

DEDUCTIONS ABOUT PRESENT AND PAST ACTIONS

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Complete the sentences by putting in must, may or might

e.g. You've been working all day. You <u>must</u> be very tire	<i>∍d.</i>
1. James isn't answering the phone. He be o	ut.
2. "I can't find Tom. Have you seen him?" – "He	be
in the canteen".	
3. It's very cloudy. It rain.	
4. "Whose pen is this?" – "I don't know. It be	elong to
Maggie".	



O. That pub	be very good. It's always full of people.
1. "Where's Jack?" – "He	be in his office".
2. Don't make too much n	oise. You wake the baby.
3. You didn't have lunch.	Yoube hungry.
4. Jim's work	_ be very boring. He does the same
things every day.	
5. "Who is that girl with I	Bob?" – "Ask Sheila. She
know.	



EXERCISE 2.

Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with *must have*, *may have* and *might have*.

e.g. Ican't find my keys anywhere.

(I / leave / them / at work). <u>I might have left them at</u> work.

1. It's 6.30. Sarah was supposed to meet us at 6.00.

(Something / delay / her).

2. Susan and Paul are not at home.

(They / go / away / for the weekend).

3. A woman phoned for you, but she didn't give her name.

(She/be/Emma).