



Answers

1. b) must be
2. a) must be
3. c) must be
4. d) must be
5. b) must
6. a) can't be
7. c) can't be
8. d) can't be
9. a) can't be
10. b) must be
11. c) must be
12. d) can't be
13. a) can't be
14. b) must
15. c) must
16. d) must
17. a) must
18. b) can't be
19. c) must be
20. d) can't be



Explanations

1. “must be” (b)

Use 'must be' to make a strong deduction based on evidence. Sarah studied all day, so we can logically conclude she is very tired. 'Has to be' expresses obligation, not deduction. 'Should be' gives advice or expresses expectation, not a logical conclusion.

2. “must be” (a)

Use 'must be' when evidence leads to a strong logical conclusion. Getting the highest marks consistently is strong evidence of intelligence. 'Can't be' would express the opposite — that it's impossible.

3. “must be” (c)

Use 'must be' for a logical deduction from evidence. At 3 a.m. with all lights off, we can logically deduce everyone is asleep. 'Has to be' expresses obligation or necessity, not deduction.

4. “must be” (d)

Use 'must be' when you see strong evidence and draw a logical conclusion. Designer clothes and a luxury car are strong indicators of wealth.

5. “must” (b)

Use 'must + base verb' for a strong deduction. Speaking five languages fluently is strong evidence that someone loves learning languages. Note: must is followed directly by the base verb, not 'must to'.

6. “can't be” (a)

Use 'can't be' when evidence strongly suggests something is NOT true. If a restaurant is always empty, we can deduce the food is not good. 'Must be' would express the opposite — certainty that it IS good.

7. “can't be” (c)

Use 'can't be' when evidence contradicts a claim. Someone who cannot boil an egg logically cannot be a professional chef. The evidence (can't boil an egg) disproves his claim.

8. “can't be” (d)

Use 'can't be' when something is logically impossible. One month is far too short to become fluent in a language. The time evidence makes fluency impossible at this point.

9. “can't be” (a)

Use 'can't be' when physical evidence contradicts a claim. Grey hair and deep wrinkles are strong evidence that someone is older than 25.

10. “must be” (b)

Use 'must be' to explain a situation with a logical reason. No reply for an hour suggests she is busy. 'Has to be' expresses obligation, not deduction.

11. “must be” (c)

Use 'must be' when evidence (light on at midnight) leads to a logical conclusion. If the light is on, someone must still be there.

12. “can't be” (d)

Use 'can't be' when the evidence clearly shows something is not the case. Closed doors and shutters down mean the shop is definitely not open.

13. “can't be” (a)

Use 'can't be' when the evidence (extremely low price) makes something logically impossible. Real leather would cost much more than £5.

14. “must” (b)

Use 'must + base verb' for a strong deduction. Knowing everything about a company is strong evidence that someone works there. Note: 'must' here expresses deduction (logical conclusion), not obligation.

15. “must” (c)

Here 'must' expresses OBLIGATION (a legal requirement), NOT deduction. Compare: 'He must be tired' (deduction — I can see evidence) vs 'You must wear a seatbelt' (obligation — it is a rule). The clue is 'It's the law' — this tells you it's a rule, not a guess.

16. “must” (d)

Here 'must' expresses DEDUCTION — we see evidence (red face after a presentation) and draw a logical conclusion. Compare: 'You must finish your homework' (obligation) vs 'He must feel embarrassed' (deduction from evidence).

17. “must” (a)

Here 'must' expresses OBLIGATION — there is a deadline that students are required to meet. This is NOT deduction; there is no evidence being interpreted. The clue 'It's the deadline' shows this is a requirement, not a logical guess.

18. “can't be” (b)

Use 'can't be' when evidence (no car in the driveway) suggests something is not true. If their car is gone, they are most likely not at home.

19. “must be” (c)

Use 'must be' when evidence leads to a strong conclusion. Running 10 km every morning is strong evidence of being very fit.

20. “can't be” (d)

Use 'can't be' when behaviour contradicts a state. Someone who is smiling and laughing cannot logically be unhappy. The evidence (positive body language) disproves unhappiness.