

第三節 should 的用法

一、should 表示「應該」

句型導覽

S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{beV supposed to} \\ \text{ought to} \end{array} \right\}$ + Vr ~ 某人應該~

A + suggest/insist/advise + that + B + (should) + Vr ~ A 建議/堅持/勸告 B 應該~

It's + adj + that + S + (should) + Vr ~ 某人應該做~是~的

例句⇒ You should study hard. (你應該用功唸書。)

⇒ Students $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{are supposed to} \\ \text{ought to} \end{array} \right\}$ study hard.

(學生應該用功唸書。)

⇒ What should I say? = What am I supposed to say? (我應該說什麼?)

⇒ He should stay home. = He ought to stay home. (他應該待在家裡。)

⇒ People $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ought not to} \\ \text{shouldn't} \\ \text{are not supposed to} \end{array} \right\}$ lie. (人不應該說謊。)

⇒ The doctor suggested that Tom (should) stay in the hospital.

(醫生建議湯姆應該待在醫院。)

⇒ It was natural that parents should take good care of their children.

(家長應好好照顧小孩是很自然的事。)

⇒ It was natural that he (should) be mad because I lied to him.

(他生氣是很自然的事，因為我對他說謊。)

補充資料

★ ought 為助動詞，不因時態而改變，其疑問句跟 should 一樣提到句首，to 留在原位。雖然理論上如此，但實際狀況裡沒有人這樣講。

二、should 表示「萬一」

句型導覽

If + S₁ + should + Vr₁ ~ , S₂ + would + Vr₂ ~ 萬一~，就~ (S₁、S₂ 可相同)

條件子句

主要子句

例句⇒ If you should die, I wouldn't live alone. (萬一你死了,我不會獨活。)

→ 主要子句用 would, 是因為假設語氣中的「萬一」句型, 表示發生機率不大。

三、should 表示「竟然」

例句⇒ The artist should die so young. (這位藝術家竟然這麼年輕就死了。)

⇒ It's surprising that Tom should win. (湯姆竟然贏了, 真令人驚訝。)

⇒ It's a pity that he should fail. (他竟然輸了, 真可惜。)

⇒ It was ridiculous that the singer should win the contest. (那個歌手竟然會贏得比賽。)

四、should 表示「唯恐, 以免」



句型導覽

$S_1 + V_1 + \text{lest} + S_2 + \text{should/might} + V_{r2} \sim \sim$ 以免~, ~唯恐~ (S₁、S₂ 可相同)
 = $S_1 + V_1 + \text{for fear that} + S_2 + \text{should/might} + V_{r2} \sim$

例句⇒ I woke up early lest I should miss the train.

(我早起以免錯過火車。)



補充資料

★ should have + pp 本來應該~ (表過去該做卻沒做的事)

= ought to have + pp

例句⇒ You should have called me last night, but you didn't. (你昨晚應該打電話給我, 但你沒有打。)

⇒ You should have done your homework before last night. (你本來應該在昨晚之前完成作業的。)

⇒ He ought to have come yesterday, but he didn't. (他昨天應該來的, 但他沒有來。)

第四節 need 的用法

一、need 在否定及疑問句時可當助動詞用。



句型導覽

$S + \text{need not} + V_r = \text{don't/doesn't need to} + V_r \sim$ 不需要~

$\text{Need} + S + V_r? = \text{Do/Does} + S + \text{need to} + V_r? \sim$ 需要~嗎?