

Leseverstehen – Test 1

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 20



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Lies jeden Text aufmerksam durch und wähle bei jeder Frage die beste Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Zeitschriftenartikel

Lies den Artikel über Repair-Cafés und beantworte die Fragen 1–7.

Fixing Things, Building Communities

On the first Saturday of every month, the hall behind Millbrook Library fills with an unusual mix of people and objects. A retired engineer bends over a broken toaster; a teenager carefully re-stitches the strap of a backpack; a woman in her forties waits patiently with a lamp that stopped working years ago. Welcome to the repair café, a phenomenon that has spread quietly across hundreds of towns and cities over the past decade.

The idea is simple. Volunteers with practical skills offer their time for free, and visitors bring along household items that would otherwise end up in the bin. Rather than simply handing over their belongings, however, visitors are encouraged to sit beside the volunteer and take part in the repair. "We're not a free repair shop," explains Amara Osei, who set up the Millbrook café three years ago. "The point is that people leave knowing a little more than when they arrived. Next time, they might be able to fix it themselves."

Supporters argue that repair cafés tackle a genuine problem. Many modern products are designed in ways that make them difficult to open, and spare parts can be expensive or impossible to find. As a result, it is often cheaper to replace an item than to mend it, which contributes to a growing mountain of electronic waste. By showing that a loose wire or a worn-out belt can be dealt with in minutes, the cafés challenge the assumption that broken means finished.

Not everyone is convinced, though. Some professional repairers worry that free services could take business away from them. Osei disagrees. "Most of our visitors would never have paid for a repair in the first place. They'd simply have thrown the thing away. If anything, we send people to local shops when a job is too complicated for us."

Perhaps the most surprising benefit has little to do with machines at all. Regular visitors talk about the conversations, the tea and the sense of belonging. For Daniel Reyes, who moved to Millbrook last year, the café was the first place he felt at home. "I came with a broken radio," he laughs. "I left with a radio that worked and three new friends."

1. What is the main purpose of the article?

- A** to persuade readers to become volunteer repairers
- B** to criticise companies that make products difficult to repair
- C** to describe repair cafés and discuss their benefits and criticisms
- D** to give step-by-step instructions for fixing household items

2. According to Amara Osei, what makes a repair café different from a repair shop?
- A Visitors are expected to help and learn during the repair.
 - B Volunteers only fix items that are less than a year old.
 - C Repairs are done more quickly than in a shop.
 - D Visitors can leave their items and collect them later.
3. In paragraph 3, the word "tackle" is closest in meaning to _____.
- A ignore B deal with C explain D create
4. According to the article, why is it often cheaper to replace an item than to repair it?
- A Volunteers charge high prices for their time.
 - B Most broken items cannot be repaired at all.
 - C People prefer the latest models of products.
 - D Products are hard to open and spare parts are costly or unavailable.
5. What can be inferred from Osei's reply to the professional repairers?
- A She thinks professional repairers charge too much.
 - B She plans to stop helping with complicated repairs.
 - C She believes repair cafés may actually bring customers to local businesses.
 - D She admits that repair cafés are reducing shops' profits.
6. The phrase "challenge the assumption that broken means finished" suggests that the cafés question the belief that _____
- A a broken item can no longer be used.
 - B repairs should always be done by professionals.
 - C new products are better quality than old ones.
 - D people do not have time to fix things.
7. Why does the writer include Daniel Reyes's story?
- A to show that radios are the most common item repaired
 - B to illustrate the social benefits of repair cafés
 - C to suggest that newcomers find it hard to make friends
 - D to prove that repairs are always successful

Teil 2: Berufliche E-Mail

Lies die E-Mail an die Belegschaft und beantworte die Fragen 8–14.

Subject: Changes to our office arrangements from 1 March

Dear all,

As many of you know, our lease on the third floor comes to an end in February, and after a long discussion the management team has decided not to renew it. I'd like to explain what this means in practice and, just as importantly, why we have made this decision.

Over the past year, our booking data has shown that, on an average day, fewer than half of the desks in the building are in use. Most of you now work from home two or three days a week, and the feedback from last autumn's survey made it clear that you value this flexibility. Paying for space that sits empty is difficult to justify, particularly when that money could be spent on things you have told us matter more, such as training and better equipment for working at home.

From 1 March, therefore, all teams will be based on the second floor. Instead of having a permanent desk, you will reserve one through the online booking system, up to two weeks in advance. Each

team will also have a "home zone", a group of desks near each other, so that colleagues who want to work together on the same days can do so easily.

I appreciate that this will be a significant change for some of you, especially those who have had the same desk for many years. Lockers will be provided for personal belongings, and anyone who needs a particular set-up for health reasons should contact Priya Nair in HR by 14 February so that we can make sure a suitable desk is permanently available.

