

Modalverben der Vermutung in der Vergangenheit (must have, might have) – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 30

Wähle bei jeder Aufgabe die richtige Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Form

Wähle die richtige Form, um den Satz zu vervollständigen.

1. Tom isn't answering his phone. He might _____ it at home.
A leave **B** left **C** have left **D** has left
2. The ground is wet this morning. It must _____ during the night.
A rained **B** has rained **C** had rained **D** have rained
3. Lena can't _____ the email yet. I only sent it two minutes ago.
A has read **B** had read **C** have read **D** having read
4. Choose the correct sentence.
A They must have forgot about the meeting.
B They must have forgotten about the meeting.
C They must had forgotten about the meeting.
D They must to have forgotten about the meeting.
5. Ahmed _____ the keys. I saw them on the table after he left.
A can't taken **B** can't have took **C** can't had taken **D** can't have taken
6. _____ she have misunderstood the instructions?
A Did **B** Has **C** Could **D** Does
7. The office lights were on all night. Someone must _____ late.
A have working **B** have been working **C** be worked **D** had been working
8. The window is broken, but nobody here did it. It might _____ by the wind.
A have broken **B** be broken **C** have been broken **D** had been broken
9. Choose the correct sentence.
A She might not heard the doorbell.
B She not might have heard the doorbell.
C She might not have heard the doorbell.
D She might not to have heard the doorbell.
10. Where's Ana? She _____ gone to the shop. Her bag is missing too.
A may has **B** may have **C** may **D** may had

Teil 2: Bedeutung und Gebrauch

Wähle die Antwort, die am besten zur Bedeutung der Situation passt.

11. Jun's eyes are red and he looks exhausted. He _____ slept very well last night.
A must have **B** might have **C** should have **D** can't have
12. There's a huge cake on the table and balloons everywhere. They _____ been planning a party.
A can't have **B** couldn't have **C** must have **D** needn't have
13. I'm not sure why Priya was late. She _____ missed the bus, or maybe her alarm didn't go off.
A might have **B** must have **C** can't have **D** needn't have
14. Carlos _____ written this essay by himself. He's only been learning English for a month, and it's perfect.
A must have **B** may have **C** couldn't have **D** had to have
15. 'You must have been really nervous before your interview.' What does the speaker mean?
A Perhaps you were nervous, but I don't know.
B You were obliged to be nervous.
C I'm sure you were nervous.
D You should have been nervous.
16. 'Maria might have taken the wrong road.' Which sentence has the same meaning?
A Maria definitely took the wrong road.
B It's possible that Maria took the wrong road.
C Maria was allowed to take the wrong road.
D It's impossible that Maria took the wrong road.
17. 'He can't have heard the news.' This means:
A Maybe he didn't hear the news. **B** He wasn't allowed to hear the news.
C He should have heard the news. **D** I'm sure he didn't hear the news.
18. Luckily you're fine, but you _____ been badly hurt when you climbed onto the roof without a ladder.
A must have **B** can't have **C** could have **D** should have
19. A: I called Jamal three times last night, but he didn't answer. B: _____
A He must be asleep now.
B He might have been asleep already.
C He might be asleep yesterday.
D He can't have been asleep, because he didn't answer.
20. When we arrived at 8 p.m. on Saturday, its busiest night, the restaurant was completely empty. It _____ very popular.
A might have been **B** must have been **C** needn't have been **D** can't have been

Teil 3: Finde den Fehler

Jeder Satz enthält einen Fehler. Wähle den Satzteil, der falsch ist.

21. Ellen must have went to bed early last night, because her light was off at nine.
A must **B** have **C** went **D** because
22. They might of taken a taxi home after the party.
A might **B** of **C** taken **D** after

23. He started the report an hour ago, so he can't have finished it already.
A started **B** ago **C** can't **D** has
24. Sara didn't look shocked at all, so she must have been knowing about the surprise.
A didn't look **B** at all **C** so **D** been knowing
25. Someone must have stolen my bike while I was in the library.
A Someone **B** been stolen **C** while **D** was

Teil 4: Lesen und Schlussfolgern

Lies den Text. Wähle dann die beste Antwort, um jeden Satz zu vervollständigen oder jede Frage zu beantworten.

When Mei got home from work on Friday, she knew immediately that something was different. The front door was unlocked, although she was certain she had locked it that morning. In the kitchen, there were two dirty cups in the sink and a plate with a few crumbs on it. Her cat, Biscuit, was asleep on the sofa and didn't seem worried at all.

Mei checked the living room. Her laptop and her jewellery were exactly where she had left them, so it was clear that nothing valuable was missing. Then she noticed a small bag on the table. Inside was a jar of homemade jam and a card that said "Thanks for the spare key!" in her brother's handwriting.

Mei smiled. Her brother, Daniel, lived two hours away, and she hadn't seen him for months. She remembered giving him a key at New Year, but she had completely forgotten about it. She tried to call him, but his phone went straight to voicemail. She decided he was probably already on his way home.

