Your name: _____ **Date:** _____

IELTS – READING

QUESTION TYPE: Matching information	**EXAM ADVICE:** • **Step 1:** Read the questions carefully. Underline any keywords in the question and think about the ideas and language that you need to look for. • **Step 2:** Read the first paragraph and then quickly read through the questions. • **Step 3:** Mark any parts of the paragraph that match the key words in the questions. • **Step 4:** Write the paragraph letter next to the question. • **Step 5:** Go on to the next paragraph and do the same steps. • **Step 6:** If you think a question can be matched to more than one paragraph, make a note of this and come back to the question later to make the final decision.

Nowadays, getting in touch is a lot easier. Almost every aspect of human communication has changed: we have email, text, Skype, Facebook and Instagram, and we are certainly busy using them to build and maintain our relationships. According to recent reports, the top social networks now each have more than a billion monthly active users. And keeping in touch isn't just something we do in class or at work anymore: we continue to communicate with friends, strangers, family and colleagues **(1)** while we're on the train, in the living room and at the dinner table, for instance. One recent British study indicated that **(2)** 79% of teens even put their phone under their pillow so they can keep up-to-date with whatever is happening on social media day and night, and not miss out on updates. As for adults, a recent survey showed that **(3)** they now spend 20 to 28 hours a week on social media and have on average 275 personal connections. However, in contrast, only 11% of these same people actually meet their social connections in an actual physical environment on a regular basis.

*Match the information statements **(A–D)** with the numbered parts of the paragraph **(1–3)**. There is one information statement that you do not need (Write X).*

_____ **A.** a comparison between the time spent online with friends and time spent in real places

_____ **B.** some examples of typical locations in which digital technology may be found

_____ **C.** the reason why some young people feel the need to keep a digital device with them all the times

_____ **D.** the suggestion that adults could learn about digital communication from their children

LIVEWORKSHEETS

QUESTION TYPE: Table completion	**EXAM ADVICE:** • **Step 1:** Read the instructions carefully to check how many words you can write. • **Step 2:** Study the layout of the table and try to understand what is happening generally, look at any headings to help you decide what kind of words to look for in the passage. Note the position of the gaps. • **Step 3:** Start with the first gap in the table: Predict the kind of words that are missing Note any grammatical clues (i.e. articles, prepositions, etc.) that help you find the answer. Underline the key words around the gap and use them to find the right part of the reading text (reading for synonyms/paraphrasing of the key words is essential). • **Step 4:** Scan the passage to locate the right parts that help you find the answers. • **Step 5:** Read the appropriate section carefully to find the answers. • **Step 6:** Transfer the word(s) exactly as they are to the gap. Remember to check your spelling. • **Step 7:** Do the same steps with the remaining gaps.

The coconut palm

For millennia, the coconut has been central to the lives of Polynesian and Asian peoples. In the western world, on the other hand, coconuts have always been exotic and unusual, sometimes rare. The Italian merchant traveller Marco Polo apparently saw coconuts in South Asia in the late 13th century, and among the mid-14th-century travel writings of Sir John Mandeville there is mention of 'great Notes of Ynde' (great Nuts of India). Today, images of palm-fringed tropical beaches are clichés in the west to sell holidays, chocolate bars, fizzy drinks and even romance.

Typically, we envisage coconuts as brown cannonballs that, when opened, provide sweet white flesh. But we see only part of the fruit and none of the plant from which they come. The coconut palm has a smooth, slender, grey trunk, up to 30 metres tall. This is an important source of timber for building houses, and is increasingly being used as a replacement for endangered hardwoods in the furniture construction industry. The trunk is surmounted by a rosette of leaves, each of which may be up to six metres long. The leaves have hard veins in their centres which, in many parts of the world, are used as brushes after the green part of the leaf has been stripped away. Immature coconut flowers are tightly clustered together among the leaves at the top of the trunk. The flower stems may be tapped for their sap to produce a drink, and the sap can also be reduced by boiling to produce a type of sugar used for cooking.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

*Complete the table below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 1&2 on your answer sheet.*

THE COCONUT PALM		
Part	**Description**	**Uses**
trunk	up to 30 metres	timber for houses and the making of _____
leaves	up to 6 metres long	to make brushes
flowers	at the top of the trunk	stems provide sap, used as a drink or a source of _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS