

MODAL PERFECT

I. FORM

Modal perfect

Chú ý: Sau động từ khiếm khuyết luôn luôn là một động từ nguyên mẫu (bare-inf)

1. May/Might + perfect: **an assumption about something**

Dùng để chỉ một tiên đoán trong quá khứ nhưng không có cơ sở. Những động từ khiếm khuyết này đều mang nghĩa hiện tại.

***Could + perfect:** **ability to have done sth but finally do it**

***couldn't perfect:** **sth certainly didn't happen**

- Eg:
- It may have rained last night, but I am not sure.
 - The cause of death could have been bacteria.
 - John might have gone to the movies yesterday.

2. Must + Perfect: **Logical conclusion in the past** (Dùng để nói về một tiên đoán xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng dựa trên những cơ sở rõ ràng)

- Eg:
- I have lost one of my gloves. I must have dropped it somewhere.
 - My watch says only ten past six. It must have stopped.

3. Should + Perfect: **complain that sth has happened in the past that is not fulfilled as expected** (Nên (không nên) làm một việc gì đó trong quá khứ)

- You shouldn't have come to school late.
- We didn't play very well. We should have played better.

Chú ý: Có thể thay **should = ought to**

***Should not + Perfect:** **review about a past event that should not have happened**

4. Need (not) + Perfect: **there was no need to do what was done in the past** (Cần hoặc không cần làm điều gì trong quá khứ.)

- Eg:
- You needn't have bought her such a precious present.
 - We needn't have gone to the supermarket. There's enough food at home.

5. Would rather + Perfect: Ước muốn đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ

- Eg:
- The film at the cinema was boring. I would rather have stayed home to watch TV.
 - He studied French at school; only because his parents wanted him. He would rather have studied English.

Modal in the past

1/Would have PP: past unreal action

2/Could have PP: past unreal ability

3/May have PP: past unreal possibility

4/Might have PP: past unreal small probability

5/Should have PP: past unreal recommendation

6/Must have PP: past unreal assumption

II. EXERCISE

Exercise 1. Multiple choice:

1. When my father was young, he work in the garden for long hours.
A. can B. could C. will D. should
2. He have committed the crime because he was with me all day.
A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. won't D. couldn't
3. Since we have to be there by 8.30, we take a taxi.
A. had better B. may C. could D. are able to
4. It rain this afternoon. Why don't you take an umbrella?
A. could be B. must C. might D. had better
5. It isn't cold outside. You wear a coat.

- A. may B. mustn't C. Should **D. needn't**
6. She hasn't eaten anything since yesterday. She be very hungry.
A. might B. will **C. must** D. can
7. I put my keys on the table, but now it's gone. Someone have taken it.
A. had to **B. may** C. should D. would rather
8. Daisy is reading her English text because she has a test tomorrow. She be studying.
A. will B. should **C. must** D. can
9. The thief.....have gotten into the house through a window. They were all closed.
A. shouldn't **B. can't** C. mustn't D. had
10. Mr. Brown is very rich. He work hard for a living.
A. mustn't B. shouldn't **C. can't** D. doesn't have to
11. Tom has just got a new job. He be very pleased.
A. might **B. must** C. should D. will
12. Tom painted his room black. It looks dark and dreary. He have chosen another color.
A. should B. must C. could D. may
13. you carry this bag for me?
A. May B. Should **C. Will** D. Shall
14. You throw litter on the street.
A. mustn't B. couldn't C. needn't D. won't
15. Look at those black clouds. It rain soon.
A. may B. might C. will **D. is going to**

III.MIXED TYPES: MODAL SIMPLE AND MODAL PERFECT

1. MUST + VERB-infinitive

- a) MUST(chắc chắn phải là): để đưa ra một suy luận có tính cách đoán chắc về một điều gì.
Ex: It's not very warm and you are not wearing a coat. You must be cold.(= I'm sure you are cold)
Mrs. Woods must know London very well. She has lived there all her life.(= I'm sure she knows London very well)
- b) MUST được dùng để diễn tả sự cần thiết hoặc bắt buộc ở hiện tại và tương lai.
Ex: Don't tell anybody what I said. You must keep it a secret.
We haven't got much time. We must hurry!
- c) MUSTN'T được dùng để chỉ sự cấm đoán
Ex: You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anybody else.

