

ESOL Skills for Life (4692)

Level 1 Sample Test



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March 2021
Version 1.1

Our Environment

Candidate's Paper

Reading to obtain information

Candidate Name (First, Middle, Last)

Candidate enrolment number

DOB (DDMMYYYY)

Candidate signature

Assessment date

Centre number

General information

- The duration of this paper is **1 hour**.
- Answer **all 40** questions.
- The maximum number of marks is **40**.

General instructions

- Read each question carefully.
- Paper dictionaries (bilingual or monolingual) are allowed.

Document 1

Read the text.

From: Ashley Farhadi <A.Farhadi@changeus.org>
Sent: 03 January 12:47
To: Tobi Bello <Tobibello@yazoo.com>
Subject: Plastic recycling update

Dear Supporter,

Last month we told you about concerns that some waste you put 0 _____ for recycling may be dumped instead. A new report explains that most plastic containers can't be recycled because of the mixture of plastics in things like yogurt pots and ready meal trays.

(1) _____ report from the Local Councils Association (LCA) says only a third of plastic waste can be reused. The rest is sent to landfill! The association says around 525,000 tonnes of plastic pots, tubs and trays are used by households in the UK every year, but only 169,000 tonnes of this waste is able (2) _____ recycled!

The LCA told ChangeUs that manufacturers use black plastic because it 'makes food look good, but it's almost impossible to recycle'. Simply changing the colour would make a huge increase in the amount of plastic that (3) _____ be used again.

Another problem is the containers fruit and vegetables come in. These are made from up to three different types of plastic. The LCA wants plastics manufacturers to avoid materials that limit recycling. Items made from a mix of different plastics are often poor quality, and so the LCA wants the government to ban them and make manufacturers pay for collecting and throwing away plastics that can't be recycled. The British Plastics Council, (4) _____ represents the UK plastics industry, wants manufacturers to receive money to make packaging from reusable plastics.

At ChangeUs we are (5) _____ all our supporters to get in touch with their local MP to persuade them to take action.

Please contact me if you need (6) _____ information.

Kind regards,

Ashley Farhadi

President
ChangeUs



Like us on [Facebook](#).

Follow our [Tweets](#).

Watch us on [YouTube](#).

This email has been sent to you by ChangeUs Campaigns.
To have your name removed from our mailing list, click [here](#)

Choose the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete the text.

The first one has been done for you.

0. *Example* a) in b) on c) out

1. a) An b) That c) The

2. a) be b) to c) to be

3. a) could b) have to c) won't

4. a) it b) that c) which

5. a) ask b) asked c) asking

6. a) enough b) further c) lesser

Answer the questions about Document 1.

7. What is the purpose of this document?

- a. To warn.
- b. To inform.
- c. To recount.
- d. To promote.

8. What is the text?

- a. A fact sheet.
- b. A webpage.
- c. An advert.
- d. An email.

9. Throughout the document the tone is

- a. argumentative
- b. humorous
- c. sincere
- d. passive.

10. What does the word ‘association’ mean in the context of the document?

- a. Link.
- b. Group.
- c. Relation.
- d. Connection.

11. Why is an exclamation mark used in the second paragraph?

- a. To highlight a word.
- b. To give an instruction.
- c. To show astonishment.
- d. To indicate enthusiasm.

12. What is the advantage of black plastic?

- a. It improves the appearance of food.
- b. It makes food very easy to prepare.
- c. It enhances the flavour of food.
- d. It helps when recycling food.

13. Who said that it is not possible to recycle the majority of plastic containers?

- a. Ashley Farhadi.
- b. ChangeUs Campaigns.
- c. The British Plastics Council.
- d. The Local Councils Association.

14. What does the author want the reader to do?

- a. To stop using plastic food trays.
- b. To ask their local MP to do something.
- c. To pay manufacturers to act on the issue.
- d. To make plastic containers in other colours.

15. What should you do to stop receiving information from ChangeUs?

- a. Click on the link.
- b. Write to the LCA.
- c. Contact Ashley Farhadi.
- d. Email the British Plastics Council.

