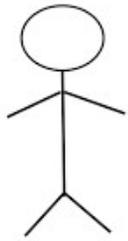
Whole body

dress, overall, coat

- You are going to draw a person. Describe his or her clothes:
- He is wearing...and.....
- She is wearing....and....



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- Draw the clothes.



- Difference between clothes. (Link – Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wFwosor2gsE>)



1. THIS IS A JACKET.

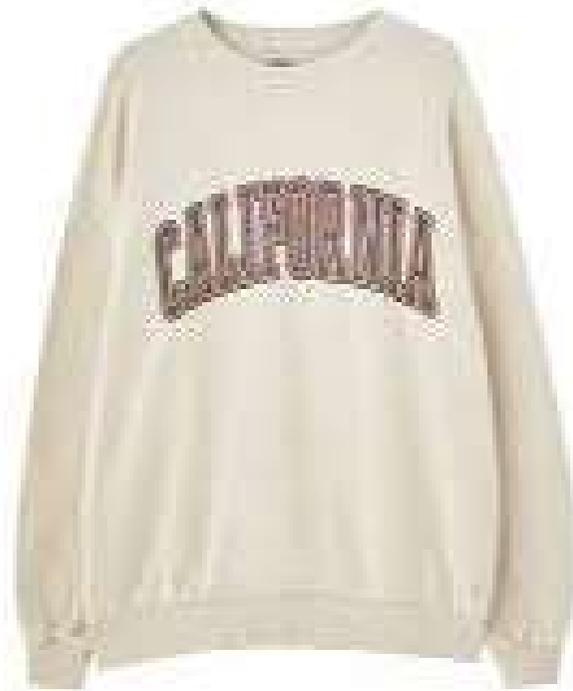


2. THIS IS A COAT.





1. THIS IS A HOODIE.



2. THIS IS A SWEATSHIRT.

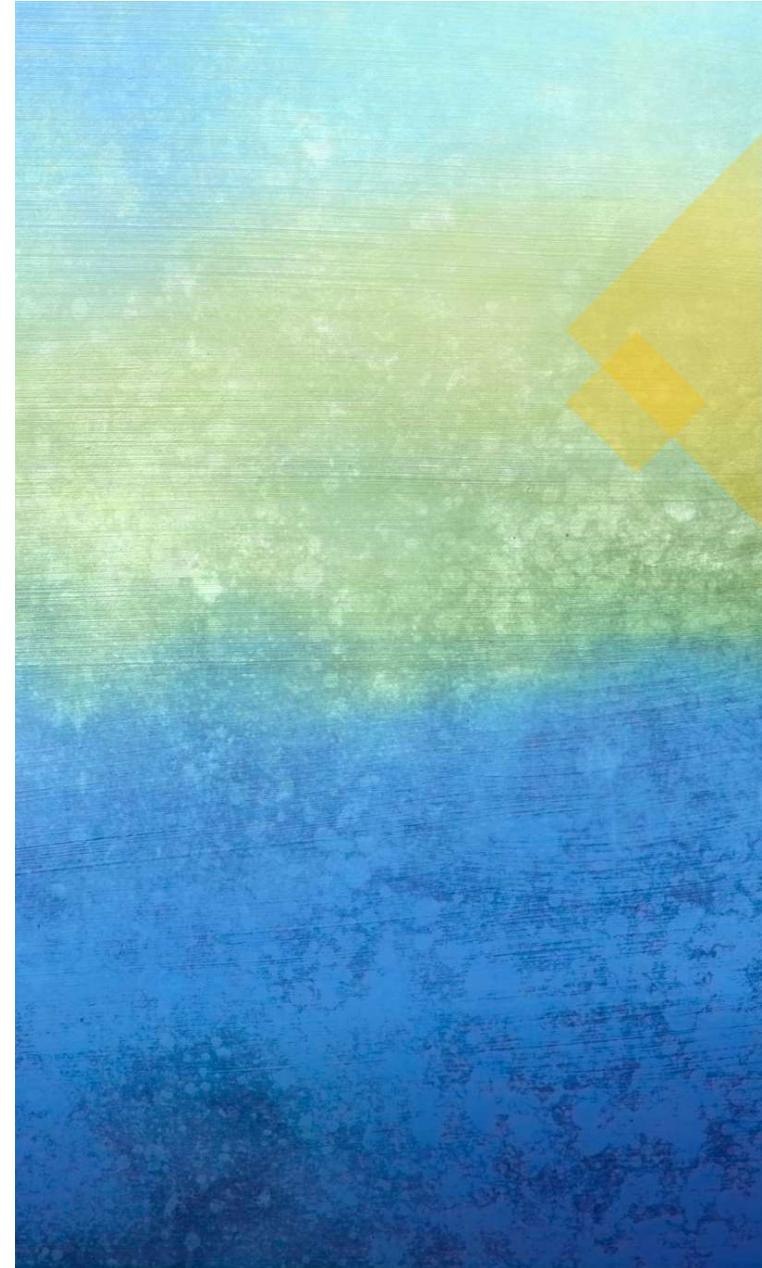




1. These are trousers.



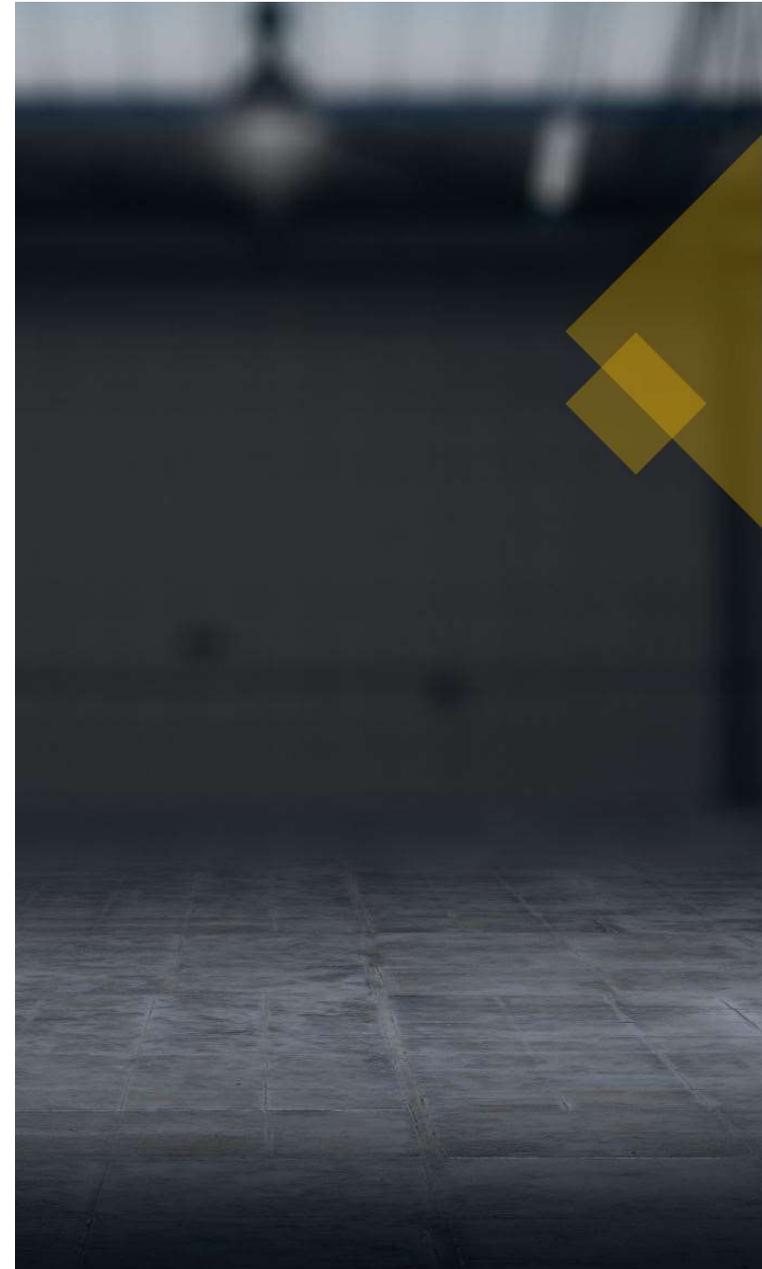
2. These are pants.



