



FÜR LEHRKRÄFTE · ENGLISCH KLASSE 8–10

Lösungen

Lösungen zu allen Aufgaben der elf Schritte (auch zum Fehler-Detektiv und zum Abschlusstest) und die gefüllten Hefteinträge. Bei Satzbau-Aufgaben gilt die angegebene Reihenfolge; Kurzformen (isn't) und Langformen (is not) werden von der Übung gleich gewertet.

1 · Aktiv oder Passiv?

Aktiv oder Passiv? (Auswahl)

1. English is spoken here. → **Passiv** – Form von be (is) + past participle (spoken): Das ist Passiv. Wer spricht, wird nicht gesagt.
2. My dad washes the car. → **Aktiv** – Das Subjekt (my dad) tut selbst etwas. Aktiv.
3. The window was broken yesterday. → **Passiv** – was + broken: Passiv im Simple Past. Wer das Fenster kaputt gemacht hat, bleibt offen.
4. The museum is visited every year. → **Passiv** – is + visited = Passiv.
5. Nurses help the doctor. → **Aktiv** – Die Krankenschwestern tun etwas – Aktiv. Passiv wäre: The doctor is helped by nurses.
6. Tickets are sold online. → **Passiv** – are + sold = Passiv.
7. The dog is sleeping on the sofa. → **Aktiv** – Vorsicht: is + -ing ist Present Progressive, kein Passiv. Der Hund schläft selbst.
8. The tickets were sold fast. → **Passiv** – were + sold = Passiv im Simple Past.

Aktiv und Passiv – die Paare (Zuordnung)

I wash my car. → My car is washed. · **The doctor operates on the man.** → The man is operated on. · **Somebody steals my bike.** → My bike is stolen. · **People make pizzas here.** → Pizzas are made here. · **The students clean the classroom.** → The classroom is cleaned. · **Our school sells tickets online.** → Tickets are sold online.

Warum sagt man das im Passiv? (Auswahl)

1. „My bike was stolen last night.“ – Warum Passiv? → **Der Täter ist unbekannt.** – Wer das Rad gestohlen hat, weiß niemand – deshalb steht die Tat im Vordergrund.
2. „The man is operated on.“ – Warum Passiv? → **Der Täter ist offensichtlich.** – Dass ein Arzt operiert, versteht sich von selbst. Man muss ihn nicht nennen.
3. „Pizzas are made here.“ – Warum Passiv? → **Es geht um die Sache, nicht um die Person.** – Wichtig ist: Hier gibt es Pizza. Wer sie macht, ist Nebensache.
4. Welcher Satz stellt den TÄTER in den Vordergrund? → **Lisa wrote the email.** – Im Aktivsatz ist Lisa das Subjekt – sie steht vorn und im Fokus.





HEFTEINTRAG, GEFÜLLT

Im Aktiv tut das Subjekt etwas: My dad washes the car.

Im Passiv passiert etwas mit dem Subjekt: The car is washed.

Passiv benutzt man, wenn der Täter **unbekannt**, unwichtig oder offensichtlich ist.

Deutsch: **werden** + Partizip · Englisch: be + past participle.

2 · So wird das Passiv gebildet

Die Passiv-Formel (Auswahl)

1. Passiv = Form von ___ + past participle. → **be** – Immer eine Form von be: am, is, are, was, were, been, be.
2. Was ist das past participle von „write“? → **written** – write – wrote – written. Die dritte Form ist das past participle.
3. Was ist das past participle von „clean“? → **cleaned** – Regelmäßige Verben: Grundform + -ed.
4. Welches deutsche Wort übernimmt im Passiv die Rolle von „be“? → **werden** – Deutsch: Das Auto WIRD gewaschen. Englisch: The car IS washed.
5. „The car is washed.“ – Welches Wort ist das past participle? → **washed** – washed ist die dritte Form von wash.

