

SMART ENGLISH

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Course के लाभ

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Chapter A: PARTS OF SPEECH

How the Language is formed?

Sounds come together, which creates words. Words come Together, which creates sentences. Proper word order Creates proper sense. So it Becomes Necessary to understand the role of words in a sentence.

Words are considered as a treasury of any Language. A person who has Abundant vocabulary, has Great command over The language.

Lets learn the role of words in English language with the heap of parts of speech.

As per the role of words in sentence, we can describe words in following parts of speech.

Noun	Pronoun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb	Preposition	Conjunction	Interjection
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Lesson 1: NOUN

Noun : A noun is the name of person, place, thing, animal or Quality.

eg : Rahul, Pune, car, Animal, Bird and honesty.

There are five kinds of nouns.

- 1) common noun : common noun is used for all people, Place, things and animals.
Eg.: Boy, city, house etc.
- 2) Proper noun : Proper noun is a name given to particular person, place, thing or animal.
Eg.: Raju, Pune, swarg villa.ect.
- 3) Collective noun : Collective noun is a name given to group of people, animal or things.
Eg.: Army, Class, Family, People, pair, set, herd etc.
- 4) Abstract noun: Abstract noun is a name given to Idea, emotions, Qualities, state etc.
Eg.: Hunger, anger, kindness, charity, Happiness etc.
- 5) Material noun: Material noun is a name given to thing which refers to material (which is singularly uncountable but countable in Units).
Eg.: Milk, sugar, water, gold, silver, Air, fire etc.

Exercise : Categorize the following words in the column below.
Jeep, girl, flower

COMMON NOUN	PROPER NOUN	COLLECTIVE NOUN	ABSTRACT NOUN	MATERIAL NOUN

Lesson 2: NUMBER NOUNS

Number nouns can be classified in two categories.

- 1) Singular noun: The noun that refers one person or thing is to be in the singular number.
E.g. Girl, child, house, pen, man etc.
- 2) Plural noun : the noun that refers more than one person or thing is said to be in plural number.
E.g. Girls, children, houses, pens, men etc.

SINGULAR	PLURAL	PLURAL	SINGULAR
WOMAN			
OX			
CHILD			

Lesson 3: POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUN

To show the possession of noun we add apostrophe ' (s). it is known as possessive case of noun.

Eg. Raju's bag (This means bag belongs to Raju)

- 1) Raju's ball is lost.
- 2) Sachin's behavior is praised by all.

While forming possessive case of plural noun which ends with 's' we simply add apostrophe (') to the noun.

Eg. Boys' hostel, girls' Reading room, students' books.

But

Children's park.

Men's wear.

To show the possessive case of things we use 'OF' instead of adding apostrophe 's'.

Eg. Color of wall (not wall's color)
Design of car (not car's design)

Lesson 4: ARTICLES

There are three articles in English. These are a, an & The..

Articles can be classified as

- 1) indefinite Articles ('A' and 'An')
- 2) Definate Article ('The')

Indefinite articles 'a' & 'an' are used before a countable singular noun.

Article 'a' is used before noun that begins with consonant sound and 'an' before vowel sound.

A	AN
a book, a chair,	an apple, an elephant, an ice-cream, an orange
a university, a union	an honest man, an MBA, an hour

Usage : a, an, The

Check out the following Examples.

- There was a poor girl who was living in a town (any girl, any town)
- The poor girl begged in the big town (the particular girl and the particular town)

Using article 'the' :

- 1) To show specific reference.

Example: I want the pen which you used in the Exam hall. (not any pen, it was which you used)

- 2) with Superlative forms.

Example : He is the best boy in the school.

- 3) With the things which are unique in the world.

Example: The earth, the sun, the moon, the stars etc.

- 4) With the names of Rivers, seas, mountains ranges, holly books, ships Etc.

Example: The Arabian sea, The Godavari River, the Quran, The Bible ect.

- 5) When one noun is used to show entire species or class.

