

Erzählzeiten (Narrative Tenses) – Test 1



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: Form und Grundgebrauch

Wähle die Antwort, die den Satz jeweils richtig ergänzt.

1. By the time I got to the station, the train _____.
A has left **B** was leaving **C** had left **D** leaves
2. While Amara _____ dinner, the power suddenly went off.
A cooked **B** was cooking **C** had cooked **D** has been cooking
3. I _____ for over two hours when the bus finally came.
A was waiting **B** waited **C** have been waiting **D** had been waiting
4. Lucas was very nervous at the interview. He _____ a job interview before.
A hadn't had **B** didn't have **C** hasn't had **D** wasn't having
5. 'What _____ when the police stopped you?' 'I was just driving home.'
A did you do **B** had you done **C** were you doing **D** you were doing
6. How long _____ for the company when they finally promoted her?
A was she working **B** had she been working
C has she been working **D** did she work
7. She was exhausted because she _____ all night.
A had been study **B** has studied **C** was been studying **D** had been studying
8. Kofi _____ the door, switched on the light and sat down.
A had unlocked **B** was unlocking **C** unlocked **D** has unlocked
9. When we lived by the sea, we _____ swim every morning before work.
A were used to **B** would **C** had **D** use to
10. I didn't hear the phone because I _____ music with my headphones on.
A was listening to **B** listened to **C** had listened **D** was listen to

Teil 2: Bedeutung, Gegenüberstellung und typische Fehler

Wähle je nach Aufgabenstellung den richtigen Satz, die richtige Bedeutung, die passendste Reaktion oder den Satz mit einem Fehler.

11. Choose the correct sentence.
A I was knowing the answer, but I didn't say anything.
B I knew the answer, but I didn't say anything.
C I had been knowing the answer, but I didn't say anything.
D I was know the answer, but I didn't say anything.

12. 'When Mei arrived, Tom had left.' What does this sentence mean?
- A** Tom left after Mei arrived.
 - B** Tom was leaving as Mei arrived.
 - C** Tom left before Mei arrived.
 - D** Tom and Mei left together.
13. 'When the teacher came in, the students were talking.' What does this sentence mean?
- A** The students were in the middle of talking when the teacher came in.
 - B** The students started talking after the teacher came in.
 - C** The students had finished talking before the teacher came in.
 - D** The students talked because the teacher came in.
14. Which sentence contains an error?
- A** She had been crying, so her eyes were red.
 - B** We were having lunch when it started to rain.
 - C** By the time the show started, we had found our seats.
 - D** He was falling asleep twice during the lecture.
15. Which sentence contains an error?
- A** I didn't use to like coffee.
 - B** Did you used to play the piano?
 - C** We used to live near the park.
 - D** My grandfather would tell us stories.
16. Choose the correct sentence.
- A** After she has finished her report, she went home.
 - B** After she was finishing her report, she went home.
 - C** After she had finished her report, she went home.
 - D** After she finished her report, she has gone home.
17. 'Why was Leila so upset yesterday?' Choose the best response.
- A** Someone has stolen her bike.
 - B** Someone was stealing her bike.
 - C** Someone steals her bike.
 - D** Someone had stolen her bike.
18. 'I had been painting the kitchen, so my clothes were covered in paint.' What does 'had been painting' emphasise?
- A** The painting is still happening now.
 - B** The activity continued over a period before a past moment, and its result was visible.
 - C** The painting finished long ago and has no connection to the clothes.
 - D** Painting the kitchen was a regular habit.
19. Choose the correct question.
- A** Did you ever been abroad before you went to Japan?
 - B** Have you ever been abroad before you went to Japan?
 - C** Were you ever been abroad before you went to Japan?
 - D** Had you ever been abroad before you went to Japan?
20. Which sentence uses 'would' INCORRECTLY?
- A** As a child, I would spend hours drawing.
 - B** Every summer, we would visit our cousins.
 - C** When I was young, I would have long hair.
 - D** On Sundays, my dad would make pancakes.

Teil 3: Erzählzeiten in einer Geschichte

Lies die Geschichte und wähle für jede nummerierte Lücke die richtige Antwort.

Last spring, Daniel finally took the trip he (21) ___ about for years. He (22) ___ in an office for almost a decade and felt he needed a change. On the first morning, he woke up early, packed a small bag and set off into the mountains. The sun (23) ___ and birds were singing in the trees.

After he (24) ___ for about three hours, he realised that he (25) ___ his map at the guesthouse. He (26) ___ a phone signal either, so he couldn't check his location. He (27) ___ his way slowly back down the path when he noticed an elderly woman collecting herbs nearby.

'Are you lost?' she asked kindly. Daniel explained what (28) ___. The woman smiled and showed him a shortcut that he (29) ___ on any map. That evening, back at the guesthouse, Daniel thought about the day. He (30) ___ such a kind stranger in his life, and he knew he would never forget her.