We will be holding two drop-in sessions next week, on Tuesday at 12:30 and Thursday at 16:00, where you can see the new layout and ask questions. If you can't make either, feel free to reply to this email directly.

Thank you for your patience while we make this transition. I'm confident that, once we've settled in, the new arrangement will work well for everyone.

Best wishes,

Tomasz Lindqvist

Operations Director

8. What is the main purpose of the email?
- A** to ask staff to vote on a new office layout
 - B** to announce that the company is moving to a new building
 - C** to complain that staff are not using the office enough
 - D** to explain a change to working arrangements and the reasons for it
9. Why has the management team decided not to renew the lease?
- A** The landlord has increased the rent.
 - B** Much of the office space is not used regularly.
 - C** Staff complained about the third floor in a survey.
 - D** The company is reducing the number of employees.
10. What is the purpose of a team's "home zone"?
- A** to make it easy for colleagues to sit together when they are in the office
 - B** to give senior staff a permanent desk
 - C** to store personal belongings safely
 - D** to provide a quiet area for people working alone
11. Who should contact Priya Nair by 14 February?
- A** anyone who wants to keep their current desk
 - B** staff who cannot attend the drop-in sessions
 - C** employees who need a specific desk set-up for health reasons
 - D** team leaders who want to book a home zone
12. The phrase "difficult to justify" in paragraph 2 means _____.
- A** hard to calculate exactly
 - B** hard to change quickly
 - C** hard to organise in practice
 - D** hard to give good reasons for
13. What can be inferred about how the writer expects some staff to react?
- A** They will be pleased to have more space.
 - B** Some of them may find the change unsettling.
 - C** Most of them will ask to work from home full-time.
 - D** They will not notice any real difference.

14. Which statement is true according to the email?
- A** Desks can be reserved up to two weeks ahead.
 - B** Everyone will have to work in the office three days a week.
 - C** The drop-in sessions will take place on the third floor.
 - D** Staff must reply to the email to confirm they have read it.

Teil 3: Kurzgeschichte

Lies die Geschichte und beantworte die Fragen 15–20.

The Last Train

Leila had missed the last train before, but never in a town where she didn't know a single person. She stood on the empty platform, watching the red lights disappear into the darkness, and felt her stomach drop. Her phone battery had died an hour earlier, somewhere between the conference dinner and the long walk to the station that she had been so sure would take ten minutes.

The ticket office was closed. A single vending machine hummed in the corner, its light flickering. She checked her purse: a few coins, a bank card and a crumpled receipt. Not exactly the ingredients for a rescue.

"You look like someone who's just watched their plans leave without them."

She turned. An elderly man in a long grey coat was sweeping the far end of the platform. She hadn't noticed him at all.

"Is it that obvious?" she asked.

"I've been doing this job for thirty-one years," he said, leaning on his broom. "I can spot a missed train from a hundred metres."

He explained that the next service wasn't until 5:40, but there was a small hotel across the square that stayed open late. Then, without being asked, he pulled an old-fashioned mobile phone from his pocket and offered it to her. "In case there's someone waiting up for you."

Leila hesitated. Back home, she would never have accepted a stranger's phone, let alone followed his directions through an unfamiliar town at midnight. But there was something in his calm, unhurried manner that made her worries seem slightly ridiculous. She called her sister, who answered on the first ring, half asleep and wholly relieved.

The hotel was exactly where he had said. The receptionist, a young woman with tired eyes, smiled when Leila mentioned the station. "Ah, you met Walter," she said. "He sends us at least one lost traveller a week. We keep a room free for them, just in case."

Lying in bed later, Leila realised she had never even told him her name. She suspected he wouldn't have asked.

15. Why does Leila feel anxious at the beginning of the story?
- A** She is late for an important conference.
 - B** She has lost her purse and bank card.
 - C** She is stuck in an unfamiliar town and cannot use her phone.
 - D** She has argued with her sister.

16. What does "Not exactly the ingredients for a rescue" suggest?
- A** She was hungry and wanted to buy food.
 - B** She felt that what she had with her would not help her much.
 - C** She was planning to call the emergency services.
 - D** She thought the vending machine might be useful.
17. How was the man able to tell that Leila had missed her train?
- A** She told him as soon as she saw him.
 - B** He had seen her running towards the platform.
 - C** The receptionist had phoned to warn him.
 - D** He had many years of experience working at the station.
18. Why did Leila decide to accept the man's offer?
- A** His calm manner made her fears seem exaggerated.
 - B** She recognised him from the conference dinner.
 - C** He promised to walk her to the hotel himself.
 - D** She had no other way to pay for a hotel.
19. What does the receptionist's comment reveal about Walter?
- A** He owns the hotel across the square.
 - B** He is related to the receptionist.
 - C** Helping stranded travellers is something he does regularly.
 - D** He is often criticised for sending guests late at night.
20. What does the final sentence imply about Walter?
- A** He was too forgetful to remember names.
 - B** He helped people without expecting anything in return.
 - C** He did not really trust Leila.
 - D** He wanted to keep his own identity secret.

