

# MODALS OF PROBABILITY

*OR DEDUCTION*



[www.inglesvitoria.com](http://www.inglesvitoria.com)

# My morning phone conversations



John:

I'll phone you in the afternoon  
at about five o'clock.

Me:

But I'll be in class.

John:

Never mind, your students will  
understand.



Ian:

I'll phone you as soon as I arrive in Vitoria.

Me:

What time does your bus leave Madrid?

Ian:

1:30 p.m.

Me:

Ok. Talk to you later.



• Mary:

Sorry, I can't hear you. The signal is very weak here in the countryside. I'm on my way back tomorrow. I'll phone you then.

Me:

Tomorrow? Ok. Let's talk tomorrow. I can't hear you well either.



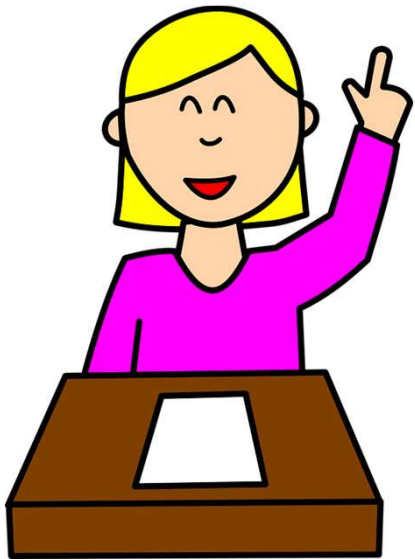
This is me in the classroom at  
05:05 pm

My phone  
rings



A student says:

Teacher, your mobile is ringing.  
Who is calling?

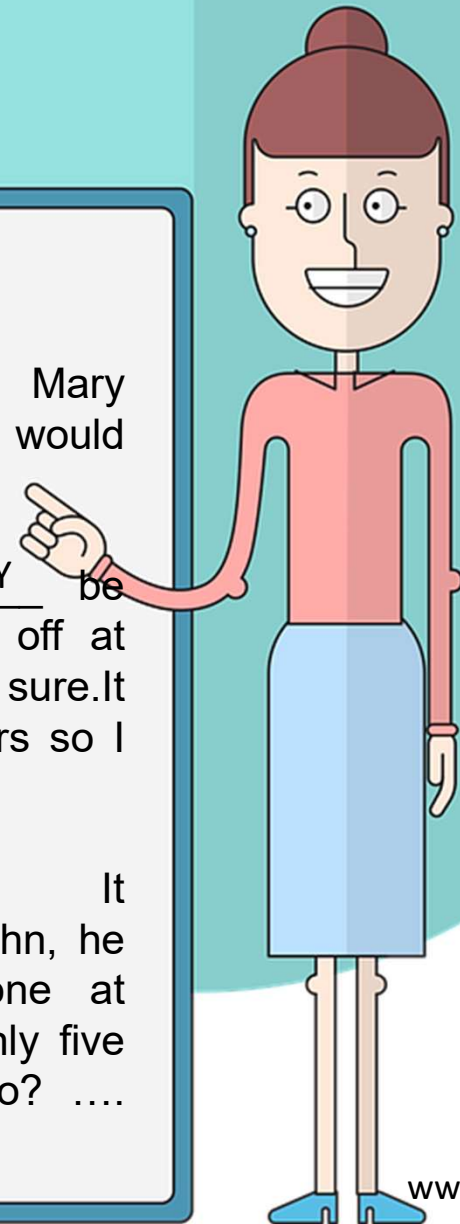


Let me think ...

It CAN'T be Mary  
because she said she would  
phone tomorrow.

It MIGHT/COULD/MAY be  
Ian because he set off at  
1:30 pm but I'm not sure. It  
takes about four hours so I  
think it's too early.

Oh, I know!. It  
MUST be John, he  
said he ~~MUST~~ would phone at  
about five and it's only five  
minutes past.... Hello? ....  
Yeah, it's John.



