

Les modaux de déduction (must, might, can't) – Test 2



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

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

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

Partie 1 : must, might ou can't ?

Lisez chaque situation et choisissez le verbe modal qui convient le mieux.

- Carmen has three dogs and two cats, and she volunteers at an animal shelter. She _____ love animals.
A can't B mustn't C must D might not
- This _____ be the right address. There's no house here, only a car park.
A must B can't C might D could
- I don't know what's in the box. It _____ be a present from my aunt – she sometimes sends me things.
A must B can't C mustn't D might
- Everyone in the restaurant is smiling and all the plates are empty. The food _____ be good.
A must B can't C mustn't D might not
- Mr Novak is only 35. He _____ be Lucy's grandfather!
A must B might C can't D may
- Don't eat that yogurt. It _____ be old – I don't remember when I bought it.
A must B can't C has to D might
- Ravi _____ be at the gym. His sports bag is still here by the door.
A can't B must C might D mustn't
- The museum _____ be open on Mondays. Let's check the website before we go.
A mustn't B might not C doesn't D can't to
- Wei is wearing a hospital uniform and carrying a medical bag. She _____ be a nurse.
A can't B mustn't C must D might not
- Please be quiet. The children _____ be sleeping now – it's ten o'clock at night.
A can't B mustn't C might to D must

Partie 2 : forme et erreurs fréquentes

Choisissez la forme correcte, la phrase correcte ou la partie de la phrase qui contient une erreur.

- Choose the correct sentence.
A She must be work from home today. B She must be working from home today.
C She must working from home today. D She must to be working from home today.
- Find the mistake: 'Look at her new car! She must earns a lot of money.'
A Look at B new car C must earns D a lot of

13. — he be lost? He's never been to this city before.
A Could **B** Must **C** Can't **D** Might to
14. Paula — Spanish – her passport is from Brazil.
A mustn't be **B** can't be **C** doesn't must be **D** can't is
15. Choose the correct sentence.
A They might are on the train now. **B** They might be on the train now.
C They might being on the train now. **D** They mights be on the train now.
16. Where are the twins? They — in the garden – I can hear them laughing.
A must play **B** must be playing **C** must playing **D** must to play
17. Find the mistake: 'Somebody is calling you. It can be your mum – she always calls at six.'
A is calling **B** can be **C** always calls **D** at six
18. Which question means 'Is it possible that this is the right bus?'
A Could this be the right bus? **B** Must this be the right bus?
C Could be this the right bus? **D** Can't this is the right bus?

Partie 3 : compréhension écrite – Le mystère de la cuisine

Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions.

When Nadia and her brother Leo got home on Saturday evening, the kitchen was a mess. There were small muddy footprints across the floor, and the sandwich Leo had left on the table was half-eaten.

'Someone must have been in here,' said Leo.

'It can't be a burglar,' said Nadia. 'Look – the TV and the laptop are still here. And these footprints are tiny. It must be an animal.'

Leo looked at the window. It was open a little. 'You're right. It might be the cat from next door. She sometimes sits on our wall.'

'It can't be her,' said Nadia. 'Mrs Osei told me yesterday that she's taking the cat to her sister's house for the weekend.'

Just then they heard a noise from the cupboard under the sink. Leo opened it slowly. A small grey dog looked up at them, with bread on its nose.

'Oh! It must be Biscuit, the new puppy from number twelve,' laughed Nadia. 'The Tanakas will be worried. They might be looking for him right now.'

19. Why is Nadia sure that the visitor wasn't a burglar?
A The window was closed. **B** Nothing valuable was missing.
C The footprints were very big. **D** Leo saw the animal earlier.
20. Leo's idea about the cat from next door is...
A a certain fact. **B** a possibility.
C something impossible. **D** an order.
21. Why does Nadia say 'It can't be her'?
A The cat is too big to get in. **B** The cat is away for the weekend.
C The cat never sits on the wall. **D** Mrs Osei doesn't have a cat.

22. 'It must be Biscuit' means...
A I'm sure it's Biscuit. **B** Perhaps it's Biscuit.
C I'm sure it isn't Biscuit. **D** It has to be Biscuit because of a rule.
23. Which sentence from the text is a guess about something that is possibly happening at the moment?
A Someone must have been in here. **B** It must be an animal.
C They might be looking for him right now. **D** It can't be a burglar.
24. The footprints were very small, so the visitor _____ be a person.
A must **B** can't **C** might **D** mustn't

Partie 4 : réponses, sens et déductions au passé

Choisissez la réponse la plus appropriée ou l'option correcte pour compléter chaque phrase.

