

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.

PAST MODALS OF DEDUCTION			
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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 <u>mustn't be</u>)	COULDN'T HAVE + past participle (also possible) → You <u>couldn't have seen</u> her.	COULD also possible → He <u>could be</u> hurt.	

⇒ 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.

Fill in the blanks using **MUST, CAN'T, MAY, MIGHT, COULD, SHOULD, SHOULDN'T** and the **PAST FORMS** of them !

1. Sally looks worried . She _____ a problem with something (**HAVE**).
2. Bob _____ at school because I haven't seen him all day (**BE**).
3. I _____ you the money. Why didn't you ask me (**LEND**)
4. Mr Travis hasn't come to work yet. He has never been late for work. He _____ the bus (**MISS**).
5. She knew everything about our plans. She _____ to our conversation (**LISTEN**)
6. A: Will you come to my birthday party tomorrow afternoon ?
B : I'm sorry but I _____ because I have to look after my sister.
(**COME**)
7. Timmy is a very good boy. He isn't naughty, so he _____ that window. Somebody else _____ it (**BREAK 2X**)
8. The street is wet this morning . I'm not sure but it _____ last night (**RAIN**).
9. She _____ like an angel when she was a child (**SING**)
10. A : I talked to your science teacher yesterday.
B : You _____ to her because she wasn't at school yesterday.
(**TALK**)