TOPIC 1
WILL vs BE GOING TO

Two ways to present the future

Will + base verb commonly presents a decision made at the moment of speaking, a promise, an offer or a prediction. **Be going to + base verb** commonly presents a plan or intention decided earlier, or a prediction supported by present evidence.

CONTRAST

The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.

I'm going to summarise the debate for our next class.

Meaning	Structure	Example
immediate decision	will + V1	I forgot the worksheet. I **will print** another copy.
promise / offer	will + V1	I **will help** you with the presentation.
prediction	will + V1	AI **will change** learning in many ways.
prior plan / intention	be going to + V1	We **are going to create** a mind map.
evidence-based prediction	be going to + V1	The battery is at 1%. It **is going to switch off**.

WILL

subject + will + V1

The teacher **will assign** a task tomorrow.

BE GOING TO

subject + am/is/are going to + V1

I **am going to review** my notes tonight.

Form matters:will upload ✓ · "will to upload" ✗ | **is going to upload** ✓ · "is going upload" ✗

TOPIC 2
ADVICE, RECOMMENDATION & OBLIGATION

From recommendation to requirement

Should and **ought to** recommend the sensible or responsible action. **Must** expresses strong necessity, a rule or a personal obligation. **Have to** commonly presents an external requirement. **Must not** expresses prohibition.

MODEL

You ought to take notes during the lesson.

We have to upload our assignments by 5 p.m.

Meaning	Structure	Example
advice	should + V1	Students **should share** their ideas.
recommendation	ought to + V1	You **ought to take** notes.
strong necessity / rule	must + V1	You **must protect** your password.
prohibition	must not + V1	You **must not share** your password.
external requirement	have/has to + V1	We **have to upload** the task by five.

Compare:You should save your work. = good advice. **You must save your work.** = strong necessity. **You have to submit it by 5.** = an external deadline requires it.

TOPIC 3
CAN & MIGHT

Modal meaning in classroom interaction

Can can make a polite request, ask for or grant permission, and express ability or possibility. **Might** can make a more formal or less direct request and can express an uncertain possibility or potential likelihood.

MODEL

Can I access the homepage to download the assignment?

The laptop might not connect to the server because the signal is weak.

REQUEST / PERMISSION

Can + subject + V1?

Can I use the computer?

POSSIBILITY / ABILITY

can + V1

Students **can collaborate** online.

FORMAL REQUEST

Might + subject + V1?

Might you show me how to use the printer?

UNCERTAIN POSSIBILITY

might + V1

The Internet **might be** unstable.

After a modal: The main verb remains in the base form: **can access**, **might connect** — not "can accesses" or "might to connect".

TOPIC 4
REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

One person or group, two roles in the sentence

A reflexive pronoun is needed when the person who performs the action is also the person who receives it. The same forms can follow **by** to emphasise that an action was completed independently.

MODEL

You should ask yourself if you are using the right method.

The students taught themselves how to use the AI-based tool.

Subject	Reflexive pronoun	Example
I	**myself**	I taught **myself** the new app.
you	**yourself / yourselves**	Ask **yourself** which method works best.
he / she / it	**himself / herself / itself**	The device switched off by **itself**.
we	**ourselves**	We checked the answers **ourselves**.
they	**themselves**	They taught **themselves** the program.

Not every object needs a reflexive pronoun:The teacher helped me. = different people. **I helped myself.** = the subject and object refer to the same person.

TOPIC 5
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS & POSSESSIVE 'S

Two different possessive patterns

Possessive pronouns stand alone: mine, yours, his, hers, ours and theirs. They replace a possessive adjective + noun combination. **Possessive 's** attaches to a singular noun to show ownership, belonging, relationship or association.

MODEL

The laptop on the table is mine, but the printer is yours.

The teacher's instructions were clear.

Possessive adjective + noun	Possessive pronoun
my laptop	**mine**
your file	**yours**
his / her project	**his / hers**
our summary	**ours**
their solution	**theirs**

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

noun + be + possessive pronoun

This keyboard is **mine**.

POSSESSIVE 'S

owner + 's + noun

The **student's laptop** crashed.

No noun after a possessive pronoun:This file is yours. ✓ "This is yours file." ✗

TOPIC 6
QUESTION TAGS

A short confirmation question

A positive statement generally takes a negative tag, while a negative statement takes a positive tag. The modal already present in the statement appears again in the tag, followed by the appropriate subject pronoun.

MODEL

We should always collaborate on assignments, shouldn't we?

The students will log in for group work, won't they?

Statement pattern	Tag pattern	Example
will +	won't + pronoun?	They will log in, **won't they?**
will not –	will + pronoun?	They won't delete it, **will they?**
should +	shouldn't + pronoun?	We should collaborate, **shouldn't we?**
can +	can't + pronoun?	You can access it, **can't you?**

Keep the modal: When the statement contains **will, should** or **can**, the same modal appears in the tag. Do not replace it with do/does.