

Passiv (Passive Voice) – 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: Passivformen in den verschiedenen Zeitformen

Wähle die richtige Passivform, um jeden Satz zu vervollständigen.

- Every December, the town's main square _____ with thousands of coloured lights.
A is decorated **B** decorates **C** is decorating **D** has decorated
- Please wait outside – the patient _____ by the doctor.
A is examining **B** is being examined **C** is been examined **D** has examined
- The first email _____ in 1971, long before most people had a computer at home.
A was sent **B** is sent **C** has been sent **D** was sending
- Don't worry about the dishes – they _____.
A have already been washed **B** have already washed
C are already washing **D** had already been wash
- The road was closed for a week because a new water pipe _____ underneath it.
A was being installed **B** was installing
C is installed **D** has been installing
- Before the guests arrived, the tables _____ and the candles had been lit.
A had been set **B** have been set **C** had set **D** were setting
- The old cinema _____ into a supermarket – the plans were approved yesterday.
A is going to be turned **B** is going to turn
C will turned **D** is turning being
- Which part of the sentence is wrong? 'English is spoke in many countries as a second language.'
A is **B** spoke **C** in **D** as

Teil 2: Verneinung, Fragen, Modalverben und der Urheber

Wähle bei jeder Frage die richtige Antwort.

- Which sentence is grammatically correct?
A The accident was happened late at night.
B The accident happened late at night.
C The accident has been happened late at night.
D The accident was happening by the driver late at night.

10. A: 'Why are you walking? Where's your car?' B: '_____'
- A** It's been towed away – I parked in the wrong place.
B It's towed away – I parked in the wrong place.
C It has towed away – I parked in the wrong place.
D It was towing away – I parked in the wrong place.
11. The parcel _____ yet, so I can't tell you what's inside.
- A** hasn't been opened **B** hasn't opened **C** isn't been opened **D** didn't open
12. You want to know when a famous novel was written. Which question is correct?
- A** When was this novel written? **B** When was written this novel?
C When did this novel written? **D** When this novel was written?
13. Where _____ the conference _____ held next spring?
- A** will / be **B** will / being **C** is / been **D** does / be
14. This jacket _____ in a washing machine – it has to be dry-cleaned.
- A** can't be washed **B** can't wash **C** can't been washed **D** can't be washing
15. The fire alarm went off, but there was no fire. It _____ by steam from the shower.
- A** must have been triggered **B** must be triggered
C must have triggered **D** must had been triggered
16. Which sentence is correct?
- A** The letter was written by a pen.
B The letter was written with a pen by my grandfather.
C The letter was written from my grandfather.
D The letter was written of my grandfather.

Teil 3: Fortgeschrittene Passivstrukturen

Wähle die richtige Antwort, um jeden Satz zu vervollständigen oder jede Frage zu beantworten.

17. Which part of the sentence is wrong? 'The new rules haven't been explain to the staff yet.'
- A** haven't **B** been **C** explain **D** to
18. Don't worry, your dog will be well _____ while you're away.
- A** looked after **B** looked **C** looked after it **D** after looked
19. Why _____ the staff _____ about the changes earlier?
- A** weren't / told **B** didn't / told **C** weren't / tell **D** hadn't / telling
20. Active: 'The company gave each employee a bonus.' Which passive sentence is correct?
- A** Each employee was given a bonus. **B** Each employee was gave a bonus.
C Each employee given a bonus. **D** Each employee was given by a bonus.
21. People claim that the castle is haunted. → The castle is claimed _____ haunted.
- A** to be **B** being **C** to have **D** that is
22. Where do you usually _____ your hair cut?
- A** have **B** make **C** let **D** do
23. The singer is used to _____ by fans everywhere she goes.
- A** being recognised **B** recognising **C** be recognised **D** been recognised
24. Be careful with that vase – it could easily _____ broken.
- A** get **B** got **C** getting **D** gets

Teil 4: Leseverstehen – das Passiv im Kontext

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

For more than a century, the old map of the Velden valley was thought to have been destroyed in a fire. Last spring, however, it was found by chance in a box of papers that had been kept in the basement of the town museum since the 1950s.

The discovery was made by Priya Nandakumar, a student who was being paid to sort through the museum's archives during her summer holidays. 'I knew immediately that it was something special,' she says. 'It had been folded very carefully and wrapped in cloth.'

Experts have since confirmed that the map was drawn in 1874. It is believed to be the only surviving record of several villages that were later flooded when a dam was built. Because the paper had been damaged by damp, the museum had the map restored by a specialist team in another city.

The map is now being displayed in a special exhibition, and copies can be ordered online. The museum hopes that the original will be seen by thousands of visitors before it has to be returned to storage to protect it from light.

25. According to the text, before last spring people believed that the map _____ in a fire.
- A had been destroyed B had destroyed
C was destroying D had been destroying
26. Which sentence means the same as 'the museum had the map restored by a specialist team'?
- A A specialist team restored the map for the museum.
B The museum restored the map itself.
C The museum had already restored the map before.
D A specialist team asked the museum to restore the map.
27. 'It is believed to be the only surviving record...' Which sentence has the same meaning?
- A People believe that it is the only surviving record.
B People believed that it had been the only surviving record.
C The map believes that it is the only surviving record.
D People are believed it is the only surviving record.
28. What does 'a student who was being paid to sort through the museum's archives' tell us?
- A The museum was paying her for this work at that time.
B She paid the museum so that she could see the archives.
C She was paid in advance but never did the work.
D She will be paid when the exhibition opens.
29. Which phrase from the text contains a passive with a modal verb?
- A copies can be ordered online B it was found by chance
C the map is now being displayed D the map was drawn in 1874
30. Which question about the text is grammatically correct?
- A Where had the box of papers been kept? B Where had the box of papers kept?
C Where had been kept the box of papers? D Where was the box of papers been kept?

