Englisch Einstufungstest B1 (ESL) – Test 1

Name: Klasse: Datum: Punkte: / 36

Diesen Test online machen und sofort auswerten

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

Teil 1: Satzbedeutung

Wähle den Satz, der dieselbe Bedeutung hat wie der erste Satz, oder wähle das Wort bzw. den Ausdruck, der die Bedeutung am besten ergänzt.

1. "The library closes at 9 p.m. on weekdays." Which sentence means the same?
   A The library is open until 9 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.
   B The library opens at 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday.
   C From Monday to Friday, the library is not open after 9 p.m.
   D The library is closed all day on weekdays.

2. "Sorry, I'm running late." What does the speaker mean?
   A I will arrive after the planned time.
   B I am exercising right now.
   C I left home very early.
   D I can't come at all.

3. Maria can't come to class today because she is _____. She has a fever.
   A hungry **B** sick **C** bored **D** ready

4. "Please turn off your phone during the test." Which sentence means the same?
   A You can use your phone if you are quiet.
   B Bring your phone to the test.
   C Turn your phone on after the test starts.
   D Your phone must be off while you take the test.

5. "Ahmed used to work at a restaurant." Which sentence means the same?
   A Ahmed works at a restaurant now.
   B Ahmed worked at a restaurant before, but he doesn't now.
   C Ahmed is getting used to working at a restaurant.
   D Ahmed wants to work at a restaurant.

6. "I'd rather take the bus than drive downtown." Which sentence means the same?
   A I prefer taking the bus to driving downtown.
   B I drive downtown more often than I take the bus.
   C I don't like taking the bus downtown.
   D I can't drive, so I have to take the bus.

7. The apartment is _____ for a family of five; it only has one bedroom.
   A enough big **B** very large **C** too small **D** small enough

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8. "You don't have to bring lunch on Friday." Which sentence means the same?
   A You must not bring lunch on Friday.
   B You should bring lunch on Friday.
   C Lunch is not allowed on Friday.
   D It isn't necessary to bring lunch on Friday.

9. "Kim hasn't finished the report yet." Which sentence means the same?
   A Kim finished the report a short time ago.
   B Kim is still working on the report.
   C Kim will not write the report.
   D Kim finished the report before the deadline.

10. "The meeting was put off until next week." Which sentence means the same?
    A The meeting was canceled and will not happen.
    B The meeting was moved to an earlier date.
    C The meeting will now take place next week.
    D The meeting was shorter than usual.

11. "If I had more time, I would take an evening class." Which sentence is true?
    A I don't have enough time to take an evening class.
    B I take an evening class because I have time.
    C I had more time for an evening class last year.
    D I am going to take an evening class next month.

12. "Despite the heavy rain, the game continued." Which sentence means the same?
    A The game stopped because of the heavy rain.
    B The game continued after the rain stopped.
    C The game started before the heavy rain.
    D It rained hard, but the game didn't stop.

Teil 2: Sprachgebrauch

Wähle das richtige Wort bzw. den richtigen Ausdruck für die Lücke, wähle den grammatisch korrekten Satz oder finde den fehlerhaften Satzteil.

13. My sister _____ in Chicago since 2019.
    A lived **B** lives **C** is living **D** has lived

14. Choose the correct sentence.
    A She don't like coffee. **B** She doesn't likes coffee.
    C She doesn't like coffee. **D** She not like coffee.

15. When I got home, my roommate _____ dinner.
    A cooks **B** was cooking **C** is cooking **D** has cooked

16. Today is the _____ day of the year so far.
    A hottest **B** most hot **C** hotter **D** more hottest

17. We're _____ a picnic this Saturday if the weather is nice.
    A go to have **B** going have **C** will having **D** going to have

18. If it _____ tomorrow, we will stay inside.
    A will rain **B** rains **C** rained **D** raining

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19. Choose the correct sentence.
    A I'm waiting for the bus for twenty minutes.
    B I wait for the bus since twenty minutes.
    C I've been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes.
    D I've been waiting for the bus since twenty minutes.

20. The new community center _____ last year.
    A was built **B** built **C** is built **D** has build

21. Excuse me, can you tell me where _____?
    A is the post office **B** the post office is
    C does the post office be **D** the post office is it

22. Which part of this sentence is incorrect? "The teacher, who she is from Texas, gave us a lot of homework last night."
    A who she is **B** gave us **C** a lot of **D** last night

23. He asked me _____ I could help him move on Sunday.
    A that **B** if **C** what **D** unless

24. By the time we arrived at the theater, the movie _____.
    A already started **B** has already started
    C had already started **D** was already start

Teil 3: Leseverstehen – Eine E-Mail am Arbeitsplatz

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

Subject: Schedule changes for next week

Hi everyone,

As you know, the store will be closed on Monday for the Labor Day holiday. Because of this, our weekly team meeting will move from Monday morning to Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. in the break room. Please arrive a few minutes early so we can start on time.

