Englisch Einstufungstest A2 – Übungstest 1

Name: Klasse: Datum: Punkte: / 36

Diesen Test online machen und sofort auswerten

Lies jede Frage aufmerksam durch und wähle jeweils die beste Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Satzbedeutung

Wähle den Satz, der dasselbe bedeutet wie der erste Satz, oder das Wort, das die Bedeutung am besten ergänzt.

1. "I'm hungry." Which sentence means the same?
   A I want to go to sleep. **B** I want a drink of water.
   C I want to eat something. **D** I am very tired.

2. The store opens at 9 a.m. and _____ at 6 p.m.
   A closes **B** opens **C** starts **D** begins

3. "My brother is older than me." Which sentence means the same?
   A I am older than my brother. **B** I am younger than my brother.
   C My brother and I are the same age. **D** My brother is younger than me.

4. Can you turn on the light? It's too _____ in here.
   A bright **B** quiet **C** loud **D** dark

5. "Maria usually takes the bus to work." Which sentence means the same?
   A Maria goes to work by bus most days. **B** Maria never takes the bus.
   C Maria drives to work every day. **D** Maria took the bus to work yesterday.

6. I need to see a doctor. I have a terrible _____.
   A haircut **B** paycheck **C** headache **D** vacation

7. "The class is full." Which sentence means the same?
   A The class has many empty seats. **B** There are no more seats in the class.
   C The class is finished. **D** The class is very easy.

8. "Kevin forgot his wallet at home." Which sentence means the same?
   A Kevin lost his wallet on the street. **B** Kevin bought a new wallet.
   C Kevin remembered his wallet. **D** Kevin didn't bring his wallet with him.

9. "You don't have to pay for parking here." Which sentence means the same?
   A Parking here is free. **B** You can't park here.
   C You must pay to park here. **D** Parking here is expensive.

10. Please _____ this form and give it to the front desk.
    A fill up **B** take off **C** fill out **D** turn off

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11. "I've worked at the hospital since 2019." Which sentence means the same?
    A I worked at the hospital only in 2019.
    B I started working at the hospital in 2019, and I still work there.
    C I stopped working at the hospital in 2019.
    D I want to work at the hospital one day.

12. "The apartment isn't big enough for our family." Which sentence means the same?
    A The apartment is too big for our family.
    B The apartment is perfect for our family.
    C Our family is too small for the apartment.
    D The apartment is too small for our family.

Teil 2: Sprachgebrauch

Wähle für jede Lücke das richtige Wort bzw. die richtigen Wörter oder wähle den richtigen Satz.

13. She _____ from Brazil.
    A is **B** are **C** am **D** be

14. We _____ dinner at 7 o'clock every evening.
    A has **B** having **C** have **D** are have

15. Choose the correct question.
    A Do your sister works on weekends? **B** Does your sister work on weekends?
    C Does your sister works on weekends? **D** Is your sister work on weekends?

16. Sorry, there aren't _____ eggs in the fridge.
    A some **B** much **C** a **D** any

17. Last summer, my family _____ to Florida.
    A went **B** goes **C** go **D** has gone

18. Look! The children _____ in the park.
    A play **B** plays **C** are playing **D** is playing

19. Find the mistake: "Yesterday he didn't went to class because he was sick."
    A Yesterday **B** didn't went **C** because **D** was sick

20. My new laptop is _____ than my old one.
    A lighter **B** more light **C** lightest **D** the lighter

21. I'm going to _____ my grandparents next weekend.
    A visiting **B** visited **C** visits **D** visit

22. Choose the correct sentence.
    A You should to wear a jacket. It's cold outside.
    B You should wearing a jacket. It's cold outside.
    C You should wear a jacket. It's cold outside.
    D You shoulds wear a jacket. It's cold outside.

23. While I _____ dinner, the phone rang.
    A cooked **B** was cooking **C** am cooking **D** were cooking

24. Have you ever _____ sushi?
    A ate **B** eat **C** eating **D** eaten

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Teil 3: Lesetext – Eine E-Mail von einer Lehrerin

Lies die E-Mail. Wähle dann zu jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

Subject: Welcome to English Class!

