

## Das past progressive

### I. Bildung: was / were + ing

#### Aussagesatz

I / he / she / it	<b>was</b>	(not)	<i>helping.</i>
we / you / they	<b>were</b>	(not)	<i>helping.</i>

#### Frage

<b>Was</b>	I / he / she / it	(not)	<i>helping?</i>
<b>Were</b>	we / you / they	(not)	<i>helping?</i>

### Besonderheiten bei der Bildung der ing-Form:

1. ein einfaches (!) –e am Wortende fällt weg:  
*write* → *writing*  
*! agree* → *agreeing*
2. Endkonsonant nach kurzem (!), betontem (!! ) Vokal wird verdoppelt:  
*hit* → *hitting*  
*! beat* → *beating*  
*!! open* → *opening*
3. Britisches (!) Englisch: Man verdoppelt –l am Ende immer:  
*travel* → *travelling*  
AE: *travel* → *traveling*
4. ein –ie am Wortende wird zu y:  
*lie* → *lying*
5. von Modalverben (can, must, needn't, will ...) lässt sich **keine** ing-Form bilden:  
*must* → ~~*musting*~~

### I. Gebrauch

#### 1. Eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit befindet sich gerade im Verlauf.

Im Deutschen kann man dies mit „ich war gerade dabei (zu lesen)“ oder umgangssprachlich „ich war gerade am (lesen)“ ausdrücken.

*I was cooking.*

*Ich war gerade dabei, zu kochen.*

#### 2. Zwei Handlungen laufen gleichzeitig ab.

Im Deutschen kann man diesen Aspekt z.B. mit „währenddessen“ oder „zur gleichen Zeit“ wiedergeben. **Signalwort: while**

*I was cooking and Jane was playing.*

*Ich war dabei, zu kochen, und Jane spielte (währenddessen).*

*While she was playing, Mum called a friend.*

*Während sie spielte, rief Mama einen Freund (eine Freundin) an.*

#### 3. Eine gerade ablaufende Handlung wird durch eine neu einsetzende unterbrochen.

Dies lässt sich am leichtesten mit „gerade“ oder „in diesem Moment“ übersetzen.

Signalwörter: **when, suddenly**

*I was taking a shower when Josh knocked at the door.*

*Ich duschte gerade, als Josh an der Tür klopfte.*

## Verwendung von Simple past and past progressive

### 1. Handlungen laufen nacheinander ab:

I took a shower and brushed my teeth.  
*Zuerst duschte ich, dann putzte ich mir die Zähne.*

### Handlungen laufen gleichzeitig ab:

I was taking a shower and brushing my teeth.  
*Ich putzte mir die Zähne, während ich unter der Dusche stand.*

### 2. Es ist nur wichtig, dass eine Handlung stattfand:

I took a shower yesterday, so I needn't take one today.  
*Ich habe gestern geduscht, deshalb muss ich heute nicht wieder duschen.*

### Es ist wichtig, dass eine Handlung zu einem Zeitpunkt gerade ablief:

George couldn't have killed the man. At 6 pm (when the murder was committed) he was taking a shower.  
*George hätte den Mann nicht umbringen können. Um 6 Uhr (als der Mord begangen wurde) stand er gerade unter der Dusche.*

### 3. Handlung tritt neu ein und unterbricht...

When the teacher came in,  
*Als der Lehrer hereinkam,*  
*Die Schüler haben mit ihrer Arbeit angefangen, bevor der Lehrer den Raum betrat (kurzes Ereignis), und arbeiten nach seinem Eintritt weiter.*

### ... eine Handlung, die schon angefangen hat:

the students were working on their projects.  
*arbeiteten die Schüler an ihren Projekten.*

### 4. Immer mit stative verbs:

### Nie mit stative verbs (außer bei anderer Bedeutung):

- Modalverben (*can, must, might ...*)
- Verben, die folgendes ausdrücken.
- ... Zustand, Besitz, Zugehörigkeit (*be, own, have, belong, cost ...*)
- ... Vorlieben, Abneigungen, Wünsche (*like, love, hate, fear ...*)
- ... Wissen, Vermutung, Meinung (*know, agree, realize, seem ...*)
- ... Sinneswahrnehmung (*notice, see, hear, taste, sound, smell ...*)

! Einige Zustandsverben können auch als Tätigkeitsverben (*dynamic verbs*) gebraucht werden. Hierbei ändert sich jedoch die Bedeutung. Vergleiche:

**Susan had a dog.**

Susan hatte einen Hund. (have als stative Verb in der Bedeutung „besitzen“).

