ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Passive Voice Advanced Level MCQs Test With Answers 3

Passive Voice Tests · 45 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/passive-voice-advanced-level-mcqs-test-with-answers-3/

1	**A**	2	**D**	3	**C**	4	**B**	5	**E**	6	**B**	7	**D**	8	**E**	9	**A**	10	**B**
11	**D**	12	**D**	13	**C**	14	**A**	15	**D**	16	**A**	17	**C**	18	**E**	19	**B**	20	**A**
21	**C**	22	**C**	23	**E**	24	**B**	25	**E**	26	**C**	27	**A**	28	**B**	29	**D**	30	**E**
31	**D**	32	**A**	33	**D**	34	**C**	35	**B**	36	**A**	37	**C**	38	**E**	39	**C**	40	**D**
41	**B**	42	**B**	43	**C**	44	**E**	45	**A**										

Explanations

1. Oh, gosh! You _____ with a shark coming straight towards you.
✓ **A) must have been terrified**
Must have been + past participle expresses a confident deduction about the past: you were surely frightened. **Terrified** (-ed adjective) describes how a person feels. Not **must have been terrifying**, because the -ing adjective describes the thing that causes the fear (the shark), not you.

2. The forest fire _____ an area of the Amazonian rain forest the size of France.
✓ **D) has destroyed**
The fire did the destroying, so the verb must be active. The present perfect **has destroyed** reports a recent event whose result (the lost forest) matters now. Not **was destroyed** or **had been destroyed**: these are passive and would mean the fire itself was destroyed.

3. Spiders _____ by many people, but most of them _____ to be harmless.
✓ **C) are feared / are known**
Both parts state general facts, so we use the present simple passive: **are feared by many people** and **are known to be harmless**. The pattern **be known to be** means 'people know that they are'. Not **have been feared / knew**: **knew** is active and would mean the spiders knew something.

4. Although specifically directed against slavery, the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution _____ since _____ by the federal courts as applicable to all forms of enforced labour.
✓ **B) has / been viewed**
Since (meaning 'from then until now') calls for the present perfect, and the amendment is the thing being judged by the courts, so the verb is passive: **has since been viewed**. Note that **since** sits between the auxiliary and the participle. Not **has / been viewing**: that is active continuous and would mean the amendment was doing the viewing.

5. My mother is quite old now and sometimes she _____ up and down steps.
✓ **E) has to be helped**
Has to be helped is the passive of **have to**: someone needs to help her. **Sometimes** and **now** show a present habit. Not **has helped**: this is active and would mean she helps others.

6. As none of us have been there before, we _____ how much time we _____ for the journey.
✓ **B) can't decide / should allow**
Can't decide expresses present inability, and **should allow** asks what the right amount of time would be. Not **aren't decided**: **decide** is something we do, so a passive form makes no sense here.

7. As we _____ towards the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, thousands of people _____ in the opposite direction to protest about the increase in telephone rates.
✓ **D) walked / were marching**
The past simple **walked** gives the background action of 'us', while the past continuous **were marching** shows an action already in progress at that time. Not **were walking / have been marching**: the present perfect continuous does not fit a past narrative.

8. After my father _____ me his old bicycle, I _____ to university, which was better for my health.
✓ **E) had given / cycled**
The past perfect **had given** shows the earlier past action, and the past simple **cycled** shows what happened after it. Not **was given / had cycled**: **my father was given me** is ungrammatical, and the order of the tenses would be reversed.

9. When the meadow behind the farm _____, my brother's hay fever _____.
✓ **A) was mowed / deteriorated**
The meadow is acted upon, so we need the past passive **was mowed** (also **was mown** in British English). The result followed in the past, so we use the past simple **deteriorated**. Not **had been mowed / deteriorates**: the present tense does not match the past time.

10. The Irish people _____ to Christianity by Saint Patrick in the 5th century and Ireland had been a great centre of peace, culture and learning until it _____ by Vikings in the 9th century.
✓ **B) were converted / was invaded**
Both events are finished past events with a doer introduced by **by**, so we need the past simple passive: **were converted** by Saint Patrick and **was invaded** by Vikings. Not **had converted / was being invaded**: **had converted** is active, and the continuous form does not suit a single completed event.

11. I _____ to see that the thing which _____ out of the bushes in front of me in the dark alley was only a cat.
✔ **D) was relieved / jumped**
Be relieved is a passive-form adjective describing a feeling: **I was relieved to see…**. The cat's single sudden action is in the past simple **jumped**, which is active. Not **had relieved / was jumped**: **jump** is intransitive here and cannot be passive.

12. I wonder whether the hotel _____ us with towels or not.
✔ **D) will provide**
The pattern is **provide someone with something**, and the hotel is the doer, so the verb is active. **Will provide** refers to the future stay. Not **is provided**: the passive would need the guests as the subject, e.g. **whether we will be provided with towels**.

13. Fog over a city is usually more intense than over the surrounding countryside because the city _____ a greater amount of moisture into the atmosphere.
✔ **C) discharges**
This is a general scientific fact (**usually**), so we use the active present simple **discharges**. The city is the doer, releasing moisture. Not **is discharged**: that would mean the city itself is released.

