**MODALS**

**Puis-je avoir un mot avec vous s'il vous plaît ?**

**Il se pourrait bien que vous ayez raison**

**Nous l'entendions souvent ronfler.**

**Ils se peut que les gens soient en train de nous regarder.**

**Il est impossible qu'elle soit dans sa chambre.**

**Ce serait pratique n'est -ce pas ?**

**Pourquoi ne pourraient-il pas la laisser seule ?**

**Ah vous devez être le mari de Sylvia .**

**Çà ne serait pas drôle sans vous !**

**Très bien ma chère, Vous aurez ce manteau ( je m'y engage)**

**On devrait être à Londres pour le dîner ( je l'estime)**

**Cet article a dû être écrit par une femme.**

**Cette politique aurait été inutile de toute façon**

**Tu ne devrais pas prendre mon aide comme un droit**

**Voudrais-tu lui dire qu'elle a téléphoné  hier?**

**Tu lui diras qu'elle vient juste de téléphoner, n'est-ce pas ?**

**Tu ne dois pas souf****ler un mot de ça à quiconque !**

**Devrais-je fermer la porte maintenant ?**

**Ne devrions nous pas appeler la police ?**

**J'aurais aimé entendre plus mon patient.**

**Puisse-t-il justifier nos espoirs !**

**Ils devront payer pour les dommages !**

**Peu de personnes seraient d'accord avec vous !**

**Elles auraient pu se faire mal !**

**Elles ont dû abandonner.**

**Il a dû aller à la plage puisque je ne le vois pas avec toi.**

**MODALS**

**Puis-je avoir un mots avec vous s'il vous plaît ?**

**May ( could)I have a word with you please ?**

**Il se pourrait bien que vous ayez raison**

**You might/could well be right.**

**Nous l'entendions souvent ronfler.**

**We would often hear him snoring.// we often heard him snoring**

The “hear do” form describes a completed one-time action, whereas the “hear doing” form implies a continuous or repetitive action.

**Ils se peut que les gens soient en train de nous regarder.**

**People may be watching us.**

**Il est impossible qu'elle soit dans sa chambre.**

**She can't be in her bedroom. // plus ambigu, moins fréquent à la forme négative : She must not be in her bedroom**

**Ce serait pratique n'est -ce pas ?**

**It would be handy (useful) wouldn't it ?**

**Pourquoi ne pourraient-il pas la laisser seule ?**

**Why couldn't they leave her alone ?**

**Ah vous devez être le mari de Sylvia .**

**Ah you must be Sylvia's husband. (you have to be /you have got(you've got) to be 'informal')**

**Çà ne serait pas drôle sans vous !**

**It wouldn't be any fun without you !**

**Très bien ma chère, Vous aurez ce manteau ( je m'y engage)**

**Very well my dear. You shall have this coat. ( you will)**

**On devrait être à Londres pour le dîner ( je l'estime)**

**We should be in London by dinner time.**

**Cet article a dû être écrit par une femme.**

**This article must have been written by a woman. ( This article had to have been written by)**

**Cette politique aurait été inutile de toute façon**

**This policy would have been useless-pointless anyway.**

**Tu ne devrais pas prendre mon aide comme un droit**

**You shouldn't take my help for granted .**

**Voudrais-tu lui dire qu'elle a téléphoné  hier?**

**Would you tell her-him that she phoned yesterday ?**

**Tu lui diras qu'elle vient juste de téléphoner, n'est-ce pas ?**

**Will you tell her-him she has just called, won't you ?**

**Tu ne dois pas souf****fler un mot de ça à quiconque !**

**You mustn’t breathe a word of this to anyone !**

**Devrais-je fermer la porte maintenant ?**

**Should I close the door now ?**

**Shall I close the door now ? ( acceptation par l'autre plus que sûre)**

**Ne devrions nous pas appeler la police ?**

**Shouldn't we call the Police ?**

**Oughtn’t we to phone the Police ?**

**J'aurais aimé entendre plus mon patient.**

**I would have liked to hear more from my patient**

**I wish I had heard more…….**

**Puisse-t-il justifier nos espoirs !**

**May he justify our hopes !**

**Ils devront payer pour les dommages !**

**They will have to pay for the damage !**

**Peu de personnes seraient d'accord avec vous !**

**Few people would agree with you**

**Elles auraient pu se faire mal !**

**They could have hurt themselves (potentiellement c'était très probable)**

**Elles ont dû abandonner.**

**They had to give up/ ou proba : They must have given up**

**Il a dû aller à la plage puisque je ne le vois pas avec toi.**

**He must have gone to the beach (he had to have gone..)since I can't /don't see him with you.**

\*Give up" means to quit or to stop trying to do something. It implies a decision to relinquish one's efforts, usually because of a perceived lack of progress or success. For example, if someone says "I give up" while attempting to solve a difficult puzzle, they mean that they are no longer willing to try and solve it.

"Abandon," on the other hand, means to leave or desert someone or something. It implies a deliberate act of leaving behind or forsaking something or someone. For example, if someone abandons their car on the side of the road, they are intentionally leaving it there and walking away.

**\*must have**

We use must have + past participle when we feel sure about what happened.

Who told the newspapers about the prime minister's plans? It must have been someone close to him.
The thief must have had a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.
Oh, good! We've got milk. Mo must have bought some yesterday.

### **might have / may have**

We can use might have or may have + past participle when we think it's possible that something happened.

I think I might have left the air conditioning on. Please can you check?
Police think the suspect may have left the country using a fake passport.

May have is more formal than might have. Could have is also possible in this context but less common.

### **can't have / couldn't have**

We use can't have and couldn't have + past participle when we think it's not possible that something happened.

She can't have driven there. Her car keys are still here.
I thought I saw Adnan this morning but it couldn't have been him – he's in Greece this week.

1: **Could have + past participle** means that something was possible in the past, or you had the ability to do something in the past, but that you didn't do it. (See also [modals of ability](https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/modal-verbs-of-ability.html).) potentiellement

* I could have stayed up late, but I decided to go to bed early.
* They could have won the race, but they didn't try hard enough.
* Julie could have bought the book, but she borrowed it from the library instead.
* He could have studied harder, but he was too lazy and that's why he failed the exam.

**Couldn't have + past participle** means that something wasn't possible in the past, even if you had wanted to do it.

* I couldn't have arrived any earlier. There was a terrible traffic jam (= it was impossible for me to have arrived any earlier).
* He couldn't have passed the exam, even if he had studied harder. It's a really, really difficult exam.

2: We use **could have + past participle** when we want to make a guess about something that happened in the past. (See also [modals of probability](https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/modal-verbs-of-probability.html).) In this case, we don't know if what we're saying is true or not true. We're just talking about our opinion of what maybe happened. probability

Why is John late?

* He could have got stuck in traffic.
* He could have forgotten that we were meeting today.
* He could have overslept.

We can also choose to use **might have + past participle** to mean the same thing:

* He might have got stuck in traffic.
* He might have forgotten that we were meeting today.
* He might have overslept.