

Englisch Einstufungstest B2 – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Name: Klasse: Datum: Punkte: / 50

Wählen Sie bei jeder Frage die eine richtige Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Grammatik

Wählen Sie die richtige Option, um den Satz zu vervollständigen oder die Frage zu beantworten.

1. By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film ———.
- A has already started B already started
C had already started D was already starting
2. If I ——— more time, I would learn to play the piano.
- A had B have C would have D will have
3. She's used to ——— early, so the new schedule doesn't bother her.
- A get up B getting up C got up D have got up
4. This bridge ——— in 1890 and is still in use today.
- A built B has been built C is built D was built
5. I'd rather you ——— anyone about the surprise party.
- A don't tell B not tell C didn't tell D won't tell
6. Which sentence is correct?
- A He suggested us to take a taxi. B He suggested that we take a taxi.
C He suggested to take a taxi. D He suggested we taking a taxi.
7. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "I have been living here since five years."
- A have been living B here C since D five years
8. You ——— have told me earlier! I could have helped.
- A should B must C ought D had
9. The man ——— car was stolen called the police.
- A who B which C that's D whose
10. She asked me where ——— the previous weekend.
- A had I been B I had been C I have been D was I
11. I'm really looking forward to ——— you next month.
- A see B be seeing C seeing D have seen
12. The more you practise, ——— you'll become.
- A the more confident B more confident C the most confident D the confident
13. We'll go for a walk unless it ———.
- A will rain B doesn't rain C won't rain D rains
14. I wish I ——— so much cake last night – I feel terrible.
- A didn't eat B hadn't eaten C wouldn't eat D haven't eaten

15. Which question is correct?
A Do you know what time does the train leave?
B Do you know what time leaves the train?
C Do you know what time the train leaves?
D Do you know what time the train does leave?
16. This time next week, I _____ on a beach in the sun.
A will be lying **B** lie **C** have lain **D** would lie
17. Tom can't _____ the keys with him – I saw them on the table a minute ago.
A had taken **B** take **C** taking **D** have taken
18. It's high time we _____ home; it's nearly midnight.
A go **B** went **C** will go **D** have gone

Teil 2: Wortschatz

Wählen Sie das Wort oder den Ausdruck, das bzw. der den Satz am besten vervollständigt oder die Frage beantwortet.

19. Could you please _____ the music down? I'm trying to study.
A put **B** make **C** turn **D** take
20. I can't _____ up with his constant complaining any longer.
A put **B** keep **C** make **D** get
21. The meeting has been _____ off until next Tuesday because the manager is ill.
A called **B** put **C** set **D** turned
22. The hotel staff were extremely _____ and answered all our questions. (HELP)
A helpless **B** helping **C** unhelpful **D** helpful
23. She has _____ a lot of progress in her English this year.
A done **B** got **C** made **D** taken
24. There has been a sharp _____ in the number of people working from home.
A rise **B** raise **C** grow **D** arise
25. "I'm sorry, I didn't catch your name." What does "catch" mean here?
A remember **B** hear clearly **C** write down **D** like
26. Despite the bad weather, the event was a huge _____.
A succeed **B** successful **C** successfully **D** success
27. It was such a _____ film that I nearly fell asleep.
A bored **B** bore **C** boring **D** boredom
28. A: "Would you mind if I opened the window?" B: "_____"
A Not at all, go ahead. **B** Yes, please open it.
C No, I mind. **D** Yes, I wouldn't.
29. The company has decided to _____ fifty new employees.
A take off **B** take after **C** take up **D** take on
30. Without a map, it was almost _____ to find the hotel. (POSSIBLE)
A impossible **B** impossible **C** impossible **D** dispossible

31. My sister and I _____ after our father – we both have dark hair and green eyes.
A look **B** get **C** take **D** come
32. "The new manager is very approachable." This means the manager is:
A easy to talk to **B** always arriving early
C difficult to contact **D** very strict

Teil 3: Fortgeschrittene Grammatik und Sprachgebrauch

Wählen Sie die richtige Option. Diese Fragen sind anspruchsvoller.

33. Not only _____ late, but he also forgot his notes.
A he arrived **B** did he arrive **C** arrived he **D** he did arrive
34. If she had taken the job in London, she _____ in a big city now.
A would have lived **B** will live **C** had lived **D** would be living
35. Hardly _____ sat down when the phone rang.
A I had **B** did I **C** had I **D** I have
36. The project _____ by the end of next month.
A will have been completed **B** will be completing
C has been completed **D** is completing
37. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "Neither the teacher nor the students was aware of the change."
A Neither **B** nor **C** was **D** aware of
38. Which sentence is correct?
A I need to get repaired my car this week.
B I need to get my car repaired this week.
C I need to get my car repair this week.
D I need to get my car to repaired this week.
39. _____ the train was delayed, we still arrived on time.
A Despite **B** However **C** In spite of **D** Although
40. She denied _____ the documents.
A having taken **B** to have taken **C** to take **D** that she taking
41. He spoke so quietly that hardly _____ could hear him.
A no one **B** nobody **C** anyone **D** someone
42. Supposing you _____ the lottery, what would you do first?
A will win **B** won **C** would win **D** have won
43. The report, _____ was published yesterday, has caused a lot of debate.
A that **B** what **C** who **D** which
44. "You needn't have brought a gift." What does this mean?
A You brought a gift, but it wasn't necessary.
B You didn't bring a gift, and that was fine.
C You should have brought a gift.
D You must not bring a gift.

