

## SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

<b>Main theme addressed</b>	In this lesson, you will learn how to form sentences with <b>SHOULD</b> and <b>SHOULDN'T</b> .
<b>Key Goals</b>	<p>Here is an outline of what you will learn today:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Structure of should form in affirmative, interrogative, and negative sentences</li> <li>2. The use of should</li> <li>3. Should have (shouldn't have) + past participle</li> </ol>

**Should is a Modal auxiliary verb.**

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

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

## 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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Learn more:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OxO7YB-INS0>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hn\\_flrM9JYk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hn_flrM9JYk)

<http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/Should1A.html>