

KNOWLEDGE POINT

EINSTUFUNGSTEST ENGLISCH

Firma: _____ Abt.: _____

Name: _____ Datum: _____

Dieser kurze Test soll dafür sorgen, daß Sie den für Sie richtigen Kurs belegen. Keine Angst - wenn Sie schon alles richtig beantworten könnten, dann bräuchten Sie auch keinen Englischkurs mehr! Bitte verwenden Sie keine Hilfsmittel, Sie wollen doch nicht im falschen Kurs sitzen, oder?

Der Test fängt mit einfachen Fragen an und wird dann schwieriger. Lassen Sie sich Zeit. Wenn Sie in Teil A nicht mehr weiterkommen, dann beenden Sie diesen einfach und gehen zu Teil B.

Teil A

Bitte vervollständigen Sie die folgenden Sätze, indem Sie jeweils das richtige Verb in der richtigen Form einsetzen. Sie können aus den folgenden Verben wählen:

arrive	live	break
be (x 3)	ring	work

1. He for BMW.
2. They in a small flat in the city centre.
3. You can't speak to him now. He making an important phone call.
4. Yesterday, she leaving the office when the telephone
5. The photocopier broke down again this morning. So far it has down three times this week and it's only Wednesday!

Bitte kreuzen Sie das jeweils richtige Wort an.

1. What's her job? She's at a London school.
 teacher a teacher teaches teach

2. Her office is bigger mine.
 as than then of

3. But her desk is as small mine.
 as than like how

4. Can I the Sales Director please?
 speak speak to talk be speaking to

5. When shall we again?
 meet us see us see ourselves see each other

Bitte bilden Sie Sätze, indem Sie die Wörter in die richtige Reihenfolge bringen. Bei einigen handelt es sich um Fragen.

1. squash / you / often / play / do / ?
.....

2. sometimes / we / Chinese / eat / a / restaurant / at / .
.....

3. to work / normally / have / you / do / late / ?
.....

4. this project / working / you / have / been / how long / on / ?
.....

5. finally / my homework / I / finished / have / .
.....

Bitte bilden Sie Fragesätze. Fragen Sie nach den *some ...* Wörtern, wie in diesem deutschen Beispiel:

Ich habe *etwas* verloren.
↓
Was haben Sie verloren?

1. The sales manager went *somewhere*.

.....?

2. I worked in Madrid *sometime* ago.

.....?

3. *Someone* meets the boss every week.

.....?

4. The boss meets *someone* every week.

.....?

Bitte ergänzen Sie die fehlenden Präpositionen.

1. I catch the bus 7:30 every morning.

2. I'm meeting the sales manager Friday.

3. He was born 1944.

4. He was born Christmas day, 1944.

5. We have a meeting the beginning of every month.

6. I'm waiting the bus.

Bitte kreuzen Sie die richtige Form an.

1. Look at people over there. What are they doing?
 these that those this
2. I in Munich since June.
 live am am living have been living
3. I train to work every morning.
 drive by go by go with the drive with the
4. He speaks English very
 well good goodly better
5. I last to Madrid in 1987.
 have been went have gone have been going
6. It's an important matter, but he doesn't take it
 serious seriously in serious serious at all

Bitte ergänzen Sie den Text, indem Sie die in Klammern stehenden Verben in die grammatikalische Form setzen, die am besten zur jeweiligen Situation paßt.

1. I'm afraid she can't see you now. She (speak) to a client.
2. He (read) the business news every morning.
3. I first (become) interested in computers while
I (work) for Siemens.
4. So far I (see) four Stephen Spielberg films. I
..... (see) the fourth last week.

5. "Tomorrow, I (buy) a CD for George's birthday."

"He doesn't have a CD player."

"Oh! In that case, I (buy) him a bottle of whiskey."

6. When I (meet) the new Managing Director last week, I realised we (meet) before.

We went to the same university.

Bitte bilden Sie passende Bedingungssätze wie z.B:

Wenn die Sonne morgen scheint, gehe ich in den Biergarten.

1. *I'm afraid she's not available at the moment, but ...*

you (give) me your phone number / I (ask) her to phone you back

If

2. *Susan has won the championship twice already and she has a good chance of winning it again.*

she (win) it again/ she (win) it three times

If

3. *BMW (bring out) a car which runs on milk / farmers (get) rich*

If

4. *I'm sorry I'm late, I missed the bus.*

I (catch) the bus / I (be) on time.

If

Gesucht werden die Wörter, die jeweils das Gegenteil der kursiv gedruckten Wörter ausdrücken.

1. Prices *rise* or
2. Employees get *hired* or
3. A company can make a *loss* or a
4. A proposal can be *accepted* or
5. The chairman *opens* and a meeting.
6. When is higher than *supply*, prices tend to rise.

Bitte vervollständigen Sie die Sätze durch Umstrukturierung der vorgegeben unterstrichenen Satzteile.

1. Last week you said, "George works in the marketing department." It's not true, he works in the finance department.

You told me

2. This is where they entertain important visitors.

This is where important visitors

3. They are working on the car right now.

The car right now.

4. They have sold more than a million copies of the record.

More than a million copies of the record

5. Last Wednesday, you said, "I finished the report yesterday", but now I see you are still working on it!

Last Wednesday, you told me that

.....

Bitte lesen Sie den folgenden Text. Ergänzen Sie ihn durch die grammatikalisch richtigen Formen der in Klammern stehenden Verben. Verwenden Sie hierbei ausschließlich Verben (das Wörtchen *to* in Verbindung mit einem Infinitiv ist ebenfalls erlaubt). Manchmal ist mehr als eine Lösung möglich.

I enjoy (ski). I first learned (ski) five years ago while I (live) in Austria. My first ski instructor made me (practise) the snow plough. He wanted me (learn) this on the beginners' slope before (go) on the main slopes. Later, after (learn)(make) parallel turns, I had much more fun.

Once, while I (ski) alone, I stopped (eat) a sandwich. After I (eat) the sandwich, I noticed that my ski poles (steal). I had to continue (ski) without my poles.

Bitte ergänzen Sie den Text durch Synonyme der in Klammern stehenden Phrasen.

Beispiel: Janet to go out, when the phone rang. (was preparing)

was getting ready hätte die gleiche Bedeutung und ist damit anstelle von *was preparing* einsetzbar:

Janet *was getting ready* to go out,

1. The plane at 8:30. (left the ground)
2. It was so hot that I my jacket. (removed)
3. He left the main road and took a to the village.
(quicker route)
4. John my cats while I'm away.
(is taking care of)
5. , we haven't made any money
from the project. (Up to now)
6. There were a lot of to be considered. (factors - for
and against)
7. John called while I
(was putting on my clothes)
8. I can't that noise any longer.
(tolerate)

Teil B



What are the two people saying?
What do you think will happen next?

Would you like to be at this party? Why or why not?
What do you think makes a good party?
