

Redewendungen und feste Wendungen (C2) – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 30

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

Teil 1: Feste Wendungen ergänzen

Wählen Sie das Wort, das die Redewendung bzw. feste Wendung korrekt ergänzt.

- The two neighbours have been at _____ over the boundary fence for years.
A crossroads **B** loggerheads **C** tenterhooks **D** arm's length
- After winning the championship, she refused to rest on her _____ and began training for next season immediately.
A honours **B** merits **C** laurels **D** trophies
- The rumour about the merger turned out to be a red _____ intended to distract journalists from the real story.
A herring **B** flag **C** letter **D** carpet
- Unexpected delays like this are par for the _____ in the construction industry.
A game **B** field **C** track **D** course
- The new evidence put _____ to the prosecution's theory once and for all.
A end **B** paid **C** stop **D** rest
- He made no _____ about his dislike of the proposal and voted against it openly.
A words **B** minds **C** bones **D** claims
- The whole family waited with _____ breath for the exam results to arrive.
A baited **B** bated **C** held **D** drawn
- If we want to win the contract, we'll have to steal a _____ on our competitors.
A march **B** lead **C** glance **D** step

Teil 2: Bedeutung im Kontext

Lesen Sie jeden Satz und wählen Sie die Option, die die Bedeutung der Redewendung am besten erklärt.

- "Whether the meeting is on Tuesday or Wednesday is neither here nor there; what matters is that everyone attends." What does the speaker mean about the day of the meeting?
A It has not yet been decided. **B** It is unimportant.
C It causes confusion. **D** It depends on the location.
- "The surgeon said it was touch and go for a while, but the patient pulled through." What does 'touch and go' mean here?
A The outcome was very uncertain.
B The operation was quick and routine.
C The patient was barely conscious.
D The doctors disagreed about the treatment.

11. "Daniel was at a loose end on Saturday, so he offered to help us paint the kitchen." What was Daniel's situation?
- A** He was confused about what to do. **B** He was in financial difficulty.
C He had nothing in particular to do. **D** He was tired after a long week.
12. "The chair of the committee gave the journalist's question short shrift." What did the chair do?
- A** answered it in great detail
B dismissed it quickly without serious consideration
C postponed answering it until later
D asked someone else to answer it
13. "By setting a trap for her colleague, Mia was hoist with her own petard when her manager discovered the plan." What happened to Mia?
- A** She was promoted for her clever plan.
B Her colleague took the blame instead.
C She was harmed by the scheme she had planned for someone else.
D She abandoned the plan before it worked.
14. "After their argument, Hana kept her former business partner at arm's length." This means Hana _____ him.
- A** worked very closely with **B** avoided becoming close to
C physically threatened **D** tried hard to win back
15. "Don't split hairs — the difference between 'nearly' and 'almost' isn't important here." The speaker is asking the listener not to _____.
- A** make unnecessarily fine distinctions **B** interrupt other people
C change the subject **D** exaggerate a problem
16. "Sofia's proposal flies in the face of everything we learned from the last project." This means the proposal _____ the lessons of the last project.
- A** is strongly supported by **B** directly contradicts
C is a summary of **D** was inspired by

Teil 3: Korrektheit und Gebrauch

Wählen Sie den korrekten Satz, die passendste Reaktion, das richtige Wort oder den Satzteil, der einen Fehler enthält.