25. A: Kemal has just run a marathon. B: _____
A He can't be really tired. **B** He must to be tired.
C He mustn't be tired. **D** He must be really tired.
26. A: Is that Grace's sister? They look exactly the same! B: _____
A Yes, they can't be twins. **B** They must be twins.
C They mustn't be twins. **D** They might are twins.
27. A: Who's that woman talking to the head teacher? B: I don't know. She _____ be a new teacher, or maybe she's a parent.
A must **B** can't **C** might **D** mustn't
28. Yusuf studied every day, but he still failed the exam. The exam _____ very difficult.
A must be **B** must have been **C** must had been **D** can't have been
29. Fatima already knows about the meeting. She _____ my email.
A can't have read **B** might not read **C** must read **D** must have read
30. Your friend tells you some surprising news, and you say 'You can't be serious!' You mean...
A I think you are joking because I can't believe it.
B You are not allowed to be serious.
C You are not able to be serious.
D I'm sure you are serious.

Corrigé – Les modaux de déduction (must, might, can't) – Test 2

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

Explications

- C** – Les indices sont très solides : on emploie donc « must » pour montrer qu'on en est sûr.
- B** – On emploie « can't » quand on est sûr que quelque chose est impossible.
- D** – Le locuteur n'est pas sûr : « might » indique qu'il ne s'agit que d'une possibilité.
- A** – Les indices mènent à une conclusion assurée : « must » est donc correct.
- C** – Qu'un homme de 35 ans soit le grand-père d'une écolière est impossible : on emploie donc « can't ».
- D** – Le locuteur n'est pas certain : « might » exprime la possibilité.
- A** – Sans son sac, il n'est sûrement pas à la salle de sport : « can't » exprime l'impossibilité.
- B** – « Might not » est la forme négative correcte pour exprimer la possibilité que quelque chose ne soit pas vrai.
- C** – L'uniforme et le sac sont des indices solides : « must » exprime la certitude.
- D** – Il est tard, le locuteur est donc sûr qu'ils dorment et emploie « must ».
- B** – Pour une action en cours au moment où l'on parle, on utilise must + be + -ing.
- C** – Après un verbe modal, on emploie la base verbale sans -s : « must earn ».
- A** – On utilise souvent « Could » dans les questions pour s'interroger sur une possibilité.
- B** – Le contraire de « must » dans la déduction est « can't be », et non « mustn't be », qui exprime une interdiction.
- B** – Les verbes modaux ne changent jamais de forme et sont suivis de la base verbale « be ».
- B** – L'action est en cours, il faut donc must + be + -ing.
- B** – Pour une hypothèse sur une situation précise, on emploie « must », « might » ou « could », mais pas « can ».
- A** – Dans les questions, l'ordre des mots est Could + sujet + be, et « could » exprime la possibilité.
- B** – Nadia fait remarquer que la télévision et l'ordinateur portable sont toujours là.
- B** – Il dit « It might be the cat », et « might » n'exprime qu'une possibilité.
- B** – Mrs Osei emmène le chat chez sa sœur pour le week-end.
- A** – Dans la déduction, « must » indique que le locuteur est sûr, et non qu'il existe une règle.
- C** – « Might be looking » suit la structure might + be + -ing pour une action possible en cours.
- B** – De minuscules empreintes rendent impossible que le visiteur soit une personne : on emploie donc « can't ».
- D** – Après avoir couru un marathon, il est logique d'être sûr qu'il est fatigué : « must be » est donc correct.
- B** – Le fait de se ressembler trait pour trait est un indice solide : « must be » est la réponse logique.
- C** – B donne deux réponses possibles : « might » exprime l'incertitude.
- B** – Pour une déduction assurée sur le passé, on utilise must + have + participe passé.
- D** – On est sûr d'une action passée, on emploie donc « must have read » ; « must read » exprimerait une obligation.
- A** – « You can't be serious! » est une façon courante d'exprimer l'incrédulité, avec « can't » dans son sens de déduction.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Proposez ce test après avoir présenté must, might et can't pour exprimer la déduction, ou en révision avant d'aborder les modaux au passé. Il cible les erreurs fréquentes au niveau B1 : employer mustn't au lieu de can't pour la certitude négative, ajouter « to » ou une terminaison au verbe après un modal, utiliser « can » pour une possibilité ponctuelle, et confondre déduction et obligation. En prolongement, montrez aux élèves des images ou des situations mystérieuses et demandez-leur de formuler des déductions avec chaque modal, puis de justifier leur degré de certitude.