

Use of English B2.1: dedurre e ripensare il passato

Scheda 3 di 4 · Complete the form

LA REGOLA

Modale + have + participio guarda al passato. Must have deduce da prove forti; might/may/could have lascia una possibilità; can't/couldn't have esclude. Should have critica un'azione omessa e shouldn't have una compiuta. Needn't have indica che si è fatto qualcosa di inutile; didn't need to di norma indica che non lo si è fatto. Controlla i dati prima di scegliere la certezza.

Attenzione! — l'errore tipico. Non scrivere should of e non usare mustn't have per escludere un fatto passato.

1 Collega ogni dato a una conclusione del grado appropriato.

He can't have been here. · She must have arrived. · Someone might have used it. · They should have sent it earlier.

The signed log records her arrival.	.....
No one checked the side door.	.....
He was in another country.	.....
They missed the deadline.	.....

2 Collega ogni forma e il suo contesto a ciò che è accaduto.

He failed to send it in time. · He sent it, and that was a mistake. · She left her lunchbox at home. · She packed it, but food was provided.

She needn't have packed lunch.	.....
She didn't need to pack lunch, and she didn't.	.....
He shouldn't have sent the draft.	.....
He should have sent the draft.	.....

3 Collega ogni situazione alla conclusione modale coerente con gli indizi.

I need not have carried the spare chairs. · She might have misread the sign. · They could not have entered through the locked door that night. · We should have checked the address.

The sign pointed left, but she went right.	.....
The only door was locked from the inside all night.	.....
We sent the driver to the wrong street.	.....
I carried spare chairs to the event, but they stayed unused.	.....

4 Completa con una parola.

The parcel must arrived by noon;
the signed receipt is dated 11:40.

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Soluzioni · scheda 3 di 4

Ritaglia o piega questa pagina prima di consegnare la scheda.

- 1 The signed log records her arrival. → She must have arrived.
· No one checked the side door. → Someone might have used it. · He was in another country. → He can't have been here. · They missed the deadline. → They should have sent it earlier.
- 2 She needn't have packed lunch. → She packed it, but food was provided. · She didn't need to pack lunch, and she didn't. → She left her lunchbox at home. · He shouldn't have sent the draft. → He sent it, and that was a mistake. · He should have sent the draft. → He failed to send it in time.
- 3 The sign pointed left, but she went right. → She might have misread the sign. · The only door was locked from the inside all night. → They could not have entered through the locked door that night. · We sent the driver to the wrong street. → We should have checked the address. · I carried spare chairs to the event, but they stayed unused. → I need not have carried the spare chairs.
- 4 The parcel must have arrived by noon; the signed receipt is dated 11:40.