**We were having steak for lunch that day.**

An diesem Tag hatten wir Steak zu Mittag. (have als dynamic verb in der Bedeutung „essen“)

## Bildung des past progressive

**EXERCISE 1** Setze *was* oder *were* ein.

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) I _____ swimming.             | b) He _____ at home.         |
| c) They _____ happy.             | d) Tom, _____ you at school? |
| e) You _____ smoking.            | f) She _____ hiding.         |
| g) We _____ sick.                | h) It _____ snowing.         |
| i) Biff and Happy _____ there.   | j) The cat _____ gray.       |
| k) My sister and I _____ clever. | l) Dad _____ cooking.        |

**EXERCISE 2** Bilde das *past progressive* dieser Verben. Achte auf die Unregelmäßigkeiten bei der Schreibung.

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) he / call <u>he was calling</u> | g) Ron / drink      _____    |
| b) you / tie      _____            | h) we / model      _____     |
| c) it / wrap      _____            | i) the boys / run      _____ |
| d) they / take      _____          | j) the bear / eat      _____ |
| e) I / take      _____             | k) I / leave      _____      |
| f) she / put      _____            | l) you / steal      _____    |

**EXERCISE 3a** Hier wurden einige Fehler bei der Bildung des *past progressive* gemacht. Finde und korrigiere sie. Vorsicht: Ein Satz ist richtig!

- |                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| a) I was phoneing my friend. | _____ |
| b) We was calling him.       | _____ |
| c) He was triing to help.    | _____ |
| d) We were helpping.         | _____ |
| e) She was opening.          | _____ |
| f) You were siting.          | _____ |

**EXERCISE 3b** Verneine nun die korrigierten Sätze aus 3a.

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**EXERCISE 4** Bilde Fragen im *past progressive*.

- a) Mrs Miller / do / crafts?  
 b) Lizzie / help / her?  
 c) I / study / for a test?  
 d) he / correct / the tests?  
 e) we / look after / the baby?  
 f) you / read / a magazine?

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**EXERCISE 5** Schreibe einen kurzen Text im *past progressive* darüber, was gestern um Punkt 3 Uhr an einem Strand vor sich ging, oder beschreibe das Bild unten. Einige Verben, die du verwenden kannst: *swim – cry – talk – laugh – fly – run – play – take ...*




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Create your own at [Storyboard That](https://storyboardthat.com/)

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## Lösung: Bildung des past progressive

**EXERCISE 1** Setze *was* oder *were* ein.

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) I was swimming.              | b) He was at home.          |
| c) They were happy.             | d) Tom, were you at school? |
| e) You were smoking.            | f) She was hiding.          |
| g) We were sick.                | h) It was snowing.          |
| i) Biff and Happy were there.   | j) The cat was gray.        |
| k) My sister and I were clever. | l) Dad was cooking.         |

**EXERCISE 2** Bilde das *past progressive* dieser Verben. Achte auf die Unregelmäßigkeiten bei der Schreibung.

a) he / call	<u>he was calling</u>	g) Ron / drink	<u>Ron was drinking</u>
b) you / tie	<u>you were tying</u>	h) we / model	<u>we were modelling</u>
c) it / wrap	<u>it was wrapping</u>	i) the boys / run	<u>the boys were running</u>
d) they / take	<u>they were taking</u>	j) the bear / eat	<u>the bear was eating</u>
e) I / take	<u>I was taking</u>	k) I / leave	<u>I was leaving</u>
f) she / put	<u>she was putting</u>	l) you / steal	<u>you were stealing</u>

**EXERCISE 3a** Hier wurden einige Fehler bei der Bildung des *past progressive* gemacht. Finde und korrigiere sie. Vorsicht: Ein Satz ist richtig!

a) I was phoneing my friend.	<u>phoning</u>
b) We was calling him.	<u>were</u>
c) He was triing to help.	<u>trying</u>
d) We were helpping.	<u>helping</u>
e) She was opening.	<u>- correct -</u>
f) You were siting.	<u>sitting</u>

**EXERCISE 3b** Verneine nun die korrigierten Sätze aus 3a.

- a) I wasn't phoning my friend.  
 b) We weren't calling him.  
 c) He wasn't trying to help.  
 d) We weren't helping.  
 e) She wasn't opening.  
 f) You weren't sitting.

