Simple Past — Arbeitsblatt

30 Übungen · Niveau A1–A2 · Lösungen auf der letzten Seite Kostenlos für den Unterricht

Scannen und online üben

Name _____ Klasse _____ Datum _____

Wähle für jede Lücke oder Frage die richtige Antwort (a–d). Die Lösungen findest du auf der letzten Seite.

1. We _____ football in the park yesterday afternoon.
a) played b) plaied c) play d) playing

2. The bus _____ suddenly, and everyone fell forward.
a) stoped b) stops c) stopped d) stopping

3. She _____ hard for her exams last month.
a) studyed b) studies c) study d) studied

4. My grandparents _____ to Australia in 1975.
a) moveed b) moved c) move d) have moved

5. I _____ a warm coat at the market last Saturday.
a) buyed b) buy c) buying d) bought

6. Every day of our trip to Greece last summer, we _____ to the beach.
a) goed b) go c) went d) gone

7. He _____ a long email to his manager an hour ago.
a) writed b) wrote c) written d) writes

8. The tickets _____ very expensive, so we didn't buy them.
a) was b) be c) been d) were

9. I _____ the answer, so I asked my teacher.
a) didn't knew b) not knew c) didn't know d) don't knew

10. _____ you _____ the football match last night?
a) Did … watched b) Did … watch c) Do … watch d) Were … watch

11. My parents met each other twenty years _____.
a) ago b) since c) for d) last

12. We visited Rome for the first time _____ 2018.
a) on b) at c) since d) in

13. _____ did you start learning English?
a) How long b) Since when c) When d) How much

14. Where _____ you yesterday evening? I called you twice.
a) was b) did c) have d) were

15. First she _____ the door, and then she turned on the light.
a) opened b) opens c) has opened d) was open

16. When I was a child, I _____ in a small village by the sea.
a) live b) lived c) have lived d) was live

17. The film _____ at eight and finished at half past ten.
a) starts b) has started c) was start d) started

18. She _____ her keys on the bus and had to call a locksmith.
a) left b) leaved c) leaves d) has left

19. We _____ tired after the long walk, so we went to bed early.
a) was b) are c) did d) were

20. Why _____ you leave the party so early?
a) were b) did c) have d) was

21. These days he usually _____ to work, but yesterday he took the bus.
a) walks b) walked c) walk d) is walking

22. I _____ my homework an hour ago, so now I'm free.
a) have finished b) finished c) finish d) am finishing

23. _____ you _____ the Louvre when you were in Paris?
a) Have … visited b) Did … visited c) Did … visit d) Do … visit

24. They _____ married in 2015 and moved to Edinburgh a year later.
a) got b) get c) have got d) getted

25. It _____ all day yesterday, so we stayed at home.
a) rains b) has rained c) rained d) was rain

26. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) I didn't went to school yesterday.
b) I don't went to school yesterday.
c) I didn't go to school yesterday.
d) I not went to school yesterday.

27. Welche Frage ist richtig?
a) Did she called you last night?
b) Did she call you last night?
c) Does she called you last night?
d) Called she you last night?

28. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) We have visited Prague in 2018.
b) We visit Prague in 2018.
c) We were visit Prague in 2018.
d) We visited Prague in 2018.

29. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) She was very happy when she heard the news.
b) She were very happy when she heard the news.
c) She was very happy when she hear the news.
d) She is very happy when she heard the news.

30. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) I buyed a new phone last week.
b) I bought a new phone last week.
c) I have bought a new phone last week.
d) I did bought a new phone last week.

Lösungen

Simple Past Übungen · Die Erklärungen sind gekürzt — die interaktive Version mit allen Erklärungen: gramvoy.com/de/uebungen/simple-past/

1. a) played
Yesterday afternoon ist eine abgeschlossene Zeit, also simple past.

2. c) stopped
Stop endet auf einen einzelnen Vokal + einen Konsonanten, deshalb wird der Konsonant vor -ed verdoppelt: stopped.

3. d) studied
Endet ein Verb auf Konsonant + y, wird das y vor -ed zu i: study → studied, try → tried.

4. b) moved
In 1975 ist eine abgeschlossene Zeit, also simple past.

5. d) bought
Buy ist unregelmäßig: buy – bought – bought.

6. c) went
Go ist unregelmäßig: go – went – gone.

7. b) wrote
Write ist unregelmäßig: write – wrote – written.

8. d) were
The tickets ist Plural, deshalb heißt die Vergangenheit von be hier were.

9. c) didn't know
Die Verneinung im simple past bildest du bei allen Personen mit didn't + Grundform: didn't know.

10. b) Did … watch
Fragen im simple past bildest du mit Did + Subjekt + Grundform: Did you watch…?

11. a) ago
Ago steht hinter einer Zeitdauer und zählt von jetzt zurück: twenty years ago, dt. „vor zwanzig Jahren".

12. d) in
Bei Jahreszahlen steht in: in 2018, in the 1990s.

13. c) When
When fragt nach dem Zeitpunkt eines abgeschlossenen Ereignisses, deshalb passt das simple past: When did you start?

14. d) were
Zu you gehört immer were, auch wenn du nur eine Person meinst: Where were you?

15. a) opened
Eine Handlung nach der anderen in einer abgeschlossenen Geschichte: she opened the door, and then she turned on the light.

16. b) lived
When I was a child nennt einen abgeschlossenen Zeitraum, also simple past: lived.

17. d) started
Das zweite Verb, finished, zeigt ein vergangenes Ereignis, also steht auch das erste in der Vergangenheit: started.

18. a) left
Leave ist unregelmäßig: leave – left – left.

19. d) were
Zu we gehört were, die Pluralform von be in der Vergangenheit.

20. b) did
Why + did + Subjekt + Grundform: Why did you leave?

21. a) walks
These days … usually beschreibt eine Gewohnheit in der Gegenwart, also simple present: walks.

22. b) finished
An hour ago ist eine abgeschlossene Zeit, also simple past: finished — auch wenn das Ergebnis (now I'm free) in der Gegenwart liegt.

23. c) Did … visit
When you were in Paris ist eine abgeschlossene Zeit, also simple past: Did you visit…?

24. a) got
Get married ist eine feste Wendung, und get ist unregelmäßig: get – got.

25. c) rained
All day yesterday ist eine abgeschlossene Zeit, also simple past: rained.

26. c) I didn't go to school yesterday.
Die Verneinung bildest du mit didn't + Grundform: I didn't go.

27. b) Did she call you last night?
Fragen bildest du mit Did + Subjekt + Grundform: Did she call you…?

28. d) We visited Prague in 2018.
In 2018 ist eine abgeschlossene Zeit, deshalb passt nur das simple past: We visited Prague in 2018. Have visited kann nicht mit einer vergangenen…

29. a) She was very happy when she heard the news.
Zu she gehört was, und beide Ereignisse liegen in der Vergangenheit: She was very happy when she heard the news.

30. b) I bought a new phone last week.
Buy ist unregelmäßig — bought, nicht buyed.