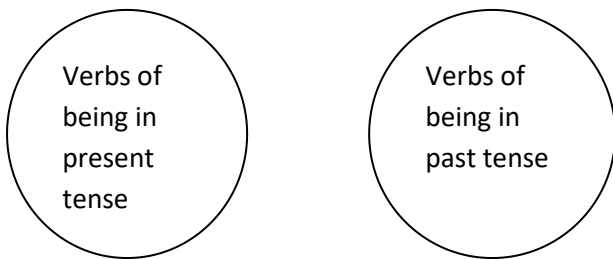


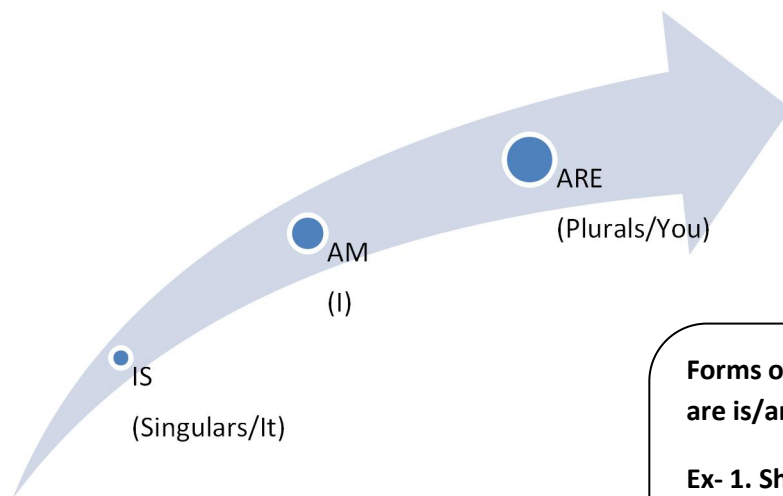
Helping Verbs

These verbs form the very basic foundation of the English language. They support the sentences in a way to complete their meanings. Helping verbs are also called auxiliary verbs. They can be used as main verbs in the sentence too.

Verbs of being can be divided into two categories.



Verbs of being in present tense



Forms of 'BE' in present tense are is/am/are.

Ex- 1. She is an engineer. (Be)

2. Ram and Laxman are going to school. (Be)

Example

1. He is my brother.



SINGULAR

2. We are getting late for the class.



PLURAL

3. Ram is crying because he has hurt his leg.



SINGULAR

4. Rajesh & Suresh are my classmates.



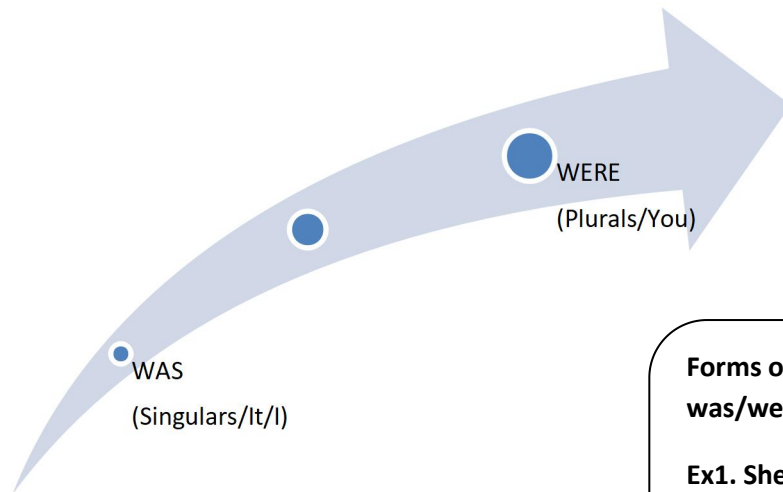
PLURAL

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks using is/am/are

1. She _____ a doctor.
2. You _____ very late today.
3. It _____ raining heavily.
4. My laptop _____ very expensive.
5. The relatives _____ arriving tomorrow.
6. They _____ ready to participate.
7. The phone _____ ringing.
8. Raju and Raman _____ best friends.
9. The flight _____ two hours late.
10. The table cloth _____ dirty.

Verbs of being in past tense



Forms of 'BE' in past tense are **was/were**.

Ex1. She was a pilot. (Be)

2. Radha and Raman were playing in the garden. (Be)

Example

1. He was my roommate.



SINGULAR

2. We were watching a movie.



PLURAL

3. The newspaper was on the floor.



SINGULAR



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4. Rajesh & Suresh were swimming.



PLURAL

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks using was/were

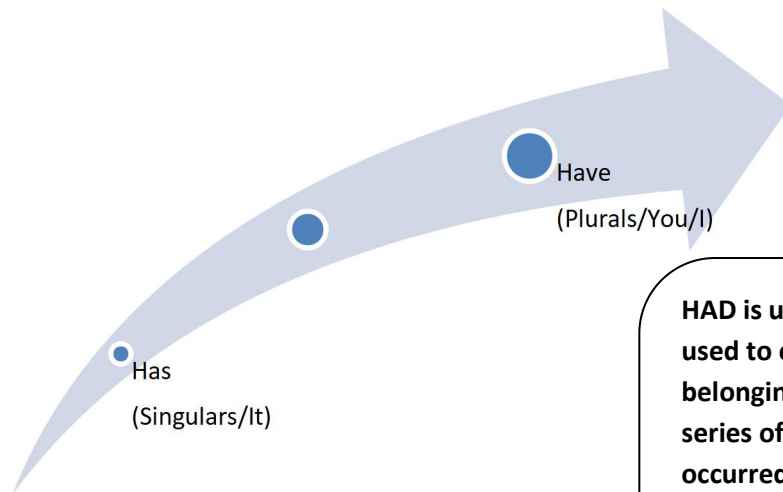
1. It _____ dark.
2. The sky _____ clear.
3. The clouds _____ thundering.
4. Lata _____ late for the class.
5. The A.C _____ not working.
6. The children _____ making a lot of noise.
7. You _____ talking to the teacher.
8. I _____ sick.
9. The labourers _____ tired.
10. My hands _____ full of mud.

Verbs showing belongingness can be divided into two categories.

Verbs of
possession
in present
tense

Verbs of
possession
in past
tense

Verbs showing belongingness in present tense



HAD is used in past tense. It is used to express state of belongingness/ possession or series of events that have already occurred in the past.

She had high fever.

Reetika had a judo class yesterday.

Example

1. He has my notebook.



SINGULAR

2. We have a holiday tomorrow.



PLURAL

3. Ram had his class test yesterday morning.



SINGULAR





4. Rajesh & Suresh have built a house.



PLURAL

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks using has/have/had

1. A cow _____ two horns.
2. We _____ a big house.
3. _____ you got a dog?
4. It _____ been raining.
5. They _____ many friends earlier.
6. A monkey _____ a long tail.
7. My room _____ two beds.
8. Raju _____ a pet dog when he was three years old.
9. This book _____ many pages.
10. She _____ an exam yesterday.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks using appropriate auxiliary verbs-

1. Ram _____ fever.
2. She _____ baking a cake.
3. My mother _____ tired yesterday.
4. The keys _____ in my pocket.
5. Gautam _____ a football last week.
6. The spectacles _____ broken.
7. I _____ hurt my leg.
8. The pillow covers _____ dirty.

9. He _____ washed all the clothes.

10. The maid _____ cleaning the house.

Adjectives

The words used to describe a person, a place, an animal or a thing is known as adjective.

They had a **big** house.

Rahul loves **cold** weather.

Sheila has a **brown** coat.

She is an **intelligent** girl.

Big, cold, brown and intelligent are all describing words used to describe house, weather, coat & girl respectively.

Some of the common adjectives are listed below.

