ESL-Einstufungstest B2 zum Üben – Test 2

Name: Klasse: Datum: Punkte: / 36

Diesen Test online machen und sofort auswerten

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

Teil 1: Leseverstehen – Brief der Schule

Lies den Brief einer Schulleiterin bzw. eines Schulleiters. Beantworte dann die Fragen 1–6.

Subject: Changes to Afternoon Pickup at Maple Grove Elementary

Dear Families,

Starting Monday, October 7, we will be changing the way students are picked up at the end of the school day. Over the past few weeks, the line of cars on Oak Street has grown so long that it has been blocking traffic and, more importantly, creating unsafe conditions for children who walk home.

Under the new system, families who drive will enter the parking lot from Cedar Avenue only. Each family will receive a numbered card to display on the dashboard. Staff members will call out the numbers, and students will be brought to the cars in groups of five. Please stay in your vehicle at all times; teachers will help younger children with their seat belts.

Students who walk or ride bikes will leave through the front doors on Oak Street at 2:50 p.m., ten minutes before the car line begins. Students who take the bus will not notice any difference.

If someone other than a parent will be picking up your child, you must let the front office know in writing by noon that day. Without a note, we will not be able to release your child.

We appreciate your patience as we all get used to this change.

Sincerely,

Dr. Angela Reyes, Principal

1. Which of the following best summarizes the letter?
   A The school will close its parking lot on Cedar Avenue.
   B Students will no longer be allowed to walk home from school.
   C The school is introducing a new procedure to make afternoon pickup safer.
   D The school day will end ten minutes earlier than before.

2. According to the letter, what problem led to the change?
   A Cars waiting on Oak Street were blocking traffic and putting walkers at risk.
   B Parents were complaining that the buses arrived late.
   C Children were often losing their numbered cards.
   D Teachers did not have enough time to help with seat belts.

3. What should families who drive do when they arrive at school?
   A Park on Oak Street and wait at the front doors.
   B Call the front office to give their number.
   C Walk into the parking lot to find their child.
   D Enter from Cedar Avenue, show their card and stay in the car.

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4. Which students will experience no change in their afternoon routine?
   A Students who walk home
   B Students who take the bus
   C Students who ride bikes
   D Students whose parents drive

5. In paragraph 4, the word "release" is closest in meaning to _____.
   A record **B** punish **C** allow to leave **D** remind

6. Ben's grandmother is going to pick him up on Thursday. What must his parents do?
   A Send a written message to the front office before 12:00 p.m. on Thursday.
   B Give the grandmother Ben's numbered card and nothing else.
   C Phone Ben's teacher at 2:50 p.m. on Thursday.
   D Ask the grandmother to wait for Ben at the front doors.

Teil 2: Leseverstehen – Mitteilung am Arbeitsplatz

Lies die Mitteilung der Personalabteilung eines Unternehmens. Beantworte dann die Fragen 7–12.

To: All Full-Time Staff

From: Human Resources

Re: Expanded Education Benefit

We are pleased to announce that, beginning January 1, our tuition assistance program will cover up to $3,000 per year, up from $1,500. The increase reflects our commitment to helping employees build skills that benefit both their careers and the company.

To qualify, you must have worked here full-time for at least six months and be in good standing. Courses must be taken at an accredited college or university and must relate to your current position or to a role you could realistically move into here. Certificate programs, including those offered online, are also eligible.

Before you enroll, submit a request form to your manager, who will forward it to HR. Requests submitted after a course has started cannot be considered. Once you finish the course, send us your final grade and receipt. We will reimburse 100 percent of tuition for a grade of B or higher and 75 percent for a C. Courses with lower grades are not covered.

Please note that employees who leave the company within one year of receiving assistance may be asked to repay part of the amount.

7. What has changed about the tuition assistance program?
   A It is now open to part-time employees.
   B The maximum yearly amount has doubled.
   C Online courses are no longer accepted.
   D Employees no longer need their manager's approval.

8. Which employee is most likely eligible for assistance?
   A A part-time cashier who wants to study nursing
   B A full-time employee who was hired four months ago
   C A full-time accountant with two years at the company taking an online certificate in data analysis
   D A full-time employee with five years at the company taking a painting class for fun

9. When should an employee submit the request form?
   A Before the course begins
   B On the first day of the course
   C After receiving a final grade
   D Within one year of finishing the course

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10. Jordan took a $1,000 course and received a C. How much will the company pay?
    A $0 **B** $1,000 **C** $500 **D** $750

11. In paragraph 2, the phrase "in good standing" most likely means _____.
    A able to stand for long periods at work
    B having a satisfactory record with the employer
    C holding a senior position in the company
    D living close to the office

12. Why might the company ask an employee to pay back some of the money?
    A The employee took a course at an accredited university.
    B The employee received a grade of B.
    C The employee quit the company less than a year after receiving assistance.
    D The employee sent the receipt to HR.