14. While she _____ the documents, she _____ several new French words.
✔ **A) was translating / learnt**
While introduces a longer background action in the past continuous (**was translating**), and the past simple (**learnt**) gives what happened during it. Not **translated / is learning**: the present tense does not match the past.

15. It has been a wonderful party! I _____ myself so much in a long time.
✔ **D) haven't enjoyed**
In a long time covers the period up to now, so we use the present perfect: **I haven't enjoyed myself so much in a long time**. Not **wasn't enjoying**: the past continuous does not connect the past to the present.

16. Usually I _____ cash for things because I _____ using credit cards.
✔ **A) pay / don't like**
Usually signals a habit, so both verbs are in the active present simple: **pay** and **don't like**. Not **am paid**: the passive would mean someone pays you.

17. I know that you _____ here in the bathroom, son, because I _____ the smoke at this very moment.
✔ **C) have been smoking / can smell**
The present perfect continuous **have been smoking** explains a present result (the smell) of a recent activity. With senses we normally use **can** + verb for the present moment: **I can smell**. Not **smoke / am smelling**: **smell** in this sense is a stative verb and is not used in the continuous.

18. This is the fifth time they _____ this record this morning. I wonder when they _____ tired of it.
✔ **E) have played / will get**
After **This is the first/second/fifth time…** we use the present perfect: **have played**. The second gap is about the future, so **will get** (tired). Not **play / are getting**: the present simple is not used after **This is the … time**.

19. Sugar-free chewing gums _____ in the 1950s, and by the 1980s several brands _____ on the market.
✔ **B) were introduced / had appeared**
The gums were brought in by companies, so the first verb is past simple passive: **were introduced**. **By the 1980s** calls for the past perfect: **had appeared**, as the action was complete before that time. Not **have been introduced**: the present perfect cannot be used with a finished time such as **in the 1950s**.

20. I really hate _____ waiting at the dentist.
✔ **A) being kept**
Hate is followed by a gerund, and here the gerund is passive because someone else makes you wait: **being kept waiting**. Not **to keep**: that is active and would mean you keep other people waiting.

21. Are you going to hold a party when you _____?
✔ **C) are promoted**
In a time clause after **when**, we use the present simple for the future, not **will**. The person receives the promotion, so the verb is passive: **are promoted**. Not **will promote**: **will** is not used after **when** with future meaning, and the active voice is wrong.

22. The twins _____ after by a German nanny for the last three years, so they can both speak German quite fluently.
✔ **C) have been looked**
For the last three years signals the present perfect, and the twins receive the care, so we need the passive **have been looked after**. Not **have been looking**: that is active and would mean the twins were looking after someone.

23. A: What have you done to your ankle? B: I _____ over while I _____ on Sunday.
✔ **E) tripped / was hiking**
The past simple **tripped** is a short action that interrupted a longer one in the past continuous: **was hiking**. **Trip over** is intransitive, so it cannot be passive. Not **had tripped / hiked**: the past perfect is not needed and the background action needs the continuous.

24. Jeff _____ himself how to play the guitar during his years at university, and now he _____ the instrument like a professional.
✔ **B) taught / plays**
During his years at university is a finished period, so we use the past simple **taught**; **now** shows a present ability or habit: **plays**. Not **has taught / is played**: the present perfect does not fit a finished period, and the passive would mean the instrument is played by someone else.

25. I _____ able to understand a lot more Turkish since the principles of vowel harmony _____ to me.
✔ **E) have been / were explained**
Since + a past point needs the present perfect in the main clause: **have been able**. The **since** clause is a finished past event in the passive, because someone explained the principles: **were explained**. Not **was / had explained**: the main clause needs the present perfect, and **had explained** is active.

26. By the end of the month, you _____ to lessons for two months, so you _____ to take your proficiency test.
✓ C) will have been coming / will be allowed
By the end of the month + duration (**for two months**) calls for the future perfect continuous: **will have been coming**. The result is a future permission in the passive: **will be allowed**. Not **have been coming / are allowed**: these refer to now, not to a future point.

27. You _____ your machine on the 13th of March, so, allowing seven days for delivery, it _____ on or before the 20th.
✓ A) ordered / will be delivered
The order was a finished past action: **ordered**. The machine receives the delivery, so the future passive **will be delivered** is needed. Not **are ordered / will be delivering**: you placed the order, so the first verb must be active, and the machine cannot deliver itself.

28. They _____ the brochures but they haven't bound them yet, so they _____ them until Monday.
✓ B) have printed / can't deliver
They (the printers) are the doers, so **have printed** is active, matching **haven't bound** in the same sentence. The logical result is present inability: **can't deliver** until Monday. Not **have been printed**: the passive is impossible with **they** as the doer and **the brochures** as the object.

29. The teacher was certain that some of the students _____ by the new grammar, but they _____ any questions.
✓ D) were confused / didn't ask
Be confused by describes how the students felt, a passive-form adjective: **were confused by the new grammar**. The students are the doers of the second action: **didn't ask**. Not **had confused / weren't asked**: **had confused** would mean the students confused someone, and **weren't asked** reverses the meaning.

