

Les modaux de déduction au passé (must have, might have) – Fiche 1



Faites cette fiche en
ligne et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 39

Exercice 1 : Former le modal au passé

Complétez chaque phrase avec les mots entre parenthèses + have + participe passé.

Exemple: 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.

Exercice 2 : Choisir le bon modal

Complétez les phrases avec une expression de l'encadré. Vous pouvez utiliser chaque expression plusieurs fois. Deux expressions ne servent pas.

BANQUE DE MOTS

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.

Exercice 3 : Réécrire les phrases

Réécrivez chaque phrase avec le modal entre parenthèses + have + participe passé.

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

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

18. Perhaps the shop closed early. (might)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercice 4 : Trouver et corriger l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Écrivez la phrase correcte.

Exemple: He might have took it. → He might have taken it.

25. She must has forgotten our meeting.

26. They might have went to the beach.

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

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

29. I think Lucy may forgot her password.

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

31. Could he has taken my phone by mistake?

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

Exercice 5 : Remettre les mots dans l'ordre

Remettez les mots dans le bon ordre pour former des phrases ou des questions.

Exemple: have / he / must / left → He must have left.

33. have / tired / she / must / been

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

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

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

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

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

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

Corrigé – Les modaux de déduction au passé (must have, might have) – Fiche 1

Exercice 1 : Former le modal au passé

1. must have rained

Must have + participe passé indique que l'on est presque sûr d'un événement passé.

2. might have left

Might have + participe passé exprime une possibilité dans le passé ; leave → left.

3. can't have seen

Can't have + participe passé indique que l'on est sûr que quelque chose ne s'est pas produit.

4. may have left

May have + participe passé exprime une possibilité dans le passé.

5. must have thrown

Le participe passé de throw est thrown.

6. have taken

À la forme interrogative, le sujet se place entre le modal et have : Could + sujet + have + participe passé.

7. might not have received

À la forme négative, not se place après le modal : might not have + participe passé.

8. couldn't have been

Couldn't have + participe passé indique que quelque chose était impossible ; be → been.

Exercice 2 : Choisir le bon modal

9. must have

Le résultat nous rend presque certains, on utilise donc must have.

10. might have

Le locuteur n'est pas sûr, donc might have exprime la possibilité.

11. can't have

C'est impossible puisqu'il était à l'étranger, on utilise donc can't have.

12. might not have

Perhaps exprime une incertitude sur une idée négative, donc might not have convient.

13. must have

Les indices rendent le locuteur presque sûr, on utilise donc must have.

14. can't have

Les indices montrent que c'est impossible, donc can't have est correct.

15. might have

Le locuteur fait une supposition, donc might have exprime la possibilité.

16. might not have

« I'm not sure » exprime une possibilité négative, on utilise donc might not have.

Exercice 3 : Réécrire les phrases

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.

Certitude que quelque chose ne s'est pas produit = can't have ; break → broken.

20. They could have got lost.

« It's possible » = could have.

21. She may not have heard the doorbell.

Une possibilité négative = may not have + participe passé.

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

Le participe passé de be est 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?

Les questions se construisent avec modal + sujet + have + participe passé.

Exercice 4 : Trouver et corriger l'erreur

25. She must have forgotten our meeting.

Après un modal, on utilise toujours have, jamais has.

26. They might have gone to the beach.

Il faut le participe passé gone, et non le prétérit went.

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

Le participe passé de see est seen.

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

Après have, il faut le participe passé been.

29. I think Lucy may have forgotten her password.

La déduction au passé se construit avec may + have + participe passé.

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

« Could of » est une faute d'orthographe ; la forme correcte est could have.

31. Could he have taken my phone by mistake?

Après un modal, on utilise have, et non has.

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

Après have, il faut le participe passé finished.

Exercice 5 : Remettre les mots dans l'ordre

33. She must have been tired.

Ordre des mots : sujet + must + have + participe passé.

34. He might have lost the key.

Sujet + might have + participe passé + complément d'objet.

35. They can't have read the message.

Sujet + can't have + participe passé + complément d'objet.

36. Could someone have opened the door?

À la forme interrogative, le modal se place avant le sujet.

37. She may not have understood the question.

Not se place directement après le modal : may not have.

38. The train must have left earlier.

Sujet + must have + participe passé + expression de temps.

39. It couldn't have been him.

Sujet + couldn't have + been + attribut.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Commencez par proposer une situation mystérieuse (par exemple une salle de classe vide) et demandez aux élèves de formuler des hypothèses sur ce qui s'est passé, en classant leurs idées en « certain », « possible » et « impossible ». Erreurs fréquentes : employer le prétérit au lieu du participe passé (might have went), écrire « could of », ou utiliser mustn't have au lieu de can't have pour exprimer une certitude négative. En prolongement, distribuez à chaque binôme une série d'indices en images et demandez-leur de rédiger une courte explication du « crime » en utilisant au moins cinq modaux au passé.