Use of English C2 – Test 2

Name: Klasse: Datum: Punkte: / 36

Diesen Test online machen und sofort auswerten

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

Teil 1: Multiple-Choice-Lückentext

Lies den Text und wähle das Wort oder die Wendung, die am besten in jede Lücke passt.

For most of the twentieth century, mending a broken toaster or darning a sock was simply what people did. Then, almost imperceptibly, the habit began to (1) ___ way to a culture of replacement. As manufactured goods grew cheaper, buying a new item came to seem not only easier but somehow more respectable than fixing an old one, and a whole body of practical know-how gradually (2) ___ into disuse.

Lately, however, the tide appears to be (3) ___. In community halls in cities across the world, volunteers now host regular repair sessions to which residents bring faulty lamps, torn jackets and temperamental bicycles. Organisers are quick to (4) ___ out that the appeal is not purely economic: each session is (5) ___ and foremost a social occasion, and many visitors take enormous satisfaction in seeing an object they had (6) ___ off as useless brought back to life.

Critics argue that such initiatives, however admirable, barely make a (7) ___ in the mountains of waste produced every year. Supporters counter that this misses the point: the real value lies in challenging a throwaway mindset that has gone (8) ___ for far too long. If nothing else, they contend, learning to fix things means we are no longer entirely at the (9) ___ of manufacturers.

1. Gap 1: the habit began to _____ way to a culture of replacement
   A make **B** give **C** lose **D** open
2. Gap 2: a whole body of practical know-how gradually _____ into disuse
   A went **B** came **C** fell **D** turned
3. Gap 3: Lately, however, the tide appears to be _____.
   A turning **B** swinging **C** revolving **D** rotating
4. Gap 4: Organisers are quick to _____ out that the appeal is not purely economic
   A bring **B** carry **C** hold **D** point
5. Gap 5: each session is _____ and foremost a social occasion
   A chief **B** prime **C** first **D** best
6. Gap 6: an object they had _____ off as useless
   A rubbed **B** laughed **C** written **D** kicked
7. Gap 7: such initiatives barely make a _____ in the mountains of waste
   A dent **B** scratch **C** crack **D** bruise
8. Gap 8: a throwaway mindset that has gone _____ for far too long
   A unquestioning **B** unchallenged **C** undeniable **D** unaccountable

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9. Gap 9: we are no longer entirely at the _____ of manufacturers
   A hands **B** command **C** charge **D** mercy

Teil 2: Offener Lückentext (Multiple Choice)

Lies den Text und wähle das Funktionswort, das am besten in jede Lücke passt.

Few punctuation marks provoke (10) ___ strong feelings as the semicolon. Some writers adore it; (11) ___ dismiss it as a pretentious affectation best avoided altogether. The mark was popularised in fifteenth-century Venice, (12) ___ a printer sought a way of giving readers a pause longer than a comma (13) ___ shorter than a full stop. (14) ___ all its modest origins, it soon spread across Europe, and by the nineteenth century it had become a fixture of serious prose.

In recent decades, (15) ___, its fortunes have declined. Style guides increasingly advise writers to break long sentences up, and the more time people spend reading on small screens, (16) ___ fussier the semicolon seems. Even so, its defenders insist that, used sparingly, it allows a writer to link two ideas so closely related that separating them would lose something essential. (17) ___ it ever disappear entirely, they warn, written English would be poorer for it. Whether or not one agrees, few marks have inspired (18) ___ passionate debate.

10. Gap 10: Few punctuation marks provoke _____ strong feelings as the semicolon.
    A so **B** such **C** as **D** such as
11. Gap 11: Some writers adore it; _____ dismiss it as a pretentious affectation
    A the other **B** others **C** another **D** other
12. Gap 12: The semicolon was popularised in Venice, _____ a printer working in the 1490s sought a way of giving readers a pause longer than a comma but shorter than a full stop.
    A which **B** when **C** where **D** whom
13. Gap 13: a pause longer than a comma _____ shorter than a full stop
    A or **B** but **C** nor **D** so
14. Gap 14: _____ all its modest origins, it soon spread across Europe
    A With **B** In **C** By **D** For
15. Gap 15: In recent decades, _____, its fortunes have declined.
    A though **B** although **C** despite **D** even
16. Gap 16: the more time people spend reading on small screens, _____ fussier the semicolon seems
    A so **B** the **C** more **D** all
17. Gap 17: _____ it ever disappear entirely, they warn, written English would be poorer for it.
    A Were **B** Had **C** Should **D** Would
18. Gap 18: few marks have inspired _____ passionate debate
    A such **B** so **C** too **D** what

Teil 3: Wortbildung

Wähle die richtige Form des großgeschriebenen Wortes, um den Satz zu vervollständigen.