Teil 4: Leseverstehen

Lesen Sie den Text und wählen Sie bei jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

When Lena Hoffmann's coffee machine stopped working last winter, her first thought was to buy a new one. Instead, a neighbour suggested she take it to the repair café that meets once a month in the local library. 'I was sceptical,' Lena admits. 'I assumed it would be a waste of time, but a retired engineer fixed it in twenty minutes, and he showed me how to do it myself next time.'

Repair cafés are free events where volunteers with practical skills help visitors mend broken household items, from lamps and toasters to clothes and bicycles. The idea is simple: rather than throwing things away, people are encouraged to give them a second life. Organisers say the events reduce waste, save money and, perhaps just as importantly, bring people together.

Daniel Osei, who has run the local café for three years, believes the social side is often underestimated. 'People come for the repair, but they stay for the conversation,' he explains. 'We have students sitting next to pensioners, sharing tools and stories. For some older visitors, it's the only time in the month they really talk to anyone.'

However, the movement faces challenges. Many modern products are designed in ways that make them difficult to open, and spare parts can be expensive or simply unavailable. Some volunteers also worry about safety, particularly when dealing with electrical items. To address this, Daniel's group now requires every electrical repair to be checked by a qualified electrician before it leaves the room.

Despite these obstacles, interest is growing. Last year the café repaired more than 400 items, and Daniel hopes to open a second location soon. 'Every object we fix is one less thing in a landfill,' he says. 'That may sound small, but it adds up.'

45. Why did Lena first go to the repair café?

- A** She wanted to meet new people.
- B** She worked at the library.
- C** A neighbour recommended it.
- D** She couldn't afford a new machine.

46. How did Lena feel before her visit?

- A** excited to learn a new skill
- B** doubtful that it would help
- C** worried about the cost
- D** nervous about meeting strangers

47. According to Daniel, what is often underestimated?

- A** the amount of waste produced
- B** the cost of spare parts
- C** the skills of the volunteers
- D** the social benefits of the events

48. The word "mend" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A** repair
- B** replace
- C** sell
- D** clean

49. What has Daniel's group done to deal with safety concerns?

- A** They have stopped repairing electrical items.
- B** Visitors must sign a safety form.
- C** Electrical repairs must be checked by a qualified electrician.
- D** Only engineers are allowed to volunteer.

50. What is Daniel's attitude to the future of the café?

- A** disappointed
- B** optimistic
- C** indifferent
- D** anxious

Lösungen – Englisch Einstufungstest B2 – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

- C** – Das Past Perfect drückt eine Handlung aus, die vor einer anderen Handlung in der Vergangenheit bereits abgeschlossen war.
- A** – Im Konditionalsatz Typ II (second conditional) steht im if-Satz das Past Simple.
- B** – Auf 'be used to' folgt ein Nomen oder eine -ing-Form.
- D** – Eine abgeschlossene Handlung in der Vergangenheit mit konkretem Datum verlangt das Passiv im Past Simple.
- C** – Auf 'would rather' + ein anderes Subjekt folgt das Past Simple.
- B** – Auf 'suggest' folgt ein that-Satz oder eine -ing-Form, nicht Objekt + to-Infinitiv.
- C** – 'For' steht bei einem Zeitraum, 'since' bei einem Anfangszeitpunkt.
- A** – 'Should have' + Partizip Perfekt (past participle) kritisiert, dass etwas nicht geschehen ist.
- D** – 'Whose' drückt im Relativsatz Besitz aus.
- B** – In der indirekten Frage (reported question) steht die Wortstellung des Aussagesatzes, und die Zeitform wird zurückverschoben (backshift).
- C** – In 'look forward to' ist 'to' eine Präposition, deshalb folgt eine -ing-Form.
- A** – Die Struktur lautet 'the' + Komparativ ..., 'the' + Komparativ.
- D** – 'Unless' bedeutet 'if not' und steht mit dem Präsens, wenn es um die Zukunft geht.
- B** – Bei Bedauern über die Vergangenheit folgt auf 'wish' das Past Perfect.
- C** – Indirekte Fragen haben die normale Wortstellung des Aussagesatzes, ohne 'do/does'.
- A** – Das Future Continuous beschreibt eine Handlung, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft gerade im Gange ist.
- D** – 'Can't have' + Partizip Perfekt drückt aus, dass man sicher ist, dass etwas in der Vergangenheit nicht passiert ist.
- B** – Auf 'It's high time' folgt das Past Simple, obwohl es um die Gegenwart geht.
- C** – 'Turn down' bedeutet hier, die Lautstärke herunterzudrehen.
- A** – 'Put up with' bedeutet 'tolerieren, sich etwas gefallen lassen'.
- B** – 'Put off' bedeutet 'verschieben'; 'call off' bedeutet 'ganz absagen'.
- D** – 'Helpful' ist das Adjektiv für 'hilfsbereit' und passt zum positiven Kontext.
- C** – Die richtige Kollokation ist 'make progress'.
- A** – 'Rise' ist das Nomen für einen Anstieg; 'raise' ist vor allem ein Verb oder bezeichnet eine Gehaltserhöhung.
- B** – 'Didn't catch' bedeutet, dass der Sprecher es akustisch nicht richtig verstanden hat.
- D** – Nach 'a huge' brauchen wir ein Nomen: 'success'.
- C** – Adjektive auf -ing beschreiben das, was das Gefühl auslöst.
- A** – 'Not at all' bedeutet, dass es einem nichts ausmacht – man erteilt also die Erlaubnis.
- D** – 'Take on' bedeutet, neue Mitarbeitende einzustellen.
- B** – Die verneinende Vorsilbe zu 'possible' ist 'im-'.
- C** – 'Take after' bedeutet, einem älteren Familienmitglied ähnlich zu sein (nach jemandem kommen).

