

La voix passive (Passive Voice) – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Choisissez la meilleure réponse (A, B, C ou D) pour chaque question.

Partie 1 : Le passif aux différents temps

Choisissez la forme passive correcte pour compléter chaque phrase, ou répondez à la question.

- 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

Partie 2 : Modaux, infinitifs et structures particulières

Choisissez la réponse qui complète correctement chaque phrase ou question.

- 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

Partie 3 : Le passif en contexte

Lisez le texte et choisissez la bonne réponse pour chaque blanc (21–26). Répondez ensuite aux questions 27–30 sur le texte.

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.

Corrigé – La voix passive (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

Explications

- C** – Le passif du futur simple se forme avec will + be + participe passé.
- B** – Une action en cours au moment présent exige le passif du présent continu (Present Continuous) : is being + participe passé.
- D** – Une action achevée avant une autre action passée exige le passif du plus-que-parfait (Past Perfect) : had been + participe passé.
- A** – Les questions au passif du Present Perfect se forment avec have/has + sujet + been ; « results » est au pluriel, donc « Have ».
- C** – Le passif du prétérit à la forme négative se forme avec wasn't/weren't + participe passé, et « invitations » est au pluriel.
- B** – Un moment passé révolu (in 1920) exige le passif du prétérit (Past Simple) avec le participe passé « built ».
- D** – Les photos ne se mettent pas en ligne toutes seules : il faut donc le passif du présent simple (are + participe passé) pour exprimer un fait général.
- A** – La réparation était en cours à ce moment-là, donc le passif du Past Continuous est correct.
- C** – « Since 2015 » indique une période qui se prolonge jusqu'à maintenant, donc il faut le passif du Present Perfect.
- B** – Le passif nécessite « be » : the winners will be announced.
- D** – Après un verbe modal, le passif se forme avec be + participe passé.
- C** – Pour critiquer une situation passée, on emploie should + have been + participe passé.
- A** – Après « hate », on peut employer un gérondif, et le gérondif passif se forme avec being + participe passé.
- D** – « Expect » est suivi d'un infinitif, et l'infinitif passif se forme avec to be + participe passé.
- B** – La tournure passive impersonnelle se construit ainsi : It + is + believed/said/thought + proposition en that.
- C** – Pour une action antérieure après « is thought », on emploie l'infinitif passé : to have + participe passé.
- B** – « Have something done » indique que quelqu'un d'autre effectue le travail ; le présent continu exprime ici un projet futur déjà organisé.
- D** – Le passif familier avec « get » se forme avec get + participe passé : got stolen.
- C** – Dans les questions au passif, l'auxiliaire « was » se place avant le sujet : Where was this photo taken?
- A** – Le passif des modaux à la forme négative se forme avec modal + not + be + participe passé.
- B** – Une action passée achevée avec un complément d'agent (by...) exige le passif du prétérit.
- D** – Ce sont des gens qui ont emprunté les livres, donc il faut le passif du prétérit « were borrowed ».
- C** – Après « had to », il faut l'infinitif passif sans to : be + participe passé.
- A** – Les idées ont subi l'action dans le passé, donc le passif du prétérit est correct.
- B** – Lorsque le sujet est un nom (The library is said...), il est suivi d'un infinitif avec to.
- D** – « Next year » renvoie au futur et le jardin subit l'action, donc will be + participe passé.
- B** – On emploie souvent le passif lorsque l'agent est inconnu ou sans importance.
- D** – « Became » est un verbe à la voix active ; les autres phrases emploient be + participe passé.
- C** – Le passif du présent continu montre que quelqu'un est en train de former les bénévoles en ce moment.
- B** – Le complément d'objet (the council) devient le sujet, le verbe devient was asked, et l'infinitif avec to reste inchangé.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez la partie 1 pour vérifier la formation du passif aux différents temps, la partie 2 pour les structures plus avancées du niveau B2, et la partie 3 pour voir si les élèves reconnaissent et emploient le passif dans un texte authentique. Les erreurs fréquentes visées sont notamment l'oubli de « be » (will announced), les participes passés erronés (was build), les formes actives qui changent le sens (are uploading) et la confusion entre « It is said that... » et « X is said to... ». En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de réécrire un court article de presse en mettant au passif les phrases dont l'agent est inconnu ou sans importance.