19. Her contribution to the project, though largely _____, was absolutely crucial to its success. (SING)
    A unsinging **B** unsung **C** unsang **D** singless

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20. The two parties remain _____ opposed on the question of funding. (DIAMETER)
A diametrical **B** diametric **C** diametrically **D** diametrally

21. Rents in the city centre have become _____ high for most young people. (PROHIBIT)
A prohibitedly **B** prohibitive **C** prohibitionally **D** prohibitively

22. After weeks of fruitless discussion, the negotiations reached an _____ and talks were suspended. (PASS)
A impasse **B** overpass **C** passage **D** bypass

23. The novelist has an _____ ability to capture the rhythms of everyday speech. (CANNY)
A uncannily **B** incanny **C** uncanny **D** uncanniness

24. The difference between the two versions is barely _____ to the untrained eye. (DISCERN)
A discerning **B** discernible **C** discernment **D** undiscerning

25. She argued her case with such _____ that even her fiercest critics were won over. (CONVINCE)
A conviction **B** convincement **C** convincibility **D** convincing

26. The scheme was _____ from the outset, so nobody was surprised when it collapsed. (CONCEIVE)
A inconceivable **B** preconceived **C** misconceived **D** unconceived

27. Once signed, the agreement is _____ and cannot be withdrawn under any circumstances. (REVOKE)
A unrevokable **B** irrevokable **C** unrevocable **D** irrevocable

Teil 4: Satzumformungen mit Schlüsselwort (Key Word Transformations)

Wähle den Satz, der dieselbe Bedeutung wie der erste Satz hat, das großgeschriebene Schlüsselwort korrekt verwendet und grammatisch richtig ist.

28. She had no idea that the police were watching her. (LITTLE)
A Little she knew that the police were watching her.
B Little did she know that the police were watching her.
C Little did she knew that the police were watching her.
D Little knew she that the police were watching her.

29. People say that the company is on the verge of bankruptcy. (REPUTED)
A The company is reputed being on the verge of bankruptcy.
B It is reputed the company to be on the verge of bankruptcy.
C The company is reputed to be on the verge of bankruptcy.
D The company reputes to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

30. Her performance was nowhere near as good as we had expected. (FELL)
A Her performance fell far short of our expectations.
B Her performance fell far behind of our expectations.
C Her performance fell short from what we had expected.
D Her performance fell slightly short of our expectations.

31. Everyone was surprised when he resigned. (CAME)
A His resignation came to everyone as surprise.
B His resignation came as a surprise to everyone.
C His resignation came as a surprise for nobody.
D Everyone came to be surprised by his resignation.

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32. I don't mind at all whether we eat in or go out. (DIFFERENCE)
    A It does no difference to me whether we eat in or go out.
    B It makes a big difference to me whether we eat in or go out.
    C There is no difference for me whether we eat in or go out.
    D It makes no difference to me whether we eat in or go out.

33. He has never really accepted that his career is over. (TERMS)
    A He has never really come to terms that his career is over.
    B He has never really come to terms with the fact that his career is over.
    C He has never really come into terms with the fact that his career is over.
    D He has never really been on terms with the fact that his career is over.

34. There is absolutely no possibility of the project being finished by Friday. (QUESTION)
    A Finishing the project by Friday is out of the question.
    B Finishing the project by Friday is out of question.
    C Finishing the project by Friday is beyond question.
    D Finishing the project by Friday is without question.

35. The match was called off because the pitch was waterlogged. (ACCOUNT)
    A The match was called off on account the pitch was waterlogged.
    B The match was called off by account of the waterlogged pitch.
    C The match was called off on account of the waterlogged pitch.
    D The match was called off on the account of the waterlogged pitch.

36. I'm sure she didn't intend to upset anyone. (MEANT)
    A She mustn't have meant to upset anyone.
    B She can't have meant upsetting anyone.
    C She couldn't have been meaning upset anyone.
    D She can't have meant to upset anyone.

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Lösungen – Use of English C2 – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