32. **A** – 'Approachable' beschreibt jemanden, der freundlich und leicht ansprechbar ist.
33. **B** – Steht 'Not only' am Satzanfang, folgt die Wortstellung einer Frage (Inversion).
34. **D** – Ein gemischter Konditionalsatz (mixed conditional) verbindet eine Bedingung in der Vergangenheit mit einer Folge in der Gegenwart: 'would' + Verb.
35. **C** – 'Hardly' am Satzanfang verlangt Inversion mit dem Past Perfect: 'had I'.
36. **A** – Das Future Perfect im Passiv zeigt, dass etwas vor einem Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft abgeschlossen sein wird.
37. **C** – Bei 'neither ... nor' richtet sich das Verb nach dem näher stehenden Subjekt, 'students', daher muss es 'were' heißen.
38. **B** – Die kausative Struktur lautet 'get' + Objekt + Partizip Perfekt.
39. **D** – Auf 'although' folgt ein Nebensatz; 'despite' und 'in spite of' brauchen ein Nomen oder eine -ing-Form.
40. **A** – Auf 'deny' folgt eine -ing-Form, hier die Perfektform 'having taken'.
41. **C** – 'Hardly' ist bereits verneinend, deshalb folgt 'anyone' und keine weitere Verneinung.
42. **B** – 'Supposing' funktioniert im Konditionalsatz Typ II wie 'if' und steht daher mit dem Past Simple.
43. **D** – In nicht notwendigen Relativsätzen (non-defining relative clauses, mit Kommas) steht für Sachen 'which', nicht 'that'.
44. **A** – 'Needn't have' + Partizip Perfekt bedeutet, dass jemand etwas getan hat, das nicht nötig war.
45. **C** – Laut Text hat ihr jemand aus der Nachbarschaft vorgeschlagen, das Gerät ins Repair-Café zu bringen.
46. **B** – Sie sagt, sie sei skeptisch gewesen und habe angenommen, es sei Zeitverschwendung.
47. **D** – Daniel ist der Meinung: 'the social side is often underestimated'.
48. **A** – Freiwillige helfen den Besuchern, kaputte Gegenstände zu reparieren – 'mend' bedeutet also 'repair'.
49. **C** – Im Text steht, dass jede Reparatur an Elektrogeräten von einer qualifizierten Elektrofachkraft geprüft werden muss.
50. **B** – Das Interesse wächst und er hofft, einen zweiten Standort zu eröffnen – das zeigt Optimismus.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Planen Sie etwa 60 Minuten ohne Wörterbuch ein. Als grobe Orientierung: Ab 40 Punkten beherrscht die Person B2 sicher, 30–39 Punkte deuten darauf hin, dass sie auf dem Weg zu B2 ist, und unter 30 Punkten ist ein B1-Kurs wahrscheinlich besser geeignet. Der Test zielt auf typische Fehler ab, etwa 'since' vs. 'for', 'suggest' + to-Infinitiv, die falsche Zeitform nach 'wish' und 'it's high time' sowie leicht verwechselbare Paare wie 'rise/raise'. Nutzen Sie die Fehler in Teil 3 als Grundlage für Folgestunden zu Inversion, gemischten Konditionalsätzen (mixed conditionals) und nicht notwendigen Relativsätzen (non-defining relative clauses).