

Modals of Deduction and Speculation Practice

Modals of deduction and speculation are used to express a degree of certainty about a particular situation. They are constructed as follows:

For present situations	For past situations
(modal + infinitive) Mario drives a nice car. He must be rich.	(modal + have + participle) Ali is tired. He might have had a late night.

A. Match the sentences and then label them 'past' or 'present' according to the structure they use.

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| 1. Pedro is sneezing a lot. | a. He must have gone home. |
| 2. Someone ate all the biscuits. | b. He's on holiday in Spain. |
| 3. That can't be Gino and Lola's car. | c. I think she might be tired. |
| 4. Jan's hair looks a bit darker | d. I may have deleted it. |
| 5. His coat isn't in the office. | e. I forgot to feed it this morning. |
| 6. Little Anna is grumpy today. | f. He may have an allergy. |
| 7. I can't find the file anywhere. | g. I think she might have dyed it. |
| 8. The dog must be starving. | h. It could have been Tom. |
| 9. The computer's doing strange things. | i. Their car is blue. |
| 10. It can't have been Lee that you saw. | j. It could have a virus. |

B. Place the modal verbs from Exercise A in the table according to their function.

To express possibility that something is true	To express certainty that something is true	To express certainty that something isn't true

C. Underline the correct modal verb phrase in the sentences below.

- You *can't be* / *can't have been* a grandmother. You look far too young.
- He didn't come to the meeting. He *might have forgotten* / *might forget* about it.
- Sid isn't answering his phone. He *might leave* / *might have left* it at home.
- I never told him that. He *must have misunderstood* / *can't have misunderstood* me.
- It *can't have been* / *may have been* Paolo that ate all the crisps. He hates salty food.
- Sara didn't have any cake. She *could be* / *could been* on a diet.