

should

[ʃʊd (полная форма); ʃəd, ʃd, ʃt (редуцированные формы)]

I

1. *past om shall*2. *выражает*1) *долженствование в форме рекомендации пожелания:*

you should consult a doctor - вам следует обратиться к врачу

I know I should go to the station - я знаю, что (мне) нужно идти на станцию

we should go now - нам пора /надо/ уходить

which is as it should be - что и должно было быть /произойти, случиться/; как и следовало ожидать

2) *с перфектным инфинитивом невыполненную рекомендацию, пожелание и т. п.:*

you should really have been more careful - вам следовало бы быть осторожнее

he hasn't brought the book, though he should have done it last week - он не принёс книгу, хотя ему бы следовало сделать это

ещё на прошлой неделе

3. *выражает предположение:*

they should be there by now - сейчас они, наверное /пожалуй/, уже там

that should suit you - это вам, должно быть /наверное/, подойдёт

4. *выражает*1) *нерешительное утверждение:*

I should think that ... - мне кажется, что ...

I should say that he was right - я бы сказал, что он прав

I should think he is wrong - я думаю, что /пожалуй/ он неправ

so it should seem - казалось бы, что это так, видимо, так

2) *желание:*

I should like ... - мне бы хотелось ...

5. *эмоц.-усил. выражает удивление, возмущение и т. п.:*

why should you suspect me? - с какой же это стати вы меня подозреваете?

why should he behave like that? - и зачем только он так себя ведёт?

how should I know? - ну откуда мне знать?

it is strange that he should have said it - весьма странно, что он сказал это

it is surprising that he should be so foolish! - просто удивительно, до чего он неразумен /глуп/!

whom should I meet but Jones? - и кого же, вы думаете, я встретил? Джоунза, конечно; и подумать только, кого я встретил-

Джоунза!

you should have seen him! - посмотрели бы вы на него!, жаль, что вы не видели его!

I should think so! - ещё бы!

III Б

*вспомогательный глагол*1. *в придаточном дополнительном служит для выражения будущего времени, согласованного с прошедшим временем в главном предложении:*

I said that I should come back soon - я сказал, что скоро вернусь

he had promised that I should be there on - обещал, что я там буду

I said I should do it - я сказал /заявил/, что я сделаю это

2. *служит для образования форм сослагательного наклонения*1) *1-го лица в главном предложении при придаточном условии:*

I should have bought the book if I had seen it - я бы купил эту книгу, если бы я её увидел

we should go there if we were invited - мы бы пошли туда, если бы нас пригласили

I shouldn't be surprised if ... - я не удивился бы, если ..., меня не удивило бы, если ...

2) *в придаточных цели после союзов lest, that, so that:*

I lent him the book so that he should study the subject - я одолжил ему книгу, чтобы он изучил этот вопрос

ring him up first, lest you should find him gone - сначала позвоните ему, а то он может уйти

3) *в придаточных условия:*

if I should be free tomorrow, I'll come - если я буду свободен завтра, я приду

if he should ask you tell him the truth - если он вдруг тебя спросит, скажи ему правду

4) *в придаточных дополнительных, когда действие вызвано необходимостью или зависит от чьей-л. воли, чьего-л. решения и т. п.:*

they recommended [proposed, demanded, ordered] that a special committee should be set up - они рекомендовали [предложили, потребовали, приказали], чтобы была создана специальная комиссия

it is important that they should learn about it at once - необходимо, чтобы они немедленно об этом узнали

it was impossible that this should continue for long - это никак не могло долго продолжаться

it was not to be expected that they should surrender without a struggle - нельзя было ожидать, чтобы они сдались без борьбы

5) *в придаточных уступительных:*

whatever sum should be received from him ... - какая бы сумма от него ни поступила ...

should

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

should BrE [ʃəd] ^m NAmE [ʃəd] ^m BrE strong form [ʃʊd] ^m AmE strong form[ʃʊd] ^m modal verb (negative **should not**, short form **shouldn't** BrE ['ʃʊdnt] ^m; NAmE ['ʃʊdnt] ^m)

1. used to show what is right, appropriate, etc, especially when criticizing sb's actions

- You shouldn't drink and drive.
- He should have been more careful.

