

Past modals: *should have*, *shouldn't have*

Should have / *shouldn't have* + past participle mean that the speaker is sorry about (regrets) something he or she did or did not do in the past. These modals can also be used to give advice about something in the past.

Affirmative statements

I	should have	left earlier.
You		
We		
They		
He		
She		
It		

Negative statements

I	shouldn't have	arrived late.
You		
We		
They		
He		
She		
It		

Time clauses with *until* and *as soon as*

Dependent time clauses with *until* and *as soon as* can come at the beginning or end of a sentence.

Use *until* in the dependent clause to say how long an action continues.

Use *as soon as* in the dependent clause to mean "right after."

Use a comma (,) after a time clause when it comes at the beginning of a sentence.

<i>until</i>	<i>Until</i> the patient finished his lunch, the nurse stayed with him. The nurse stayed with the patient <i>until</i> he finished his lunch.
<i>as soon as</i>	<i>As soon as</i> the patient finished his lunch, the nurse left. The nurse left <i>as soon as</i> the patient finished his lunch.

Time words and expressions to describe repeated actions

In sentences that talk about repeated actions in the present or past, the correct word order is subject + verb + number of times + time expression.

		Number of times	Time expressions
Present	This year, Sana volunteers at the shelter This year, Sana is volunteering	once twice three times several times many times	a week. each month.
Past	In 2011, Sana volunteered		each month. last year. two years ago. when she was 12.
Present perfect	Sana has volunteered		so far. in her life.