1. **B** – Die feste Wendung lautet 'give way to' und bedeutet, durch etwas anderes ersetzt zu werden.
2. **C** – 'Fall into disuse' ist die übliche Kollokation dafür, dass etwas nicht mehr verwendet wird.
3. **A** – 'The tide is turning' ist die Redewendung dafür, dass sich ein Trend umzukehren beginnt.
4. **D** – 'Point out' bedeutet, auf eine Tatsache hinweisen.
5. **C** – Die feste Wendung lautet 'first and foremost'.
6. **C** – 'Write something off as useless' bedeutet, etwas als wertlos abzutun.
7. **A** – 'Make a dent in' bedeutet, etwas spürbar zu verringern.
8. **B** – 'Go unchallenged' bedeutet, dass etwas weiterbesteht, ohne dass jemand widerspricht oder es infrage stellt.
9. **D** – 'At the mercy of' bedeutet, jemandem völlig ausgeliefert zu sein.
10. **C** – Der Vergleich 'as + Adjektiv + Nomen + as' verlangt 'as' an beiden Stellen.
11. **B** – 'Others' ist das Pronomen im Plural, das den Gegensatz zu 'some' bildet.
12. **C** – Das Bezugswort ist der Ort 'Venice', und der Satzteil nach der Lücke ist bereits vollständig, daher passt nur das Relativadverb 'where'; 'when' braucht ein zeitliches Bezugswort, und 'which' bzw. 'whom' würden ein fehlendes Subjekt oder Objekt voraussetzen.
13. **B** – 'But' verbindet zwei gegensätzliche Eigenschaften: länger als das eine, aber kürzer als das andere.
14. **D** – 'For all' bedeutet 'despite' (trotz) und leitet eine Einräumung ein.
15. **A** – 'Though' kann als Adverb zwischen Kommas im Sinne von 'however' stehen; 'although' nicht.
16. **B** – Die doppelte Komparativstruktur lautet 'the more ..., the + Komparativ'.
17. **C** – 'Should' + Subjekt + Infinitiv ohne 'to' bildet einen invertierten Bedingungssatz; 'Were' würde 'to disappear' erfordern.
18. **A** – 'Such' steht vor Adjektiv + unzählbarem Nomen; 'so' steht vor einem Adjektiv allein.
19. **B** – 'Unsung' ist ein Adjektiv und bedeutet 'nicht gewürdigt' oder 'unbeachtet'.
20. **C** – Zur näheren Bestimmung von 'opposed' wird ein Adverb benötigt, und 'diametrically opposed' ist eine feste Kollokation.
21. **D** – Vor dem Adjektiv 'high' wird ein Adverb benötigt; 'prohibitively high' ist eine gängige Kollokation.
22. **A** – Ein 'impasse' ist eine Situation, in der kein Fortschritt möglich ist (Sackgasse).
23. **C** – Das Adjektiv 'uncanny' bedeutet 'verblüffend, fast unheimlich' und wird vor dem Nomen 'ability' benötigt.
24. **B** – 'Discernible' bedeutet 'wahrnehmbar'; 'discerning' beschreibt eine Person mit gutem Urteilsvermögen.
25. **A** – Das Nomen 'conviction' bedeutet 'feste Überzeugung'; 'with conviction' ist eine feste Kollokation.
26. **C** – 'Misconceived' bedeutet 'schlecht durchdacht' oder 'auf einer falschen Annahme beruhend'.
27. **D** – Die richtige Form hat das Präfix 'ir-' und die Schreibung '-vocable': 'irrevocable'.
28. **B** – Verneinende Adverbiale wie 'little' verlangen eine Inversion mit Hilfsverb: 'did she know'.
29. **C** – Auf 'be reputed' folgt in dieser passiven Berichtsstruktur ein Infinitiv mit 'to'.
30. **A** – 'Fall far short of' bewahrt die Bedeutung von 'nowhere near'; 'slightly' verändert die Bedeutung.
31. **B** – Die feste Wendung lautet 'come as a surprise to someone'.
32. **D** – Die richtige Kollokation lautet 'make no difference to someone'.
33. **B** – 'Come to terms with' erfordert 'with', daher muss ein that-Satz auf 'the fact that' folgen.

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34. **A** – 'Out of the question' bedeutet 'ausgeschlossen, unmöglich'; 'beyond question' bedeutet 'zweifellos'.
35. **C** – 'On account of' ist eine feste präpositionale Wendung im Sinne von 'because of' und steht ohne Artikel.
36. **D** – 'Can't have + Partizip Perfekt (Past Participle)' drückt negative Gewissheit über die Vergangenheit aus, und 'mean' steht im Sinne von 'intend' (beabsichtigen) mit einem Infinitiv mit 'to'.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie den Test als Prüfungssimulation mit Zeitvorgabe ein oder bearbeiten Sie ihn im Unterricht Teil für Teil. Teil 1 und 3 zielen auf knapp danebenliegende Kollokationen sowie Fehler bei Präfixen und Suffixen, etwa unrevokable oder prohibitive statt prohibitively. Teil 2 und 4 konzentrieren sich auf Inversion, Vergleichsstrukturen und feste Wendungen, bei denen Lernende häufig einen Artikel oder eine Präposition weglassen. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden mit den Schlüsselwörtern aus Teil 4 eigene Umformungen schreiben.

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