2. MUST HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE : chắc chắn là đã...

CAN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE : chắc chắn là đã không...

- Được dùng để suy đoán một sự việc trong quá khứ.

Ex: Those shoes you bought are very nice. They must have been expensive.

You can't have been at the swimming pool yesterday. The swimming pool was closed all day yesterday.

3. CAN'T : chắc là không, chắc là chưa... suy đoán một sự việc chắc chắn không xảy ra.

Ex: Peter was here a moment ago, so he can't be far away.

Ann can't be asleep. There's a light on in her bedroom.

4. COULDN'T HAVE + PP = CAN'T HAVE +PP

Ex: You couldn't have been at the swimming pool yesterday. The swimming pool was closed all day yesterday.

+ can't have + pp / could have +pp: được dùng trong câu nghi vấn để nói về một việc gì đó đã diễn ra trong quá khứ.

Ex: Where can they have gone?

Sally is late. What could have happened to her?

5. COULD HAVE + PP : có thể đã / có lẽ đã (sự việc có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ)

Ex: "I can't find my wallet anywhere". _ "You could have left it at home."

I could have lent you the money. Why didn't you ask me?

6. SHOULD HAVE + PP : chắc có lẽ đã/ OUGHT TO HAVE + PP

- Khi chúng ta cho rằng một sự việc gì đó có lẽ đã xảy ra nhưng ta chưa biết một cách chắc chắn.

Ex: They should have arrived by now. (But I do not know if they have arrived)

"I wonder if he passed his driving test this morning. He ought to have passed it easily. (But I do not know if he passed it).

- Để chỉ một sự việc mà ta cho rằng đáng lẽ đã xảy ra nhưng lại không xảy ra .

Ex: They should have arrived by now, but they aren't there yet.

He ought to have passed his driving test easily. I was surprised that he failed.

7. MAY / MIGHT:

a) Được dùng để diễn đạt điều gì đó có thể là thật hoặc có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai. (Trong trường hợp này MIGHT không phải là quá khứ của MAY)

Ex: It may / might be my sister. (Đó có thể là chị tôi)

I may / might go abroad next month. (Có thể tháng sau tôi sẽ đi nước ngoài)

* Khi dùng để dự đoán về khả năng một điều gì đó có thể xảy ra, MAY hàm ý cơ hội xảy ra lớn hơn, chắc chắn hơn MIGHT.

Ex: I may go to London next month. (Tháng tới tôi có thể sẽ đi Luân Đôn) (cơ hội 50%)

I may go to London next month. (Tháng tới tôi có thể sẽ đi Luân Đôn) (cơ hội 30%)

b) MAY /MIGHT được trong lời xin phép trong lời nói trang trọng.

Ex: May I go out?

May I turn on the TV on?

I wonder if I might have a little more cheese? (liệu tôi có thể dùng thêm một ít phô mát?)

c) MAY / MIGHT + BE + VEB-ing: diễn đạt điều gì đó đang xảy ra.

Ex: That man may / might be watching us. (= Perhaps that man is watching us.)

d) MAY / MIGHT + BEEN + VERB (past participle):

Diễn đạt điều gì đó có thể đã xảy ra trong quá khứ hoặc một điều gì đã xảy ra trước một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Ex: Peter I very late. He may have missed his train.

By the end of this year, I might have saved some money.

e) MIGHT + HAVE + VERB (past participle):

Dùng để nói về một điều gì đã có thể xảy ra nhưng đã không xảy ra.

Ex: You were stupid to try to climbing up there. You might have killed yourself.

(bạn thật là ngốc khi cố trèo lên đó. May mà không chết đấy)

8. NEEDN'T : được dùng để diễn đạt sự không cần thiết ở hiện tại và tương lai.

Ex: We have got plenty of time. We needn't hurry.

