

Voz pasiva – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 39



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

Completa cada oración con la forma pasiva correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

Ejemplo: The museum ____ (build) in 1895. → was built

1. Our office _____ (clean) every evening after everyone has left.
2. When I arrived at the garage, my car _____ (still / repair), so I had to wait.
3. Since the start of the year, more than 200 new jobs _____ (create) in the area.
4. The documents _____ (not / sign) yet, so we can't send them.
5. _____ (will / the winners / announce) tomorrow morning?
6. By the time the firefighters arrived, most of the building _____ (destroy).
7. This form must _____ (complete) in black ink.
8. I hate _____ (interrupt) when I'm speaking.

Ejercicio 2: Elige del recuadro

Completa las oraciones con palabras del recuadro. Usa cada palabra una sola vez. Sobran dos palabras.

BANCO DE PALABRAS

is being will have been has been was had been be to be being been is

9. Sorry, you can't use the lift – it _____ repaired at the moment.
10. The report _____ finished by Friday, so you'll have it before the weekend meeting.
11. The novel _____ translated into over thirty languages so far.
12. The thief _____ caught two hours after the robbery.
13. Nobody told us that the flight _____ cancelled until we reached the airport.
14. These tablets should _____ taken with food.
15. She expects _____ promoted next year.
16. He doesn't like _____ told what to do.

Ejercicio 3: Reescribe en pasiva

Reescribe cada oración en voz pasiva. Omite el agente si es 'someone', 'anyone', 'people' o 'they'. Si se dan palabras entre paréntesis, empieza la oración con ellas.

Ejemplo: Someone cleans the windows every week. → The windows are cleaned every week.

17. Someone stole my bike last night.

18. They haven't paid the workers for two months.

19. Did someone lock the back door?

20. People are building a new hospital near the station.

21. A famous architect designed this house.

22. You must not leave bags unattended.

23. People say that the castle is haunted. (The castle ...)

24. People believe that the thieves escaped abroad. (The thieves ...)

25. Has anyone told Maria about the change?

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

Cada oración contiene un error. Escribe la oración correcta.

Ejemplo: The car was wash yesterday. → The car was washed yesterday.

26. The letter was wrote in French.

27. The meeting has been postpone until next week.

28. My phone is repairing at the moment.

29. English is speaking in many countries.

30. The children were took to the zoo by their teacher.

31. Where was your jacket make?

32. The road will being closed for two days.

33. This problem should have been solve years ago.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones o preguntas en voz pasiva.

Ejemplo: was / the / cake / by / made / Tom → The cake was made by Tom.

34. been / the / have / invited / not / we / to / party

35. was / painting / when / stolen / the / ?

36. is / to / expected / the / rise / price / of / petrol

37. being / the / are / still / interviewed / candidates

38. be / can / online / tickets / bought

39. your / been / have / checked / bags / yet / ?



Soluciones – Voz pasiva – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

1. is cleaned

Una acción habitual se expresa con el presente simple pasivo: is/are + participio pasado.

2. was still being repaired

Una acción en curso en el pasado se expresa con el pasado continuo pasivo: was/were being + participio pasado.

3. have been created

'Since' indica el presente perfecto pasivo: have/has been + participio pasado.

4. haven't been signed

'Yet' en una oración negativa requiere el presente perfecto pasivo: haven't been + participio pasado.

5. Will the winners be announced

La pista incluye 'will', por lo que se necesita el futuro simple pasivo: Will + sujeto + be + participio pasado. Sin 'will', también podrían encajar otras formas pasivas como 'Are the winners being announced' o 'Are the winners going to be announced'.

6. had been destroyed

Una acción terminada antes de otra acción pasada se expresa con el pasado perfecto pasivo: had been + participio pasado.

7. be completed

Después de un verbo modal, la pasiva se forma con be + participio pasado.

8. being interrupted

Después de 'hate' se usa la forma -ing, así que la pasiva es being + participio pasado.

