

SHOULD AND WOULD

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1 Modal verbs

Contenuti:

- *Should e Would*
- *Proposizioni ipotetiche e uso del Condizionale*
- *Situational Dialogue: «At lunch»*

Should / Would

1.1. Modo condizionale

We use should when we want to say that something is desirable or right. We generally use should to express personal opinions.

Should viene usato per indicare qualcosa di giusto e di desiderato. Generalmente should viene usato per esprimere anche opinioni personali.

Si forma con ausiliari: *should* (1 pers.), *would* (2 e 3 pers.)

- *I / we should go*
- *You / you would go*
- *He / they would go*

Forma negativa

Forma Interrog. / Interr. negativa

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| • <i>I should not go</i> | <i>Should I go...? / Should I not go?</i> |
| • <i>You would not go</i> | <i>Should(/would) you go? Should (/would) you not go?</i> |
| • <i>He would not go</i> | <i>Would he/they go?...would he (/they) not go...?</i> |

Forme contratte:

Should not = shouldn't

Would not = wouldn't

Complete the gaps using would or should

1. Driving a Rolls Royce WOULD be nice!
2. I wish you WOULD come to my birthday party.
3. If I SHOULD arrive early, I will give you a ring.
4. I SHOULD like to be a doctor.
5. I lent him my car so that he WOULD drive to town.
6. How SHOULD I know?
7. The old man WOULD sit there for hours, looking at the sky.
8. Well, I SHOULD certainly enjoy flying Concord.
9. WOULD you like a cup of tea?
10. If Mary was here she WOULD help me

1.2. Condizionale composto

(condizionale dell'ausiliare seguito dal part. pass.)

- *I should have admired (avrei ammirato)*
- *I should have been admired (Sarei stato ammirato)*
- *I should not have admired (I shouldn't...)*
- *I should not have been admired*
- *Should I have admired ? (avrei ammirato?)*

- *Should I have been admired? (sarei stato ammirato?)*
- *Should I not have admired? (Shouldn't I...?)*
- *Should I not have been admired? (Shouldn't I...?)*

Should e **would** seguiti da infinito senza il to conservano il loro significato più di **shall** e **will**:

Ex.:

- **I should go** (andrei/dovrei andare)
- **He should go** (dovrebbe andare)
- **He would go** (vorrebbe andare)
- **If he should go** (se dovesse andare)
- **If he would go** (se volesse andare)

Nelle interrogative con gli ausiliari: **shall, should, will, would**, si risponde ripetendo gli stessi ausiliari

Ex.:

- **Will your brother come? Yes, he will/ No, he won't**
- **Would you come with me? Yes I would/ No I wouldn't (would not)**

1.3. Condizionale nel discorso indiretto

- *Dopo un verbo: **dire, credere, ritenere, sperare** (espresso o sottinteso), il condizionale composto si rende con il semplice **se** esprime azione successiva a quella espressa dal verbo reggente, vale a dire che il condizionale composto può trasformarsi in futuro nel discorso diretto:*

Ex.

When we parted, he promised he would come at the end of the week (passato)

- *(he promised) I will come at the end of the week*
- *When I gave him the letter he told me he would answer rapidly (pass.)*
- *I hoped he would come.*

Proposizioni ipotetiche con azione possibile

- *He said he would help Maria if she told him the truth*
- *“Egli disse che avrebbe aiutato Maria se gli avesse detto la verità” ovvero: “Egli disse: aiuterò Maria se mi dirà la verità” oppure “aiuterebbe Maria se gli dicesse la verità” (nel discorso diretto: ‘aiuterei M. se mi dicesse la verità’).*

In tutti i casi si tratta di un’azione possibile.

Proposizioni ipotetiche con azione non possibile

- *He said he would have helped Maria if she had told him the truth*
- *Egli disse che avrebbe aiutato Maria se gli avesse detto la verità, ovvero: Egli disse: avrei aiutato Maria se mi avesse detto la verità (azione non più possibile)*

Should è usato anche per mitigare un comando, o dare un consiglio

Ex.:

- *Pupils should remember that the use of tenses in English is not always the same as in Italian*

Examples

1. *I hope to see Mary this morning. Didn't she say that she **would come** before noon? Yes she said that she **would come** if she were not busy.(sarebbe venuta se non fosse..)*
2. ***would he come** willingly if I invited him? I don't know if he has time, but I'm sure **he would be** happy to see you.*
3. *You **should always obey** your parents as they always give you good advice.*
4. *At what time **would you suggest** to leave? Let's leave by the first train.*
5. *You **should go** to bed early this night.*
6. *This proposal **shouldn't have been** made. It is too late ...*
7. *If the proposals of the British settlers in North America had not been rejected by the Home Government there **would not have been** an American war of Independence, and perhaps that large country would still be a British colony.*
8. *But at that time all were sure in England that if the colonies **should rise** a regiment or two of regular troops would be sufficient to tame them.*
9. *They never thought that the Americans would meet their threats with the Declaration of Independence and **would fight** to the achievement of it, otherwise they **would have taken** the advice of Burke and Pitt who declared **it would have been** wise not to be so uncompromising (intransigenti).*
10. *In case of typhoid fever, patients should be isolated; sewers **should be inspected**, and schools possibly closed.*

2 Altri usi di Should

Should è spesso usato con: *I think / I don't think / Do you think...?*

Examples:

- *I think Mary should do more to help you.*
- *I don't think you should work so hard.*
- *Do you think I should work harder? Yes, I think you should.*
- *'Should' (dovresti) è meno forte di 'must':*
- *You should apologise (it would be a good thing to do)*
- *You must apologise (you have no alternative)*

Cfr. SHOULD (DO) / SHOULD HAVE (DONE)

- *You look tired You should go to bed.*
- *You went to bed very late last night, you should have gone to bed earlier.*
- *I'm feeling sick, I shouldn't have eaten so much last night. (non avrei dovuto mangiare...)*

SHOULD = OUGHT TO

We use ought to to talk about accepted rules, or to say that something is a good idea,

we use ought to only in the affirmative form.