MODAL VERBS

1. "Write to me when you get home." - "_____."
A. I must B. I should C. I will D. I can
2. Mr Kent is on time for everything. How _____ it be that he was late for the opening ceremony?
A. can B. should C. may D. must
3. - "Are you coming to Jeff's party?" - "I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead."
A. must B. would C. should D. might
4. An awful accident _____, however, occur the other day.
A. does B. did C. can D. may
5. Sorry I'm late. I _____ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.
A. might B. should C. can D. will
6. "Will you stay for lunch?" - "Sorry, I _____. My brother is coming to see me."
A. must B. can't C. needn't D. won't
7. - "Alice, you feed the bird today, _____?" - "But I fed it yesterday."
A. do you B. will you C. didn't you D. don't you
8. There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You _____ come, but why didn't you?
A. must have B. should C. need have D. ought to have
9. - "I stayed at a hotel while in New York." - "Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara."
A. could have stayed B. could stay
C. would stay D. must have stayed
10. "When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon." - "They _____ be ready by 12:00."
A. can B. should C. might D. need
11. The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.
A. had to B. would C. could D. was able to
12. Jack _____ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me
A. mustn't have arrived B. shouldn't have arrived
C. can't have arrived D. need not have arrived
13. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't / can't B. mustn't / may C. shouldn't / must D. can't / shouldn't
14. When he was there, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
A. would B. should C. had better D. might
15. Yesterday, Jane walked away from the discussion. Otherwise, she _____ something she would regret later.
A. had said B. said C. might say D. might have said
16. Sir, you _____ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.
A. oughtn't to B. can't C. won't D. needn't
17. - "There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well." - "It _____ a comfortable journey."
A. can't be B. shouldn't be C. mustn't have been D. couldn't have been
18. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can
19. - "Mary looks sad. Did you tell her about the accident?" - "Yes, but I _____ her later."
A. ought not to have told B. shouldn't have told
C. must have told D. should have told
20. - "Shall I tell John about it?" - "No, you _____. I've told him already."
A. needn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
21. - "Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow." - "_____."
A. I don't B. I won't C. I can't D. I haven't
22. I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I _____ for her.
A. had to write it out B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out D. ought to write it out

23. _____ it rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Marble Mountains.
A. Were B. Should C. Would D. Will
24. Tom ought not to _____ me your secret, but he meant no harm.
A. have told B. tell C. be telling D. having told
25. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure.
A must B. may C. can D. will
26. "Could I borrow your dictionary?" - "Yes, of course you _____."
A might B. will C. can D. should
27. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study
28. A computer _____ think for itself; it must be told what to do.
A. can't B. couldn't C. may not D. might not
- 29 Jane _____ have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind.
A. must B. should C. need D. would
30. - "Do you have to leave now?" - "Sorry, but I really _____."
A can't B. mustn't C. have D. should
31. He _____ you more help, even though he was very busy.
A. might have given B. might give
C. may have given D. may give
32. It's a fine day. Let's go fishing, _____ ?
A. won't we B. will we C. don't we D. shall we
33. I didn't hear the phone. I _____ asleep.
A. must be B. must have been C. should be D. should have been
34. Mother _____ us stories when we were young.
A. was used to tell B. is used to telling
C. used to tell D. used to telling
35. You _____ return the book now. You can keep it till next week.
A can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not
36. The plant is dead. I _____ it more water.
A will give B. would have given
C must give D. should have given
37. There was plenty of time. She _____ .
A mustn't have hurried B. couldn't have hurried
C must not hurry D needn't have hurried
38. No matter how hard I have tried, the door _____ .
A. doesn't B. won't open C. won't be opened D. can't
- 39.- "Must we do it now?" - "No, you _____ ."
A. won't B. needn't C. can't D. don't
- 40.-Hurry up! Tom _____ for us at the school gate.
A. must wait B. must be waiting
C must be waited D. must have been waited
- 41 - "I think Jane is at home." - "No, she _____ be at home, for she phoned me from the airport just ten minutes ago."
A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't D. daren't
42. There are so many types here, and I really don't know which one I _____ choose.
A. should B. can C. may D. must
43. Your coat is rather dirty. _____ I wash it for you?
A Do B. Will C. Have D. Shall
44. I _____ play basketball than football.
A. would rather B. had better C. like better D. prefer
45. You'd better _____ late next time.
A. don't B. not be C. not being D. won't be

46. I _____ like to know where you were born.

- A. shall **B. should** C. could D. may

47. Peter _____ like to meet Mary.

- A. does **B. would** C. should D. had

48.- "Did you visit the famous museum?" - "No. We _____ it, but we spent too much time shopping.

- A must have visited **B. could have visited**
C. can't have visited D. shouldn't have visited

49. My mother _____ such a thing.

- A. cannot say B. couldn't say
C. may not say **D. cannot have said**

50. You _____ the look on his face when he won the prize.

- A. would have seen B. can be seeing
C. must see **D. should have seen**