Das past participle finden (Lückentext)

The letter is **written** (write). The cake is **made** (make). The window was **broken** (break). Photos are **taken** (take) at school. The house was **built** (build) in 1990. English is **spoken** (speak) here. The room is **cleaned** (clean) every day. The car was **sold** (sell) yesterday.

Passivsätze zusammensetzen (Satzbau)

1. The wall is painted.
2. The bike is fixed.
3. The door is opened.
4. Emails are written.
5. The street is cleaned.
6. Sandwiches are made.





werden oder be? (Wahr/Falsch)

1. Das englische Passiv wird mit einer Form von „be“ gebildet. → **wahr** – Richtig: am / is / are / was / were / been / be.
2. „Das Auto wird gewaschen“ heißt „The car becomes washed“. → **falsch** – Falsch! become heißt „werden“ im Sinne von „sich entwickeln“. Passiv: The car is washed.
3. Das past participle regelmäßiger Verben endet auf -ed. → **wahr** – play – played, clean – cleaned, wash – washed.
4. Im Passiv steht die Grundform des Verbs: „The car is wash.“ → **falsch** – Nein – immer das past participle: The car is washed.
5. Die Formel gilt in allen Zeitformen, nur die Form von be ändert sich. → **wahr** – is washed – was washed – will be washed – has been washed.

3 · Passiv im Simple Present

am, is oder are? (Lückentext)

The rooms **are** cleaned every day. Lunch **is** served at twelve. I **am** often asked for help. Phones **are** fixed in this shop. The trash **is** taken out on Mondays. A lot of pizza **is** eaten in Italy. These songs **are** played on the radio. The dishes **are** washed after dinner.

Passiv im Simple Present einsetzen (Lückeneingabe)

1. Lunch **is served** (serve) at twelve.
2. The dishes **are washed** (wash) every evening.
3. The pizza **is delivered** (deliver) to your door.
4. Computers **are used** (use) in every classroom.
5. A cake **is made** (make) for every birthday.
6. Books **are sold** (sell) in this shop.
7. The trash **is taken** (take) out every morning.
8. My bike **is fixed** (fix) by my dad.

Aktiv → Passiv (Simple Present) (Satzbau)

1. Lunch is served at twelve.
2. The trash is taken out every day.
3. The dishes are washed after dinner.
4. The pizza is delivered in thirty minutes.
5. Phones are fixed in this shop.
6. Houses are built in our town.
7. Photos are taken at school.
8. English is used in class.





HEFTEINTRAG, GEFÜLLT

Simple Present Passiv: am / is / are + past participle.

Einzahl → **is**, Mehrzahl → **are**, I → am.

Beispiel: Lunch **is** served at twelve. – The rooms **are** cleaned every day.

4 · Passiv im Simple Past

was oder were? (Lückentext)

The window **was** broken yesterday. The tickets **were** sold fast. The classroom **was** cleaned after school.
The photos **were** taken in the park. A bridge **was** built here in 1900. The letters **were** written by hand. I
was asked a difficult question. You **were** invited to the party.

Passiv im Simple Past einsetzen (Lückeneingabe)

1. The door **was opened** (open) at eight.
2. The tickets **were sold** (sell) in one hour.
3. The message **was written** (write) last night.
4. The photos **were taken** (take) yesterday.
5. The bike **was fixed** (fix) on Monday.
6. The walls **were painted** (paint) last week.
7. The film **was watched** (watch) by millions.
8. A bridge **was built** (build) in 1890.

Aktiv → Passiv (Simple Past) (Satzbau)

1. The classroom was cleaned.
2. The door was opened.
3. A bridge was built.
4. The tickets were sold.
5. The photos were taken.
6. The message was written.
7. The car was washed on Sunday.
8. The windows were opened in the morning.



<https://steve-wagner.de/englisch/passiv/>

Zur Reihe: Elf Schritte mit Erklärungen, Vergleich zum Deutschen und über 70 Übungen: Aktiv und Passiv, be + past participle, Simple Present, Simple Past, by, Verneinung und Fragen, Present Perfect, will-future, Modalverben, typische Fehler, Abschlusstest. Ohne Anmeldung, ohne Lernraum.

