



**Class VI – ENGLISH**

**Topic 5 – Do/Does/Did (Verbs)(Part I)**

Dear Students

- This lesson will give you an introduction to the verbs – Do/Does/Did (Part I)
- The lesson is divided into two parts – the first is the lesson on Do/Does/Did and the second is a vocabulary exercise for you to practice. (Not to be done in the notebook)
- Go through the lesson carefully and attempt the exercise given at the end, in your notebook.
- You need NOT copy the notes in your English notebook.
- The answers to the practice questions shall be shared in the next worksheet.
- Watch the YouTube link given for a clearer understanding of the topic.

**I. INTRODUCTION –**

- The word DO appears a lot in English language. This is because the words **Do, Does, Did** are all forms of **To Do**.
- Forms of the verb **To Do**
  - ❖ Present Tense – Do/Does
  - ❖ Past Tense – Did

**II. EXPLANATION –**

- The verb **to do** can be used as an action (main) verb and also as an auxiliary (helping) verb.
- **Do** and **Does** are present form of the verb **Do** which is used in Present Simple form.
- **Do** is used with plural nouns in the present tense.

The Present Tense of **To Do** is

I/ you / we / they – Do

He/ she/ it – Does

**Examples:**

- ❖ We **do** a lot of hard work to become successful.
- ❖ I **do** my laundry on Sundays.
- ❖ They **do** their chores when they arrive home.

- **Does** is used in the case of third person singular. Example: He, she, it, Rohan, dog, tree etc. It is used with singular nouns and in present tense.

**Examples:**

- ❖ He **does** his job well.
- ❖ She **does** charity work when she has time.
- ❖ Riya **does** her assignments on time.

## DO/ DOES – Negative sentences

- To make a negative sentence or negative interrogative add 'not' to the base verb.
- **Don't** and **Doesn't** are normally used to make negative sentences in the present tense.
- When the subject is I, you, we or they we add '**don't**' between the subject and the verb to make it negative.
- When the subject is he, she or it, '**doesn't**' is added between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence.

### Examples:

Affirmative: You play football.

Negative : You **don't** play football.

Affirmative : She sings very well.

Negative : She **doesn't** sing very well.

## TO DO –Past Tense – (DID)

- **Did** is used with both singular and plural nouns in the past tense.

I / you / we / they / he / she / it - **DID**

Example: a) She **did** her graduation from a renowned institute.

b) We **did** a somersault on the trampoline.

### DIDN'T (DID NOT) – Negative sentences

- In the past tense '**didn't**' is used to make a negative sentence for all subjects (I, you, we, he, they, she, it)

**Example** - a) He **didn't** take your book.

b) I **didn't** want to miss my English class.

c) They **didn't** play well.

## III. SUMMING UP -

The following table will help sum up what we have already understood above –

# Using DO & DOES



- The verb “ **Do** ” has two forms in the present; **do** and **does**.
- The verb “ **Do** ” has one form in the past; **did**.

Subject	Present Form Do”	Past Form “Do”
<i>I, You, We, You, They</i>	<b>do</b>	<b>did</b>
<i>He, She, It</i>	<b>does</b>	<b>did</b>

Sentence	Question
I <b>put</b> the keys on the table.	<b>Do</b> I put the keys on the table?
She <b>gets</b> up early in mornings.	<b>Does</b> she get up early in mornings?
Coffee <b>grows</b> in Brazil.	<b>Does</b> coffee grow in Brazil?
You <b>like</b> spend time at home.	<b>Do</b> you like spend time at home?
They <b>write</b> letter to me.	<b>Do</b> they write letter to me?
We <b>drank</b> milk.	<b>Did</b> we <b>drink</b> milk?
He <b>cleaned</b> his room.	<b>Did</b> he <b>clean</b> his room?

[www.englishgrammarhere.com](http://www.englishgrammarhere.com)

## IV. ASSIGNMENT -

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in the bracket:  
(To be done in the English notebook. Write the questions too.)

1. Your friends \_\_\_\_\_ get the e-mail. (doesn't/ didn't)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ need his help. (doesn't/don't)

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework on my own. (do/does)
4. Mihir \_\_\_\_\_ like pizza. (didn't/doesn't)
5. Volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work around the town yesterday. (do/did)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ a great job on his History report for school. (did/does)
7. Your client \_\_\_\_\_ understand the contract. (don't/doesn't)
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ need to worry about me. (don't/doesn't)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ want to go with you! (don't/ doesn't)
- 10.He \_\_\_\_\_ test positive for corona virus. (didn't/doesn't)
- 11.Mr. Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ live in New York. He lives in Boston. (doesn't/don't)
- 12.They like tea, they \_\_\_\_\_ like coffee. (don't/doesn't)
- 13.You don't need help, but I \_\_\_\_\_. (do/does)
- 14.This car doesn't go as fast as my old one \_\_\_\_\_. (do/did)
- 15.Peter \_\_\_\_\_ not know the answer. (do/does)
- 16.Mr. Clark eats meat, but his wife \_\_\_\_\_. (don't/doesn't)
- 17.Sally didn't enjoy the movies, but everyone else \_\_\_\_\_. (did/do)
- 18.They \_\_\_\_\_ clean the bathroom. (don't/doesn't)
- 19.Bats \_\_\_\_\_ lay eggs. (don't/doesn't)
- 20.My wife needs spectacles, but her mother still \_\_\_\_\_. (don't/doesn't)

**V. FURTHER REFERENCE –**

Kindly watch the following video to get a better understanding of the topic –

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZytMU2BzUg>

Answers to **Crossword** on 'Mr. Toad's Adventure' –

**ACROSS** – 5. Marvel 6. Offence 8. Handlebar 9. License

**DOWN** – 1. Dungeon 2. Luncheon 3. Siren 4. Stern 5. Motorcar 7. Deepest

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**VOCABULARY EXERCISE**

**Q - Match the vocabulary words on the left with the definitions on the right. The answers will be shared in the next worksheet.**

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|-----------------|--|
| 1. expense      | a) to deliberate together; hold a conference.  |
| 2. refer        | b) bringing profits  |
| 3. accumulate   | c) the act of maintaining or state of being maintained.  |
| 4. hungry       | d) a past participle of <u>forbid</u> .  |
| 5. realistic    | e) to amass; collect:  |
| 6. profitable   | f) of or based upon what is actual or feasible.  |
| 7. acquire      | g) to come to possess; obtain.   |
| 8. confer       | h) to allude   |
| 9. attention    | i) of two factors, to compensate for or neutralize one another (often followed by <u>out</u> )                 |
| 10. forbidden   | j) concentration of mental powers, especially on a particular object.  |
| 11. forty       | k) the number represented by the Arabic numeral 40 and by the Roman numeral XL.                                |
| 12. credit      | l) something given or paid out, such as money, effort, or time, especially in return for something else; cost. |
| 13. cancel      | m) the quality or condition of being trustworthy or believable.  |
| 14. occur       | n) to take place; happen.  |
| 15. maintenance | o) feeling a need or desire for food.  |

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