

# ESOL Skills for Life

## Entry 3 – Reading

### Practice paper 2

Time allowed: 60 minutes

- ▶ Please answer **all** questions.
- ▶ Circle your answers in pen, **not** pencil, **on the separate answer sheet**.
- ▶ You may **not** use dictionaries.
- ▶ You may **not** use correction fluid.

## Task 1

## Wimbledon

### Paragraph one

Every year in the last week of June and the first week of July a suburb in the south-west of London comes to life. Thousands of people not just from London but from all over the world **flock** to Wimbledon for one of the world's biggest tennis competitions.

### Paragraph two

**C (Example)**. It started as a men-only competition but, as the game has always been popular with both sexes, it was not long before the first ladies' tournament started in 1884. In the early years, there were quite a lot of differences in the way the two competitions were organised.

### Paragraph three

**1.** The prize money, which had been very different up until quite recently, has finally gone up for women so now there is **equality**. Both men and women win the same amount.

### Paragraph four

**2.** You might think that is pretty good for a day's work but there are hundreds of players who make nothing the whole year. They still have to pay for their day-to-day living expenses, training facilities, travel to tournaments and in some cases tournament fees.

### Paragraph five

**3.** If you win Wimbledon, you make just under £2 million. In addition to that, you will have many companies approach you to **endorse** their products. This does not necessarily mean you need to appear in one of their adverts. They may just ask you to wear or use their products. Even if you do not win, this is still possible. Some good performances at Wimbledon can change your life but qualifying for it is the tough part.

**Questions 1-3**

Four sentences are missing from the text on page 2. Look at the following sentences (A-E) and decide which one best fits each gap. There is one sentence you do not need and an example. Circle the letter of your answer **on your answer sheet**.

- A Nowadays, the only difference for men and women is the trophy.
- B Those that make it big, make it really big.
- C (Example) ~~The Wimbledon tennis tournament began in 1877.~~
- D There is a lot of prize money on offer even if you do not win.
- E Just for winning your first round match at Wimbledon you make £29,000.

**Questions 4-6**

Choose the letter of the closest meaning for each word. Look at the text carefully to help you decide on the best answer. Circle the letter **on your answer sheet**.

**4. flock** (paragraph one)

- A watch together
- B come together
- C play together

**5. equality** (paragraph three)

- A a slight change
- B a large increase
- C no difference

**6. endorse** (paragraph five)

- A agree
- B approve
- C accept

**Questions 7-9**

Choose the letter of the best answer and circle it **on your answer sheet**.

**7.** According to paragraph two,

- A the popularity of the men's and ladies' game was not the same
- B the men's and ladies' tournaments were once different
- C the ladies' game started not long before the men's

**8.** According to paragraph four, what might they occasionally not have to pay for?

- A training facilities
- B tournament fees
- C travel to tournaments

**9.** According to paragraph five,

- A a few good performances are unlikely to make a difference to a player
- B the winner is usually the only person approached by companies
- C what is difficult is getting to Wimbledon in the first place

**Turn over page**

**Text A**

<b>Paxton College Enrolment 24-29 August</b> Monday 28 August: No enrolments – Bank Holiday		
Department	Floor	Time
Languages	4	10am-7pm
Humanities	2	9am-5pm
Mathematics	6	10am-7pm
Sports Science	2	10am-3pm
Computing	7	9am-7pm
Art & Design	3	11am-4pm

**Text B**

**Paxton College – Enrolment Information**

At our enrolment sessions, our staff will advise you about which courses are suitable for you.

What to bring:

**Identification\***

- Photo ID (a passport, ID card or driving licence)
- Proof of address
- National Insurance number

**Qualifications\***

- Please bring any certificates

**Proof of benefits\***

If you receive benefits, you may get a discount on your course fees. Please bring evidence from the last three months.

\*Please note we cannot accept photocopies.

**Text C**

<b>New student Application form</b>		
<b>Personal details</b>	Name:	Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Telephone number:		Emergency contact number:
Email:		
Address:		
Nationality:		
Previous education:		
Name of previous school or college:		Start date:
Qualification:		End date:
		Level:

**Text D**

All new students will need to collect their student card from the main reception desk after enrolment.

This will allow you to:

- enter and exit the college
- access the computers in the building
- print and photocopy in the library
- receive a discount in the college canteen

**Please look after your student card.  
Replacement cards are £3.**

**Text E**

**Computer Centre**

\*\*\*\*\*

**You may use the computers for 60 minutes per day**

Please enter your username and password

username .....

password .....

College department

**Remember:** Respect others in the room  
Create a folder for your work \* Save your work regularly  
**Stop!** Do you really need to print? \* Exit the room quietly

Texts A to E on page 4 are all about becoming a student at Paxton College.

### Questions 10-12

Match the texts (A-E) with their purposes. Circle the letter of the correct answer **on your answer sheet**. There is one text you don't need and an example.

*Example: To provide personal details*

C

10. to explain the different uses of college identification .....  
 11. to tell students which documents they will need .....  
 12. to explain where students can register for a new course .....

### Questions 13-15

Look at the following words and phrases from texts C and E. Choose the letter of the best answer and circle it **on your answer sheet**.

13. How should a new student write their **date of birth** in text C?  
 A 17th June 1990  
 B 17/06/1990  
 C 06/17/1990
14. In text C, an **emergency contact** can be your  
 A teacher  
 B friend  
 C doctor
15. In text E, a student should type their  
 A folder name  
 B college department  
 C password and username

### Questions 16-18

Look at all the texts to decide where to find the following information. Choose the letter of the best answer and circle it **on your answer sheet**.

