

Ejercicios de verbos modales de deducción

Nivel: B1

Usa las pruebas para expresar tu grado de certeza

Usa *must* cuando las pruebas hacen algo muy probable, *might* cuando es posible pero incierto y *can't* cuando las pruebas lo descartan. Para deducciones sobre el pasado, añade *have* + participio pasado.

Conclusión firme: *The lights are on. Someone must be home.* Las pruebas apoyan firmemente esta conclusión.

Posibilidad: *She might be at the library.* Es posible, pero no lo sé.

Conclusión imposible: *He can't be at work; he is sitting next to me.* Las pruebas descartan esa posibilidad.

Deducción sobre el pasado: *She must have missed the bus.* Usa modal + *have* + participio pasado para una conclusión sobre el pasado.

Posibilidad o imposibilidad pasadas: *They might have left early. He can't have seen us; he was away.* El grado de certeza sigue dependiendo de las pruebas.

Ejercicio 1: Elige el grado de certeza

Elige **must**, **might** o **can't** según las pruebas y la certeza indicada.

- The café is full and every table is taken. It ___ be popular.
a) must b) might c) can't
- I am not sure where Leo is. He ___ be at the gym.
a) must b) might c) can't
- Sofia ___ be in Paris now. She is here in the room with us.
a) must b) might c) can't
- The cake has disappeared and Max has chocolate on his face. He ___ eaten it.
a) must have b) might have c) can't have
- Perhaps Nina ___ missed the email. I don't know yet.
a) must have b) might have c) can't have
- Tom ___ seen the concert yesterday. He was in hospital the whole day and the event had no livestream.
a) must have b) might have c) can't have

Ejercicio 2: Completa la deducción

Usa el modal indicado en la pista. Escribe todas las palabras que faltan, incluido **have** cuando corresponda.

- There was a storm here last night, and the streets are wet. It ___ last night. (conclusión firme sobre el pasado: *rain*)

8. I'm not certain. The parcel ___ at the wrong address. (posible hecho pasado: *arrive*)
9. She ___ asleep now; I can hear her speaking on the phone. (conclusión presente imposible: *be*)
10. I can see someone moving behind the office window. Someone ___ there. (conclusión presente firme: *be*)
11. I am unsure. Ben ___ at home today. (posibilidad presente: *be*)
12. She ___ the meeting yesterday; she was on a flight without internet throughout it. (hecho pasado imposible: *attend*)

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la forma modal

Sustituye la expresión modal incorrecta por la correcta. Conserva el resto de la oración.

13. The lights are on. Someone must to be home.

14. I am not certain, but she might is at the station.

15. He can't to be at school; he is standing here.

16. The ground is wet. It must has rained last night.

17. Perhaps she might has left her bag on the train.

18. He can't have saw the film at the cinema last weekend; the cinema was closed all weekend.

Soluciones

Ejercicio 1: Elige el grado de certeza

1. a) must
2. b) might
3. c) can't
4. a) must have
5. b) might have
6. c) can't have

Ejercicio 2: Completa la deducción

7. must have rained
8. might have arrived
9. can't be / cannot be
10. must be
11. might be
12. can't have attended / cannot have attended

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la forma modal

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18. He can't have seen the film at the cinema last weekend; the cinema was closed all weekend.