

Konnektoren (although, however, because of...) – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 30

Wähle bei jeder Aufgabe die richtige Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Wähle den richtigen Konnektor

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

1. _____ it was raining, we went for a walk in the park.
A However **B** Although **C** Because of **D** Despite
2. The flight was cancelled _____ the heavy snow.
A because **B** although **C** because of **D** so
3. I studied hard. _____, I didn't pass the exam.
A Although **B** Because **C** Despite **D** However
4. Mia stayed at home _____ she felt ill.
A because **B** because of **C** however **D** despite
5. _____ the traffic, Daniel arrived on time.
A Although **B** However **C** Because **D** Despite
6. The shop was closed, _____ we went to the supermarket instead.
A because **B** so **C** although **D** however
7. Ahmed saved money _____ buy a new bike.
A so that **B** for **C** in order to **D** because
8. I'll write it down _____ I don't forget.
A so that **B** in order to **C** because of **D** despite
9. Lucy likes tea, _____ her brother prefers coffee.
A because **B** whereas **C** so **D** despite
10. The match was delayed _____ bad weather.
A because **B** although **C** so that **D** due to

Teil 2: Richtige Sätze und typische Fehler

Wähle den richtigen Satz, finde den Fehler oder wähle die beste Antwort.

11. Choose the correct sentence.
A Despite it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.
B Because of it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.
C Although it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.
D However it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.

12. Choose the correct sentence.
A In spite the bad weather, the concert went ahead.
B In spite of the bad weather, the concert went ahead.
C Despite of the bad weather, the concert went ahead.
D In spite of the weather was bad, the concert went ahead.
13. Find the mistake: "Because of I was tired, I went to bed early."
A Because of **B** was tired **C** went to bed **D** early
14. Find the mistake: "She failed the test despite she studied a lot."
A failed **B** the test **C** despite **D** a lot
15. Choose the correct sentence.
A I didn't go to the party because of I was busy.
B I didn't go to the party despite I was busy.
C I didn't go to the party, because of busy.
D I didn't go to the party because I was busy.
16. A: Why didn't you come to class yesterday? B: _____ I had a bad cold.
A Because of **B** So **C** Because **D** Although
17. Which sentence has the same meaning as: "Although Tom was tired, he finished his homework."?
A Tom was tired, so he didn't finish his homework.
B Despite being tired, Tom finished his homework.
C Tom finished his homework because he was tired.
D Tom didn't finish his homework because he was tired.
18. _____ she has lived in Spain for years, she doesn't speak Spanish.
A Even **B** Despite **C** However **D** Even though
19. It was a difficult test. I enjoyed it, _____.
A although **B** despite **C** though **D** even though
20. Find the mistake: "We took a taxi so that to arrive on time."
A We took **B** so that to **C** arrive **D** on time

Teil 3: Konnektoren im Text

Lies den Text. Wähle bei den Aufgaben 21–26 das Wort, das jede nummerierte Lücke am besten füllt. Beantworte bei den Aufgaben 27–30 die Fragen zum Text.

Last summer, Priya decided to take part in a charity run in her town. (21) ____ she had never run more than two kilometres before, she was sure she could do it. She started training in March (22) ____ she wanted to be ready in time. At first, it was very hard. She often felt tired, and on some mornings she stayed in bed (23) ____ the cold weather.

Her friend Kenji offered to help. He made a training plan for her, and they ran together three times a week. (24) ____, Priya hurt her ankle in May and had to stop for two weeks. She was worried, but she didn't give up. She went swimming (25) ____ stay fit while her ankle got better.

On the day of the race, it was very hot. (26) ____ the heat, Priya ran the whole ten kilometres without stopping. She didn't win, but she finished in under an hour, so she was very proud of herself. She also raised a lot of money for a local children's hospital. Now she runs every weekend, even though the race is over.

21. Gap (21): _____ she had never run more than two kilometres before, she was sure she could do it.
A Because **B** However **C** Although **D** Despite
22. Gap (22): She started training in March _____ she wanted to be ready in time.
A although **B** because **C** because of **D** so
23. Gap (23): On some mornings she stayed in bed _____ the cold weather.
A because **B** although **C** despite **D** because of
24. Gap (24): _____, Priya hurt her ankle in May and had to stop for two weeks.
A However **B** Although **C** Because **D** So that
25. Gap (25): She went swimming _____ stay fit while her ankle got better.
A so that **B** to **C** because of **D** for
26. Gap (26): _____ the heat, Priya ran the whole ten kilometres without stopping.
A Although **B** However **C** Because of **D** In spite of
27. In the sentence "She was worried, but she didn't give up", the word 'but' shows...
A a reason **B** a result **C** a contrast **D** a purpose
28. In the sentence "...she finished in under an hour, so she was very proud of herself", the word 'so' introduces...
A a contrast **B** a result **C** a reason **D** a purpose
29. What does "Now she runs every weekend, even though the race is over" mean?
A She runs because the race is over.
B She stopped running after the race.
C She only runs when there is a race.
D She still runs every weekend although there is no race to train for now.
30. Which sentence about the text is correct?
A Priya ran the race despite the hot weather.
B Priya ran the race because of her ankle.
C Priya stopped running because it was hot.
D Priya didn't train, so she lost the race.

