

Englische Zeiten - Test - Lösungen

A - Setze die in Klammern stehenden Verben in die Lücke.

1. I sometimes go to the cinema. (to go)
2. Yesterday our teacher was ill. (to be)
3. It will not rain in the West the next night. (not/to rain) auch richtig: won't rain oder 'll not rain
4. Listen! The baby is crying (to cry) auch richtig: 's crying
5. We are going to ride our bike soon. (to ride) auch richtig: 're going to ride
6. My father has not cleaned the family car. It still looks dirty. (not/to clean)
auch richtig: hasn't cleaned oder 's not cleaned
7. On Sundays the students do not get up early. (not/to get up) auch richtig: don't get up
8. Have you ever visited Wales? (ever/you/to visit)
9. We are feeding the pets now. (to feed) auch richtig: 're feeding
10. They wrote an essay last month. (to write)

B - Welche Antworten sind richtig?

1. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Simple Present?

- a) yesterday
- b) just
- c) sometimes
- d) every day
- e) at the moment
- f) often

2. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Simple Past?

- a) yesterday
- b) ever
- c) now
- d) three days ago
- e) in 1995
- f) last month

3. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Present Perfect?

- a) just
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) Look!
- e) usually
- f) two hours ago

4. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Present Progressive?

- a) next week
- b) Listen!
- c) never
- d) at the moment
- e) yesterday
- f) now

5. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im Simple Present?

- a) He is from Japan.
- b) We are not going to feed the pets.
- c) Anne does not play chess.
- d) We play soccer every weekend.
- e) She is listening to an audio book.
- f) Do they go for a walk?

6. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im Simple Past?

- a) I lived in Odessa from 1985 to 1986.
- b) Emily has just come home from school.
- c) They play tennis every Friday afternoon.
- d) There will be some rain in the East.
- e) Did you phone me last night?
- f) Yesterday my friend invited me to his party.

7. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im Present Perfect?

- a) We aren't phoning now.
- b) I have a brother.
- c) She hasn't visited her uncle for half a year.
- d) Have you ever been to Edinburgh?
- e) Last year I was in Salt Lake City.
- f) I've forgotten my homework.

8. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im Present Progressive?

- a) Wait a moment! I'll carry this box for you.
- b) I'm making a cheese cake right now.
- c) Last year we were in France.
- d) Have you already had a cup of tea yet?
- e) Are you cleaning the floor?
- f) Are you from New Zealand?

9. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im will-future?

- a) He'll never make it.
- b) We won't be at your party.
- c) Does this train leave from platform 12?
- d) They are coming to the party.
- e) Pat is not going to fly to Paris in May.
- f) I think Sue will arrive at 6 o'clock.

10. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im going to-future?

- a) Are they in the school choir?
- b) Are they going to look for a present?
- c) She has never been to Africa.
- d) The teacher is checking the homework.
- e) I am not going to send a text message to Bob.
- f) Christine is going to walk to town.

C - Welche Form ist richtig?

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|--|---|
| <p>1. a) we is playing b) we are plaing c) <u>we are playing</u></p> <p>2. a) he sung b) he singed c) <u>he sang</u></p> <p>3. a) <u>Susan has written</u> b) Susan have written</p> <p>4. a) I were b) <u>I was</u></p> <p>5. a) they be b) <u>they will be</u></p> | <p>6. a) Andy run b) <u>Andy runs</u> c) Andy rans</p> <p>7. a) <u>Max tries</u> b) Max trys c) Max try</p> <p>8. a) she understood b) <u>she understood</u></p> <p>9. a) you are been b) <u>you have been</u> c) you has been</p> <p>10. a) <u>it is going to rain</u> b) it are going to rain c) it is rain</p> |
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D - Bilde mit folgenden Wörtern einen bejahten Aussagesatz in der angegebenen Zeitform.

they / to play / cards

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|------------------------|---|
| 1. Simple Present | <u>They play cards.</u> |
| 2. Simple Past | <u>They played cards.</u> |
| 3. Present Progressive | <u>They are playing cards.</u> oder <u>They're playing cards.</u> |
| 4. Present Perfect | <u>They have played cards.</u> oder <u>They've played cards.</u> |
| 5. will-future | <u>They will play cards.</u> oder <u>They'll play cards.</u> |
| 6. going to-future | <u>They are going to play cards.</u> oder <u>They're going to play cards.</u> |

E - Schreibe die Sätze noch einmal und benutze die Kurz- oder Langform, je nachdem was nicht dasteht.

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|--|---|
| 1. She's not from Cardiff. | <u>She is not from Cardiff.</u> |
| 2. We are reading a novel. | <u>We're reading a novel.</u> |
| 3. They have booked a flight. | <u>They've booked a flight.</u> |
| 4. I'll carry this bag for you. | <u>I will carry this bag for you.</u> |
| 5. He did not make breakfast. | <u>He didn't make breakfast.</u> |
| 6. You aren't going to learn the poem. | <u>You are not going to learn the poem.</u> |
| 7. She's not played the trumpet. | <u>She has not played the trumpet.</u> |
| 8. It will not be windy tonight. | <u>It won't be windy tonight.</u> oder <u>It'll not be windy tonight.</u> |
| 9. He's wearing an old shirt. | <u>He is wearing an old shirt.</u> |
| 10. We don't like fish. | <u>We do not like fish.</u> |

