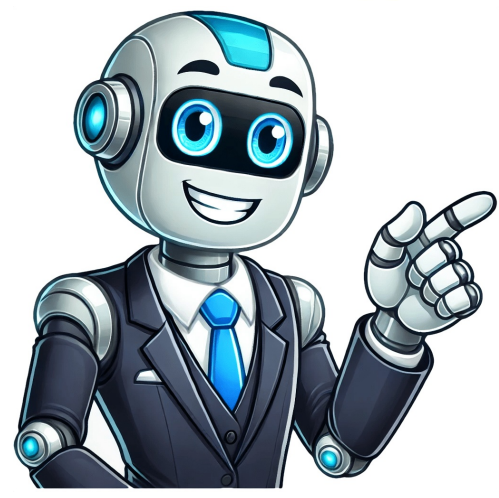


Continue



Passive voice chart

SIMPLE PRESENT and SIMPLE PAST The active object becomes the passive subject. am/is/are + past participle was/were + past participle The passive voice in English grammar allows us to make the recipient of the action the focus of the sentence; the person or thing performing the action is unknown, unimportant or obvious. The passive is formed as follows: form of be + past participle. Learn the difference between the active and passive voice with Lingolia, then put your knowledge to the test in the exercises. Active sentences usually follow the subject-verb-object word order and focus on the person or thing performing the action. Example: A criminal stole my bike. In contrast, the passive voice focuses on the action itself. Passive sentences tell us what happens to the recipient of the action. Example: My bike was stolen. We use the passive when the person or thing performing the action (known as the agent) is unknown, unimportant or obvious. Examples: My bike was stolen. → unknown agent An investigation is being conducted. → obvious agent (the police) A mistake has been made. → avoids naming the agent Any information should be reported to the police. → people in general If we want to include the agent of a passive sentence, we use the preposition by. Example: My bike was stolen by a criminal. They had already been informed by my neighbour. Passive sentences are formed as follows: form of be + past participle of the main verb. Only the form of the verb be changes depending on the tense that we are using; the past participle remains the same in every tense. The table below provides an overview of the passive voice in all of the English tenses. When transforming a sentence from active to passive, we can take a step-by-step approach. Step 1: identify the object of the sentence and bring it to the front active: Someone stole my bike. passive: My bike ... Step 2: identify the tense and conjugate the verb be accordingly active: Someone stole my bike. = simple past passive: My bike was ... Step 3: find the past participle of the main verb active: Someone stole my bike. → steal – stole – stolen passive: My bike was stolen. Step 4: decide if you need to include the agent active: Someone stole my bike. → Who stole the bike? We don't know. The agent is unknown and therefore unnecessary in this case. Step 5: if the agent is important, we introduce it using the preposition by. active: A cyclist caused the crash. passive: The crash was caused by a cyclist. This sentence does not make sense without the agent. Because the direct object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, we can only use transitive verbs in the passive voice (e.g., steal a car, write a book, make a mistake ...). Intransitive verbs do not take a direct object (e.g., arrive, die, go ...) so cannot be used in the passive. Learn more about the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs. Table of English Tenses in Active and Passive Check out the table below to learn how to change active sentences into the passive voice in every tense. Certain verbs like ask, give, offer, pay, send, show etc. are used with two objects. Usually, one is a person (indirect object) and the other is a thing (direct object). In the active voice, these sentences can be expressed in two different ways: Example: Someone gave Josie this calendar. Someone gave this calendar to Josie. indirect object (IO): Josie; direct object (DO): this calendar This is the same in the passive voice; either object can become the subject of the passive sentence. Example: Josie was given this calendar; indirect object (Josie) – subject (Josie) This calendar was given to Josie. direct object (this calendar) – subject (this calendar) When the indirect object of an active sentence is an object pronoun (me, you, him, her ...), we must change it to a subject pronoun in the passive voice. In formal situations such as news reports or academic articles, we use reporting verbs and verbs of speech and thought in the passive voice to express information in a neutral, unbiased way. Common verbs: agree, announce, assume, believe, claim, consider, declare, expect, feel, find, know, mention, say, suppose, think, and understand. Such sentences can start with it (impersonal passive) or with the subject (personal passive). Example: It is said that this area has a high crime rate. (impersonal passive) This area is said to have a high crime rate. (personal passive) = They say that this area has a high crime rate. Impersonal Passive Sentences in the impersonal passive begin with it: it is said/believed/agreed etc. + that + clause. Examples: It is believed that the suspect has blonde hair. It is said that the neighbourhood is a hotspot for crime. It is assumed that the thief is local to