Big	Brown
Large	Huge
Greedy	Intelligent
Ugly	Beautiful
Narrow	Wide
Hot	Cold
Soft	Hard
Cute	Huge
Dry	Wet
Dirty	Clean
Bright	Sunny
Sharp	Blunt
Smart	Lazy
Cruel	Colorful
Heavy	Light
Round	Curly
Handsome	Fierce
Dull	Kind
Gentle	Lucky
Shy	little

Find the adjective.

The brown fox jumped over a greedy dog.

My mother has a leather bag.

He ate green vegetables.

He made a beautiful painting.

He has a huge bungalow.

The clothes are dirty.

The full moon can be seen with a naked eye.

He is a lucky man.

The nail is pointy.

He has a coarse voice.

She invited us to a grand opening.

Sam made horrible mistakes.

His boots were muddy.

The water is unhealthy.

I have a green bag.

The lunch was tasty.

Junk food is unhygienic.

The flowers are multi-colored.

The clouds were black.

He cleaned the dusty floor.

Types of adjectives

Adjectives of size

Big
Huge
Giant
Large
Tiny
Small

Adjectives of shape

Fat
Round
Circle
Skinny
Square
curvy

Adjectives of color

Green
Orange
Black
Pale-yellow
White
Red
grey

Adjectives of number

One
Hundred
Ninety
Three
Seven
eleven

Give a suitable adjective to describe the word given below.

Sun

Moon

Star

Sunshine

Room

Dress

Book

Lesson

School

Laptop

Bedroom

Leaf

Tree

Popcorn

Pie

Apple

Dog

Cake

Motorbike

Nail

Naming words

The words which name the person, place, animal or thing are called naming words.

Ex-

Shalini, Himani, Aanchal, shopkeeper, man, woman, lady are examples of a **person**.

School, Delhi, church, playground, Canada, Mt. Everest are examples of a **place**.

Dog, cat, camel, tiger, elephant are examples of the **animals**.

Table, chair, glass, bed, cot, bike are examples of the **things**.

Nouns can be divided into two categories.

- 1. Singular noun-** Singular stands for one. A singular noun talks about only one person, place or thing.

Ex-

Mother

Box

Fridge

Kitchen

Home

Pin

- 2. Plural noun-** Plural stands for many. A plural noun refers to more than one person, place, animal or thing.

Ex-

Monkeys

Children

Sofas

Buckets

Onions

Spoons

Changing a singular noun to a plural noun

Most of the nouns take an 's' at the end in plural form.

Ex-

Singular noun	Plural noun
Table	Tables
Bag	Bags
Ball	Balls
Window	Windows
Plate	Plates
Lamp	lamps

For the nouns ending in (-z , -x , -ss , -ch , -sh) 'es' is added to make them plural.

Singular noun	Plural noun
Box	Boxes
Boss	Bosses
Bench	Benches
Dress	Dresses
Wish	Wishes



Buzz	buzzes
------	--------

For the nouns ending in -y, y is removed and -ies is added to form a plural noun.

Singular noun	Plural noun
Baby	Babies
Cherry	Cherries
Lady	Ladies
Fairy	Fairies
Dairy	Dairies

For nouns ending in -fe/-f , fe/f is removed and -ves is added to form a plural noun.

Singular noun	Plural noun
Leaf	Leaves
Wolf	Wolves
Elf	Elves
Half	Halves
Loaf	loaves

Some irregular plural nouns are listed below.

Singular noun	Plural noun
Deer	Deer
Fish	Fish



Child	Children
Foot	Feet
Mouse	Mice
Hair	Hair
Sheep	Sheep
Series	Series
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth
Ox	Oxen
Goose	geese

Identify the naming words in the sentences.

Is Derry your dog?

Mom plays guitar.

She cooks tasty food.

A rabbit lives in the burrow.

Pass me some salt.

The teacher wrote on the blackboard.

His cousin lives in Australia.

I have a cat in my house.

I saw a beautiful peacock.

The animals live in the zoo.

The sheep is grazing in the field.

Change the following nouns into plural.