- 1. These are trainers.



- 2. These are sneakers.



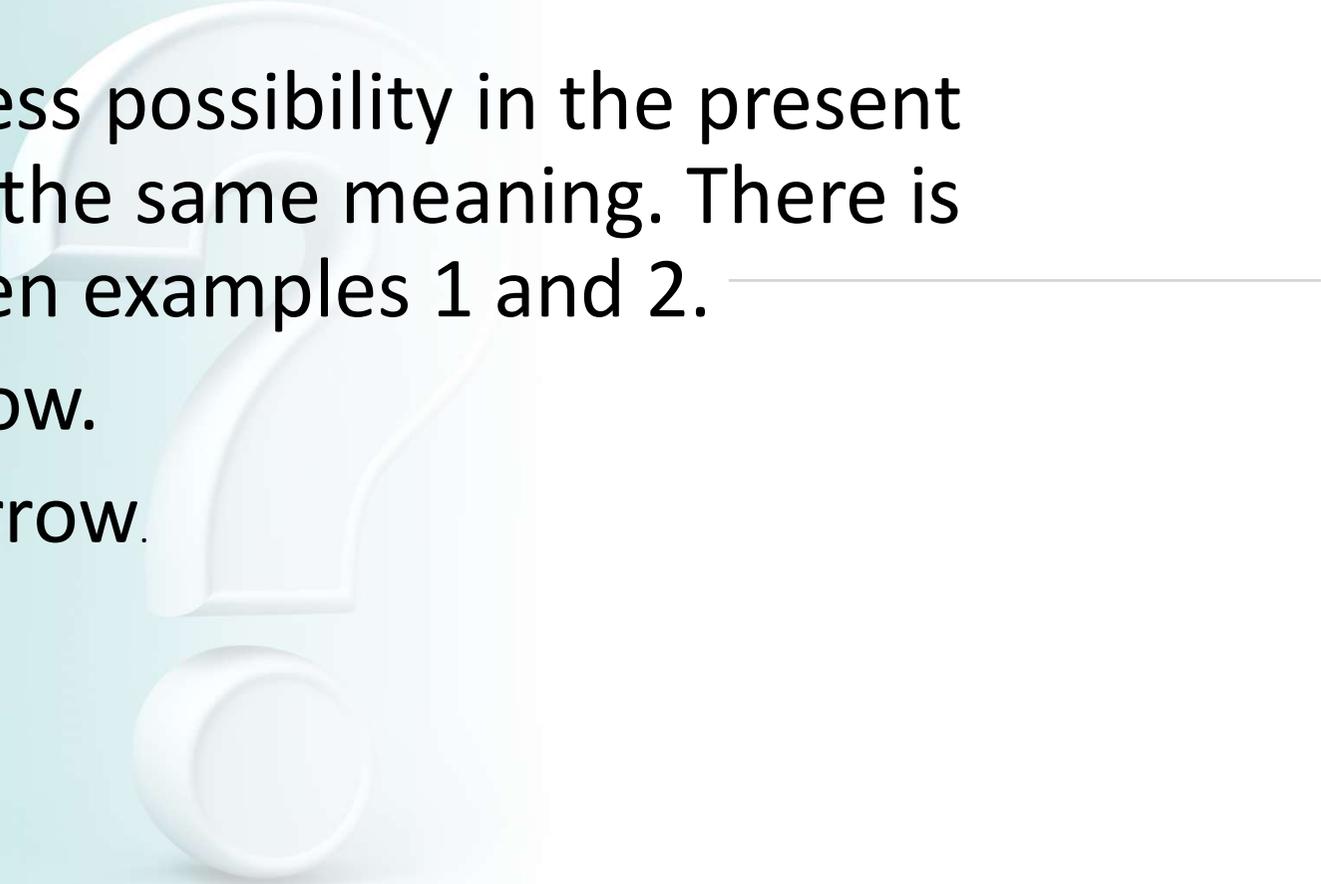
**This is a =
singular.**

**These are =
plural.**

What is sentence number 1 expressing? A plan or a prediction?

What about sentences 2 and 3?

- It is raining, I will need a jacket.
- It is raining, I may need a jacket.
- It is raining, I might need a jacket.



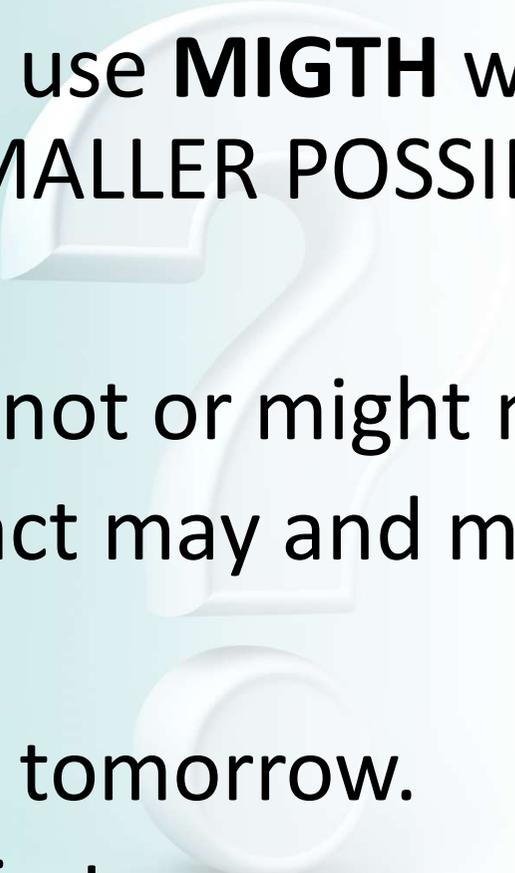
May and **might** express possibility in the present or future. They have the same meaning. There is no difference between examples 1 and 2.

1. It **may** rain tomorrow.

2. It **might** rain tomorrow.

Sometimes we use **MIGHT** when we want to talk about a **SMALLER POSSIBILITY**.





Sometimes we use **MIGHT** when we want to talk about a SMALLER POSSIBILITY.

Negative: may not or might not.

DO NOT contract may and might with not.

Examples:

It **may** not rain tomorrow.

It **might** not rain tomorrow.

Maybe (spelled as one word) means ~~=~~ perhaps or possibly.

May be (spelled as two words) is the verb may + verb to be = MAY BE.

Check the difference.

Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

Maybe Jhon is sick.

John **may be** sick.

— Answer the question. Include at least three possibilities, using may, might, and maybe.

What are you going to do tomorrow?

