

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	CAN'T	MAY MIGHT	SHOULD OUGHT TO
90-100% sure It's TRUE	90-100% sure NOT true	30-50% sure it's (or not) true	expected to be true
+ infinitive (present meaning)	+ infinitive (present meaning)	+ infinitive (present meaning)	+ infinitive (present meaning)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → She must be in the garden. → Look at their house. They must be rich. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → She can't be his mother. She's too young. → He's just left. He can't be too far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → He may/might take the next train. → She may/might not be home yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → He should be/ought to be at work now. → It shouldn't be/ought not to be too far now.
+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning)	+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning)	+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning)	+ HAVE + past participle (past meaning)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → She must have been in the garden when I called. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → You can't have seen her. She was at home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → He may have taken a different train. He'll call. → He might not have heard you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → You should have packed/ought to have packed your things. You're going to be late. → You shouldn't have done/ought not to have done that. It was rude.
Use CAN'T (not MUSTN'T)	COULDN'T HAVE + past participle (also possible)	COULD also possible	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → He's just left. He can't be too far. (NOT mustn't be) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → You couldn't have seen her. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → He could be 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**)