ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Tenses – Passives (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 7

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1	**A**	2	**D**	3	**C**	4	**A**	5	**D**	6	**A**	7	**C**	8	**B**	9	**C**	10	**A**
11	**A**	12	**C**	13	**A**	14	**A**	15	**B**	16	**B**	17	**D**	18	**B**	19	**A**	20	**A**

Explanations

1. The transistor _____ in 1947. As a result of this, both the size and the cost of electronic equipment _____ greatly reduced.
✔ **A) was invented / have been**
The first gap is a finished past event with a date (**in 1947**), so we use the past simple passive **was invented**. The second gap describes a result that is still true now, so we use the present perfect passive **have been reduced**, with the plural verb to match **the size and the cost**. Not **had been invented**, because there is no other, later past event to go back from.

2. Radio waves _____ by the ionosphere. This makes it possible _____ short-wave radio signals over great distances.
✔ **D) are reflected / to send**
Radio waves do not reflect anything here; the ionosphere reflects them. So we need the present simple passive **are reflected**, plural to agree with **waves**. After **make it possible** we use the to-infinitive: **possible to send**. Not **is reflected**, because the subject is plural.

3. Plans to develop cars running on methanol are likely _____ in the future.
✔ **C) to be realized**
Be likely is followed by a to-infinitive: **are likely to happen**. The plans are carried out by people, so the infinitive is passive: **to be realized**. Not **will be realized**, because a finite verb cannot follow **likely** directly.

4. There is no bread left because we _____ it all.
✔ **A) have eaten**
The subject **we** did the action, so the verb is active, not passive. The present perfect **have eaten** shows a past action with a result now: there is no bread left. Not **has been eaten**, because **we** cannot be followed by a passive verb with **it** as the object.

5. Little _____ she realize that the evening was _____ out very differently.
✔ **D) did / to turn**
After a negative word like **Little** at the start of a sentence we use inversion with an auxiliary: **Little did she realize**. **Was to + infinitive** (**was to turn out**) is the future in the past and shows what was going to happen, often as destiny. Not **does**, because the story is in the past.

6. It is highly probable that more and more solar energy _____ in the future.
✔ **A) will be used**
In the future calls for a future form, and energy is used by people, so we need the future simple passive **will be used**. Not **will be using**, because that is active: it would mean the energy itself is using something.

7. There isn't any more chalk; it _____ all _____.
✔ **C) has / been used up**
The chalk did not use itself; someone used it. So we need a passive form. The present perfect passive **has been used up** shows a past action with a result now: **there isn't any more chalk**. Not **has used up**, because that is active.

8. You can stop looking for his watch. He _____ just _____ it.
✔ **B) has / found**
He did the finding, so the verb is active. **Just** with the present perfect shows a very recent action with a result now: **He has just found it**, so you can stop looking. Not **has been found**, because **he** is not the thing that was found.

9. Don't ask me what cauliflower tastes like. I _____ eating it.
✔ **C) haven't tried**
We use the present perfect for experience up to now: **I haven't tried eating it** means at no time in my life. That is why the speaker can't say what it tastes like. Not **didn't try**, because no particular past time is mentioned.

10. I bought another concert ticket in case you _____ to come with me.
✔ **A) wanted**
In case is followed by a present or past tense, not **will** or **would**. The main verb is past (**I bought**), so we use the past simple: **in case you wanted**. Not **would want**, because **would** is not used after **in case**.

11. We'll close all the windows in case it _____ while we are out.
✔ **A) rains**
After **in case** we use the present simple to talk about the future: **in case it rains**. **It** is singular, so the verb needs **-s**. Not **will rain**, because **will** is not used after **in case**.

12. Take an umbrella with you in case it _____.
✓ **C) should rain**
After **in case** we can use the present simple or **should + infinitive**. The **should** form makes the event sound less likely: **in case it should rain**. Not **will rain** or **would rain**, because **will** and **would** are not used after **in case**.

13. She ought to pass her exams so long as she _____.
✓ **A) doesn’t panic**
So long as means "only if". Like **if**, it takes a present tense for a future condition: **so long as she doesn't panic**. Not **won't panic**, because **will** is not used after conditional words like **so long as**.

14. His hopes of making a fortune _____ when his factory burned down.
✓ **A) were dashed**
Hopes are dashed by events, so we need a passive verb. The fire happened at a finished past time (**when his factory burned down**), so we use the past simple passive. The subject **hopes** is plural, so the answer is **were dashed**. Not **was dashed**, because the subject is plural.

15. When eleven o’clock came and he still _____, I began to wonder if he _____ an accident.
✓ **B) hadn’t arrived / had had**
The past perfect shows something that had or hadn't happened before a past moment. By eleven o'clock **he still hadn't arrived**, and the possible accident would have happened before that moment: **if he had had an accident**. Not **didn't arrive / had**, because the past simple does not show that the action was earlier than eleven o'clock.

16. Some patients shout in pain while _____ an injection.
✓ **B) being given**
The patients receive the injection; they don't give it. So after **while** we need the passive **-ing** form: **while being given an injection**. Not **giving**, because that would mean the patients are giving the injection.

17. For various reasons, clothing of some type _____ by human beings since the beginning of time.
✓ **D) has been worn**
Since the beginning of time shows a period from the past up to now, so we use the present perfect. Clothing is worn by people, so the verb is passive: **has been worn**. Not **has worn**, because that is active.

18. Considering the weather is so uncertain, the reception _____ indoors.
✓ **B) will be held**
The reception is a future event decided because of the present weather (**the weather is so uncertain**). People hold it, so we use the future passive **will be held**. Not **was held**, because the first clause is in the present and talks about a coming event.

19. In many modern schools, punishment _____ as the best way to improve behaviour.
✓ **A) is not seen**
People see punishment in a certain way, so we use the present simple passive: **be seen as**. **Punishment** is uncountable and takes a singular verb, so the answer is **is not seen**. Not **aren't seen**, because that is plural.

20. If we compare the mass of hydrogen in a star with the rate at which energy _____, we can estimate its potential life.
✓ **A) is being emitted**
The star gives off energy now, so we need a present passive. The continuous form **is being emitted** shows an ongoing process. The present tense also matches **we compare** and **we can estimate**. Not **will be emitted**, because the comparison uses the rate measured now.

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