

ENGLISH GRAMMAR · VOICE TRANSFORMATION

# Active & Passive Voice

*A Complete Practice Test with Verified Answers & Explanations*

**Total Questions:** 36 Multiple Choice Questions

**Topic:** Active / Passive Voice Conversion

**Format:** One question per section

**Includes:** Correct answer highlighted & ticked

**Includes:** Grammar explanation for every question

PREPARED PRACTICE EDITION

## Directions

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In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in the Active (or Passive) Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in the Passive (or Active) Voice.

Each question is presented in its own numbered section below. The verified correct option is **highlighted in green and marked with a tick (✓)**. A short explanation follows every question, describing the grammar rule used to arrive at the correct answer — helpful for quick revision and better understanding of tense-matching, word order, and voice-conversion rules.

✓ Green highlight with a tick = the verified correct answer

Each explanation box (in cream/gold) breaks down *why* that option is correct

## Question 1 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 1. Aysha was writing a letter to her father.

- (a) A letter was written to her father by Aysha.
- (b) A letter has been written to her father by Aysha.
- (c) A letter was being written by Aysha to her father. ✓
- (d) A letter was written by Aysha to her father.

## EXPLANATION

The active sentence is in the Past Continuous tense ("was writing"), so the passive must also stay in the Past Continuous form: was/were + being + past participle. Hence "was being written" is required, not the simple past "was written."

## Question 2 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 2. He teaches us Grammar.

- (a) Grammar is taught to us by him.
- (b) We are being taught Grammar by him.
- (c) Grammar is being taught us by him.
- (d) We are taught Grammar by him. ✓

## EXPLANATION

"Teaches" is Simple Present, so the passive uses is/am/are + past participle (no continuous 'being'). Since the sentence has two objects (us, Grammar), the indirect object 'us' becomes the passive subject: "We are taught Grammar by him."

## Question 3 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 3. Do you imitate others?

- (a) Are others imitated by you? ✓
- (b) Are others being imitated by you?
- (c) Were others being imitated by you?
- (d) Have others been imitated by you?

## EXPLANATION

"Do you imitate" is Simple Present interrogative. Its passive form is simply "Are + subject + past participle + by + agent?" → "Are others imitated by you?" No continuous or perfect aspect is needed.

## Question 4 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 4. I saw him conducting the rehearsal.

(a) He was seen conducting the rehearsal. ✓

(b) I saw the rehearsal to be conducted by him.

(c) He was seen by me to conduct the rehearsal.

(d) I saw the rehearsal being conducted by him.

**EXPLANATION**

With verbs of perception (see, hear, watch) followed by an object + present participle (–ing), the –ing form is retained in the passive: “He was seen conducting the rehearsal (by me).” The agent ‘by me’ may be dropped since it is understood.

## Question 5 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 5. Have the box broken.

(a) Have the broken box.

(b) Break the box.

(c) Get someone to break the box. ✓

(d) They have broken the box.

**EXPLANATION**

This is a causative imperative passive (“Have + object + past participle”), meaning the speaker wants the action done by someone else. Its active equivalent is “Get someone to break the box,” which expresses the same causative meaning.

## Question 6 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 6. His pocket has been picked.

(a) They have his pocket picked.

(b) Picking has been done to his pocket.

(c) Picked has been his pocket.

(d) Someone has picked his pocket. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

The passive is in the Present Perfect tense (“has been picked”), so the active form must also be Present Perfect with an indefinite doer: “Someone has picked his pocket.”

## Question 7 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

## 7. The French surrendered Quebec to the English in 1759.

- (a) Quebec was surrendered by the French to the English in 1759.
- (b) Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French. ✓
- (c) The English were surrendered Quebec in 1759 by the French.
- (d) Quebec was surrendered in 1759 by the French to the English.

## EXPLANATION

The object of the active sentence, 'Quebec,' becomes the passive subject. The natural English word order places the indirect object phrase ('to the English') before the time expression ('in 1759'), and the agent ('by the French') comes last: "Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French."

## Question 8 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

## 8. Someone gave her a bull dog.

- (a) She was given a bull dog. ✓
- (b) A bull dog was given to her.
- (c) She has been given a bull dog.
- (d) She is being given a bull dog by someone.

