### PUC SPEL Online Center



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# Grammar Reference

1. 'So that' + 'may' or 'can'

Objectives are expressed using 'so that' followed by:

• a present simple

# Example:

He'll take a taxi so that he arrives on time.

• 'may / might' or 'can / could' (mainly in speech)

# Example:

He told her about my trip to New York so that she could help me with my itinerary.

'will / would'

### Example:

I wrote it in my diary so that I wouldn't forget.

<u>Note</u>. 'In order that' (more rare and formal than 'so that') may also express objectives.

## <u>Example:</u>

I'll do the laundry today in order that I may (or can) go out to dinner tomorrow.

#### 2. 'I am told'

The present sometimes stands in for the present perfect, as in:

'I am told' (= 'I understand')
instead of 'I've been told

'I forget' (= 'I can't remember')

instead of 'I've forgotten'

'I hear' instead of 'I've heard'

**Example**: What time is the match tonight?

I forget (I've forgotten).

I am told (I've been told) that you are in

charge of the sales department.

- 3. Near certainty in the past
- 'Must have' + past participle expresses near certainty regarding the past.

Example: It must have slipped his mind.
The office staff must have
forgotten to put them on the
consignment note.

 'Must have' + past participle is usually used in the affirmative. In the negative, 'cannot have' + past participle is often used.

<u>Example</u>: He can't have done that intentionally.