**EXERCISE 4** Bilde Fragen im *past progressive*.

a) Mrs Miller / do / crafts?	<u>Was Mrs Miller doing crafts?</u>
b) Lizzie / help / her?	<u>Was Lizzie helping her?</u>
c) I / study / for a test?	<u>Was I studying for a test?</u>
d) he / correct / the tests?	<u>Was he correcting the tests?</u>
e) we / look after / the baby?	<u>Were we looking after the baby?</u>
f) you / read / a magazine?	<u>Were you reading a magazine?</u>

**EXERCISE 5 EXAMPLE:** Bill was wearing his new swimshorts. He was carrying a towel and a surf board. Susan and her friends were diving. Mrs Smith was lying in the sun. A few kids were eating ice-cream and drinking lemonade. Joe was swimming. A few girls were playing beach volleyball.

## Simple past und past progressive: Bildung

EXERCISE 1 Bilde Sätze im past progressive und im simple past.

	past progressive	simple past
a) Mike – play	<i>Mike was playing</i>	<i>Mike played</i>
b) I – cry		
c) the cat – chase		
d) you – hit		
e) they – watch		
f) it – rain		
g) Susan – sing		
h) Steve and Jim – paint		
i) your sister – read		
j) Bob and I – write		
k) the kids – practice		
l) the dog – eat		
m) she – sit		
n) we – make		
o) he – sleep		
p) I – knit		
q) we – carry		
r) the tree – die		
s) the girls – work		
t) you – laugh		
u) Ken – study		
v) the cat – climb		
w) they / wash		
x) the tourists / plan		
y) I / meet		
z) you / bury		

**EXERCISE 2** Frage nach den unterstrichenen Satzteilen – einmal im *past progressive*, einmal im *simple past*.

- a1. The mouse was hiding under the sofa. → Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- a2. The mouse hid under the sofa. → Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- b1. Carl and Liz were playing chess. → Who \_\_\_\_\_?
- b2. Carl and Liz played chess. → Who \_\_\_\_\_?
- c1. I was working in the garden. → \_\_\_\_\_?
- c2. I worked in the garden. → \_\_\_\_\_?
- d1. At ten o'clock his parents were watching TV. → \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- d2. At ten o'clock his parents watched TV. → \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- e1. He was sleeping on the sofa because there was no bed. → \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- e2. He slept on the sofa because there was no bed. → \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- f1. The girls were discussing the film. → \_\_\_\_\_?
- f2. The girls discussed the film. → \_\_\_\_\_?
- g1. Billy was cleaning his room after school. → \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- g2. Billy cleaned his room after school. → \_\_\_\_\_?
- h1. We were waiting at the bus stop. → \_\_\_\_\_?
- h2. We waited at the bus stop. → \_\_\_\_\_?

**EXERCISE 3** Setze die Verben ins *past progressive* (Satz 1) und ins *simple past* (Satz 2).

- a1. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep); he \_\_\_\_\_ (study).  
a2. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep); he \_\_\_\_\_ (study).
- b1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to music; I \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).  
b2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to music; I \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).
- c1. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (not clean); he \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) up.  
c2. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (not clean); he \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) up.
- d1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not shower); I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bath.  
d2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not shower); I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bath.
- e1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not practice), you \_\_\_\_\_ (play).  
e2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not practice), you \_\_\_\_\_ (play).
- f1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not drive); we \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the bus.  
f2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not drive); we \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the bus.
- g1. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (not read); he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.  
g2. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (not read); he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.

