

Voz pasiva (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: La pasiva en distintos tiempos verbales

Elige la forma pasiva correcta para completar cada oración o responde a la pregunta.

- According to the city council, the new bridge _____ next year.
A will opened B has been opened C will be opened D is opened
- Right now, the meeting room _____, so we'll have to use the café.
A is cleaning B is being cleaned C is cleaned D has cleaned
- By the time we arrived at the stadium, all the tickets _____.
A were selling B have been sold C had sold D had been sold
- _____ the results been announced yet?
A Have B Has C Were D Are
- The invitations _____ because the printer was broken.
A wasn't sent B weren't send C weren't sent D didn't sent
- Choose the correct sentence.
A This house has been built in 1920. B This house was built in 1920.
C This house was build in 1920. D This house built in 1920.
- Thousands of photos _____ to social media every minute.
A are uploading B is uploaded C have uploaded D are uploaded
- When I phoned the garage, my car _____, so I couldn't drive it home.
A was being repaired B was repairing C was repaired D has been repaired
- Since 2015, the festival _____ by over a million people.
A was attended B has attended C has been attended D is attended
- Find the mistake: The winners will announced at the end of the evening.
A The winners B will announced C at the end D of the evening

Parte 2: Modales, infinitivos y estructuras especiales

Elige la opción que completa correctamente cada oración o pregunta.

- All application forms must _____ before Friday.
A signed B to be signed C being signed D be signed
- This problem should _____ months ago – now it's too late.
A be solved B have solved C have been solved D been solved
- I really hate _____ what to do all the time.
A being told B to tell C be told D been told

14. Lena expects _____ to the final interview next week.
A being invited **B** to invite **C** be invited **D** to be invited
15. It _____ that the painting is worth over a million euros.
A believes **B** is believed **C** is believing **D** has believed
16. The suspect is thought _____ the country last week.
A to leave **B** to be left **C** to have left **D** leaving
17. We _____ our kitchen redecorated next month.
A are being **B** are having **C** will be had **D** are been
18. My bike _____ outside the station last night, so I walked home.
A got stealing **B** was stealing **C** got steal **D** got stolen
19. Choose the correct question.
A Where was taken this photo? **B** Where this photo was taken?
C Where was this photo taken? **D** Where did this photo taken?
20. This medicine _____ to children under twelve.
A must not be given **B** must not give
C must be not given **D** doesn't must be given

Parte 3: La pasiva en contexto

Lee el texto y elige la opción correcta para cada hueco (21–26). Después responde a las preguntas 27–30 sobre el texto.

The Riverside Library first opened its doors in 1962. The building (21) ___ by a local architect, Amara Okafor, who wanted it to feel like a public living room. For decades, thousands of books (22) ___ every week, and the library became the heart of the neighbourhood.

In 2019, however, serious damage was discovered in the roof, and the library had to (23) ___ for almost two years. During that time, the old shelves were removed, new lighting was installed and a children's area was added. Local residents were asked for their opinions, and many of their ideas (24) ___ into the final design.

These days, the building is used not only for borrowing books but also for workshops, language cafés and homework clubs. The library is now said (25) ___ one of the most welcoming public spaces in the city. Next year, a small garden (26) ___ behind the building, and volunteers are currently being trained to look after it.

21. Gap 21: The building _____ by a local architect, Amara Okafor.
A designed **B** was designed **C** has been designed **D** was designing
22. Gap 22: For decades, thousands of books _____ every week.
A borrowed **B** were borrowing **C** had borrowed **D** were borrowed
23. Gap 23: The library had to _____ for almost two years.
A been closed **B** closed **C** be closed **D** being closed
24. Gap 24: Many of their ideas _____ into the final design.
A were incorporated **B** incorporated **C** were incorporating **D** have incorporated
25. Gap 25: The library is now said _____ one of the most welcoming public spaces in the city.
A that it is **B** to be **C** being **D** be

26. Gap 26: Next year, a small garden ————— behind the building.
A will plant **B** is planting **C** has been planted **D** will be planted
27. Why does the writer use the passive in 'serious damage was discovered in the roof'?
- A** Because the sentence is about the future.
 - B** Because who discovered the damage is not important.
 - C** Because the damage did the discovering.
 - D** Because it shows a repeated action in the past.
28. Which sentence from the text is NOT in the passive voice?
- A** The old shelves were removed.
 - B** A children's area was added.
 - C** Volunteers are currently being trained.
 - D** The library became the heart of the neighbourhood.
29. What does 'volunteers are currently being trained to look after it' mean?
- A** Volunteers are training other people now.
 - B** Volunteers finished their training last year.
 - C** Someone is training the volunteers at the moment.
 - D** Volunteers will start training after the garden is planted.
30. Which is the correct passive version of 'Residents asked the council to keep the library open'?
- A** The council asked residents to keep the library open.
 - B** The council was asked by residents to keep the library open.
 - C** The council was asked by residents keeping the library open.
 - D** The council were ask by residents to keep the library open.

