

# Verbos modales de deducción en pasado (must have, might have) – Ficha 1

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Clase: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_ Puntuación: / 39



Haz esta ficha en  
línea y comprueba tus  
respuestas al instante

## Ejercicio 1: Forma el modal en pasado

Completa cada oración con las palabras entre paréntesis + have + participio pasado.

**Ejemplo:** Her eyes are red. She \_\_\_\_ (must / cry). → must have cried

1. The streets are wet. It \_\_\_\_\_ (must / rain) during the night.
2. Tom isn't answering his phone. He \_\_\_\_\_ (might / leave) it at home.
3. Ana \_\_\_\_\_ (can't / see) us – she walked straight past without saying hello.
4. Where's my umbrella? I \_\_\_\_\_ (may / leave) it on the bus.
5. The window is broken. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (must / throw) a ball through it.
6. Could Leo \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the keys by mistake?
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (might not / receive) our invitation – they never replied.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (couldn't / be) at the cinema last night – it was closed for repairs.

## Ejercicio 2: Elige el modal correcto

Completa las oraciones con una expresión del recuadro. Puedes usar cada expresión más de una vez. Sobran dos expresiones.

### BANCO DE PALABRAS

must have   can't have   might have   might not have   should have   must had

9. Maria got 100% in the test. She \_\_\_\_\_ studied really hard.
10. I'm not sure where Paul is. He \_\_\_\_\_ gone to the gym, or maybe he's at work.
11. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ stolen the money – he was on holiday in another country at the time.
12. Perhaps the baby is hungry. She \_\_\_\_\_ eaten enough at lunch.
13. The lights are off and nobody's answering the door. They \_\_\_\_\_ gone out.
14. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ written this essay himself – it's full of words he doesn't know.
15. I don't know why Emma looked upset. She \_\_\_\_\_ had some bad news.
16. Ben was late for work. He \_\_\_\_\_ heard his alarm, but I'm not sure.

### Ejercicio 3: Reescribe las oraciones

Reescribe cada oración con el modal entre paréntesis + have + participio pasado.

**Ejemplo:** I'm sure Jo forgot. (must) → Jo must have forgotten.

17. I'm sure Olivia missed the bus. (must)

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18. Perhaps the shop closed early. (might)

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19. I'm certain Daniel didn't break the vase. (can't)

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20. It's possible that they got lost. (could)

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21. Maybe she didn't hear the doorbell. (may not)

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22. I'm sure the children were tired after the trip. (must)

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23. It's impossible that Kate wrote this letter. (couldn't)

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24. Is it possible that Ryan took the wrong train? (could)

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### Ejercicio 4: Encuentra y corrige el error

Cada oración tiene un error. Escribe la oración correcta.

**Ejemplo:** He might have took it. → He might have taken it.

25. She must has forgotten our meeting.

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26. They might have went to the beach.

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27. You can't have saw him yesterday – he was in Paris.

---

28. It must have be very cold in the mountains.

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29. I think Lucy may forgot her password.

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30. Where are my glasses? I could of left them in the car.

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31. Could he has taken my phone by mistake?

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32. The match must have finish late, because they didn't get home until midnight.

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### Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

*Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones o preguntas.*

**Ejemplo:** have / he / must / left → He must have left.

33. have / tired / she / must / been

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34. key / have / might / he / the / lost

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35. can't / they / the / have / message / read

---

36. have / the / could / door / someone / opened / ?

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37. not / may / understood / have / the / question / she

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38. left / have / earlier / must / the / train

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39. been / couldn't / him / it / have

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# Soluciones – Verbos modales de deducción en pasado (must have, might have) – Ficha 1

## Ejercicio 1: Forma el modal en pasado

1. **must have rained**

Must have + participio pasado indica que estamos casi seguros de un hecho pasado.

2. **might have left**

Might have + participio pasado expresa una posibilidad en el pasado; leave → left.

3. **can't have seen**

Can't have + participio pasado indica que estamos seguros de que algo no ocurrió.