the area. Note: in the impersonal form, only the reporting verb is formed in the passive voice; the rest of the sentence stays the same. Personal Passive Sentences in the personal passive begin with the subject and contain an infinitive clause: subject + is said/believed/thought etc. + to + infinitive. Examples: The suspect is believed to have blonde hair. The neighbourhood is said to be a hotspot for crime. The thief is assumed to be local to the area. We use the perfect infinitive (have + past participle) after the reporting verb to refer to the past. Example: The theft is believed to have occurred at midnight last night. The thief is said to have acted alone. We can also form the passive with have/get + object + past participle. (Note: get is more informal than have). We use this form when someone else does something for us, particularly in the context of paid services. Active: I do my hair. I do this myself Passive: I have/get my hair done. I pay someone else to do this for me Like with a standard passive, the agent of the action is unknown or unimportant; the focus is on the action itself. Example: Tom has/get his car cleaned at the garage. If we want to include the agent, we use by. Example: He had his suit made by a tailor. We can use this structure in every tense; Examples: I'm getting my hair done tomorrow. (present progressive) We had our kitchen renovated last year. (simple past) They've had the dishwasher repaired several times. (present perfect simple) Passive with have In addition to services, the passive with have has an extra meaning. We use have + object + past participle to express an experience that was negative, painful or unpleasant. Examples: I had my bike stolen last week. He had his wisdom tooth taken out. we can't use get in these examples Improve your English with Lingolia. Each grammar topic comes with one free exercise where you can review the basics, as well as many more Lingolia Plus exercises where you can practise according to your level. Check your understanding by hovering over the info bubbles for simple explanations and handy tips. Passive voice in simple present (1) A2 Passive voice in simple present (2) A2 Passive voice in simple present (3) A2 Passive voice in simple present (4) A2 Passive voice in simple present (5) A2 Passive voice in simple present: Bonfire Night A2 Passive voice in simple present: active to passive (1) A2 Passive voice in simple present: active to passive (2) A2 Passive voice: simple present vs. simple past (1) A2 Passive voice: simple present vs. simple past (2) A2 Passive voice in simple past (1) A2 Passive voice in simple past (2) A2 Passive voice in simple past (3) A2 Passive voice in simple past (4) A2 Passive voice in simple past: active to passive (1) A2 Passive voice in simple past: active to passive (2) A2 Passive voice: simple present vs. simple past (1) A2 Passive voice: simple present vs. simple past (2) A2 Passive voice in simple present: Vietnamese New Year B1 Passive voice in simple past: Shipwrecked B1 Passive voice: simple present vs. simple past (3) B1 Passive voice in present progressive (1) B1 Passive voice in present progressive (2) B1 Passive voice in present progressive (3) B1 Passive voice in past progressive (1) B1 Passive voice in past progressive (2) B1 Passive voice in past progressive (3) B1 Passive voice in present perfect simple (5) B1 Passive voice in past tenses B1 Passive voice – sentences with 2 objects (2) B1 Passive voice in present perfect simple (1) B2 Passive voice in present perfect simple (2) B2 Passive voice in present perfect simple (3) B2 Passive voice in past perfect (1) B2 Passive voice in past perfect (2) B2 Passive voice in future perfect B2 Passive infinitive (1) B2 Passive infinitive (2) B2 Passive voice – sentences with 2 objects (3) B2 Passive voice – sentences with 2 objects (4) B2 Passive voice – sentences with 2 objects (5) B2 Passive voice: impersonal passive with it B2 Passive voice: personal passive (1) B2 Passive voice: personal passive (2) B2 Passive voice mixed (1) B2 Passive voice mixed (2) B2 Passive voice: have/get something done B2 Passive voice: have something done (1) B2 Passive voice – perfect infinitive (1) C1 Passive voice – perfect infinitive (2) C1 Passive voice – personal & impersonal passive C1 Passive voice mixed (3) C1 Active or passive – Hadrian's Wall C1 Passive voice: have something done (2) C1 Passive with have: negative experiences C1 Gapfill Multiple choice Drag-and-drop Mixed • I do write a letter. (Active) • A letter is written by me. (Passive) • I am writing a letter. (Active) • A letter is being written by me. (Passive) • I have written a letter. (Active) • A letter has been written by me. (Passive) Present Perfect Continuous Tense • I have been writing a letter. (Active) • A letter has been being written by me. (Passive) • I