"The words *need/dare* resemble modal auxiliaries like *will/shall/can/may/must* in that they lack the third person singular *+s* inflection, and take a *bare* infinitive complement(i.e. a complement containing the infinitive verb form *say* but lacking the infinitive particle *to*)."(Radford,1997:57) They also behave like auxiliaries in that they undergo inversion in questions ,can appear in tags, and can be negated.

(i) *Need/dare anyone say anything?*
(ii) *He need not/dare not say anything ,need /dare he?*

Sentence (viii)

This sentence "is structurally ambiguous as between one analysis on which *for* functions as a preposition ,and a second on which it functions as a complementizer." (Radford,1997:58) When we have *for* functioning as a complementizer ,then the *for*-clause can be substituted by a *that*-clause.

( ) *It is important* ***that*** *parents should spent time with their children.*

But when *for* functions as a preposition ,the string *for parents* in its interrogative counterpart can be preposed to the front of its containing sentence.

(i)***For how many parents*** *is it important to spend time with their children?*

Sentence (xv)

The first *to* is an infinitive particle ,and the second *to* is a preposition. Thus ,the second *to* (i) can be modified by the prepositional intensifier *straight*; i.e. *He likes* ***to*** *drive* ***straight*** *to*