## Lösung: Simple past und past progressive – Bildung

EXERCISE 1 Bilde Sätze im past progressive und im simple past.

	past progressive	simple past
a) Mike – play	Mike was playing	Mike played
b) I – cry	I was crying	I cried
c) the cat – chase	the cat was chasing	the cat chased
d) you – hit	you were hitting	you hit
e) they – watch	they were watching	they watched
f) it – rain	it was raining	it rained
g) Susan – sing	Susan was singing	Susan sang
h) Steve and Jim – paint	Steve and Jim were painting	Steve and Jim painted
i) your sister – read	your sister was reading	your sister read
j) Bob and I – write	Bob and I were writing	Bob and I wrote
k) the kids – practice	the kids were practicing	the kids practiced
l) the dog – eat	the dog was eating	the dog ate
m) she – sit	she was sitting	she sat
n) we – make	we were making	we made
o) he – sleep	he was sleeping	he slept
p) I – knit	I was knitting	I knit / knitted
q) we – carry	we were carrying	we carried
r) the tree – die	the tree was dying	the tree died
s) the girls – work	the girls were working	the girls worked
t) you – laugh	you were laughing	you laughed
u) Ken – study	Ken was studying	Ken studied
v) the cat – climb	the cat was climbing	the cat climbed
w) they / wash	they were washing	they washed
x) the tourists / plan	the tourists were planning	the tourists planned
y) I / meet	I was meeting	I met
z) you / bury	you were burying	you buried

EXERCISE 2 Frage nach den unterstrichenen Satzteilen – einmal im *past progressive*, einmal im *simple past*.

- a1. The mouse was hiding under the sofa. → Where was the mouse hiding?  
a2. The mouse hid under the sofa. → Where did the mouse hide?  
b1. Carl and Liz were playing chess. → Who was playing chess?  
b2. Carl and Liz played chess. → Who played chess?  
c1. I was working in the garden. → Where was I (were you) working?  
c2. I worked in the garden. → Where did I (you) work?  
d1. At ten o'clock his parents were watching TV. → When were his parents watching TV?  
d2. At ten o'clock his parents watched TV. → When did his parents watch TV?  
e1. He was sleeping on the sofa because there was no bed. → Why was he sleeping on the sofa?  
e2. He slept on the sofa because there was no bed. → Why did he sleep on the sofa?  
f1. The girls were discussing the film. → Who was discussing the film?  
f2. The girls discussed the film. → Who discussed the film?  
g1. Billy was cleaning his room after school. → When was Bill cleaning his room?  
g2. Billy cleaned his room after school. → When did Bill clean his room?  
h1. We were waiting at the bus stop. → Where were we (you) waiting?  
h2. We waited at the bus stop. → Where did we (you) wait?

EXERCISE 3 Setze die Verben ins past progressive (Satz 1) und ins simple past (Satz 2).

- a1. Bill wasn't sleeping; he was studying. a2. Bill didn't sleep; he studied.  
b1. I wasn't listening to music; I was singing. b2. I didn't listen to music; I sang.  
c1. Dad wasn't cleaning; he was tidying up. c2. Dad didn't clean; he tidied up.  
d1. I wasn't showering; I was taking a bath. d2. I didn't shower; I took a bath.  
e1. You weren't practicing; you were playing. e2. You didn't practice; you played.  
f1. We weren't driving; we were sitting on the bus. f2. We didn't drive; we sat on the bus.  
g1. Tim wasn't reading; he was watching TV. g2. Tim didn't read; he watched TV.



## Simple past und past progressive: Verwendung

**EXERCISE 1 Gleichzeitig vs. nacheinander ablaufende Handlung.** Lies die Sätze und erkläre den Bedeutungsunterschied.

a1. I was locking the door and telling my friends about the problem.

a2. I locked the door and told my friends about the problem.

b1. Tim walked into the room. He fainted.

b2. Tim was walking into the room. He fainted.

c1. She was watching the news and chatting with a friend.

c2. She watched the news and chatted with a friend.

**EXERCISE 2 Gleichzeitig vs. nacheinander ablaufende Handlung.** Entscheide, ob die beiden Ereignisse gleichzeitig oder nacheinander ablaufen, und setze dementsprechend die Verben im *past progressive* oder *simple past* ein.

a) First we \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the kitchen, then we \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) up the living room.

b) While Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (write) her essay, her brother \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his Math homework.

c) Rob \_\_\_\_\_ (run) to the lake, \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) into the cold water and \_\_\_\_\_ (grab) the little girl that had fallen in.

d) I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) while the others \_\_\_\_\_ (play).

e) Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) while her friends \_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready for the night out. They \_\_\_\_\_ (put) on makeup.

f) Liz \_\_\_\_\_ (shower), \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) her teeth and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) on makeup. Then she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready for the day.

g) Inspector Smith slowly \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into the room and then he \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on the lights.

h) While you \_\_\_\_\_ (shop), we \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) groceries at the supermarket.