Also, we still need two people to work extra hours on Saturday, September 9. We are expecting a large delivery that morning, and we need help putting products on the shelves. If you are interested, please write your name on the list next to the time clock by Thursday. Extra hours will be paid at the usual rate plus $3 per hour.

Finally, a reminder: if you are sick and cannot come to work, call the store directly. Please do not send a text message to a coworker and ask them to tell me.

Thanks,

Denise Morales

Store Manager

25. Why is the team meeting moving to a different day?
    A Because the manager will be on vacation.
    B Because the store will be closed on Monday.
    C Because the break room is being cleaned.
    D Because a delivery is coming on Monday.

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26. When is the team meeting now?
    A Tuesday at 8:30 a.m.
    B Monday at 8:30 a.m.
    C Thursday morning
    D Saturday, September 9

27. Why does the store need extra workers on Saturday?
    A Many employees are sick.
    B The store is having a holiday sale.
    C A large delivery is arriving.
    D The store is opening a new section.

28. How can an employee ask to work the extra hours?
    A Send a text message to Denise.
    B Talk to a coworker.
    C Call the store on Saturday.
    D Write their name on a list by Thursday.

29. In the sentence "Extra hours will be paid at the usual rate plus $3 per hour," the word "rate" is closest in meaning to:
    A speed **B** amount of pay **C** schedule **D** job title

30. What should an employee do if they are sick and cannot work?
    A Call the store.
    B Text a coworker.
    C Email Denise the next day.
    D Find another employee to work.

Teil 4: Leseverstehen – Ein kurzer Artikel

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

Learning English at Night

When Thanh Nguyen moved to Houston three years ago, she could read English fairly well, but she had trouble understanding people when they spoke quickly. "At the bank or the doctor's office, I always asked people to repeat things," she remembers. "I felt embarrassed, so sometimes I just said yes and hoped for the best."

Thanh works at a hotel during the day, so she couldn't attend regular classes. Then a coworker told her about free evening English classes at a nearby adult education center. The classes meet three nights a week, from 6:00 to 8:30, and the center also offers child care for students with young children.

At first, Thanh was nervous about speaking in front of the other students. However, her teacher put everyone into small groups, and they practiced real situations, such as making appointments and talking to a landlord. "Everyone made mistakes, so nobody laughed," she says.

After a year, Thanh passed a placement test and moved into a higher level. Last month, she applied for a front desk position at her hotel, a job that requires strong communication skills. She got it. Now she is planning to take a college course in hotel management next fall. "The evening classes didn't just improve my English," she says. "They gave me confidence."

31. What was Thanh's main problem with English when she arrived in Houston?
    A She couldn't read English at all.
    B She didn't understand people who spoke quickly.
    C She didn't know how to get to the bank.
    D She couldn't find a doctor.

32. Why did Thanh sometimes say "yes" when she did not understand?
    A She understood everything.
    B She was in a hurry.
    C She felt embarrassed to ask again.
    D People were rude to her.

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33. Why did Thanh take evening classes?

A She works at a hotel during the day.
B Day classes were too expensive.
C Her children go to school at night.
D Her coworker teaches in the evening.

34. What helped Thanh feel less nervous about speaking in class?

A The teacher corrected every mistake.
B She practiced alone at home.
C Students worked in small groups on real-life situations.
D There were only a few students in the class.

35. What can we infer about Thanh's new job at the hotel?

A It pays less than her old job.
B She will use her English skills more than before.
C She will work there only at night.
D Her teacher helped her find it.

36. What is the main idea of the article?

A Hotels in Houston need more workers.
B Adult education centers should offer more child care.
C Placement tests are difficult for most students.
D Evening classes helped a working adult improve her English and her life.