POSSIBILITY:

- MIGHT, COULD, MAY

CERTAINTY:

- POSITIVE

DEDUCTION:

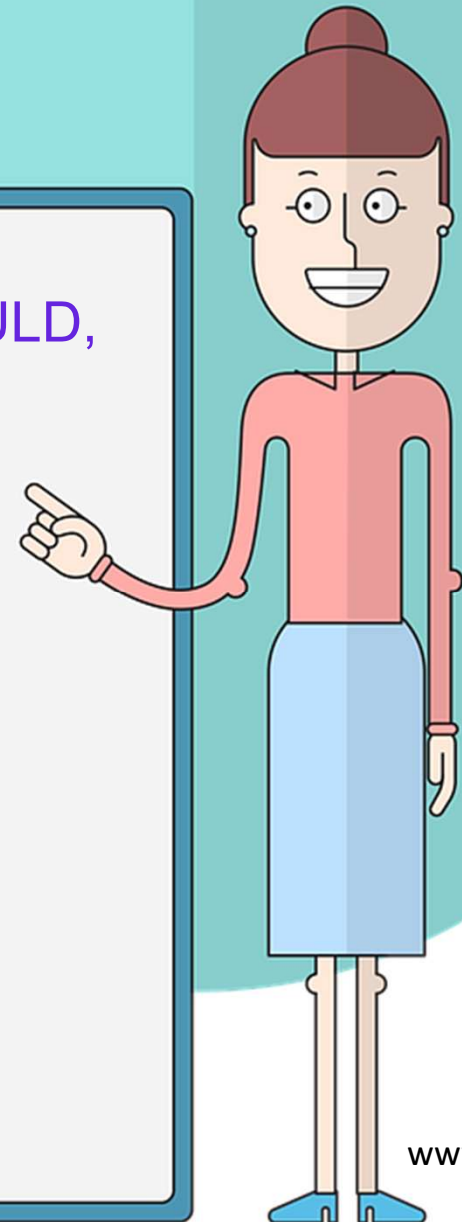
MUST

- NEGATIVE

DEDUCTION:

CAN'T

**+ INFINITIVE**





NOT  
**COULDN'T THAT**  
**EXPRESSES CERTAINTY**  
**(positive deduction).**

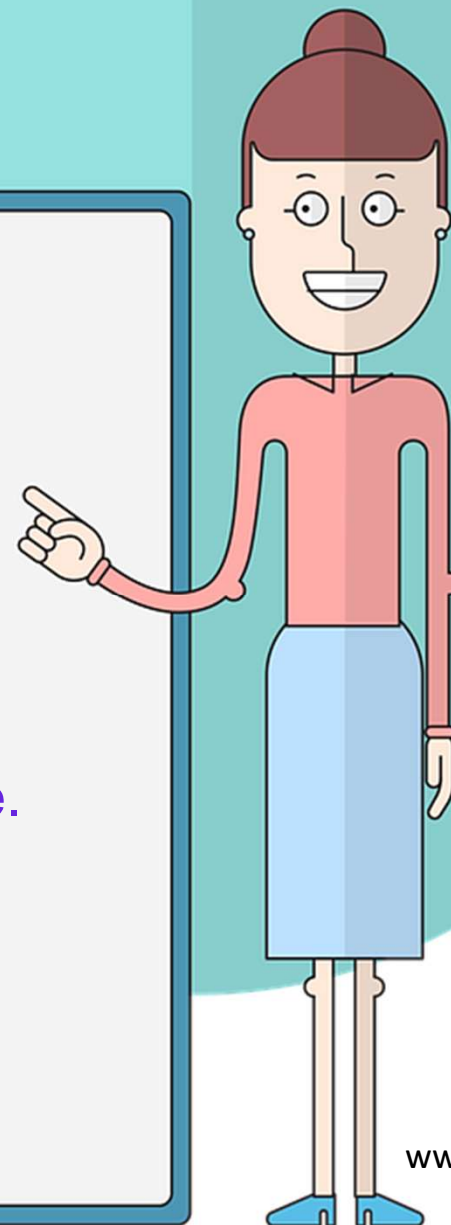
*He **COULDN'T** have arrived.  
He was in a traffic jam.*

## POSSIBILITY

In negative  
sentences:

- MAY NOT
- MIGHT NOT  
(MIGHTN'T)

He may not come.



**Click on this link to practise**

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/intermediate-to-upper-intermediate/modals-deductions-about-the-present>

