

Voz pasiva en presente y pasado simple (Passive Voice) – Test 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Formación de la pasiva

Elige la forma pasiva correcta para completar cada oración.

- English _____ in many countries around the world.
A speaks B is spoken C is speaking D spoken
- This bridge _____ in 1890.
A is built B was build C was built D built
- Our office is always very clean. The windows _____ every Friday.
A are cleaned B is cleaned C are cleaning D clean
- The thief _____ by the police last night.
A was catched B is caught C caught D was caught
- Paper _____ from wood.
A made B is made C is making D are made
- These photos _____ by my grandfather in the 1970s.
A were taken B was taken C are taken D were took
- Choose the correct sentence.
A The letters was sent yesterday. B The letters were send yesterday.
C The letters sent yesterday. D The letters were sent yesterday.
- The new hospital was _____ by the mayor last month. (open)
A open B opening C opened D opens
- Our homework _____ by the teacher every day.
A checks B is checked C is checking D are checked
- The first email _____ in 1971.
A is sent B sent C were sent D was sent

Parte 2: Negativas y preguntas

Elige la forma negativa o interrogativa correcta.

- Credit cards _____ in this small shop. Please pay in cash.
A don't accepted B aren't accepted C isn't accepted D aren't accept
- The missing paintings _____ until two years later.
A weren't found B didn't found C wasn't found D weren't find

13. _____ this castle built in the 12th century?
A Did **B** Were **C** Is **D** Was
14. A: Where _____ your car made? B: In Japan, in 2019.
A did **B** was **C** is **D** were
15. Choose the correct question.
A When did the telephone invented? **B** When the telephone was invented?
C When was the telephone invented? **D** When was invented the telephone?
16. How often _____ the rubbish collected in your street?
A does **B** are **C** has **D** is
17. Find the error: The children (A) wasn't (B) told (C) about (D) the surprise party.
A The children **B** wasn't **C** told **D** about
18. A: _____ breakfast included in the price? B: Yes, it is.
A Is **B** Does **C** Was **D** Are
19. Don't worry, your money _____. I found it in your other bag.
A didn't steal **B** wasn't steal **C** didn't stolen **D** wasn't stolen
20. Choose the correct question.
A Do these rooms cleaned every day? **B** Are these rooms cleaned every day?
C Are cleaned these rooms every day? **D** Is these rooms cleaned every day?

Parte 3: ¿Activa o pasiva?

Elige la mejor opción sobre el significado y el uso de la pasiva.

21. Choose the passive version: "Someone cleans the classrooms every evening."
A The classrooms were cleaned every evening.
B The classrooms clean every evening.
C The classrooms are cleaned every evening.
D The classrooms are cleaning every evening.
22. Choose the passive version: "Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa."
A The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
B The Mona Lisa is painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
C The Mona Lisa painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
D The Mona Lisa was painted from Leonardo da Vinci.
23. Why is the passive used in this sentence? "My phone was stolen on the bus."
A Because the phone did the action.
B Because we don't know who did the action.
C Because the action is happening now.
D Because it is a question.
24. The new students _____ a map of the school on their first day.
A gave **B** were giving **C** are gave **D** were given
25. The film was directed _____ a young woman from Kenya.
A from **B** with **C** by **D** of

Parte 4: La pasiva en contexto

Lee el texto y elige la opción correcta para cada hueco numerado.

The Old Clock Tower

The clock tower in the centre of our town (1) ___ in 1865. In those days, the clock (2) ___ by hand every morning by a local man called Tomás.

Today, the clock is electric, so it (3) ___ by hand any more. The tower is very popular with visitors. It (4) ___ by thousands of tourists every year, and in summer, guided tours (5) ___ in four languages.

