

**A** Must mustn't needn't

- 'You must do something' = it is necessary that you do it:
- Don't tell anybody what I said. You must keep it a secret.
- We haven't got much time. We must hurry.
- 'You mustn't do something' = it is necessary that you do *not* do it (so don't do it):
- You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anybody else. (= don't tell anybody else)
- It's essential that nobody hears us. We mustn't make any noise.
- 'You needn't do something' = it is *not necessary* that you do it; you don't need to do it:
- You can come with me if you like but you needn't come if you don't want to. (= it is not necessary for you to come)
- We've got plenty of time. We needn't hurry. (= it is not necessary to hurry)

Instead of needn't, you can use don't/doesn't need to. So you can say:

- We needn't hurry. *or* We don't need to hurry.
- Remember that we say 'don't need to do', but 'needn't do' (without to).
- Needn't and don't need to are similar to don't have to (see Unit 31C):
- We've got plenty of time. We don't have to hurry.

**B** Needn't have (done)

Study this example situation:



George had to go out. He thought it was going to rain, so he decided to take the umbrella. But it didn't rain, so the umbrella was not necessary. So: He needn't have taken the umbrella.

'He needn't have taken the umbrella' = He took the umbrella but this was not necessary. Of course, he didn't know this when he went out.

Compare needn't (do) and needn't have (done):

- That shirt isn't dirty. You needn't wash it.
- Why did you wash that shirt? It wasn't dirty. You needn't have washed it.

**C** Didn't need to (do) and needn't have (done)

I didn't need to... = it was not necessary for me to... (and I knew this at the time):

- I didn't need to get up early, so I didn't.
- I didn't need to get up early, but it was a lovely morning, so I did.
- 'I needn't have (done) something' = I did something but *now* I know that it was not necessary:
- I got up very early because I had to get ready to go away. But in fact it didn't take me long to get ready. So, I needn't have got up so early. I could have stayed in bed longer.

**32.2** Complete the sentences with must, mustn't or needn't.

- 1 We haven't got much time. We **must** hurry.
- 2 We've got plenty of time. We **needn't** hurry.
- 3 We have enough food at home so we **don't need to** go shopping today.
- 4 Jim gave me a letter to post. I **mustn't** remember to post it.
- 5 Jim gave me a letter to post. I **mustn't** forget to post it.
- 6 There's plenty of time for you to make up your mind. You **needn't** decide now.
- 7 You **mustn't** wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.
- 8 This is a valuable book. You **mustn't** look after it carefully and you **needn't** lose it.
- 9 'What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?' 'Well, it **needn't** be big **but** it **mustn't** have a nice garden **and** it **mustn't** be too expensive.'

**29.1** Write these sentences in a different way using may or might.

- 1 Perhaps Margaret is in her office. **She might be in her office.**
  - 2 Perhaps Margaret is busy. ....
  - 3 Perhaps she is working. ....
  - 4 Perhaps she wants to be alone. ....
  - 5 Perhaps she was ill yesterday. ....
  - 6 Perhaps she went home early. ....
  - 7 Perhaps she had to go home early. ....
  - 8 Perhaps she was working yesterday. ....
- In sentences 9-11 use may not or might not.*
- 9 Perhaps she doesn't want to see me. ....
  - 10 Perhaps she isn't working today. ....
  - 11 Perhaps she wasn't feeling well yesterday. ....

**29.2** Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form.

- 1 'Where's Bob?' 'I'm not sure. He might **be having** lunch.'
- 2 'Who is that man with Ann?' 'I'm not sure. It might **be** her brother.'
- 3 'Who was the man we saw with Ann yesterday?' 'I'm not sure. It might **have been** her brother.'
- 4 'Why are those people waiting in the street?' 'I don't know. They might **be waiting** for a bus.'
- 5 'Shall I buy this book for Tim?' 'You'd better not. He might already **have bought** it.'

**30.3** Complete the sentences using might be able to or might have to + a suitable verb.

- 1 I can't help you but why don't you ask Jill? She **might be able to help** you.
- 2 I can't meet you this evening but I **might be able to help** you tomorrow evening.
- 3 I'm not working on Saturday but I **might be able to come to the party** on Sunday.
- 4 George isn't well. He **might have to go** to hospital for an operation.