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Simple Present oder Simple Past? (Auswahl)

1. The room ___ cleaned yesterday. → **was** – „yesterday“ = Vergangenheit → was
2. The rooms ___ cleaned every day. → **are** – „every day“ = Gewohnheit → are
3. The bridge ___ built in 1890. → **was** – Jahreszahl in der Vergangenheit → was
4. Lunch ___ served at twelve every day. → **is** – „every day“ → is
5. The photos ___ taken last week. → **were** – „last week“ → were
6. These phones ___ fixed here every week. → **are** – „every week“ → are

HEFTEINTRAG, GEFÜLLT

Simple Past Passiv: was / were + past participle.

Einzahl und I → **was**, Mehrzahl und you → **were**.

Signalwörter: yesterday, last week, in 1890 → Past.

5 · Wer hat's getan? – by

Passiv mit by (Satzbau)

1. The email was written by Lisa.
2. The window was broken by the dog.
3. The room was cleaned by Mr Green.
4. The cake was made by the chef.
5. The photo was sent by Anna.
6. The roof was damaged by the storm.
7. The car was stopped by the police.
8. The car is washed by my dad every Sunday.

by – nötig oder nicht? (Auswahl)

1. Aktiv: „People speak English here.“ – Was machst du mit dem Täter? → **Weglassen – „people“ sagt nichts Wichtiges.** – English is spoken here. „by people“ wäre überflüssig.
2. Aktiv: „J.K. Rowling wrote this book.“ – Was machst du mit dem Täter? → **Nennen – die Person ist interessant.** – This book was written by J.K. Rowling. Hier will man wissen, wer!
3. Aktiv: „Somebody stole my bike.“ – Was machst du mit dem Täter? → **Weglassen – man weiß es nicht.** – My bike was stolen. „by somebody“ bringt keine Information.
4. Aktiv: „The storm damaged the roof.“ – Was machst du mit dem Täter? → **Nennen – die Ursache ist wichtig.** – The roof was damaged by the storm. Die Ursache ist die Nachricht.
5. Aktiv: „They clean the streets at night.“ – Was machst du mit dem Täter? → **Weglassen – „they“ ist niemand Bestimmtes.** – The streets are cleaned at night.
6. Aktiv: „The famous chef Jamie Oliver made this cake.“ – Was machst du mit dem Täter? → **Nennen – ein berühmter Name.** – This cake was made by Jamie Oliver.



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by oder with? (Lückentext)

The wall was painted **with** a brush. The wall was painted **by** the painter. The door was opened **with** a key. The door was opened **by** Tom. The letter was written **with** a pencil. The letter was written **by** my grandma. The roof was damaged **by** the storm. The cake was cut **with** a big knife.

von, durch, mit – und im Englischen? (Lückentext)

1. Das Buch wurde von J.K. Rowling geschrieben. → The book was written **by** J.K. Rowling.
2. Das Haus wurde durch den Sturm zerstört. → The house was destroyed **by** the storm.
3. Die Wand wurde mit einem Pinsel gestrichen. → The wall was painted **with** a brush.
4. Das Auto wird von meinem Papa gewaschen. → The car is washed **by** my dad.
5. Das Fenster wurde mit einem Ball zerbrochen. → The window was broken **with** a ball.
6. Das Fenster wurde vom Hund zerbrochen. → The window was broken **by** the dog.

6 · Verneinung und Fragen

Passiv verneinen (Lückentext)

1. The room **is not cleaned / isn't cleaned** on Sundays. (not / clean)
2. The tickets **are not sold / aren't sold** online. (not / sell)
3. The window **was not broken / wasn't broken** by the dog. (not / break)
4. The photos **were not taken / weren't taken** at school. (not / take)
5. Lunch **is not served / isn't served** after two o'clock. (not / serve)
6. The letters **were not written / weren't written** by hand. (not / write)
7. This song **is not played / isn't played** on the radio. (not / play)
8. The bikes **were not fixed / weren't fixed** yesterday. (not / fix)

Fragen im Passiv bilden (Satzbau)

1. Is the homework checked?
2. Are the doors closed at night?
3. Was the room cleaned yesterday?
4. Were the windows opened?
5. Is the pizza delivered to your door?
6. Was the bike fixed?
7. Are these phones made in China?
8. Were the photos taken at school?





