Englisch für das US-Einbürgerungsinterview B1 – Test 2

Name: Klasse: Datum: Punkte: / 32

Diesen Test online machen und sofort auswerten

Wähle für jede Frage die beste Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Die Fragen des Beamten verstehen

Lies die Frage des Beamten. Wähle die beste Antwort.

1. Officer: "What do you do for a living?"
   A I live in an apartment in Riverton.
   B I work as a dental assistant at a clinic.
   C I'm doing fine, thank you.
   D I do it every day.

2. Officer: "How long have you worked for your current employer?"
   A Since four years.
   B Four years ago.
   C For about four years.
   D In four years.

3. Officer: "When did you and your wife get married?"
   A For ten years.
   B In June 2015.
   C With my family.
   D At a small restaurant.

4. Officer: "Does your spouse live with you at this address?"
   A Yes, we live together there.
   B Yes, she lives with you.
   C Yes, she is living here since 2019.
   D Yes, my spouse is a nurse.

5. Officer: "What was the purpose of your trip to Peru?"
   A For two weeks.
   B By plane, from Miami.
   C Last March.
   D I went to visit my grandmother.

6. Officer: "What date did you come back to the United States?"
   A By car, with my brother.
   B Because of my job.
   C On August 3rd, last year.
   D Every summer.

7. Officer: "Where did you live before you moved to your current address?"
   A I moved here in 2019.
   B I lived on Maple Street in Fairview.
   C Before three years.
   D I like my current address.

8. Officer: "What did you study at college?"
   A I studied at Lakeview Community College.
   B I studied for two years.
   C I studied very hard.
   D I studied accounting.

Teil 2: Wortschatz zur Einbürgerung

Wähle das Wort oder die Bedeutung, die am besten in den Kontext passt.

9. Ana checked every page of her _____ for naturalization before she sent it.
   A applicant **B** application **C** apply **D** applied

© PDFTests.com – Kostenlos für den privaten Gebrauch und den Unterricht

10. Jamal was born in Ghana and became a _____ US citizen last year.
    A nature **B** natural **C** naturalization **D** naturalized

11. "At the ceremony, I will take an oath." Here, an 'oath' is...
    A a short written test **B** a formal and serious promise
    C a special type of document **D** a group of new citizens

12. New citizens promise to support the Constitution. Here, 'support' means...
    A to give money to **B** to carry something heavy
    C to accept and defend its ideas and laws **D** to read carefully

13. "Last spring, I _____ a short trip to Mexico to see my cousins."
    A went **B** took **C** traveled **D** visited

14. The _____ asked me many questions about my form and wrote some notes.
    A interview **B** interviewee **C** interviewer **D** interviewing

15. On the form, your _____ status shows whether you are single, married, divorced or widowed.
    A marital **B** married **C** marriage **D** marry

16. Please list your _____ history: all the jobs you have had in recent years.
    A employee **B** employ **C** employer **D** employment

17. You must _____ your interview on the date and at the time on your notice.
    A attend **B** assist **C** participate **D** frequent

18. Before the oath, the officer asked everyone to _____ their right hand.
    A rise **B** raise **C** grow **D** arise

Teil 3: Nachfragen und höfliche Bitten

Wähle für jede Situation das beste Wort oder den besten Satz.

19. The officer is speaking too fast for you. You say: "Could you speak a little more _____, please?"
    A slow **B** slowly **C** slowness **D** slowed

20. You understand the words, but not the meaning of the officer's question. You ask: "Could you say that _____ other words, please?"
    A with **B** by **C** in **D** on

21. The officer says a street name, 'Wexford', and you want to write it correctly. You ask: "Sorry, how do you _____ that?"
    A spell **B** tell **C** speak **D** talk

22. Officer: "So you were away for fourteen days?" You are not sure if you heard 'fourteen' or 'forty'. What is the best question?
    A Sorry, you said what number days? **B** Fourteen or forty, you must say.
    C Why do you say forty? **D** Sorry, did you say fourteen or forty?

23. Earlier in the interview, you gave the wrong apartment number. What do you say?
    A Excuse me, you made a mistake with my number.
    B My apartment number was wrong, but it doesn't matter.
    C Excuse me, I made a mistake earlier. My apartment number is 12, not 21.
    D Excuse me, I did a mistake. The number is 12.

© PDFTests.com – Kostenlos für den privaten Gebrauch und den Unterricht

24. You understand the question, but you are not sure what kind of information the officer wants. What do you say?

A Give me an example now.
B Could you give me an example, please?
C Can you to give me an example?
D I want that you give an example.

25. "Would you mind _____ the last question, please?"

A repeat **B** to repeat **C** repeating **D** repeated

26. You need a moment to remember the exact date of a trip. What do you say?

A Let me think for a moment, please.
B Wait. I am thinking.
C Give me a time to think.
D Please, you wait for me.

Teil 4: Lesetext – Amirs Interviewtag

Lies den Text. Wähle dann für jede Frage die beste Antwort.

A week before his interview, Amir Haddad read his appointment notice again very carefully. It showed the date, the time and the address of the office, and it said which documents he needed to bring. He made a checklist and put a tick next to each item: the notice itself, his green card, his passport and a copy of his application.

Amir lives about forty minutes from the office, but he decided to leave home an hour and a half before his appointment. He knew that traffic in the morning can be heavy, and he also wanted time to find parking and go through security at the entrance. He arrived thirty minutes early and waited quietly with a book.

When his name was called, an officer took him to a small office. She asked him to raise his right hand and promise to tell the truth. Then she went through his application with him, one section at a time. She asked about his job at a furniture store, his address and a trip he had taken to visit his sister.