Lösungen – Konnektoren (although, however, because of...) – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

- B** – Auf **although** folgt ein vollständiger Satz (Subjekt + Verb); es drückt einen Gegensatz aus.
- C** – Auf **because of** folgt eine Nominalgruppe (the heavy snow), kein Nebensatz.
- D** – **However** steht am Anfang eines neuen Satzes, wird von einem Komma gefolgt und drückt einen Gegensatz zum vorherigen Satz aus.
- A** – **Because** leitet einen Kausalsatz mit Subjekt und Verb ein (she felt ill).
- D** – Auf **despite** folgt ein Nomen (the traffic); es drückt einen Gegensatz aus.
- B** – **So** leitet eine Folge ein: Der Laden war geschlossen, und die Folge war der Gang zum Supermarkt.
- C** – **In order to** + Infinitiv drückt einen Zweck aus; „for buy“ und „so that buy“ sind falsch.
- A** – Auf **so that** folgt ein Nebensatz (I don't forget), um einen Zweck auszudrücken.
- B** – **Whereas** vergleicht zwei unterschiedliche Tatsachen und verbindet zwei Sätze.
- D** – **Due to** bedeutet „because of“; darauf folgt eine Nominalgruppe (bad weather).
- C** – Hier kann nur **although** direkt von einem vollständigen Satz gefolgt werden, um einen Gegensatz auszudrücken.
- B** – Man sagt „in spite of“ oder „despite“ (nie „despite of“) + Nominalgruppe.
- A** – Auf **because of** kann kein Nebensatz folgen; richtig ist „Because I was tired“.
- C** – **Despite** braucht ein Nomen oder eine -ing-Form; richtig ist „although she studied“ oder „despite studying“.
- D** – **Because** + Nebensatz (I was busy) nennt korrekt den Grund für die verneinte Handlung.
- C** – Eine Frage mit „why“ beantwortet man mit **because** + Nebensatz.
- B** – **Despite** + -ing-Form (being tired) drückt denselben Gegensatz aus wie **although** + Nebensatz.
- D** – **Even though** ist eine verstärkte Form von **although**; darauf folgt ein Nebensatz.
- C** – **Though** kann am Satzende stehen und bedeutet dann „however“; **although** und **even though** können das nicht.
- B** – Richtig ist „to arrive“, „in order to arrive“ oder „so that we arrived“, nicht „so that to“.
- C** – **Although** + Nebensatz zeigt den Gegensatz zwischen ihrer fehlenden Erfahrung und ihrem Selbstvertrauen.
- B** – **Because** + Nebensatz nennt den Grund, warum sie mit dem Training begann.
- D** – **Because of** + Nominalgruppe (the cold weather) nennt den Grund.
- A** – **However** am Satzanfang, gefolgt von einem Komma, zeigt ein unerwartetes Problem nach dem guten Training.
- B** – **To** + Infinitiv drückt einen Zweck aus (warum sie schwimmen ging).
- D** – **In spite of** + Nomen (the heat) zeigt einen Gegensatz: Es war heiß, aber sie hörte nicht auf.
- C** – **But** verbindet zwei gegensätzliche Gedanken: Sorgen haben und nicht aufgeben.
- B** – **So** leitet die Folge davon ein, dass sie unter einer Stunde ins Ziel kam: Sie war stolz.
- D** – **Even though** drückt einen Gegensatz aus: Das Rennen ist vorbei, aber sie läuft weiter.
- A** – Im Text steht, dass es sehr heiß war, sie aber das ganze Rennen ohne Pause lief.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test nach der Einführung der Konnektoren für Gegensatz, Grund, Folge und Zweck ein oder als Diagnosetest vor einer Schreibeinheit. Er zielt auf typische B1-Fehler ab: despite oder because of vor einem vollständigen Nebensatz, die Formen „despite of“ oder „in spite the“, die Verbindung zweier Sätze mit however, als wäre es but, sowie „so that to“ oder „for + Verb“ zum Ausdruck eines Zwecks. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden Sätze aus Teil 2 mit einem anderen Konnektor umformulieren, z. B. although wird zu despite + Nomen oder -ing-Form.