ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Passive Voice MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 2

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/passive-voice-test-2/

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11	**B**	12	**D**	13	**C**	14	**E**	15	**E**	16	**C**	17	**C**	18	**B**	19	**D**	20	**D**

Explanations

1. I _____ that I _____ at the station at 5.
✓ **A) was told / should be met**
Both verbs are passive: someone told me, and someone would meet me. After a past reporting verb (**was told**), the future idea moves back in time, so we use **should/would be met**. Not **am told / was met**, because the meeting is still in the future.

2. Heroes _____ by people because they served their people and their country.
✓ **C) are remembered**
This is a general fact, so we use the present simple passive: **am/is/are + past participle**. The subject **heroes** is plural, so the verb is **are remembered**. Not **is remembered**, because that is for a singular subject.

3. By the time we came to the bookshop, all the books _____.
✓ **C) had been sold**
By the time + a past action shows that something else happened earlier. For the earlier action we use the past perfect passive: **had been + past participle → had been sold**. Not **were sold**, because the books were already gone before we arrived.

4. Don't touch the door, it _____ just _____.
✓ **B) has / been painted**
Just shows that an action has finished a very short time ago, so we use the present perfect passive: **has been + past participle → it has just been painted**. The paint is still wet, so the result is important now. Not **is being painted**, because **just** here points to a finished action.

5. Scientific articles _____ often _____ in this paper.
✓ **C) are / published**
Often shows a repeated action, so we use the present simple passive: **are + past participle → are often published**. Not **are being published**, because the continuous form is for an action happening right now, not a habit.

6. The prisoner _____ from prison to prison until he _____ in 1950.
✓ **B) was transferred / was released**
Both actions are finished and happened in the past (**in 1950**), and other people did them to the prisoner. So we need the past simple passive twice: **was transferred / was released**. Not **has been released**, because the present perfect cannot be used with a finished past time like **in 1950**.

7. I _____ a card for the club in the morning, and in the afternoon I went there to play bridge.
✓ **C) was given**
The sentence tells two past actions in order (**in the morning … in the afternoon**), so we use the past simple. Someone gave me the card, so it is passive: **I was given**. Not **were given**, because with **I** we use **was**.

8. I hope this book _____.
✓ **B) will be found**
After **I hope**, we often talk about the future with **will**. The book cannot find something; someone will find it, so we use the future passive: **will be found**. Not **will find**, because that is active.

9. _____ about this film tomorrow.
✓ **C) I shall be asked**
Tomorrow shows the future. Someone will ask me, so we use the future passive: **shall/will be + past participle → I shall be asked about this film**. The other options do not make a correct sentence with **about this film tomorrow**.

10. New schools _____ in our city every year.
✓ **D) are built**
Every year shows a regular action, so we use the present simple passive. The subject **new schools** is plural, so we need **are built**. Not **is built**, because that is for one thing.

11. A liar _____ when he speaks the truth.
✓ **B) isn't believed**
This is a saying about a general truth, so we use the present simple. People don't believe the liar, so it is passive: **isn't believed**. Not **don't believe**, because the liar is not the person who believes.

12. The doctor _____ just _____ for.
✓ **D) has / been sent**
Send for someone means to ask them to come. **Just** shows a very recent action, so we use the present perfect passive: **has just been sent for**. Not **has / sent**, because that is active and would mean the doctor sent for someone.

13. This year a very beautiful theatre _____ in our city.
✓ **C) has been built**
This year is a time period that is not finished, so we use the present perfect passive: **has been built**. The subject **a theatre** is singular, so we need **has**, not **have**. Not **has built**, because the theatre did not build anything.

14. Great Expectations _____ by Charles Dickens.
✓ **E) was written**
Great Expectations is the title of one book, so it is singular. Dickens wrote it in the past, so we use the past simple passive: **was written**. Not **were written**, because the title is one book, even though **Expectations** looks plural.

15. In 1969 two manned spaceships _____ into space and joined to form the first experimental space station.
✓ **E) were launched**
In 1969 shows a finished past time. People launched the spaceships, so we use the past simple passive: **were launched**. Not **launched**, because that is active and would mean the spaceships launched something.

16. We can't get there in time. By the time we get there the papers _____.
✓ **C) will have been destroyed**
By the time we get there means before a future moment, so we use the future perfect. The papers will be destroyed by someone, so it is passive: **will have been destroyed**. Not **will be destroyed**, because that does not show that the action will be finished before we arrive.

17. This school _____ next year.
✓ **C) will be closed**
Next year shows the future, so we use the future passive: **will be + past participle → will be closed**. Not **has been closed** or **was closed**, because they do not talk about the future.

18. A woman's work _____ never done.
✓ **B) is**
This is a well-known saying. **Work** is uncountable, so it takes a singular verb: **is never done** (present simple passive). Not **are**, because **work** is not plural.

19. Last Monday I received a telegram _____ by my sister on the 1st of May.
✓ **D) sent**
Here **sent** is a past participle with a passive meaning: **a telegram sent by my sister** = **a telegram which was sent by my sister**. Not **was sent**, because the sentence already has a main verb (**received**).

20. "I _____ the test yet today," said Ann.
✓ **D) haven't been given**
Yet in a negative sentence goes with the present perfect. Someone gives Ann the test, so it is passive: **haven't been given**. Not **hadn't been given**, because Ann is speaking directly about now, not about an earlier past time.

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