

Exercices modaux au passé

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices modaux au passé vous entraînent à reprocher, regretter, déduire et formuler des hypothèses sur des faits révolus. Ensuite, les difficultés augmentent progressivement, du choix simple à la production libre.

De plus, cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

Les exercices modaux au passé

Vérifiez toujours la forme du participe passé des verbes irréguliers.

Exercice 1 : Former la structure

D'abord, mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme modal + have + participe passé.

1. You should (go) ___ to bed earlier.
2. They must (forget) ___ the meeting.
3. She can't (see) ___ us from that distance.
4. I might (leave) ___ my phone on the bus.
5. We shouldn't (buy) ___ such an expensive car.
6. He could (win) ___ the race if he hadn't fallen.

Exercice 2 : Reproche ou déduction ?

Ainsi, indiquez si le modal exprime un reproche/regret (R) ou une déduction (D).

1. You should have warned me.
2. The lights are off; they must have gone out.
3. I shouldn't have shouted at her.
4. He can't have finished already!
5. We ought to have booked a table.
6. She must have missed the train.

Puis, relisez ce classeur avant les vacances.

Suite du travail : exercice 3 : exercices modaux au passé

Exercice 3 : Choisir le bon modal

Ensuite, choisissez la forme qui convient.

1. The window is broken. Someone (must have / should have) thrown a stone.
2. You (shouldn't have / can't have) lent him your car: he's a terrible driver.
3. Tom (can't have / mustn't have) written this essay: the style is far too mature for him.
4. I'm not sure where Lisa is. She (might have / must have) gone to the library.
5. You (needn't have / mustn't have) bought milk; the fridge is full.
6. Be careful! You (could have / must have) fallen down the stairs.

Exercice 4 : Réagir à une situation

Ensuite, écrivez une phrase de reproche avec should have ou shouldn't have.

1. Jake failed his exam. He didn't revise.
2. Emma is ill. She went out in the snow without a coat.
3. We got lost. We didn't take a map.
4. I'm exhausted. I stayed up until 3 a.m.
5. The team lost. The coach didn't change the players.
6. They're broke. They spent all their savings on a holiday.

Cependant, trop de précipitation entraîne des oublis.

Suite du travail : exercice 5 : exercices modaux au passé

Exercice 5 : Déduire à partir d'indices

Puis, faites une déduction avec must have ou can't have et le verbe donné.

1. Her eyes are red and puffy. (cry)
2. He has a suntan in February. (be on holiday)
3. The cake has disappeared, but the dog was locked outside. (eat it)
4. Mark knows all the answers. (study hard)
5. Anna was in Paris at 9 p.m. so she wasn't at the party in London at 9:30. (go to the party)
6. There are muddy footprints on the carpet. (come in with dirty shoes)

Exercice 6 : Possibilité passée

Ainsi, réécrivez les phrases avec may have, might have ou could have, sans changer le sens.

1. Perhaps she took the wrong road.
2. It's possible that the parcel was delivered to a neighbour.
3. Maybe they didn't receive our invitation.
4. Perhaps he was joking.
5. It's possible that the thief used a ladder.
6. Maybe I made a mistake in the calculation.

Ainsi, la confiance revient peu à peu.

Exercice 7 : Traduction FR → EN

Ensuite, traduisez en anglais.

1. Tu aurais dû me prévenir.
2. Ils ont dû se perdre.
3. Elle n'a pas pu partir sans nous dire au revoir.
4. Il a peut-être oublié son rendez-vous.
5. Nous n'aurions pas dû venir.
6. Tu aurais pu te blesser !
7. Vous n'aviez pas besoin d'apporter un cadeau.

Suite du travail : exercice 8

Exercice 8 : Traduction EN → FR

Ensuite, traduisez en français en faisant attention au sens du modal.

1. He must have been asleep when we called.
2. You could have asked for help.
3. She can't have meant what she said.
4. We may have taken the wrong exit.
5. I ought to have listened to my parents.
6. They needn't have waited for us.

Ainsi, le vocabulaire s'installe durablement.

Exercice 9 : Corriger les erreurs

Puis, chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécrivez-la correctement.

1. You should of told me the truth.
2. She must has left her bag at school.
3. They can't have went home so early.
4. He mustn't have seen us: he didn't wave. (sens : déduction négative)

5. I should have studied harder.
6. We could have won the match.

Suite du travail : exercice 10

Exercice 10 : Enquête au manoir

Ainsi, lisez le document, puis complétez les déductions de l'inspecteur avec le modal au passé qui convient.

Lord Ashby's painting disappeared from the library on Saturday night. The window was locked from the inside. Puis, the butler, Mr Grey, was at his sister's house all weekend. The maid, Molly, had the only key to the library, but she says she lost it on Friday. A ladder was found in the garden, covered in fresh mud. The gardener, who is very tall, was seen near the house at midnight.

