

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



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : La forme

Choisissez la forme correcte pour compléter chaque phrase.

- 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

Partie 2 : Sens et emploi

Choisissez la réponse qui correspond le mieux au sens de la situation.

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

Partie 3 : Trouvez l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Choisissez la partie de la phrase qui est incorrecte.

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

Partie 4 : Compréhension écrite et déduction

Lisez le texte. Choisissez ensuite la meilleure réponse pour compléter chaque phrase ou répondre à chaque question.

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.

Corrigé – Les modaux de déduction au passé (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

Explications

- C** – La déduction au passé se construit avec modal + have + participe passé : might have left.
- D** – Après un modal, on emploie toujours la base verbale « have », suivie du participe passé.
- C** – La structure correcte est can't + have + participe passé.
- B** – Le participe passé de « forget » est « forgotten » ; il se place après must + have.
- D** – Can't + have + participe passé (taken) exprime la certitude que quelque chose ne s'est pas produit.
- C** – Les questions sur une possibilité passée se forment avec Could + sujet + have + participe passé.
- B** – La forme progressive de la déduction au passé est modal + have been + -ing.
- C** – La forme passive de la déduction au passé est modal + have been + participe passé.
- C** – À la forme négative, « not » se place juste après le modal : might not have + participe passé.
- B** – May est suivi de la base verbale « have » et du participe passé « gone ».
- D** – Les indices nous permettent d'être sûrs qu'il n'a pas bien dormi : on emploie donc can't have.
- C** – Les indices nous rendent presque certains : must have est donc correct.
- A** – Le locuteur n'est pas sûr : might have présente une explication possible.
- C** – Le locuteur pense que c'est impossible : couldn't have est donc le bon choix.
- C** – Must have exprime ici une conclusion logique forte sur le passé, et non une obligation.
- B** – Might have exprime une possibilité, et non une certitude ou une permission.
- D** – Can't have montre que le locuteur est certain que quelque chose ne s'est pas produit.
- C** – Could have décrit quelque chose qui était possible dans le passé mais qui ne s'est pas réellement produit.
- B** – La déduction porte sur la soirée d'hier : il faut donc une forme du passé (might have been), et elle doit être logique.
- D** – Un restaurant vide le soir où il y a habituellement le plus de monde nous permet d'être sûrs qu'il n'avait pas de succès : can't have been convient.
- C** – Après « have », il faut le participe passé « gone », et non le prétérit « went ».
- B** – « Might of » est une faute d'orthographe courante due à la prononciation ; la forme correcte est « might have ».
- D** – Les modaux sont toujours suivis de la base verbale : il faut donc écrire « can't have finished ».
- D** – « Know » est un verbe d'état qui ne s'emploie pas à la forme progressive ; la forme correcte est « must have known ».
- B** – La phrase est à la voix active (quelqu'un a volé le vélo) : il faut donc « must have stolen ».
- C** – Les indices mènent à une conclusion forte : must have est donc correct.
- B** – Comme rien n'a été pris, Mei est sûre qu'il ne s'agissait pas d'un cambrioleur : can't have convient.
- D** – Deux tasses laissent penser qu'une autre personne était peut-être là, mais ce n'est pas certain : might have est donc le meilleur choix.
- B** – Puisqu'elle avait oublié, on peut logiquement être sûr qu'elle a été surprise : must have.
- C** – Le texte indique qu'il était probablement en route pour rentrer chez lui : might have been driving est donc une possibilité logique.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez la partie 1 pour vérifier la construction avant de passer au sens dans les parties 2 et 4. Le test cible des erreurs fréquentes : prétérit employé à la place du participe passé (must have went), orthographe « might of », verbes d'état à la forme progressive (must have been knowing) et confusion entre déduction au passé, déduction au présent et obligation. En prolongement, proposez aux élèves de courtes situations « mystère » et demandez-leur de formuler leurs propres déductions avec must have, might have et can't have.