

Verbos modales de deducción (must, might, can't) – Test 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Significado – ¿hasta qué punto estás seguro?

Lee cada oración y elige el modal que mejor encaja en la situación, o la oración con el significado más parecido.

- Lena has been working for twelve hours without a break. She _____ be exhausted.
A must B can't C might not D mustn't
- That _____ be Tom at the door. He's on holiday in Spain this week.
A can't B must C might D should
- I'm not sure where Amir is. He _____ be in the library, or perhaps he's gone home.
A might B must C can't D has to
- The lights are off and nobody is answering the phone. They _____ be out.
A must B can't C should D need
- You've just eaten a huge pizza! You _____ be hungry again already!
A can't B must C might D mustn't
- Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later – the sky is looking a bit grey.
A might B must C can't D mustn't
- Which sentence has the closest meaning to 'Sofia can't be at work today'?
A I'm sure Sofia isn't at work today. B Sofia isn't allowed to be at work today.
C Perhaps Sofia isn't at work today. D Sofia doesn't want to be at work today.
- Which sentence has the closest meaning to 'The keys might be in the car'?
A It's possible the keys are in the car. B I'm certain the keys are in the car.
C The keys should always be in the car. D The keys are never in the car.
- Jae-won speaks Japanese, Korean and Chinese. He _____ be very good at languages.
A must B can't C might not D couldn't
- This bag _____ be Maria's. Hers is red, and this one is blue.
A can't B must C may D might

Parte 2: Forma – negación, preguntas y formas continuas

Elige la opción gramaticalmente correcta.

- Daniel isn't answering his messages. He must _____ a film at the cinema.
A be watching B to watch C watching D watches
- She _____ be at home. I can hear music from her flat.
A must B musts C must to D is must

13. Choose the correct sentence.

- A** They might not know about the meeting. **B** They don't might know about the meeting.
C They might don't know about the meeting. **D** They mightn't to know about the meeting.

14. Choose the correct sentence.

- A** He can't be serious! **B** He can't to be serious!
C He doesn't can be serious! **D** He can't being serious!

15. Someone is knocking. Who _____ it be at this time of night?

- A** could **B** must **C** does **D** is

16. _____ it really be true? I don't believe it!

- A** Can **B** Must **C** Is **D** Does

17. Look at the queue! The new café _____ very popular.

- A** must be **B** must is **C** must being **D** must to be

18. Kofi isn't in his office. He _____ having lunch, but I'm not sure.

- A** may be **B** may **C** maybe **D** may is

19. 'I'm sure the shop isn't open now – it's midnight.' Which sentence means the same?

- A** The shop can't be open now. **B** The shop mustn't be open now.
C The shop might not be open now. **D** The shop can't is open now.

20. You think 'She must be tired' is wrong and you are sure the opposite is true. What do you say?

- A** She can't be tired. **B** She mustn't be tired.
C She doesn't must be tired. **D** She must not to be tired.

Parte 3: Lectura y uso en contexto

Lee el diálogo y responde a las preguntas 21–24. Después, responde a las preguntas 25–30.

Priya and Marco are tidying up at the end of the day in their small café.

Priya: Look, someone has left a phone on the table by the window.

Marco: It can't be Mr Okafor's. He always sits at the counter, and his phone is much older than this one.

Priya: True. There's a student card under it, too. It might belong to one of the students who were here this afternoon.

Marco: The phone is still warm, so the owner must be quite close. They can't have left more than a few minutes ago.

Priya: Wait – it's ringing. The screen says 'Mum'. It must be the owner's mother.

Marco: Answer it! She might know where her son or daughter is.

21. How sure is Marco that the phone isn't Mr Okafor's?

- A** He is certain. **B** He thinks it's possible.
C He has no idea. **D** He thinks it's probably his.

22. When Priya says 'It might belong to one of the students', she means that...

- A** it's possible the phone is a student's.
B she knows the phone is a student's.
C the phone definitely isn't a student's.
D students are not allowed to leave phones.

