

Lesson 25

Modal Verbs Ought to, Should, Need, Would, Dare

1. The modal verb **Must** can be replaced by the verb **Ought to** in case the expression makes sense of advice:

You ought to visit your parents often

2. The modal verb **Must** can be replaced by the verb **Should** in case the expression makes sense of doubt:

You should smoke less

3. The modal verb **Must** can be replaced by the verb **Need** in interrogative and negative sentences only in present tense. As a modal verb, **Need** is used without a particle **to**:

Negative	You need not leave us so early
Interrogative	Need you go so early?
Short Answers	Yes, I must
	No, I needn't

4. The modal verb **Would** gives the semantic verb an intonation of politeness:

Would you open the window, please?

Would you like to join us?

5. In English, **Dare** is a semi-modal verb. This means that it is used in speech both as a main and as a modal. In both cases, it will have the same meaning "to have the courage / impudence to do something". The modal verb **Dare** has only two forms: **dare** for the present and **dared** for the past tense. In colloquial English, **Dare not** is usually pronounced in an abbreviated form - **daren't**.

However, it should be noted that in speech the modal verb **Dare** is used mainly in the Present Tense.

Examples:

How dare he tell me what to do?

She dare not contradict her boss.

We daren't interrupt him with questions.

How dare you!

6. When the verb **Dare** is used as a semantic verb, it can have the ending -s in the 3rd person, requires an infinitive with the particle **to** after itself:

Examples:

She doesn't dare to contradict him.

She has never dared to contradict his arguments.

I wonder how he dares to say that to the teacher.

I wonder how he dared to say that to the teacher.

7. Very often **Dare** is used in sentences with negative words **nobody / no one, none of, never**:

None of them dared to utter a word.

8. The semantic verb **Dare** has several features:

Dare varies by tense: he dares, we dared, they will dare, but is not used in Continuous Tenses:

~~(I am daring, they are daring).~~

Dare can be used in Perfect Tenses:

He has never dared to contradict his boss.

9. After the semantic verb **Dare**, we use the infinitive with the particle **to** - dare to do something. But in colloquial English, this rule is not always respected, and after **dare** you can omit the particle **to** - dare do something.

TEST: <https://engblog.ru/modal-verb-dare>