

Adjektive auf -ed und -ing – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

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

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

Teil 1: -ed oder -ing?

Wähle das Wort, das den Satz am besten ergänzt.

1. The film was so _____ that I fell asleep halfway through.
A bored **B** boring **C** bore **D** boredom
2. I was really _____ when I heard I had passed the exam.
A excited **B** exciting **C** excite **D** excitement
3. Maria felt _____ after working for twelve hours.
A tiring **B** tiredness **C** tire **D** tired
4. The instructions were very _____, so nobody understood them.
A confused **B** confuse **C** confusing **D** confusion
5. We were _____ to see snow in April.
A surprised **B** surprising **C** surprise **D** surprisingly
6. It's _____ that so many people still don't recycle.
A disappointed **B** disappoint **C** disappointment **D** disappointing
7. Are you _____ in joining the photography club?
A interesting **B** interested **C** interest **D** interests
8. Walking alone in the forest at night can be quite _____.
A frightened **B** fright **C** frightening **D** frighten
9. Kenji was _____ when he forgot his lines in the school play.
A embarrassed **B** embarrassing **C** embarrass **D** embarrassment
10. The news about the accident was really _____.
A shocked **B** shock **C** shocks **D** shocking

Teil 2: Wortwahl, Fehler und Kollokationen

Wähle bei jeder Frage die richtige Antwort.

11. Which sentence is correct?
A I'm boring with this game. **B** This game is bored.
C I'm bored with this game. **D** This game makes me boring.
12. Which word is wrong in this sentence? 'We were amazing by how relaxing the holiday was.'
A were **B** amazing **C** relaxing **D** holiday

13. A: How was the football match? B: _____
A It was really excited. Our team won in the last minute.
B I was really exciting. Our team won in the last minute.
C It was really exciting! Our team won in the last minute.
D It made me very exciting. Our team won in the last minute.
14. Amira's speech was so _____ that everyone in the room stood up and clapped.
A inspired **B** inspiring **C** inspire **D** inspiration
15. 'After the marathon, I was exhausted.' What does 'exhausted' mean?
A very bored **B** very worried **C** very tired **D** very excited
16. Which sentence is correct?
A She was annoyed by the noise from next door.
B She was annoying by the noise from next door.
C The noise from next door was annoyed.
D The noise from next door annoyed to her.
17. My little brother is terrified _____ spiders.
A with **B** at **C** in **D** of
18. We were _____ with the hotel. The room was dirty and the staff were rude.
A pleased **B** disappointed **C** disappointing **D** satisfied
19. The view from the top of the mountain was _____. (AMAZE)
A amazed **B** amazement **C** amazing **D** amazingly
20. Which sentence has a mistake?
A The lesson was really interesting.
B I felt relaxed after my swim.
C The children were very excited about the party.
D I was so boring in the meeting that I nearly fell asleep.
21. The most _____ thing about the trip was that it rained every single day.
A annoying **B** annoyed **C** annoy **D** annoyance
22. Ahmed felt very _____ when he couldn't find his passport at the airport.
A worrying **B** worried **C** worry **D** worries

Teil 3: Lesetext – Sofia's first solo trip

Lies den Text und wähle bei jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

Last summer, Sofia travelled abroad alone for the first time. Before she left, she was quite nervous. Her friends kept telling her stories about lost luggage and missed trains, which wasn't very encouraging.

The flight was long and tiring, and when she arrived, the city felt confusing. The street signs were in a language she didn't understand, and she got lost twice on the way to her hostel. By the evening she was exhausted, but the hostel staff were friendly and gave her a map with the most interesting places marked on it.

The next morning, everything changed. She joined a walking tour and was amazed by the old buildings and the colourful markets. The guide told some fascinating stories about the history of the city. Sofia also tried the local food. Some dishes were surprising – she never expected to love spicy soup for breakfast!

The only disappointing part of the trip was the weather on the last day. It rained so much that her boat trip was cancelled. Still, Sofia came home feeling relaxed and proud of herself. 'Travelling alone was a little frightening at first,' she says, 'but it was the most satisfying experience of my life.'

