



ANGLAIS

Class: 3rd grade

Lesson: **Passive Voice Review & Word Formation**

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9 tenses

Summary table of all the English tenses

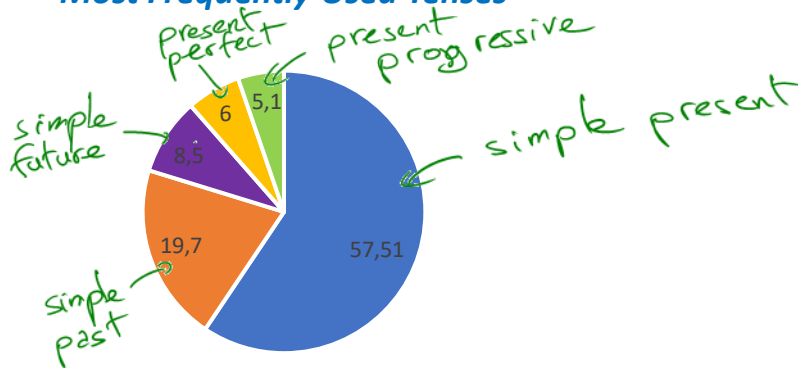
Tense	Past ①	Present ②	Future ③
Simple	✓	✓	✓
Continuous	✓	✓	✗
Perfect	✓	✓	✗
Perfect Continuous	✓	✓	✗

will
going to

not included
in your bac exam



Most Frequently Used Tenses



■ Simple Present ■ Simple Past ■ Simple Future ■ Present Perfect ■ Present Progressive



Review of the Passive Voice: The structure

doer / performer

Active voice

The artist has painted a new picture.

subject verb object

⇒ SVO

Passive voice

A new picture has been painted

subject verb

by phrase

by the artist

agent

optional



Past perfect continuous } no passive
Present perfect continuous

Review of the Passive Voice: Verb form changes

to be + past participle

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	develops	is developed
Present Continuous	is developing	is being developed
Present Perfect	has developed	has been developed
Simple Past	developed	was developed
Past Continuous	was developing	was being developed
Past Perfect	had developed	had been developed
Future	will develop	will be developed

Sentence: The company develops a new software application every year.

simple present

→ A new software application is developed by the company every year.

if



a part that we
add at the end
of the word

Word Formation

Many words require a **suffix** to form nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs:

- Nouns often end in: **-ment, -ion/-sion, -ness, -ty/-ity, -ing, -al, -ance/-ence, ...**

establish (v)	establishment (n)
educate (v)	education
happy (adj)	happiness
equal (adj)	equality
swim (v)	swimming
refuse (v)	refusal



assist

assistance

perform	performance
patient	patience

- People nouns often end in: *-er, -or, -ist, -ian, -ent/-ant, ...*

agent nouns

teach	teacher
act	actor
piano	pianist
history	historian
study	student
assist	assistance

assistant

- Adjectives often end in: *-able, -ible, -ive, -al, -ic, -ed, -ing, ful, ious/ous, less, ...*

understand (✓)	understandable	Meaning ability
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economical = saves
time, money, energy

economic = it
pertains to the
economy of a
country.

eg: The economic
situation of the country
is not in good shape = bad

access	accessible	capable of
create	creative	having the nature of
emotion	emotional	pertaining to
economy	economic	having the form
interest	interested	state/feeling
inspire	inspiring	having the characteristic of
resource	resourceful	full of
religion	religious	a characteristic
hope	hopeless	without

= relating to

➤ Many verbs end in: -ise (-ize in American English), -ate, -en, -ify.

British spelling



visual (adj)	visualize
communication (n)	communicate
soft (adj)	soften
simple (adj)	simplify

- Adverbs often end in: *-ly*.

excited

Eager	Eagerly
Sad	sadly

hard
fast
late
well

} irregular
adverb
forms

good → well

- Are you looking for the antonym? If so, you may need a prefix: *-un, -im, -in, dis-*

happy	unhappy
polite	impolite

The part that we
add at the beginning
of the word to
form the antonym.



experienced	inexperienced
honest (adj)	dishonest
agree (v)	disagree

How to distinguish between adjectives that end in *-ed* and *-ing*?

- Adjectives ending in *-ed* typically describe emotions or feelings. They show how a person or thing feels.
 - Example: “I am *bored*.” Here, “*bored*” describes how the person feels.
- Adjectives ending in *-ing* often describe the thing or situation that causes the feeling.
 - Example: “The movie was *boring*.” Here, “*boring*” describes the movie itself.



What is the difference between a gerund and a present participle?

Both gerunds and present participles end in **-ing** but they have different functions.

Gerunds	Present participles
Gerunds are verb forms ending in -ing that function as <u>nouns</u> in sentences. They can act as <u>subjects</u> or <u>objects</u> . Examples: 1) <i>it</i> <u>"Swimming" is my favorite activity.</u> Here, "swimming" is	Present participles are verb forms ending in -ing that function as <u>verbs</u> or <u>adjectives</u> in sentences. They can act as a <u>continuous verb tense</u> . Examples: 1) The girl <u>is swimming</u> right now. 2) She <u>was swimming</u> all day yesterday.

present continuous

past continuous

verb



a gerund acting as the subject of the sentence.

