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Supposed to have been

Supposed to have been delivered yesterday. You were supposed to have been immortal. Supposed to have been done. God the pharaohs are supposed to have been descendants of. He is supposed to have been. Supposed to have been overbold. Where was atlantis supposed to have been. Earth was supposed to have been formed about.

SCHEDA WOULD, DEVE, POSSIBLE Would, should and could be three auxiliary verbs that can be defined as past times of will, must and can; however, you can learn more by seeing the phrases that use these auxiliary rather than by definitions. Examples of use follow. It would be technically, it would be the past time of will, but it is an auxiliary verb that has many uses, some of which express also the present time. It can be used in the following ways: Would you like some cabbage salad? = Would you like some cabbage salad? Would you like your assignment now? Please do it now. With whom, what, when, where, why, how: How would the neighbors react? What would you do if you sang out of tune? In the previous two sentences, it would mean the same thing as will. I'd like more cabbage salad, please. I want more cabbage salad, please. I'd like you to sit down now. I want you to sit down now. To show a different answer if the past was different: I would have helped you if I knew you were stuck. (I didn't know you were stuck. This "not knowing" occurred before I did not help you.) John would have lost track if Maria hadn't waited for him at the stream. (First Mary waited for him. If his answer was not to wait, then next John would have been on the wrong track.) To attenuate the strong and controversial statements - not recommended in formal essays: I'd say you're being a little bit immature. Here would have a similar but less emphatic meaning. To explain the outcome of a hypothetical situation: If I win a million dollars, I'd fix my house. Think of it should as if, and I would like it as will. To show the usual past actions: Helen hiccuped every time John left home. Think about doing what he did. To show repetitive past action: For a moment the plane would be flying, then it would be bumping back along the hard ground. (The plane was in the air and then back to the ground several times.) To show the preference between two choices, used with rather or earlier: I would rather die than face them. = I prefer death rather than face them. I prefer handwriting rather than machine. = I prefer writing to machine rather than machine. However, the second choice may be implicit but not declared: I'd rather die. I'd rather die than do anything the context has provided as an alternative to death. These people would allow gambling. = These people want to allow gambling. I wish it was. We'd like him to leave. We want him to leave. To show the intention or plan: She said she was coming. He said he was planning to come. I'd stay the test if I could. That means I decided to postpone the test, but I have no chanceDo it. The answer would seem correct. = The answer is probably correct. To show future probability of past actions: He knew he'd come to the camp around 6:00. The men would have prepared dinner for him. The first sentence meansI believed that the arrival time of his field was at 18:00. The "calculating" (or believe) has happened in the past, but the arrival will occur later. The second sentence expects that, at that future moment, dinner will be ready for him. Strange but true: notice how to change must have change the way works: you would have changed your mind. = I wish I had changed my mind. You would have changed your mind. = If the circumstances had been different, is it possible that you have changed your mind? If technically, it should be the tense past of volunte, but it is a auxiliary verb with few uses, not everyone in the past tense, ie, the following: should you delete the disc? = Did you have to delete it? Should I deliver my assignment now? = Should I deliver my assignment now? Here, it should mean the same thing that should. You should float and brush your teeth after each meal. Think should as it should, as in the previous example, but here to make a persuasive declaration. To show a possible future event: if you were to find your coat, I'll call you. Think about how to do; Also, it should be left out of the aforementioned sentence, leaving, "if I find your coat, I'll be sure to call you." Alternatively, if it could be left out of the sentence: "If I find your coat, I'll be sure to call you." To express a hypothetical situation: If you want to do it, you can have hot tea and cookies. = If you want to do it, you can have hot tea and cookies. To express what is likely: with an early start, they should be here within noon. Think should like or will probably do it. To express a request or a direct statement with courtesy: I would like to go home now. = I want to go home now. I should think that a healthy forest program is essential for any presidential victory. = I think a healthy forest program is essential for any presidential victory. It could technically a tense past of can, but it is a auxiliary verb with few uses, not all of which are in the past tense, ie the following; as the tense past of can: in those days, all people He could build houses. = In those days, all the people had the ability to build houses. Could you have deleted the disk? = Is it possible that you canceled the disc? Can I leave now? = I can leave now, can I leave now? You could study more hard than you. = You have the potential to study more harshly than you. He knew the sunset could be spectacular. = He knew that the sunset was spectacular at times. To express tentativitA or courtesy: I could be wrong. = Maybe I'm wrong. Could you come here, please? Please come here. In conclusion, you could use these three auxiliaries if desired, and you should! Write a sample sentence for every possible use could, and should; then ask any read / o tutor inglese per ulteriore assistenza. The results may contain examples of vulgar expressions. The results may include WyraÅ ¥ Å¼ee ¥ "Potocznych. Nie Zalnection WynikÅ¼w Dla Tego Znaczenia. WyÅ ¥> Wietl Wietl Wietl WierskÅ ¥ s Wykaz SÅ ¥. 