

Past Continuous vs. Past Simple – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

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

Wähle bei jeder Frage die richtige Antwort. Es gibt jeweils nur eine richtige Lösung.

Teil 1: Formen

Wähle die richtige Form, um den Satz zu vervollständigen.

1. At 8 o'clock last night, I _____ dinner.
A were cooking **B** was cooking **C** was cook **D** am cooking
2. They _____ football when it started to rain.
A was playing **B** were play **C** played were **D** were playing
3. She _____ TV at 10 p.m. She was asleep.
A wasn't watching **B** weren't watching **C** didn't watching **D** not was watching
4. _____ you sleeping when I called?
A Was **B** Did **C** Were **D** Are
5. What _____ Ali doing at 6 p.m. yesterday?
A were **B** was **C** did **D** does
6. We _____ the bus yesterday because it was late.
A didn't took **B** weren't take **C** didn't take **D** not took
7. _____ Maria call you last night?
A Was **B** Were **C** Does **D** Did
8. Choose the correct sentence.
A I was write an email when the phone rang.
B I writing an email when the phone was ringing.
C I was writing an email when the phone rang.
D I were writing an email when the phone rang.
9. The children were _____ in the sea.
A swimming **B** swimming **C** swimmming **D** swimeing
10. Leo _____ his keys on the way to work.
A losed **B** was lose **C** lost **D** loosed

Teil 2: Past Continuous oder Past Simple?

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

11. I _____ a shower when the doorbell rang, so I couldn't open the door.
A had **B** was having **C** have **D** am having
12. While Sara was reading, her brother suddenly _____ the lights off.
A turned **B** was turning **C** turns **D** is turning

13. Yesterday I got up, _____ breakfast and went to school.
A was having **B** have **C** was had **D** had
14. When the teacher came in, the students _____ loudly, so she asked them to be quiet.
A talked **B** talk **C** were talking **D** was talking
15. At midnight, everybody in the house _____.
A is sleeping **B** were sleeping **C** sleeping **D** was sleeping
16. "Why didn't you answer my call?" "Sorry, I _____. "
A was driving **B** drove **C** am driving **D** drive
17. Last summer we _____ to Portugal for two weeks.
A were going **B** went **C** was going **D** go
18. I _____ my leg while I was skiing.
A broke **B** was breaking **C** break **D** were breaking
19. "What were you doing when the lights went out?" "I _____ my homework."
A did **B** do **C** were doing **D** was doing
20. Choose the correct sentence.
A While we were wait for the train, it started to snow.
B While we were waiting for the train, it started to snow.
C While we were waiting for the train, it was start to snow.
D While we waiting for the train, it started to snow.

Teil 3: Lesetext – A strange evening

Lies die Geschichte. Wähle für jede Lücke das richtige Wort bzw. die richtigen Wörter.

Last Saturday evening, Nadia (1) ___ a film at home. Her parents were out, and her little brother, Omar, (2) ___ computer games in his room.

At about nine o'clock, she (3) ___ a strange noise in the kitchen. She (4) ___ the TV off and walked slowly to the kitchen door.

When she opened it, she saw the cat. It (5) ___ on the table and eating Omar's pizza! Nadia laughed. "You naughty cat!" she said. Then she (6) ___ a photo and sent it to her parents.

21. Gap (1): Last Saturday evening, Nadia _____ a film at home.
A watched was **B** were watching **C** was watching **D** watching
22. Gap (2): ... her little brother, Omar, _____ computer games in his room.
A were playing **B** was playing **C** plays **D** is playing
23. Gap (3): At about nine o'clock, she _____ a strange noise in the kitchen.
A was hearing **B** was heard **C** hears **D** heard
24. Gap (4): She _____ the TV off and walked slowly to the kitchen door.
A turned **B** was turning **C** turns **D** turn
25. Gap (5): It _____ on the table and eating Omar's pizza!
A sat **B** were sitting **C** was sitting **D** is sitting
26. Gap (6): Then she _____ a photo and sent it to her parents.
A was taking **B** took **C** takes **D** were taking

Teil 4: Fehler und Fragen

Finde den Fehler oder wähle den richtigen Satz.

