

PERFECT MODALS 2 (MODAL + HAVE + V3/ed)

Notes: What is a "perfect modal"?

- Perfect modals are not actually "perfect," but they are called that because they use a modal verb (in this case, could, should, might/may, must) followed by a perfect tense construction ("have" + past participle).
- Perfect modals are used to talk about past actions.

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MUST 90-100% sure it's TRUE	CAN'T 90-100% sure NOT true	MAY MIGHT 30-50% sure it's (or not) true	SHOULD OUGHT TO expected to be true
+ infinitive (present meaning) → She <u>must be</u> in the garden. → Look at their house. They <u>must be</u> rich.	+ infinitive (present meaning) → She <u>can't be</u> his mother. She's too young. → He's just left. He <u>can't be</u> too far.	+ infinitive (present meaning) → He <u>may/might take</u> the next train. → She <u>may/might not be</u> home yet.	+ infinitive (present meaning) → He <u>should be/ought to be</u> at work now. → It <u>shouldn't be/ought not to be</u> too far now.
+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning) → She <u>must have been</u> in the garden when I called.	+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning) → You <u>can't have seen</u> her. She was at home.	+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning) → He <u>may have taken</u> a different train. He'll call. → He <u>might not have heard</u> you.	+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning) → You <u>should have packed/ought to have packed</u> your things. You're going to be late. → You <u>shouldn't have done/ought not to have done</u> that. It was rude.
Use CAN'T (not MUSTN'T) → He's just left. He <u>can't be</u> too far. (NOT mustn't be)	COULDN'T HAVE + past participle (also possible) → You <u>couldn't have seen</u> her.	COULD also possible → He <u>could be</u> hurt.	

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Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets with a past modal verb form.

Old Mr McGraw had been murdered and everybody was wondering who **1** (do) it. Two police officers were speculating about the murder.

SEBASTIAN: It **2** (be) Mrs McGraw. I'm totally convinced it was her. She absolutely hated him. She **3** (use) a kitchen knife as the murder weapon, or maybe an axe from the garden tools.

JESSICA: It **4** (be) Mrs McGraw. She isn't strong enough to drag the body and put it in the car boot. It **5** (be) their older son; I would bet all my money it was him. He had motive, because Mr McGraw had disinherited him long ago, and everybody knew they hated each other.

SEBASTIAN: Impossible. It **6** (be) their older son because he has a plausible alibi. He was fishing with his brother at the time of the crime, he testified.

JESSICA: Then the younger son **7** (lie) to protect his brother. They **8** (agree) on an alibi after the murder. If you think about it, they **9** (plan) the murder together. It's a reasonable possibility. Maybe the younger son was afraid that his father would disinherit him too; they had a difficult relationship.

SEBASTIAN: That makes sense. They killed him so that at least one of them could get the inheritance.

JESSICA: Well, if they wanted to get the money from the inheritance, they **10** (kill) their father. Because now we'll catch them and they will be in prison and without a penny.



⇒ We can use **might/may/could have + past participle** to talk about something that perhaps happened or was true.

⇒ We can use **must have + past participle** to say that we are quite sure that something **was true or happened in the past**.

⇒ We can use **can't/couldn't have + past participle** to say that we are quite sure that something **did NOT happen or was NOT true in the past**.

⇒ We can use **should/ought to have + past participle** to talk about a situation that we expected to happen in the past, but it didn't. Or something we expected not to happen and it happened. ⇒ We often use this form to express criticism.