

45 Should, shouldn't

1 **Should** se pojí s infinitivem (*do, go* atd.):

I should INFINITIV *do some work tonight.*

Should má stejný tvar pro všechny osoby:

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **should go.**

2 Záporný tvar je **shouldn't**:

You shouldn't sit in the sun all day.
They shouldn't spend so much money.

3 Pomocí **I should** nebo **we should** vyjadřujeme, co považujeme za vhodné či žádoucí:

I should go home. It's midnight.
We should invite them for a meal.

I nebo **we shouldn't** vyjadřuje, co nepovažujeme za vhodné či žádoucí:

I shouldn't spend so much money.

You should/shouldn't používáme pro udělení rad či instrukcí:

You should look for a better job.
You shouldn't drive so fast.

Should je méně důrazné než **must** nebo **have to**. Porovnejte:

You should eat more fruit. (= It's a good idea. / Je to vhodné, žádoucí.)
'You must eat more fruit,' said the doctor. (= It's very important. / Je to velmi důležité.)

4 Žádáme-li o radu či doporučení, použijeme **should I/we ...?**:



What should I say to Helen?
I need a new passport. Where should I go?

5 Svůj názor vyjadřujeme pomocí **I think we should, I don't think you should** atd.:



I don't think you should believe everything he says.

V angličtině se nepoužívá tato formulace:
I think you shouldn't ...

6 Ptáme-li se konkrétní osoby na radu či doporučení, užijeme **do you think I should ...**:

He hasn't replied to my email. Do you think I should phone him?
What do you think I should give Tom for his birthday?

Cvičení

A Doplněte do vět **should** nebo **shouldn't** a výrazy v závorce.

- ▶ *You shouldn't work* (You/work) so hard. Have a holiday.
- ▶ I enjoyed that film. *We should go* (We/go) to the cinema more often.
- 1 (You/park) here. It's not allowed.
- 2 What (I/cook) for dinner tonight?
- 3 (You/wear) a coat. It's cold outside.
- 4 (You/smoke). It's bad for you.
- 5 (We/arrive) at the airport two hours before the flight.
- 6 (I/pay) now or later?
- 7 Do you think (I/apply) for this job?
- 8 What do you think (I/write) in this space on the form?
- 9 (I/eat) any more cake. I've already eaten too much.

47 Need, needn't, needn't have

- 1 Sloveso **need** vyjadřuje, co kdo musí učinit. Po **need** následuje **to + infinitiv** (např. **to do, to go**):

I **need**

to + INFINITIV
to go

 to the dentist's.

Po **he/she/it** následuje tvar **needs**:
Mary/She **needs to buy** some white paint.

Zápor, otázka a krátké odpovědi se tvoří pomocí **do**:

You **don't need to go** to the doctor's.
Mary **doesn't need to buy** any green paint.
A: **Do you need to go** to the dentist's?
B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
A: **Does Mary need to buy** any brushes?
B: Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

- 2 Sloveso **need** užíváme také ve spojení s věcmi, které potřebujeme. Proto po **need** následuje předmět:

Mary **needs**

PŘEDMĚT
some white paint.
I don't need a new car.
Does Peter need any help?

- 3 Pro skutečnosti, které nejsou zapotřebí, užíváme **needn't** a infinitiv plnovýznamového slovesa (např. **go, buy**). **Needn't** je významově shodné s **don't/doesn't need to**:

You **needn't go**

INFINITIV

 to the shops. We have enough food.
(NEBO You **don't need to go** to the shops.)

Mary **needn't buy** any paint.
(NEBO Mary **doesn't need to buy** any paint.)

Needn't se nikdy nepojí s předmětem (např. **your coat**); s předmětem se pojí **don't need**:
You **don't need your coat**. It's not cold outside.
(NIKOLI ~~You needn't your coat.~~)

- 4 Pro vyjádření minulosti můžeme užít **needed to**:

They **needed to clean** everything before they started to paint.

Záporný tvar v *Past Simple* je **didn't need to**.
The room wasn't dirty so they **didn't need to clean** it before they started to paint it.
(= It was not necessary to clean the room so we didn't clean it. / Nebylo nutné pokoj uklidit, a tak jsme ho neuklidili.)

Needn't have + přičestí minulé (*past participle*) označuje děj, který se uskutečnil, přestože to nebylo nutné:

We **needn't have lit** the fire, because it was a warm evening. (= We lit the fire, but it was not necessary to light it.)
You **needn't have bought** any bread, Jim. There is plenty in the cupboard.
(= You bought some bread, but it was not necessary.)

Cvičení

- A Tvořte otázky a krátké odpovědi podle vět v závorkách. Viz příklad.

- ▶ (Tom needs to take some warm clothes.) Does Tom need to take
some warm clothes. ? ~ Yes, he does
- ▶ (She doesn't need to study hard.) Does she need to study hard ? ~ No, she doesn't ..
- 1 (Fred needs a ladder.) ? ~ Yes,
- 2 (We don't need to go to the shops.) ? ~ No,
- 3 (John doesn't need to leave before lunch.) ? ~ No,
- 4 (They need to check the train times.) ? ~ Yes,