Teil 3: Satzbedeutung

Wähle den Satz, der dieselbe Bedeutung wie der Ausgangssatz hat, oder das Wort, das den Sinn des Satzes am besten ergänzt.

13. Marcus is very _____; he always arrives on time and finishes his work by the deadline.
    A sensitive **B** generous **C** curious **D** reliable

14. "I'll look into the problem with your account." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A I'll investigate the problem with your account.
    B I'll ignore the problem with your account.
    C I'll look at your account and then close it.
    D I'll create a new problem with your account.

15. "The grocery store ran out of milk this morning." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A The store sold milk outside this morning.
    B The store got a large delivery of milk this morning.
    C The store had no milk left this morning.
    D Someone ran out of the store with milk this morning.

16. "You'd better bring a jacket tonight." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A You brought a better jacket than me tonight.
    B It's a good idea to bring a jacket tonight.
    C You had a jacket with you last night.
    D It isn't necessary to bring a jacket tonight.

17. "Jenna really takes after her father." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Jenna takes care of her father every day.
    B Jenna follows her father wherever he goes.
    C Jenna was born after her father moved away.
    D Jenna is very similar to her father.

18. The job offer was very _____, so Priya accepted it right away.
    A tempting **B** tempted **C** attempt **D** temptation

19. After months of training, Daniel finally _____ his goal of running a marathon.
    A succeeded **B** managed **C** achieved **D** won

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20. "We had no choice but to cancel the trip." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A We chose not to cancel the trip.
    B We were forced to cancel the trip.
    C We had several options, so we canceled the trip.
    D We canceled the trip, but we could have gone.

21. "It's no use complaining to the manager." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Complaining to the manager won't help.
    B The manager doesn't use the complaint form.
    C You should complain to the manager more often.
    D The manager is complaining about nothing.

22. "The report was supposed to be finished by Friday." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Someone guessed that the report was finished on Friday.
    B The report was finished early, on Friday morning.
    C Everyone was surprised that the report was finished on Friday.
    D The report was expected to be finished by Friday, but probably wasn't.

23. "Should you need any help, call the front desk." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A You should help the people at the front desk.
    B You must call the front desk immediately.
    C If you need any help, call the front desk.
    D Call the front desk to ask if you need help.

24. "No sooner had we sat down than the fire alarm went off." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A We sat down a long time after the fire alarm went off.
    B The fire alarm went off immediately after we sat down.
    C We didn't sit down because the fire alarm was off.
    D The fire alarm went off before we arrived.

Teil 4: Sprachgebrauch

Wähle die richtige Form, um den Satz zu ergänzen, oder die grammatisch korrekte Antwort.

25. "How long _____ in Denver?" "Since 2019."
    A do you live **B** have you lived **C** are you living **D** did you live

26. If it _____ tomorrow, we'll have the picnic indoors.
    A rains **B** will rain **C** would rain **D** rained

27. This is the most interesting class I _____.
    A ever take **B** had ever take **C** have ever taken **D** am ever taking

28. Choose the sentence with no grammatical mistakes.
    A Could you give me some advices about choosing a college?
    B Could you give me an advice about choosing a college?
    C Could you give me a few advices about choosing a college?
    D Could you give me some advice about choosing a college?

29. The package _____ to the wrong address yesterday.
    A was delivered **B** delivered **C** has delivered **D** was delivering

30. At the interview, the manager asked me where _____.
    A did I live **B** do I live **C** I lived **D** I do live

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31. My phone battery is almost dead. It needs _____.

A to charge **B** charging **C** charge **D** charged

32. The new software, _____ was installed last week, has already crashed twice.

A that **B** what **C** it **D** which

33. We've been discussing this for weeks. It's time we _____ a decision about the budget.

A made **B** make **C** will make **D** have made

34. Which part of this sentence is incorrect? "The manager, who has worked here for ten years, know every employee by name."

A who has worked **B** for ten years **C** know **D** by name

35. By next June, Carlos _____ at the company for ten years.

A will work **B** will have been working
C is working **D** has worked

36. Had I known about the sale, I _____ more groceries.

A would buy **B** will have bought **C** had bought **D** would have bought

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Lösungen – ESL-Einstufungstest B2 zum Üben – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

