**modals of deduction – czasowniki modalne**, które są stosowane do **spekulowania** i **dedukcji** na temat wydarzeń, które **miały miejsce w przeszłości**.

Konstrukcja : czasownik modalny + have + III forma czasownika lub -ed

**MUST HAVE DONE –** musiało tak być, tzn. jestem pewien, że tak było, np.

He must have been at home – I saw the light inside, but he didn’t open when we were knocking at the door. (Jestem pewna, że on był w domu, musiało tak być)

I have a stomachache – I must have eaten something that wasn’t fresh.(Jestem pewna, że zjadlam coś nieswieżego)

**COULD HAVE DONE -** co mogło się stać, ale się nie stało, np.

The floor was slippery! Someone could have broken their leg!(Ktoś mógł był sobie złamać nogę)

### CAN’T / COULDN’T HAVE DONE – nie mogło tak być, to niemożliwe, żeby tak było, np.

### You can’t have seen Jane yesterday because she’s in Paris now.(Niemożliwe, że ją widziałaś)

### She couldn’t have used the lift because it’s been out of order since yesterday.(Niemożliwe, że skorzystała z windy)

### MAY / MIGHT HAVE DONE – coś prawdopodobnie się wydarzyło, jest możliwe, że tak było, np.

### I may have lost my keys on the train.(Może zgubiłam te klucze w pociągu)

### Someone might have taken my suitcase by accident. (Może ktoś zabrał moją walizkę przez przypadek)

### SHOULD/OUGHT TO HAVE DONE - wyraża powinność lub obowiązek, który nie został spełniony, np.

### You should have revised equations before the exam. (Powinieneś byłeś powtórzyć, szkoda, ze tego nie zrobiłeś)

### He ought to have gone to the dentist straight away. (On powinien był pójść, szkoda,że nie poszedł od razu)

### SHOULDN’T HAVE DONE - coś nie powinno być zrobione, ale zostało zrobione, np.

### They shouldn’t have stolen the car. (Nie powinni byli kraść samochodu, szkoda, że tak zrobili)

### I shouldn’t have told her.(Nie powinnam jej mówić, szkoda, że jej powiedziałam)

### NEEDN’T HAVE DONE – niepotrzebnie coś zostało zrobione, np.

### We needn’t have come so early. (Niepotrzebnie przyszliśmy tak wcześnie)

### I needn’t have bought so much food. (Niepotrzebnie kupiłam tak dużo jedzenia)

### Uwaga! To nie to samo co didn’t need to do – bo wtedy oznacza, że nie potrzebowaliśmy czegoś zrobić, więc nie zrobiliśmy:

### I needn’t have taken the medicine – niepotrzebnie wzięłam to lekarstwo.

### I didn’t need to take the medicine – nie musiałam brać tego lekarstwa, więc nie wzięłam.

### A teraz wykonaj poniższe ćwiczenia (odpowiedzi możesz skonsultować ze mna droga mailową):

Wpisz odpowiednie czasowniki modalne, dedukując na temat przeszłości:

1. A few years ago, I lost my job and my wife was ill. Oh dear, that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a very difficult time for you.

2. Annie can’t come out because she’s depressed but I don’t know why. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) very well in her exams.

 3. I thought it was my next-door neighbour who broke my fence but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) it because apparently, he was on holiday last week.

4. I’m not sure why James and Lucy were so quiet at dinner tonight. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) an argument perhaps.

5. I heard that Maggie had broken up with her boyfriend, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) that sad about it now because she’s already seeing someone else.

6. So the insurance company is paying for the damage to your car? You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) so relieved!

 7. I can’t find my notebook anywhere. I suppose it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) on my desk at home, but I swear I looked there and I didn’t see it.

8. His car's not here. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have gone out.

14. Have you looked next to your computer? I think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have left your keys there

Dopasuj zdania:

1 She must have been happy.

 2 She can’t have been happy.

3 She might have been happy.

4 He must have been hungry.

 5 He can’t have been hungry.

6 He could have been hungry.

 a Her husband crashed her car again.

 b He ate everything.

 c But he was too polite to ask for any food.

d Her football team won the cup.

 e He didn’t eat anything.

f But it’s always difficult to know what she’s feeling

### I’m sure that was Katie. a/ It may have been Katie.

###  I’m sure that wasn’t Katie. b/ That must have been Katie.

### It’s possible that it was Katie. c/ It can’t have been Kate

**Make the correct past modal form (use could have / would have / should have + past participle)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) I (buy) bread but I didn't know we needed it. (past possibility) |  |
| 2) We (invite) so many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone. (past negative advice / regret) |  |
| 3) I (start) saving money years ago! (past advice / regret) |  |
| 4) We (join) you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter. (past willingness) |  |
| 5) The weather (be) any worse! (past negative possibility) |  |
| 6) I (arrive) on time, even if I'd left earlier. There were dreadful traffic jams all the way. (past negative possibility) |  |
| 7) They (win) the football match, but John hurt his ankle. (past possibility) |  |
| 8) Amanda (finish) the work, but she felt ill and had to go home. (past willingness) |  |
| 9) Lucy (leave) earlier. She missed her flight. (past advice / regret) |  |
| 10) We (finish) the game, even if we'd wanted to. It was raining very hard and we had to stop. (past negative possibility) |  |