

Indirekte Rede (Reported Speech) – Test 2



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

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

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

Teil 1: Zeitformen, Modalverben und Zeitangaben

Wähle die Antwort, die den Satz in indirekter Rede richtig ergänzt.

- "I may be late for dinner," Kofi said. Kofi said he _____ late for dinner.
A may to be **B** might be **C** might been **D** would being
- "I moved to Lisbon two years ago," Elena said. (Reported many years later.) Elena said she had moved to Lisbon two years _____.
A ago **B** since **C** before **D** later
- "We arrived yesterday," the tourists told the receptionist. (Reported a week later.) The tourists told the receptionist they had arrived _____.
A yesterday **B** the day before **C** the next day **D** tomorrow
- "I'd already left when the storm started," Ben said. Ben said he _____ when the storm started.
A had already left **B** has already left
C would already leave **D** had already been left
- Amir is on the phone right now: "The flight is delayed." Amir says the flight _____ delayed.
A was **B** had been **C** is **D** would be
- "I need an answer now," the client said. (Reported the following week.) The client said she needed an answer _____.
A now **B** then **C** the following day **D** before
- "You could take the earlier bus," Wei said to me. Wei said I _____ the earlier bus.
A could have taken **B** can take **C** would can take **D** could take
- "I've been waiting here for an hour," Diego said. Diego said he _____ there for an hour.
A has been waiting **B** had been waiting **C** was waited **D** had waiting

Teil 2: Indirekte Fragen

Wähle die richtige Antwort. Achte auf die Wortstellung und die Fragewörter.

- "Shall we meet at six?" Rosa asked. Rosa asked if _____ meet at six.
A should we **B** we shall to **C** we should **D** did we should
- "Who left the door open?" Mr Novak asked. Mr Novak asked _____ the door open.
A who had left **B** who had he left **C** who did leave **D** whom had left
- "How long have you been studying Japanese?" the interviewer asked Tariq. The interviewer asked Tariq how long _____ Japanese.
A had he been studying **B** he has been studying
C he had been studying **D** did he study

12. "Do I have to bring my passport?" Ines asked. Ines asked whether she _____ her passport.
A has to bring **B** had to bring **C** must to bring **D** did have to bring
13. Choose the correct sentence.
A She wanted to know where was the nearest pharmacy.
B She wanted to know where is the nearest pharmacy.
C She wanted to know where the nearest pharmacy was?
D She wanted to know where the nearest pharmacy was.
14. "Did you enjoy the concert or not?" Yuki asked me. Yuki asked me _____ I had enjoyed the concert.
A if or not **B** that **C** did **D** whether or not
15. "How much does this jacket cost?" Lin asked the shop assistant. Lin asked the shop assistant how much _____.
A did the jacket cost **B** the jacket cost
C costs the jacket **D** the jacket did cost
16. Which part of the sentence contains an error? My neighbour asked me how long did I live in the building.
A My neighbour asked me **B** how long
C did I live **D** in the building

Teil 3: Einleitende Verben (Reporting Verbs)

Wähle das einleitende Verb bzw. das Satzmuster, das die ursprünglichen Worte richtig wiedergibt.

17. "Don't swim near the rocks," the lifeguard said to us. The lifeguard warned us _____ near the rocks.
A to not swimming **B** don't swim **C** not swimming **D** not to swim
18. "I'll pay for the meal – I insist!" Hiro said. Hiro insisted _____ for the meal.
A on paying **B** to pay **C** paying **D** on pay
19. "I won't sign the contract," the actor said. The actor _____ to sign the contract.
A denied **B** refused **C** avoided **D** objected
20. "Yes, I took your charger," Lena said to me. Lena admitted _____ my charger.
A to take **B** that took **C** taking **D** for taking
21. "Congratulations on passing your driving test!" Aunt Ruth said to me. Aunt Ruth congratulated me _____ my driving test.
A for pass **B** on passing **C** to pass **D** that I passed
22. "You lost the tickets – it's your fault!" Kai said to Mira. Kai blamed Mira _____ the tickets.
A of losing **B** to lose **C** about losing **D** for losing
23. "If you're late again, I'll call your parents," the coach said to Ivan. The coach _____ to call Ivan's parents if he was late again.
A threatened **B** warned **C** insisted **D** suggested
24. "Please, please don't tell anyone!" Noor said to me. Noor _____ me not to tell anyone.
A suggested **B** promised **C** begged **D** apologised
25. "I think you should try the fish," the waiter said to us. The waiter recommended _____ the fish.
A us to trying **B** that we try **C** to us trying **D** us try

Teil 4: Indirekte Rede im Kontext

Lies die E-Mail und wähle für jede Lücke die beste Antwort. Beantworte anschließend die letzte Frage.

Hi Sam,

You asked me how my job interview went, so here's the full story. When I arrived, the receptionist asked me (1) ___ an appointment. I explained that I was there to see Ms Okafor at ten. After a few minutes, Ms Okafor came out. She said that she was sorry and that the previous interview (2) ___ longer than expected.