Do, does, did – weg damit! (Auswahl)

1. Aktiv: Do they clean the rooms? → Passiv: → **Are the rooms cleaned?** – Im Passiv ersetzt die Form von be das do: Are the rooms cleaned?
2. Aktiv: Did the mechanic fix the bike? → Passiv: → **Was the bike fixed?** – did → was (Simple Past).
Danach das past participle.
3. Aktiv: Does he play the game? → Passiv: → **Is the game played?** – does → is.
4. Aktiv: Did the dog break the window? → Passiv: → **Was the window broken?** – break – broke – broken: Das past participle ist broken.
5. Aktiv: Do you sell tickets here? → Passiv: → **Are tickets sold here?** – do → are (tickets = Mehrzahl).
6. Aktiv: Did they take photos? → Passiv: → **Were photos taken?** – did → were (photos = Mehrzahl); take – took – taken.

Kurzantworten (Auswahl)

1. Are the tickets sold? (Ja) → **Yes, they are.** – Antworte mit dem Hilfsverb der Frage: are → Yes, they are.
2. Is the pizza delivered? (Nein) → **No, it isn't.** – is → No, it isn't.
3. Was the bike fixed? (Ja) → **Yes, it was.** – was → Yes, it was.
4. Were the photos taken? (Nein) → **No, they weren't.** – were → No, they weren't.
5. Are the rooms cleaned? (Nein) → **No, they aren't.** – are → No, they aren't.
6. Was the room cleaned? (Nein) → **No, it wasn't.** – was → No, it wasn't.
7. Is the homework checked? (Ja) → **Yes, it is.** – is → Yes, it is.
8. Were the doors closed? (Ja) → **Yes, they were.** – were → Yes, they were.

Fragen mit Fragewort (Lückentext)

1. **When** was the bridge built? – In 1890.
2. **Where** are these phones made? – In China.
3. **Why** was the school closed? – Because of the storm.
4. **Who** was the email written by? – By Lisa.
5. **What** is this room used for? – For music lessons.
6. **How often** are the rooms cleaned? – Every day.

HEFTEINTRAG, GEFÜLLT

Verneinung: Form von be + **not** + past participle. (isn't / wasn't ...)

Frage: Form von **be** an den Satzanfang. Kein do / does / did!

Kurzantwort: Yes, it is. / No, it **isn't**. – mit dem Hilfsverb der Frage.





7 · Passiv im Present Perfect

has been oder have been? (Lückentext)

The car **has been** washed. The photos **have been** taken. The pizza **has been** delivered. The tickets **have been** sold. The room **has been** cleaned already. The bikes **have been** fixed. I **have been** invited to the party. The bridge **has been** closed for a week.

Present-Perfect-Passiv einsetzen (Lückeneingabe)

1. The car **has been washed** (wash) – it looks great!
2. The photos **have been taken** (take) already.
3. The cake **has been made** (make) – let's eat!
4. The tickets **have been sold** (sell) – there are none left.
5. The bike **has been fixed** (fix) – you can ride it.
6. The emails **have been sent** (send) just now.
7. The room **has been cleaned** (clean) – it's tidy now.
8. The windows **have been opened** (open) – it's cold in here!

Aktiv → Passiv (Present Perfect) (Satzbau)

1. The car has been washed.
2. The cake has been made.
3. The tickets have been sold.
4. The photos have been taken.
5. Has the pizza been delivered?
6. Have the photos been taken?
7. Has the bike been fixed?
8. Has the cake been made?

