

## REDUCTION OF MODALS PERFECT

by Julian Conde

## I. Choose T (true) or F (false).

1. \_\_\_ The letter h in he, her, have, and had is always clearly pronounced in fast speech.
2. \_\_\_ In modal perfects, the word have is often reduced to /əv/ or /ə/.
3. \_\_\_ The phrase might have happened can sound like “mighta happened.”
4. \_\_\_ In should have done, native speakers usually stress the word have.
5. \_\_\_ In negative contractions, have can join with couldn't to form “couldn't've.”
6. \_\_\_ Inside a sentence, he, him, his, her often drop the h sound and connect to the previous word.
7. \_\_\_ The sentence If he comes, give him the message can sound like “iffy comes, givim the message.”
8. \_\_\_ The h sound is always dropped in short answers like Yes, I have.
9. \_\_\_ We keep the h sound when the word is emphasized or there's a pause before it.
10. \_\_\_ Reductions make speech faster and more natural for native speakers.

## II. Listen and write the full form:

Example: You **should have** called **her** before leaving the house.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ seen \_\_\_\_\_ at the mall yesterday.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ finished it without \_\_\_\_\_ help.
3. Tell \_\_\_\_\_ we'll meet \_\_\_\_\_ after the movie.
4. He said \_\_\_\_\_ come, but \_\_\_\_\_ was too tired.