23. How did her friends' stories make Sofia feel before the trip?
A more confident **B** more worried **C** bored **D** amused
24. In paragraph 2, 'the city felt confusing' means that _____.
A the city was confused
B the city was boring
C Sofia found it hard to understand the city and find her way
D the people in the city were frightened of tourists
25. Which word in paragraph 2 means 'extremely tired'?
A tiring **B** exhausted **C** confusing **D** interesting
26. How did Sofia feel on the walking tour?
A bored **B** disappointed **C** amazing **D** amazed
27. The guide's stories were _____.
A fascinating **B** fascinated **C** boring **D** confused
28. Why were some dishes 'surprising'?
A The food was surprised. **B** They were too spicy to eat.
C Sofia didn't expect to like them. **D** Sofia had eaten them many times before.
29. What was disappointing about the trip?
A the hostel staff **B** the rain on the last day
C the walking tour **D** the local food
30. When Sofia came home, she felt _____.
A relaxed **B** relaxing **C** frightened **D** confusing

Lösungen – Adjektive auf -ed und -ing – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

- B** – Der Film löst das Gefühl aus, deshalb verwenden wir das -ing-Adjektiv 'boring'.
- A** – 'Excited' beschreibt, wie sich die Person fühlt.
- D** – Nach 'felt' brauchen wir ein Adjektiv, das Marias Gefühl beschreibt: 'tired'.
- C** – Die Anleitung sorgt für Verwirrung, also ist sie 'confusing'.
- A** – 'Surprised' beschreibt, wie sich die Leute fühlten.
- D** – Die Situation löst das Gefühl aus, deshalb verwenden wir 'disappointing'.
- B** – Für das Gefühl einer Person sagt man 'interested in'.
- C** – Das Erlebnis macht Angst, also ist es 'frightening'.
- A** – 'Embarrassed' beschreibt, wie sich Kenji fühlte.
- D** – Die Nachricht löst das Gefühl aus, also ist sie 'shocking'.
- C** – Die Person empfindet das Gefühl selbst, daher ist 'I'm bored' richtig.
- B** – Richtig wäre 'amazed', weil es beschreibt, wie wir uns fühlten.
- C** – Das Spiel löst das Gefühl aus, deshalb steht das -ing-Adjektiv 'exciting'; eine Person, die das Gefühl hat, wäre 'excited'.
- B** – Die Rede hat die Menschen inspiriert, also war sie 'inspiring'.
- C** – 'Exhausted' bedeutet extrem müde.
- A** – Sie empfand das Gefühl selbst, daher ist 'annoyed by' richtig.
- D** – Die richtige Kollokation lautet 'terrified of'.
- B** – Die Gäste waren enttäuscht, also waren sie 'disappointed with' the hotel.
- C** – Die Aussicht löst das Gefühl aus, deshalb heißt das Adjektiv 'amazing'.
- D** – Richtig wäre 'bored', weil es beschreibt, wie sich der Sprecher fühlte.
- A** – Der Regen löste das Gefühl aus, also war er 'annoying'.
- B** – Nach 'felt' beschreiben wir Ahmeds Gefühl: 'worried'.
- B** – Die Geschichten 'weren't very encouraging', deshalb machten sie ihr noch mehr Sorgen.
- C** – 'Confusing' beschreibt die Stadt als Ursache für Sofias Verwirrung.
- B** – 'Exhausted' bedeutet extrem müde.
- D** – Im Text steht, dass sie 'was amazed by the old buildings'.
- A** – Die Geschichten weckten Interesse, also waren sie 'fascinating'.
- C** – Sie 'never expected to love spicy soup', das Gericht hat sie also überrascht.
- B** – Laut Text war das Wetter am letzten Tag der enttäuschende Teil.
- A** – Im Text steht, dass sie 'came home feeling relaxed', und '-ed' beschreibt ihr Gefühl.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Der Test zielt auf einen sehr häufigen Fehler ab: -ing-Adjektive werden verwendet, um Gefühle zu beschreiben (z. B. 'I am boring' statt 'I am bored'). Teil 1 prüft grundlegende Form und Bedeutung, Teil 2 ergänzt Fehlersuche, Kollokationen und Wortbildung, und Teil 3 überprüft die Adjektive in einem längeren Lesetext. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Schülerinnen und Schüler fünf Sätze über eine kürzliche Reise oder ein Ereignis schreiben und dabei in jedem Satz ein -ed- und ein -ing-Adjektiv derselben Wortfamilie verwenden.