Kurzantworten im Present Perfect (Auswahl)

1. Has the bike been fixed? (Ja) → **Yes, it has.** – has → Yes, it has.
2. Have the photos been taken? (Nein) → **No, they haven't.** – have → No, they haven't.
3. Has the pizza been delivered? (Nein) → **No, it hasn't.** – has → No, it hasn't.
4. Have the tickets been sold? (Ja) → **Yes, they have.** – have → Yes, they have.



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Welche Zeitform ist das? (Auswahl)

1. The room has been cleaned. → **Present Perfect** – has been + past participle = Present Perfect (ist gereinigt worden).
2. The room is cleaned every day. → **Simple Present** – is + past participle = Simple Present (wird gereinigt).
3. The room was cleaned yesterday. → **Simple Past** – was + past participle = Simple Past (wurde gereinigt).
4. The tickets have been sold. → **Present Perfect** – have been + sold = Present Perfect.
5. The tickets were sold last week. → **Simple Past** – were + sold = Simple Past.
6. Tickets are sold here. → **Simple Present** – are + sold = Simple Present.

HEFTEINTRAG, GEFÜLLT

Present Perfect Passiv: has / have + been + past participle.

Deutsch: ist / sind ... **worden**.

Frage: **Has** the bike been fixed? – Yes, it has.

8 · Passiv im will-future

will-future-Passiv einsetzen (Lückentext)

1. The room **will be cleaned** tomorrow. (clean)
2. The new shop **will be opened** next week. (open)
3. A new bridge **will be built** here. (build)
4. The emails **will be sent** tonight. (send)
5. The car **won't be washed / will not be washed** today. (not / wash)
6. The test **won't be written / will not be written** on Friday. (not / write)
7. The song **will be played** at the party. (play)
8. The bike **will be fixed** by Monday. (fix)

Aktiv → Passiv (will-future) (Satzbau)

1. The room will be cleaned.
2. The new shop will be opened.
3. The car won't be washed.
4. The emails will be sent.
5. The bike will be fixed.
6. The song will be played.
7. Will the food be served?
8. Will the test be written on Friday?



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Fragen und Kurzantworten im will-future (Auswahl)

1. Aussage: The cake will be made. → Frage: → **Will the cake be made?** – will an den Anfang, „be“ bleibt vor dem Partizip.
2. Will the test be written? (Nein) → **No, it won't.** – will → No, it won't.
3. Will the emails be sent? (Ja) → **Yes, they will.** – will → Yes, they will.
4. Aussage: The bridge will be closed. → Frage: → **Will the bridge be closed?** – Will + Subjekt + be + past participle?
5. Will the room be cleaned tomorrow? (Nein) → **No, it won't.** – will → won't.
6. Will the photos be taken? (Ja) → **Yes, they will.** – will → Yes, they will.

9 · Passiv mit Modalverben

Modalverben: Englisch – Deutsch (Zuordnung)

can → kann · **could** → könnte · **must** → muss · **should** → sollte · **may** → darf · **mustn't** → darf nicht · **don't have to** → muss nicht · **shall** → soll

Modal-Passiv einsetzen (Lückentext)

1. The rules **must be followed**. (must / follow)
2. The film **can be seen** here. (can / see)
3. Your room **should be cleaned**. (should / clean)
4. Phones **may be used** in class. (may / use)
5. The door **mustn't be opened / must not be opened**. (mustn't / open)
6. The task **has to be finished** today. (has to / finish)
7. The bike **could be fixed** by a mechanic. (could / fix)
8. The truth **shall be told**. (shall / tell)
9. The bill **has to be paid** now. (has to / pay)
10. The game **could be won**. (could / win)

Aktiv → Passiv (Modalverben) (Satzbau)

1. The rules must be followed.
2. The film can be seen here.
3. Your room should be cleaned.
4. Phones may be used in class.
5. The task has to be finished.
6. The bike could be fixed.
7. Can the game be played?
8. Should the window be opened?





mustn't oder don't have to? (Auswahl)

