

The background of the entire image is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with numerous realistic water droplets of various sizes. Some droplets are large and prominent, while others are small and subtle. They are scattered across the frame, with a higher concentration in the top-left and bottom-right corners. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

# 1 2<sup>TH</sup> GRADE

ENTERPRISE GRAMMAR

# LOGICAL ASSUMPTION

- **MUST - I'M SURE/CERTAIN THAT STH IS TRUE**

*MUST IS USED IN AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES AND EXPRESSES POSITIVE LOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS.*

EX: *IT IS SUNDAY. HE **MUST** BE AT HOME. (I'M SURE HE IS AT HOME.)*

- **CAN'T/COULDN'T - I'M SURE THAT STH ISN'T TRUE, REAL, ETC**

*CAN'T AND COULDN'T ARE USED IN NEGATIONS AND EXPRESSES NEGATIVE LOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS.*

EX: *IT IS SUNDAY. HE **CAN'T/COULDN'T** BE AT WORK. (I'M SURE HE ISN'T AT WORK.)*

# POSSIBILITY

***can + present infinitive* = general possibility – it is theoretically possible.**

This structure is used in affirmative sentences to show that something is possible theoretically or in general, that is when we are not referring to a specific situation.

*Ex: This road **can** be very busy. (In general, not in a specific situation.)*

***could/may/might + present infinitive* - it is possible /it is likely / perhaps**

It is used to show that something is likely to happen in a specific situation.

*Ex: The roads **could/might/may** get very busy tomorrow afternoon because there is a demonstration (NOT: The roads **can** get ...)*

***could/might perfect infinitive* (refers to the past) - it was possible, but it didn't happen.**

*Ex: Yesterday, I left the car unlocked. It **could/might have been stolen**, but luckily it wasn't.*

## ***OBLIGATION/DUTY/NECESSITY***

- **MUST – IT IS YOUR DUTY, YOU ARE OBLIGED TO SO STH.**
- **HAVE TO – IT IS NECESSARY TO DO STH.**
- **SHOULD/UGHT TO EXPRESS DUTY.**
- **NEED – IT IS NECESSARY TO**

# ***ABSENCE OF NECESSITY***

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TO EXPRESS LACK OF NECESSITY (ALSO CALLED ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION), SPEAKERS USUALLY USE "DON'T HAVE TO", "DON'T NEED TO", "NEEDN'T" .

THE FORM THAT WE USE TO EXPRESS LACK OF NECESSITY COULD BE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

HE DOESN'T HAVE TO GET UP EARLY.

HE DOESN'T NEED TO GET UP EARLY.

HE NEEDN'T GET UP EARLY

# Expressing lack of necessity in the present:

I don't	have	to take my umbrella. It isn't raining
	need	
I	needn't	take my umbrella. It isn't raining

- I don't have to drive fast.
- I don't need to write the report myself. My secretary can do that for me.
- I needn't buy all these things.
- It isn't necessary to take your umbrella. It isn't raining.

## Expressing lack of necessity in the past:

I	didn't	have	to take my raincoat. It wasn't raining
		need	
I	needn't	have	taken my raincoat

- I didn't have to tell him about my project. He already knew everything about it.

## Expressing lack of necessity in the future:

I	won't	have	to take my jacket. It won't be cold.
		need	

- I won't have to call on my grandfather tomorrow morning. He'll be at the doctor's for his regular medical check up.



# ***PROHIBITION***

- CAN'T AND 'MUSTN'T' (MUST NOT) ARE USED TO SHOW THAT SOMETHING IS PROHIBITED (NOT ALLOWED)
- YOU CAN'T GO INTO THAT RESTAURANT WITHOUT A TIE.
- YOU CAN'T DRIVE IN THIS COUNTRY UNLESS YOU ARE OVER EIGHTEEN.
- YOU MUSTN'T USE YOUR PHONE IN CLASS.
- 'CAN'T' USUALLY GIVES THE IDEA OF SOMETHING THAT IS AGAINST THE RULES. MUSTN'T USUALLY MEANS THAT IT IS THE SPEAKER WHO IS SETTING THE RULE.



# ***CRITICISM***

- COULD, MIGHT AND SHOULD/SHOULDN'T + PERFECT INFINITIVE ARE USED TO EXPRESS CRITICISM OR DISAPPROVAL WITH REFERENCE TO PAST TIME:
- I SHOULD HAVE BOOKED A TABLE IN ADVANCE.
- OF COURSE, YOU FEEL SICK. YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE EATEN SO MUCH CHOCOLATE.
- YOU MIGHT HAVE TOLD ME YOU WEREN'T COMING!
- GEORGE COULD REALLY HAVE HELPED YOU!

- TAKE A QUIZ ON LMS →  
QUIZ – MODAL VERBS