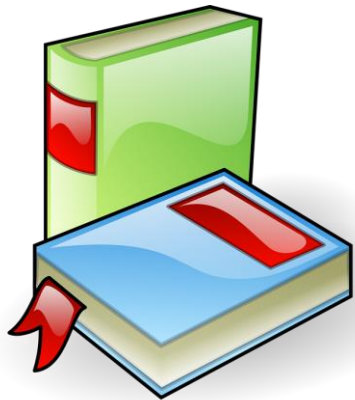


MODAL VERBS

SHALL & SHOULD



ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

OUTLINE: SHALL and SHOULD

1. General characteristics of SHALL
2. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms of SHALL
3. General characteristics of SHOULD
4. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms of SHOULD

Step 1: Characteristics of SHALL

1. SHALL is used in the future tense.

- *I shall be faithful.*

2. A verb stem always follows SHALL.

- *He shall perform this Saturday.*

3. We do not add 'TO' after SHALL.

- *She shall ~~to~~ come tomorrow.*

4. Additionally, SHALL is able to replace other auxiliary verbs.

- *When shall we go?*

MODAL VERB (SHALL)

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (FULL FORM)					
I	You	He/She/It	We	You	They
shall					

NEGATIVE FORM (FULL AND SHORT FORMS)					
I	You	He/She/It	We	You	They
shall not shan't					

INTERROGATIVE FORM							
Shall							
I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
go?							



Step 2: Affirmative Form of SHALL(1)

1. SHALL is used to **talk about the future.**(FUTURE TENSE)

- *I shall come in October.*

2. SHALL is used to **predict the future.**(VISION)

- *They shall perish.*

3. SHALL is used for **declaring intentions.**(PLANS)

- *I shall do it no matter the cost.*

4. SHALL is used to **make commands.** (ORDERS)

- *You shall have meals at 1 p.m.*

Step 2: Affirmative Form of SHALL(2)

1. SHALL is used to express **strong possibility in the future**. (COMPLETED ACTION)
 - *They shall have arrived by then.*
2. SHALL is used to **make solemn promises**. (COMMITMENT)
 - *I shall marry you.*

Step 3: Negative Form of SHALL(1)

1. SHALL + NOT is used to **talk about impossibility in the future.** (UNLIKELYHOOD)
 - *He shall not come in October.*
2. SHALL + NOT is used to make **predictions.** (VISION)
 - *They shall not perish.*
3. SHALL + NOT is used for **declaring intentions.** (PLANS)
 - *I shan't do it no matter the cost.*
4. SHALL + NOT is used to express **strong impossibility in the future perfect tense.**
(PROJECTION)
 - *I shall not have finished my studies then.*

Step 3: Negative Form of SHALL(2)

1. SHALL + NOT is used to express **commands and orders**. (STRONG AUTHORITY)
 - *Students shall not arrive late at school.*
2. SHALL + NOT is used **when refusing to do something** in a formal way.
 - *We shall not sign the contract.* (DETERMINATION)

Step 4: Interrogative Form of SHALL

1. SHALL is used to **make offers**. (PROPOSAL)
 - *Shall I escort you?*
2. SHALL is used to **present an idea to someone**. (SUGGESTION)
 - *Shall we use this way?*
3. SHALL is used to **ask for advice**. (DIRECTION)
 - *How shall we proceed?*
4. SHALL is used to **ask for information**. (INTERROGATION)
 - *Where shall the ceremony take place?*

Step 5: Characteristics of **SHOULD**

1. **SHOULD** is used as the past tense of **SHALL**.
 - *He told me that we should be careful.*
2. **SHOULD** is also used in second conditionals.
 - *If I were you, I should call a policeman.*
3. A verb stem always follows **SHOULD**.
 - He should **become** a singer.
4. We do not add '**TO**' after **SHOULD**.
 - *She should ~~to~~ be happy.*
5. Other auxiliary verbs can be replaced by **SHOULD**.
 - *Where should she go?*

MODAL VERB (SHOULD)

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (FULL FORM)					
I	You	He/She/It	We	You	They
should					

NEGATIVE FORM (FULL AND SHORT FORMS)					
I	You	He/She/It	We	You	They
should not shouldn't					

INTERROGATIVE FORM							
Should							
I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
go?							



Step 6: Affirmative Form of SHOULD(1)

1. SHOULD is used to **give advice**. (STRONG RECOMMENDATION)
 - *You should eat less junk food.*
2. SHOULD is used to **express obligation**. (DUTY)
 - *We should be more respectful towards our educators.*
3. SHOULD is used to **express possibility in the future in first conditionals**. (HYPOTHESIS)
 - *If you should pass these exams, I will be very happy.*
4. SHOULD is used to express **probability in the future in second conditionals**.
 - *If they were rich, they should probably buy a house.* (HYPOTHESIS)

Step 6: Affirmative Form of SHOULD(2)

1. SHOULD is used in **reported speech**. (INDIRECT SPEECH)

- *He said (that) he should come in October.*
- *You mentioned that the state president should visit us today.*

Step 7: Negative Form of SHOULD

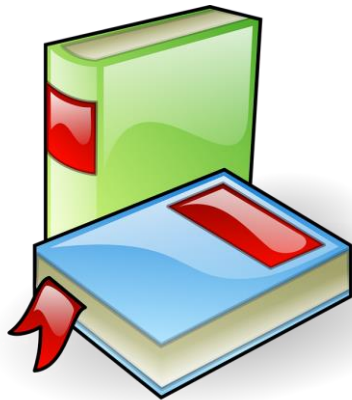
1. SHOULD + NOT is used to **offer advice**. (STRONG RECOMMENDATION)
 - *You shouldn't eat junk food.*
2. SHOULD + NOT is used to **express prohibition**. (INTERDICTION)
 - *Visitors shouldn't leave their bicycles here.*
3. SHOULD + NOT is used to **express criticism**. (DISAPPROVAL)
 - *You shouldn't have done it.*
4. SHOULD + NOT is used in **reported speech**. (INDIRECT SPEECH)
 - *He said that he shouldn't come in October.*

Step 8: Interrogative Form of SHOULD

1. SHOULD is used to **make requests about obligation.** (DUTY)
 - *Should I close the door behind me?*
2. SHOULD is used to **ask for advice.** (STRONG RECOMMENDATION)
 - *What should I do?*
3. SHOULD is used to **ask questions in conditional sentences.** (HYPOTHESIS)
 - *Who should be notified if you fall sick?*
4. SHOULD is used to **make subtle suggestions.** (PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY)
 - *Shouldn't you be going to bed now?*

MODAL VERBS

SHALL & SHOULD



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