1. Die Tür darf nicht geöffnet werden. → **The door mustn't be opened.** – Verbot → mustn't.
2. Das Zimmer muss nicht heute gereinigt werden. → **The room doesn't have to be cleaned today.** – Keine Notwendigkeit → doesn't have to.
3. Handys dürfen im Unterricht nicht benutzt werden. → **Phones mustn't be used in class.** – Verbot → mustn't.
4. Die Tickets müssen nicht heute bezahlt werden. → **The tickets don't have to be paid today.** – Keine Notwendigkeit → don't have to.
5. Das Fenster darf nicht geschlossen werden. → **The window mustn't be closed.** – Verbot → mustn't.
6. Der Test muss nicht am Freitag geschrieben werden. → **The test doesn't have to be written on Friday.** – Keine Notwendigkeit → doesn't have to.

Fragen und Kurzantworten mit Modalverben (Auswahl)

1. Must the rules be followed? (Ja) → **Yes, they must.** – must → Yes, they must.
2. Should the window be opened? (Nein) → **No, it shouldn't.** – should → No, it shouldn't.
3. Can the game be played? (Nein) → **No, it can't.** – can → No, it can't.
4. Does the bill have to be paid? (Ja) → **Yes, it does.** – Bei „have to“ fragt man mit do/does – und antwortet auch so.
5. Aussage: The bike could be fixed. → Frage: → **Could the bike be fixed?** – Modalverb an den Anfang, dann Subjekt + be + past participle.
6. Aussage: The bill has to be paid. → Frage: → **Does the bill have to be paid?** – „have to“ braucht do/does in der Frage.

HEFTEINTRAG, GEFÜLLT

Modalverb + **be** + past participle: The rules must be followed.

mustn't = **darf** nicht (Verbot) · don't have to = **muss** nicht (keine Pflicht).

Frage: Can the game be played? – Nur have to braucht do / does.

10 · Typische Fehler

werden = be? Oder become? (Auswahl)

1. Das Auto wird gewaschen. → **The car is washed.** – Passiv → Form von be.
2. Er wird Arzt. → **He is becoming a doctor.** – „werden“ = sich entwickeln → become.
3. Die Fenster werden geputzt. → **The windows are cleaned.** – Passiv → are + past participle.
4. Es wird kalt. → **It is getting cold.** – „werden“ = sich verändern → get / become.
5. Der Kuchen wurde gegessen. → **The cake was eaten.** – Passiv im Simple Past → was + past participle.
6. Sie wird müde. → **She is getting tired.** – Zustandsänderung → get tired.





„man“-Sätze ins Passiv (Satzbau)

1. German is spoken here.
2. The doors are closed at eight.
3. A lot of films are made in this city.
4. English words are used in ads.
5. The shop is closed at six.
6. Pizzas are made here.

Schlagzeilen entschlüsseln (Zuordnung)

Bank robbed! → The bank was robbed. · **Bridge closed** → The bridge has been closed. · **New school opened** → A new school was opened. · **Man found** → A man has been found. · **Tickets sold out** → The tickets have been sold out. · **Prices cut** → The prices have been cut.

Fehler-Detektiv 1 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The car is washed every week.** – „werden“ im Passiv ist be, nicht become.

Fehler-Detektiv 2 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **German is spoken here.** – Nach be steht das past participle: spoken.

Fehler-Detektiv 3 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **Was the bike fixed?** – Passiv-Fragen ohne did – die Form von be übernimmt.

Fehler-Detektiv 4 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The tickets were sold.** – Mehrzahl → were.

Fehler-Detektiv 5 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The room has been cleaned.** – Present-Perfect-Passiv braucht been.

Fehler-Detektiv 6 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The bridge will be built next year.** – will + be + past participle.

Fehler-Detektiv 7 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The rules must be followed.** – Modalverb + be + past participle.





Fehler-Detektiv 8 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The letter was written by Lisa.** – Der Täter steht mit by, nicht mit from.

Fehler-Detektiv 9 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The wall was painted with a brush.** – Werkzeug → with; Täter → by.

Fehler-Detektiv 10 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **The photos were taken yesterday.** – take – took – taken: past participle ist taken.

