

Past Continuous vs. Past Simple – Test 2

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



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Wähle bei jeder Frage die richtige Antwort. Es ist jeweils nur eine Antwort richtig.

Teil 1: Bildung

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

1. My parents _____ in the kitchen when I got home.
A was dancing **B** dancing **C** were dancing **D** were danceing
2. We were _____ photos of the old castle when the guide called us.
A takeing **B** taking **C** takking **D** took
3. Lucy _____ attention, so she didn't hear the question.
A didn't paying **B** weren't paying **C** wasn't pay **D** wasn't paying
4. Daniel _____ the email because he was too busy.
A didn't read **B** didn't readed **C** wasn't read **D** not read
5. _____ the twins wearing their new jackets at the party?
A Did **B** Was **C** Were **D** Do
6. What time _____ the film start last night?
A was **B** did **C** were **D** has
7. Hana _____ her bike to the beach on Sunday.
A rided **B** was ride **C** ridden **D** rode
8. "Were you working at the café last weekend?" "Yes, I _____."
A was **B** were **C** did **D** am
9. "Did your sister enjoy the concert?" "No, she _____."
A wasn't **B** didn't **C** doesn't **D** weren't
10. Choose the correct question.
A Where you were going this morning? **B** Where did you going this morning?
C Where were you going this morning? **D** Where was you going this morning?

Teil 2: Bedeutung und Gebrauch

Wähle die Antwort, die am besten zur Bedeutung des Satzes oder zur Situation passt.

11. I _____ my old teacher while I was shopping in town.
A was meeting **B** meet **C** met **D** were meeting
12. While my dad _____ the car, it started to snow.
A was washing **B** washing **C** were washing **D** washes

13. "When the phone rang, I answered it." What does this mean?
A The phone rang while I was answering it.
B I answered the phone after it rang.
C I was answering the phone before it rang.
D I answered the phone many times.
14. "When the phone rang, I was having a bath." What does this mean?
A I had a bath after the phone rang. **B** The phone rang after I finished my bath.
C I started my bath before the phone rang. **D** I had a bath because the phone rang.
15. Which sentence describes actions that happened one after another?
A She was cooking while he was setting the table.
B She was cooking dinner when her friend called.
C At six o'clock she was cooking dinner.
D She cooked dinner, ate it and washed the plates.
16. It was a beautiful morning. The sun _____ and the birds were singing.
A were shining **B** is shining **C** was shining **D** shining
17. I _____ the answer, so I put up my hand.
A was knowing **B** knew **C** were knowing **D** know
18. "Why were you so late this morning?" "Sorry, my alarm clock _____."
A didn't ring **B** wasn't ring **C** didn't rang **D** not rang
19. "What happened when you were walking home?" Choose the best answer.
A I was finding some money on the street. **B** I find some money on the street.
C I found some money on the street. **D** I was find some money on the street.
20. Choose the correct sentence.
A While I walked to school, I was seeing an accident.
B When I was walking to school, I was see an accident.
C While I was walk to school, I saw an accident.
D While I was walking to school, I saw an accident.

Teil 3: Lesen – A wet morning

Lies die Geschichte und wähle für jede Lücke die richtige Option.

Last Tuesday, Kofi had a very strange morning. When he left his flat at eight o'clock, it (1) ___ heavily, so he opened his umbrella and walked to the bus stop. He (2) ___ for the bus when a small, wet dog ran up to him and sat at his feet.

The dog looked tired and hungry. It (3) ___ a blue collar with a phone number on it. Kofi (4) ___ the number, and a young woman answered. "That's my dog, Biscuit!" she said. "I'm coming!" Ten minutes later, she (5) ___ in a taxi and gave Kofi a big hug.

Of course, Kofi missed his bus. When he finally got to the office, his boss (6) ___ for him at the door. "Sorry I'm late," Kofi said with a smile. "I can explain!"

21. Gap (1): When he left his flat at eight o'clock, it _____ heavily.
A were raining **B** was raining **C** is raining **D** rains
22. Gap (2): He _____ for the bus when a small, wet dog ran up to him.
A waited **B** were waiting **C** was waiting **D** waits

23. Gap (3): It _____ a blue collar with a phone number on it.
A had **B** was having **C** has **D** were having
24. Gap (4): Kofi _____ the number, and a young woman answered.
A was calling **B** calls **C** were calling **D** called
25. Gap (5): Ten minutes later, she _____ in a taxi and gave Kofi a big hug.
A arrives **B** arrived **C** was arriving **D** were arriving
26. Gap (6): When he finally got to the office, his boss _____ for him at the door.
A was waiting **B** waited **C** were waiting **D** waits

Teil 4: Finde den Fehler

Finde den Satzteil oder den Satz, der einen Fehler enthält.

