Verb Tenses	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Affirmative: Subject + past form of the verb+ object. Rita wrote stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject+ did not + base form of the verb + object. Rita did not write stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Did + subject + root form of the verb + object? Did Rita write stories in her notebook?	Affirmative: Subject + base form of the verb+(s/es) + object. Rita writes stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject + do/does + not + base form of the verb + object. Rita does not write stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Do/Does + subject + base form of the verb + object? Does Rita write stories in her notebook?	Affirmative: Subject + will/shall + base form of the verb + object. Rita will write stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject + will/shall not + base form of the verb + object. Rita will not write stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Will/shall + subject + base form of the verb + object? Will Rita write stories in her notebook?
Continuous	Affirmative: Subject + was/were + -ing form of the verb + object. Rita was writing stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject + was/were + not +-ing form of the verb + object. Rita was not writing stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Was/were + subject + -ing form of the verb +object? Was Rita writing stories in her notebook?	Affirmative: Subject + is/am/are + -ing form of the verb + object. Rita is writing stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject + is/am/are + not + -ing form of the verb + object. Rita is not writing stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Is/am/are + subject + -ing form of the verb + object? Is Rita writing stories in her notebook?	Affirmative: Subject + will be/shall be + -ing form of the verb + object. Rita will be writing stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject + will not be/shall not be + -ing form of the verb+ object. Rita will not be writing stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Will/shall + subject + be + -ing form of the verb + object? Will Rita be writing stories in her notebook?
Perfect	Affirmative: Subject + had + past participle form of the verb + object. Rita had written stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject+ had + not+ past participle form of the verb + object. Rita had not written stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Had + subject + past participle form of the verb + object? Had Rita written stories in her notebook?	Affirmative: Subject + has/have + past participle form of the verb + object. Rita has written stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject + has/have + not + past participle form of the verb + object. Rita has not written stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Has/Have + subject + past participle form of the verb + object? Has Rita written stories in her notebook?	Affirmative: Subject + will have/shall have + past participle form of the verb+ object. Rita will have written stories in her notebook. Negative: Subject + will not have / shall not have + past participle form of the verb+ object. Rita will not have written stories in her notebook. Interrogative: Will/shall + subject + past participle form of the verb + object? Will Rita have written stories in her notebook?
fect Continuous	Affirmative: Subject+ had been + -ing form of the verb + object. Rita had been writing stories in her notebook for two hours. Negative: Subject+ had not been + -ing form of the verb + object. Rita had not been writing stories in her notebook for two hours.	Affirmative: Subject + has been/have been + present participle form (-ing form) of the verb + object. Rita has been writing stories in her notebook for two hours. Negative: Subject + has been/have been + not + present participle form (-ing form) of the verb + object. Rita has not been writing stories in her notebook for two hours.	Affirmative: Subject + will have been/ shall have been + -ing form of the verb+ object. Rita will have been writing stories in her notebook for two hours. Negative: Subject + will not have been/shall not have been + -ing form of the verb+ object. Rita will not have been writing stories in her notebook for two hours.

Interrogative:

Had + subject +been+

past participle form of

Had Rita been writing

stories in her notebook

the verb + object?

for two hours?

Interrogative:

two hours?

Interrogative:

object?

two hours?

-ing form of the verb +

Will Rita have been writing

stories in her notebook for

Has/Have + subject + been+ | Will/shall + subject + have

present participle form (-ing | been +

form) of the verb + object.

stories in her notebook for

Has Rita been writing

PERSONIFICATION

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is assigned some human attributes. The non-human entities are portrayed in human-like forms.

Examples:

The

Grammar

Connect

■ The flowers danced in the gentle breeze.

The movement of the flowers was as if they were dancing to music.

■ The wind whistled throughout the day.

The sound that the wind made was as if someone was whistling

■ The stars winked at me.

The twinkling of the stars felt as if someone was winking.

The delicious smell of the cookies pulled me to the kitchen. The aroma of the cookies was as if someone was pulling a person towards them.

■ The carved pumpkin smiled at me.

It was as if the pumpkin was a human who was smiling.

■ The tree waved goodbye as the school bus passed by. As the tree swayed, it felt as if the branches were saying goodbye.

• Gautam's pencil was flying across the page.

The pencil and its movement across the page felt as if someone was flying across the field.

The garden is sad now that the children have gone home.

As the children left, the garden has been shown to express a feeling of sadness.

■ The car is screaming to be washed.

As humans scream in anger or in frustration, so is the car shown to be screaming in frustration.

> ■ The laptop has a brain of its own. The laptop has been compared to a human because of its intelligence.



Meaning: an achievement to be proud of

This idiom comes from the Native American custom of giving a feather to somebody who had been very brave in battle.

Example:

new coach. 2. Ants in your pants

Meaning: to be very excited or impatient about something and unable to stay still

Example:

He's got ants in his pants because he's going to a party tonight.

3. Cool as a cucumber

Meaning: very calm and controlled, especially in a difficult situation

When everything seems to be going wrong, Grandma stays as cool as a cucumber.

4. A hard nut to crack

Meaning: a difficult problem or situation to deal with

The assignment is a hard nut to crack. I won't be able to complete it on time.

5. Ring a bell

Meaning: to sound familiar to you, as though you have heard it before

Peter Bentley? The name rings a bell, but I can't think where we met.

6. Till the cows come home

Meaning: for a very long time; for ever

Example:

You can ask me till the cows come home, but I'm not buying you an iPad.

7. Under the weather

Meaning: feeling slightly ill/sick and not as well as usual Example:

After I had that sandwich for lunch, I am feeling a bit under the weather.

8. Sit on the fence

Meaning: to avoid taking sides in a discussion or an argument

Example:

When my friends have an argument, it is best to sit on the fence and not make either of them angry.

9. On cloud nine

Meaning: to be very happy because something wonderful has happened Example:

When I won the spelling bee contest, I was on cloud nine.





