- A present for me? You **shouldn't have** ! (= used to thank sb politely)
- 2. used for giving or asking for advice
 - You should stop worrying about it
 - Should I call him and apologize?
 - **I should** wait a little longer, **if I were you** .
 - (ironic) 'She doesn't think she'll get a job.' 'She should worry, with all her qualifications (= she does not need to worry) .'
- 3. used to say that you expect sth is true or will happen
 - We should arrive before dark.
 - I should have finished the book by Friday.
 - The roads should be less crowded today.
- 4. used to say that sth that was expected has not happened
 - It should be snowing now, according to the weather forecast.
 - The bus should have arrived ten minutes ago.
- 5. (BrE, formal) used after I or we instead of would for describing what you would do if sth else happened first
 - If I were asked to work on Sundays, I should resign.
- 6. (formal) used to refer to a possible event or situation
 - If you should change your mind, do let me know.
 - In case you should need any help, here's my number.
 - Should anyone call (= if anyone calls) , please tell them I'm busy.
- 7. used as the past form of shall when reporting what sb has said
 - He asked me what time he should come. (= His words were: 'What time shall I come?')
 - (BrE, formal) I said (that) I should be glad to help.
- 8. (BrE) used after that when sth is suggested or arranged
 - She recommended that I should take some time off.
 - In order that training should be effective it must be planned systematically . In both NAmE and BrE this idea can be expressed without 'should'
 - She recommended that I take some time off.
 - In order that training be effective...
- 9. used after that after many adjectives that describe feelings
 - I'm anxious that we should allow plenty of time.
 - I find it astonishing that he should be so rude to you.
- 10. (BrE, formal) used with I and we in polite requests
 - I should like to call my lawyer.
 - We should be grateful for your help.
- 11. used with I and we to give opinions that you are not certain about
 - I should imagine it will take about three hours.
 - 'Is this enough food for everyone?' ' **I should think so** .'
 - 'Will it matter?' ' **I shouldn't think so** .'
- 12. used for expressing strong agreement
 - 'I know it's expensive but it will last for years.' ' **I should hope so too!** '
 - 'Nobody will oppose it.' ' **I should think not!** '
- 13. why, how, who, what ~ sb/sth do used to refuse sth or to show that you are annoyed at a request; used to express surprise about an event or a situation
 - Why should I help him? He's never done anything for me.
 - How should I know where you've left your bag?
 - I got on the bus and who should be sitting in front of me but Tony!
- 14. used to tell sb that sth would amuse or surprise them if they saw or experienced it
 - You should have seen her face when she found out!

Word Origin:

[**should**] Old English sceolde: past of †**shall**.

Grammar Point:

modal verbs

The modal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will and would. Dare, need, have to and used to also share some of the features of modal verbs.

Modal verbs have only one form. They have no **-ing** or **-ed** forms and do not add **-s** to the 3rd person singular form: ▪ He can speak three languages. ◊▪ She will try and visit tomorrow.

Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb without **to**. The exceptions are **ought to** and **used to**: ▪ You must find a job. ◊▪ You ought to stop smoking. ◊▪ I used to smoke but I gave up two years ago.

Questions are formed without **do/does** in the present, or **did** in the past: ▪ Can I invite Mary? ◊▪ Should I have invited Mary?

Negative sentences are formed with **not** or the short form **-n't** and do not use **do/does** or **did**.

You will find more help with how to use modal verbs at the dictionary entries for each verb.

Grammar Point:

should / ought / had better

Should and ought to are both used to say that something is the best thing or the right thing to do, but **should** is much more common: ▪ You should take the baby to the doctor's. ◊▪ I ought to give up smoking. In questions, **should** is usually used instead of **ought to**: ▪ Should we call the doctor?

Had better can also be used to say what is the best thing to do in a situation that is happening now: ▪ We'd better hurry or we'll miss the train.

You form the past by using **should have** or **ought to have**: ▪ She should have asked for some help. ◊▪ You ought to have been more careful.

The forms **should not** or **shouldn't** (and **ought not to** or **oughtn't to**, which are rare in *NAmE* and formal in *BrE*) are used to say that something is a bad idea or the wrong thing to do: ▪ You shouldn't drive so fast.

The forms **should not have** or **shouldn't have** and, much less frequently, **ought not to have** or **oughtn't to have** are used to talk about the past: ▪ I'm sorry, I shouldn't have lost my temper.