16. Which two departments are on the same floor?  
 A Languages and Art & Design  
 B Sports Science and Humanities  
 C Mathematics and Computing
17. New students should bring  
 A a photocopy of a driving licence  
 B a document with their current address  
 C a benefit letter from six months ago
18. In the computer centre, learners must  
 A save work throughout the session  
 B print a copy of all documents  
 C stay for more than one hour

**Turn over page**

## Task 3

## The teabag

### Paragraph A

The teabag is a common object in homes in Britain today. Traditionally, people used to put leaves of tea in a teapot. Teabags became popular in the 1950s, when manufacturers introduced many convenience products for the home. Nowadays, 96% of British tea is used in teabags.

### Paragraph B

A tea merchant invented teabags by accident. He sent samples to his customers in silk bags. They used them whole instead of opening them and taking the tea out. The teabag was born. Not everyone was happy about their introduction. British people thought the tea from teabags was too weak. However, they were very convenient and so became popular.

### Paragraph C

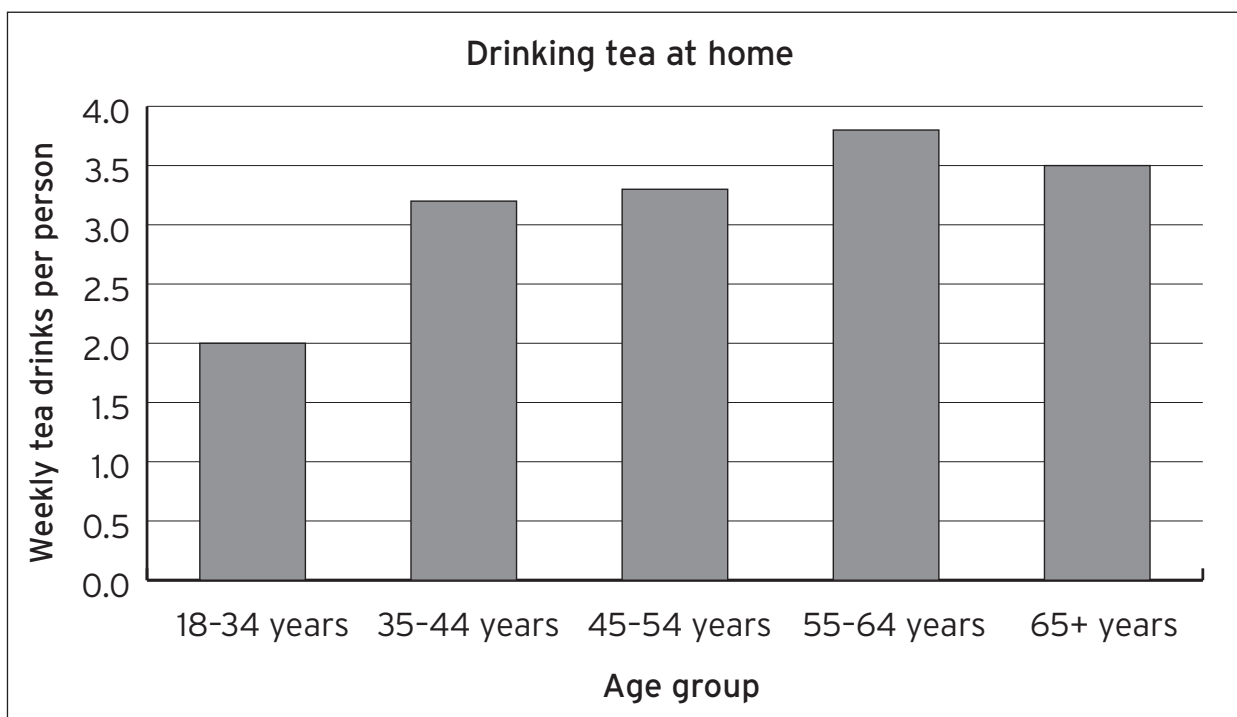
Tea is a big part of British culture. If you are a visitor at someone's home, they are likely to offer you a cup of tea. Most people in England drink tea with milk. Some take it with sugar. If you don't, be sure to tell your host.

### Paragraph D

Tea drinking is much more common among older generations than it is with younger people. Middle-aged people drink a lot of tea, while children drink very little.

### Paragraph E

This does not mean that young people do not use teabags at all. In addition to being a hot drink, teabags are useful for other things, for example, treating sunburn and making tired eyes feel fresh.



**Questions 19-21**

The text on page 6 has five paragraphs (A-E). Each paragraph has a purpose. Choose the letter of the paragraph that best matches the purposes below. Circle the letter **on your answer sheet**. You do not need to use all of the paragraphs. There is an example.

Example: *to introduce the text*

A

19. to talk about what you can add to your tea

20. to give extra uses of teabags

21. to explain about the world's first teabag

**Questions 22-24**

Choose the letter of the best answer according to both the text and the diagram and circle it **on your answer sheet**.

22. Which sentence is correct?

- A At first, British people did not like teabags.
- B The British took the tea out of the bags.
- C Teabags made tea too strong for the British.

23. Which age group drinks less tea than the '35-44 years' age group?

- A 45-54 years
- B 18-34 years
- C 65+ years

24. Which age group drinks tea the most?

- A 65+ years
- B 55-64 years
- C 18-34 years

**Questions 25-27**

Look at the list of words. They are in alphabetical order. Circle the letter of the best answer **on your answer sheet**.

25. Which word comes first in the list, before **culture**?

- A kettle
- B milk
- C boil

26. Where does **drink** come in the list?

- A between culture and delicious
- B between delicious and iced
- C between lemon and sugar

27. Which word comes last in the list, after **teapot**?

- A weak
- B leaves
- C invented

**Tea words**

culture

delicious

iced

lemon

sugar

teapot

## **Skills for Life Entry 3 Reading – Practice paper 2 Answers**

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