17. Which sentence is correct?
- A** After years of rivalry, the two chefs finally decided to bury the axe.
B After years of rivalry, the two chefs finally decided to bury the sword.
C After years of rivalry, the two chefs finally decided to bury the hammer.
D After years of rivalry, the two chefs finally decided to bury the hatchet.
18. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "She has / a chip in her shoulder / about not having / gone to university."
- A** She has **B** a chip in her shoulder
C about not having **D** gone to university

19. In which sentence is 'sail close to the wind' used correctly?
- A She sailed close to the wind and finished the marathon with ease.
 - B We sailed close to the wind to celebrate our anniversary.
 - C The firm is sailing close to the wind with some of its accounting practices.
 - D He always sails close to the wind whenever he feels relaxed.
20. The team won a _____ victory: the cost of winning was so high that it was hardly worth it.
- A landslide
 - B Pyrrhic
 - C sweeping
 - D resounding
21. A: "I've been putting off telling the client about the delay for weeks." B: "_____"
- A You should let sleeping dogs lie and call them today.
 - B You'll have to beat about the bush and call them today.
 - C You should jump the gun and call them today.
 - D You'll just have to bite the bullet and call them today.
22. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "The plan went down / like a lead balloon / with the staff, who thought it was / a damp squid."
- A The plan went down
 - B like a lead balloon
 - C with the staff, who thought it was
 - D a damp squid
23. In which sentence is 'cut the mustard' used correctly?
- A The new software simply doesn't cut the mustard; we need something more powerful.
 - B She cut the mustard and left the party early.
 - C They cut the mustard to save money on the project.
 - D He cut the mustard by apologising to everyone.

Teil 4: Redewendungen in einem Lesetext

Lesen Sie den Text. Wählen Sie für jede nummerierte Lücke das passendste Wort und beantworten Sie anschließend die Fragen zur Bedeutung.

When Amara Osei took over the struggling design studio, few people gave her much chance of success. The business had been (1) ___ water for years, and its most talented designers were already thinking about jumping (2) ___.

Amara didn't mince her words. At her first staff meeting, she explained that the studio had its work (3) ___ out and that cutting corners would no longer be tolerated. Some long-serving employees felt she was throwing the baby out with the (4) ___, scrapping systems that had worked perfectly well for decades.

Within a year, however, the tide had (5) ___. Two major clients signed long-term contracts, and the studio's reputation as a safe pair of hands began to spread. Rather than letting success go to her head, Amara invested the profits in training, arguing that complacency was the surest way to end up back at square one.

Today the studio is thriving, and even those who once doubted her are the first to admit that she has more than earned her stripes.

24. Gap (1): The business had been _____ water for years.
- A swimming
 - B treading
 - C holding
 - D testing
25. Gap (2): Its most talented designers were already thinking about jumping _____.
- A boat
 - B train
 - C ship
 - D board

26. Gap (3): The studio had its work _____ out.
A cut **B** torn **C** chopped **D** sliced
27. Gap (4): She was throwing the baby out with the _____.
A bucket **B** washing **C** rubbish **D** bathwater
28. Gap (5): Within a year, however, the tide had _____.
A risen **B** turned **C** rolled **D** flowed
29. In paragraph 2, 'Amara didn't mince her words' suggests that she _____.
A chose her words carefully to avoid upsetting anyone
B said very little at the meeting
C spoke frankly and directly, even though the message was unwelcome
D spoke slowly so that everyone could understand
30. In the final paragraph, 'she has more than earned her stripes' means that Amara has _____.
A proved her ability through hard work and achievement
B received a large financial reward
C been given an official title
D become unpopular with her staff

