

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

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Forma

Elige la forma correcta para completar cada frase.

- Tom isn't answering his phone. He might _____ it at home.
A leave **B** left **C** have left **D** has left
- The ground is wet this morning. It must _____ during the night.
A rained **B** has rained **C** had rained **D** have rained
- 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
- 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.
- 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
- _____ she have misunderstood the instructions?
A Did **B** Has **C** Could **D** Does
- The office lights were on all night. Someone must _____ late.
A have working **B** have been working **C** be worked **D** had been working
- 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
- 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.
- Where's Ana? She _____ gone to the shop. Her bag is missing too.
A may has **B** may have **C** may **D** may had

Parte 2: Significado y uso

Elige la opción que mejor se ajusta al significado de la situación.

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

Parte 3: Encuentra el error

Cada frase contiene un error. Elige la parte de la frase que es incorrecta.

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

Parte 4: Lectura y deducción

Lee el texto. Después, elige la mejor opción para completar cada frase o responder a cada pregunta.

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.

Soluciones – Verbos modales de deducción en pasado (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

Explicaciones

- C** – La deducción en pasado se forma con modal + have + participio: might have left.
- D** – Después de un modal siempre usamos la forma base 'have', seguida del participio.
- C** – La estructura correcta es can't + have + participio.
- B** – El participio de 'forget' es 'forgotten', y va detrás de must + have.
- D** – Can't + have + participio (taken) expresa la certeza de que algo no ocurrió.
- C** – Las preguntas sobre posibilidad en el pasado se forman con Could + sujeto + have + participio.
- B** – La forma continua de la deducción en pasado es modal + have been + -ing.
- C** – La forma pasiva de la deducción en pasado es modal + have been + participio.
- C** – En la negación, 'not' va justo después del modal: might not have + participio.
- B** – May va seguido de la forma base 'have' y del participio 'gone'.
- D** – Las pruebas nos dan la certeza de que no durmió bien, así que usamos can't have.
- C** – Las pruebas nos hacen estar casi seguros, por lo que must have es correcto.
- A** – El hablante no está seguro, así que might have presenta una posible explicación.
- C** – El hablante cree que es imposible, por lo que couldn't have es la opción correcta.
- C** – Must have expresa una conclusión lógica firme sobre el pasado, no una obligación.
- B** – Might have expresa posibilidad, no certeza ni permiso.
- D** – Can't have indica que el hablante está seguro de que algo no ocurrió.
- C** – Could have describe algo que era posible en el pasado pero que en realidad no ocurrió.
- B** – La deducción se refiere a anoche, así que se necesita una forma de pasado (might have been), y además debe ser lógica.
- D** – Un restaurante vacío en su noche de más afluencia nos hace estar seguros de que no era popular, así que encaja can't have been.
- C** – Después de 'have' necesitamos el participio 'gone', no el pasado simple 'went'.
- B** – 'Might of' es un error ortográfico frecuente que surge de la pronunciación; la forma correcta es 'might have'.
- D** – Los modales siempre van seguidos de la forma base, así que debe ser 'can't have finished'.
- D** – 'Know' es un verbo de estado (stative verb) y no se usa en forma continua; la forma correcta es 'must have known'.
- B** – La frase está en activa (alguien robó la bicicleta), así que debe ser 'must have stolen'.
- C** – Las pruebas llevan a una conclusión firme, por lo que must have es correcto.
- B** – Como no se llevaron nada, Mei está segura de que no fue un ladrón, así que encaja can't have.
- D** – Dos tazas sugieren que posiblemente había otra persona, pero no es seguro, así que might have es la mejor opción.
- B** – Como se le había olvidado, es lógico estar seguros de que se sorprendió: must have.
- C** – El texto dice que probablemente iba de camino a casa, así que might have been driving es una posibilidad lógica.

Notas para el profesor: Utilice la Parte 1 para comprobar la forma antes de pasar al significado en las Partes 2 y 4. El test se centra en errores frecuentes como usar el pasado simple en lugar del participio (must have went), escribir 'might of', usar verbos de estado en forma continua (must have been knowing) o confundir la deducción en pasado con la deducción en presente o con la obligación. Como actividad de ampliación, plantee a sus alumnos pequeñas situaciones «misteriosas» y pídale que hagan sus propias deducciones con must have, might have y can't have.