

past modals

must / might / may / can't / couldn't + have + past participle



- I must have left my phone at Anna's. I definitely (4)) remember having it there.
 You must have seen something. You were there when the accident happened.
- 2 Somebody might have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.He still hasn't arrived. I may not have given him the right

directions.

- 3 She can't have gone to bed. It's only ten o'clock! You can't have seen their faces very clearly. It was too dark.
- We use *must | may | might | can't + have + past participle to* make deductions or speculate about past actions.
- **a** Rewrite the **bold** sentences using *must* | *might* (*not*) | *can't* + *have* + verb.

I'm certain I left my umbrella at home. It's not in the office.

I must have left my umbrella at home.

- 1 Holly's crying. Perhaps she's had an argument with her boyfriend. She...
- 2 I'm sure Ben has read my email. I sent it first thing this morning. *Ben...*
- 3 I'm sure Sam and Ginny haven't got lost. They have satnav in their car. Sam and Ginny...
- 4 You saw Ellie yesterday? That's impossible. She was in bed with flu. *You*...
- 5 **Perhaps John didn't see you**. That's why he didn't say hello. *John*...
- 6 I'm sure Lucy has bought a new car. I saw her driving a blue VW Golf! *Lucy...*
- 7 **I'm sure Alex wasn't very ill**. He was only off work for one day. *Alex...*
- 8 They didn't come to our wedding. Maybe they didn't receive the invitation. *They...*
- 9 This tastes very sweet. I'm sure you used too much sugar. You...
- 10 It definitely wasn't my phone that rang in the cinema. Mine was on silent. *It*...

1 We use *must have* when we are almost sure that something happened or was true.

The opposite of *must have* is *can't have* – see 3 below NOT *mustn't have*

- 2 We use *might | may have* when we think it's possible that something happened or was true. We can also use *could have* with this meaning, e.g. *Somebody could have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.*
- 3 We use *can't have* when we are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. We can also use *couldn't have* when the speculation is about the distant past, e.g. You *couldn't have seen their faces very clearly*, e.g. She couldn't have gone to bed. It's only ten o'clock.

should have / ought to have + past participle

We've gone the wrong way. We **shouldn't have** (4)5))) turned left at the traffic lights.

It's my fault. I **ought to have told** you earlier that my mother was coming.

- Use *should have* + past participle to say that somebody didn't do the right thing, or to express regret or criticism.
- You can use *ought to have* as an alternative to *should have*, e.g. *I ought to have told you earlier*.
- **b** Respond to the first sentence using *should* | *shouldn't have* or *ought* | *oughtn't* to *have* + a verb in the list.

buy	come	eat	go	invite	learn	sit	write	take
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- A We couldn't understand anybody in Paris.
- B You should have learnt some French before you went.
- A Sue is in bed with a stomach ache.
- **B** She *<u>oughtn't to have eaten</u>* so much chocolate cake yesterday.
- A Tom told me the date of his party, but I've forgotten it.
 B You ______ it down.
- 2 A I was late because there was so much traffic.
- **B** You ______ by car. The metro is much faster.
- 3 A Amanda was rude to everyone at my party.
- B You _____ her. You know what she's like.
- 4 A I don't have any money left after going shopping yesterday.
 - B You ______ so many shoes. Did you really need three pairs?
- 5 A You look really tired.
 - **B** I know. I ______ to bed earlier last night.
- 6 A The chicken's still frozen solid.
 - B I know. You _______ it out of the freezer earlier.
- 7 A I think I've burnt my face.
 - **B** I'm not surprised. You ______ in the sun all afternoon without any sunscreen.