Grammar Point:

should / would

In modern English, the traditional difference between **should** and **would** in reported sentences, conditions, requests, etc. has disappeared and **should** is not used very much at all. In spoken English the short form **'d** is usually used: ▪ I said I'd (I would) be late. ◊▪ He'd (he would) have liked to have been an actor. ◊▪ I'd (I would) really prefer tea.

The main use of **should** now is to tell somebody what they ought to do, to give advice, or to add emphasis: ▪ We should really go and visit them soon. ◊▪ You should have seen it!

should

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

should **S1 W1** /ʃəd; *strong* ʃʊd/ *BrE* ^ˈ *AmE* ^ˈ *modal verb* (negative short form **shouldn't**)

[Language: Old English; Origin: sceolde 'owed, had to']

1. RIGHT THING

a) used to say what is the right or sensible thing to do:

- He shouldn't be so selfish.
- Children shouldn't be allowed to play in the street.
- 'I don't care what people think.' 'Well, you should.'
- Why shouldn't I smoke if I want to?

b) used to say what would have been right or sensible, but was not done:

- They should have called the police.

2. ADVICE used to give or ask for advice:

- What should I do?
- Should I trust him?
- You should read his new book.
- I should stay in bed if I were you.

3. EXPECTED THING

a) used to say that you expect something to happen or be true:

- It should be a nice day tomorrow.
- Try phoning Robert – he should be home by now.
- Australia should win this match.
- 'Artistic people can be very difficult sometimes.' 'Well, you should know – you married one.'

b) used to say what was expected, but did not happen:

- It was an easy test and he should have passed, but he didn't.

4. CORRECT THING used to say what is the correct amount, the correct way of doing something etc:

- Every sentence should start with a capital letter.
- What do you mean, there are only ten tickets? There should be twelve.
- White wine, not red, should be served with fish.

5. ORDERS *formal* used in official orders and instructions:

- Passengers should proceed to Gate 12.

6. AFTER 'THAT' *British English* used in a [↑]clause beginning with 'that' after particular adjectives and verbs:

- It's strange that you should say that.
- It is essential that he should have a fair trial.
- The residents demanded that there should be an official inquiry.

7. POSSIBILITY used to talk about something that may possibly happen or be true:

- Naturally, he was nervous in case anything should go wrong.
- What if I should fall sick and not be able to work?

should somebody/something do something

- Should you need any help (=if you need any help), you can always phone me at the office.

8. IMAGINED SITUATIONS *especially British English formal* used after 'I' or 'we' to say what you would do if something happened or was true:

- If anyone treated me like that, I should complain to the manager.
- I should be surprised if many people voted for him.

9. REQUESTING/OFFERING *especially British English formal* used to politely ask for something, offer to do something, or say that you want to do something:

- I should be grateful if you could provide me with some information.
- 'What can I get you?' 'I should like a long cool drink.'
- We should be delighted to help in any way we can.
- I should like to thank you all for coming here tonight.

10. PAST INTENTIONS/EXPECTATIONS used as the past tense of 'shall' after 'I' or 'we' to say what you intended or expected to do:

- We knew that we should be leaving the next day.

11. **what should I see but something/who should appear but somebody etc** used to show that you were surprised when you saw a particular thing, when a particular person appeared etc:

" Just at that moment, who should walk in but old Jim himself.

12. **you should have seen/heard something spoken** used to emphasize how funny, strange, beautiful etc something was that you saw or heard:

" You should have seen the look on her face when I told her I'd won first prize.

13. **how/why should ... ?** used to express surprise that something has happened or that someone has asked you a particular question:

" Why should anyone want to marry Tony?

" Don't ask me. How should I know?

14. **I should think/imagine/hope spoken**

a) used to say that you think or hope something is true, when you are not certain:

" I shouldn't think they've gone far.

" 'I suppose there'll be a lot of complaints?' 'I should imagine so.'

b) used to emphasize that you are not surprised by what someone has told you because you have moral reasons to expect it:

" 'She doesn't like to hear me swearing.' 'I should think not.'

" 'He did apologize.' 'I should hope so, after the way he behaved.'

should

Freakuency Pack

12500 **76**^{MCW}

15000 **117**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k SHOULD** 324216

should 324158

shouldn 58

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

96379 **120**³²³⁹⁹⁴ *vm*

98 **75737**¹⁰⁰ *jj*

53 **105362**⁵³ *nn1*

11 **245408**¹¹ *nnu*
