

(

Should and Should not (2)



Practise using the modal verb "should"!

1 We use "should" to give advice, recommendations or talk about expectations and obligations we have.

For example: You should close your window, it is going to rain. ->recommendation Paul should practise the new words for tomorrow's vocabulary test. -> advice I should get home at 7pm. -> expectation

Should is followed by the infinitive like all modal verbs.

To negate a sentence use "should not" or shorten this to "shouldn't.

For example: He shouldn't come late tomorrow, we start on time!

I	go home now, it is late.
O shou	ıld
O shou	ıldn't
O shou	ıld not
•	
	you buy that, it is too expensive!
O shou	
O shou	lidn't
?	
	you do your homework now? Why are you playing outside?
O Show	uldn't
O Show	uld
?	
_	really buy a new car, their car is very old.
O shou	
○ shou	lid not
?	
I think	you see a doctor, you look very ill.
O shou	ıldn't
O shou	ıld
O shou	ıld not
•	
_	it be icy tomorrow, I won't be able to come.
Shouldn't	
O Shor	
O Shor	



Should and Should not (2)



?	
You	_ ring your parents, they might worry otherwise.
○ should	
O should not	
•	
	_ have eaten all the chocolates! I wanted some, too!
○ should	
O shouldn't	
o onoulant	
?	
You	_ watch this film, it's amazing!
○ should	
O shouldn't	
?	
	_ study so much! She looks stressed and pale.
O shouldn't	
O should	
?	
You	_ always be honest and respectful to others.
O should not	- ,
○ should	
	have to look after his little sister every day. It is too much for him.
O should	inave to look after his little sister every day. It is too much for him.
should not	
?	
We	ask Tom about it. He knows a lot about the topic.
○ should	
O shouldn't	
•	
	be home later than 9pm. She caught the earlier bus.
O should	so home fator than opini one eargift the earlier bas.
Shouldn't	