

Exercícios de verbos modais de dedução

Nível: B1

Nome: _____ Data: _____

Use as evidências para expressar seu grau de certeza

Use *must* quando as evidências tornam algo muito provável, *might* quando é possível mas incerto e *can't* quando as evidências descartam a ideia. Para o passado, acrescente *have* + particípio passado.

Conclusão forte: *The lights are on. Someone must be home.* As evidências apoiam essa conclusão.

Possibilidade: *She might be at the library.* É possível, mas não tenho certeza.

Conclusão descartada: *He can't be at work; he is sitting next to me.* As evidências descartam essa possibilidade.

Dedução sobre o passado: *She must have missed the bus.* Use modal + *have* + particípio passado.

Possibilidade ou impossibilidade no passado: *They might have left early. He can't have seen us; he was away.* O grau de certeza depende das evidências.

Exercício 1: Escolha o grau de certeza

Escolha **must**, **might** ou **can't** conforme as evidências.

- 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

Exercício 2: Complete a dedução

Use o modal indicado. Digite todas as palavras, incluindo **have** quando necessário.

- There was a storm here last night, and the streets are wet. It ___ last night. (conclusão forte no passado: *rain*)

8. I'm not certain. The parcel ___ at the wrong address. (possibilidade no passado: *arrive*)
9. She ___ asleep now; I can hear her speaking on the phone. (conclusão presente impossível: *be*)
10. I can see someone moving behind the office window. Someone ___ there. (conclusão presente forte: *be*)
11. I am unsure. Ben ___ at home today. (possibilidade presente: *be*)
12. She ___ the meeting yesterday; she was on a flight without internet throughout it. (fato passado impossível: *attend*)

Exercício 3: Corrija a forma modal

Troque a expressão modal incorreta. Mantenha o restante da frase.

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.

Gabarito

Exercício 1: Escolha o grau 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

Exercício 2: Complete a dedução

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

Exercício 3: Corrija a 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.