

Present Continuous (Verlaufsform der Gegenwart) – Test 2



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 30

Wähle bei jeder Aufgabe die richtige Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Bildung (am / is / are + -ing)

Wähle die richtige Form, um den Satz zu ergänzen oder die Frage zu beantworten.

1. My brothers _____ in the garden right now.
A is playing **B** are playing **C** playing **D** are play
2. Look at Kenji! He _____ a red hat today.
A wearing **B** is wear **C** is wearing **D** are wearing
3. I _____ for my keys. Can you help me?
A is looking **B** are looking **C** looking **D** am looking
4. Find the mistake: "Priya and Omar is eating sandwiches."
A Priya and Omar **B** is **C** eating **D** sandwiches
5. "She's reading a magazine." What does "She's" mean here?
A She has **B** She was **C** She is **D** She does
6. My grandmother and I _____ a cake for the party.
A are baking **B** am baking **C** is baking **D** baking
7. The sun _____ and the sky is blue.
A shining **B** is shine **C** are shining **D** is shining
8. Take an umbrella! It _____.
A rains **B** is raining **C** are raining **D** raining

Teil 2: Schreibweise der -ing-Form

Wähle die richtige -ing-Form des Verbs in Klammern.

9. The boys are _____ to the bus stop. (run)
A running **B** runing **C** runnning **D** runeing
10. Elena is _____ at her friend's party. (dance)
A danceing **B** danceng **C** dancing **D** dancinng
11. Grandpa is _____ in his favourite chair. (sit)
A sitting **B** siting **C** sitteing **D** sittting
12. Nadia is _____ her bike to work. (ride)
A rideing **B** ridding **C** rideng **D** riding
13. The kids are _____ a video game. (play)
A plaing **B** playying **C** playing **D** plaiyng

14. My aunt and uncle are _____ at the market. (shop)
A shopping **B** shopping **C** shopeing **D** shopp

Teil 3: Verneinung und Fragen

Wähle die richtige Verneinung, Frage oder Antwort.

15. I'm not hungry, so I _____ lunch.
A not eating **B** am not eating **C** don't eating **D** am not eat
16. The students _____ to the teacher. They are talking to each other.
A isn't listening **B** don't listening **C** not listening **D** aren't listening
17. Which sentence means the same as "He isn't sleeping."?
A He are not sleeping. **B** He is not sleeping.
C He does not sleeping. **D** He not is sleeping.
18. Put the words in the correct order: playing / are / what / they / ?
A What they are playing? **B** Are what they playing?
C What are they playing? **D** What playing are they?
19. "_____?" "I'm making a sandwich."
A What do you make? **B** What you are making?
C What are you make? **D** What are you making?
20. "Are you and Kim studying?" "Yes, _____."
A we are **B** we do **C** you are **D** they are
21. Find the mistake: "Is he runing to the bus stop now?"
A Is **B** he **C** runing **D** to the bus stop
22. Choose the negative of: "We are walking to the station."
A We don't walking to the station. **B** We aren't walking to the station.
C We not are walking to the station. **D** We isn't walking to the station.
23. "Is Daniel using his phone?" "No, he _____ using it. It's in his bag."
A doesn't **B** aren't **C** not **D** isn't

Teil 4: Lesen und Gebrauch

Lies den Text. Wähle dann die richtige Antwort.

It is Saturday afternoon and the weather is warm. Zara is at the park with her family. Her father is sitting on a blanket under a big tree. He is reading a newspaper. Her mother isn't reading. She is taking photos of the flowers.

Zara's little brother, Malik, is running after a ball with their dog, Pepper. Zara is not playing with them. She is sitting near the lake and she is drawing the ducks. Some children are feeding the ducks, and an old man is selling ice cream.

Everyone is smiling. Zara usually plays basketball on Saturdays, but today she is relaxing with her family.