Example: The Lion is the king of jungle (all lions)

The man is mortal (all human being)

Note: We do not use article 'the' with proper nouns and abstract nouns.

EXERCISE :

Use correct articles for the following words.

	Egg		Book			
	Sun		Ink-pot			
	University		Oven			
	orange		horse			

Lesson 5: PRONOUN

Pronoun is a word which is used instead of noun.

for Example :- I, you, we, They, She etc.

Read the following Passages.

- 1) Raju is a servant, Raju lives in Aurangabad, Raju is an honest Boy Raju goes to school with Friends,
Raju's Teacher likes Raju, Raju has a bike, Raju washes clothes.
- 2) Raju is a servant, He lives in Aurangabad, He is an honest Boy, He goes to school with his Friends,
His Teacher likes Him, He has a bike, He washes clothes himself

PRONOUNS	1	2	3	4
	Subjective	Objective	Possessive	Reflexive
1st Person				
<i>Singular</i>	I	ME	MY, MINE	MYSELF
<i>Plural</i>	WE	US	OUR, OURS	OURSELVES
2nd Person				
<i>Singular</i>	YOU	YOU	YOUR, YOURS	YOURSELF
<i>Plural</i>	YOU	YOU	YOUR, YOURS	YOURSELF
3rd Person				
<i>Singular</i>	HE	HIM	HIS	HIMSELF
	SHE	HER	HER, HERS	HERSELF
	IT	IT	ITS, OF IT	ITSELF
	NAME (Raju)	HIM	HIS	HIMSELF
	(Puja)	HER	HER, HERS	HERSELF
<i>Plural</i>				
	They	THEM	THEIR, THEIRS	THEMSELVES
	(more than one)			

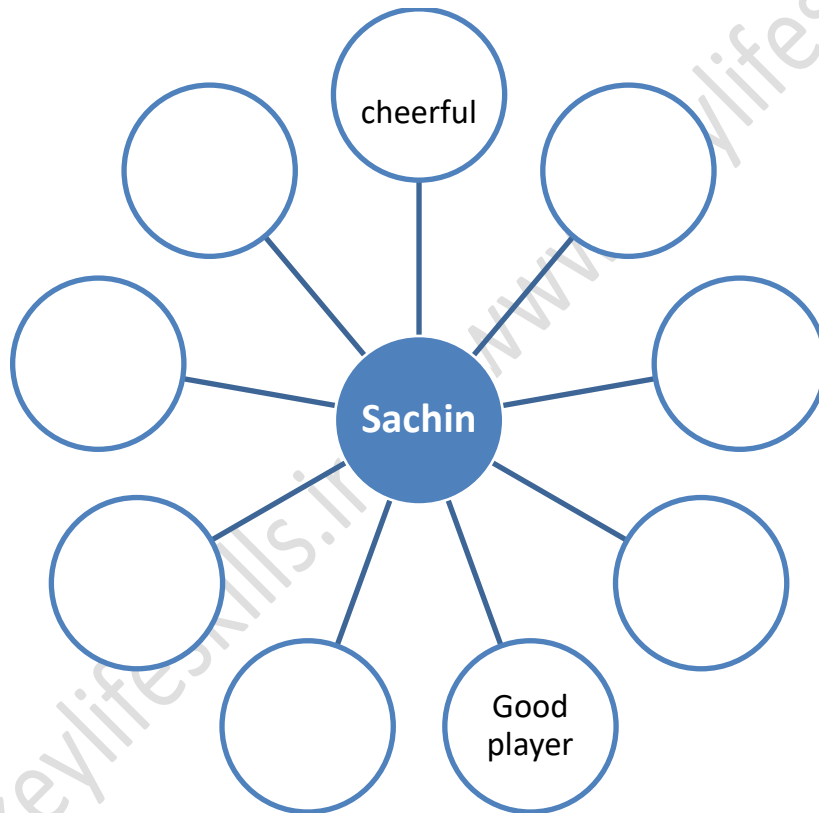
Lesson 6: ADJECTIVE

Definition : Adjective is a word which gives more information about noun & pronoun is called an adjective.