**EXERCISE 3 Verlauf oder Fakt?** Entscheide, ob *past progressive* oder *simple past* stehen muss.

- a) The police \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) Mr Parker: „What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) at 5 pm?“ – Mr. Parker replied: “At 5pm sharp I \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to a friend on the phone.”
- b) You needn't clean the bathroom today, I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) it yesterday.
- c) Jeff \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at school today. \_\_\_\_\_ (he, be) sick? – No, I don't think so. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him in town this afternoon and he \_\_\_\_\_ (look) perfectly healthy.
- d) I \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) at your door at about 3 and you \_\_\_\_\_ (not open). – Oh, I'm sorry. At 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music in my room, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear) you.
- e) Oh my God, the house looks terrible! – Yes, that's because we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party yesterday.
- f) I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up because two people \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) loudly in the yard.

**EXERCISE 4 Lang andauernde oder neu einsetzende Handlung?** Entscheide.

- a) I \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) my bike when Tony \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) by.
- b) When we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the station, our friends \_\_\_\_\_ (already, wait) for us.
- c) The children \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a DVD when they \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) somebody shouting in the street.
- d) You \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) in the sun when I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out the window.
- e) When Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her friend Bob, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) on his homework.
- f) When my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) for university, he \_\_\_\_\_ (still, study) for his final exams.
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) vegetables in the kitchen when I \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) a weird smell.
- h) The house \_\_\_\_\_ (not burn) anymore by the time the fire fighters \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there.

**EXERCISE 5** Hier sind alle Fälle gemischt. *Simple past* oder *past progressive*? Begründe deine Entscheidung.

- a) Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when his Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home.
- b) While my sisters \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone, I \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) dinner.
- c) We \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear) the doorbell.
- d) Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up, \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a quick shower and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for work.
- e) The students \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on their project. Suddenly, the fire alarm \_\_\_\_\_ (go) off.
- f) Nick and I \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes when we \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the news on the radio.
- g) When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the station, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) anymore.
- h) You \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) your homework, \_\_\_\_\_ (make) your bed and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house.
- i) We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a test when the principal \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in.
- j) While we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) home, mum \_\_\_\_\_ (complain) about her colleagues.
- k) I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book and \_\_\_\_\_ (return) it to the library immediately.
- l) She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) in her room when she \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) that somebody was in the house.
- m) When they \_\_\_\_\_ (look) outside, they only \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a few children in the street.
- n) Why are your pants so dirty? – The other kids and I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the mud yesterday.



**EXERCISE 6** Was haben die Dinosaurier zu dem Zeitpunkt gemacht, als ein Meteorit die Erde traf und ihre Spezies von der Erdoberfläche verschwand? Vervollständige die Geschichte mit Verben im *past progressive* und im *simple past*.

While the meteorite \_\_\_\_\_ (1. *come*) closer, Teddy T-Rex \_\_\_\_\_ (2. *dream*) of breakfast. He \_\_\_\_\_ (3. *decide*) to go out and look for a small dinosaur which he could eat.

Meanwhile, Terry Triceratops \_\_\_\_\_ (4. *teach*) her children about dangerous dinosaurs such as the T-Rex. The babies \_\_\_\_\_ (5. *listen*) carefully while their mother \_\_\_\_\_ (6. *talk*).

At the same time, a few Velociraptors \_\_\_\_\_ (7. *play*) cards and \_\_\_\_\_ (8. *make*) jokes about Teddy T-Rex because he \_\_\_\_\_ (9. *cannot run*) very fast.

Teddy T-Rex \_\_\_\_\_ (10. *see*) the Triceratops family and \_\_\_\_\_ (11. *think*) that they would make a great breakfast. But while he \_\_\_\_\_ (12. *try*) to creep up on them, he \_\_\_\_\_ (13. *step*) on a twig. One of the babies \_\_\_\_\_ (n. *hear*) him and \_\_\_\_\_ (14. *shout*) out loudly.

