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Name	
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Shall and Should

A modal auxiliary verb is used to modify the mood of a verb. Here is a list of the modal auxiliary verbs:

Shall: "**Shall**" is to express a future action. It is different than "will" in that it is used to express an order or prophecy. The negative of shall is "**shall not**" or the contraction "**shan't**".

Example: I shall become a doctor.

In this example "**shall**" is used to express the prophecy of me becoming a doctor in the future.

Example: Tomorrow, you shall climb to the top of Mt. Everest.

In this example "shall" is used to order or command a future action.

Directions: Make your own sentences using "shall".

1) [
2)				

Should: "Should" is used to express the ideal (best) action which happens in the past, present, or future. The negative of should is "should not" or the contraction "shouldn't".

Example: I think I should make chicken for dinner tonight.

In this example "should" is used to express that making chicken is the best future action.

Example: I should get paid more for the hard work that I do.

In this example "**should**" is used to express that it would be ideal for me to get paid more for my present action.

Directions: Circle the correct auxiliary modal verb in each sentence.
Example: When you grow up, you (shall) should) be a great football player.
1) Mom thinks you (should, shall) clean your room.
2) Trains (shall, should) go faster.
3) This weekend (should, shall) be the best weekend ever!
4) I (should, shall) be a writer when I get older.
5) Police (shan't, shouldn't) be allowed to drive so fast.
6) Our team (should, shall) have tried harder.
7) After you are finished washing my car, you (shall, should) get me something to eat.
8) (Shall, Should) we be ready by ten?
9) If we want to make money, we (should, shall) get a job.
10) The world (should, shall) be peaceful.
Directions: Now make your own sentences using "should".
1)
2)