



**University of Tikrit**  
**College of Arts**  
**English Department**

**Subject**

**"Oxford Practice Grammar"**

**Prepared by**

**Assistant Lecturer**

***Hiba Saad Abdul Jabbar***

**Email**

**hiba.saad@tu.edu.iq**

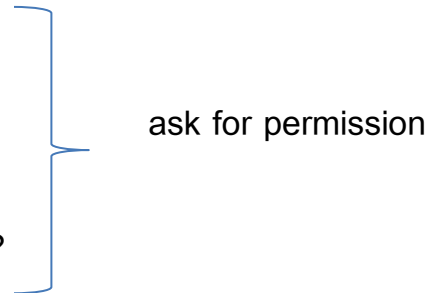
### 3-3 Permission: Can, Could, May, Might, Be allowed to:

- Permission means you are asking someone: is this ok?

we use (can, could) to ask for permission, choosing could be more polite and formal <sup>(1)</sup>, We use can (not could) to give or refuse permission:

- Can I borrow your dictionary?
- Yes, you **can**. – no, you **can't**. – I am sorry you **can't**.

**In a formal situation, we can use (May) when we ask for or give permission (or not):**

- May we come in?
  - May I take this chair?
  - May I borrow your book?
  - May I use one of these phones?
- 
- ask for permission

- **Might** can be used to ask, but not to give permission:
  - Might I take one? – yes (the answer will be just yes or no)

We use **can** (not may) when we talk about laws and rules :

- You can't park her. Why not?
- I think only buses and taxis **can** park her.

Sometimes we use **may** (not might) when we talk about **formal rules**:

- No food and no drinks may be brought inside.

We use **be allowed to** (not may or might) when we emphasize getting permission on a specific occasion, and in all modal structures:

- No one has been allowed to see the test result.

### **3-4 -1 Possibility: May, Might, Can, Could.**

- Be careful because it can be quite dangerous on the street at night.
- It can take over 10 hours to hike through those mountains.

### **3-8-2 Possibility: May, Might.**

We can use (**may or might**) to say that possible now or later:

- You may \ might fall asleep at the wheel.

We use the following form to describe something that happened before now (in the past) :

**May, might + have + p.p + c.**

- Smith may have met his friend when he was in London.
- She might have lost her phone.

We use (**may**) when we say that possible situation is common or usual:

- Peppers may be green, yellow, or red.
- Measles may cause a fever and small red spots.

### **3-8-3 Possibility: Can, Could.**

We use (can\ could) in general statements to say that a situation is (can) or (could) possible.

- The old houses could be quite cold, even in summer.

We use (could) when we speculate (guess) about things, meaning "it's possible that" and to ask.

- It could rain this weekend.

We use the following form to speculate about the possibility of an earlier event.

Could+ have+ p.p

- The bank could have closed already.
- You could have fallen.

### **3-8-4 May \ might or Can \ Could.**

We use (may, might) not (can) that the specific event is possible

- Ann may arrive later.

We use (may, might) not (can) before phrasal modals:

- It may be going to rain.
- She may have forgotten to turn off the stove before leaving the house.
- She may have already finished her project by the time we got to the office.
- You may might have to leave soon.

We use (**may, might**) not (can) before continuous or the perfect:

- She may be studying for her exams right now. (continuous)
- He may have already left for the airport. (perfect)

We use (**can, could**) not (may, might) to make suggestions about possible suggestions.

- We have a simple choice. We can wait for the bus or we can start walking.

We use (**can, could**) not (may, might) when we ask people to do something

- Can you this away?

We use (may not, might not) when we mean (perhaps not)

- It may not be true.

We use (cannot, could not) when we mean (I am sure it's not)

- That story cannot be true.

### 3-5 -1 Necessity: must, have to, have got to, need to, needn't

Necessity means that something is necessary for something else to happen:

- I have to go to the bank, to take my money.

Everyone { Must  
has to  
has got to } wear shoes. (base form)

### 3-9-2 must, mustn't

Usually, use must in writing and not usually use it in speaking, also we use (must) in affirmative and negative sentences we don't use it in questions, also we can use must with present and future, not with past :

Must → rules, and formal, regulations

Must → use with affirmative + negative sentence only

Must → use with present & future tense only

- Students must submit homework on time. (future, present)
- Students mustn't submit homework late.
- Must not use in question

### 3-9-3 Have to

#### Have to + base form of the verb

Have to → most common, used with spoken, written

Have to → use with affirmative + negative + question sentence

Have to → use with present, future & past tense

- Students will have to submit homework on time next week. (future)
- Students had to submit homework on time last year. (past)
- **In simple models, we just add (not) to modal like (must not) but in the phrasal modal we should add a helping verb (aux.):**
  - The students don't have to submit the homework on time. (**negative**) (that means you have a choice to do it or not)
  - Do we have to submit our homework on time? (**question**)

### 3-9-4 Have got to

Have got to → informal, spoken, emphatic

Have got to → use with affirmative (not common use in negative or question )

Have got to → use with present, future tense only.

- to go to the bank. (affirmative)

### 3-9-5 Need to

need to → use in speaking and writing

need to → use with affirmative + negative + question sentence

need to → use present, future & past tense

- She needs to go to the store. (present)
- She will need to go to the store. (future)
- She needed to go to the store. (past)



### **3-6 -1 Deduction: Must, Have to, Have got to, Can't, and Couldn't**

#### **We use deduction in (past, present, and future)**

- He must be a policeman.
- You must be tired right now.

**We use (must) to say that a particular idea or deduction is very likely or certain:**

- You are shivering, you must be cold.
- Look at his phone, he must be rich.

We use (must + be +v+ing) for a deduction about what is happening now:

S. + Must + be +v+ing

- Jack's hair is wet, it must be raining (raining).

**We use must in indirect speech when the information is still true :**

- He said she must be Italian.

**We use (have, have got to) for a deduction in an informal situation:**

- I didn't order ten books. This has to be a mistake.
- These aren't mine, they have got to be yours.

**We use (can't, couldn't) in negative deduction:**

- The bill is over 50\$, that can't be right.

We use (can't, couldn't) about earlier events

S+ (can't, couldn't) + have + p.p + c.

**3-7 Obligation and Advice: should, ought to, be supposed to, had better**

**3-11-1 Obligation and Advice:**

**We use (should) to express an obligation, also to talk about expected, and say what we think is a good or appropriate idea:**

- Children should learn to say "please" and "thank you."
- Doctors shouldn't smoke.

**We use (should) when we ask for and give advice or warning:**

- You should go to the airport early. (advice)
- You Shouldn't drive speedily. (warning)

**We use (should) to say that something is likely because we have planned it or expect it.**

- The bus should come soon.
- He should join the party.

We use (should+ have) when we think that something good or desirable did not happen, often as a way of expressing regret:

S.+ should + have+ P.P

- I shouldn't have told anyone about it.

### **3-11-2 Obligation and Advice: ought to, be supposed to, and had better:**

- We use ought, ought not) instead of (should) with no difference.
- You ought not to wait.

Use (be supposed to) instead of (should) in an informal situation:

- You are supposed to be sleeping.

We can use (had better) when we recommend or warn:

- He had better not do that.