Dog

Teacher

Restaurant

Hospital

Pencil

Ladybug

Boy

Shoe

Sock

Cup

House

Market

Brother

Bat

Piano

Ant

Banana

Lemon

Chalk

Ruler

Photo

Change the following nouns into plural.

Tomato

Beach

Fox

Wish

Bus

Church

Gas

Class

Quiz

Wax

Dish

Tax

Pitch

Cross

Child

Goose

Woman

Man

Fish

Girl

Sandwich

Brush

Witch

Flash

Day

Key

Dot

Word

Sentence

Sheet

Paper

Bottle

Screen

Tablet

Medicine

Types of nouns

There are four types of nouns.

Common nouns- The names of people/objects in general are known as common nouns. Ex- school, table, girl, city, river

Proper nouns- The names of specific people/ object in general are known as proper nouns. Ex- Shadman Convent school, Manish, Delhi, Ganga

Some common nouns are confusing.

Animals	Seasons	Flowers
Dog	Winter	Daisy
Camel	Summer	Rose
Sheep	Spring	Sunflower
Tiger	Autumn	Tulip

All the above nouns are specific names but will still be called common nouns.

Underline the common nouns & circle the proper nouns.



Manisha took her dog for a walk down the street.

He lived in London.

Mrs. Sullivan teaches English.

I like the food at Maddy's.

The train will stop at Ahmedabad.

Go to the library.

The boy made a boat.

They stitched a cloth using the needle.

Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

The building is well-built.

The Ganga is a holy river.

Dr. Smith examines the patients.

Collective nouns- A collective noun is a noun which refers to a group of people or things.

Ex-

A **herd** of cows is grazing in the field.

Aman bought me a **bouquet** of flowers.

Some of the common collective nouns are listed below.

A herd of cows
A litter of puppies
A strand of hair
A box of chocolates
A troupe of soldiers



A board of directors
A flock of sheep
A gang of robbers
A pack of wolves
A crowd of people
A swarm of bees
A class of students
A band of musicians
A bowl of rice
A collection of stars
A chest of drawers
A colony of ants
A deck of cards
A team of players
A range of mountains
A pair of scissors

Lesson

Prepositions

The words which show the place/position of a noun or a pronoun are called prepositions.

The box is **on** the table.

The sweets are **in** the box.

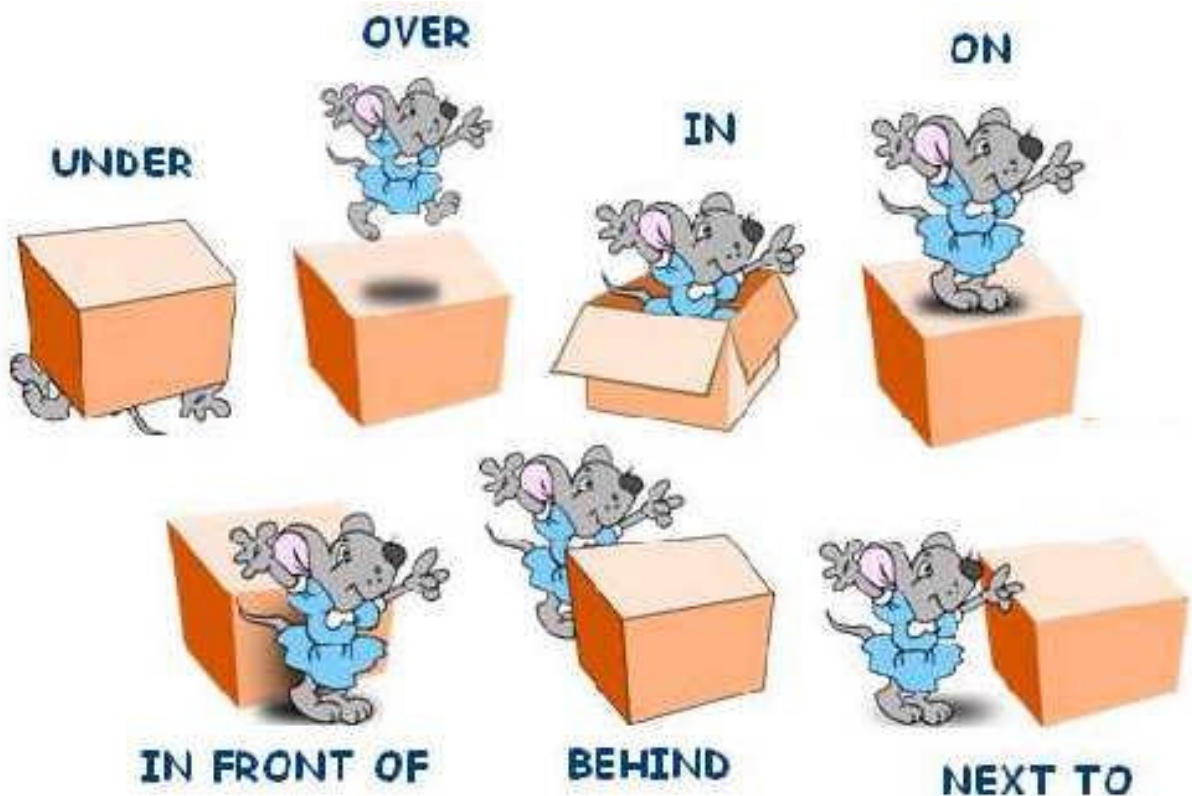
The box is kept **near** my bed.