**30.4** Write sentences with may not or might not.

- 1 (I don't know if Ann will come to the party.) **Ann might not come to the party.**
- 2 (I don't know if I'll go out this evening.) I **might not go out this evening.**
- 3 (I don't know if Tom will like the present I bought for him.) Tom **might not like the present.**
- 4 (I don't know if Sue will be able to meet us this evening.) Sue **might not be able to meet us this evening.**

**26.1** Complete the sentences using can or (be) able to. Use can if possible; otherwise use (be) able to.

- 1 George has travelled a lot. He **can** speak four languages.
- 2 I haven't **been able to** sleep very well recently.
- 3 Sandra **can't** drive but she hasn't got a car.
- 4 I can't understand Martin. I've never **been able to** understand him.
- 5 I used to **be able to** stand on my head but I can't do it now.
- 6 I can't see you on Friday but I **was able to** meet you on Saturday morning.
- 7 Ask Catherine about your problem. She might **be able to** help you.

**26.3** Complete the sentences with can/can't/could/couldn't + one of these verbs:

- come** **cat** **hear** **run** **sleep** **wait**
- 1 I'm afraid I **can't come** to your party next week.
  - 2 When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He **could** run 100 metres in 11 seconds.
  - 3 'Are you in a hurry?' 'No, I've got plenty of time. I **can** wait for you.'
  - 4 I was feeling sick yesterday. I **couldn't** eat anything.
  - 5 Can you speak up a bit? I **can't hear** you very well.
  - 6 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I **can't sleep** last night.'



# Must and have to

**A** We use **must** and **have to** to say that it is necessary to do something. Sometimes it doesn't matter which you use:

- Oh, it's later than I thought. I **must go**. *or* I **have to go**.

But there is a difference between **must** and **have to** and sometimes this is important:

<p><b>Must</b> is personal. We use <b>must</b> when we give our personal feelings.</p> <p>● You <b>must</b> do something? (= I (the speaker) say it is necessary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She's a really nice person. You <b>must meet her</b>. (= I say this is necessary)</li> <li>● I haven't phoned Ann for ages. I <b>must phone her tonight</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Have to</b> is impersonal. We use <b>have to</b> for facts, not for our personal feelings.</p> <p>● You <b>have to</b> do something because of a rule or the situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● You can't turn right here. You <b>have to turn left</b>. (because of the traffic system)</li> <li>● My eyesight isn't very good. I <b>have to wear glasses for reading</b>.</li> <li>● George can't come out with us this evening. He <b>has to work</b>.</li> </ul>
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**Compare:**

- I **must** get up early tomorrow. There are a lot of things I want to do.
- I **have to** get up early tomorrow. I'm going away and my train leaves at 7.30.

If you are not sure which to use, it is usually safer to use **have to**.

**B** You can use **must** to talk about the present or future, but not the past:

- We **must go now**.
- We **must go tomorrow**. (*but not 'We must go yesterday'*)

You can use **have to** in all forms. For example:

- I **had to go to hospital**. (*past*)
- Have you ever **had to go to hospital**? (*present perfect*)
- I **might have to go to hospital**. (*infinitive after might*)

In questions and negative sentences with **have to**, we normally use **do/does/did**:

- What **do** I **have to do** to get a driving licence? (*not 'What have I to do?'*)
- Why **did** you **have to go to hospital**?
- Karen **doesn't have to work** on Saturdays.

**Mustn't** and **don't have to** are completely different:

<p>You <b>mustn't</b> do something = it is necessary that you <b>do not do</b> it (so, <i>don't do it</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● You <b>must keep it a secret</b>. You <b>mustn't tell anyone</b>. (= don't tell anyone)</li> <li>● I promised I would be on time. I <b>mustn't be late</b>. (= I must be on time)</li> </ul>	<p>You <b>don't have to</b> do something = you don't need to do it (but you can if you want):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● You can tell me if you want but you <b>don't have to tell me</b>. (= you don't need to tell me)</li> <li>● I'm not working tomorrow, so I <b>don't have to get up early</b>.</li> </ul>
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You can use 'have got to' instead of 'have to'. So you can say:

- I've **got to work tomorrow**. *or* I **have to work tomorrow**.
- When has Ann **got to go**? *or* When does Ann **have to go**?

