

Past Perfect – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

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

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

Teil 1: Bildung – Aussagesätze, Verneinung und Fragen

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

1. By the time we arrived, the film _____ already started.
A has **B** had **C** was **D** did
2. Maria was tired because she _____ all day.
A has worked **B** had work **C** had worked **D** was work
3. I _____ that museum before, so I was excited to go.
A didn't visited **B** haven't visited **C** hadn't visit **D** hadn't visited
4. _____ you ever _____ sushi before you went to Japan?
A Had / eaten **B** Have / ate **C** Did / eaten **D** Had / ate
5. They _____ the tickets, so they couldn't get in.
A hadn't buy **B** didn't bought **C** hadn't bought **D** hadn't buyed
6. Choose the correct sentence.
A She had wrote the letter before lunch.
B She had written the letter before lunch.
C She has written the letter before lunch yesterday.
D She had write the letter before lunch.
7. Choose the correct question.
A Did he had finished his homework when you called?
B Had he finish his homework when you called?
C Has he finished his homework when you called?
D Had he finished his homework when you called?
8. "Had Tom left when you got home?" "No, he _____."
A didn't **B** hadn't **C** wasn't **D** hasn't
9. When I got to the station, the train _____.
A has already left **B** had already leave
C had already left **D** had already leaving
10. "We'd finished dinner when the phone rang." What does 'd mean in this sentence?
A would **B** had **C** did **D** have

Teil 2: Bedeutung und Gebrauch

Wähle die Antwort, die den Satz am besten ergänzt oder die Frage am besten beantwortet.

11. When Ana got home, her brother _____ dinner, so they sat down and ate straight away.
A has cooked **B** cooks **C** was cook **D** had cooked
12. "When I arrived, the meeting had finished." Which statement is true?
A I arrived before the meeting finished.
B The meeting finished before I arrived.
C The meeting finished at the same moment I arrived.
D The meeting finished after I left.
13. I didn't want to see the film because I _____ already _____ the book and knew the ending.
A have / read **B** am / reading **C** had / read **D** did / read
14. After she _____ her exams, she went on holiday.
A had passed **B** has passed **C** passes **D** had pass
15. I didn't recognise Sam because he _____ a lot since school.
A has changed **B** had changed **C** changes **D** was changed
16. She had lived in Rome _____ ten years before she moved to Madrid.
A since **B** ago **C** for **D** during
17. They _____ never _____ snow until they visited Canada last winter.
A have / seen **B** did / see **C** were / seeing **D** had / seen
18. Choose the correct sentence.
A Yesterday I had gone to the cinema. **B** I went to the cinema yesterday.
C I have gone to the cinema yesterday. **D** I had go to the cinema yesterday.
19. The shop _____ by the time I got there, so I went home.
A has closed **B** is closed **C** had closed **D** closes
20. Ella had never flown _____ she went to Australia in 2019.
A since **B** until **C** for **D** yet

Teil 3: Leseverstehen – die Reihenfolge vergangener Ereignisse

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

Last summer, Priya travelled to Lisbon for a job interview. She had never been to Portugal before, so she was a little nervous. She had booked a hotel near the city centre, and she had checked the route to the office the night before.

On the morning of the interview, she woke up late because she had forgotten to set her alarm. She got dressed quickly and ran to the bus stop, but the bus had just left. Luckily, a taxi was passing, and she arrived at the office five minutes early.

The manager, Mr Okafor, smiled when she came in. He had read her application, and he had liked her ideas. After the interview had finished, Priya walked along the river. By the evening, she had received an email: she had got the job!

21. Why was Priya a little nervous?
A because she had lost her passport
B because she had missed her flight
C because she had never been to Portugal before
D because she had never had a job interview
22. Which of these things happened first?
A She woke up late.
B She took a taxi.
C She walked along the river.
D She checked the route to the office.
23. Why did Priya wake up late?
A She had forgotten to set her alarm.
B She had gone to bed very late.
C The hotel had woken her too late.
D She had been ill in the night.
24. When Priya got to the bus stop, what was the situation?
A The bus was just arriving.
B The bus was no longer there.
C She had to wait ten minutes for the bus.
D The bus left a few minutes after she arrived.
25. "He had read her application." When did Mr Okafor read it?
A during the interview
B after she left the office
C before she came in
D He didn't read it.

Teil 4: Finde den Fehler

Jeder Satz enthält einen Fehler. Wähle den unterstrichenen Teil, der falsch ist.

