

The semi-modal verbs (or marginal modals) are: dare, need, used to and ought to.They behave similarly to modal verbs but also share some characteristics with main verbs. For example, unlike modal verbs, some semi-modal verbs are followed by to, but like modal verbs, they do not change form for person.

DARE as a modal verb means "to have the courage to do something"

As a modal verb, **DARE** is typically used in negative and interrogative

sentences and it is followed by a bare infinitive (verb without to)

Negatives and questions are formed without 'do'

AFFIRMATIVE : When DARE as a modal verb is used in affirmative sentences, there must be a word of negative meaning in the same clause. This word can be outside the verb phrase and may be a word with a negative sense, such as only, never, hardly.

DARE AS A MODAL VERB	DARE AS A MAIN VERB can be followed by a
 No one dare go there 	to-infinitive or an infinitive without to.
 No sensible driver dare risk that chance. 	• No one dares (to) go there / If she dares (to) go there

NEGATIVE : DARE NOT or DAREN'T

• I daren't think how many victims there are / I daren't tell him - he'll be so angry / I dare not say what I think

QUESTIONS : DARE as a modal verb also occurs in interrogative sentences, but this use is very formal.

• Dare anyone do that? / Daren't he go there? / Dare he tell her the truth?

PAST TENSE : DARE as a modal is rarely used in the past tense. We use it as a main verb instead.

• I didn't dare say anything for fear of offending him. / Only a few journalists dared to cover the story.

PHRASES - I dare say / I daresay: Used to indicate that one believes something is probably true.

• I dare say you've heard about her.

How dare you : Used to express indignation.

• How dare you talk to me like that!'

Don't you dare... : Used to order someone threateningly not to do something.

• Don't you dare touch me!'