

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

Main theme addressed	In this lesson, you will learn how to form sentences with SHOULD and SHOULDN'T.
Key Goals	 Here is an outline of what you will learn today: 1. Structure of should form in affirmative, interrogative, and negative sentences 2. The use of should 3. Should have (shouldn't have) + past participle

Should is a Modal auxiliary verb.

1. Structure of 'should' form in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences

Affirmative form	subject + should + verb (in infinitive form)	They should wear warm clothes.
Interrogative form	Should + subject + verb (in infinitive form)	Should they wear warm clothes?
Negative form	Subject + should not (shouldn't) + verb (in infitive form)	They shouldn't wear warm clothes (or They should not wear warm clothes).



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2. The use of should

We use should in following cases:

For giving advice or making recommendations

Example:

You should go to the doctor's.

• For talking about obligation

Example:

They should take out the rubbish every day.

• For talking about probability and/or expectation

Example:

There should be a cake at the wedding, I am certain.

• For expressing the conditional mood

Example:

If I should fall behind, don't wait for me.





Exercise:

You want to give Jim some advice before his trip to Greece (use the pronoun 'you').

Form sentences using 'should' to advise him to:

- 1. Pack light clothes
- 2. Not forget his passport
- 3. Not take too much cash
- 4. Go to the airport earlier
- 5. Take sunscreen with him

Answers:

- 1. You should pack light clothes.
- 2. You shouldn't (should not) forget your passport.
- 3. You shouldn't (should not) take too much cash with you.
- 4. You should go to the airport earlier.
- 5. You should take sunscreen with you.



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3. Should have (shouldn't have) + past participle form

• We use **should have + participle** when we talk about

something that would have been a good idea, but you didn't do it.

Example:

I should have stayed at home. (It was a good idea to stay at home, but I didn't.)

• We use **shouldn't have + participle** when we talk about **something that wasn't** a good idea, but you did it anyway.

Example:

I shouldn't have eaten all of this cake. (It was not a good idea, but I did it anyway.)

In the chart below you can find how we form the affirmative, interrogative and negative form of the 'should have form'.

Affirmative form	subject + should have + verb in Past Participle	They should have worn warm clothes. – They should have, but they didn't.
Interrogative form	Should + subject + have verb in Past Participle	Should they have worn warm clothes?
Negative form	Subject + should have not (shouldn't) + verb in Past Participle	They shouldn't have worn warm clothes. – They shouldn't have, but they did.





Exercise:

Transform the 'I wish' sentences into sentence with should have/shouldn't have forms.

1. I wish I stayed at home.

2. I wish you didn't buy a new car.

3. I wish they came earlier.

4. I wish I didn't move to France.

5. I wish my mother didn't say that.

Answers:

- 1. I should have stayed at home.
- 2. You shouldn't have bought a new car.
- 3. They should have come earlier.
- 4. I shouldn't have moved to France.
- 5. My mother shouldn't have said that.





Learn more:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OxO7YB-INS0 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hn_fIrM9JYk http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/Should1A.html



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