30. Saturated fats _____ _____ the level of cholesterol in the blood.
✓ E) are known / to raise
The pattern **be known to + infinitive** means 'people know that ...': **Saturated fats are known to raise cholesterol**. It is a general scientific fact, so the present simple is used. Not **were known / to be raised**: the fats raise the level, so the infinitive must be active.

31. The results _____ by now, so let's phone dad and see if he knows the score.
✓ D) must have been broadcast
Must have been + past participle is a confident deduction about the past, and the results are broadcast by someone else, so it is passive: **must have been broadcast**. Not **should have broadcast**: it is active and expresses an obligation, not a deduction.

32. We _____ some sleep when we get home because we _____ on a coach for sixteen hours.
✓ A) will need / will have been travelling
Will need refers to a future time (**when we get home**). The future perfect continuous **will have been travelling** stresses the duration of an activity up to that future point. Not **needed / have been travelling**: the past tense does not fit a future event.

33. The head chef _____ that only fresh vegetables _____ in the production of their soups.
✓ D) claims / are used
The chef is the doer, so **claims** is active present simple. The vegetables are used by the kitchen staff, so the second verb is present simple passive: **are used**. Not **is claimed**: the chef makes the claim; he is not claimed.

34. A monastery _____ on this site in the 11th century, but these remains are of a later structure, which _____ in the 13th century.
✓ C) was founded / was built
Both buildings were created by people at finished past times (**in the 11th century**, **in the 13th century**), so both verbs are past simple passive: **was founded** and **was built**. Not **had been founded / has been built**: the present perfect cannot be used with a finished time.

35. Unfortunately, the student had confused the "present perfect" _____ the "past perfect" and therefore, he scored rather badly on his last examination.
✓ B) with
The verb collocation is **confuse A with B**, which means to mistake one thing for another: **He confused the present perfect with the past perfect**. Not **for**: that preposition goes with **mistake** (**mistake A for B**).

36. As long as I _____ at least three times a week, I'm sure I _____ any stage fright before the performance.
✓ A) rehearse / won't experience
As long as is a conditional link, so it takes the present simple with future meaning: **rehearse**. The main clause uses **will**: **won't experience**. Not **will rehearse**: **will** is not used after **as long as** with future meaning.

37. Hopefully, I _____ refreshed and invigorated by the time I _____ from holiday.
✓ C) will be feeling / return
Will be feeling (future continuous) describes a state in progress at a future time. After the time conjunction **by the time**, we use the present simple: **return**. Not **am going to feel / am returned**: **return** in this sense is intransitive and cannot be passive.

38. Why is it always regarded as so funny when someone _____ on a banana skin?
✓ E) slips
This is a general situation (**always**), so we use the present simple **slips**. **Slip** is intransitive and cannot be passive. Not **slipped**: the past tense does not match the general present meaning.

39. I _____ her only when she _____ that she was wrong.
✓ C) will forgive / admits
The main clause refers to the future: **will forgive**. After **when** (a time clause), we use the present simple for the future: **admits**. Not **am going to forgive / admitted**: the past tense **admitted** does not match the future meaning.

40. Are you sure you _____ an umbrella? It looks as if it _____.
✓ D) won't need / is going to rain
Won't need refers to the future walk, and **is going to rain** is a prediction based on present evidence (**It looks as if...**). Not **don't need / had been raining**: the past perfect does not fit present evidence for a future event.

41. The party _____ only to employees. The employees' families _____ as well.
✓ B) isn't limited / are invited
Both verbs are present simple passive, because someone else organises the party: **isn't limited to employees** and **families are invited as well**. Not **doesn't limit**: the party cannot limit anything itself, so the active is wrong.

42. The letters _____ in the drawer, in which Emily _____ all her personal keepsakes.
✓ B) were hidden / kept
The letters were put there by someone, so we use the past simple passive **were hidden**. Emily is the doer of the second verb, so it is active past simple: **kept**. Not **are hidden / was kept**: the passive **was kept** is impossible with Emily as the doer.

43. We _____ the evening until Frank _____ to an emergency.
✓ C) were enjoying / was called
The past continuous **were enjoying** describes an activity in progress, which was interrupted by a past simple event. Frank received the call, so it is passive: **was called to an emergency**. Not **enjoyed / was calling**: this would mean Frank was phoning the emergency.

44. The parcel _____ back to the Post Office, because I was at work when they _____ to deliver it.
✓ E) was taken / tried
The parcel was moved by the delivery staff, so it is past simple passive: **was taken**. The couriers are the doers of the second action, so it is active past simple: **tried** to deliver it. Not **took / were tried**: **the parcel took** is active, and **were tried** is an incorrect passive.

45. The nations of Central America _____ many cultural characteristics, and except in Belize, Spanish _____ in all of them as the official language.
✓ A) share / is spoken
Both parts state general facts, so they are in the present simple. The nations **share** (active) characteristics, while Spanish **is spoken** (passive) by people there. Not **are shared / has been speaking**: the nations do the sharing, and a language cannot speak.

Practise more on englishtestsonline.com
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test
englishtestsonline.com