**GESL 6 Vocabulary (Unit 8): page 77**

ENGLISH IN COMMON (STUDENT’S BOOK)/UNIT 2

* life in the fast lane = a very busy and exciting way of life
* lane(n) = a narrow or small road in the countryside or in a town
* hurry(v) = to move or do things more quickly than normal or to make someone do this
* in a hurry = more quickly than normal or usual
* Example: She went out in a hurry.
* on time(adj) = used to describe something that arrives, happens, or is done when it should and is not late
* rush hour (n) = the busy part of the day when towns and cities are crowded, either in the morning when people are traveling to work, or in the evening when people are traveling home
* speed up(v) = move or work more quickly
* slow down(v) = move or work more slowly
* speed camera (n) = a camera at the side of the road that takes pictures of cars that are going faster than is legally allowed
* PAGES 78(Student’s book)
* figure (n) = a number, especially one which forms part of official statistics or relates to the financial performance of a company
* rise(v) = to increase, to go up
* on the go = very active or busy
* average(adj) = typical or usual
* instead(adv) = in place of someone or something
* currently(adv) = at the present time; now
* fitness(n) = the condition of being physically strong and healthy
* improve(v) =make or become better
* tastier(adj) = more delicious
* tip(n) = important information or advice
* tip(v) =to give someone who has [provided](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/provide) you with a [service](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/service) an [extra](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/extra) [amount](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/amount) of [money](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/money) to [thank](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/thank) them.

**Active Vs. Passive Voice : GESL 6**

**Voice (Unit 8) : page 79**

**Active Voice**

The active voice focuses on the subject or doer of an action**.** Most English sentences are in the active voice.

Form: subject + verb + object

Sentence1: People all over the world eat pizza.

The Passive Voice

The passive voice focuses on the object or the person or thing that receives the action.

We use the passive voice when the subject is not known or not important. In the passive voice, the object of the active voice comes first.

Present Simple Passive

Form: object+ be verb (am, is, are) + past participle

Sentence 2: Pizza is eaten all over the world.

The object of sentence1 comes first in sentence 2.

Past Simple Passive

Use the Past Simple form of the verb be (was, were) and the past participle to form the past simple passive.

Form: object+ be verb (was, were) + past participle

Example: His bike was stolen last night.

Present Perfect Passive

Use has/have+ been+ past participle to form the present perfect passive

Form: object+ has/have + been + past participle

Example: The enemy has been defeated.

The enemies have been defeated.

We use the preposition “by” if the person or thing that does the action is important.

Example: Christians believe that the Bible was inspired God.

**Past simple and past continuous**

* Past simple

Use the simple past to talk about an action that happened once or one time in the past and finish action in the past.

Form: Subject + past form of the verb.

* Past continuous

Use the past continuous to talk about an action or activity that was in progress at a specific time in the past or to talk about an action that started in the past and continued for some time.

Form: Subject + was/were + base form of the verb + -ing

**Use when or while**

Form: When/ while + past continuous, past simple

Or

Past simple + when/while + past continuous