

PERFECT MODAL

Positive	Negative
would have	wouldn't have
may have	may not have
could have	-
might have	might not have
should have	shouldn't have
-	needn't have
must have	can't/couldn't have

[K-12 Notes] Could have không có phủ định mang nghĩa song song với nó. Needn't have không có khẳng định mang nghĩa song song với nó. Không có mustn't have, nên phủ định của must have = can't/couldn't have.

I. WOULD HAVE + V3:

To be used in Conditional Type 3:

Example: If you hadn't had so much work, I **would have invited** you to the bar.

II. SHOULD HAVE/ OUGHT TO HAVE + V3: [K-12 Notes] đáng lẽ ra nên/không nên

To talk something that should be done, but it wasn't.

Example: They **should have helped** the man. He looked quite miserable.

You **shouldn't have told** her my secrets!

III. NEEDN'T HAVE + V3: [K-12 Notes] đáng lẽ ra không cần

To talk something that didn't need to be done, but it was done anyway.

Example: You **needn't have sent** us such a big gift!

IV. COULD HAVE/MAY HAVE/MIGHT HAVE + V3: [K-12 Notes] có thể đã, có lẽ đã, suýt nữa thì

To talk about a possibility in the past, but the speaker is not sure about it:

Example: You **shouldn't drive** so carelessly. You **could have died** back then!

I didn't hear the telephone ring. I **might not have brought** it with me.

John **may have gone** to the cinema yesterday.

V. MUST HAVE + V3: [K-12 Notes] chắc hẳn đã

To talk about an action in the past that the speaker is sure about:

Example: The grass is wet. It **must have rained** very hard yesterday.

VI. CAN'T HAVE/COULDN'T HAVE + V3: [K-12 Notes] không thể nào đã

To talk about something that did not happen in the past, and the speaker is sure about it:

Example: Mary spent the whole night at home. You **can't have seen** her on the street.