27. Which part of the sentence is wrong? "Yesterday I was walk in the park when I saw a beautiful bird."

- A** was walk **B** when **C** saw **D** a beautiful bird

28. Which part of the sentence is wrong? "Where did you went when the party finished?"

- A** Where **B** did **C** went **D** finished

29. Choose the correct question for this answer: "I was talking to my cousin."

- A** Who did you talking to? **B** Who you were talking to?
C Who was you talking to? **D** Who were you talking to?

30. Choose the correct negative of: "Emma was working at 7 p.m."

- A** Emma didn't working at 7 p.m. **B** Emma wasn't working at 7 p.m.
C Emma not was working at 7 p.m. **D** Emma weren't working at 7 p.m.

Lösungen – Past Continuous vs. Past Simple – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

- B** – Bei I verwenden wir was + -ing für eine Handlung, die zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit gerade im Gange war.
- D** – Bei they verwenden wir were + -ing.
- A** – Die Verneinung des Past Continuous bei she lautet wasn't + -ing.
- C** – Fragen im Past Continuous mit you beginnen mit Were.
- B** – Ali steht im Singular, deshalb verwenden wir was + Subjekt + -ing.
- C** – Die Verneinung im Past Simple lautet didn't + Grundform des Verbs.
- D** – Fragen im Past Simple bildet man mit Did + Subjekt + Grundform.
- C** – Richtig ist I was + -ing, und die kurze Handlung (rang) steht im Past Simple.
- B** – Swim endet auf einen Vokal + einen Konsonanten, daher wird das m verdoppelt: swimming.
- C** – Lose ist unregelmäßig; die Past-Simple-Form lautet lost.
- B** – Das Duschen war eine länger andauernde Handlung, als die kurze Handlung (die Klingel) eintrat.
- A** – Das Ausschalten der Lichter ist eine kurze, plötzliche Handlung, daher steht das Past Simple.
- D** – Für eine Reihe abgeschlossener Handlungen, die nacheinander passieren, verwenden wir das Past Simple.
- C** – Das Reden war schon im Gange, als die Lehrkraft hereinkam, und students steht im Plural.
- D** – Nach everybody steht das Verb im Singular, deshalb was sleeping für eine Handlung, die um Mitternacht gerade im Gange war.
- A** – Das Fahren war im Moment des Anrufs im Gange, daher verwenden wir das Past Continuous.
- B** – Eine abgeschlossene Reise in der Vergangenheit wird im Past Simple beschrieben.
- A** – Das Beinbrechen ist eine kurze Handlung, die während der längeren Handlung des Skifahrens passierte.
- D** – Die Antwort passt zur Frage: eine Handlung im Verlauf, mit I + was + -ing.
- B** – While + Past Continuous für die längere Handlung, Past Simple (started) für das neue Ereignis.
- C** – Das ist die Hintergrundhandlung, die gerade im Gange war, und zu Nadia gehört was.
- B** – Eine weitere Hintergrundhandlung in der Vergangenheit; Omar steht im Singular, also was playing.
- D** – Das Hören des Geräuschs ist ein kurzes Ereignis, das den Film unterbricht, daher steht das Past Simple.
- A** – Das sind abgeschlossene Handlungen in einer Abfolge, deshalb stehen beide Verben im Past Simple.
- C** – Die Handlungen der Katze waren im Gange, als Nadia die Tür öffnete, und 'and eating' braucht was + -ing.
- B** – Take ist unregelmäßig; took ist eine abgeschlossene Handlung in der Abfolge mit sent.
- A** – Das Past Continuous braucht die -ing-Form: was walking.
- C** – Nach did steht die Grundform: Where did you go?
- D** – Die Frageform lautet Fragewort + were + you + -ing.
- B** – Die Verneinung von was working mit einem Subjekt im Singular lautet wasn't working.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie den Test ein, nachdem Sie das Past Continuous im Zusammenspiel mit dem Past Simple eingeführt haben, oder zur Wiederholung. Er zielt auf typische Fehler auf A2-Niveau ab, etwa die falsche Wahl von was/were, fehlendes -ing, 'did' + -ing und falsche unregelmäßige Vergangenheitsformen. Außerdem wird geprüft, ob die Lernenden das Past Continuous für eine länger andauernde Hintergrundhandlung und das Past Simple für eine kurze, unterbrechende Handlung wählen. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Schülerinnen und Schüler fünf Sätze darüber schreiben, was sie gestern zu verschiedenen Zeitpunkten gerade gemacht haben und was dann passiert ist.