24. Who is taking photos?
A Zara's father **B** Zara's mother **C** Malik **D** the old man

25. What is Pepper doing?
- A** It is sleeping under a tree. **B** It is swimming in the lake.
C It is running after a ball with Malik. **D** It is eating ice cream.
26. Is Zara playing with her brother?
- A** Yes, she is. **B** No, she doesn't. **C** Yes, she does. **D** No, she isn't.
27. What are some children doing near the lake?
- A** They are feeding the ducks. **B** They are drawing the ducks.
C They are selling ice cream. **D** They are playing basketball.
28. Zara usually plays basketball on Saturdays, but today she _____ with her family.
- A** relaxes **B** is relaxing **C** relax **D** relaxing
29. Which sentence from the text describes a habit, not an action happening now?
- A** Her father is sitting on a blanket.
B Everyone is smiling.
C She is drawing the ducks.
D Zara usually plays basketball on Saturdays.
30. Choose the correct sentence about the text.
- A** Malik and Pepper are playing with a ball.
B Malik and Pepper is playing with a ball.
C Malik and Pepper playing with a ball.
D Malik and Pepper are play with a ball.

Lösungen – Present Continuous (Verlaufsform der Gegenwart) – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

- B** – „My brothers“ steht im Plural, deshalb verwenden wir „are“ + Verb-ing.
- C** – Bei „he“ verwenden wir „is“ + Verb-ing.
- D** – Bei „I“ verwenden wir immer „am“ + Verb-ing.
- B** – Zwei Personen sind Plural, also muss es „are eating“ heißen, nicht „is eating“.
- C** – Vor einem Verb-ing ist „she's“ die Kurzform von „she is“.
- A** – „My grandmother and I“ bedeutet „we“, deshalb verwenden wir „are“ + Verb-ing.
- D** – „The sun“ steht im Singular, deshalb brauchen wir „is“ + shining.
- B** – Es regnet gerade jetzt, deshalb verwenden wir „it is raining“.
- A** – Bei kurzen Verben, die auf einen Vokal + einen Konsonanten enden, wird der Konsonant verdoppelt: run → running.
- C** – Bei Verben, die auf -e enden, fällt das „e“ vor -ing weg: dance → dancing.
- A** – „Sit“ endet auf einen Vokal + einen Konsonanten, deshalb wird das „t“ verdoppelt: sitting.
- D** – Das End-„e“ fällt weg und -ing wird angehängt: ride → riding.
- C** – Bei Verben, die auf Vokal + y enden, hängen wir einfach -ing an: play → playing.
- B** – „Shop“ endet auf einen Vokal + einen Konsonanten, deshalb wird das „p“ verdoppelt: shopping.
- B** – Die Verneinung lautet am/is/are + not + Verb-ing.
- D** – „The students“ steht im Plural, deshalb lautet die Verneinung „aren't“ + Verb-ing.
- B** – „Isn't“ ist die Kurzform von „is not“.
- C** – In Fragen gilt die Reihenfolge: Fragewort + are + Subjekt + Verb-ing.
- D** – Die Antwort bezieht sich auf jetzt, also lautet die Frage „What are you making?“.
- A** – „You and Kim“ schließt die angesprochene Person mit ein, deshalb lautet die Antwort „Yes, we are“.
- C** – Nach einem kurzen Vokal wird bei „run“ der Endkonsonant vor -ing verdoppelt, die richtige Form ist also „running“: „Is he running to the bus stop now?“.
- B** – Bei „we“ lautet die Verneinung „aren't“ + Verb-ing.
- D** – Bei „he“ lautet die Verneinung „isn't“ + Verb-ing.
- B** – Im Text steht, dass ihre Mutter die Blumen fotografiert („is taking photos of the flowers“).
- C** – Malik läuft mit ihrem Hund Pepper einem Ball hinterher („is running after a ball“).
- D** – Im Text steht, dass Zara nicht mit ihnen spielt, und die Kurzantwort verwendet „isn't“.
- A** – Im Text steht, dass einige Kinder die Enten füttern („are feeding the ducks“).
- B** – „Today“ zeigt eine Handlung, die gerade stattfindet, deshalb verwenden wir das Present Continuous.
- D** – „Usually“ zeigt eine Gewohnheit, deshalb steht dieser Satz im Present Simple (einfache Gegenwart).
- A** – Zwei Subjekte brauchen „are“ + Verb-ing.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test ein, nachdem die Lernenden das Present Continuous mündlich geübt haben. Er zielt auf typische A1-Fehler ab: eine fehlende oder falsche Form von „be“, „do“ in Fragen und falsche Schreibweisen der -ing-Form (runing, danceing). In Teil 4 müssen die Lernenden außerdem Handlungen, die gerade passieren, von Gewohnheiten unterscheiden. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden ein Wimmelbild oder ihr Klassenzimmer mit dem Present Continuous beschreiben.