1-0, 601-900WYKAZ ZWrotÅ¼w: 1-400, 401-800, 801-1200WYKAZ WYRAÅ ¥ Å¼EÅ ¥ ". 1-400, 401-800, 801 -1200 These batteries should last for a year. He was not supposed if you shouldn't do something that is not allowed to do it: you shouldn't park here. Dear everything, please take a look at the two answers from B. When should we use which one? A: Oh dear, no one has cut the grass.b: John should have done it .B: John should have done it. Thank you very much. The ordiant answers were ordered more ancient to the latest (a): Oh expensive, no one cut the grass. (B1): John should have done it. (B2): John should have done it. Dear Ricky, in response to (a), both (B1) and (B2) are good. The phrase (b2) is the perfect past, and in "grammar of the textbook" would probably be preferable because it is talking about something that should have been done at some point indefinite over time in the past before another point in the past . The past is perfect to talk about one of two things: 1.) A period of time started before and continued to (and possibly passed) another point passed over time; O, 2.) An undefined point in time in the past (ie, a point over time in the past which is unknown or not declared) before another point passed over time. For example: 1.) When George W. Bush began his second mandate, he was President for 4 years 2.) Before George W. Bush became president, his father had been President. Because John should have cut the Grass before another point in the past (ie, some pointing in time before now), (B2) is probably better. However, in informal English, sometimes you can replace a perfect tense with the simple past, and it would be easy to imagine a mother tongue that said (B1). (A): Oh expensive, no one has cut the grass. (B1): John should have done it. (B2): John should have done it. Dear Ricky, I think I was wrong. According to Graph 9-9 on page 166 of the "understanding and use of the grammar of Azar, of the third English edition", the following is correct: "Jack would have to call me last night, I wonder why he didn't done". Therefore, (B1) --Not (B2) - is correct. If (a) read, "When I arrived at the golf course, no one had cut the grass," then (B2) would be the correct answer. (This would also be the right time to use the perfect past.) Once again, my previous answer has been incorrect, but I think you have inadvertently responded your original question: "When should we use which one?" By the way, in case I recovered again, I hope someone is so kind as to solve my mistake. Ge grammar Exchange 2 (quest) As Kafkaesque says, the answer is correct and acceptable. The complement to "be supposed [a]" is an infinite, it is simple infinite ("cut") or perfect infinity ("from There are sometimes nuances in the choice of the add-on module. If the loudspeaker refers to the action from the initial point of view request, or instructions, infinity is enough. It is as if the speaker were saying "I/someone else was telling him to mow the grass." Examples from Google:"The boy was floating on a boogie board and had to find a turtle before returning to the party. He found the turtle, but when the turtle touched the ... ❖❖❖ This is the story of "Operation Market-Garden", the codename of the offensive that was supposed to lead to the Allied victory before the end of 1944. ... ❖ My only big disappointment was the shipping problems I had. My purchase was supposed to arrive before Christmas but was not received until 12/28. Services-eGeneralMedical/display.~reviews" My friend bought a laptop from DELL and had to arrive before the beginning of the semester. It did not arrive until three months later!! Sherry says: ...rose.geog.mcgill.ca/wordpress/?p=10 On the other hand, if the total completion of the action is important, the perfect infinite expresses that more accurate idea of the simple onfinitive. It is as if the speaker were saying, "He must have had his grass cut by now". So John ordered a new Ford Model A two-door. He had to have arrived (i.e. be there) before March 1. He didn't come, so John was getting upset. ...ommitsburg.net/archive_list/articles/people_articles/john_fuss/john_fuss_part_4_5.htm" The document was supposed to be published before the mid-term elections, but was delayed for fear of voters' reaction. A couple of years ago. ... ❖❖❖ A prop gun allegedly containing a fictitious bullet was fired into his chest à the bullet had to be removed before the scene began. movie-review-5D80-203FFCA4-3A4F1380-prod4 These are examples of careful attention to the I'll wait. In fact, many speakers use the two shapes interchangeably, often choosing simple infinity when perfect infinity would be more accurate. Marilyn Kafkaesque / Marilyn - Thank you very much for your time and entry. Ricky

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