wrote a letter. (Active) • A letter was written by me. (Passive) • I was writing a letter. (Active) • A letter was being written by me. (Passive) • I had written a letter. (Active) • A letter had been written by me. (Passive) Past Perfect Continuous Tense • I had been writing a letter. (Active) • A letter had been being written by me. (Passive) • I will write a letter. (Active) • A letter will be written by me. (Passive) • I will be writing a letter. (Active) • A letter will be being written by me. (Passive) • I will have written a letter. (Active) • A letter will have been written by me. (Passive) Future Perfect Continuous Tense • I will have been writing a letter. (Active) • A letter will have been being written by me. (Passive) Active and Passive Voice Rules: It is inevitable to avoid voices while using English Grammar for anyone, even in the slightest bit. So are the chances of countering Active and Passive Voice rules to build effective communications. After all, they serve as a backbone of the English language, alongside tenses and reported speech, regarding both usage and trickiness. But not anymore, if you have a grasp on tenses then half of the battle is won. For the rest, you should read this blog article till the very end, and learn how to apply active and passive voice rules in your sentence structure with the help of examples and exercises you will find hereafter. Must Read: Active and Passive Voice: Rules, Examples & Exercise First and foremost, you should learn that both active and passive are a part of the voice of a verb. Whereas, its function is to indicate whether the subject of the verb performs the action or experiences the action. Now, let's focus on the two types of voice and determine which one justifies the performance of an action, and the one where the subject experiences an action. As discussed above, there are two types of voice of a verb, that is, active and passive voice. Let's take a turn at understanding both separately through the table below. ParticularsActive VoicesPassive VoicesDefinitionThe subject of sentences performs an action.The subject of sentences experiences an action.ExampleThe dog chased the cat.The cat was chased by the dog.ExplanationThe subject ("dog") is performing the action ("chased").The subject ("cat") is experiencing the action ("chased"), and the performer of the action ("dog") is expressed by the prepositional phrase "by the dog." Must Read: English for Competitive Exams [Grammar, Questions, Tips]Before jumping the gun and cramming all the active and passive voice rules, let's learn about their conversion rules. While converting an active voice into a passive one, the object comes in the position of the subject and vice versa for converting a passive voice into an active voice. Rule Structure of Active VoicesSubject + Verb + Object For Example: Rhea wrote a letterRule Structure of Passive VoicesObject + Verb (Past Participle) + by SubjectFor Example: A letter was written by Rhea Dr. Jodie Salter Here comes the moment to learn about tricky and important parts of voices, i.e. to understand the active and passive voice rules with the help of the following chart. The rules for present active and passive voices are as follows:- Type of TensesActive VoicesPassive VoicesPresent Indefinite Subject + V1+ s/es + Object(Do/Does (not) + V1+Object +Is/am/are + V3 +by SubjectExampleSanya always pays the dinner bills.The dinner bills are always paid by Sanya.Present ContinuousSubject + Is/am/are + V1+ing + Object(Object + Is/am/are + being + V3 + by SubjectExampleBob is drawing the portrait.The portrait is being drawn by Bob.Present PerfectSubject + Has/have + V3 + Object(Object + Has/have + been + V3 + ObjectExampleHas she left the apartment?Has the apartment been left by her?Present Perfect ContinuousSubject + Has/have + been + V1+ing + since/for + Object(Since- fixed time,For- approximate time)No Change The rules for past tense active and passive voices are as follows:- Type of TensesActive VoicesPassive VoicesPast Indefinite Subject + V2 + Object(Did (not) + V1+Object +was/were + V3 +by SubjectExampleSanya paid the dinner bills.The dinner bills were paid by Sanya.Past ContinuousSubject + Was/were + V1+ing + Object(Object + Was/were + being + V3 + by SubjectExampleBob was drawing the portrait.The portrait was being drawn by Bob. Past Perfect Subject + Had + V3 + Object(Object + Had + been + V3 + ObjectExampleHad she left the apartment?Had the apartment been left by her?Past Perfect ContinuousSubject + Had + been + V1+ing + since/for + Object(Since- fixed time,For- approximate time)No Change Type of TensesActive VoicesPassive VoicesFuture Indefinite Subject + Will/ Shall + V1 + Object(Object + Will/ shall + be + V3 + by SubjectExampleSanya will pay the dinner bills.The dinner bills will be paid by Sanya.Future