Example : Raju is a Driver
Raju is a confident Driver

Some adjectives.

Advanced, aggressive, annoying, crazy, comfortable etc.



Lesson 7: VERB

A word which makes a sentence and expresses action about the subject of a sentence is called verb.

VERBS can be classified as below.

- 1) Main Verb : I **play** Cricket.
- 2) Helping Verb: I **am** playing Cricket. (Helping Verb, Auxiliary Verb, tense indicator are same)

Helping Verbs / Tense Indicators / Auxiliary Verbs. (All are same)

Helping Verbs have three Forms.

To be

To do

To have

	PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	FUTURE TENSE
To be			
I	AM	WAS	WILL BE
YOU	ARE	WERE	WILL BE
WE / THEY/BOYS	ARE	WERE	WILL BE
HE/SHE/IT/RAJU	IS	WAS	WILL BE
To do			
I	DO	DID	WILL DO (VERB)
YOU	DO	DID	WILL DO (VERB)
WE / THEY/BOYS	DO	DID	WILL DO (VERB)
HE/SHE/IT/RAJU	DOES	DID	WILL DO (VERB)
To have			
I	HAVE	HAD	WILL HAVE
YOU	HAVE	HAD	WILL HAVE
WE / THEY/BOYS	HAVE	HAD	WILL HAVE
HE/SHE/IT/RAJU	HAS	HAD	WILL HAVE

Lesson 8 : ADVERB

Definition : The word which gives more information about **verb** is called an 'adverb'.
Adverbs tell us HOW, WHERE, & WHEN an action is performed.

Examples: Raju rides carefully.
He rides slowly

Q. How does Raju ride ?

Ans. Carefully, slowly.
He met me yesterday.
He kept pen there.

Some Examples: Exactly, happily, already, certainly, away, hard etc.

Manner	:	emotionally
Place	:	there
Time	:	yesterday

Lesson 9: PREPOSITION

Preposition is a word which comes before a noun or pronoun to show relationship of noun or pronoun to some other words of sentence.

Try some important Prepositions below.

On : a) she came on Sunday (day or date)

b) he put the key on the bench (upper surface of the thing)

In : a) They met in the morning (part of the day, month, year, season)
(in 2009, in summer, in Italy)

b) He is in the office (place, position)

In to : a) I jumped in to the water (shows movement direction)

b) Raju was going in to the room.

Out of : I am going out of the room.

At : a) The bus departs at 10,pm.(time)

b) she is at home (Place)

c) I purchased this book at Rs.200 (Proximity with actual or intended context)

d) I am looking at you (idea of aim)

About : I know everything about computer.

Over : a) The bike slipped over the speed breaker

b) the Birds are flying over the tree (Less distance)

Above : a) The Helicopter is flying above the city.

b) He is above 40 (age)

c) shop is above the garage.(Place)

Below : a) Storehouse is below the shop (lower than)

b) He is below 40. (figurative)

Under : a) The cat is sleeping under the bed. (vertically below)

Between : a) Rahim is sitting between Sameer & Amer (in the middle of two)

Among : a) I will distribute these papers among the students.(more than two)

Exercise:

- 1) Raju jumped.....water.
- 2) Raju jumped.....the hurdle.
- 3) The show will start.....9:00 O'clock.
- 4) The bridge isa river.

Lesson 10: CONJUNCTION

Conjunction is a word which joins two words, phrases or sentences is called conjunction commonly used conjunctions are 'and, but, or.

For Example: a) I like reading the newspaper and playing cricket.

b) Raju is a poor boy but he is honest.

Exercise:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Lesson 11: INTERJECTION

Interjection is a word which shows sudden feelings or expressions.

For example. Oh ! what a sad news !

Hurray ! we won the match.

Wow ! what a beautiful house !

Try some important interjections:

Alas, Ah, Bravo, Ouch, Hurray etc.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Lesson 12 : WORD ORDER

As we have learnt all the parts of speech it is necessary to understand the making of sentence in English language because the Word order in English language is different from the Urdu, Hindi and Marathi languages.