Soluciones – Voz pasiva (Passive Voice) – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- C** – La pasiva del futuro simple (Future Simple) se forma con will + be + participio pasado.
- B** – Una acción en curso en este momento requiere la pasiva del presente continuo (Present Continuous): is being + participio pasado.
- D** – Una acción terminada antes de otra acción pasada requiere la pasiva del pasado perfecto (Past Perfect): had been + participio pasado.
- A** – Las preguntas en pasiva del presente perfecto (Present Perfect) se forman con have/has + sujeto + been; 'results' es plural, así que se usa 'Have'.
- C** – La pasiva negativa del pasado se forma con wasn't/weren't + participio pasado, y 'invitations' es plural.
- B** – Un momento pasado y terminado (in 1920) exige la pasiva del pasado simple (Past Simple) con el participio 'built'.
- D** – Las fotos no se suben solas, así que para expresar un hecho general se necesita la pasiva del presente simple (are + participio pasado).
- A** – La reparación estaba en curso en ese momento, por lo que lo correcto es la pasiva del pasado continuo (Past Continuous).
- C** – 'Since 2015' indica un periodo que llega hasta ahora, así que se necesita la pasiva del presente perfecto.
- B** – La pasiva necesita 'be': the winners will be announced.
- D** – Después de un verbo modal, la pasiva se forma con be + participio pasado.
- C** – Para criticar una situación pasada se usa should + have been + participio pasado.
- A** – Después de 'hate' puede usarse un gerundio, y el gerundio pasivo es being + participio pasado.
- D** – 'Expect' va seguido de infinitivo, y el infinitivo pasivo es to be + participio pasado.
- B** – La estructura de la pasiva impersonal es It + is + believed/said/thought + oración con that.
- C** – Para una acción anterior después de 'is thought', se usa el infinitivo perfecto: to have + participio pasado.
- B** – 'Have something done' indica que otra persona realiza el trabajo; el presente continuo expresa un plan futuro ya acordado.
- D** – La pasiva informal con 'get' se forma con get + participio pasado: got stolen.
- C** – En las preguntas en pasiva, el auxiliar 'was' va delante del sujeto: Where was this photo taken?
- A** – La pasiva negativa con modal se forma con modal + not + be + participio pasado.
- B** – Una acción pasada terminada con agente (by...) requiere la pasiva del pasado simple.
- D** – Fueron las personas quienes tomaron prestados los libros, así que se necesita la pasiva del pasado simple 'were borrowed'.
- C** – Después de 'had to' se necesita el infinitivo pasivo sin to: be + participio pasado.
- A** – Las ideas recibieron la acción en el pasado, por lo que lo correcto es la pasiva del pasado simple.
- B** – Cuando el sujeto es un sustantivo (The library is said...), va seguido de un infinitivo con to.
- D** – 'Next year' se refiere al futuro y el jardín recibe la acción, así que se usa will be + participio pasado.
- B** – La pasiva se usa a menudo cuando el agente es desconocido o poco importante.
- D** – 'Became' es un verbo en voz activa; las demás oraciones usan be + participio pasado.
- C** – La pasiva del presente continuo indica que alguien está formando a los voluntarios en este momento.
- B** – El complemento (the council) pasa a ser el sujeto, el verbo se convierte en was asked y el infinitivo con to se mantiene igual.

Notas para el profesor: Utilice la Parte 1 para comprobar la formación básica en los distintos tiempos, la Parte 2 para las estructuras más avanzadas propias del B2 y la Parte 3 para ver si el alumnado reconoce y emplea la pasiva en un texto real. Entre los errores típicos que se trabajan están la omisión de 'be' (will announced), las formas incorrectas del participio (was build), las formas activas con un significado equivocado (are uploading) y la confusión entre 'It is said that...' y 'X is said to...'. Como actividad de ampliación, pida a los estudiantes que reescriban una breve noticia de prensa, pasando a pasiva las oraciones activas cuyo agente sea desconocido o poco relevante.