Hello everyone,

Welcome to the evening English class at Riverside Community Center. Our class meets on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 12, on the second floor.

Please bring a notebook and a pen to every class. You don't need to buy a book. I will give you all the papers you need.

The parking lot behind the building is free after 5 p.m. You can also take the number 14 bus. It stops right in front of the center.

If you can't come to class, please send me an email or call the front office at (555) 201-3344. After three absences, you may lose your place in the class.

See you on Monday!

Ms. Linda Park

25. How many times a week does the class meet?

A One time **B** Two times **C** Three times **D** Every day

26. Where is Room 12?

A On the second floor
B Behind the building
C In front of the center
D Next to the front office

27. What do students need to bring to class?

A A book and a pen
B Papers from the teacher
C A notebook and a pen
D A computer

28. "The parking lot behind the building is free after 5 p.m." What does this mean for students?

A They can't park behind the building.
B They must take the bus to class.
C They have to pay for parking in the evening.
D They don't have to pay to park when they come to class.

29. What should a student do if he or she can't come to class?

A Come to the next class early
B Tell the teacher or the front office
C Find a new class
D Take the number 14 bus

30. What can happen if a student misses three classes?

A The student may lose his or her place in the class.
B The student has to buy a book.
C The student must pay for parking.
D The student has to move to Room 14.

Teil 4: Lesetext – Eine neue Stelle

Lies den Text. Wähle dann zu jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

Ahmed moved to Chicago with his wife and two children six months ago. In his home country, he was an engineer, but in the United States he needed to improve his English before he could find a job

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in engineering.

Three months ago, Ahmed started working at a large supermarket. He works in the produce section, where he puts fruit and vegetables on the shelves. He also helps customers find things in the store. His shift starts at 5 a.m., so he has to get up very early. It is hard, but he likes his coworkers. They are friendly, and they often help him with new words.

In the afternoons, Ahmed takes English classes at a community college. He wants to take a computer course next year too. His manager, Rosa, is happy with his work. Last week, she asked him to train two new employees. Ahmed was surprised, but he felt proud.

Ahmed hopes to work as an engineer again one day. For now, he is learning a lot, and his family is happy in their new home.

31. What was Ahmed's job in his home country?

A Teacher **B** Store manager **C** Engineer **D** Computer student

32. What does Ahmed do at the supermarket?

A He manages the store.
B He teaches English to the other workers.
C He works at the front desk.
D He puts fruit and vegetables on the shelves and helps customers.

33. Why does Ahmed get up very early?

A Because his shift starts at 5 a.m.
B Because his English class is in the morning
C Because his children go to school early
D Because he lives far from Chicago

34. Which word in paragraph 2 means "people you work with"?

A customers **B** coworkers **C** vegetables **D** shift

35. Why did Ahmed feel proud last week?

A He finished his computer course.
B He found a job as an engineer.
C His manager asked him to train new employees.
D He learned a lot of new words.

36. Which sentence is true?

A Ahmed already works as an engineer in Chicago.
B Ahmed moved to Chicago alone.
C Ahmed doesn't like the people at his job.
D Ahmed is working and studying English at the same time.

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Lösungen – Englisch Einstufungstest A2 – Übungstest 1

1 C	2 A	3 B	4 D	5 A	6 C	7 B	8 D	9 A	10 C
11 B	12 D	13 A	14 C	15 B	16 D	17 A	18 C	19 B	20 A
21 D	22 C	23 B	24 D	25 B	26 A	27 C	28 D	29 B	30 A
31 C	32 D	33 A	34 B	35 C	36 D				