## EXPLANATION

With ditransitive verbs like 'give,' the indirect object (her) is usually preferred as the passive subject in natural English, and the indefinite agent 'someone' is dropped: "She was given a bull dog."

## Question 9 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

## 9. A stone struck me on the head.

- (a) I was struck by a stone on the head.
- (b) My head was struck by a stone.
- (c) I had been struck by a stone on the head.
- (d) I was struck on the head by a stone. ✓

## EXPLANATION

'Struck' is Simple Past, so the passive is Simple Past too (was + past participle). Natural word order places the place phrase 'on the head' immediately after the verb and the agent 'by a stone' at the end: "I was struck on the head by a stone."

## 10. You must look into this matter.

- (a) This matter has been looked into by you.
- (b) This matter may be looked into by you.
- (c) This matter should be looked into by you.
- (d) This matter must be looked into by you. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

With modal verbs (must, can, may, should, etc.) the passive is formed as: modal + be + past participle. The modal itself never changes, so 'must' stays 'must': "This matter must be looked into by you."

## 11. The Romans expected to conquer Carthage.

- (a) Carthage was expected to be conquered by the Romans.
- (b) The Romans were expected to conquer Carthage.
- (c) It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage. ✓
- (d) The Romans expected to have conquered Carthage.

**EXPLANATION**

When the subject of a reporting/mental verb (expect, hope, wish) also performs the following infinitive, the passive is formed with the impersonal construction 'It + was + past participle + by + agent + that-clause': "It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage."

## 12. Rain disrupted the last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

- (a) The last day's play of Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
- (b) Pakistan and Sri Lanka's play of the last day was disrupted by rain.
- (c) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain. ✓
- (d) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka were disrupted by rain.

**EXPLANATION**

The object 'the last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka' becomes the subject exactly as worded (the preposition 'between' must be kept, not changed to 'of'). Since 'play' is singular, the verb must be 'was,' not 'were.'

## Question 13 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 13. My uncle promised me a present.

- (a) A present was promised to me by my uncle.
- (b) I was promised a present by my uncle. ✓
- (c) I had been promised a present by my uncle.
- (d) I was promised by my uncle a present.

**EXPLANATION**

With verbs like 'promise' that take an indirect and direct object, the indirect object (me) normally becomes the passive subject, and the agent phrase 'by my uncle' goes at the end, after the retained object 'a present': "I was promised a present by my uncle."

## Question 14 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 14. Sri Lanka grows tea.

- (a) Tea grows in Sri Lanka.
- (b) Tea is grown in Sri Lanka. ✓
- (c) Let the tea be grown in Sri Lanka.
- (d) Tea is being grown in Sri Lanka.

**EXPLANATION**

'Grows' is Simple Present active, so the passive is Simple Present passive: is/am/are + past participle. "Tea is grown in Sri Lanka" correctly keeps the general, factual present tense without adding a continuous 'being.'

## Question 15 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 15. He was arrested on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.

- (a) He was arrested on a charge of theft, but was released for lack of evidence.
- (b) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released. ✓
- (c) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence released him.
- (d) None of these

**EXPLANATION**

Converting to active voice requires supplying a logical doer for 'was arrested' (the police), while the second clause 'he was released' stays passive because no specific agent released him — he simply was set free due to lack of evidence: "The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released."

## Question 16 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 16. Please help me.

(a) You were requested to help me.

(b) You are being requested to help me.

(c) You are requested to help me. ✓

(d) You have been requested to help me.

## EXPLANATION

Polite imperative sentences (Please + verb) are converted to passive using the Simple Present pattern: "You are requested to + verb." This is the standard way of turning a polite request into the passive voice.

## Question 17 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 17. The residents celebrated the Independence Day.

(a) The Independence Day is celebrated by the residents.

(b) The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents. ✓

(c) The Independence Day has been celebrated by the residents.

(d) Celebration of Independence Day was done by the residents.

## EXPLANATION

'Celebrated' is Simple Past active, so the passive must also be Simple Past: was/were + past participle. "The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents" keeps the same tense as the original.

## Question 18 of 36

## VOICE CONVERSION

## 18. I know him.

(a) He is known by me.

(b) He was known to me.

(c) He has been known by me.

(d) He is known to me. ✓

## EXPLANATION

With the stative verb 'know,' the passive idiomatically uses the preposition 'to' rather than 'by': "He is known to me" is the natural, standard passive form, not "known by me."

