

NEED , NEEDN'T, OUGHT TO



NEED

«Need» can be both an ORDINARY verb and a MODAL verb

- As MODAL:

1. No -s in 3^o singular of the Simple Present
2. The infinitive that follows with no «TO»
3. Infinitive with no
4. No «do» for questions and negatives
5. The past form “needed” is not used as a modal



USAGE OF NEED (modal)

- Mostly used in **NEGATIVE** forms (needn't)
- Uncommon in the affirmative sentences as modal
- **NEEDN'T** means – absence of necessity in the present
- more common in formal language and in British English
- Normally used to give someone permission **NOT** to do something.



NEED (ordinary)

- **Examples:**

1. He needs to get his car serviced
2. I don't think he needs to go abroad very soon
3. Do we need to book seats at the cinema?
4. Jane needed to confide in someone



NEED (modal)

- **Examples:**

1. He needn't get his car his serviced
2. He needn't go abroad very soon
3. We needn't book seats at the cinema, there is always plenty of room
4. They needn't have hurried, there was plenty of time
5. I needn't have worried; the party was a great success



MUSTN'T OR NEEDN'T

- We **NEEDN'T** tell mother, father had already told her
- We **MUSTN'T** tell mother, father doesn't want us to tell her
- You **NEEDN'T** cry , I'll do all I can to help you
- You **MUSTN'T** cry, it upsets the children



needn't or mustn't.

1. You needn't wash these fruits. I've already washed them.
2. You needn't translate that. I understand what you say.
3. You mustn't tell Sandra. She can't keep a secret.
4. You needn't lend me your umbrella. I love walking in the rain.
5. You needn't call me. I will call you when I get home so that you save some money.
6. We've got plenty of time. We needn't leave yet.
7. We've got plenty of time. We needn't hurry.
8. We needn't walk all the way home. We can take a taxi.
9. We have enough food at home. We needn't go shopping today.

Mustn't or Needn't (exercises)

- I take the umbrella. It won't rain.
- Icross this bridge. It's closed.
- Webe late. The train will leave in 10 minutes.
- Youhurry. We have plenty of time.
- You smoke in here. It's forbidden. Look at that sign.
- We have enough diesel, so we stop here.
- Youcome if you don't want to.
- Theydo the washing up, they have a dishwasher.
- Youshow this e-mail to anyone else. I'll trust you.
- The students..... forget their homework.



ANSWERS

- I needn't take the umbrella. It won't rain.
- I mustn't cross this bridge. It's closed.
- We mustn't be late. The train will leave in 10 minutes.
- You needn't hurry. We have plenty of time.
- You mustn't smoke in here. It's forbidden. Look at that sign.
- We have enough diesel, so we needn't stop here.
- You needn't come if you don't want to.
- They needn't do the washing up, they have a dishwasher.
- You mustn't show this e-mail to anyone else. I'll trust you.
- The students mustn't forget their homework.



DIDN'T HAVE TO/NEEDN'T HAVE TO

- **DIDN'T NEED TO + INFINITIVE** means that the action was not necessary and the person did not do it.

*We bought a take-away meal so **I didn't need to cook**. (It was not necessary for me to cook and I knew this at the time).*

- **NEEDN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE** means that the action is done, but it was unnecessary and even a waste of time.

You needn't have cooked dinner for me. I ate on the train.

(You cooked supper but now you know it was not necessary)



OUGHT TO

Ought to is used as follows:

- TO EXPRESS AN **OBLIGATION** OR AN **EXPECTATION** THAT SOMEONE SHOULD DO SOMETHING.
 1. *You OUGHT TO listen carefully.*
 2. *We OUGHT TO leave now.*
 3. *Lucy OUGHT TO go by herself.*
 4. *People OUGHT TO be a bit nicer to us.*
- TO EXPRESS THE **LIKELIHOOD** OF SOMETHING HAPPENING.
 1. *Annabel OUGHT TO be here by now.*
 2. *The journey OUGHT TO take about 2 hours.*



Ought to + have + past participle

- used to express **regret** that something was not done or to **reproach** someone for doing or not doing something:
 1. *You ought to have spoken up earlier. I'm sorry.*
 2. *You ought to have offered to help.*
 3. *They ought to have told us what to expect.*
- In questions and negatives, **should** is frequently used instead of ought to because it sounds more natural:
 1. *Ought I to report it to someone in authority?*
 2. *Should I report it to someone in authority?*
 3. *Ought we to make a start?*
 4. *Should we make a start?*