Perfect Subject + Will + have + V3 + Object(Object + Will have + been + V3 + ObjectExampleShe will have left the apartment?The apartment will have been left by her.Future Perfect ContinuousSubject + Will + have + V1+ing + since/for + Object(Since- fixed time,For- approximate time)No Change Another step in mastering the usage of voices requires you to focus on the changes a pronoun undergoes while transitioning from active to passive voice. Active Voice PronounsPassive Voice PronounsI MeWeUsHeHISheHerTheyThemYou and IYou and It Rewrite each sentence in the passive voice: The team won the championship. The teacher is explaining the assignment. They are conducting the experiment in the laboratory. My sister makes delicious cookies. The gardener planted colorful flowers in the garden. The company is creating a new product next month. The chef is cooking a special dinner tonight. The storm damaged the old building. The committee selected a candidate for the position. People speak Spanish in many countries. The mechanic fixed the broken car. The artist is creating a beautiful sculpture. The children are watching a thrilling movie. The government will announce the new policy tomorrow. The scientist discovered a new species of plant. Match your answers with the following sentences in the passive voice. The championship was won by the team. The assignment is being explained by the teacher. The experiment is being conducted in the laboratory. Delicious cookies are made by my sister. Colourful flowers were planted in the garden by the gardener. A new product will be launched by the company next month. A special dinner is being cooked by the chef tonight. The old building was damaged by the storm. A candidate for the position was selected by the committee. Spanish is spoken in many countries by people. The broken car was fixed by the mechanic. A beautiful sculpture is being created by the artist. A thrilling movie is being watched by the children. The new policy will be announced by the government tomorrow. A new species of plant was discovered by the scientist. Instructions: Determine which of the following sentences are in passive voice: His wife made dinner. The garden was planted by her. The postman delivered the letter to me. His name was added to the list by me. John is studying for his exam. The party is being hosted by the Smith family. The gift was given to me by my sister. The child is being noisy. The test is being conducted tomorrow. The party was ruined by the storm. Answers: His wife made dinner. (Active) The garden was planted by her. (Passive) The postman delivered the letter to me. (Active) His name was added to the list by me. (Active) John is studying for his exam. (Active) The party is being hosted by the Smith family. (Passive) The gift was given to me by my sister. (Passive) The child is being noisy. (Active) The test is being conducted tomorrow. (Passive) The party was ruined by the storm. (Passive) Transform these present progressive active sentences into passive voice: The party is being hosted by the Smith family. The gift was given to me by my sister. The child is being noisy. The test is being conducted tomorrow. The party was ruined by the storm. Answers: The Smith family is hosting the party. I was given the gift by my sister. Noise is being made by the child. Tomorrow, the test will be conducted. The storm ruined the party. In case, you fear that you can forget the rules you have learned so far in this blog, download this Active and Passive Voice Rules PDF, and take your knowledge to a greater height. Active-and-Passive-Voice-Rules-ChartDownload Explore More Exciting Reads on English Grammar Below! What is the passive voice formula? The verbs that are utilized in a sentence define the passive voice. Passive verb phrases are composed of the form of the verb "be" and the past participle. Note: ● The passive voice in a sentence is usually indicated with "by" before the actor acting, however, this is not always the case. What is the rule for past passive? In simple sentences, the typical pattern for simple past passive sentences is: 'Object + was / were + past participle of main verb (third form)'. In the case of an inquiry, "Was / were + object + past participle of main verb" (third form). What is past perfect passive? The general rule for simple past passive: 'Object + was/were + past participle of main verb (third form)' in affirmative sentences. This was all about the Active and Passive Voice Rules. Hopefully, you understood the usage of the word. To read more voice blogs, follow Leverage Edu. