



**I am not a robot!**



**Modals for speculation present and past exercises pdf. Past modals exercises with answers. Speculating about the past exercises pdf. Past modals for speculating exercises. Modals for speculating exercises pdf. Past modals for speculating.**

Modal verbs of deduction and speculation allow us to express our certainty about whether something is true or false. We can combine modal verbs with infinitives or have + past participle to convey this uncertainty. Must have done implies we're very sure something happened in the past. For instance, "I lost my wallet! I must have dropped it in the taxi." You must have had a shock when you saw the crocodile. Can't have done is used for negative deductions - we're certain something didn't happen or isn't true. "You couldn't have seen John last night; he was in hospital." Similarly, She can't/couldn't have passed the test; she didn't even open the books. When it comes to negative deductions, we use can't instead of mustn't - "He mustn't be that famous" versus "He can't be that famous." Could/might/may have done expresses possibility in the past or someone having had the opportunity but not doing something. You could have called me to say you weren't coming; I waited for hours. "We also use this form to suggest it's possible something happened in the past - "They might have finished painting the house by now" or "If they left at 9, they might already be there." For negative possibilities, we use might not or may not instead of could not - "She might not have heard us; knock again." They called me, saying you wouldn't show up. I waited for hours. We can also use "could/might/may have" to express uncertainty about past events or possibilities. For example, "it's been three days since they started painting the house; they might've finished by now." Similarly, if someone left at 9 AM, they might've already arrived.

**Modals of Deduction Worksheet**

For each sentence, fill in the blank with the correct modality choice and the verb in parentheses.

**1. Your mother (know) a great cook. Everyone wants her recipe book!**

**2. I don't know why I was so tired in college. I (work) a lot last term.**

**3. Do you know where Carl (work)? He (work) at the table.**

**4. You seem to know everything about that old band. You (listen) to them a lot?**

**5. To give the promotion to Harold was silly. He (know) much about this company after only a year working here. No wonder our sales are down!**

**6. Go and look in the kitchen for your gloves. You (put) them in there.**

**7. Oh, we have a missed call. It (be) Kite. She always calls on Wednesdays.**

**8. Dan had been practicing for the concert since June. He (do) his part well.**

**9. That couple (think) much of the show. They left after only 20 minutes!**

**10. The family next door to me growing up had a new car every week. They (make) a lot of money.**

**LIVEWORKSHEETS**

For instance, "I lost my wallet! I must have dropped it in the taxi." You must have had a shock when you saw the crocodile. Can't have done is used for negative deductions - we're certain something didn't happen or isn't true. "You couldn't have seen John last night; he was in hospital." Similarly, She can't/couldn't have passed the test; she didn't even open the books. When it comes to negative deductions, we use can't instead of mustn't - "He mustn't be that famous" versus "He can't be that famous." Could/might/may have done expresses possibility in the past or someone having had the opportunity but not doing something. You could have called me to say you weren't coming; I waited for hours. "We also use this form to suggest it's possible something happened in the past - "They might have finished painting the house by now" or "If they left at 9, they might already be there." For negative possibilities, we use might not or may not instead of could not - "She might not have heard us; knock again." They called me, saying you wouldn't show up. I waited for hours. We can also use "could/might/may have" to express uncertainty about past events or possibilities. For example, "it's been three days since they started painting the house; they might've finished by now." Similarly, if someone left at 9 AM, they might've already arrived. When discussing negative possibilities, we use "might not" or "may not," like "she might not have heard us." To reiterate, "should/ought to have" is used for criticism, as in "you should've packed your things by now since we're running late."