Quickly the babies \_\_\_\_\_ (15. *jump*) behind their mother. When Teddy \_\_\_\_\_ (16. *see*) the angry Triceratops, he \_\_\_\_\_ (17. *decide*) to run away.

Teddy's stomach \_\_\_\_\_ (18. *grumble*) when he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (19. *see*) the group of Velociraptors. He \_\_\_\_\_ (20. *think*) they might have some food and \_\_\_\_\_ (21. *begin*) to move closer. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ (22. *realize*) that they \_\_\_\_\_ (23. *talk*) about him.

g) "What did you just say?", he roared at one of the Velociraptors. But the smaller dinosaurs just \_\_\_\_\_ (24. *laugh*) and \_\_\_\_\_ (25. *run*) away.

h) When the meteorite \_\_\_\_\_ (26. *hit*) the Earth, everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (27. *look*) up in surprise. They \_\_\_\_\_ (28. *not know*) what \_\_\_\_\_ (29. *happen*). It \_\_\_\_\_ (30. *get*) darker and darker and colder and colder; slowly, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (31. *disappear*) behind a dark cloud.

i) Soon everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (32. *understand*) that something \_\_\_\_\_ (33. *be*) really wrong. So all the dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ (34. *meet*) in a cave to talk about the problem.

j) They \_\_\_\_\_ (35. *decide*) that it \_\_\_\_\_ (36. *be*) time to forget about their old conflicts. So while cold winds \_\_\_\_\_ (37. *howl*)

outside, the dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ (38. *dig*) a tunnel into the center of the Earth. There they \_\_\_\_\_ (39. *be*) safe from the cold and \_\_\_\_\_ (40. *feed*) on fish from the rivers in the cave. As far as we know, they are still down there.

## Lösung: simple past und past progressive – Verwendung

**EXERCISE 1 Gleichzeitig vs. nacheinander ablaufende Handlung.** Lies die Sätze und erkläre den Bedeutungsunterschied.

- a1. I was locking the door and telling my friends about the problem.  
→ Ich schließe die Tür ab und erzähle gleichzeitig meinen Freunden von dem Problem.
- a2. I locked the door and told my friends about the problem.  
→ Ich schließe zuerst die Tür ab und rede dann.
- b1. Tim walked into the room. He fainted.  
Tim kommt ins Zimmer hinein und fällt in Ohnmacht.
- b2. Tim was walking into the room. He fainted.  
→ Tim fällt in Ohnmacht, während er noch auf der Schwelle steht.
- c1. She was watching the news and chatting with a friend.  
→ Sie telefoniert beim Fernsehen.
- c2. She watched the news and chatted with a friend.  
→ Sie wartet, bis die Nachrichten vorbei sind, und chattet dann.

**EXERCISE 2 Gleichzeitig vs. nacheinander ablaufende Handlung.** Entscheide, ob die beiden Ereignisse gleichzeitig oder nacheinander ablaufen, und setze dementsprechend die Verben im *past progressive* oder *simple past* ein.

- a) First we **cleaned** the kitchen, then we **tidied** up the living room.
- b) While Kate **was writing** her essay, her brother **was doing** his Math homework.
- c) Rob **ran** to the lake, **jumped** into the cold water and **grabbed** the little girl that had fallen in.
- d) I **was working** while the others **were playing**.
- e) Sue **was waiting** while her friends **were getting** ready for the night out. They **were putting** on makeup.
- f) Liz **showered**, **brushed** her teeth and **put** on makeup. Then she **was** ready for the day.
- g) Inspector Smith slowly **walked** into the room and then he **turned** on the lights.
- h) While you **were shopping**, we **were buying** groceries at the supermarket.

**EXERCISE 3 Verlauf oder Fakt?** Entscheide, ob *simple past* oder *past progressive* stehen muss.

- a) The police **asked** Mr Parker: „What **were you doing** at 5 pm?“ – Mr. Parker replied: “At 5pm sharp I **was talking** to a friend on the phone.”
- b) You needn’t clean the bathroom today, I **cleaned** it yesterday.
- c) Jeff **wasn’t** at school today. **Was he sick?** – No, I don’t think so. I **met** him in town this afternoon and he **looked** perfectly healthy.
- d) I **knocked** at your door at about 3 and you **didn’t open**. – Oh, I’m sorry. At 3 I **was listening** to music in my room, so I **didn’t hear** you.
- e) Oh my God, the house looks terrible! – Yes, that’s because we **had** a party yesterday.
- f) I **woke** up because two people **were talking** loudly in the yard.