26. Gap (1)

A is built

B was built

C built

D was building

27. Gap (2)

A is set

B was setted

C was set

D set

28. Gap (3)

A doesn't set

B isn't setting

C wasn't set

D isn't set

29. Gap (4)

A is visited

B visits

C was visited

D is visiting

30. Gap (5)

A is offered

B offer

C were offered

D are offered

Soluciones – Voz pasiva en presente y pasado simple (Passive Voice) – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 A	7 D	8 C	9 B	10 D
11 B	12 A	13 D	14 B	15 C	16 D	17 B	18 A	19 D	20 B
21 C	22 A	23 B	24 D	25 C	26 B	27 C	28 D	29 A	30 D

Explicaciones

- B** – Un hecho general en el presente requiere la pasiva en presente simple: *is* + participio pasado.
- C** – Una acción terminada en el pasado (1890) requiere *was* + el participio pasado *'built'*.
- A** – *'Windows'* es plural y se trata de una rutina en el presente, así que usamos *'are cleaned'*.
- D** – *'Last night'* exige la pasiva en pasado, y el participio pasado de *'catch'* es *'caught'*.
- B** – *'Paper'* es incontable (singular) y se trata de un hecho general, así que usamos *'is made'*.
- A** – *'Photos'* es plural y la acción es pasada, así que necesitamos *'were'* + el participio pasado *'taken'*.
- D** – El sujeto plural exige *'were'*, seguido del participio pasado *'sent'*.
- C** – Después de *'was'* en una oración pasiva necesitamos el participio pasado *'opened'*.
- B** – *'Homework'* es singular y se trata de una rutina, así que usamos *'is checked'*.
- D** – Un sujeto singular y una fecha pasada requieren *'was sent'*.
- B** – Las negativas en pasiva se forman con *'be + not'* + participio pasado; *'credit cards'* es plural, por eso *'aren't accepted'*.
- A** – Negativa en pasiva en pasado con sujeto plural: *weren't* + el participio pasado *'found'*.
- D** – En las preguntas en pasiva en pasado, *'was/were'* va delante del sujeto; *'castle'* es singular.
- B** – La respuesta se refiere al pasado (2019) y *'car'* es singular, así que usamos *'was'*.
- C** – El orden de las palabras en las preguntas en pasiva es: pronombre interrogativo + *was* + sujeto + participio pasado.
- D** – Las preguntas en pasiva en presente usan *'is/are'*, no *'does'*; *'rubbish'* es incontable, por eso *'is'*.
- B** – *'Children'* es plural, así que debe ser *'weren't told'*.
- A** – La respuesta corta *'Yes, it is'* y el sustantivo singular *'breakfast'* indican que necesitamos *'Is'*.
- D** – La acción no le ocurrió al dinero, así que necesitamos la negativa en pasiva en pasado *'wasn't stolen'*.
- B** – Pregunta en pasiva en presente: *Are* + sujeto plural + participio pasado.
- C** – La oración activa está en presente simple, así que la pasiva mantiene el presente: *'are cleaned'*.
- A** – El pasado en activa se convierte en *'was painted'*, y la persona que realizó la acción va detrás de *'by'*.
- B** – Solemos usar la pasiva cuando no se sabe quién realizó la acción o cuando no es importante.
- D** – Los estudiantes recibieron el mapa, así que necesitamos la pasiva en pasado *'were given'*.
- C** – En las oraciones pasivas, la persona que realiza la acción (el agente) se introduce con *'by'*.
- B** – La torre se construyó en un momento concreto y terminado del pasado (1865), así que necesitamos *'was built'*.
- C** – Se trataba de una rutina en el pasado (*'in those days'*), y *'set'* es irregular: *set – set – set*.
- D** – El texto habla del presente, así que necesitamos la negativa en pasiva en presente *'isn't set'*.
- A** – Los turistas visitan la torre ahora, todos los años, así que usamos la pasiva en presente *'is visited'*.
- D** – *'Guided tours'* es plural y esto ocurre en la actualidad, en verano, así que usamos *'are offered'*.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de explicar la pasiva en presente y pasado simple, o como prueba diagnóstica antes de un repaso. Se centra en los errores típicos del nivel B1: omitir el verbo 'be', la concordancia incorrecta (was/were, is/are), usar 'do/did' en negativas y preguntas en pasiva, añadir la terminación regular a participios irregulares (p. ej., 'catched') y usar 'from' en lugar de 'by'. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que escriban cinco datos sobre su ciudad o su país usando la voz pasiva.