Fehler-Detektiv 11 (Auswahl)

1. Welcher Satz ist richtig? → **Is the homework checked?** – Frage: be + Subjekt + past participle.

Fehler-Detektiv 12 (Auswahl)

1. Die Tür darf nicht geöffnet werden. – Welcher Satz sagt das? → **The door mustn't be opened.** – „darf nicht“ = mustn't (Verbot). „doesn't have to“ hieße „muss nicht“.

11 · Zusammenfassung und Test

Die Passiv-Matrix ausfüllen (Tabelle)

ZEITFORM	AKTIV	PASSIV
Simple Present	He cleans the room.	The room is cleaned.
Simple Past	He cleaned the room.	The room was cleaned.
Present Perfect	He has cleaned the room.	The room has been cleaned.
will-future	He will clean the room.	The room will be cleaned.
Modalverb (must)	He must clean the room.	The room must be cleaned.
Modalverb (can)	He can clean the room.	The room can be cleaned.

Abschlusstest 1 (Auswahl)

1. My parents clean the windows every week. → Passiv: → **The windows are cleaned every week.** – every week + Mehrzahl → are cleaned

Abschlusstest 2 (Auswahl)

1. The team cleaned the street yesterday. → Passiv: → **The street was cleaned yesterday.** – yesterday + Einzahl → was cleaned





Abschlusstest 3 (Auswahl)

1. The mechanic will fix the phone tomorrow. → Passiv: → **The phone will be fixed tomorrow.** – will + be + past participle

Abschlusstest 4 (Auswahl)

1. You must close the door. → Passiv: → **The door must be closed.** – must + be + past participle

Abschlusstest 5 (Auswahl)

1. Aussage: The homework is checked. → Frage: → **Is the homework checked?** – Form von be an den Anfang.

Abschlusstest 6 (Auswahl)

1. Aussage: The tickets were sold. → Frage: → **Were the tickets sold?** – Mehrzahl → were.

Abschlusstest 7 (Auswahl)

1. Aussage: The cake will be made. → Frage: → **Will the cake be made?** – will an den Anfang, be bleibt.

Abschlusstest 8 (Auswahl)

1. Aussage: The film can be seen. → Frage: → **Can the film be seen?** – Modalverb an den Anfang.

Abschlusstest 9 (Auswahl)

1. Are the books sold? (Ja) → **Yes, they are.** – are → are

Abschlusstest 10 (Auswahl)

1. Was the room cleaned? (Nein) → **No, it wasn't.** – was → wasn't

Abschlusstest 11 (Auswahl)

1. Will the emails be sent? (Ja) → **Yes, they will.** – will → will

Abschlusstest 12 (Auswahl)

1. Can the game be played? (Nein) → **No, it can't.** – can → can't





Abschlusstest 13 (Auswahl)

1. Lisa wrote the note. → Passiv mit Täter: → **The note was written by Lisa.** – by Lisa; write – wrote – written

Abschlusstest 14 (Auswahl)

1. Lunch is served at twelve. → Aktiv: → **They serve lunch at twelve.** – Passiv → Aktiv: jemand (they/people) serviert.

Abschlusstest 15 (Auswahl)

1. Passiv-Formel: Form von ___ + past participle → **be** – be: is/are/was/were/been

Abschlusstest 16 (Auswahl)

1. Das deutsche Wort für das Passiv-„be“ ist ... → **werden** – Das Auto WIRD gewaschen.

Abschlusstest 17 (Auswahl)

1. The class took photos yesterday. → Passiv: → **Photos were taken yesterday.** – yesterday → were; take – took – taken

Abschlusstest 18 (Auswahl)

1. They have washed the car. → Passiv: → **The car has been washed.** – Present Perfect: has been + past participle

Abschlusstest 19 (Auswahl)

1. The DJ can play this song. → Passiv: → **This song can be played.** – can + be + past participle

Abschlusstest 20 (Auswahl)

1. Our school will open the shop soon. → Passiv: → **The shop will be opened soon.** – will + be + past participle