The box is kept **between** a book and a phone.

The cat is **under** the rug.

All the words in bold show the position of a noun.

These words are the examples of prepositions.



Supply the correct preposition.



Fruits are _____ the basket.

The boy is _____ the curtain.

The girl is standing _____ to the table.

He slept _____ the fence.

The present is _____ the cupboard.

Wait _____ the lunch to be served.

_____ the tree is a fox.

Pick one _____ the box.

The house is _____ the trees.

The cat is hiding _____ the chair.

The man is sitting _____ the bed.

Articles (A/ An)

An article is a word which comes before the noun.

We use a/an with singular nouns. A noun which begins with a consonant is preceded by a whereas a noun which begins with a vowel sound is preceded by an.

Ex-

A car

A box

An ice-cream

An orange

An ant

Fill in the blanks using a/an.

Tommy has ___ cat.

This is _____ orange.

Can you tell me _____ answer?

She is _____ nurse.

He is _____ old man.

Michelle has _____ mouse.

She gave me _____ pear to eat.

I will finish my work in _____ hour.

We went for _____ movie yesterday.

Tenses

Tenses denote the time. Time can be classified into three broad categories.

The present (happening now)

The past (happened earlier)

The future (will happen)

Ex-

The driver drives the car. (Present)

The team lost the match. (Past)

We will go to cinema next month. (Future)

Simple present tense

Read the following sentences.

I **drink** milk every day.

Rita **travels** from Faridabad.

The sun **rises in** the east.

The butterflies **sit** on the flowers.

The action words in the sentence given above are conjugated in simple present tense.

Simple present tense is used to when one of the following is expressed.

habitual actions

general statements

scientific truths/ universal actions

Rule – Add s/es to the root form of the verb

Singular Subject	Plural verb
Plural Subject	Singular verb
I / You	Singular verb

I **bath** daily.

In this sentence, I is the subject and therefore it takes the form ‘bath’.

Karuna **plants** the trees.

In this sentence, Karuna is the subject and therefore it takes the form ‘plants’.

The students **miss** the class.

In this sentence, students is the subject and therefore it takes the form ‘miss’.

Fill in the blanks using simple present tense.

My daughter _____ me a card every birthday. (give)

The classes _____ from Monday. (commence)

I _____ very slowly. (write)

They _____ the floor. (mop)

Observe the following sentences now.

He does not read his lessons.

Do you know French?

Does that girl live in house no.21 ?