Document 2

Read the text.

Cleaner
Communities

Season's end – no green bin collections for winter

Green bin collections across the area will stop from 1 December to 8 March, as people do not need the service as much over the winter when they do less gardening.

The council collects over 10,000 tonnes of garden waste each year. The cost of collecting green waste in the main growing season (April to November) is less than £60 per tonne, but it increases to over £130 per tonne when there is less green waste during the winter months.

Any garden waste during this period, along with uncooked vegetable peelings and cooked food leftovers, can be left in the green bin for collection in the spring, or taken to the nearest Waste Recycling Centre.

What goes in the burgundy bin?

- ✓ Mixed plastics (i.e. bottles, food trays, margarine & yogurt pots)
- ✓ Empty food tins and drink cans
- ✓ Glass bottles & jars
- ✓ Cardboard
- ✓ Empty spray cans
- ✓ Textiles & shoes (in a clear plastic bag)
- ✓ Brown paper envelopes
- ✓ Foil & foil food trays (washed & squashed)
- ✓ Food packaging (i.e. milk, fruit juice containers)

Inner box or bag:

- ✓ Newspapers
- ✓ Magazines
- ✓ Paper
- ✓ Telephone directories
- ✓ Catalogues
- ✓ Junk mail
- ✓ White envelopes
- ✓ Leaflets
- ✓ Small household batteries (in a clear plastic bag, tied to the bin handle)

Put any recycling that does not fit in the burgundy bin inside a box or clear bag at the side of the burgundy bin on collection day. Leave large cardboard packaging at the side of the burgundy bin.

Please do not put recycling in plastic bags in the burgundy bin.

No thanks:

- ✗ Plastic/Carrier bags, except for clothes
- ✗ Glass for windows, cooking items and windscreens
- ✗ Plastic wrapping (e.g. film)
- ✗ Domestic waste – such as nappies, dog waste
- ✗ Wrapping paper and greetings cards

What can go in the green bin?

Yes please:

- ✓ Grass cuttings and flowers
- ✓ Leaves and plant cuttings
- ✓ Leftover fruit, salad, vegetable waste, egg shells

- ✓ Cooked food leftovers, bread, pasta, meat, fish (raw and cooked – including bones), tea bags and coffee grounds

When there is no green bin collection, please put food waste in the black bin

No thanks:

- ✗ Cardboard boxes and card packaging – these go in the **burgundy bin** (see left)
- ✗ Wallpaper and wrapping paper
- ✗ Juice cartons. These go in the **burgundy bin**
- ✗ Stone, soil or turf
- ✗ Dog and cat waste
- ✗ Nappies
- ✗ Plastic (see list) - these go in the **burgundy bin**
- ✗ All TYPES of bin liners, carrier bags, packaging or foil
- ✗ Bottles, cans & papers - these go in the **burgundy bin**
- ✗ Ashes

We are unable to collect any recycling mixed with waste that cannot be recycled.

Christmas Waste Collections

Residents should read the waste/recycling collection calendars for details of collections over the Christmas period. Household recycling centres open each day, except Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.

Answer the questions about Document 2.

16. What is the document?

- a. An advert for waste collection.
- b. A leaflet about household waste.
- c. A report about recycling services.
- d. An article about clean communities.

17. The apostrophe in the title is used to

- a. indicate a plural
- b. show a contraction
- c. indicate possession
- d. divide the sentence.

18. Why are green bins not going to be collected at the moment?

- a. Because of longer holidays at Christmas.
- b. To allow time for plants to grow again.
- c. So people will use recycling centres.
- d. Because there is less garden waste.

19. Where should people put fruit drink cartons?

- a. The recycling centre.
- b. The burgundy bin.
- c. The green bin.
- d. The black bin.

20. What extra instructions are given for batteries?

- a. Put them in a carrier bag inside the bin.
- b. Place them at the side of the burgundy bin.
- c. Leave them in the inner box of burgundy bins.
- d. Attach them in a see-through bag outside the bin.

