ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 34 – should 2

Should 2

I INSIST THAT YOU SHOULD

A

❖ **You can use should after:**

insist / demand / recommend / suggest / propose

- EX1: I **insisted** that he **should** apologize.
- EX2: Doctors **recommend** that everyone **should** eat plenty of fruit.
- EX3: What do you **suggest** we **should** do?
- EX4: Many people are **demanding** that something **should** be done about the problem.

❖ **also with "It's important/vital/necessary/essential that … should … ":**

- **EX5: It's essential that** everyone **should** be here on time.

B

❖ You can also leave out should in the sentences in section A. So you can say:

- EX6: **It's essential that** everyone **be** here on time. (= … *that everyone should be here …)*
- EX7: I **insisted** that he **apologize**. (= … *that he should apologize)*
- EX8: What do you **suggest** we **do**?
- EX9: Many people are **demanding** that something **be** done about the problem.

❖ This form (be/do/apologize etc.) is called the **subjunctive**. It is the same as the *infinitive (without to).* **You can also use normal present and past forms:**

- EX10: **It's essential that** everyone **is** here on time.
- EX11: I **insisted** that he **apologized**.

Should 2

C

I SUGGEST THAT YOU BUY

D

❖ **We do not use to … with suggest. You can say:**

  ▪ EX12: What do you **suggest** we **should do**?

  or *What do you suggest we do? (but not What do you suggest us to do?)*

  ▪ EX13: Jane won the lottery. I **suggested** that she **should buy** a car with the money she won.
  or *I suggested that she buy a car.*
  or *I suggested that she bought a car. (but not I suggested her to buy)*

❖ **You can also use -ing after suggest (*What do you suggest doing?*). See Unit 53.**

❖ **You can use should after some adjectives, especially:**

  strange (lạ) / odd (lạ) / funny (buồn cười) / typical (điển hình)/ natural (tự nhiên) / interesting (thú vị) / surprised (ngạc nhiên) / surprising (ngạc nhiên)

  ▪ EX14: It's strange that he should be late. He's usually on time.

  ▪ EX15: I was surprised that he should say such a thing.

Should 2

SHOULD IT HAPPEN

D

❖ **You can say "if something should happen …"** . **For example:**

- EX16: We have no jobs at present, but **if the situation should change**, we will contact you.

❖ **You can also begin with should** (*Should something happen …*):

- EX17: **Should** the situation **change**, we will contact you.

  This means the same as "If the situation changes, … ". *With* **should,** *the speaker feels that* **the possibility is smaller**.

E

❖ **You can use I should … / I shouldn't …** **to give advice. For example:**

- EX18: "Shall I leave now?" "No, I **should wait** a bit." (*= I advise you to wait*)

Here, I should … = "I would … if I were you", "I advise you to … " . *Two more examples:*

- EX19: "I'm going out now. Is it cold outside?" "Yes, you **should wear** a coat."
- EX20: You **shouldn't stay** up too late. You have to be up early tomorrow.

Should 2

Select the option which best completes the sentences below:

Tom suggested that I _____ for another job.

A. look

B. ought to look

C. looking

D. to look

Should 2

tiếng anh Ivy

TÓM TẮT

1. **Chúng ta dùng should trong các cấu trúc câu:**

   - **có động từ chính là insist / demand / recommend / suggest / propose** - *Doctors recommend that everyone should eat plenty of fruit.*

   - **bắt đầu bằng "It's important/vital/necessary/essential that … should … "** - *It's essential that everyone should be here on time.*

   - **Bắt đầu bằng "It's + các tính từ: strange / odd / funny / typical / natural / interesting / surprised / surprising + that"** - *It's strange that he should be late. He's usually on time.*

2. Trong các mẫu câu trên, chúng ta cũng có thể bỏ **should**.

3. Riêng với **"suggest,"** ngoài việc dùng với **should do, do** như trên, chúng ta còn có thể dùng **suggest doing something** – *She suggested going to the cinema this weekend.*

4. Trong mẫu câu điều kiện loại 1, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng **"should"** ở mệnh đề **if** để chỉ xác suất thấp hơn của hành động xảy ra. Chúng ta cũng có thể đưa **"should"** lên đầu câu và bỏ **if** trong cấu trúc này – *Should you see Tom later today, tell him to call me.*

5. Và sau cùng, **"should"** và **"shouldn't"** thường được dùng khi cho lời khuyên - *You shouldn't stay up too late. You have to be up early tomorrow.*