Compare the following sentences.

- a) Raju a letter writing is.
- b) Raju is writing a letter.

In above two sentences words are same but sentence 'B' is correct because of its proper word order.

Exercise: Rewrite the following sentences in proper word order.

- 1) He a cat saw yesterday.

- 2) His is Raju brother.

- 3) Have pens two we.

- 4) Intelligent he boy is a.

- 5) Eating a I mango am.

To learn proper word order in English we have to understand four types of sentences. These are the following.

- 1) Assertive, 2) Interrogative, 3) Imperative, 4) Exclamatory Sentences.

The word order can be different as per the type of sentence.

Types of Sentences

1) Assertive Sentences

This type of sentence begins with subject (doer) followed by verb.

- a) Raju makes a house B) Amer is working.

2) Interrogative Sentences (Questions)

While forming a question the word order will be as given below.

Are you a cricket player ? are you playing cricket ?

There are Two types of question we generally make.

Yes/No Type & WH Type.

1) Yes/No Type Questions : Yes/No type Questions always begins with helping verbs.

Are you a doctor ?

is she a teacher ?

Do we live in India ?

Does she learn English ?

Is he doing any work ?

are you reading books ?

2) “WH” Type Questions : The Question which starts with ‘WH’ word is called WH Type Question.

Who Are you ?

How is he ?

Where do we live in India ?

Why Does she learn English ?

What Is he doing ?

when are you reading books ?

3) Imperative Sentence

This type of sentence is used to give command, request, order etc. such type of sentence always begins with verb of the sentence.

Give me a pen

take a note

Bring me a glass of water please.

Note : some of the Imperative sentence begins with main verb.

4) Exclamatory Sentence.

This type of sentence is used to show sudden feelings.

a) What a beautiful house it is !

b) How difficult task it is !

c) How nice picture it was !

Chapter B: MODAL AUXILIARIES

Lesson 13: Usage of Modals

Model auxiliaries are 'verbs' used to express the mood or attitude of the speaker. Modals are used to seek or give permission, to make suggestion, to make request to give advise & Invitation etc.

Structure of the Sentence:

Subject + Modal Auxiliary + Verb(V1) + Object.

Study the commonly used Modal Auxiliaries.

1) CAN:

a) To express possibility : *'We can see the Garden from our terrace'.*

b) To express Ability : *' he can Drive any car'*

c) For Permission : *'Can I use your computer' & 'you can go now'.*

2) COULD:

a) Could is used as past of Can: *'when I was young I could run very fast'.*

b) To make polite request: *'Could you please bring me a glass of water?'*

c) To express present or future possibility: *'Someone is calling. It could be my friend'*

3) MAY:

a) To take permission: *'may I come in sir?'*

b) For possibility: *'It may rain today' & 'he may be in class.'*

c) To express a wish: *'May god bless you.'* , *' May you live long', may you have safe journey'.*

4) MIGHT:

a) It is used to express less possibility : *'we might go to play in the ground', 'they might understand.'*

5) MUST:

a) To express necessity or obligation: *'you must visit the museum' , 'you must to the doctor'*

6) SHOULD:

a) It is used to give suggestions or advice: *'you should buy new pair of shoes' 'you should take care of your health'.*

7) OUGHT TO:

It is used for moral obligation : *'you ought to speak truth', 'you ought to obey your parents'*

8) WILL:

a) 'will' is used for present or future situation is certain/request: *'you will meet me in the meeting , & ' will you please come to my office?'*

9) WOULD:

- a) As a past of 'will' : *'I thought it would rain'.*
- b) To make request : *'would you post this letter for me?'*
- c) When we want to talk about things that happened repeatedly in the past we use 'would' : *'we would go to play football every Sunday.'*

10) SHALL:

- a) Shall is used in questions that request confirmation or advice: 1) *'shall I wait for you?'* 2) *'shall I come tomorrow?'*

11) NEED TO:

- a) To express necessity : 1) *'You need to be responsible towards your duties'*
- 2) *'You need good communication skill'*. 3) *'I needn't give him amount.'*

12) USED TO:

- a) When we want to say that something happened regularly in the past we use 'used to'.
'We used to play in garden'. (now we don't play)

Exercise:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Chapter C: TENSES

Lesson 14 : PRESENT TENSE :

Simple Present Tense

Verb structure = verb 1st form

She makes food.

