ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Self Study Guide – Test Your English Grammar Part 09

English Grammar Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/self-study-guide-test-your-english-grammar-part-09/

1	**B**	2	**C**	3	**C**	4	**C**	5	**B**	6	**B**	7	**C**	8	**A**	9	**A**	10	**B**
11	**B**	12	**B**	13	**D**	14	**C**	15	**D**	16	**C**	17	**C**	18	**B**	19	**C**	20	**B**
21	**A**	22	**C**	23	**D**	24	**C**	25	**D**										

Explanations

1. Our first Spanish and Japanese editions of Modern Reader _____ this year, and they have already found a large audience.
✔ **B) were published**
The editions did not publish anything; somebody published them, so we need the passive. **This year** is a finished action here, so use the past simple passive: **were published**. Not **published**, because that would mean the editions published something.

2. Until after World War II, almost all the automobiles driven in the US _____.
✔ **C) were made in Detroit by automobile workers**
The sentence needs a full verb, and the cars were made by workers, so we use the past simple passive: **were made**. **Until after World War II** refers to finished past time, so **have been made** is wrong. **made in Detroit** alone has no auxiliary, so the sentence would have no main verb.

3. The driver of the car _____ in the accident.
✔ **C) was seriously hurt**
The driver was injured by the accident, so we need the passive **was hurt**. The adverb goes between the auxiliary and the participle: **was seriously hurt**. Not **seriously hurt**, because without **was** it means the driver hurt someone, and there is no object.

4. The vegetables _____ up. What shall we do now?
✔ **C) are all cut**
Someone has cut the vegetables, so we use the passive: **are cut up**. **All** comes after **are**: **are all cut**. **Cut** is irregular (**cut – cut – cut**), so **cutted** does not exist.

5. The furniture _____ for firewood.
✔ **B) was broken up**
Someone broke the furniture into pieces to burn it, so we need the past simple passive of **break up**: **was broken up**. The past participle of **break** is **broken**, not **broke**. Not **broke up**, because furniture cannot break itself for a purpose.

6. I _____ by Mary's wanting to tell everybody what to do.
✔ **B) was annoyed**
Mary's behaviour annoyed me, so I am the receiver of the action: **I was annoyed by …**. **By** shows the cause. Not **annoyed** alone, because that would mean I annoyed someone, and there is no object.

7. The positive hydrogen atoms _____ to the negative oxygen atoms.
✔ **C) are attracted**
This is a general scientific fact, so we use the present simple. The atoms receive the action, so the verb is passive: **are attracted to**. Not **attract**, because **attract** needs an object (**X attracts Y**), not **to**.

8. The traffic is so heavy nowadays that people _____ on the roads daily.
✔ **A) are killed**
Daily shows a regular, repeated event, so we use the present simple. People do not kill; they are killed by traffic, so the verb is passive: **are killed**.

9. Tickets _____ from any travel agent or directly from the airline.
✔ **A) may be purchased**
Tickets cannot buy anything; people buy them. So we need a modal passive: **may be purchased** (modal + **be** + past participle). Not **may purchase**, because that would mean the tickets buy something.

10. This method of decorating metal _____ invented in the Middle East and perfected by the Chinese, Japanese, and French.
✔ **B) was probably**
Someone invented the method in the past, so we need the past simple passive: **was invented**. The adverb **probably** goes after the auxiliary: **was probably invented**. Without **was**, the sentence has no main verb.

11. People once believed that the Great Wall of China was the only man-made structure on Earth which _____ when they were circling the planet.
✔ **B) could be seen by the astronauts**
The structure is the thing seen, so we need a modal passive: **could be seen by the astronauts** (modal + **be** + past participle + **by** + agent). Not **could see by the astronauts**, because **see** must be passive (**be seen**) here.

12. The Battle of Hastings _____ in 1066.
✔ **B) was fought**
A battle does not fight; people fight it. So we use the past simple passive: **was fought**. **Fight** is irregular (**fight – fought – fought**), so **fighted** is wrong.

13. My computer _____ viruses every six months.
✔ **D) is checked for**
Every six months shows a regular routine, so we use the present simple passive: **is checked**. We say **check something for viruses**, meaning to look for them. Not **is being checked for**, because the continuous describes something happening now, not a routine.

14. Blair is not in his room, and his bed _____.
✔ **C) hasn't been slept in**
We say **sleep in a bed**, so the passive keeps the preposition: **the bed hasn't been slept in**. The present perfect shows the result now: nobody has used it. Not **hasn't been slept**, because the preposition **in** is needed.

15. Channels _____ by using the remote control.
✔ **D) can be changed**
Channels do not change themselves; people change them. So we need a modal passive: **can be changed**. Not **can change**, because it would mean the channels change by using the remote control themselves.

16. The cable TV _____ my personal computer.
✔ **C) is connected to**
We say **connect something to something**. In the passive this becomes **is connected to**. Not **is connected**, because the preposition **to** is needed before **my personal computer**.

17. CD-ROMs are much better than books because much information can _____ on them.
✔ **C) be stored**
Information does not store anything; people store it. After a modal like **can**, the passive is **be** + past participle: **can be stored**. **Storage** is a noun, so it cannot follow **can**.

18. The Internet should _____ the government.
✔ **B) be controlled by**
After **should**, the passive is **be** + past participle, and the person or group doing the action follows **by**: **should be controlled by the government**. Not **be controlled with**, because **with** is used for a tool, not for the person doing the action.

19. I felt as if _____.
✔ **C) I was being watched**
Felt is past, and the action was in progress at that moment, so we use the past continuous passive: **was being watched**. Not **I am being watched**, because the sentence is about a past feeling.

20. When my mother phoned her, Liz _____.
✔ **B) was being interviewed**
The interview was in progress when the short past action (**phoned**) happened, so we use the past continuous. Someone was interviewing Liz, so it is passive: **was being interviewed**. Not **is being interviewed**, because the call was in the past.

21. Excuse the mess; the house _____.
✔ **A) is being painted**
The mess shows the work is happening now, so we use the present continuous. The house does not paint; people paint it, so it is passive: **is being painted**. Not **is painting**, which would mean the house is doing the painting.

22. What a pity! All the washing machines _____ now.
✔ **C) are being used**
Now shows an action in progress, so we use the present continuous passive: **are being used**. Not **are been used**, because the continuous form needs **being**, not **been**.

23. He _____ stealing the money by our sales manager.
✔ **D) was caught**
The sales manager caught him, so the verb is passive: **was caught**. We say **catch someone doing something**, so **stealing** follows. Not **caught** alone, because with **by our sales manager** the sentence needs the passive.

24. My resume _____ to the statement of purpose.
✔ **C) is attached**
Someone attached the resume, so we need the passive with **to**: **is attached to**. Not **attaches**, because a resume cannot attach itself to something.

25. A disqualified driver has _____ to prison.
✔ **D) to be sent**
Have to is followed by the base form, and the driver is the receiver of the action, so we use a passive infinitive: **has to be sent** (**to be** + past participle). Not **to send**, because the driver is not sending anyone.

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