1. The thief ___ (enter) through the window, since it was locked from the inside.
2. Mr Grey ___ (take) the painting: he was away all weekend.
3. Someone ___ (use) Molly's key to open the door.
4. Molly ___ (lose) the key, or perhaps she is lying.
5. The ladder ___ (be) used recently: the mud is still fresh.
6. Lord Ashby ___ (lock) the library with a better system.

Toutefois, un excès de fatigue brouille les réflexes.

Suite du travail : exercice 11

Exercice 11 : Production guidée

Enfin, écrivez 6 phrases (une par situation) en employant le modal au passé indiqué.

1. Un ami est arrivé en retard à son entretien d'embauche. (should have)
2. Votre voisine a gagné un prix ; elle s'entraînait beaucoup. (must have)
3. Votre frère dit avoir couru 40 km en une heure. (can't have)

Ensuite, repérez les exercices que vous maîtrisez le mieux.

4. Votre professeur n'est pas venu ce matin. (might have)
5. Vous avez fait une course en voiture dangereuse. (could have)
6. Vous avez révisé un chapitre qui n'était pas au programme. (needn't have)

Conseils de méthode : exercices modaux au passé

Avant de commencer

Ainsi, le thème « exercices modaux au passé » demande de la méthode. Enfin, vérifiez vos réponses avec le corrigé à part. Ainsi, vous gagnez du temps pour les questions plus difficiles. Par ailleurs, relisez l'orthographe et les accords. Ainsi, chaque erreur devient un point à retravailler. Ensuite, en outre, un brouillon aide à organiser ses idées. Donc travaillez par séances courtes et régulières.

Pendant le travail

Ensuite, comparez votre démarche avec celle du corrigé. Toutefois, demandez de l'aide si un point reste flou. Cependant, la vitesse ne doit pas nuire à la précision. Ensuite, rangez vos feuilles dans un classeur dédié. Puis en outre, un bon rythme vaut mieux qu'une longue séance. Par ailleurs, lisez vos réponses à voix haute.

Exercice 12 : Needn't have ou didn't need to ?

Choisissez la forme correcte. Rappel : *needn't have* + participe passé indique une action faite inutilement ; *didn't need to* + base verbale indique une action qui n'était pas nécessaire (et qui n'a en général pas été faite).

1. Yesterday I cooked dinner for ten, but only three guests came. I (needn't have cooked / didn't need to cook) so much.
2. The museum was free, so we (needn't have bought / didn't need to buy) tickets.
3. She rushed to the airport, but the flight was delayed by three hours. She (needn't have hurried / didn't need to hurry).
4. The forms were available online, so I (needn't have queued / didn't need to queue) at the office. I stayed at home.
5. They repainted the whole room, then the landlord said the old colour was fine. They (needn't have repainted / didn't need to repaint) it.
6. I wrote a ten-page report, but the teacher only wanted two pages. I (needn't have written / didn't need to write) so much.

Exercice 13 : Réécrire avec un modal passé

Réécrivez chaque phrase avec un modal suivi de *have* + participe passé, sans changer le sens.

1. I am sure the burglars entered through the window.
2. It is impossible that she lied to us.
3. Perhaps the train was cancelled.
4. It was wrong of you not to apologise.
5. It was possible for us to win, but we lost.
6. It would have been better not to wait so long.

Exercice 14 : Could have, couldn't have ou was able to ?

