ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Active-Passive Voice, Causatives Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 4

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Explanations

1. When we visit art galleries in other countries, we usually _____ to go in, but when foreigners come to Britain, they _____ by the British tax-payer.
✔ **A) have to pay / are subsidized**
The first gap is a general obligation: **have to pay**. In the second gap, foreigners receive the subsidy, so we need the present simple passive: **are subsidized** (by the tax-payer). Not **must be paid / were subsidized**: **be paid** means someone pays us, and the past tense does not fit a general, habitual statement.

2. Course books in Applied Economics _____ frequently since this area focuses on the actual policies which _____ in recent years.
✔ **B) need to be revised / have been implemented**
Books do not revise themselves; someone revises them, so we need a passive: **need to be revised**. The policies were put into practice by others **in recent years**, so we need the present perfect passive: **have been implemented**. Not **need revising / have implemented**: the first half is fine, but **have implemented** is active and needs an object.

3. The file _____ data on school attendance, and data on certificates, degrees or diplomas the students _____.
✔ **A) presents / have been granted**
The file is the subject that does the presenting, so we use the active present simple for a permanent fact: **presents**. **Grant** takes two objects (grant someone a degree), and here the students receive the degrees, so we need the passive **have been granted**. Not **is presented**: the file does not receive the data; it shows it.

4. The police have been said _____ with great restraint, despite provocation at the time.
✔ **A) to have acted**
This is the passive reporting structure **be said to + infinitive**. The action (acting with restraint) happened before the time of reporting (**at the time**), so we need the perfect infinitive: **to have acted**. Not **to act**: the simple infinitive would describe present or general behaviour.

5. Society _____, but gender roles _____ to change with it.
✔ **D) may change / aren't expected**
May change expresses a present or future possibility. For the second gap we need the passive reporting structure **be expected to**: people do not expect gender roles to change, so gender roles **aren't expected** to change. Not **aren't expecting**: this active form wrongly makes the roles the people who do the expecting.

6. Fear of family or community disapproval _____ women's acquiescence, particularly when it _____ by threats of physical punishment or expulsion.
✔ **A) may compel / is reinforced**
Fear is what forces the acquiescence, so the first verb is active: **may compel** (a modal of possibility). In the second gap, **it** (the fear) is strengthened **by threats**, so we need the present simple passive for a general statement: **is reinforced**. Not **may be compelled**: the fear does not get compelled; it compels.

7. It _____ that change in the public sphere _____ in changes in individual attitudes and behaviours.
✔ **B) is taken for granted / will be reflected**
It is taken for granted that... is an impersonal passive structure meaning 'people assume that...'. Change **is reflected in** other changes, so the second verb is also passive, in the future: **will be reflected**. Not **will be reflecting**: this is active and would need an object.

8. The emotions and needs _____ but _____ to be expressed.
✔ **C) don't disappear / aren't allowed**
The sentence states a general truth, so both verbs are in the present simple. **Disappear** is intransitive and has no passive form, so we need **don't disappear**. The emotions are not permitted (by others) to be expressed, so the second verb is passive: **aren't allowed**. Not **aren't disappeared**: an intransitive verb cannot be made passive.

9. The language in which the data _____ _____ in the contract.
✔ **C) is licensed / is stipulated**
Both verbs are passive, because someone licenses the data and someone states the language in the contract. The present simple suits a fact about a contract that is still in force: **is licensed** and **is stipulated**. **Data** is treated as an uncountable singular noun here. Not **was licensed / has stipulated**: **has stipulated** is active and has no subject that could do the stipulating.

10. The ideal way to contain a potential influenza pandemic would be to vaccinate people before they _____ to a virus strain that _____ from person to person.
✔ E) are exposed / is transmitted
In a time clause after **before** that refers to the future, we use the present simple: **before they are exposed**. People do not expose themselves; something exposes them, so the verb is passive. The virus is passed on by people, so the strain **is transmitted** from person to person (passive). Not **are exposing**: this active form would mean the people expose something else.

11. The mission _____ by two days for a fourth spacewalk, and _____ further to deal with the computer issue, officials said.
✔ B) had been extended / might be extended
Officials said puts the sentence into reported speech, so the tenses move back. The extension happened before the statement, so we use the past perfect passive **had been extended**. A further extension was only a possibility, so we use the modal passive **might be extended**. The mission is extended by the officials, so both verbs must be passive. Not **has extended**: this is active.

12. They looked for a silent place in which they could stay for a fortnight without _____.
✔ C) being disturbed
A preposition such as **without** is followed by an -ing form. Other people might disturb them, so we need the passive gerund: **without being disturbed**. Not **having been disturbed**: the perfect form refers to an earlier time, but here the disturbance would happen during their stay.

13. He ought not to let himself _____ in exams; concentration is the most important issue to be successful.
✔ C) be distracted
Let is followed by an object and a bare infinitive (no **to**). Here the meaning is passive (something distracts him), so we use **be** + past participle: **let himself be distracted**. Not **distracted** alone, because the bare infinitive **be** (or **get**) is needed.