I speak English language.

When the subject is third person singular number in simple present tense, we add suffix 's' or 'es' to the verb.

Usage:

- 1) Simple present tense is used to describe the things or actions which take place on regular basis.
 - a) He goes to school every day.
 - b) I often read the story books.
- 2) To express General truth that exist now and will exist in the future also.
 - a) Sun rises the east.
 - b) Earth moves around the sun.
- 3) News Headlines.

Sometimes the news headlines are written in simple present tense to keep liveliness in the news.

 - a) **FLOOD KILLS 50 PEOPLE**

Simple present tense is also used to express future event, which is a part of Pre-decided time table.
 - a) **The match starts at 10 a.m.**

Rules for Third Singular Person:

- 1) If a subject is Third singular person (He, She, It) then we have to add 'S' or 'es' to Verb.
- 2) es : If a verb ends with sh, ch, s, z, o, x, then we have to add 'es' to verb.

Push=Pushes, watch=watches, Pass=Passes, Amaze=Amazes, Go=Goes, Fix=Fixes.
- 3) If a verb ends with 'Y' and before Y there is a consonant Letter then Y becomes ' i ' and we have to add 'e' to verb. (Y = ies)

Eg. Try = Tries, Study = Studies, Carry = carries, Fly = Flies.

Negatives & Questions.

Negatives : While forming negative sentence we use auxiliary (Helping) verbs.

Helping(Auxiliary) Verbs for Simple present tense : DO & DOES

I do not play chess.

He does not smoke cigarette.

Questions : We can form questions in two types, Yes/No type question and WH type question.

Yes/No type Question:

Do you sing song ?

Does she speak English language ?

'WH' type question:

'WH' type question begins with Wh words like What, when, where, which, How etc.

What does he read?

When do you study?

Some 'Wh' words:

What, when, where, why, which, who, whom, whose, how, how many, how much, with whom.

EXERCISE :

Make the sentences in Simple present tense in all types.

Lesson 15 : PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Verb structure (S + AM / IS /ARE + VERB(ing)).

Find the following sentences.

I am writing a letter.

They are coming to home.

He is reading books.

Usage:

- 1) Present continuous tense is used to talk about an action which is happening at the time of speaking.

e.g. He is studying, don't call him. (work going on)

But sometimes action is not necessarily happening at the time speaking.

e.g. He is learning English now a days.

- 2) To talk about an action which will take place in the future but has been arranged already?

e.g. Relatives are arriving in the morning.

EXERCISE:

Lesson 16: PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Verb structure (S + HAVE / HAS + VERB (3v))

I have finished my task.

Japan has controlled the situation.

Usage:

- 1) When we talk about something that happened in the past, but effect can be felt at the moment of speaking.

a) I have already met him.

b) He has agreed.

- 2) When we talk about an action recently completed.

She has approved the plan.

I have just taken my food.

We have arrived at station.

Negatives & Questions: Helping Verbs , Have & Has.

I have not completed my work.

He has not come yet.

Questions: Yes / No Type:

Have they given any amount?

Has she prepared food?

WH type Questions:

Where have you learnt English Language?

Why has he resigned?

EXERCISE :

Lesson 17: PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Sentence Structure: (S + HAVE / HAS + BEEN + VERB(ing).

He has been living in the city since 1980.

Usage :

- 1) when we talk about an action which started in the past and still going on .(may continue in future or may not)
 - a) we have been working on this project for 1 year.
 - b) He has been attending seminars since Dec-2013.

Use of Word: Since = for Exact time, For = for Period.

Negative: Helping verbs for this tense. Have / Has , been.