Ejercicio 2: Elige del recuadro

9. is being

'At the moment' indica una acción en curso: presente continuo pasivo.

10. will have been

'By Friday' indica que algo estará terminado antes de un momento futuro: futuro perfecto pasivo.

11. has been

'So far' indica el presente perfecto pasivo.

12. was

Un hecho pasado y terminado se expresa con el pasado simple pasivo.

13. had been

La cancelación ocurrió antes de que nos lo dijeran, así que usamos el pasado perfecto pasivo.

14. be

Después del modal 'should' usamos be + participio pasado.

15. to be

'Expect' va seguido de infinitivo, así que la pasiva es to be + participio pasado.

16. being

Aquí 'like' va seguido de la forma -ing, así que la pasiva es being + participio pasado.

Ejercicio 3: Reescribe en pasiva

17. My bike was stolen last night.

El pasado simple activo pasa a was/were + participio pasado; se omite 'someone'.

18. The workers haven't been paid for two months.

El presente perfecto negativo pasa a haven't been + participio pasado.

19. Was the back door locked?

Una pregunta en pasado simple pasivo empieza con Was/Were + sujeto + participio pasado.

20. A new hospital is being built near the station.

El presente continuo pasa a is/are being + participio pasado.

21. This house was designed by a famous architect.

Aquí el agente es importante, así que lo mantenemos con 'by'.

22. Bags must not be left unattended.

La pasiva modal negativa es must not + be + participio pasado.

23. The castle is said to be haunted.

Pasiva impersonal: sujeto + is said + infinitivo con to para una situación presente.

24. The thieves are believed to have escaped abroad.

Para una acción anterior usamos el infinitivo perfecto: to have + participio pasado.

25. Has Maria been told about the change?

Una pregunta en presente perfecto pasivo es Has/Have + sujeto + been + participio pasado.

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

26. The letter was written in French.

La pasiva necesita el participio pasado 'written', no el pasado simple 'wrote'.

27. The meeting has been postponed until next week.

Después de 'has been' se necesita el participio pasado 'postponed'.

28. My phone is being repaired at the moment.

El teléfono no repara nada; recibe la acción, así que necesitamos 'is being repaired'.

29. English is spoken in many countries.

El presente simple pasivo es is + participio pasado: 'is spoken'.

30. The children were taken to the zoo by their teacher.

El participio pasado de 'take' es 'taken'.

31. Where was your jacket made?

La pregunta en pasiva necesita el participio pasado 'made'.

32. The road will be closed for two days.

Después de 'will' se usa la forma base 'be', no 'being'.

33. This problem should have been solved years ago.

Después de 'have been' necesitamos el participio pasado 'solved'.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

34. We have not been invited to the party.

Presente perfecto pasivo negativo: sujeto + have not been + participio pasado.

35. When was the painting stolen?

Partícula interrogativa + was + sujeto + participio pasado.

36. The price of petrol is expected to rise.

Pasiva impersonal: sujeto + is expected + infinitivo con to.

37. The candidates are still being interviewed.

Presente continuo pasivo con 'still' delante de 'being'.

38. Tickets can be bought online.

Pasiva modal: sujeto + can be + participio pasado.

39. Have your bags been checked yet?

Pregunta en presente perfecto pasivo: Have + sujeto + been + participio pasado, con 'yet' al final.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece con el ejercicio de completar huecos y el del recuadro de palabras para practicar la forma de manera controlada; después, aproveche el ejercicio de transformación para comentar cuándo se omite el agente. Entre los errores más frecuentes están usar el pasado simple en lugar del participio pasado (was wrote), olvidar 'being' en las pasivas continuas y el orden incorrecto de las palabras en las preguntas. Como actividad de ampliación, pida al alumnado que redacte una breve noticia o la descripción de un proceso, por ejemplo cómo se fabrica el chocolate, usando al menos ocho formas pasivas.