### 31.4 Complete these sentences with **mustn't** or **don't/doesn't have to**.

- 1 I don't want anyone to know. You **mustn't** tell anyone.
- 2 He **doesn't have to** wear a suit to work but he usually does.
- 3 I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I **don't have to** get up.
- 4 Whatever you do, you **mustn't** touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
- 5 There's a lift in the building, so we **don't have to** climb the stairs.
- 6 You **mustn't** forget what I told you. It's very important.
- 7 Sue **doesn't have to** get up early. She gets up early because she wants to.
- 8 Don't make so much noise. We **mustn't** wake the baby.
- 9 I **don't have to** eat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
- 10 You **mustn't** be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.

### 31.1 Complete these sentences with **must** or **have to** (in the correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only **have to** is possible.

- 1 It's later than I thought. I **must** *or* **have to** go now.
- 2 Jack left before the end of the meeting. He **had to** go home early.
- 3 In Britain many children **have to** wear uniform when they go to school.
- 4 When you come to London again, you **must** come and see us.
- 5 Last night Don became ill suddenly. We **had to** call a doctor.
- 6 You really **must** work harder if you want to pass the examination.
- 7 I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I **must** work late.
- 8 I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I **had to** work late.
- 9 Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he **has to** work at weekends.
- 10 Caroline may **have to** go away next week.
- 11 We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We **had to** take it to a garage.
- 12 Julia wears glasses. She **has to** wear glasses since she was very young.

### 31.2 Make questions with **have to**.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 I had to go to hospital last week.</li> <li>2 I have to get up early tomorrow.</li> <li>3 Ann has to go somewhere now.</li> <li>4 George had to pay a parking fine yesterday.</li> <li>5 I had to wait a long time for the bus.</li> <li>6 I have to phone my sister now.</li> <li>7 Paul has to leave soon.</li> </ol>	<p>Why <b>did you have to go to hospital</b>?</p> <p>Why <b>do you have to get up early</b>?</p> <p>Where <b>does she have to go</b>?</p> <p>How long <b>did you have to wait</b>?</p> <p>Why <b>do you have to phone your sister</b>?</p> <p>What time <b>does Paul have to leave</b>?</p>
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### 28.1 Put in **must** or **can't**.

- 1 You've been travelling all day. You **must** be very tired.
- 2 That restaurant **must** be very good. It's always full of people.
- 3 That restaurant **can't** be very good. It's always empty.
- 4 You're going on holiday next week. You **must** be looking forward to it.
- 5 It rained every day during their holiday, so they **must** have had a very nice time.
- 6 Congratulations on passing your exam. You **must** be very pleased.
- 7 You got here very quickly. You **must** have walked very fast.
- 8 Bill and Sue go away on holiday very often, so they **must** be short of money.

### I

**Ought to...**

You can use **ought to** instead of **should** in the sentences on this page. Note that we say 'ought to do...' (with to):

- Do you think I **ought to apply** for this job? (= Do you think I **should apply**...?)
- Jack **ought not to go** to bed so late. (= Jack **shouldn't go**...)
- It was a great party last night. You **ought to have come**.
- She's been studying hard for the exam, so she **ought to pass**.

### 33.1 For each situation write a sentence with **should** or **shouldn't** + one of the following:

- 1 (Liz needs a change.) **She should go away for a few days.**
- 2 (My salary is very low.) You **should** look for another job.
- 3 (Jack always has difficulty getting up.) He **should** use her car so much.
- 4 (What a beautiful view!) You **should** call a doctor.
- 5 (Sue drives everywhere. She never walks.) She **should** work at weekends.
- 6 (Bill's room isn't very interesting.) You **should** wear glasses since she was very young.





C

Compare could (do) and could have (done):

- I'm so tired. I could sleep for a week. (*now*)
- I was so tired. I could have slept for a week. (*past*)

Most often, we use **could have (done)** for things which were possible but did *not* happen:

- Why did you stay at a hotel when you went to New York? You could have stayed with Barbara. (= you had the opportunity to stay with her but you didn't)
- Jack fell off a ladder yesterday but he's all right. He's lucky – he could have hurt himself badly. (but he didn't hurt himself)
- The situation was bad but it could have been worse.