27. Find the mistake: "Ines were talking on the phone when her bus came."
A Ines were **B** talking **C** when her bus **D** came
28. Find the mistake: "I was understanding the lesson, so I didn't ask any questions."
A the lesson **B** so I
C I was understanding **D** didn't ask
29. Which sentence has a mistake?
A Were they sleeping when you got home?
B Mia wasn't listening, so she missed the instructions.
C When did the concert finish?
D The boys was playing in the garden at 5 p.m.
30. Which sentence has a mistake?
A While I was cooking, my friend phoned me.
B Suddenly, a cat was jumping onto the table.
C We were walking home when it started to snow.
D What were you doing at lunchtime?

Lösungen – Past Continuous vs. Past Simple – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

- C** – Das Subjekt im Plural 'my parents' verlangt 'were' + -ing, und bei 'dance' fällt das End-e weg: dancing.
- B** – Bei Verben auf -e fällt das -e vor -ing weg: take → taking.
- D** – Die Verneinung im Past Continuous lautet bei he/she/it 'wasn't' + -ing.
- A** – Die Verneinung im Past Simple lautet 'didn't' + Grundform des Verbs.
- C** – Fragen im Past Continuous werden bei Subjekten im Plural mit 'were' + -ing gebildet.
- B** – Fragen im Past Simple werden mit 'did' + Grundform gebildet: did ... start.
- D** – 'Ride' ist unregelmäßig; die Past-Simple-Form lautet 'rode'.
- A** – Die Kurzantwort wiederholt das Hilfsverb in der richtigen Form: Yes, I was.
- B** – Auf eine Frage mit 'did' folgt eine Kurzantwort mit 'did/didn't'.
- C** – Die Wortstellung in der Frage lautet: Fragewort + were + Subjekt + -ing.
- C** – Das Treffen mit der Lehrerin war eine kurze, abgeschlossene Handlung, die während der längeren Handlung stattfand – daher Past Simple.
- A** – 'While' leitet die längere, gerade ablaufende Handlung ein, daher 'was' + -ing.
- B** – Zwei Verben im Past Simple mit 'when' zeigen, dass eine Handlung nach der anderen geschah.
- C** – Das Past Continuous zeigt, dass das Baden schon im Gange war, als das Telefon klingelte.
- D** – Eine Reihe von Verben im Past Simple zeigt Handlungen, die nacheinander passierten.
- C** – Mit dem Past Continuous beschreiben wir die Hintergrundszene; 'the sun' steht im Singular, daher 'was shining'.
- B** – 'Know' ist ein Zustandsverb und wird deshalb nicht in der Verlaufsform verwendet.
- A** – Die Verneinung im Past Simple lautet 'didn't' + Grundform: didn't ring.
- C** – 'What happened?' fragt nach einem einzelnen, abgeschlossenen Ereignis, daher Past Simple.
- D** – Die längere Handlung steht im Past Continuous, die kurze, unterbrechende Handlung im Past Simple.
- B** – Der Regen war bereits im Gange, als er losging, und zu 'it' gehört 'was'.
- C** – Das Warten war die längere Handlung, die vom Hund unterbrochen wurde, daher Past Continuous.
- A** – 'Have' im Sinne von Besitz ist ein Zustandsverb, daher steht das Past Simple 'had'.
- D** – Es handelt sich um eine abgeschlossene Handlung in einer Abfolge von Ereignissen, daher Past Simple.
- B** – Ankommen und Umarmen sind abgeschlossene Handlungen, die nacheinander geschehen, daher Past Simple.
- A** – Der Chef wartete bereits, als Kofi ankam, daher 'was' + -ing.
- A** – 'Ines' steht im Singular, richtig ist also 'Ines was talking'.
- C** – 'Understand' ist ein Zustandsverb, richtig ist also 'I understood'.
- D** – 'The boys' steht im Plural, richtig ist also 'were playing'.
- B** – Eine plötzliche, kurze Handlung verlangt das Past Simple: 'Suddenly, a cat jumped onto the table.'

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie den Test ein, nachdem Sie beide Zeitformen eingeführt haben, oder zur Wiederholung. Er zielt auf typische Fehler auf A2-Niveau: falsche Kongruenz (was/were), die Kombination von did mit Vergangenheitsformen, Fehler bei der Schreibung der -ing-Form, das Past Continuous bei Zustandsverben oder bei plötzlichen, einmaligen Handlungen sowie Verwechslungen bei der Reihenfolge von Handlungen mit when. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden eine kurze Geschichte über ein unerwartetes Ereignis schreiben und dabei mindestens drei Sätze mit when/while verwenden.