Lösungen – Passiv (Passive Voice) – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

- A** – Es handelt sich um eine regelmäßige Handlung, die mit dem Platz geschieht, daher brauchen wir das Passiv im Present Simple: is + Partizip Perfekt (Past Participle).
- B** – Die Handlung geschieht gerade jetzt und betrifft den Patienten, daher brauchen wir das Passiv im Present Continuous: is being + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Ein abgeschlossener Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit (in 1971) verlangt das Passiv im Past Simple: was + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Das Passiv im Present Perfect (have been + Partizip Perfekt) beschreibt eine abgeschlossene Handlung mit Auswirkung auf die Gegenwart.
- A** – Die Installation war zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit im Gange, daher brauchen wir das Passiv im Past Continuous: was being + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Die Handlung war vor einem anderen Ereignis in der Vergangenheit abgeschlossen, daher brauchen wir das Passiv im Past Perfect, z. B. 'had been lit'.
- A** – Eine geplante zukünftige Handlung, die mit dem Kino geschieht, wird mit 'going to be' + Partizip Perfekt ausgedrückt.
- B** – Das Passiv braucht das Partizip Perfekt 'spoken', nicht die Past-Simple-Form 'spoke'.
- B** – 'Happen' ist intransitiv (es hat kein Objekt) und kann deshalb nicht im Passiv stehen.
- A** – Das Auto ist von einer kürzlich erfolgten Handlung mit Auswirkung auf die Gegenwart betroffen, daher brauchen wir das Passiv im Present Perfect: has been towed.
- A** – Die Verneinung des Passivs im Present Perfect lautet hasn't been + Partizip Perfekt; ein Paket kann sich nicht selbst öffnen.
- A** – In Passivfragen steht das Hilfsverb 'was' vor dem Subjekt, danach folgt das Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Die Passivfrage im Futur wird mit will + Subjekt + be + Partizip Perfekt gebildet.
- A** – Das Passiv mit Modalverb wird mit Modalverb + be + Partizip Perfekt gebildet.
- A** – Für eine logische Schlussfolgerung über eine Passivhandlung in der Vergangenheit verwenden wir must have been + Partizip Perfekt.
- B** – Mit 'by' nennen wir die Person, die die Handlung ausführt, mit 'with' das verwendete Werkzeug.
- C** – Nach 'been' brauchen wir das Partizip Perfekt 'explained', nicht die Grundform.
- A** – Bei Verben mit Präposition bleibt die Präposition im Passiv direkt nach dem Verb stehen, und es folgt kein Objekt.
- A** – Eine verneinte Passivfrage im Past Simple wird mit weren't + Subjekt + Partizip Perfekt gebildet.
- A** – Bei zwei Objekten wird häufig die Person zum Subjekt, gefolgt von was + dem Partizip Perfekt 'given'.
- A** – Beim Passiv mit Verben des Sagens und Meinens (claimed, said, believed) folgt auf das Verb ein to-Infinitiv: is claimed to be.
- A** – Das kausative 'have something done' bedeutet, dass jemand anderes eine Dienstleistung für dich erledigt.
- A** – Auf 'be used to' folgt eine -ing-Form, daher brauchen wir das Passiv-Gerundium 'being recognised'.
- A** – Nach einem Modalverb steht die Grundform, daher lautet das get-Passiv hier 'could get broken'.
- A** – 'Was thought to have been destroyed' bedeutet, dass man glaubte, es sei schon früher zerstört worden – dafür braucht man das Passiv im Past Perfect.
- A** – Das kausative 'have something done' bedeutet, dass das Museum die Arbeiten von jemand anderem ausführen ließ.

27. **A** – 'It is believed to be' ist ein unpersönliches Passiv mit einem Verb des Meinens und bedeutet 'man glaubt, dass es jetzt ... ist'.
28. **A** – Das Passiv im Past Continuous zeigt, dass sie in diesem Zeitraum für die Arbeit bezahlt wurde.
29. **A** – 'Can be ordered' folgt dem Muster Modalverb + be + Partizip Perfekt.
30. **A** – Eine Passivfrage im Past Perfect wird mit had + Subjekt + been + Partizip Perfekt gebildet.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie den Test ein, nachdem Sie die Passivformen in den verschiedenen Zeitformen behandelt haben, oder als Lernstandsdiagnose, bevor Sie zu den Strukturen mit Verben des Sagens und Meinens übergehen. Die Ablenker zielen auf typische Fehler auf B2-Niveau: falsche Partizipformen (Past Participle), fehlendes 'be' oder 'been', Passivformen intransitiver Verben, falsche Wortstellung in Fragen und die Verwechslung von 'by' und 'with'. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden den Lesetext ins Aktiv umschreiben und anschließend besprechen, welche Fassung natürlicher klingt und warum.