26. Mei had locked the door, but it was unlocked when she came home. Someone with a key ——— opened it.
A can't have **B** needn't have **C** must have **D** shouldn't have
27. Nothing valuable was missing, so a burglar ——— been in the flat.
A must have **B** can't have **C** should have **D** had to have
28. There were two dirty cups in the sink. Daniel ——— come with another person.
A must have **B** can't have **C** couldn't have **D** might have
29. Mei had completely forgotten about the key, so she ——— been surprised when she read the card.
A can't have **B** must have **C** might not have **D** needn't have
30. Daniel's phone went straight to voicemail. Which deduction is most logical according to the text?
A He must have lost his phone at Mei's flat.
B He can't have left Mei's flat yet.
C He might have been driving with his phone switched off.
D He couldn't have visited Mei that day.

Lösungen – Modalverben der Vermutung in der Vergangenheit (must have, might have) – Test 1

1 C	2 D	3 C	4 B	5 D	6 C	7 B	8 C	9 C	10 B
11 D	12 C	13 A	14 C	15 C	16 B	17 D	18 C	19 B	20 D
21 C	22 B	23 D	24 D	25 B	26 C	27 B	28 D	29 B	30 C

Erklärungen

- C** – Vermutungen über die Vergangenheit bildet man mit Modalverb + have + Partizip Perfekt: might have left.
- D** – Nach einem Modalverb steht immer die Grundform 'have', gefolgt vom Partizip Perfekt.
- C** – Die richtige Struktur lautet can't + have + Partizip Perfekt.
- B** – Das Partizip Perfekt von 'forget' ist 'forgotten'; es folgt auf must + have.
- D** – Can't + have + Partizip Perfekt (taken) drückt aus, dass man sicher ist, dass etwas nicht passiert ist.
- C** – Fragen nach einer Möglichkeit in der Vergangenheit bildet man mit Could + Subjekt + have + Partizip Perfekt.
- B** – Die Verlaufsform lautet Modalverb + have been + -ing.
- C** – Die Passivform lautet Modalverb + have been + Partizip Perfekt.
- C** – Bei der Verneinung steht 'not' direkt nach dem Modalverb: might not have + Partizip Perfekt.
- B** – Auf may folgen die Grundform 'have' und das Partizip Perfekt 'gone'.
- D** – Die Hinweise machen uns sicher, dass er nicht gut geschlafen hat – daher can't have.
- C** – Die Hinweise machen uns fast sicher – daher ist must have richtig.
- A** – Die sprechende Person ist sich nicht sicher; might have nennt eine mögliche Erklärung.
- C** – Die sprechende Person hält es für unmöglich – daher ist couldn't have richtig.
- C** – Must have drückt hier eine starke logische Schlussfolgerung über die Vergangenheit aus, keine Verpflichtung.
- B** – Might have drückt eine Möglichkeit aus, keine Gewissheit und keine Erlaubnis.
- D** – Can't have zeigt, dass die sprechende Person sicher ist, dass etwas nicht passiert ist.
- C** – Could have beschreibt etwas, das in der Vergangenheit möglich gewesen wäre, aber tatsächlich nicht passiert ist.
- B** – Die Vermutung bezieht sich auf gestern Abend, daher braucht man eine Vergangenheitsform (might have been), und sie muss logisch sein.
- D** – Ein leeres Restaurant am geschäftigsten Abend der Woche lässt nur den Schluss zu, dass es nicht beliebt war – daher passt can't have been.
- C** – Nach 'have' braucht man das Partizip Perfekt 'gone', nicht das Past Simple 'went'.
- B** – 'Might of' ist ein häufiger Schreibfehler, der auf der Aussprache beruht; richtig ist 'might have'.
- D** – Auf Modalverben folgt immer die Grundform, also muss es 'can't have finished' heißen.
- D** – 'Know' ist ein Zustandsverb (stative verb) und wird nicht in der Verlaufsform verwendet; richtig ist 'must have known'.
- B** – Der Satz ist aktiv (jemand hat das Fahrrad gestohlen), daher muss es 'must have stolen' heißen.
- C** – Die Hinweise führen zu einer starken Schlussfolgerung – daher ist must have richtig.
- B** – Da nichts gestohlen wurde, ist Mei sicher, dass es kein Einbrecher war – daher passt can't have.
- D** – Zwei Tassen deuten darauf hin, dass möglicherweise noch jemand da war, sicher ist das aber nicht – daher passt might have am besten.
- B** – Da sie es vergessen hatte, kann man sicher sein, dass sie überrascht war: must have.
- C** – Laut Text war er wahrscheinlich auf dem Heimweg, daher ist might have been driving eine logische Möglichkeit.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Nutzen Sie Teil 1, um zunächst die Form zu überprüfen, bevor es in Teil 2 und 4 um die Bedeutung geht. Der Test zielt auf häufige Fehler ab: Past Simple statt Partizip Perfekt (must have went), die Schreibweise 'might of', Zustandsverben in der Verlaufsform (must have been knowing) sowie die Verwechslung von Vermutungen über die Vergangenheit mit Vermutungen über die Gegenwart oder mit Verpflichtung. Als Anschlussübung können Sie den Lernenden kurze „Rätselsituationen“ vorgeben und sie eigene Schlussfolgerungen mit must have, might have und can't have formulieren lassen.