

SU FORMA:

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + SHOULD + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJETO + SHOULDN'T + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN TO
INTERROGATIVA	SHOULD + SUJETO + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN TO?
RESP.CORTAS	YES, P.SUJ + SHOULD NO, P. SUJ + SHOULDN'T

SHOULD

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + OUGHT TO + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJETO + OUGHT NOT TO + VERB INFINITIVO - TO
INTERROGATIVA	OUGHT + SUJETO + TO + VERBO INFINITIVO - TO?
RESP.CORTAS	YES, P.SUJ + OUGHT NO, P.SUJ + OUGHT NOT / OUGHTN'T

OUGHT TO

SU USO:

- Utilizamos SHOULD – OUGHT TO cuando pedimos un consejo.
Should I sell my computer?
Ought I to tell him?

- Utilizamos SHOULD – OUGHT TO cuando damos un consejo, o hacemos una sugerencia de forma afirmativa o negativa:
Archie should eat less, he's very fat.
Bob, you ought to sell that old car.
Sally shouldn't talk in class. She won't hear the teacher.
You oughtn't to eat so much chocolate. It's bad for your health.

- Se usa para mostrar que algo puede que sea probable:
Chris should be home by now, he left the shop an hour ago.

SU USO: MODAL PERFECT:

- Utilizamos **SHOULD HAVE / OUGHT TO HAVE + PARTICIPIO PASADO** cuando alguien no hizo algo o cuando dice que esta mal:

I should have gone home early, but I stayed out late. Now I'm in trouble.

Bil ought to have given you that money, I told him to.

- Utilizamos **SHOULDN'T HAVE / OUGHTN'T TO HAVE + PARTICIPIO PASADO** cuando alguien hizo algo y quiere decir que esta mal:

You shouldn't have spoken to your uncle like that. It was rude.

Those horses shouldn't have been in that field. They've eaten all the grass.