Sometimes **could** means 'would be able to...':

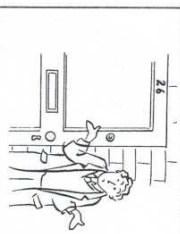
- We could go away if we had enough money. (= we would be able to go away)
- I don't know how you work so hard. I couldn't do it.

**Could have (done)** = would have been able to (do):

- Why didn't Liz apply for the job? She could have got it.
- We could have gone away if we'd had enough money.
- The trip was cancelled last week. Paul couldn't have gone anyway because he was ill. (= he wouldn't have been able to go)
- You did very well to pass the exam. I'm sure I couldn't have passed it. (= I wouldn't have been able to pass it if I had taken it)

B

For the past we use **must have (done)** and **can't have (done)**. Study this example:



George is outside his friends' house. He has rung the doorbell three times but nobody has answered.  
They **must have gone out**.  
(otherwise they would have answered)

- The phone rang but I didn't hear it. I **must have been asleep**.
- I've lost one of my gloves. I **must have dropped it** somewhere.
- Jane walked past me without speaking. She **can't have seen me**.
- Tom walked straight into a wall. He **can't have been looking** where he was going.

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	must can't	have	been (asleep / at work etc.) done (doing / working etc.) gone / known / had etc.
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Couldn't have... is possible instead of can't have...:

- She **couldn't have seen me**.
- Tom **couldn't have been looking** where he was going.

28.2

Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form.

- I've lost one of my gloves. I **must have dropped** it somewhere.
- They haven't lived here for long. They can't **know** many people.
- Ted isn't at work today. He **must** **be** ill.
- Ted wasn't at work last week. He **must** **be** ill.
- (The doorbell rings) I wonder who that is. It can't **be** Mary. She's still **at** work at this time.
- Carol knows a lot about films. She **must** **be** to the cinema a lot.
- Look, Jack is putting on his hat and coat. He **must** **be** out.
- I left my bike outside the house last night and this morning it isn't there any more. Somebody **must** **have taken** it.
- Ann was in a very difficult situation. It can't **be** easy for her.
- There is a man walking behind us. He has been walking behind us for the last 20 minutes. He **must** **be** us.

28.3

Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must have** and **can't have**.

- The phone rang but I didn't hear it. (I / asleep)  
I **must have been asleep**.
- Jane walked past me without speaking. (she / see / me)  
She **can't have seen me**.
- The jacket you bought is very good quality. (it / very expensive)  
I **haven't seen** the people next door for ages. (they / go away)
- I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)
- Don passed the exam without studying for it. (the exam / very difficult)
- She knew everything about our plans. (she / listen / to our conversation)
- Fiona did the opposite of what I asked her to do. (she / understand / what I said)
- When I woke up this morning, the light was on. (I / forget / to turn it off)
- The lights were red but the car didn't stop. (the driver / see / the red light)
- I was woken up in the middle of the night by the noise next door. (the neighbours / have / a party)

27.3

Complete the sentences. Use **could** or **could have** + a suitable verb.

- A: What shall we do this evening? B: I don't mind. We **could go** to the cinema.
- A: I had a very boring evening at home yesterday.  
B: Why did you stay at home? You **could have gone** to the cinema.
- A: There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You **could apply** for it.  
B: What sort of job is it? Show me the advertisement.
- A: Did you go to the concert last night?  
B: No. We **could have gone** but we decided not to.
- A: Where shall we meet tomorrow?  
B: Well, I **could meet** you at your house if you like.

27.4 Read this information about Ken:

Ken didn't do anything on Saturday evening. Ken was short of money last week. Ken doesn't know anything about machines. ~~Ken's car was stolen on Monday.~~ Ken was free on Monday afternoon. Ken had to work on Friday evening.

Some people wanted Ken to do different things last week but they couldn't contact him. So he didn't do any of these things. You have to say whether he could have done or couldn't have done them.