Lösungen – Leseverstehen – Test 1

1 C	2 A	3 B	4 D	5 C	6 A	7 B	8 D	9 B	10 A
11 C	12 D	13 B	14 A	15 C	16 B	17 D	18 A	19 C	20 B

Erklärungen

1. **C** – Der Artikel erklärt, was Repair-Cafés sind, stellt ihre Vorteile vor und gibt auch die Bedenken professioneller Reparaturbetriebe wieder.
2. **A** – Osei sagt, dass die Besucher neben den Ehrenamtlichen sitzen, damit sie am Ende mehr wissen als bei ihrer Ankunft.
3. **B** – „To tackle a problem“ bedeutet, sich zu bemühen, ein Problem anzugehen und zu lösen.
4. **D** – In Absatz 3 steht, dass sich Produkte nur schwer öffnen lassen und Ersatzteile teuer oder gar nicht erhältlich sind.
5. **C** – Sie sagt, dass das Café Leute an örtliche Geschäfte verweist, wenn eine Reparatur zu kompliziert ist – das deutet darauf hin, dass es diesen Betrieben helfen kann.
6. **A** – „Broken means finished“ beschreibt die Vorstellung, dass ein Gegenstand ausgedient hat, sobald er kaputtgeht.
7. **B** – Seine Geschichte stützt die Aussage des Absatzes, dass die Cafés Freundschaften und ein Gefühl der Zugehörigkeit entstehen lassen.
8. **D** – Der Verfasser schreibt, dass er erklären möchte, was die Änderung konkret bedeutet und warum die Entscheidung getroffen wurde.
9. **B** – Die Buchungsdaten zeigen, dass weniger als die Hälfte der Schreibtische genutzt wird – man zahlt also für leere Fläche.
10. **A** – Durch die „home zone“ können Kolleginnen und Kollegen, die an denselben Tagen zusammenarbeiten möchten, nahe beieinander sitzen.
11. **C** – In der E-Mail werden alle, die aus gesundheitlichen Gründen einen bestimmten Arbeitsplatz benötigen, gebeten, sich an Priya Nair zu wenden.
12. **D** – „To justify something“ bedeutet zu zeigen, dass es gute Gründe für etwas gibt.
13. **B** – Er räumt ein, dass es eine große Umstellung sein wird, besonders für alle, die seit Jahren denselben Schreibtisch haben.
14. **A** – In Absatz 3 steht, dass Schreibtische bis zu zwei Wochen im Voraus über das Online-System reserviert werden können.
15. **C** – Sie hat in einer Stadt, in der sie niemanden kennt, den letzten Zug verpasst, und ihr Handyakku ist leer.
16. **B** – Nachdem sie die wenigen Dinge in ihrer Geldbörse aufgezählt hat, merkt sie ironisch an, dass diese ihr kaum aus der Patsche helfen werden.
17. **D** – Er sagt, dass er die Arbeit seit einunddreißig Jahren macht und jemanden, der den Zug verpasst hat, auf hundert Meter Entfernung erkennt.
18. **A** – Im Text heißt es, dass seine ruhige, gelassene Art ihre Sorgen ein wenig lächerlich wirken ließ.
19. **C** – Sie sagt, dass er ihnen mindestens einmal pro Woche einen gestrandeten Reisenden schickt – deshalb hält das Hotel sogar ein Zimmer frei.
20. **B** – Leila hat das Gefühl, dass er sie nicht einmal nach ihrem Namen gefragt hätte – das deutet darauf hin, dass er Menschen einfach aus Freundlichkeit hilft.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Planen Sie etwa 40 Minuten ein oder bearbeiten Sie als kürzere Aufgabe pro Unterrichtsstunde einen Teil. Die Fragen zielen auf typische Schwierigkeiten auf B2-Niveau: erwähnte Details mit der Hauptaussage verwechseln, plausible, aber nicht genannte Antworten wählen und bildliche Ausdrücke wörtlich verstehen. Zur Nachbereitung können die Lernenden in jedem Text die Wörter unterstreichen, die ihre Antworten belegen, oder eine kurze Antwort auf die E-Mail aus Teil 2 schreiben.