

# Englisch Einstufungstest B1 – Test 3



Diesen Test online  
machen und sofort  
auswerten

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ Punkte: / 50

Wähle bei jeder Frage die beste Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

## Teil 1: Grundlegende Grammatik

Wähle das Wort oder die Wendung, die den Satz am besten ergänzt, oder beantworte die Frage.

1. How often \_\_\_\_\_ you visit your grandparents?  
**A** does                      **B** do                      **C** are                      **D** have
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you take in your coffee?  
**A** many                      **B** much                      **C** lot                      **D** few
3. A: The phone's ringing. B: Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
**A** 'll answer                      **B** answer                      **C** 'm answering                      **D** answered
4. The meeting starts \_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning.  
**A** in                      **B** at                      **C** on                      **D** by
5. Did you paint this picture \_\_\_\_\_? It's great!  
**A** yourself                      **B** yours                      **C** your                      **D** you
6. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains at the weekend.  
**A** to walk                      **B** walk                      **C** walking                      **D** walked
7. Oh no! I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys. Can you help me look for them?  
**A** have lost                      **B** lose                      **C** was losing                      **D** had lost
8. My phone isn't as \_\_\_\_\_ as yours.  
**A** more expensive                      **B** expensive                      **C** most expensive                      **D** expensiver
9. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits with your tea?  
**A** some                      **B** a                      **C** much                      **D** an
10. When she was five, Hana \_\_\_\_\_ already read and write.  
**A** can                      **B** could                      **C** could to                      **D** was able
11. Don't call Ana now – she's \_\_\_\_\_ gone to bed.  
**A** yet                      **B** just                      **C** still                      **D** ever
12. That's the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ we had our first dinner together.  
**A** who                      **B** where                      **C** what                      **D** when
13. You're coming to the party on Friday, \_\_\_\_\_?  
**A** are you                      **B** isn't it                      **C** aren't you                      **D** don't you
14. Choose the correct sentence.  
**A** She always is late for class.                      **B** She is always late for class.  
**C** Always she is late for class.                      **D** She is late always for class.

15. Find the mistake: I am agree with you about the new timetable.  
**A** I am agree                      **B** with you                      **C** about                      **D** the new timetable
16. Ji-woo can't come out tonight. She ——— study for a test tomorrow.  
**A** has to                      **B** have to                      **C** must to                      **D** had

## Teil 2: Erweiterte Grammatik

*Wähle das Wort oder die Wendung, die den Satz am besten ergänzt, oder finde den Fehler.*

17. If you heat ice, it ——— .  
**A** melts                      **B** melted                      **C** would melt                      **D** is melting
18. Cheese ——— from milk.  
**A** makes                      **B** is made                      **C** made                      **D** is making
19. The train to Manchester ——— at 7.15 tomorrow morning, so don't be late.  
**A** leaves                      **B** leave                      **C** left                      **D** has left
20. ——— it was raining, we went for a long walk.  
**A** Because                      **B** Although                      **C** So                      **D** But
21. The film was so ——— that I fell asleep halfway through.  
**A** bored                      **B** boring                      **C** bore                      **D** boredom
22. We ——— wait for an hour yesterday because the bus was late.  
**A** must                      **B** had to                      **C** have to                      **D** should
23. That's the man ——— dog barks all night.  
**A** who                      **B** which                      **C** whose                      **D** that
24. Only ——— students came to the lesson because of the snow.  
**A** a few                      **B** a little                      **C** much                      **D** few of
25. My dad stopped ——— ten years ago, and he feels much better now.  
**A** to smoke                      **B** smoking                      **C** smoke                      **D** smoked
26. My parents let me ——— up late at weekends.  
**A** to stay                      **B** staying                      **C** stay                      **D** stayed
27. Find the mistake: I have seen that film last week, and I loved it.  
**A** have seen                      **B** that film                      **C** last week                      **D** loved
28. Find the mistake: Everybody in my class were excited about the school trip.  
**A** Everybody                      **B** in my class                      **C** were                      **D** about
29. I didn't ——— like vegetables, but now I eat them every day.  
**A** used to                      **B** use to                      **C** using to                      **D** use
30. When I got to the airport, I realised I ——— my passport at home.  
**A** had left                      **B** have left                      **C** was leaving                      **D** leave
31. I ——— my hair cut yesterday. Do you like it?  
**A** had                      **B** did                      **C** made                      **D** was
32. This form must ——— in black ink.  
**A** complete                      **B** be completed                      **C** completed                      **D** be completing