21. What will happen if someone puts disposable nappies in their green bin?

- a. They have to take the bin to a recycling centre.
- b. Council staff will not be able to empty the bin.
- c. Council staff will take it to a recycling centre.
- d. They have to check their collection calendar.

22. What advice is given about green bin collections in the winter?

- a. Leave garden waste in the correct bin.
- b. Place items for recycling in carrier bags.
- c. Do not put anything in the burgundy bin.
- d. Take uncooked food to recycling centres.

23. Which verb tense is used throughout the document?

- a. Present perfect.
- b. Present simple.
- c. Future simple.
- d. Past perfect.

24. Why was the document written?

- a. To warn people about using council bins in their garden.
- b. To announce the end of this year's gardening season.
- c. To instruct people how to get rid of waste correctly.
- d. To advertise the council's waste collection services.

Document 3

Read the text.

Liter of Light

From Freepedia, the free online encyclopaedia

Liter of Light is a low-cost [system](#) that uses light from the sun to give daytime lighting for homes with thin metal roofs. It is cheaper than using indoor electric lights during the day. During [daytime](#) the water inside the bottle transmits sunlight, giving the same amount of light inside the house as an ordinary [light bulb](#). The bottle light can last up to five years.[\[1\]\[2\]](#) The design is free for everyone to use.

Liter Of Light

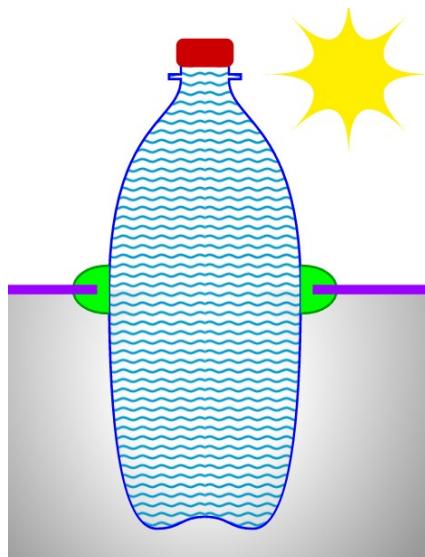


Type	Charity
Location	Manila, Philippines (world headquarters)
Key people	Illac Diaz (founder)
Website	www.aliteroflight.org

History

In 2002, [Alfredo Moser](#) of Brazil [\[3\]](#) first had the idea of using plastic bottles to create indoor lighting from daylight. In April 2011, Illac Diaz's My Shelter Foundation began using the idea in the Philippines.[\[4\]](#) Diaz started a business where local people assemble bottle lights and earn a small income for their work. Liter of Light aims to light up over two million homes around the world.[\[5\]](#)

Description



Blue: Bottle with water and bleach
Green: Glue
Purple: Steel plate with hole

The Solar Bottle Bulb, as it is sometimes called,[\[6\]](#) is placed in the roof of homes. It helps people to have light in their houses from the sun instead of using electricity during the day. It is made from cheap, durable and easily available materials.

A 1.5 litre plastic bottle is recycled, filled with water and a little bleach. The bottle is pushed through a steel sheet to stop it from slipping, then stuck into the iron roof. A small part of the bottle is left outside the house and the rest is inside. Glue is put around the hole in the roof to stop wind, water or dirt getting inside.

The water in the bottle catches light from the sun so that it shines in all directions, like an electric light bulb, depending on how sunny it is. Bleach is added to the water to stop it going green and to give light for longer.

Step-by-step guides on materials and installation are available [here](#).

Answer the questions about Document 3.

25. This text would be found in

- a. a scientific journal
- b. a guide to recycling
- c. a technology text book
- d. an internet reference tool.

26. What is the **main** topic of the document?

- a. A community group.
- b. A useful invention.
- c. A local business.
- d. A light switch.

27. The tone of the text is

- a. formal
- b. helpful
- c. cheerful
- d. negative.