At one point, the officer used the word 'absences', and Amir did not understand. He felt a little nervous, but he politely asked her to explain. She smiled and said, "It means the times you were away from the United States." After that, Amir felt much calmer. He realized that the interview was a conversation, not a race to see how fast he could speak. Later he told a friend, "Just listen carefully, and don't be afraid to ask."

27. Why did Amir read his appointment notice again a week before the interview?

A To learn the questions the officer would ask
B To check the details and the documents he needed
C To change the date of his interview
D To find the officer's name

28. Which item was NOT on Amir's checklist?

A His passport
B His green card
C A copy of his application
D A letter from his employer

29. Why did Amir leave home an hour and a half before his appointment?

A Because the office is very far away
B Because the officer told him to come early
C Because he wanted extra time for traffic, parking and security
D Because he wanted to read a book at the office

© PDFTests.com – Kostenlos für den privaten Gebrauch und den Unterricht

30. What did the officer ask Amir about?
    A His job, his address and a trip to see his sister
    B His favorite books and hobbies
    C His sister's job and address
    D The furniture he wanted to buy

31. In paragraph 4, 'absences' are...
    A people who are not at the interview
    B times when someone was away from the United States
    C questions on the application
    D mistakes on a form

32. What advice does Amir give his friend?
    A Speak as fast as you can.
    B Learn the officer's questions by heart.
    C Listen carefully and ask when you don't understand.
    D Do not ask the officer any questions.

© PDFTests.com – Kostenlos für den privaten Gebrauch und den Unterricht

Lösungen – Englisch für das US-Einbürgerungsinterview B1 – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

1. **B** – "What do you do for a living?" fragt nach deinem Beruf.
2. **C** – Auf die Frage "How long...?" verwenden wir "for" mit einem Zeitraum.
3. **B** – "When" fragt nach einem Zeitpunkt, daher ist ein Datum die richtige Antwort.
4. **A** – Diese Antwort sagt klar, dass der Antragsteller und der Ehepartner in derselben Wohnung leben.
5. **D** – "Purpose" bedeutet hier den Grund bzw. Zweck der Reise.
6. **C** – Der Beamte fragt nach einem Datum, und nur diese Option nennt eines.
7. **B** – "Where" fragt nach einem Ort, daher muss die Antwort die frühere Adresse nennen.
8. **D** – "What did you study?" fragt nach dem Fach, nicht nach Ort, Zeit oder Art und Weise.
9. **B** – Eine "application" ist das Formular, das man einreicht; ein "applicant" ist die Person.
10. **D** – Ein "naturalized citizen" ist eine Person, die durch Einbürgerung Staatsbürger geworden ist.
11. **B** – Ein "oath" ist ein feierliches, ernstes Versprechen (Eid), das oft öffentlich abgelegt wird.
12. **C** – In diesem Kontext bedeutet "support", etwas anzuerkennen und zu verteidigen.
13. **B** – Die natürliche Kollokation lautet "take a trip".
14. **C** – Der "interviewer" ist die Person, die die Fragen stellt.
15. **A** – "Marital status" (Familienstand) ist der feste Ausdruck für diese Angabe.
16. **D** – "Employment history" bezeichnet eine Liste deiner früheren und aktuellen Arbeitsstellen.
17. **A** – Ein Interview oder einen Termin nimmt man mit "attend" wahr; "assist" bedeutet helfen.
18. **B** – "Raise" braucht ein Objekt (raise your hand); "rise" nicht.
19. **B** – Um zu beschreiben, wie jemand spricht, brauchen wir ein Adverb: "slowly".
20. **C** – Der feste Ausdruck lautet "in other words".
21. **A** – Mit "How do you spell that?" fragen wir nach der Schreibweise eines Wortes.
22. **D** – Diese Frage ist höflich und korrekt und prüft genau, was der Beamte gesagt hat.
23. **C** – Sie korrigiert höflich den eigenen Fehler und verwendet die richtige Kollokation "make a mistake".
24. **B** – "Could you..., please?" ist eine höfliche und grammatisch korrekte Bitte.
25. **C** – Auf "Would you mind" folgt die -ing-Form.
26. **A** – "Let me think for a moment" klingt in einem förmlichen Gespräch natürlich und höflich.
27. **B** – Auf dem Schreiben standen Datum, Uhrzeit, Adresse und die mitzubringenden Dokumente.
28. **D** – Im Text werden das Schreiben, die Green Card, der Reisepass und die Kopie des Antrags genannt, aber kein Brief.
29. **C** – In Absatz 2 steht, dass er sich wegen des Verkehrs Sorgen machte und Zeit für Parken und Sicherheitskontrolle einplanen wollte.
30. **A** – In Absatz 3 werden sein Beruf, seine Adresse und seine Reise zu seiner Schwester erwähnt.
31. **B** – Der Beamte erklärt, dass damit die Zeiten gemeint sind, in denen er nicht in den USA war.
32. **C** – Er sagt: "Just listen carefully, and don't be afraid to ask."

© PDFTests.com – Kostenlos für den privaten Gebrauch und den Unterricht

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test ein, nachdem die Lernenden typische Interviewfragen mündlich geübt haben; im Anschluss können die Aufgaben aus Teil 1 und Teil 3 in Partnerarbeit als Rollenspiel durchgespielt werden. Der Test greift häufige Fehler auf, etwa "since" vs. "for", die Verwechslung von Fragewörtern (when/where/what), Verwechslungen innerhalb von Wortfamilien (applicant/application, employer/employment) sowie falsche Freunde wie "assist" statt "attend". Der Test dient ausschließlich der Sprachübung und stellt keine Rechtsberatung dar. Als Vertiefung können die Lernenden eigene Antworten auf die Fragen aus Teil 1 schreiben – mit echten oder erfundenen Angaben.

© PDFTests.com – Kostenlos für den privaten Gebrauch und den Unterricht