21. (21) Last spring, Daniel finally took the trip he _____ about for years.
A was dreaming **B** had been dreaming **C** has dreamed **D** dreams
22. (22) He _____ in an office for almost a decade and felt he needed a change.
A was working **B** has worked **C** had been working **D** works
23. (23) The sun _____ and birds were singing in the trees.
A was shining **B** had been shine **C** shines **D** has been shining
24. (24) After he _____ for about three hours, he realised...
A was walking **B** has walked **C** walks **D** had been walking
25. (25) ...he realised that he _____ his map at the guesthouse.
A has left **B** had left **C** was leaving **D** leaves
26. (26) He _____ a phone signal either, so he couldn't check his location.
A didn't had **B** wasn't having **C** doesn't have **D** didn't have
27. (27) He _____ his way slowly back down the path when he noticed an elderly woman.
A was making **B** has made **C** makes **D** had been make
28. (28) Daniel explained what _____.
A has happened **B** happens **C** had happened **D** had been happen
29. (29) ...a shortcut that he _____ on any map.
A has never seen **B** had never seen **C** was never seeing **D** never sees
30. (30) He _____ such a kind stranger in his life...
A had never met **B** has never met **C** was never meeting **D** never meets

Lösungen – Erzählzeiten (Narrative Tenses) – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

- C** – Das Past Perfect zeigt, dass der Zug abgefahren war, bevor ich am Bahnhof ankam.
- B** – Das Past Continuous beschreibt eine Handlung, die gerade im Gange war, als eine kürzere Handlung sie unterbrach.
- D** – Das Past Perfect Continuous drückt eine Tätigkeit aus, die über einen Zeitraum bis zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit andauerte.
- A** – Das verneinte Past Perfect zeigt, dass er vor diesem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit keine Erfahrung hatte.
- C** – Eine Frage im Past Continuous erkundigt sich nach einer Tätigkeit, die gerade im Gange war; das Hilfsverb steht vor dem Subjekt.
- B** – Die Frage im Past Perfect Continuous erkundigt sich nach der Dauer einer Tätigkeit bis zu einem vergangenen Ereignis.
- D** – Das Past Perfect Continuous wird mit *had been* + *-ing* gebildet.
- C** – Das Past Simple wird für eine Abfolge abgeschlossener Handlungen in der Reihenfolge ihres Geschehens verwendet.
- B** – 'Would' + Infinitiv beschreibt wiederholte Handlungen in der Vergangenheit.
- A** – Das Past Continuous beschreibt die Hintergrundhandlung, die erklärt, warum ich das Telefon nicht gehört habe.
- B** – 'Know' ist ein Zustandsverb (Stative Verb) und wird daher normalerweise nicht in der Verlaufsform verwendet.
- C** – Das Past Perfect 'had left' zeigt, dass Tom gegangen war, bevor Mei ankam.
- A** – Das Past Continuous zeigt, dass das Gespräch zu diesem Zeitpunkt bereits im Gange war.
- D** – Eine abgeschlossene Handlung, die eine bestimmte Anzahl von Malen wiederholt wurde, steht im Past Simple: 'He fell asleep twice'.
- B** – In Fragen mit 'did' ist die Grundform 'use to' erforderlich: 'Did you use to play...?'
- C** – Das Past Perfect kennzeichnet die frühere Handlung, danach folgt das Past Simple für die spätere.
- D** – Das Past Perfect erklärt ein früheres Ereignis, das ihre Gefühle zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit ausgelöst hat.
- B** – Das Past Perfect Continuous betont eine längere Tätigkeit vor einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit und ihr sichtbares Ergebnis.
- D** – Eine Frage im Past Perfect wird mit 'had' + Subjekt + Partizip Perfekt (Past Participle) gebildet und fragt nach Erfahrungen vor einem vergangenen Ereignis.
- C** – 'Would' wird nicht für Zustände in der Vergangenheit verwendet; man sagt 'I used to have long hair'.
- B** – Das Past Perfect Continuous zeigt eine lange Tätigkeit, die bis zum Zeitpunkt der Reise andauerte.
- C** – Eine Zeitdauer ('for almost a decade') bis zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit erfordert das Past Perfect Continuous.
- A** – Das Past Continuous beschreibt die Hintergrundszene der Geschichte.
- D** – Das Past Perfect Continuous beschreibt eine Tätigkeit, die drei Stunden andauerte, bevor ihm etwas klar wurde.
- B** – Er hatte die Karte zurückgelassen, bevor es ihm klar wurde – deshalb ist das Past Perfect nötig.
- D** – Das verneinte Past Simple wird mit 'didn't' + Grundform gebildet, und 'have' im Sinne von 'besitzen' steht nicht in der Verlaufsform.

27. **A** – Das Past Continuous zeigt die Handlung, die gerade im Gange war, als er die Frau bemerkte.
28. **C** – Die Ereignisse, die er erklärte, fanden vor dem Gespräch statt, daher wird das Past Perfect verwendet.
29. **B** – Das Past Perfect drückt Erfahrung (oder fehlende Erfahrung) bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit aus.
30. **A** – Vom damaligen Abend aus zurückblickend beschreibt das Past Perfect seine Erfahrungen bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test ein, nachdem Sie alle Erzählzeiten behandelt haben, oder als Diagnosetest vor einer Einheit zum Erzählen oder Schreiben. Er zielt auf typische Fehler auf B2-Niveau: das Past Continuous für Zeitauern oder wiederholte Handlungen, Zustandsverben in der Verlaufsform, 'did you used to', 'would' bei Zuständen sowie das Einmischen des Present Perfect in Erzählungen über die Vergangenheit. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden die Geschichte aus Teil 3 aus der Sicht der älteren Frau neu schreiben und dabei alle vier Erzählzeiten verwenden.