28. What layout features are used in the document?

- a. Bullet points and a text box.
- b. Headings and bullet points.
- c. Images and subheadings.
- d. Subheadings and italics.

29. The first paragraph break in Description has been inserted for a change in

- a. person
- b. place
- c. time
- d. topic.

30. What is the **most** accurate caption for the second image?

- a. Diagram of a metal house.
- b. How to recycle a glass bottle.
- c. How a solar bottle uses sunshine.
- d. How to put bleach in a solar bottle.

31. In this document, the adjective 'durable' means

- a. hard-working
- b. long-lasting
- c. easy to find
- d. operable.

32. What is the **first** thing the reader needs to do to make a solar light bulb?

- a. Empty a full bottle of bleach.
- b. Recycle a large empty bottle.
- c. Push a bottle through a steel sheet.
- d. Place a bottle in the roof of a house.

Document 4

Read the text.



Recycling facts and figures

UK households produced thirty million tonnes of waste last year, but only 17% of it was collected for recycling. This figure is very low compared to other European countries, which recycle much more waste. Instead of being recycled, a lot of waste is still thrown away, which harms the environment. Recycling saves energy and protects the environment.

Did you know that:

- 1 recycled plastic bottle saves enough energy to power an ordinary light bulb for three hours.
- 1 recycled glass bottle saves enough energy to power a computer for twenty-five minutes.
- 1 recycled tin saves enough energy to power a television for three hours.

Some Interesting Facts

- Nearly a quarter of the money spent on a product pays for the packaging, which then ends up as rubbish.
- Over half the rubbish that ends up in the black bin could be recycled.
- More than three-quarters of a vehicle can be recycled.
- 9 out of 10 people would recycle more if it were made easier.

 **Glass**

- Each family in the UK uses an average of 500 glass bottles and jars every year.
- Glass is completely recyclable and can be used again and again.
- Glass that is thrown away will never decompose.

 **Paper**

- Recycled paper produces much less air pollution than if it is made from raw materials.
- 70% less energy is needed to recycle paper compared to making it from raw materials.
- 12.5 million tonnes of paper and cardboard are used every year in the UK.
- It takes 24 trees to make 1 ton of newspaper.

 **Plastic**

- About 15 million bottles are used each day in the UK.
- Most families throw away about 40kg of plastic per year.
- Plastic can take up to 500 years to decompose.

The Guides Network

What can you find in The Recycling Guide?

[How to recycle at home](#)
[Why recycling is important](#)
[How materials are recycled](#)
[Where you can recycle](#)

How to Recycle Different Materials

- Batteries** 
- Clothes** 
- Computers** 
- Furniture** 
- Metal** 
- Mobiles** 
- Paint/Oil** 
- Printer ink** 
- Wood** 

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Answer the questions about Document 4.

33. What kind of images have been used?

- a. Charts.
- b. Graphs.
- c. Illustrations.
- d. Photographs.

34. Which tab has been clicked?

- a. Why Recycle?
- b. How To?
- c. Blog.
- d. Science.

35. Where will you find information about what happens to your waste?

- a. Where you can recycle.
- b. How to recycle at home.
- c. Why recycling is important.
- d. How materials are recycled.

36. What is an advantage of recycled paper?

- a. It produces more pollution.
- b. It needs twenty-four trees.
- c. It uses much less energy.
- d. It is used for packaging.

37. Which recycled object could save enough energy to power a TV for three hours?

- a. A tin can.
- b. A glass bottle.
- c. A plastic bottle.
- d. A piece of paper.

38. What does  represent in this text?

- a. Ways to recycle paper.
- b. How to recycle furniture.
- c. Recycling used batteries.
- d. A guide to glass recycling.

39. Which organisation has written the document?

- a. CatN.
- b. Fubra Limited.
- c. UK households.
- d. The Guides Network.

40. Why have bullet points been used?

- a. To make it easier to read the contents.
- b. To make the document look attractive.
- c. To highlight unusual information.
- d. To highlight the meaning of text.

Remember to check your work.

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