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Here, we have provided you the most complete chart which contains all the English tenses with their passive forms and the structure of tenses with examples and the usage of them.SIMPLE PRESENT and SIMPLE PASTThe active object becomes the passive subject.am/is/are + past participlewas/were + past participleActive: Simple PresentThe movie fascinates me.The movie bores Jack.The movie surprises them.Passive: Simple PresentI am fascinated by the movie.Jack is bored by the movie.They are surprised by the movie.Active: Simple PastThe movie fascinated Jack.The movie surprised them.Passive: Simple PastI was fascinated by the movie.Jack was fascinated by the movie.They were surprisedby the movie.....PRESENT and PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)Passive form:am/is/are + being + past participlewas/were + being + past participleActive: Present ContinuousI am helping Shannon.June is helping Su and Ling.Passive: Present ContinuousShannon is being helped by me.Su and Ling are being helped by June.Active: Past ContinuousI was cleaning the bathroom.They were cleaning the bedroom.Susan was cleaning the kitchen and patio.Passive: Past ContinuousThe bathroom was being cleaned by me.The bedroom was being cleaned by them.The kitchen and patio were being cleaned by Susan.....PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT and FUTURE PERFECTPassive form:have/has been + past participlehad been + past participleActive: Present Perfect have mailed the gift.Jack has mailed the gifts.Passive: Present PerfectThe gift has been mailed by me.The gifts have been mailed by Jack.Active: Past PerfectSteven Spielberg had directed the movie.Penny Marshall had directed those movies.Passive: Past PerfectThe movie had been directed by Steven Spielberg.The movies had been directed by Penny Marshall.Active: Future PerfectJohn will have finished the project next month.They will have finished the projects before then.Passive: Future PerfectThe project will have been finishedby next month.The projects will have been finishedbefore then.READ ALSO: Questions Answers and Summary of An Evening Wet With Rain.....FUTURE TENSESPassive forms: will + be + past participleis/are going to be + past participleActive: Future with WILLI will mail the gift.Jack will mail the gifts.Passive: Future with WILLThe gift will be mailed by me.The gifts will be mailed by Jack.Active: Future with GOING TOThe cake is going to be made by me.The cakes are going to be made by Sue.PRESENT / FUTURE MODALSThe passive form follows this pattern:modal + be + past participleActive: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)Sharon will invite Tom to the party.Sharon won't invite Jeff to the party.Passive: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)Tom will be invited to the party by Sharon.Jeff won't be invited to the party by Sharon.(Jeff will not be invited to the party by Sharon.)Active: CAN / CAN'T (CAN NOT)Mai can foretell the future.Terry can't foretell the future.(Terry can not foretell the future.)Passive: CAN / CAN'T (CAN NOT)The future can be foretold by Mai.The future can't be foretold by Terry.(The future can not be foretold by Terry.)Active: MAY / MAY NOTHer company may give Katya a new office.The lazy students may not do the homework.MIGHT / MIGHT NOTHer company might give Katya a new office.The lazy students might not do the homework.Passive: MAY / MAY NOTKatya may be given a new office by her company.The homework may not be done by the lazy students.MIGHT / MIGHT NOTKatya might be given a new office by her company.The homework might not be done by the lazy students.Active: SHOULD / SHOULDNTStudents should memorize English verbs.Children shouldn't smoke cigarettes.Passive: SHOULD / SHOULDNTEnglish verbs should be memorized by students.Cigarettes shouldn't be smoked by children.Active: OUGHT TOSTudents ought to learn English verbs.(negative ought to is rarely used)Passive: OUGHT TOEnglish verbs ought to be memorized by students.Active: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTERTSTudents had better practice English every day.Children had better not drink whiskey.Passive: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTERTNotEnglish had better be practiced every day by students.Whiskey had better not be drunk by children.Active: MUST / MUST NOTTartists must apply for a passport to travel abroad.Customers must not use that door.Passive: MUST / MUST NOTA passport to travel abroad must be applied for.That door must not be used by customers.Active: HAS TO / HAVE TOSThe has to practice English every day.Sara and Miho have to wash the dishes every day.DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TOMaria doesn't have to clean her bedroom every day.The children don't have to clean their bedrooms every day.Passive: HAS TO / HAVE TOEnglish has to be practiced every day.The dishes have to be washed by them every day.DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TOHer bedroom doesn't have to be cleanedevery day.Their bedrooms don't have to be cleanedevery day.Active: BE