

1 GRAMMAR

- a Check what you know. Review the rules for modals used for deduction about the present. Then do b.

■ *must, might, may, can't* (deduction)

when you are sure something is true: *must*

They must be out. There aren't any lights on.
She must have a lot of money. She drives a Porsche.

when you think something is possibly true: *may / might*

His phone is turned off. He might be on the plane now.
She might not like that skirt. It's not her style.
She's not at home. She may be working.
He hasn't written. He may not have my address.

when you are sure something is impossible / not true: *can't*

He can't be sick. I just saw him at the gym.
They can't be Italian. They're speaking to each other
in Spanish.

- We often use *must, may / might* and, *can't* to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- In this context the opposite of *must* is *can't*, NOT *must not*.

- b Circle the correct answer.

- 1 You must / might be relieved that you found your credit card!
- 2 Jane must / can't be cold. She's shivering. Give her a towel.
- 3 Make sure you carry your cell phone in a safe place or someone might / can't steal it.
- 4 Her husband can't / must be the murderer. He was abroad when she was killed.
- 5 That suitcase might / can't be yours. Your suitcase is a darker green.
- 6 I often sneeze when I'm near a cat. I might / can't be allergic to them.
- 7 Be careful! The floor might / can't be slippery because it's just been cleaned.
- 8 That sweater must / might be really warm. It's made of wool.