### Teil 3: Wortschatz und Alltagsenglisch

Wähle bei jeder Frage das passende Wort, die richtige Bedeutung oder die beste Reaktion.

33. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ a break – we've been working for two hours.  
**A** do                                      **B** make                                      **C** take                                      **D** go
34. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the music, please? I'm trying to sleep.  
**A** turn down                              **B** turn up                                      **C** turn on                                      **D** turn over
35. "We ran out of coffee this morning, so I had tea instead." What does 'ran out of' mean here?  
**A** We drank coffee quickly.                                      **B** We had no coffee left.  
**C** We went out to buy coffee.                                      **D** We didn't like the coffee.
36. The children were full of \_\_\_\_\_ before the school trip. (EXCITE)  
**A** excited                                      **B** exciting                                      **C** excitement                                      **D** excitedly
37. I'm sorry, but the manager is \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. Can I take a message? (AVAILABLE)  
**A** disavailable                                      **B** unavailable                                      **C** inavailable                                      **D** nonavailable
38. We had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at the party – we danced all night.  
**A** funny                                      **B** fun                                      **C** enjoy                                      **D** happy
39. How was your \_\_\_\_\_ from the airport? Was there much traffic?  
**A** travel                                      **B** journey                                      **C** voyage                                      **D** tour
40. Leo is very \_\_\_\_\_. He gets nervous when he has to talk to people he doesn't know.  
**A** shy                                      **B** rude                                      **C** lazy                                      **D** brave
41. I've got a dentist \_\_\_\_\_ at 3 pm, so I'll leave work early.  
**A** meeting                                      **B** appointment                                      **C** date                                      **D** reservation
42. A: I'm so sorry I'm late. B: \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** Don't worry about it.                                      **B** You're welcome.  
**C** Yes, please.                                      **D** Same to you.
43. A: How about going to the zoo on Sunday? B: \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** Yes, I do.                                      **B** That sounds great!                                      **C** I'm fine, thanks.                                      **D** No, I'm not.
44. A: Should we eat at home or go out tonight? B: It's up to you. What does B mean?  
**A** You should cook.                                      **B** B wants to go out.                                      **C** A can decide.                                      **D** B is not hungry.

### Teil 4: Leseverstehen

Lies den Text und wähle bei jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

#### Our Year Without a Car

Last spring, my family made a decision that surprised all our friends: we sold our car. We live in a medium-sized town, and for years we had used the car for almost everything – going to work, taking the children to school, even driving to the shop at the end of our street. But the car was getting old, and repairing it was becoming very expensive. Instead of buying a new one, my wife Amara suggested that we try living without one for a year.

The first few weeks were hard. It rained a lot, and our two children, Kofi and Esi, complained every morning about cycling to school. I had to get up thirty minutes earlier to catch the bus to the office. Shopping was also difficult at first, because we could only buy what we could carry. We soon learned to plan our meals for the whole week and to shop more carefully.

Slowly, things started to change. The children got stronger and began to race each other to school. I started reading books on the bus instead of sitting in traffic, and I finished more books that year than in the previous five. We also saved a lot of money on fuel, parking and insurance, so in the summer we could afford a holiday by train.

There were still some problems. When my mother became ill and we needed to visit her in another city, we had to rent a car for a weekend. But that only happened twice. Now the year is over, and nobody in the family wants to buy a car again. We have discovered that our town is much smaller – and friendlier – than it looked through a car window.

