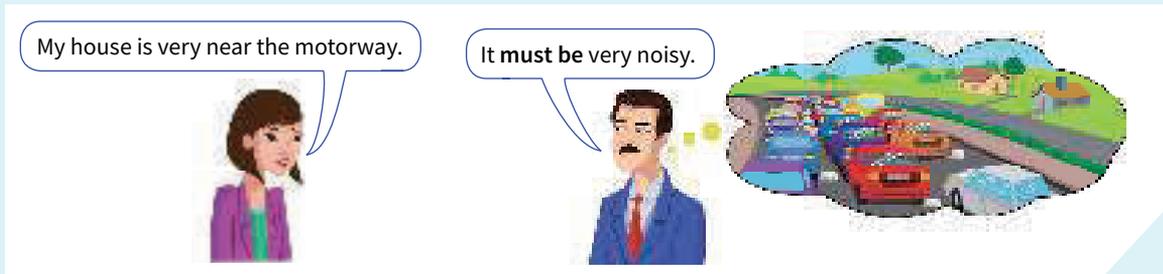


A Study this example:



We use **must** to say that we believe something is certain:

- You've been travelling all day. You **must be** tired.
(travelling is tiring and you've been travelling all day, so you **must** be tired)
- 'Joe is a hard worker.' 'Joe? You **must be joking**. He doesn't do anything.'
- Louise **must get** very bored in her job. She does the same thing every day.

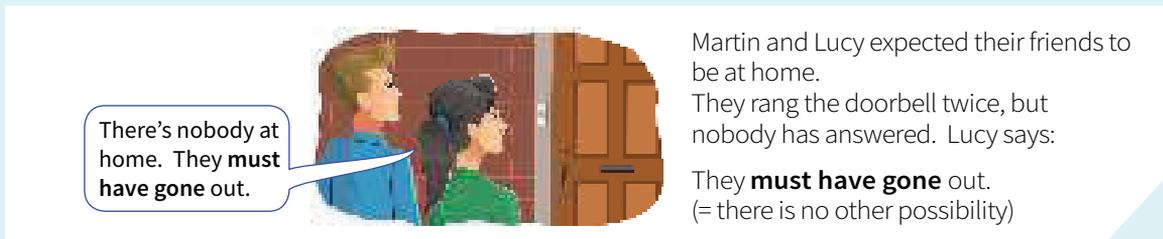
We use **can't** to say that we believe something is not possible:

- You've just had lunch. You **can't be** hungry already.
(we don't expect people to be hungry immediately after a meal)
- They haven't lived here for very long. They **can't know** many people.

The structure is:

you/she/they (etc.)	must can't	be (tired / hungry / at work etc.) be -ing (doing / going / joking etc.) get / know / have etc.
---------------------	-----------------------	--

B Study this example:



For the past we use **must have ...** and **can't have ...**:

- I lost one of my gloves. I **must have dropped** it somewhere.
(that's the only explanation I can think of)
- 'We used to live very near the motorway.' 'Did you? It **must have been** noisy.'
- Sarah hasn't contacted me. She **can't have got** my message.
- Max walked into a wall. He **can't have been looking** where he was going.

The structure is:

I/you/he (etc.)	must can't	have	been (asleep / at work etc.) been -ing (doing / looking etc.) gone / got / known etc.
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You can use **couldn't have** instead of **can't have**:

- Sarah **couldn't have got** my message.
- Max **couldn't have been looking** where he was going.

Exercises

28.1 Put in **must** or **can't**.

- You've been travelling all day. You **must** be tired.
- That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.
- That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.
- I'm sure Kate gave me her address. I have it somewhere.
- I often see that man in this street. He live near here.
- It rained every day during their holiday. It have been very nice for them.
- Congratulations on passing your exam. You be very pleased.
- This bill be correct. It's much too high.
- You got here very quickly. You have driven very fast.
- Bill and Sue always stay at five-star hotels. They be short of money.
- Karen hasn't left the office yet. She be working late tonight.

28.2 Complete each sentence with a verb (one or two words).

- I've lost one of my gloves. I must **have dropped** it somewhere.
- Their house is very near the motorway. It must **be** very noisy.
- You've lived in this village a long time. You must everybody who lives here.
- I don't seem to have my wallet with me. I must it at home.
- 'How old is Ed?' 'He's older than me. He must at least 40.'
- I didn't hear my phone. I must asleep.
- 'You're going on holiday soon. You must forward to it.' 'Yes, I am.'
- I'm sure you know this song. You must it before.
- The road is closed, so we have to go another way. There must an accident.
- 'Do you have a car?' 'You must! How could I afford to have a car?'
- David is the managing director of a large company, so he must quite a high salary.

28.3 Use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must have** and **can't have**.

- We went to our friends' house and rang the doorbell, but nobody answered. (they / go out)
They must have gone out.
- Sarah hasn't contacted me. (she / get / my message)
She can't have got my message.
- The jacket you bought is very good quality. (it / be / very expensive)
.....
- I haven't seen our neighbours for the last few days. (they / go away)
.....
- I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)
.....
- Amy was in a very difficult situation when she lost her job. (it / be / easy for her)
.....
- There was a man standing outside the cafe. He was there a long time. (he / wait / for somebody)
.....
- Rachel did the opposite of what I asked her to do. (she / understand / what I said)
.....
- When I got back to my car, it was unlocked. (I / forget / to lock it)
.....
- My neighbours were making a lot of noise in the night. It woke me up. (they / have / a party)
.....
- The light was red, but the car didn't stop. (the driver / see / the red light)
.....
- Paul has had these shoes for years, but they still look new. (he / wear / them much)
.....