



Answers

1. b) might
2. a) may
3. a) might, might
4. c) might
5. d) may
6. c) might
7. b) may
8. c) might
9. d) might
10. d) may
11. c) might
12. a) may
13. a) might
14. d) may
15. b) might
16. c) might
17. b) may
18. a) might
19. b) may
20. d) might



Explanations

1. “might” (b)

Use 'might' + base verb to say something is possible in the future. 'Will' means you are certain, but here we are not sure.

2. “may” (a)

Use 'may' + base verb to express a present possibility. We don't know for sure if she is busy — it's just a guess.

3. “might, might” (a)

'Might' shows that both options are possible but nothing is decided. 'Will' would mean you have already decided.

4. “might” (c)

Use 'might not' to say it is possible that something will not happen. It is less certain than 'will not'.

5. “may” (d)

'May' + base verb expresses a future possibility. There are signs that suggest snow, but we are not certain.

6. “might” (c)

'Might be' expresses an uncertain guess about where someone is right now. 'Must be' would mean you are almost certain.

7. “may” (b)

'May not' expresses a negative possibility — it is possible that we will not have enough time, but we are not sure yet. 'Let's try our best' confirms the uncertainty.

8. “might” (c)

'Might' shows that both options are possible and no decision has been made. 'Should' gives advice, 'will' shows certainty.

9. “might” (d)

Use 'might' to warn about something that could possibly happen. 'Will break it' would mean it is certain to break.

10. “may” (d)

'May not feel well' means it is possible that Lisa does not feel well. We are making a guess based on how she looks. 'Must' expresses near-certainty, which is too strong here — we can only see she looks tired.

11. “might” (c)

'Might' expresses uncertainty about a future event. The teacher has not confirmed, so it is only a possibility.

12. “may” (a)

'May' + base verb shows a plan that depends on a condition (good weather). It is possible but not definite.

13. “might” (a)

'Might not' expresses a negative possibility. 'I've heard' shows this is second-hand information, so we are not certain the meeting will be late.

14. “may” (d)

'May be' expresses uncertainty — the speaker is not sure if the restaurant is good, but thinks it is possible.

15. “might” (b)

'Might' shows a future possibility that is uncertain. The phrase 'nothing is certain yet' confirms this is only a possibility.

16. “might” (c)

'Might enjoy' expresses a possibility — the speaker thinks there is a chance the person will like the book, but is not certain.

17. “may” (b)

'May not be able to' expresses a negative possibility. The speaker needs to check before deciding.

18. “might” (a)

'Might be delayed' expresses a future possibility. The condition 'if the snow gets heavier' shows this outcome is uncertain — it depends on what happens with the weather.

19. “may” (b)

'May pass' shows the speaker thinks it is possible but is not certain. 'I'm not sure' and the moderate evidence ('some revision') confirm this is a possibility, not a strong deduction.

20. “might” (d)

'Might be' expresses a possibility — the letter could possibly be important, so it should not be thrown away.