4. **may have left**

May have + participio pasado expresa una posibilidad en el pasado.

5. **must have thrown**

El participio pasado de throw es thrown.

6. **have taken**

En las preguntas, el sujeto va entre el modal y have: Could + sujeto + have + participio pasado.

7. **might not have received**

En la forma negativa, not va después del modal: might not have + participio pasado.

8. **couldn't have been**

Couldn't have + participio pasado indica que algo era imposible; be → been.

## Ejercicio 2: Elige el modal correcto

9. **must have**

El resultado nos da casi total certeza, así que usamos must have.

10. **might have**

El hablante no está seguro, así que might have expresa posibilidad.

11. **can't have**

Es imposible porque él estaba en el extranjero, así que usamos can't have.

12. **might not have**

Perhaps expresa duda sobre una idea negativa, así que encaja might not have.

13. **must have**

Las pruebas hacen que el hablante esté casi seguro, por eso se usa must have.

14. **can't have**

Las pruebas demuestran que es imposible, así que lo correcto es can't have.

15. **might have**

El hablante está haciendo una suposición, así que might have expresa posibilidad.

16. **might not have**

«I'm not sure» indica una posibilidad negativa, por eso se usa might not have.

## Ejercicio 3: Reescribe las oraciones

17. **Olivia must have missed the bus.**

«I'm sure» = must have.

18. **The shop might have closed early.**

«Perhaps» = might have.

19. **Daniel can't have broken the vase.**

Certeza de que algo no ocurrió = can't have; break → broken.

20. **They could have got lost.**

«It's possible» = could have.

21. **She may not have heard the doorbell.**

Una posibilidad negativa = may not have + participio pasado.

22. **The children must have been tired after the trip.**

El participio pasado de be es been.

23. **Kate couldn't have written this letter.**

«It's impossible» = couldn't have; write → written.

24. **Could Ryan have taken the wrong train?**

Las preguntas se forman con modal + sujeto + have + participio pasado.

#### Ejercicio 4: Encuentra y corrige el error

**25. She must have forgotten our meeting.**

Después de un modal siempre usamos have, nunca has.

**26. They might have gone to the beach.**

Necesitamos el participio pasado gone, no el pasado simple went.

**27. You can't have seen him yesterday – he was in Paris.**

El participio pasado de see es seen.

**28. It must have been very cold in the mountains.**

Después de have necesitamos el participio pasado been.

**29. I think Lucy may have forgotten her password.**

La deducción en pasado requiere may + have + participio pasado.

**30. Where are my glasses? I could have left them in the car.**

«Could of» es un error ortográfico; la forma correcta es could have.

**31. Could he have taken my phone by mistake?**

Después de un modal usamos have, no has.

**32. The match must have finished late, because they didn't get home until midnight.**

Después de have necesitamos el participio pasado finished.

#### Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

**33. She must have been tired.**

Orden de las palabras: sujeto + must + have + participio pasado.

**34. He might have lost the key.**

Sujeto + might have + participio pasado + complemento directo.

**35. They can't have read the message.**

Sujeto + can't have + participio pasado + complemento directo.

**36. Could someone have opened the door?**

En las preguntas, el modal va delante del sujeto.

**37. She may not have understood the question.**

Not va justo después del modal: may not have.

**38. The train must have left earlier.**

Sujeto + must have + participio pasado + expresión temporal.

**39. It couldn't have been him.**

Sujeto + couldn't have + been + complemento.

**Notas para el profesor:** Para empezar, plantee una situación misteriosa (por ejemplo, un aula vacía) y pida a los alumnos que especulen sobre lo que ha pasado, clasificando sus ideas en «seguro», «posible» e «imposible». Entre los errores típicos están usar el pasado simple en lugar del participio pasado (might have went), escribir «could of» y usar mustn't have en lugar de can't have para expresar certeza negativa. Como actividad de ampliación, entregue a cada pareja una serie de pistas en imágenes y pídale que redacten una breve explicación del «crimen» con al menos cinco modales en pasado.