

## Modals - must/can't deduction

Modals of deduction in English are used to make educated guesses or express certainty or uncertainty about a situation or event. Two common modals used for deduction are "must" and "can't." Here's how they work:

1. **Must** (for strong deduction): When you use "must," you are expressing a high level of certainty or strong belief that something is true. It indicates that you are almost certain about the deduction based on the available evidence.
  - Example 1: She's been studying all day; she must be well-prepared for the exam.
  - Example 2: He's wearing a suit and tie; he must be going to an important meeting.
2. **Can't** (for strong negative deduction): When you use "can't," you are expressing a strong belief that something is not true. It indicates that you are almost certain that the opposite is the case based on the available evidence.
  - Example 1: He can't be at home; his car isn't in the driveway.
  - Example 2: She can't have eaten all the cookies; there are still some left in the jar.

Summary Chart:

Modal	Usage	Example
Must	Strong positive deduction	She's been studying all day; she must be well-prepared for the exam.
Can't	Strong negative deduction	He can't be at home; his car isn't in the driveway.