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Název projektu	Zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Číslo a název šablony klíčové aktivity	III/2 – Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Příjemce podpory	Gymnázium, Jevíčko, A. K. Vitáka 452

Název DUMu	Modal verbs of probability (present and past)	
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Ročník studia	4.	
Předmět nebo	Anglický jazyk	
tematická oblast		
Výstižný popis	Pracovní list zaměřující se na rozlišení použití některých modálních sloves	
způsobu využití	v minulosti a přítomnosti. Inovace: mezipředmětové vztahy-využití ICT	
materiálu ve výuce	technologií- interaktivní tabule a dataprojektoru.	



1 Use could or could have.

1 Jane fell off the ladder.
She _______ herself. (hurt)
2 I used to have bad school results.
The situation ______ worse. (be)
3 This town is so beautiful.
We ______ here for another day. (stay)
4 I don't know when she will come back.
She ______ at any time. (appear)
5 Did you see your doctor yesterday?
No, I ______ him but I cancelled our appointment. (see)

2 React with must or can't.

0 You have been working all day. You must be tired. 0 My flat is very near to the railway. You can't hear a word.

It snowed whole Christmas holidays.
 They ______
 He looks so young but he has 18 year old daughter.
 He ______
 It is late.
 They ______
 4 Bill's wife often goes shopping.
 They ______
 5 Paul is a computer nerd.

You/He _____

3 Write sentences with must have/could have.

1 I phoned Tim yesterday but he didn't answer it. (He/fall asleep)

2 She didn't know much about our project. (She/not listen carefully)

3 Brian didn't pass his driving test. (He/not practise much)

4 Tom fell into a big hole. (He/not look on the way)

5 I put my book on the table in our garden and I can't find it. (It/ steal)



4 Circle the right option. 1 I can't find my glasses.		
You then	n in the office.	
a might have left		c you can't leave
2 He didn't say anything. He	ue	
a might have seen		c might to see
3 Tim is not at home.	tonnia	
He a might play		c have been playing
4 Tim wasn't at the weddir	-	
	hink he d b couldn't have been invi	
5 Our students got worse re They		
•	rd b can't be trying hard	c mustn't have been trying hard
6 They hugged and kissed.		
They a must have been		c might have been
7 He speaks very nice Engl	ish.	
He a must be	a native speaker b might have been	c may be
8 There is a cake on the tab	C .	y
They		
a can't have eaten	b can't eat	c mightn't have eaten
9 We have a lot of money.		
Weever	•	
a could go	b could have gone	c can't have gone

10 I have lost one of my students.





They	their way.	
a must lost	b must have lost	c couldn't have lost
11 What shall we do? Shal Wego. a might as well	l we go for a drink? b could as well	c mustn't as well
12 I can't find my purchas Youin a could have left		c might leave

5 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 ____ Do you know why he was late today?
- 2 ___ Was Fred at school?
- 3 _____ Have Mary and Tony sold their car yet?
- 4 _____ Have you got any idea Jane gave her money back?
- 5 ____ You left the TV on, didn't you?
- a He may have come.
- b He may have overslept.
- c They must have done it.
- d She can't have done it. She is still without money.
- e I might not have done it but I am not sure at all.



Answers

1 1 could have hurt 2 could have been 3 could stay 4 could appear 5 could have seen

2 own answers

3 1 He must have fallen asleep. 2 She couldn't have listened carefully. 3 He couldn't have practised much. 4 He couldn't have looked on the way. 5 It must have been stolen.

41 a 2 b 3 b 4 b 5 a 6 a 7 a/c 8 a 9 a 10 b 11 a 12 a

5 1b 2a 3c 4d 5 e



Seznam literatury

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Murphy, R., *English Grammar in Use*. 2. vyd. Cambridge: CUP, 1994. ISBN 0 521 43680 X.

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