Vermutungen mit must, might und can't — Arbeitsblatt

Scannen und online üben

30 Übungen · Niveau B1–B2 · Lösungen auf der letzten Seite Kostenlos für den Unterricht

Name _____ Klasse _____ Datum _____

Wähle für jede Lücke oder Frage die richtige Antwort (a–d). Die Lösungen findest du auf der letzten Seite.

1. Anna has been travelling all day. She _____ tired.
   a) must be b) must to be c) musts be d) must being
2. Where's Ben? I'm not sure — he _____ in the library.
   a) might is b) might to be c) mights be d) might be
3. Nobody is answering the phone at the office. They _____ in a meeting.
   a) may be b) maybe c) may to be d) may are
4. That man _____ her father — he looks the same age as her.
   a) can't to be b) can't is c) can't be d) don't can be
5. The music upstairs is very loud. The neighbours _____ a party.
   a) must having b) must be having c) must be have d) must are having
6. Don't call Tom now — he _____ for his exam.
   a) might studying b) might be study c) might be studying d) might studies
7. Kate looks very happy. She _____ her driving test.
   a) must passed b) must have passed c) must have pass d) must has passed
8. Leo _____ my message — he hasn't been online since Friday.
   a) can't has read b) can't have readed c) can't reads d) can't have read
9. I can't find my glasses. I _____ them at the café.
   a) may have left b) may have leave c) may left d) may has left
10. Tell Maria about the change of plan — she _____ yet.
    a) may not knows b) may not know c) may not to know d) doesn't may know
11. The lights are off and nobody is answering the door. I'm sure they _____ out.
    a) must be b) might be c) can't be d) must to be
12. I'm not sure where Lucy is. She _____ at the gym, or maybe at work.
    a) must be b) can't be c) might to be d) might be
13. Mark _____ hungry — he's just eaten a huge pizza.
    a) must be b) can't be c) might be d) can't to be
14. Your phone hasn't stopped ringing. Somebody _____ to talk to you urgently.
    a) must want b) can't want c) must wants d) must wanting
15. Jack is late again. He _____ his bus, or maybe he overslept.
    a) must have missed b) can't have missed c) might have miss d) might have missed

16. You _____ my sister at the party — she was in Paris that weekend.
a) must have seen b) might have seen c) can't have seen d) can't have saw

17. The front door is open and my laptop is gone. Someone _____ in!
a) must have broken b) can't have broken c) must have broke d) must broken

18. Sam has worked in this small office for thirty years. He _____ everyone here.
a) can't know b) must know c) must knows d) must to know

19. The window was locked from the inside, so the thief _____ in that way.
a) must have climbed b) might have climbed c) couldn't have climbed d) couldn't climbed

20. Don't throw that box away — it _____ useful one day.
a) can't be b) could be c) could to be d) could being

21. Emma's light was still on at 2 a.m. She _____ late last night.
a) must work b) must be working c) must have worked d) must worked

22. Paul keeps yawning. He _____ tired — he _____ much last night.
a) must be … can't have slept b) can't be … must have slept c) must have been … can't sleep d) must be … can't sleep

23. I _____ my keys somewhere, so I _____ wait outside for an hour.
a) had to drop … must have b) must have dropped … must have c) must drop … had to d) must have dropped … had to

24. Nina didn't hear the doorbell last night. She _____ to music.
a) must be listening b) must listen c) must have been listening d) must have listen

25. "Is that Anna's bike?" "It _____ hers — she sold her bike last month."
a) must be b) might be c) can't have been d) can't be

26. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) She must works from home today.
b) She must be working from home today.
c) She must to work from home today.
d) She must working from home today.

27. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) They must have went to bed early.
b) They must went to bed early.
c) They must had gone to bed early.
d) They must have gone to bed early.

28. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) He can't have finished already — he only started ten minutes ago.
b) He can't has finished already — he only started ten minutes ago.
c) He can't finished already — he only started ten minutes ago.
d) He can't to have finished already — he only started ten minutes ago.

29. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) I'm not sure, but she must be at a meeting.
b) I'm not sure, but she can be at a meeting.
c) I'm not sure, but she might be at a meeting.
d) I'm not sure, but she mights be at a meeting.

30. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) You must be very worried yesterday.
b) You must have been very worried yesterday.
c) You must been very worried yesterday.
d) You must were very worried yesterday.

Lösungen

Vermutungen mit must, might und can't · Die Erklärungen sind gekürzt — die interaktive Version mit allen Erklärungen: gramvoy.com/de/uebungen/vermutungen-must-might-cant/

1. a) must be
Nach einem Modalverb der Vermutung steht die Grundform ohne to, gleich…

2. d) might be
I'm not sure zeigt eine Möglichkeit, also might + die Grundform be.

3. a) may be
Für einen möglichen Grund steht das Modalverb may + die Grundform be:…

4. c) can't be
Er sieht zu jung aus, es stimmt also fast sicher nicht: can't + die…

5. b) must be having
Die Party läuft gerade, deshalb must + be + -ing: they must be having a…

6. c) might be studying
Now zeigt auf etwas, das gerade passiert, also might + be + -ing: he…

7. b) must have passed
Die Prüfung liegt in der Vergangenheit, deshalb must + have + Partizip…

8. d) can't have read
Eine verneinte Vermutung über die Vergangenheit: can't have + Partizip…

9. a) may have left
Eine Möglichkeit in der Vergangenheit: may have + Partizip Perfekt,…

10. b) may not know
„Vielleicht nicht" heißt may not + Grundform: she may not know.

11. a) must be
Dunkle Fenster, niemand öffnet und I'm sure: Die Anzeichen sind…

12. d) might be
I'm not sure und or maybe zeigen zwei Möglichkeiten, also might be.

13. b) can't be
Nach einer riesigen Pizza bist du fast sicher, dass er keinen Hunger…

14. a) must want
Ein Anruf nach dem anderen ist ein starkes Anzeichen, also must + die…

15. d) might have missed
Or maybe he overslept nennt einen zweiten möglichen Grund, es ist also…

16. c) can't have seen
Sie war in einer anderen Stadt, du bist also sicher, dass es nicht…

17. a) must have broken
Eine offene Tür und ein verschwundener Laptop sind deutliche Anzeichen…

18. b) must know
Dreißig Jahre in einem kleinen Büro sind ein starkes Anzeichen, also…

19. c) couldn't have climbed
Ein verriegeltes Fenster macht es unmöglich, also eine verneinte…

20. b) could be
Eine Möglichkeit in der Zukunft: could + Grundform, also it could be…

21. c) must have worked
Last night legt die Vermutung in die Vergangenheit, also must have +…

22. a) must be … can't have slept
Er gähnt jetzt, also must be tired (Gegenwart).

23. d) must have dropped … had to
Die erste Lücke ist eine Vermutung über die Vergangenheit: must have…

24. c) must have been listening
Für etwas, das zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit (last night)…

25. d) can't be
Die Frage bezieht sich auf die Gegenwart, und sie hat ihr Fahrrad…

26. b) She must be working from home today.
Eine Vermutung über etwas, das gerade passiert: must + be + -ing, also…

27. d) They must have gone to bed early.
Eine Vermutung über die Vergangenheit: must + have + Partizip Perfekt,…

28. a) He can't have finished already — he only started ten minutes ago.
Zehn Minuten sind zu kurz, also eine verneinte Vermutung über die…

29. c) I'm not sure, but she might be at a meeting.
I'm not sure verlangt eine Möglichkeit: she might be.

30. b) You must have been very worried yesterday.
Yesterday macht daraus eine Vermutung über die Vergangenheit: must have…