## Question 19 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

**19. They are building a house next door to our school.**

- (a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.
- (b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.
- (c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.
- (d) A house is being built by them next door to our school. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

'Are building' is Present Continuous, so the passive keeps that aspect: is/are + being + past participle. The object 'a house' becomes the subject, and the place phrase 'next door to our school' stays as a modifier at the end, following normal passive word order.

## Question 20 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

**20. One should keep one's promise.**

- (a) One's promise should be kept by us.
- (b) One's promise has to be kept.
- (c) A promise should be keeping.
- (d) A promise should be kept. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

The impersonal subject 'one' is dropped in the passive since it is not a real agent. The modal 'should' is retained: modal + be + past participle → "A promise should be kept."

## Question 21 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

**21. Who is creating this mess?**

- (a) Who has created this mess?
- (b) By whom has this mess been created?
- (c) By whom this mess is being created?
- (d) By whom is this mess being created? ✓

**EXPLANATION**

'Is creating' is Present Continuous, so the passive keeps that form: is + being + past participle. In passive questions with 'who' as the object/agent, it becomes 'by whom,' and the auxiliary 'is' must invert before the subject: "By whom is this mess being created?"

22. The clown was being laughed at by them.

(a) They were laughing at the clown. ✓

(b) They were laughing on the clown.

(c) They laughed at the clown.

(d) The clown was being laughed at by them.

**EXPLANATION**

The passive is Past Continuous ('was being laughed at'), so the active form must also be Past Continuous: "They were laughing at the clown." The preposition 'at' (part of the phrasal verb 'laugh at') must be preserved, not changed to 'on.'

23. I saw him leaving the house.

(a) He had been seen leaving the house.

(b) He was seen to be leaving the house.

(c) Leaving the house he was seen by me.

(d) He was seen leaving the house by me. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

As with verbs of perception, the -ing form after the object is retained in the passive: 'saw him leaving' → 'was seen leaving.' The tense stays Simple Past, and the agent 'by me' is added at the end: "He was seen leaving the house by me."

24. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.

(a) A little mouse may even help a lion.

(b) Even a little mouse may help a lion. ✓

(c) A little mouse can even help a lion.

(d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.

**EXPLANATION**

The agent 'by a little mouse' becomes the active subject, and the modal 'may' must be kept unchanged (not switched to 'can' or 'ought to'). The emphasising word 'even' stays attached to 'a little mouse': "Even a little mouse may help a lion."

## 25. Who taught her such things?

(a) Who was she taught such things by?

(b) She was taught such things by who?

(c) By whom she was taught such things?

(d) By whom was she taught such things? ✓

**EXPLANATION**

In passive questions, 'who' (as the doer) becomes 'by whom,' placed at the very start of the question, and the auxiliary verb 'was' must invert with the subject 'she': "By whom was she taught such things?"

## 26. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.

(a) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.

(b) I was kept waking by the noise of the traffic.

(c) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic. ✓

(d) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.

**EXPLANATION**

The object 'me' becomes the passive subject 'I,' and 'kept' (Simple Past) becomes 'was kept.' The complement 'awake' stays unchanged after the verb: "I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic."

## 27. I remember my sister taking me to the museum.

(a) I remember taken to the museum by my sister.

(b) I remember myself being taken to the museum by my sister.

(c) I remember I was taken to the museum by my sister.

(d) I remember being taken to the museum by my sister. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

Since the object of the gerund ('me') is the same as the subject of 'remember' ('I'), the passive gerund construction 'being + past participle' is used without repeating the pronoun: "I remember being taken to the museum by my sister."

## 28. Why do you waste time?

- (a) Why is time wasted by you? ✓
- (b) Why is time been wasted by you?
- (c) Why has time been wasted by you?
- (d) Why is time being wasted by you?

**EXPLANATION**

'Do you waste' is Simple Present, so its passive question form is simply 'is + subject + past participle,' without 'being' or 'been': "Why is time wasted by you?"

## 29. Who teaches you English?

- (a) By whom were you taught English?
- (b) By whom are you taught English? ✓
- (c) English is taught by whom?
- (d) By whom will you be taught English?