Lösungen – Redewendungen und feste Wendungen (C2) – Test 1

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

Erklärungen

- B** – 'To be at loggerheads' bedeutet, sich heftig und dauerhaft uneinig zu sein.
- C** – 'To rest on your laurels' bedeutet, sich auf früheren Erfolgen auszuruhen und sich nicht mehr anzustrengen.
- A** – Ein 'red herring' ist etwas, das in die Irre führt oder die Aufmerksamkeit ablenkt.
- D** – 'Par for the course' bedeutet, dass etwas in einer bestimmten Situation normal oder typisch ist.
- B** – 'To put paid to something' bedeutet, etwas zu beenden oder zunichtezumachen; 'end' bräuchte den Artikel 'an'.
- C** – 'To make no bones about something' bedeutet, etwas offen und ohne Zögern auszusprechen.
- B** – Die feste Wendung lautet 'with bated breath'; 'baited' ist ein häufiger Rechtschreibfehler.
- A** – 'To steal a march on someone' bedeutet, sich einen Vorteil zu verschaffen, indem man jemandem zuvorkommt.
- B** – 'Neither here nor there' bedeutet irrelevant oder unwichtig.
- A** – 'Touch and go' beschreibt eine Situation, deren Ausgang sehr ungewiss oder riskant ist.
- C** – 'At a loose end' bedeutet, nichts zu tun zu haben und sich etwas zu langweilen.
- B** – 'To give something short shrift' bedeutet, etwas schnell und ohne viel Beachtung abzutun.
- C** – 'Hoist with your own petard' bedeutet, durch den eigenen Plan, anderen zu schaden, selbst Schaden zu nehmen.
- B** – 'To keep someone at arm's length' bedeutet, eine enge oder freundschaftliche Beziehung zu jemandem zu vermeiden.
- A** – 'To split hairs' bedeutet, über winzige, unwichtige Unterschiede zu streiten – also Haarspalterei zu betreiben.
- B** – 'To fly in the face of something' bedeutet, einer Sache zu widersprechen oder ihr entgegenzustehen.
- D** – Die feste Redewendung lautet 'to bury the hatchet' und bedeutet, einen Streit beizulegen.
- B** – Die Redewendung lautet 'a chip on your shoulder', nicht 'in'.
- C** – 'To sail close to the wind' bedeutet, etwas Riskantes zu tun, das fast schon illegal oder inakzeptabel ist.
- B** – Ein 'Pyrrhic victory' (Pyrrhussieg) ist ein Sieg, der so teuer erkauft ist, dass er fast einer Niederlage gleichkommt.
- D** – 'To bite the bullet' bedeutet, sich einer unangenehmen Situation tapfer zu stellen, was in den Kontext passt.
- D** – Der korrekte Ausdruck lautet 'a damp squib' und bezeichnet eine enttäuschende Sache, die hinter den Erwartungen zurückbleibt.
- A** – 'To cut the mustard' bedeutet, gut genug zu sein bzw. den geforderten Ansprüchen zu genügen.
- B** – 'To tread water' bedeutet, keine Fortschritte zu machen, sich aber gerade so über Wasser zu halten.
- C** – 'To jump ship' bedeutet, eine Organisation zu verlassen, besonders wenn sie in Schwierigkeiten steckt.
- A** – 'To have your work cut out' bedeutet, vor einer sehr schwierigen Aufgabe zu stehen.
- D** – Die Redewendung lautet 'throw the baby out with the bathwater' und bedeutet, zusammen mit dem Unerwünschten auch etwas Wertvolles zu verwerfen – das Kind mit dem Bade ausschütten.
- B** – 'The tide has turned' bedeutet, dass sich eine Situation deutlich verändert hat, hier zum Besseren.
- C** – 'Not to mince your words' bedeutet, klar und ehrlich zu sprechen, auch wenn man damit jemanden vor den Kopf stößt.
- A** – 'To earn your stripes' bedeutet, seine Kompetenz durch Erfahrung und Einsatz unter Beweis zu stellen.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test zur Diagnose oder Wiederholung mit sehr fortgeschrittenen Lernenden ein, die sich auf anspruchsvolle Prüfungen vorbereiten. Viele Distraktoren zielen auf typische Fehler auf C2-Niveau ab: falsch erinnerte Schlüsselwörter (damp squid, baited breath), falsche Präpositionen (a chip in your shoulder) und Redewendungen mit falscher Bedeutung (sailing close to the wind, cutting the mustard). Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden eine kurze Geschichte oder E-Mail schreiben, in der mindestens sechs der Redewendungen korrekt vorkommen, oder die Ausdrücke in authentischen Artikeln aufspüren.