- Ken's aunt wanted him to drive her to the airport on Tuesday.  
He **couldn't have driven her to the airport**. (because his car had been stolen)...
- A friend of his wanted him to go out for a meal on Friday evening.  
Ken **was free** to go out for a meal on Friday evening.
- Another friend wanted him to play tennis on Monday afternoon.  
Ken **was free** to play tennis on Monday afternoon.
- Jack wanted Ken to lend him £50 last week.  
Ken **was free** to lend him £50 last week.
- Jane wanted Ken to come to her party on Saturday evening.  
He **was free** to come to her party on Saturday evening.
- Ken's mother wanted him to repair her washing machine.  
Ken **was free** to repair her washing machine.



B

For the past we use **may have (done)** or **might have (done)**:

- A: I wonder why Kay didn't answer the phone.
- B: She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep)
- A: I can't find my bag anywhere.
- B: You **might have left** it in the shop. (= perhaps you left it in the shop)
- A: I was surprised that Sarah wasn't at the meeting.
- B: She **might not have known** about it. (= perhaps she didn't know)
- A: I wonder why Colin was in such a bad mood yesterday.
- B: He **may not have been feeling well**. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may	(not) have	been (asleep / at home etc.) done (doing / waiting etc.) known / had / seen etc.
	might		

Sometimes could has a similar meaning to may and might:

- The phone's ringing. It **could be** Tim. (= it may/might be Tim)
- You **could have left** your bag in the shop. (= you may/might have left it...)

But **couldn't (negative)** is different from **may not** and **might not**. Compare:

- She was too far away, so she **couldn't have seen** you. (= it is not possible that she saw you)
- A: I wonder why she didn't say hello.
- B: She **might not have seen** you. (= perhaps she didn't see you; perhaps she did)

29.3

Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets. Use **may** or **might**.

- 1 I can't find George anywhere. I wonder where he is.
  - a (he / go / shopping) ... *He may have gone shopping.*
  - b (he / play / tennis) ... *He might be playing tennis.*
- 2 I'm looking for Helen. Do you know where she is?
  - a (she / watch / TV / in her room) .....
  - b (she / go / out) .....
- 3 I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?
  - a (it / be / in the car) .....
  - b (you / leave / in the restaurant last night) .....
- 4 Why didn't Tom answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was in the house at the time.
  - a (he / be / in the bath) .....
  - b (he / not / hear / the bell) .....

29.4 Complete the sentences using **might not** or **couldn't**.

- 1 A: Do you think she saw you?
 

B: No, she was too far away. *She couldn't have seen me.*
- 2 A: I wonder why she didn't say hello. Perhaps she didn't see me.
 

B: That's possible. *She might not have seen you.*
- 3 A: I wonder why Ann didn't come to the party. Perhaps she wasn't invited.
 

B: Yes, it's possible. She .....
- 4 A: Tom loves parties. I'm sure he would have come to the party if he'd been invited.
 

B: I agree. He .....
- 5 A: I wonder how the fire started. Do you think it was an accident?
 

B: No, the police say it .....
- 6 A: How did the fire start? I suppose it was an accident.
 

B: Well, the police aren't sure. They say it .....

C

'You should have done something' = you didn't do it but it would have been the right thing to do:

- It was a great party last night. You **should have come**. Why didn't you? (= you didn't come but it would have been good to come)
  - I'm feeling sick. I **shouldn't have eaten** so much chocolate. (= I ate too much chocolate)
  - I wonder why they're so late. They **should have been here** an hour ago.
  - She **shouldn't have been listening** to our conversation. It was private.
- Compare **should (do)** and **should have (done)**:
- You look tired. You **should go** to bed now.
  - You went to bed very late last night. You **should have gone** to bed earlier.

33.4

Read the situations and write sentences with **should/shouldn't**. Some of the sentences are past and some are present.

- 1 I'm feeling sick. I ate too much. *I shouldn't have eaten so much.*
- 2 That man on the motorbike isn't wearing a helmet. That's dangerous.
 

He *should be wearing a helmet.*
- 3 When we got to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one.
 

We .....
- 4 The notice says that the shop is open every day from 8.30. It is 9 o'clock now but the shop isn't open yet.
 

The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Catherine is doing 50. She .....
- 5 I went to Paris. A friend of mine lives in Paris but I didn't go to see him while I was there.
 