Si usa ought to per indicare regole accettate o per suggerire l'idea "sarebbe bene che".

Ought to viene usato solo nella forma affermativa, (raramente ought not).

- *Mary ought not to go to bed so late (shouldn't go)*
- *It was a great party last night. You ought to have come (should have come)*

Examples

1.

- *-You don't like smoking, especially in restaurants.*
- *I think smoking **should be banned** in all public places.*
- *-You are fed up with the government. You think they have made too many mistakes.*
- *(resign) I think.. (the **government should resign**).*

2.

- *-I'm in a difficult position. What do you think **I should do**?*
- *-I posted the letter four days ago, so **it should have arrived** by now.*

3.

- *-When we went to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one.*

"We should have reserved a table"

-I walked into a wall. I wasn't looking where I was going.
- ***I should have been looking where I was going***
- ***I should have looked where I was going.***

SHOULD (2)

Con: Suggest, propose, recommend, insist, demand.

- *Tom insisted that we should have dinner with him.*
- *What does Mary suggest we should do?*

Fare attenzione con SUGGEST:

- *What do you suggest we should do (non 'to do')*
- *Mary suggested that I (should) buy a house.*

- *Or Mary suggested that I bought a house (NOT '...suggested me to buy')*

SHOULD HAVE....

1. *I **should have let her known**__what was happening but I forgot. (let her know)*
2. *She **should not have left**_ work yet. I'll call her office. (not leave)*
3. *He **should have sent**_ everybody a reminder by email. (send)*
4. *They **should have remembered**__that their guests don't eat pork. (remember)*
5. *I **should not have shouted**__at you. I apologise. (not shout)*
6. *She **should have gotten**_the letter this morning. I expect she'll give us a call about it later. (get)*
7. *They **should not have sent**_ the report off for printing yet. There is still time to make changes. (not send)*
8. *He **should have arrived**_at his office by now. Let's try ringing him. (arrive)*
9. *They **should have read**_ that first email by this stage. It's time to send the next one. (read)*
10. *He **should not have boarded**_ his plane yet. We can probably still get hold of him. (not board)*

Should è spesso usato con aggettivi quali: *strange, odd, funny, typical, natural, interesting, surprised, surprising.*

Examples:

- ***-It's strange that he should be late. He's usually on time.***
- ***It's surprising that he should say such a thing.***

3 Situational dialogue

AT LUNCH:

Although the correct name for the middle meal is lunch, many English families call it 'dinner'. To complicate matters further, the mid-morning break of coffee and biscuits is also called lunch. English people do not wish each other 'Good appetite'.

1.

- *You must have some more chicken.*
- *No thanks. I'm supposed to be slimming.*
- *Can't I tempt you?*
- *Well maybe I could manage a very small piece.*

2.

- *Wouldn't you like to finish up the omelette?*
- *No, really, thank you. I just couldn't eat anymore.*
- *Come on now. Surely you can manage it.*
- *No thank you, really. I must have put on pounds as it is.*

3.

Another piece of meat pie?

No thanks, really: I'm on a diet.

Please do. You've hardly eaten anything.

It's delicious, But I don't think I ought to.

4.

Do have the rest of the mashed potato.

No thank you. I've had too much already.

Just take it to please me.

OK, but only a small piece or I shan't have room for any pudding.

4 Autovalutazione

Modal Verbs

1. -Tom suggested that I... (look)for another job.

(I should look/ that I look.../...that I looked...that I look)

2. Where do you suggest I... (go) for my holiday?

(should go/ have go/ go/gone)

3. She said to me: "You really ... (stay) a little longer"

(must stay/ must to stay/ have to stay/stayed)

4. She insisted that I... (stay) a little longer.

(I stay.../ I stayed / I should stay).

5. It's strange that she ..(be late). She's always on time.

(should be/ is/ was/were).

6. I was surprised that he...(ask) me for advice.

(should ask/ asks/asked/would ask)

7. It's natural that parents..(worry)about their children (should worry/ worry/worried/would worried)

8. If Tom..(phone) while I'm out, tell him I'll phone him back later.

(should phone/ phones/ will phone/phoned)

9. I've left the washing outside, if it..(rain), can you bring it in?

(should rain/ rains/ rained/should rained)

10. If you...(see) Tom this evening, can you ask him to phone me?

(should see/ see/ saw/ sawd)

Autovalutazione: risposte corrette

Answer key:

1. should look. 2. should go 3. must stay. 4. I should stay 5. should be 6. should ask

7. should worry 8. should phone. 9. should rain 10. should see.