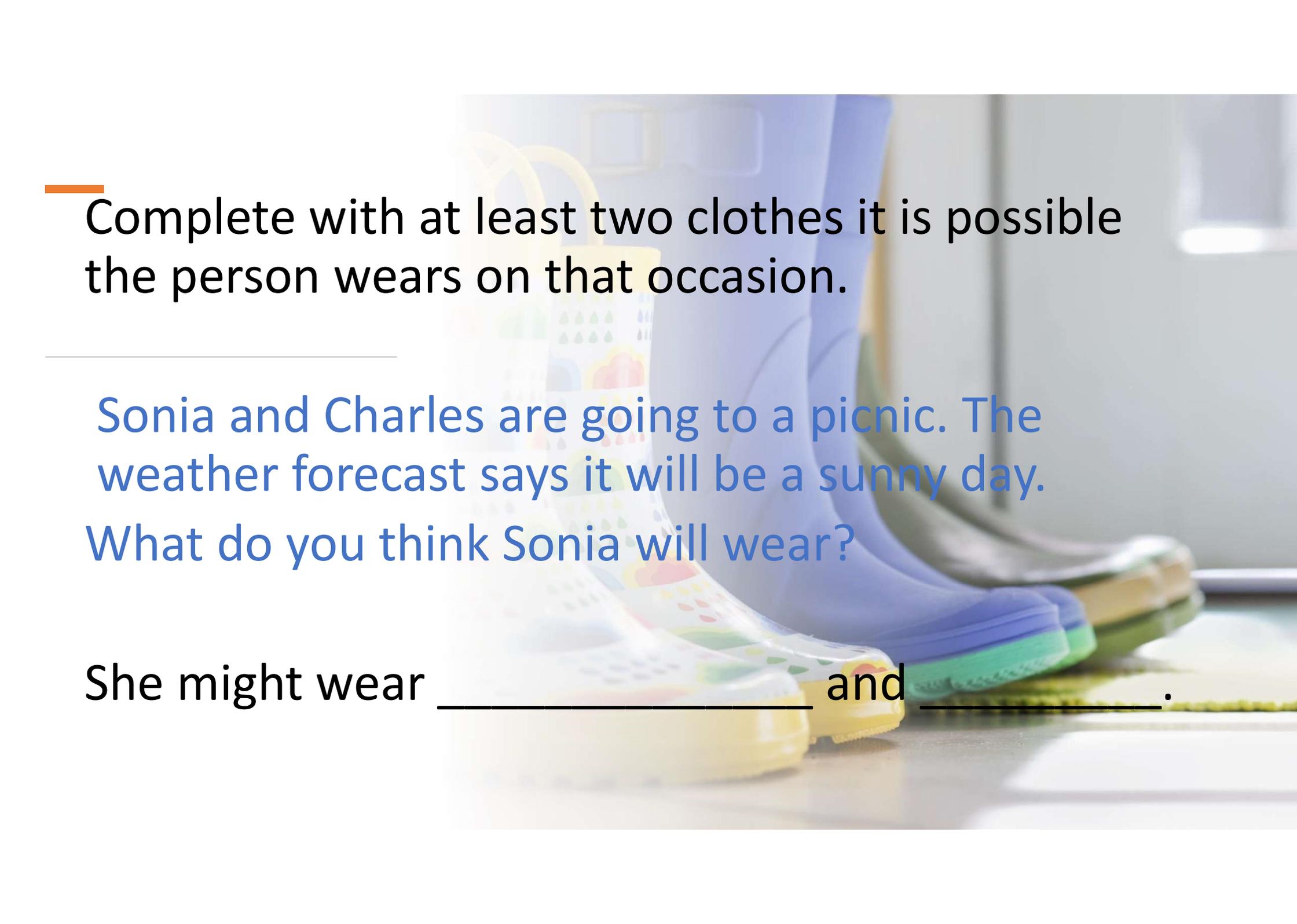
Examples: I don't know. I may go downtown. Or I might go to the laundromat. Maybe I'll watch a movie.
Who knows?

I may _____.

I might _____.

Maybe I _____.





Complete with at least two clothes it is possible the person wears on that occasion.

Sonia and Charles are going to a picnic. The weather forecast says it will be a sunny day. What do you think Sonia will wear?

She might wear _____ and _____.



This morning Charles will take a run around the park.

What do you think he will wear?

He may wear _____ and _____.

Charles and Sonia are going out to a concert tonight.

What do you think they will wear?

Sonia might wear _____ and
_____.

Charles may wear _____ and
_____.



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Think about your own plans for tonight or for this weekend.

Where are you going or what are you doing?

- I might go to _____.

What will you wear?

- I may wear _____ and _____.