- 2) "I love swimming." Here, "swimming" acts like the object.
- S V noun → object*

Present participles can also act as adjectives that modify nouns or the verb *to be*.

Examples:

- 1) The exciting show made them happy.
- adj noun*
- 2) The show was exciting.
- to be adj*



1. Write the words from the box in the correct column.

difference / advise / dependently / misty / sadness / silently / apologetic / doubtful /
teach / criticize / helpfully / friendship / sensibility / accessible / reasonably / impress.

reasonable (adj)

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
difference sadness friendship sensibility	advise teach criticize impress	misty apologetic doubtful accessible	dependently silently helpfully reasonably

advise → noun
[5]



2. Using the given *prefixes*, create *negative* forms of the adjectives listed below and categorise each adjective into the appropriate column.

capable; possible; honest; respectful; happy; regular; tidy; responsible; complete; relevant; legal; ~~possible~~; mature; clear; personal; correct; literate; obedient; logical; patient; moral; secure; adequate; forgettable; replaceable; organized; efficient; perfect; reliable; decisive; practical.



in-	im-	dis-	ir-	il-	un-
incapable	impossible	dishonest	irregular	illegal	unhappy
incomplete	immature	disrespectful	irresponsible	illiterate	untidy
incorrect	impersonal	disobedient	irrelevant	illogical	unclear
insecure	impatient	disorganized	irreplaceable		unforgettable
inadequate	immoral				unreliable
inefficient	imperfect				
indecisive	impractical				



**3. Which nouns cannot be formed with the suffixes on the left?
Cross the odd ones out and give their correct version.**

Suffix	Odd one (corrected)	words
-ity		clarity - quantity - improvity intensity
-ion		vision - reaction - determina- tion adjustment
-ment		refusement - entertainment agreement - payment



-ance		significance - importance - deni- ance - guidance
-ness		happiness - excellentness - kind- ness - darkness
-ence		preference - persistence - differ- ence - kindence
-al		arrival - approval - survival commital
-ship		loyalship - friendship - relation- ship - citizenship



4. Supply the right tense or form of the words in brackets.

Currently malicious programing or unsafe use of robots may be the (1) _____
(big) danger. Although industrial robots may be smaller and (2) _____ (power)
than other industrial machines, they are just capable of inflicting severe injuries on humans.
However, since a robot can be (3) _____ (program) to move in different
trajectories (4) _____ (depend) on its task, its movement can be (5)



_____ (**not predict**) for a person standing in its reach. Therefore, most industrial robots operate inside a security fence which (6) _____ (**separate**) them from human (7) _____ (**work**). Manual De Linda believes that it is dangerous to transfer cognitive structures into our machines. Even without malicious programming, a robot, especially a future mode moving (8) _____ (**free**) in a human environment, is potentially (9) _____ (**danger**) because of its large moving masses and unpredictably complex (10) _____ (**behave**). Designing and



programing robots to be safe is one of the greatest **(11)** _____ **(chal-**
lenge) in robotics.



5. Put the words in brackets in the right tense or form.

Recently, the (1) _____ (arrive) of the new mayor (2) _____
 (catch) the attention of the entire community. Many citizens are (3) _____
 (excite) about the (4) _____ (commit) he has shown towards improving
 the city's infrastructure and promoting responsible citizenship. However, there are those
 who (5) _____ (approval) of his plans, considering them to be (6)
 _____ (rely) and even irresponsible. The (7) _____



(attend) at the recent town hall meeting reflected this divide, with both (8) _____ (enthusiasm) supporters and (9) _____ (friend) critics present. Some argue that the proposed changes are immoral and potentially (10) _____ (law), while others believe they will be (11) _____ (forget) and transformative for the city. Despite the ongoing debates, the mayor is going to implement his vision, standing firm in his belief that these measures will ultimately lead to positive changes. In the past, such bold initiatives (12) _____ (come) after



years of battles, and this new direction (13) _____ (**currently/cut**) through traditional norms to pave the way for a different future.



6. Put the words in brackets in the right tense or form.

In the (1) _____ (dark) of the night, a group of (2) _____
(participate) gathered around the campfire, sharing stories of their (3) _____
(survive) experiences. Each person (4) _____ (bring) a unique perspective,
showcasing their originality and (5) _____ (help) insights. Among them was a
seasoned (7) _____ (sail) who (8) _____ (go through)
countless storms, offering (9) _____ (reason) practical advice for life's



challenges. The discussion shifted to the economical aspect of survival, with talk of (10) _____ (**employ**) opportunities in various fields. One member mentioned that recent innovations in technology (11) _____ (**bring about**) both benefits and costs. As they (12) _____ (**exchange**) ideas, it (13) _____ (**become**) clear that breaking traditional molds was essential for progress. He also (14) _____ (**add**) that embracing change and adapting creatively is the key to success. Reflecting on the past, they realized how much time (15) _____ (**spend**) on old methods that no longer served them well. The campfire



discussion served as a reminder that in the pursuit of open-mindedness and a willingness to explore new avenues are indispensable.