Negative Present tense	SUBJECT + DO/DOES NOT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB
Interrogative Present tense	DO/DOES + SUBJECT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB

Always remember, the negative & interrogative form of the present tense will always be formed using the first form of the verb.

Change the following into negative.

She breaks the vase.

Lata recites a poem.

The maid cleans the house.

The Principal scolds the children.

Change the following into interrogative.

He plays tennis.

The rider rides a bike.

The mechanic repairs the car.

The fisherman catches the fish.

Simple past tense

Read the following sentences.

He parked the car.

The child painted the wall.

He broke the painting.

The cook cooked tasty food.

The action words in the sentence given above are conjugated in simple past tense. Simple past tense is used to describe the actions which have already taken place before the time of talking.

To conjugate a verb in past tense, ed is added to the main verb or second form of verb is used.

Put the verbs given in brackets in simple past tense.

The channel _____ the show. (broadcast)

He _____ the window. (shut)

He _____ the juice. (drink)

They _____ a horror movie. (watch)

He _____ the treasure under the bed. (hide)

Negative Past tense	SUBJECT + DID NOT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB
Interrogative Past tense	DID + SUBJECT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB

Always remember, the negative & interrogative form of the past tense will always be formed using the first form of the verb.

Change the following into negative.

They dream.

He digs a hole.

She feeds the stray dogs.

Raman got the job.

Change the following into interrogative.

The boy slept soundly.

He catches the ball.

They paid the bill.



She quit the game.

Verb	Past tense
Send	Sent
Set	Set
Shoot	Shot
Shake	Shook
Sink	Sank
Shrink	Shrank
Sleep	Slept
Spend	Spent
Spill	Spilt
Spread	Spread
Stick	Stuck
Eat	Ate
Bring	Brought
Buy	Bought
Begin	Began
Bend	Bent
Shut	Shut
Beat	Beat
Blow	Blew
Catch	Caught
Build	Built
Drink	Drank
Dig	Dug
Draw	Drew
Drive	Drove
Fell	Fall
Go	Went
Choose	Chose
Read	Read
Put	Put
Cost	Cost
Let	Let



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Broadcast	Broadcast
Write	Wrote
Give	Gave
See	Saw
Keep	Kept
Go	Went
Know	Knew
Understand	Understood
Wake	Woke
Arise	Arose
Wear	Wore
Put	Put
Quit	Quit
Pay	Paid
Meet	Met
Ride	Rode
Ring	Rang
Run	Ran
Rise	Rose
Sell	Sold
Send	Sent
Set	Set
Shoot	Shot
Shake	Shook
Sink	Sank
Shrink	Shrank
Sleep	Slept
Spend	Spent
Spill	Spilt
Spread	Spread
Stick	Stuck
Swing	Swang
Swim	Swum
Think	Thought
Throw	Threw
Understand	Understood
Wake	Woke
Arise	Arose
Wear	Wore
Win	Won



Write

Simple future tense

Look at the sentences given below.

The train **will arrive** at 5pm.

I **will go** to the park today evening.

I **will have** my dinner soon.

The verbs marked in bold represent the simple future form of the verb.

Simple future tense is used to describe the actions that would take place in the time to come.

To conjugate the verb in simple future tense, will or shall is used along with the root form of the verb.

Rule- Will/ shall + V1 (root form of the verb)

Fill in the blanks with simple future tense.

We _____ all our friends for dinner. (invite)

He _____ calligraphy. (learn)

The colleges _____ soon. (resume)

India _____ the vaccine soon. (discover)



Negative future tense	SUBJECT + WILL/SHALL + NOT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB
Interrogative future tense	WILL/ SHALL + SUBJECT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB

Change the following sentence into negative.

The girl wears a long dress.

He marries his girlfriend.

His team comes late.

The car cleaner washed my car.

Madhur is studying in his room.

Change the following sentences into interrogative.

They will create a video.

He will have a team meeting.

Jia will give her Math test.

The driver will drive the car.

It will rain tomorrow night.