When I saw him later, he said: You .....
- 6 I was driving behind another car. Suddenly, the driver in front stopped without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault.
 

I walked into a wall. I wasn't looking where I was going.

32.3

Read the situations and make sentences with **needn't** have.

- 1 George went out. He took an umbrella because he thought it was going to rain. But it didn't rain. *He needn't have taken an umbrella.*
- 2 Ann bought some eggs when she went shopping. When she got home, she found that she already had plenty of eggs. She .....
- 3 A friend got angry with you and shouted at you. You think this was unnecessary. Later you say to him/her: You .....
- 4 Brian had no money, so he sold his car. A few days later he won some money in a lottery. He .....
- 5 When we went on holiday, we took the camera with us but we didn't use it in the end.
 

I thought I was going to miss my train so I rushed to the station. But the train was late and the end I had to wait 20 minutes.

32.4

Write two sentences for each situation. Use **needn't** have in the first sentence and **could have** in the second (as in the example). For could have see Unit 27.

- 1 Why did you rush? Why didn't you take your time?
 

*You needn't have rushed. You could have taken your time.*
- 2 Why did you walk home? Why didn't you take a taxi?
 

.....
- 3 Why did you stay at a hotel? Why didn't you stay with us?
 

.....
- 4 Why did she phone me in the middle of the night? Why didn't she phone me in the morning?
 

.....

## E Degrees of probability in the past

- For different degrees of probability in the past we use: modal verb + have + past participle. See the table below.
- Notice in the table that *will/won't have* + past participle is an assumption (you think something is true although you have no proof). For certainty in the past we just use a normal past tense like the past simple.
  - assumption *You'll have seen our new model. It's in all the shops.*
  - deduction *There was no answer from her phone. She must have been in a meeting.*
  - expectation *Both the meeting rooms were empty. She can't have been in a meeting.*
  - uncertainty *They should/ought to have arrived by now. I hope they haven't got lost.*
- Yes, I see what you mean now. I could have been wrong about that.
  - assumption *We're only five minutes late. The train might not have started yet.*
  - deduction *You won't have seen our new model. It's not in the shops yet.*
  - expectation *Christmas could have been an unhappy one last year if you ordered presents online. Many customers were still waiting for gifts to arrive long after the holidays had ended.* (Industry Week website)

## F 'Possibility'

- Be careful with the word 'possibility' because it refers to two different ideas in English: uncertainty and ability. Study these examples:
  - uncertainty (there is a chance that something will happen) *It's possible that the share price will recover. (= the share price might/could recover)*
  - ability (the mental skill or physical power to do something) *It's possible for our factory to produce 800 cars a month. (= our factory can produce...)*
- For uncertainty see sections C and D of this unit. For ability see unit 11.
- To talk about a past possibility we use *could* + have + past participle.
  - I could have booked an earlier flight, but it left at 7.30 in the morning.*
  - This is an opportunity that didn't happen.
- To talk about a past impossibility we use *couldn't* + have + past participle.
  - I couldn't have booked the earlier flight – it was completely full.*

## Exercise 6

Martin and Anne have arrived at check-in at Heathrow Airport. Complete their dialogue with *must*, *might*, *can't*, *must have*, *might have* or *can't have*. Use each word once only.

- MARTIN: Oh no, I can't find my passport.  
ANNE: You're joking.  
MARTIN: No, really, it's not in my briefcase.  
ANNE: Well, it (1) ..... **must** ..... be in your other bag. Quick, have a look.  
MARTIN: It's not there. Where on earth is it?  
ANNE: Well, I don't know. Do you think you (2) ..... left it at home?  
MARTIN: That's impossible. I (3) ..... done. I checked I had it with me four times before I left the house.  
ANNE: OK, calm down. What about checking your coat pockets? You never know, it (4) ..... be there.  
MARTIN: No, it isn't. This is ridiculous. We're going to miss our flight.  
ANNE: Look, you (5) ..... be looking in the right place.  
CHECK-IN ATTENDANT: Excuse me, sir. Is that your passport there on the ground?  
MARTIN: Oh, yes, so it is. Ah, I (6) ..... dropped it when I was looking for the tickets.