1. **C** – Der gesamte Brief beschreibt ein neues Abholsystem, das ein Sicherheitsproblem lösen soll.
2. **A** – In Absatz 1 steht, dass die lange Autoschlange den Verkehr blockierte und für Kinder, die zu Fuß gehen, gefährliche Situationen schuf.
3. **D** – In Absatz 2 steht, dass die Fahrer über die Cedar Avenue einfahren, eine Karte vorzeigen und im Fahrzeug bleiben.
4. **B** – Im Brief heißt es, dass Schüler, die mit dem Bus fahren, keinen Unterschied bemerken werden.
5. **C** – "Release" bedeutet hier, dass das Kind die Schule mit dieser Person verlassen darf.
6. **A** – Wer nicht Elternteil ist, braucht eine schriftliche Notiz, die bis 12 Uhr am selben Tag im Sekretariat (front office) vorliegen muss.
7. **B** – Der Betrag ist von 1.500 $ auf 3.000 $ gestiegen, hat sich also verdoppelt.
8. **C** – Der Buchhalter arbeitet Vollzeit, ist seit mehr als sechs Monaten im Unternehmen und macht ein berufsbezogenes Zertifikat.
9. **A** – Laut Mitteilung können Anträge, die nach Kursbeginn eingereicht werden, nicht berücksichtigt werden.
10. **D** – Bei der Note C werden 75 Prozent erstattet, und 75 Prozent von 1.000 $ sind 750 $.
11. **B** – "In good standing" bedeutet, dass es in der eigenen Akte keine ernsthaften Probleme gibt.
12. **C** – Im letzten Absatz steht, dass Personen, die innerhalb eines Jahres kündigen, einen Teil des Betrags zurückzahlen müssen.
13. **D** – Wer immer pünktlich ist und Fristen einhält, ist "reliable" (zuverlässig).
14. **A** – "Look into" bedeutet, etwas zu untersuchen oder zu prüfen.
15. **C** – "Run out of" bedeutet, etwas komplett aufzubrauchen oder zu verkaufen, sodass nichts mehr übrig ist.
16. **B** – "You'd better" (you had better) drückt einen nachdrücklichen Rat für die Gegenwart oder Zukunft aus.
17. **D** – "Take after" bedeutet, einem älteren Familienmitglied im Aussehen oder Charakter zu ähneln.
18. **A** – Ein Adjektiv auf -ing beschreibt das, was das Gefühl auslöst – hier das attraktive Angebot.
19. **C** – Man sagt "achieve a goal"; "succeed" braucht "in" und "manage" braucht "to" + Verb.
20. **B** – "Have no choice but to" bedeutet, dass es keine andere Möglichkeit gab.
21. **A** – "It's no use + -ing" bedeutet, dass eine Handlung sinnlos ist.
22. **D** – "Was supposed to" beschreibt eine Erwartung oder einen Plan, der oft nicht umgesetzt wurde.
23. **C** – "Should you need" ist eine formelle Variante von "If you need".
24. **B** – "No sooner ... than" zeigt, dass die zweite Handlung unmittelbar nach der ersten stattfand.
25. **B** – Mit "since" verwendet man das Present Perfect für eine Situation, die in der Vergangenheit begann und bis jetzt andauert.
26. **A** – Im ersten Konditionalsatz (First Conditional) steht im if-Satz das Present Simple.
27. **C** – Auf einen Superlativ mit "ever" folgt normalerweise das Present Perfect.
28. **D** – "Advice" ist unzählbar, hat also keinen Plural und kann nicht mit "an" stehen.
29. **A** – Das Paket hat die Handlung nicht selbst ausgeführt, deshalb braucht man mit "yesterday" das Passiv im Past Simple.
30. **C** – In einer indirekten Frage steht die Wortstellung Subjekt + Verb, und die Zeit wird zurückverschoben.

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31. **B** – "Need + -ing" hat passive Bedeutung: Das Handy muss aufgeladen werden.
32. **D** – Ein nicht notwendiger Relativsatz (non-defining relative clause) zwischen Kommas verwendet für Dinge "which", nicht "that".
33. **A** – Auf "It's time + Subjekt" folgt das Past Simple, obwohl es um die Gegenwart geht.
34. **C** – Das Subjekt "the manager" steht im Singular, daher muss das Verb "knows" lauten.
35. **B** – Das Future Perfect Continuous drückt die Dauer einer Handlung bis zu einem Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft aus.
36. **D** – "Had I known" ist ein invertierter dritter Konditionalsatz (Third Conditional), daher steht im Hauptsatz "would have" + Partizip Perfekt (Past Participle).

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Planen Sie etwa 45 Minuten ein; ein Wörterbuch ist nicht erlaubt. Ab 29 Punkten (etwa 80 %) beherrscht die Person das Niveau B2 sicher, 22–28 Punkte sprechen für ein solides B1+ bzw. ein sich entwickelndes B2, niedrigere Ergebnisse deuten auf eine Einstufung in B1 hin. Der Teil zur Satzbedeutung zielt auf typische Verwechslungen bei Phrasal Verbs, Redewendungen und formellen Strukturen (should + Subjekt, no sooner), während der Teil zum Sprachgebrauch Zeitenwahl, Passiv, indirekte Fragen und Bedingungssätze überprüft. Besprechen Sie die falschen Antworten gemeinsam und lassen Sie die Lernenden anschließend die Ausgangssätze mit eigenen Worten umformulieren.

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