45. Why did the family sell their car?
- A** It was too small for the family.
  - B** It was old and expensive to repair.
  - C** Their friends told them to.
  - D** They wanted to buy a new one.
46. What was difficult at the beginning?
- A** The children didn't want to cycle to school.
  - B** The bus to the office was too expensive.
  - C** The shops in town were closed.
  - D** Amara had to start work earlier.
47. How did the family solve the shopping problem?
- A** They shopped online.
  - B** They asked friends to drive them.
  - C** They planned their meals for a week.
  - D** They bought a bigger bag.
48. In paragraph 3, 'race each other' means the children \_\_\_\_\_.
- A** tried to get to school first
  - B** helped each other at school
  - C** walked to school together slowly
  - D** argued on the way to school
49. When did the family use a car during the year?
- A** When they went on holiday in the summer.
  - B** When they visited the writer's sick mother.
  - C** When it rained a lot.
  - D** When they did the weekly shopping.
50. What is the main idea of the text?
- A** Cars are too expensive for most families.
  - B** Cycling is dangerous for children.
  - C** Living without a car was difficult at first but had many benefits.
  - D** The family wants to move to a smaller town.

## Lösungen – Englisch Einstufungstest B1 – Test 3

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 B  | 2 B  | 3 A  | 4 C  | 5 A  | 6 C  | 7 A  | 8 B  | 9 A  | 10 B |
| 11 B | 12 B | 13 C | 14 B | 15 A | 16 A | 17 A | 18 B | 19 A | 20 B |
| 21 B | 22 B | 23 C | 24 A | 25 B | 26 C | 27 A | 28 C | 29 B | 30 A |
| 31 A | 32 B | 33 C | 34 A | 35 B | 36 C | 37 B | 38 B | 39 B | 40 A |
| 41 B | 42 A | 43 B | 44 C | 45 B | 46 A | 47 C | 48 A | 49 B | 50 C |

### Erklärungen

- B** – Fragen im Simple Present mit 'you' werden mit dem Hilfsverb 'do' gebildet.
- B** – 'Sugar' ist nicht zählbar, deshalb verwendet man 'how much'.
- A** – 'Will' verwendet man für eine Entscheidung, die im Moment des Sprechens getroffen wird.
- C** – Bei Wochentagen steht 'on', auch bei 'Monday morning'.
- A** – Das Reflexivpronomen 'yourself' zeigt, dass du es ohne Hilfe gemacht hast.
- C** – Auf 'enjoy' folgt die -ing-Form.
- A** – Das Present Perfect beschreibt eine vergangene Handlung mit Ergebnis in der Gegenwart: Die Schlüssel sind immer noch weg.
- B** – In der Struktur 'as + Adjektiv + as' steht das Adjektiv in der Grundform.
- A** – Bei Angeboten verwendet man 'some' mit Nomen im Plural.
- B** – 'Could' + Grundform des Verbs drückt eine allgemeine Fähigkeit in der Vergangenheit aus.
- B** – 'Just' mit dem Present Perfect bedeutet „gerade eben“.
- B** – 'Where' leitet einen Relativsatz über einen Ort ein.
- C** – Ein bejahter Satz mit 'you're' bekommt das verneinte Frageanhängsel (Question Tag) 'aren't you'.
- B** – Häufigkeitsadverbien stehen nach dem Verb 'be'.
- A** – 'Agree' ist ein Verb, deshalb heißt es 'I agree' und nicht 'I am agree'.
- A** – Bei 'she' drückt man eine Verpflichtung mit 'has to' + Grundform aus.
- A** – Der Zero Conditional verwendet das Simple Present für allgemeingültige Tatsachen.
- B** – Das Passiv im Simple Present (is + Past Participle) beschreibt einen allgemeinen Vorgang.
- A** – Für zukünftige Ereignisse nach Fahr- oder Zeitplan verwendet man das Simple Present.
- B** – 'Although' leitet einen Gegensatz ein: Der Regen hat den Spaziergang nicht verhindert.
- B** – Adjektive auf -ing beschreiben das, was das Gefühl auslöst.
- B** – 'Had to' drückt eine Verpflichtung in der Vergangenheit aus.
- C** – 'Whose' zeigt Besitz an: Der Hund gehört dem Mann.
- A** – 'A few' verwendet man mit zählbaren Nomen im Plural wie 'students'.
- B** – 'Stop + -ing' bedeutet, mit einer Tätigkeit ganz aufzuhören.
- C** – Auf 'let' folgen ein Objekt und die Grundform des Verbs ohne 'to'.
- A** – Bei einer abgeschlossenen Zeitangabe wie 'last week' steht das Simple Past 'saw'.
- C** – Nach 'everybody' steht das Verb im Singular, also muss es 'was' heißen.
- B** – Nach 'didn't' lautet die richtige Form 'use to', ohne -d.
- A** – Das Past Perfect zeigt eine Handlung, die vor einer anderen vergangenen Handlung stattfand.
- A** – 'Have something done' bedeutet, dass jemand anderes etwas für dich erledigt hat.
- B** – Das Passiv nach einem Modalverb lautet 'Modalverb + be + Past Participle'.
- C** – Die übliche Kollokation ist 'take a break'.
- A** – 'Turn down' bedeutet, etwas leiser zu stellen.