**EXERCISE 4 Lang andauernde oder neu einsetzende Handlung?** Entscheide.

- a) I **was repairing** my bike when Tony **passed** by.
- b) When we **arrived** at the station, our friends **were already waiting** for us.
- c) The children **were watching** a DVD when they **heard** somebody shouting in the street.
- d) You **were lying** in the sun when I **looked** out the window.
- e) When Susan **called** her friend Bob, he **wasn’t working** on his homework.
- f) When my brother **applied** for university, he **was still studying** for his final exams.
- g) I **was cutting** vegetables in the kitchen when I **noticed** a weird smell.
- h) The house **wasn’t burning** anymore by the time the fire fighters **got** there.

**EXERCISE 5** Hier sind alle Fälle gemischt. Simple past oder past progressive? Begründe deine Entscheidung.

- a) Jimmy **was sleeping** when his Dad **came** home.
- b) While my sisters **were talking** on the phone, I **was preparing** dinner.
- c) We **were listening** to music, so we **didn’t hear** the doorbell.
- d) Bob **got** up, **took** a quick shower and **left** for work.
- e) The students **were working** on their project. Suddenly, the fire alarm **went** off.
- f) Nick and I **were washing** the dishes when we **heard** the news on the radio.
- g) When I **arrived** at the station, it **wasn’t raining** anymore.

- h) You **finished** your homework, **made** your bed and **left** the house.  
i) We **were doing** a test when the principal **came** in.  
j) While we **were driving** home, mum **was complaining** about her colleagues.  
k) I **read** the book and **returned** it to the library immediately.  
l) She **was studying** in her room when she **realized** that somebody was in the house.  
m) When they **looked** outside, they only **saw** a few children in the street.  
n) Why are your pants so dirty? – The other kids and I **played** in the mud yesterday.

#### EXERCISE 6

While the meteorite **was coming** (1) closer, Teddy T-Rex **was dreaming** (2) of breakfast. He **decided** (3) to go out and look for a small dinosaur which he could eat.

Meanwhile, Terry Triceratops **was teaching** (4) her children about dangerous dinosaurs such as the T-Rex. The babies **were listening** (5) carefully while their mother **was talking** (6).

At the same time, a few Velociraptors **were playing** (7) cards and **making** (8) jokes about Teddy T-Rex because he **couldn't run** (9) very fast.

Teddy T-Rex **saw** (10) the Triceratops family and **thought** (11) that they would make a great breakfast. But while he **was trying** (12) to creep up on them, he **stepped** (13) on a twig. One of the babies **heard** (14) him and **shouted** (15) out loudly.

Quickly the babies **jumped** (16) behind their mother. When **saw** (17) the angry Triceratops, he **decided** (18) to run away.

Teddy's stomach **was grumbling** (19) when he suddenly **saw** (20) the group of Velociraptors. He **thought** (21) they might have some food and **began** (22) to move closer. Then he **realized** (23) that they **were talking** (23) about him.

"What did you just say?", he roared at one of the Velociraptors. But the smaller dinosaurs just **laughed** (24) and **ran** (25) away.

When the meteorite **hit** (26) the Earth, everybody **looked** (27) up in surprise. They **didn't know** (28) what **was happening** (29). It **was getting** (30) darker and darker and colder and colder; slowly, the sun **was disappearing / disappeared**<sup>1</sup> (31) behind a dark cloud.

Soon everybody **understood** (32) that something **was** (33) really wrong. So all the dinosaurs **met** (34) in a cave to talk about the problem.

They **decided** (35) that it **was** (36) time to forget about their old conflicts. So while cold winds **were howling** (37) outside, the dinosaurs **dug** (38) a tunnel into the center of the Earth. There they **were** (39) safe from the cold and **fed** (40) on fish from the rivers in the cave. As far as we know, they are still down there.

<sup>1</sup> Je nach dem, ob man den Prozess als abgeschlossen betrachtet (die Sonne ist schon verschwunden) oder ob sie noch zu sehen ist.