Erklärungen

1. **C** – Hungry bedeutet, dass man Essen möchte oder braucht.
2. **A** – Das Gegenteil von opens ist closes; es beschreibt das Ende des Geschäftstages.
3. **B** – Wenn dein Bruder older ist, dann bist du younger.
4. **D** – Wenn ein Raum dunkel ist, macht man das Licht an (turn on a light).
5. **A** – Usually bedeutet „meistens“, also fährt sie an den meisten Tagen mit dem Bus.
6. **C** – Ein headache (Kopfschmerzen) ist ein gesundheitliches Problem und damit ein Grund, zum Arzt zu gehen.
7. **B** – In einer full class ist kein Platz mehr für weitere Schüler.
8. **D** – Wenn man etwas zu Hause vergisst (forget), bringt man es nicht mit.
9. **A** – Don't have to pay bedeutet, dass man nicht zahlen muss – das Parken ist also kostenlos.
10. **C** – Im amerikanischen Englisch sagt man fill out a form, also ein Formular ausfüllen.
11. **B** – Das Present Perfect mit since zeigt eine Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und bis jetzt andauert.
12. **D** – Not big enough bedeutet too small (zu klein).
13. **A** – Bei he, she oder it lautet die Form von be: is.
14. **C** – Im Present Simple steht bei we die Grundform: we have.
15. **B** – Fragen im Present Simple bildet man bei he/she/it mit does + Subjekt + Grundform des Verbs.
16. **D** – Any verwendet man in verneinten Sätzen mit Nomen im Plural.
17. **A** – Last summer ist ein abgeschlossener Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, daher steht das Past Simple went.
18. **C** – Look! zeigt, dass die Handlung gerade stattfindet, daher steht das Present Continuous; children ist Plural, also are.
19. **B** – Nach didn't steht die Grundform: didn't go.
20. **A** – Kurze Adjektive bilden den Komparativ mit -er: lighter than.
21. **D** – Nach be going to folgt die Grundform des Verbs.
22. **C** – Nach should folgt die Grundform ohne to, und should bekommt nie ein -s.
23. **B** – Das Past Continuous (was cooking) beschreibt die länger andauernde Handlung, die unterbrochen wurde; zu I gehört was.
24. **D** – Das Present Perfect wird mit have + Partizip Perfekt gebildet; das Partizip Perfekt von eat ist eaten.
25. **B** – Der Kurs findet montags und mittwochs statt, also zweimal pro Woche.
26. **A** – In der E-Mail steht, dass Room 12 im zweiten Stock (second floor) liegt.
27. **C** – Die Lehrerin bittet die Lernenden, ein Heft und einen Stift mitzubringen; die Unterlagen gibt sie ihnen selbst.
28. **D** – Der Kurs beginnt um 18:30 Uhr (6:30 p.m.), also nach 17 Uhr – daher ist das Parken für die Lernenden kostenlos.
29. **B** – Laut E-Mail soll man der Lehrerin eine E-Mail schreiben oder im Sekretariat (front office) anrufen.
30. **A** – In der E-Mail steht, dass man nach drei Fehlzeiten seinen Kursplatz verlieren kann.
31. **C** – Im Text steht, dass er in seinem Heimatland Ingenieur (engineer) war.
32. **D** – In Absatz 2 steht, dass er Obst und Gemüse in die Regale räumt und Kunden hilft.
33. **A** – Seine Schicht beginnt um 5 Uhr morgens, daher muss er sehr früh aufstehen.

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34. **B** – Coworkers sind die Menschen, die am selben Ort arbeiten wie man selbst, also Kollegen.
35. **C** – Rosa hat ihn gebeten, zwei neue Mitarbeiter einzuarbeiten, deshalb war er stolz.
36. **D** – Vormittags arbeitet er im Supermarkt, nachmittags besucht er Englischkurse.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Lassen Sie den Test in einer Sitzung von etwa 45 Minuten ohne Wörterbuch bearbeiten. Ab 29 von 36 Punkten beherrscht die Person das Niveau A2 sicher; bei 20–28 Punkten befindet sie sich innerhalb von A2 und braucht noch Übung; unter 20 Punkten ist eine Einstufung auf A1 sinnvoll. Die Aufgaben zielen auf typische Fehler ab, etwa doppelte Vergangenheitsformen (didn't went), „should to“, „more light“, fehlende Hilfsverben in Fragen und verwechselte Phrasal Verbs wie fill out/fill up. Zur Nachbereitung können die Lernenden ihre falschen Antworten in Partnerarbeit korrigieren und die jeweilige Regel erklären.

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