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Lösungen – Englisch Einstufungstest B1 (ESL) – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

1. **C** – Wochentage sind Montag bis Freitag, und "closes at 9 p.m." bedeutet, dass danach geschlossen ist.
2. **A** – "Running late" bedeutet, dass man später als geplant ankommt.
3. **B** – Fieber ("a fever") ist ein Anzeichen dafür, dass man krank ist.
4. **D** – "Turn off" bedeutet, dass das Handy während des gesamten Tests ausgeschaltet sein muss.
5. **B** – "Used to" beschreibt eine vergangene Situation, die heute nicht mehr zutrifft.
6. **A** – "I'd rather A than B" bedeutet, dass man A gegenüber B bevorzugt.
7. **C** – Ein Schlafzimmer reicht für fünf Personen nicht aus, deshalb ist die Wohnung "too small".
8. **D** – "Don't have to" bedeutet, dass etwas nicht notwendig ist – nicht, dass es verboten ist.
9. **B** – "Hasn't finished yet" bedeutet, dass die Arbeit noch nicht abgeschlossen ist.
10. **C** – "Put off" bedeutet verschoben, also auf einen späteren Zeitpunkt verlegt.
11. **A** – Der zweite Bedingungssatz (Second Conditional) beschreibt eine irreale Situation in der Gegenwart – die Person hat jetzt also nicht genug Zeit.
12. **D** – "Despite" drückt einen Gegensatz aus: Der Regen hat das Spiel nicht verhindert.
13. **D** – Bei "since" verwendet man das Present Perfect für eine Situation, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und bis jetzt andauert.
14. **C** – Bei he, she oder it verwendet man "doesn't" mit der Grundform des Verbs.
15. **B** – Das Past Continuous beschreibt eine Handlung, die gerade im Gange war, als eine andere vergangene Handlung eintrat.
16. **A** – Kurze Adjektive bilden den Superlativ mit "the" + -est.
17. **D** – Für Zukunftspläne verwendet man "be going to" + Grundform des Verbs.
18. **B** – Im ersten Bedingungssatz (First Conditional) steht im if-Satz das Present Simple, nicht "will".
19. **C** – Bei "for" + Zeitdauer verwendet man das Present Perfect Continuous.
20. **A** – Arbeiter haben das Zentrum gebaut, daher braucht der Satz das Passiv im Past Simple: was + Partizip Perfekt (Past Participle).
21. **B** – Indirekte Fragen haben die normale Wortstellung eines Aussagesatzes: Subjekt + Verb.
22. **A** – "Who" ist bereits das Subjekt des Relativsatzes, daher ist "she" überflüssig: "who is from Texas."
23. **B** – Indirekte Ja/Nein-Fragen werden mit "if" oder "whether" eingeleitet.
24. **C** – Das Past Perfect zeigt, dass eine vergangene Handlung vor einer anderen vergangenen Handlung stattfand.
25. **B** – Laut E-Mail ist der Laden am Montag wegen Labor Day geschlossen, deshalb wird das Meeting verlegt.
26. **A** – Das Meeting wird verlegt "to Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. in the break room."
27. **C** – In der E-Mail steht, dass sie "expecting a large delivery that morning" sind.
28. **D** – Interessierte Mitarbeitende sollen bis Donnerstag ihren Namen in die Liste neben der Stempeluhr eintragen.
29. **B** – "Rate" bedeutet hier den Betrag, der pro Stunde bezahlt wird (Stundenlohn).
30. **A** – Laut E-Mail soll man "call the store directly" und keinem Kollegen eine Nachricht schreiben.
31. **B** – Im Text steht, dass sie recht gut lesen konnte, aber "had trouble understanding people when they spoke quickly."
32. **C** – Sie sagt: "I felt embarrassed, so sometimes I just said yes."

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33. **A** – Sie arbeitet tagsüber und konnte deshalb keine regulären Kurse besuchen.
34. **C** – Die Lehrerin ließ in Kleingruppen reale Situationen üben, und alle machten Fehler.
35. **B** – Eine Stelle am Empfang "requires strong communication skills", daher wird sie mehr Englisch verwenden.
36. **D** – Der Artikel zeigt, wie die Kurse Thanhs Englisch, ihr Selbstvertrauen und ihre berufliche Laufbahn verbessert haben.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Die Gesamtpunktzahl dient als Orientierung. Ab etwa 29 richtigen Antworten (80 %) beherrscht die lernende Person das Niveau B1 sicher. 22 bis 28 Punkte deuten auf eine teilweise Beherrschung hin. Unter 22 Punkten ist eine Einstufung auf A2 angebracht. Teil 1 prüft typische Verständnisfehler, etwa "don't have to" vs. "must not" und "used to" vs. "be used to". Teil 2 zielt auf häufige Fehler bei Zeitformen und Wortstellung ab, darunter "since" vs. "for" sowie indirekte Fragen. Zur Nachbereitung können die Lernenden ihre falschen Antworten mündlich begründen oder eigene Sätze mit den Strukturen schreiben, die ihnen Schwierigkeiten bereitet haben.

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