26. When we got to the party, most of the guests had went home.
A When we got **B** to the party **C** most of the guests **D** had went home
27. Did the students had finished the test when the bell rang?
A Did the students had **B** finished the test
C when the bell **D** rang
28. She didn't had finished her report when the boss asked for it.
A She **B** didn't had finished
C her report **D** when the boss asked for it
29. He left for work after he has eaten breakfast.
A He left **B** for work
C after **D** he has eaten breakfast
30. By 2020, my parents lived in this house for twenty years.
A By 2020, **B** my parents
C lived in this house **D** for twenty years

Lösungen – Past Perfect – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

- B** – Das Past Perfect wird mit „had“ und dem Partizip Perfekt (past participle) gebildet.
- C** – Auf „had“ muss das Partizip Perfekt „worked“ folgen.
- D** – Die Verneinung im Past Perfect lautet „hadn't“ plus Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – In Fragen im Past Perfect steht „had“ vor dem Subjekt, danach folgt das Partizip Perfekt „eaten“.
- C** – „Bought“ ist das unregelmäßige Partizip Perfekt von „buy“.
- B** – Das Partizip Perfekt von „write“ ist „written“, nicht „wrote“ oder „write“.
- D** – Eine Frage im Past Perfect bildet man mit „had“ + Subjekt + Partizip Perfekt. „Did“ wird dabei nicht verwendet.
- B** – Eine Kurzantwort wiederholt das Hilfsverb aus der Frage – hier also „had“.
- C** – Der Zug fuhr ab, bevor ich ankam. Deshalb brauchen wir „had“ plus das Partizip Perfekt „left“.
- B** – „'d“ vor einem Partizip Perfekt wie „finished“ ist die Kurzform von „had“.
- D** – Das Kochen war beendet, bevor Ana ankam. Deshalb ist das Past Perfect nötig.
- B** – Das Past Perfect „had finished“ zeigt, dass diese Handlung zuerst stattfand.
- C** – Das Lesen des Buches fand vor dem vergangenen Zeitpunkt statt, an dem ich den Film nicht sehen wollte.
- A** – Die Prüfungen kamen zuerst, deshalb ist das Past Perfect „had passed“ richtig.
- B** – Die Veränderung geschah vor dem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, an dem ich ihn sah.
- C** – Bei einem Zeitraum wie „ten years“ verwendet man „for“.
- D** – Die Erfahrung wird bis zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit beschrieben, deshalb steht das Past Perfect.
- B** – Es gibt nur eine vergangene Handlung und kein früheres Ereignis, deshalb ist das Past Simple richtig.
- C** – „By the time“ plus ein vergangenes Ereignis zeigt, dass etwas bereits abgeschlossen war. Deshalb braucht man das Past Perfect.
- B** – „Until“ markiert den Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, an dem die frühere Situation endete.
- C** – Im Text steht, dass sie noch nie in Portugal gewesen war – deshalb war sie nervös.
- D** – Sie hatte die Route am Abend vorher überprüft. Das geschah also vor allen anderen Ereignissen in der Liste.
- A** – Im Text steht, dass sie vergessen hatte, ihren Wecker zu stellen.
- B** – „The bus had just left“ bedeutet, dass der Bus kurz vor ihrer Ankunft abgefahren war.
- C** – Das Past Perfect zeigt, dass er es gelesen hatte, bevor sie hereinkam.
- D** – Nach „had“ braucht man das Partizip Perfekt „gone“, nicht das Past Simple „went“.
- A** – Fragen im Past Perfect beginnen mit „Had“, nicht mit „Did“: „Had the students finished...?“
- B** – Die Verneinung lautet „hadn't finished“. „Didn't“ wird nicht mit „had“ kombiniert.
- D** – Die frühere vergangene Handlung steht im Past Perfect „had eaten“, nicht im Present Perfect.
- C** – Bei „by“ mit einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit und einer Zeitdauer verwendet man das Past Perfect: „had lived“.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test nach der Einführung des Past Perfect ein oder als Diagnosetest vor einer Wiederholungsphase. Er zielt auf typische Fehler auf Niveau B1 ab: die Past-Simple-Form nach „had“ (had went), „did“ in Fragen im Past Perfect, die übermäßige Verwendung des Past Perfect für einzelne vergangene Ereignisse sowie die Verwechslung mit dem Present Perfect. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden eine kurze Geschichte über einen schlechten Tag schreiben und dabei mindestens fünf Verben im Past Perfect zusammen mit „by the time“, „already“ und „before“ verwenden.