We have not been going to village for 2 years.

1) Questions: Yes/No type.

Have you been reading this book since morning ?

2) 'WH' type Question.

Why have they been beating us ?

How long has she been preparing for competitive exams?

Since when have we been driving?

EXERCISE :

Lesson 18 : PAST TENSE

Simple past tense.

Sentence Structure: (S + VERB (V2) + O)

The doctor cured the patients.

I went to Bangalore yesterday.

Usage:

When we talk about something that happened at a specific time in the past (some time is understood by context)

a) Raju decided to start business.

b) Team reached at airport at 11:30 pm.

Negative: Helping verb , 'DID'

I did not meet him in party.

Questions: Yes/No type.

Did you read that book?

'WH' Type question.

When did she join this company?

EXERCISE :

Lesson 19 : PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Sentence Structure : S + WAS/WER + VERB (ing) + O.

They were cleaning house.

I was solving problems.

Usage:

When we talk about an action which was going on at a particular time in the past.

e.g. He was challenging his opponents.

Our soldiers were fighting on Border.

Helping verb : was, were

Negative: They were not paying attention.

You were not attending classes regularly.

I was not making mistakes.

Questions :

Yes/No Type

Was he helping you ?

Were you meeting him?

‘WH’ Type Question.

How was she learning car driving ?

Why were they crying ?

EXERCISE :

Lesson 20 : PAST PERFECT TENSE**Sentence Structure: (S + HAD + VERB (V3) + O)**

I had sent him the packages.

He had received the parcel

Usage:

When we talk about a past situation or activity that took place before another past situation or activity or before a particular time in the past.

eg. Train had departed, when I reached at station.

She had completed her work before it started raining.

Helping verb : ‘Had’

Negative : I had not hurt anybody.

He had not opened the shop when I went there.

Questions:**Yes/ No Type Questions.**

Had you complained about it ?

Had he convinced them ?

‘Wh’ Type Questions.

Why had you gone there ?

When had she informed us ?

EXERCISE :

Lesson 21 : PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Sentence Structure : (S + HAD + BEEN + VERB (ing) + O)

Eg. I had been working in corporate sector for 8 years.

Usage:

When we talk about an action which started in the past, it was going on for a period of time and completed in the past itself.

Eg. He had been suffering from cancer for 3 years.

I had been chasing him since morning.

Helping Verbs: Had + been

Negative :

I had not been waiting for opportunity.

Questions:

Yes/No Type

Had you been traveling through Asia continent ?

‘Wh’ Type Questions.

Why had she been wasting her time ?

How had he been celebrating his independence ?

EXERCISE :

Lesson 22 : FUTURE TENSE

Simple future tense

Sentence Structure: (S + WILL (V1) +O)

Usage:

We use simple future tense to predict that something will happen in future.

Eg. I will succeed in my aim.

He will invite us for Reception.

Going to & about to is used to express that something will take place in near future which has been already planned.

Helping Verb: 'WILL'

Negative:

I will not go there. (will not = won't)

Questions:

Yes/No Type

Will you bring me a pair of shoes ?

Will he stand affirm before trouble ?

'WH' Type Questions

How will she prove him wrong ?

When will you hold position in the company ?

EXCERSICE :

Lesson 23 : FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Sentence Structure : (S + WILL BE + VERB (ing) + O)

Eg. He will be practicing in his leisure time.

I will be playing with friends at the same time tomorrow.

Usage : When we talk about an activity or event which will be going on at a particular time in the future.

Eg. She will be working on computer tomorrow in the office.

I will be arranging books in the Reading room.

Helping Verb : 'will be'

Negative:

I will not be criticizing any one.

He will not be cultivating crops this season.

Question:

Yes/No Type Questions.

Will Raju be making his house ?

Will they be co-operating with us ?

'WH' Type Questions.

How will you be developing you personality?

Where will she be conducting her seminars?

EXERCISE :

Lesson 24: FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Sentence structure : (S + WII HAVE + VERB (V3) + O)

Eg. I will have completed my course by the end of this month.

