

Les modaux de déduction (must, might, can't) – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Le sens – quel est votre degré de certitude ?

Lisez chaque phrase et choisissez le modal qui convient le mieux à la situation, ou la phrase dont le sens est le plus proche.

- 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

Partie 2 : La forme – négation, interrogation et forme progressive

Choisissez la réponse grammaticalement correcte.

- 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.
C They might don't know about the meeting.

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

14. Choose the correct sentence.

- A** He can't be serious!
C He doesn't can be serious!

- B** He can't to 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.

Partie 3 : Compréhension écrite et emploi en contexte

Lisez le dialogue et répondez aux questions 21 à 24. Répondez ensuite aux questions 25 à 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.

Corrigé – Les modaux de déduction (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

Explications

- A** – Douze heures sans pause : on est sûr qu'elle est fatiguée, on emploie donc must.
- A** – Tom est en Espagne, on est donc sûr que ce n'est pas lui : can't.
- A** – Le locuteur n'est pas sûr, on utilise donc might pour exprimer la possibilité.
- A** – Les indices rendent le locuteur confiant : ils sont sortis. Must est donc correct.
- A** – On est sûr que le contraire est vrai, on emploie donc can't ; mustn't exprime l'interdiction, pas la déduction.
- A** – Un ciel légèrement gris n'indique qu'une possibilité, might est donc correct.
- A** – Dans une déduction, can't signifie que le locuteur est sûr que quelque chose n'est pas vrai.
- A** – Might exprime la possibilité, ni la certitude ni l'obligation.
- A** – Parler trois langues est un indice fort, on en est donc sûr : must.
- A** – Le sac de Maria est d'une autre couleur, on est donc sûr que ce n'est pas le sien : can't.
- A** – Pour une action en cours, on utilise must + be + -ing.
- A** – Les verbes modaux ne prennent jamais de -s et sont suivis directement de la base verbale.
- A** – La négation se forme avec modal + not + base verbale, sans do ni to.
- A** – Can't est suivi de la base verbale be, sans to ni -ing.
- A** – Dans les questions portant sur une possibilité, on emploie généralement could (ou can), et non must.
- A** – Can it be true? est une question courante qui exprime la surprise ou le doute.
- A** – Must est suivi de la base verbale be.
- A** – May be (en deux mots) correspond à modal + verbe ; maybe (en un mot) est un adverbe et ne peut pas être employé ici.
- A** – Can't be exprime la certitude négative ; mustn't sert pour les règles, et might not n'exprime qu'une possibilité.
- A** – Le contraire de must dans une déduction est can't, et non mustn't.
- A** – Marco emploie can't, ce qui montre qu'il est sûr que ce n'est pas le téléphone de Mr Okafor.
- A** – Might exprime la possibilité, pas la certitude.
- A** – Marco dit que le téléphone est encore chaud : c'est l'indice qui justifie must.
- A** – Can't have + participe passé s'emploie pour les déductions portant sur le passé.
- A** – Pour une déduction négative, on emploie can't ; mustn't signifie que ce n'est pas permis.
- A** – On n'emploie jamais to après must : il faut dire must be.
- A** – Pour une déduction assurée portant sur le passé, on emploie must have + participe passé.
- A** – Il s'agit d'une explication possible portant sur le passé, on emploie donc might not have + participe passé.
- A** – Des achats coûteux constituent un indice fort, la réponse logique est donc must + base verbale.
- A** – B suggère une possibilité, might convient donc ; les autres réponses sont illogiques ou agrammaticales.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir présenté les modaux de déduction, ou comme test diagnostique avant une séance de révision. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau B1 : employer mustn't au lieu de can't pour une déduction négative, ajouter to après un modal, confondre maybe et may be, et choisir must alors que les indices ne suggèrent qu'une possibilité. En prolongement, proposez aux élèves d'observer des photos ou de décrire des objets mystères, puis de formuler leurs propres déductions avec must, might et can't.