23. Why is Marco sure that the owner must be quite close?
- A** Because the phone is still warm. **B** Because the phone is ringing.
C Because there is a student card. **D** Because Mr Okafor sits at the counter.
24. Which sentence from the dialogue is a deduction about the past?
- A** They can't have left more than a few minutes ago.
B It must be the owner's mother.
C It might belong to one of the students.
D The owner must be quite close.
25. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'You mustn't be cold – you're wearing three jumpers!'
- A** mustn't **B** be **C** you're wearing **D** three jumpers
26. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'That man must to be the new manager – he's wearing a suit and giving orders.'
- A** must to be **B** the new manager **C** he's wearing **D** giving orders
27. The ground is wet this morning. It _____ last night.
- A** must have rained **B** must rain **C** must rained **D** must be rain
28. I sent Tariq the address, but he hasn't arrived yet. He _____ my message.
- A** might not have read **B** mustn't read
C can't read **D** might not read
29. A: Hiro has bought a new car and a big house this year. B: _____
- A** He must earn a lot of money. **B** He can't earn a lot of money.
C He mustn't earn a lot of money. **D** He must earning a lot of money.
30. A: I can't find my glasses anywhere. B: _____
- A** They might be in your bag – have you looked there?
B They must be in your bag – I have no idea.
C They can't be in your bag – maybe check there.
D They mightn't to be in your bag.

Soluciones – Verbos modales de deducción (must, might, can't) – Test 1

1 A	2 A	3 A	4 A	5 A	6 A	7 A	8 A	9 A	10 A
11 A	12 A	13 A	14 A	15 A	16 A	17 A	18 A	19 A	20 A
21 A	22 A	23 A	24 A	25 A	26 A	27 A	28 A	29 A	30 A

Explicaciones

- A** – Doce horas sin descanso nos hacen estar seguros de que está cansada, así que usamos must.
- A** – Tom está en España, así que estamos seguros de que no es él: can't.
- A** – El hablante no está seguro, así que usamos might para expresar posibilidad.
- A** – Las pruebas hacen que el hablante esté convencido de que han salido, así que must es correcto.
- A** – Estamos seguros de que lo contrario es cierto, así que usamos can't; mustn't expresa prohibición, no deducción.
- A** – Un cielo ligeramente gris solo indica una posibilidad, así que might es correcto.
- A** – En la deducción, can't significa que el hablante está seguro de que algo no es cierto.
- A** – Might expresa posibilidad, no certeza ni obligación.
- A** – Hablar tres idiomas es una prueba clara, así que estamos seguros: must.
- A** – El bolso de Maria es de otro color, así que estamos seguros de que no es suyo: can't.
- A** – Para una acción que está ocurriendo ahora, usamos must + be + -ing.
- A** – Los verbos modales nunca llevan -s y van seguidos directamente del infinitivo sin to.
- A** – La negación se forma con modal + not + infinitivo sin to, sin do y sin to.
- A** – Can't va seguido del infinitivo be, sin to y sin -ing.
- A** – En las preguntas sobre posibilidad solemos usar could (o can), no must.
- A** – Can it be true? es una pregunta habitual para expresar sorpresa o duda.
- A** – Must va seguido del infinitivo sin to be.
- A** – May be (dos palabras) es modal + verbo; maybe (una palabra) es un adverbio y no puede usarse aquí.
- A** – Can't be expresa certeza negativa; mustn't se usa para normas y might not solo indica una posibilidad.
- A** – Lo contrario de must en la deducción es can't, no mustn't.
- A** – Marco usa can't, lo que muestra que está seguro de que no es el teléfono del señor Okafor.
- A** – Might expresa posibilidad, no certeza.
- A** – Marco dice que el teléfono todavía está caliente; esa es su prueba para usar must.
- A** – Can't have + participio pasado se usa para hacer deducciones sobre el pasado.
- A** – Para la deducción negativa usamos can't; mustn't significa que algo no está permitido.
- A** – Nunca usamos to después de must: lo correcto es must be.
- A** – Para una deducción segura sobre el pasado usamos must have + participio pasado.
- A** – Es una explicación posible sobre el pasado, así que usamos might not have + participio pasado.
- A** – Las compras caras son una prueba clara, así que must + infinitivo sin to es la respuesta lógica.
- A** – B plantea una posibilidad, así que might encaja; las demás opciones son ilógicas o gramaticalmente incorrectas.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de presentar los verbos modales de deducción o como prueba diagnóstica antes de un repaso. Se centra en los errores típicos del nivel B1: usar mustn't en lugar de can't para la deducción negativa, añadir to después de un modal, confundir maybe con may be y elegir must cuando las pruebas solo indican una posibilidad. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que observen fotos o describan objetos misteriosos y hagan sus propias deducciones con must, might y can't.