**EXPLANATION**

'Teaches' is Simple Present, so the passive question keeps that tense: 'are + taught.' 'Who' (the doer) becomes 'by whom,' placed at the start with correct auxiliary inversion: "By whom are you taught English?"

## 30. We hope that we shall win the match.

- (a) The match is hoped to be won.
- (b) Match winning is our hope.
- (c) It is hoped that the match will be won by us. ✓
- (d) Winning the match is hoped by us.

**EXPLANATION**

Sentences beginning with 'We hope that...' are passivised using the impersonal 'It + is + hoped + that-clause,' while the embedded clause 'we shall win the match' is separately turned passive as 'the match will be won by us': "It is hoped that the match will be won by us."

31. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

- (a) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.
- (b) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.
- (c) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.
- (d) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

The indirect object 'me' becomes the passive subject 'I,' and 'told' becomes 'was told by somebody.' The subordinate clause, including its Past Perfect tense ('had been'), must be reproduced exactly, without changing tense or meaning: "I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall."

32. It is time to ring the bell.

- (a) It is time the bell rings.
- (b) It is being time to ring the bell.
- (c) It is time for the bell to ring
- (d) It is time for the bell to be rung ✓

**EXPLANATION**

In the pattern 'It is time + infinitive,' the passive infinitive form is used with 'for + noun + to be + past participle': "It is time for the bell to be rung." This correctly passivises the action of ringing rather than making the bell the one performing it.

33. After driving Zafar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel.

- (a) After she was driving Zafar to the museum she was dropping him at his hotel.
- (b) After she had driven Zafar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.
- (c) Zafar was being driven to the museum first, then he was being dropped at his hotel.
- (d) After being driven to the museum, Zafar was dropped at his hotel. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

The participle phrase 'After driving Zafar to the museum' (active) becomes 'After being driven to the museum' (passive), and the main clause 'she dropped him' becomes 'Zafar was dropped': "After being driven to the museum, Zafar was dropped at his hotel." This keeps the correct sequence and tense of the two actions.

## Question 34 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

34. You will have finished this work by tomorrow.

- (a) This work will have been finished Tomorrow.
- (b) This work will be finished by tomorrow.
- (c) This work will finished tomorrow.
- (d) This work will have been finished by tomorrow. ✓

**EXPLANATION**

'Will have finished' is Future Perfect tense, so the passive must also be Future Perfect: will + have + been + past participle. "This work will have been finished by tomorrow" correctly preserves both the tense and the time expression 'by tomorrow.'

## Question 35 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

35. People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.

- (a) The suspect is being seen in several cities.
- (b) The suspect has been the people in several cities.
- (c) The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities. ✓
- (d) The suspect was seen by people in several cities.

**EXPLANATION**

With the pattern 'Subject + claim/believe/say + to have + past participle,' the passive uses 'Object + is claimed + to have been + past participle': "The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities." This preserves the perfect infinitive and the sense of a general claim.

## Question 36 of 36

VOICE CONVERSION

36. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.

- (a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.
- (b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.
- (c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher. ✓
- (d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

**EXPLANATION**

'Punished' is Simple Past, so the passive is Simple Past: were + past participle. The relative clause 'who had not done their homework' (Past Perfect, describing the boys) must stay directly after 'boys,' not be misplaced to describe the teacher: "The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher."

## Answer Key Summary

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|            |            |            |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Q1<br>(c)  | Q2<br>(d)  | Q3<br>(a)  | Q4<br>(a)  | Q5<br>(c)  | Q6<br>(d)  |
| Q7<br>(b)  | Q8<br>(a)  | Q9<br>(d)  | Q10<br>(d) | Q11<br>(c) | Q12<br>(c) |
| Q13<br>(b) | Q14<br>(b) | Q15<br>(b) | Q16<br>(c) | Q17<br>(b) | Q18<br>(d) |
| Q19<br>(d) | Q20<br>(d) | Q21<br>(d) | Q22<br>(a) | Q23<br>(d) | Q24<br>(b) |
| Q25<br>(d) | Q26<br>(c) | Q27<br>(d) | Q28<br>(a) | Q29<br>(b) | Q30<br>(c) |
| Q31<br>(d) | Q32<br>(d) | Q33<br>(d) | Q34<br>(d) | Q35<br>(c) | Q36<br>(c) |