Usage:

We use future perfect tense to say that something will be completed by a particular point of time in the future.

- a) I will have reached at home as soon as you finish your work.
- b) She will have fired you by the evening tomorrow.

Helping Verb : 'will + have'

Negative :

Doctor will not have cured patient by the evening.

Questions:

Yes/No Type Questions.

Will you have compiled all books before 6. o'clock.

'WH' Type Questions.

How will she have completed her work ?

Where will they have spent their time ?

EXERCISE :

	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Simple			
Continuous			
Perfect			
Perfect Continuous			

Chapter D: VOICE

Lesson 25 : Usage of Active voice & Passive Voice

The sentences which have transitive verb can be expressed in two voices:

- b) Active Voice
- c) Passive voice

Note: Transitive verb needs an object (what, whom) to complete the sense of the sentence.

Compare the following sentences.

- Sameer made the house.
- The house was made by Sameer.

In above sentences the first sentence is in Active voice and the second in passive voice.

We use an Active to say what the subject does, and Passive voice to say what happens to the subject.

In the first sentence 'sameer' is the doer of the action and given importance (who is the doer of action ?)

In the second sentence the importance is given to what was done by 'sameer'. Than the doer of the action hence 'sameer' is the subject of the sentence.

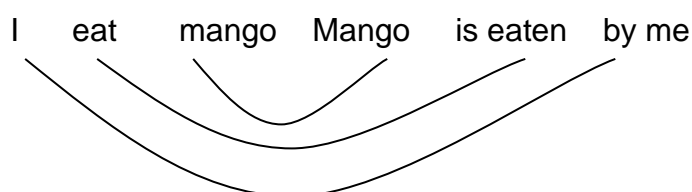
While changing active voice into passive voice, the object of the active voice becomes the subject of passive voice. And the changes in the verb structure (pattern) also take place.

Observe the following examples.

- A. Sachin played cricket.
- B. Cricket was played by sachin.

Rules for changing from active to passive.

- 1) Identify the tense.
- 2) No object no Passive.
- 3) Subject becomes object.
- 4) Use to be form of Helping Verb according to the Tense.
- 5) Always use Third form of Verb (V3).
- 6) Use 'by' form followed by objective Pronoun.



Passive to Active.

Rules for changing from Passive voice to Active voice.

- 1) Translate in your own language.
- 2) Identify the tense indicator.
- 3) Add a subjective pronoun in absence of 'by form' according to tense indicator.

e.g The Parents should be respected.

We should respect the parents.

Compare the verb structure in active voice and passive voice.

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple Present	Punish / Punishes	Am / is / are pushed
Present continuous	Am / is / are pushing	Am / is / are being pushed
Present Perfect	Have / has pushed	Have / has been pushed
Simple Past	Pushed	Was / were pushed
Past Continuous	Was / were pushing	Was / were being pushed
Past Perfect	Had pushed	Had been pushed
Simple Future	Shall / will push	Shall / will be pushed
Future Perfect	Shall / will have pushed	Shall / will have been pushed
Modal Auxiliaries	May/might/can/could/shall Should/ must <i>push</i>	May/might/can/could/shall Should/ must <u>be pushed</u>

India must control the corruption.

The corruption must be controlled by India.

The sentence which has two objects can be said in two ways in passive voice.

A. He gave me a book.

P.1 I was given a book by him.

P.2 A book was given to me by him.

Note: voices will not be changed in the following types of sentences.

- 1) Present Perfect continuous tense
- 2) Past Perfect continuous tense
- 3) Future continuous tense & future perfect continuous tense
- 4) A sentence where Preposition comes in Main structure

EXERCISE

Change the voice:

1. The manager arranged the meeting.
2. He has gained the knowledge.
3. They had moved the stone.
4. She asks questions.
5. She purchased the fruits from market.

COACHING CAREER ASPIRANTS TO GET INTO THEIR DREAM PROFESSIONS, SURVIVE & GROW AT WORKPLACE

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