SUPPOSED TOI am supposed to type the composition.I am not supposed to copy the stories in the book.Janet is supposed to clean the living room.She isn't supposed to eat candy and gum.They are supposed to make dinner for the family.They aren't supposed to make dessert.Passive: BE SUPPOSED TOThe composition is supposed to be typedby me.The stories in the book are not supposed to be copied.The living room is supposed to be cleaned by Janet.Candy and gum aren't supposed to be eaten by her.Dinner for the family is supposed to be made by them.Dessert isn't supposed to be made by them.READ ALSO: Quotations Taken from the Works and Sayings of Francis BaconPAST MODALSThe past passive form follows this pattern:modal + have been + past participleActive: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVEThe students should have learned the verbs.The children shouldn't have broken the window.Passive: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVEThe verbs should have been learned by the students.The window shouldn't have been broken by the children.Active: OUGHT TOSTudents ought to have learned the verbs.(negative ought to is rarely used)Passive: OUGHT TOThe verbs ought to have been learnedby the students.Active: BE SUPPOSED TO (past time)I was supposed to type the composition.I wasn't supposed to copy the story in the book.Janet was supposed to clean the living room.She wasn't supposed to eat candy and gum.Frank and Jane were supposed to makedinner.They weren't supposed to makedinner.They weren't supposed to be made by them.Dessert wasn't supposed to be made by them.Active: MAY / MAY NOTThat firm may have offered Katya a new job.The students may not have written the paper.MIGHT / MIGHT NOTThat firm might have offered Katya a new job.The students might not have writtenthe paper.Passive: MAY / MAY NOTKatya may have been offered a new job by that firm.The paper might not have been writtenby the students.Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar.Do you know how to make and use the passive? Watch the video here or read the explanation and do the exercises below. Download this explanation in PDF here. See all my exercises about the passive here. An active sentence like I drank two cups of coffee has the subject first (the person or thing that does the verb), followed by the verb, and finally the object (the person or thing that the action happens to). So, in this example, the subject is 'I', the verb is 'drank' and the object is 'two cups of coffee'. But, we don't always need to make sentences this way. We might want to put the object first, or perhaps we don't want to say who did something. This can happen for lots of reasons (see the explanation further down the page). In this case, we can use a passive, which puts the object first: Two cups of coffee were drunk (we can add 'by me' if we want, but it isn't necessary). How to make the Passive in English We make the passive by putting the verb 'to be' into whatever tense we need and then adding the past participle. For regular verbs, we make the past participle by adding 'ed' to the infinitive. So play becomes played. Click here to learn about irregular verbs. Practise with these exercises Verbs with two objects Some verbs that have two objects can make two different active sentences, and so two different passive sentences too: Give Active: He gave me the book / He gave the book to me. You can choose either of the two objects to be the subject of the passive sentence. Passive: I was given the book (by him) / The book was given to me (by him). Other verbs like this are: ask, offer, teach, tell, lend, promise, sell, throw. Try an exercise about this here. 1. When we want to change the focus of the sentence The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci. (We are more interested in the painting than the artist in this sentence) 2. When who or what causes the action is unknown or unimportant or obvious or 'people in general' He was arrested (obvious agent, the police). My bike has been stolen (unknown agent). The road is being repaired (unimportant agent). The form can be obtained from the post office (people in general). 3. In factual or scientific writing The chemical is placed in a test tube and the data entered into the computer. 4. In formal writing instead of using someone/ people/ they (these can be used in speaking or informal writing) The brochure will be finished next month. 5. In order to put the new information at the end of the sentence to improve style Three books are used regularly in the class. The books were written by Dr. Bell. ('Dr. Bell wrote the books' sound clumsy) 6. When the subject is very long I was surprised by how well the students did in the test. (More natural than: 'how well the students did in the test surprised me')

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