14. Everybody thinks Olympic athletes who _____ drugs to enhance their performance _____ from further competition.
✔ E) use / should be banned
In the relative clause the athletes do the action, so we use the active present simple for a general case: **who use drugs**. The athletes would be stopped by the authorities, so the main clause needs the modal passive, which expresses an opinion: **should be banned**. Not **are used**: the athletes are not used; they use drugs.

15. The film, which _____ an ordinary Anatolian family, _____ to be a strong candidate for the previous competition.
✔ E) depicts / was believed
The film does the depicting, so the first verb is active, in the present simple used for the content of a book or film: **depicts**. **Was believed to be** is the passive reporting structure in the past, because the competition is over (**previous**). Not **is depicted**: the film shows the family; it is not itself shown.

16. The minority-language broadcasts, which _____ for many years, _____ by the state broadcaster in June 2004 as a part of reforms intended to meet EU criteria on minorities.
✔ A) had been banned / were introduced
The ban lasted for many years before June 2004, so we need the past perfect passive: **had been banned**. In June 2004 the state broadcaster started the broadcasts, so the second verb is the past simple passive with a by-agent: **were introduced**. Not **have been banned**: the present perfect does not fit a period that ended in the past.

17. Your lawyer's advice _____ before any decision _____.
✔ D) should have been obtained / was made
Should have been + past participle criticises something that was necessary in the past but did not happen. The advice is obtained by you, so it is passive: **should have been obtained**. The decision belongs to the past, so **was made**. Not **must have been obtained**: this expresses a deduction about the past, and **used to make** is active and does not fit.

18. The company _____ of being behind the delay in launching the new product, and for this reason its manager's statement _____ with disbelief by the shareholders.
✔ C) has been accused / was met
The pattern is **accuse someone of doing something**. Here the company receives the accusation, and the result still matters now, so we use the present perfect passive: **has been accused of**. The statement was received **with disbelief** by the shareholders, so we need the past simple passive: **was met**. Not **accused / was met**: without **has been**, **accused** is active and the company would be the one making an accusation.

19. Medicinal chemists know their latest compound _____ seriously as a drug lead until it _____ its punch in animal models.
✔ B) won't be taken / has proven
Chemists take the compound seriously, so the main clause is a future passive: **won't be taken seriously**. In a time clause with **until**, we use a present tense for the future. The present perfect **has proven** stresses that the proof must be complete first. **Prove its punch** means show that it is really effective. Not **won't take**: a compound cannot take anything seriously.

20. The artist in the photograph _____ with his bultos, which are coloured sculptures of saints or other religious figures.
✔ A) poses
The present simple is used to describe what we see in a photograph. **Pose** is intransitive here, meaning 'sit or stand to be photographed', so the artist **poses**. **Posing** has no auxiliary, so it cannot be the main verb. **Were posing** does not agree with the singular subject.

21. The club _____ its annual conference at the end of next month, and several big sponsors are reportedly threatening to withdraw if no new chairman _____ by then.

✔ D) is to hold / is elected

Be to + infinitive (**is to hold**) describes an official, formal arrangement. After **if**, we use the present simple, not **will**, even for the future. The chairman is chosen by the members, so the verb is passive: **is elected**. Not **will hold / will be elected**: **will** is not used after **if** in this kind of condition. Not **holds / has elected**: **has elected** is active and needs an object.

22. For decades, a broken leg has meant a plaster cast - a treatment that often _____ a quick recovery if the bone _____ cleanly, or several weeks of physiotherapy before full movement returns.

✔ E) involves / is broken

This describes a general fact, so we use the present simple: the treatment **involves** a quick recovery (active, because the treatment includes it). In a general (zero) conditional the if-clause also takes the present simple. The bone is broken by an accident, so the verb is passive: **is broken**. Not **is involving**: **involve** is a state verb and is not normally used in the continuous.

23. Of the 20 rigorously evaluated programs, the child development one _____ _____ effective.

✔ E) was not shown / to be

The active sentence would be 'the evaluation showed that it was effective'. Its passive is **it was shown to be effective**: **be shown + to-infinitive**. The past is used because the evaluation is finished. Not **did not show / to be**: the programme did not do the showing, so the active form is wrong here.

24. In 2003, a study in the New England Journal of Medicine estimated that if the U.S. population _____ of a healthier weight, 90,000 deaths due to cancer _____ each year.

✔ C) were / could be prevented

This is a second conditional about an unreal present or general situation: if + past simple (**were**, the formal form for all persons) + **could** + infinitive. Deaths are prevented by people, so we need the modal passive **could be prevented**. **Each year** shows a repeated, present situation. Not **had been / have been prevented**: **had been** belongs to a third conditional about a single past event, and **have been prevented** cannot follow it.

25. Because of his controversial comments, the politician _____ from running for office, and he left the country after _____ by critics in the press.

✔ A) has been barred / being attacked

Bar someone from doing something means officially stop them from doing it. The politician is stopped by others, and the result still matters, so we use the present perfect passive: **has been barred**. After the preposition **after**, we need a gerund. He received the attacks, so it is passive: **after being attacked**. Not **was barred / having attacked**: **having attacked** would mean that he did the attacking.

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