The interview itself was friendly. Ms Okafor asked me what I enjoyed most about my work and why I (3) ___ to leave my current job. At the end, she told me she (4) ___ me a decision by the end of the week. Fingers crossed!

Best wishes,

Julia

26. Gap (1): The receptionist asked me _____ an appointment.
A did I have **B** if had I **C** if I had **D** that I had
27. Gap (2): She said that the previous interview _____ longer than expected.
A has taken **B** had taken **C** takes **D** was took
28. Gap (3): She asked me why I _____ to leave my current job.
A did I want **B** do I want **C** had I wanted **D** wanted
29. Gap (4): She told me she _____ me a decision by the end of the week.
A would give **B** would giving **C** gives **D** had given
30. What were Ms Okafor's exact words at the end of the interview?
A "I would give you a decision by the end of the week."
B "She'll give you a decision by the end of the week."
C "I'll give you a decision by the end of the week."
D "I gave you a decision by the end of the week."

Lösungen – Indirekte Rede (Reported Speech) – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

- B** – „May“ wird in der indirekten Rede meist zu „might“, gefolgt von der Grundform „be“.
- C** – Wird viel später berichtet, wird „ago“ zu „before“.
- B** – „Yesterday“ wird zu „the day before“ (oder „the previous day“), wenn später berichtet wird.
- A** – Das Past Perfect lässt sich nicht weiter zurückverschieben und bleibt daher unverändert.
- C** – Steht das einleitende Verb im Präsens („says“), ändert sich die Zeitform nicht.
- B** – „Now“ wird meist zu „then“, wenn die Situation später wiedergegeben wird.
- D** – „Could“ verändert sich in der indirekten Rede nicht.
- B** – Das Present Perfect Continuous wird zum Past Perfect Continuous.
- C** – „Shall“ in einem Vorschlag wird zu „should“, und indirekte Fragen haben die Wortstellung eines Aussagesatzes.
- A** – „Who“ ist hier das Subjekt und wird daher direkt vom zurückverschobenen Verb „had left“ gefolgt.
- C** – Indirekte Fragen haben die Wortstellung eines Aussagesatzes (Subjekt vor Verb), und die Zeitform wird zurückverschoben.
- B** – „Have to“ wird zu „had to“, und das Hilfsverb „do“ wird in indirekten Fragen nicht verwendet.
- D** – Eine indirekte Frage hat die Wortstellung eines Aussagesatzes und endet mit einem Punkt, nicht mit einem Fragezeichen.
- D** – „Or not“ kann direkt auf „whether“ folgen, aber nicht auf „if“.
- B** – Das Hilfsverb „does“ entfällt, und das Verb steht in der Vergangenheit mit normaler Wortstellung Subjekt-Verb.
- C** – Richtig ist „I had lived“: Indirekte Fragen verwenden weder Inversion noch „did“.
- D** – „Warn“ folgt dem Muster „warn someone not to do something“.
- A** – Auf „insist“ folgt „on“ + -ing-Form.
- B** – Nur auf „refuse“ folgt „to“ + Infinitiv; die anderen Verben stehen mit -ing oder „to“ + -ing.
- C** – Auf „admit“ folgt die -ing-Form (oder „that“ + Subjekt + Verb).
- B** – Das Muster lautet „congratulate someone on“ + -ing-Form.
- D** – Das Muster lautet „blame someone for“ + -ing-Form.
- A** – „Threaten to do something“ gibt die Androhung einer Strafe wieder; die anderen Verben können hier nicht mit „to call“ stehen.
- C** – „Beg someone not to do something“ gibt eine dringende, emotionale Bitte wieder.
- B** – Auf „recommend“ kann „that“ + Subjekt + Grundform folgen.
- C** – Indirekte Ja/Nein-Fragen werden mit „if“ oder „whether“ + Wortstellung des Aussagesatzes gebildet.
- B** – Das Past Simple „took“ wird zum Past Perfect „had taken“ zurückverschoben.
- D** – „Why do you want...?“ wird zu „why I wanted“ – ohne Hilfsverb und mit der Wortstellung eines Aussagesatzes.
- A** – „Will“ wird zu „would“ und steht mit der Grundform.
- C** – In der direkten Rede verwendet der Sprecher „I“ und die ursprüngliche Zukunftsform „will“ („I'll“).

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test ein, nachdem Sie Zeitenverschiebung, indirekte Fragen und die Satzmuster nach Reporting Verbs behandelt haben. Er zielt auf typische B2-Fehler ab: Fragewortstellung in indirekten Fragen, „if or not“ statt „whether or not“, falsche Muster nach Verben wie insist, admit, blame und refuse sowie nicht angepasste Zeitangaben wie „yesterday“ oder „now“. Als Anschlussaufgabe geben die Lernenden in Partnerarbeit ein echtes Gespräch in indirekter Rede wieder und verwenden dabei mindestens fünf verschiedene Reporting Verbs.