35. **B** – 'Run out of' something bedeutet, etwas aufzubrauchen, sodass nichts mehr übrig ist.
36. **C** – Nach 'full of' braucht man ein Nomen: 'excitement'.
37. **B** – Die verneinende Vorsilbe für 'available' ist 'un-'.
38. **B** – 'Have fun' ist die richtige Wendung; 'funny' bedeutet, dass etwas zum Lachen bringt.
39. **B** – Eine 'journey' ist die Fahrt oder Reise von einem Ort zum anderen; 'travel' wird normalerweise nicht mit 'your ... from' verwendet.
40. **A** – Eine 'shy' Person ist bei fremden Menschen nervös bzw. schüchtern.
41. **B** – Für einen Besuch beim Zahnarzt oder Arzt macht man einen Termin: 'appointment'.
42. **A** – 'Don't worry about it' ist eine höfliche Art, eine Entschuldigung anzunehmen.
43. **B** – 'That sounds great!' ist eine natürliche Art, einem Vorschlag zuzustimmen.
44. **C** – 'It's up to you' bedeutet, dass die andere Person entscheiden darf.
45. **B** – In Absatz 1 steht, dass das Auto alt wurde und die Reparaturen sehr teuer wurden.
46. **A** – In Absatz 2 steht, dass sich die Kinder jeden Morgen darüber beschwerten, mit dem Fahrrad zur Schule zu fahren.
47. **C** – Im Text steht, dass sie lernten, ihre Mahlzeiten für die ganze Woche zu planen.
48. **A** – To race someone bedeutet, schneller sein zu wollen als die andere Person.
49. **B** – In Absatz 4 steht, dass sie ein Auto mieteten, um die Mutter der Schreiberin bzw. des Schreibers zu besuchen, als sie krank war.
50. **C** – Der Text beschreibt zuerst Anfangsschwierigkeiten und dann viele Vorteile – und niemand möchte wieder ein Auto.

**Hinweise für Lehrkräfte:** Setzen Sie den Test zu Kursbeginn oder zur Lernstandskontrolle ein. Ab 38 Punkten beherrscht die Person B1 sicher, bei 28–37 Punkten besteht Festigungsbedarf, unter 28 Punkten empfiehlt sich zunächst Arbeit auf A2-Niveau. Der Test zielt auf typische Fehler wie 'I am agree', 'have seen' mit abgeschlossenen Zeitangaben, 'didn't used to' und die Verwechslung von Adjektiven auf -ed/-ing. Zur Vertiefung können die Lernenden die Fehlersätze korrigieren und – angelehnt an den Lesetext – einen kurzen Absatz über eine Veränderung in ihrem eigenen Alltag schreiben.