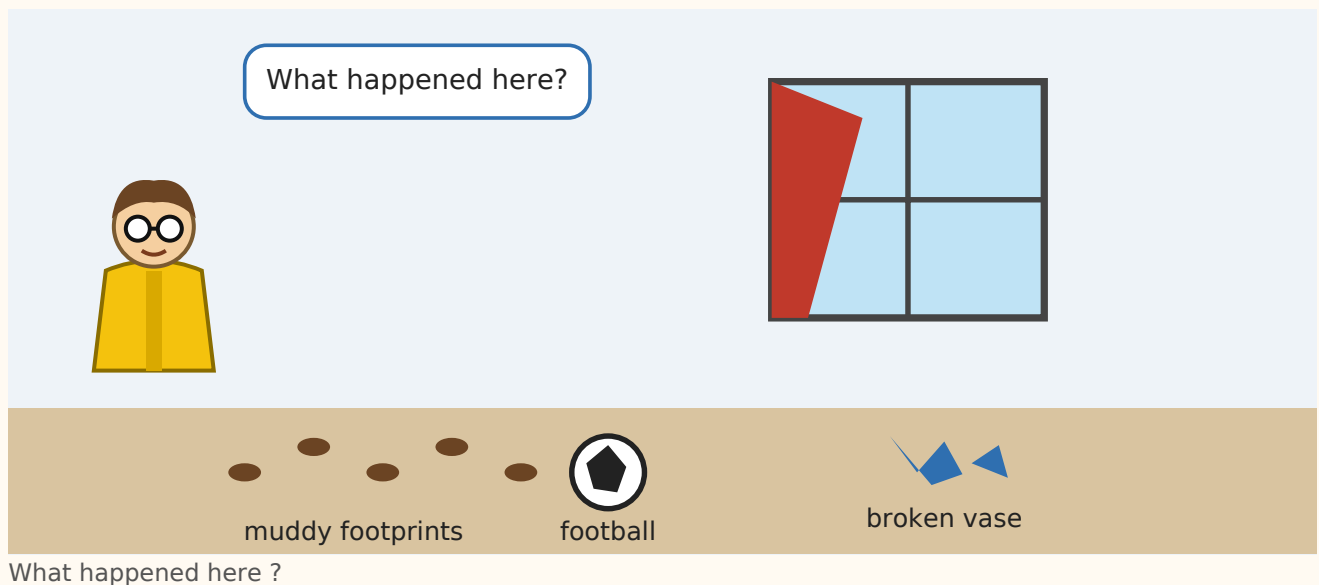
Fiche en ligne : anglais-pdf.fr/modaux-au-passe-exercices-anglais-terminale/ · Cours, exercices corrigés et QCM

Complétez chaque phrase avec le verbe entre parenthèses, au moyen de *could have*, *couldn't have* ou *was/were able to*.

1. In the end, he ___ (finish) the marathon after months of training.
2. You ___ (tell) me earlier! I would have helped you.
3. The thief ___ (be) the gardener: he was abroad that week.
4. When the fire started, everyone ___ (escape) through the back door.
5. She ___ (pass) the exam if she had worked harder.
6. I ___ (know): nobody had told me.

Exercice 15 : Hypothèses devant l'image

Observez l'image. Rédigez cinq phrases pour expliquer ce qui s'est passé : une avec *must have*, deux avec *might (may) have*, une avec *can't have* et une avec *should have*.



Exercice 16 : Texte : la fête annulée

Lisez le texte, puis répondez par des phrases complètes en anglais.

Last Saturday, the village fete had to be cancelled at the last minute. The organisers had checked the forecast, which promised sunshine, so nobody had booked a marquee. Then a violent storm hit the field at noon. « We should have hired a tent, » admitted the mayor. A volunteer disagreed: « Nobody could have predicted it; the sky was clear at eleven. » Some residents think the council might have warned people earlier, as the wind had been rising since dawn. Others point out that the stalls can't have been damaged much, since most of them were still empty.

1. What does the mayor think the organisers should have done?
2. Why does the volunteer believe nobody could have predicted the storm?
3. What might the council have done, according to some residents?
4. Why can't the stalls have been damaged much?

5. Rephrase the volunteer's sentence beginning with « It was impossible... »

Exercice 17 : Indices et conclusions

Associez chaque début de phrase (1 à 6) à la fin qui convient (a à f). Écrivez les couples, par exemple 1-b.

1. The ground is wet, so it
2. The keys aren't in my bag, so I
3. Tom looked terrified, so you
4. The road wasn't blocked, so the driver
5. They arrived at 3 a.m.; they
6. The window is intact, so the ball

a. may have left them at the office. b. must have rained during the night. c. shouldn't have shown him that horror film. d. needn't have taken a detour. e. can't have broken it. f. must have missed the last train.

Exercice 18 : Reconstituer les phrases

Remettez les mots dans l'ordre pour former une phrase correcte.

1. have / been / must / She / exhausted
2. you / told / should / have / us / earlier
3. seen / us / have / can't / He
4. might / the / forgotten / have / they / appointment
5. could / have / more / carefully / driven / he
6. needn't / bought / have / so / we / much / food

Exercice 19 : Lire l'échelle de certitude

Observez l'échelle. Pour chaque situation, rédigez une phrase complète avec le modal qui convient.



about 90 % sure : it happened

must have + participe passé

about 50 % : it is possible

may / might / could have + participe passé

about 5 % : it is impossible

can't / couldn't have + participe passé

Du plus sûr au plus improbable

1. The cake has disappeared and Max has chocolate on his face. (Max / eat it)
2. Anna was in London all week. (she / take the photo in Paris)
3. Nobody knows why the plane was late. (bad weather / cause it)
4. The door was locked from the inside. (the thief / enter by it)
5. The ink is still wet. (someone / write this / a minute ago)

Exercice 20 : Production : un regret

Rédigez un paragraphe de 80 à 100 mots sur un événement passé que vous ou une autre personne auriez pu gérer autrement. Employez au moins quatre modaux du passé différents (*should have, could have, must have, might have, can't have, needn't have*).