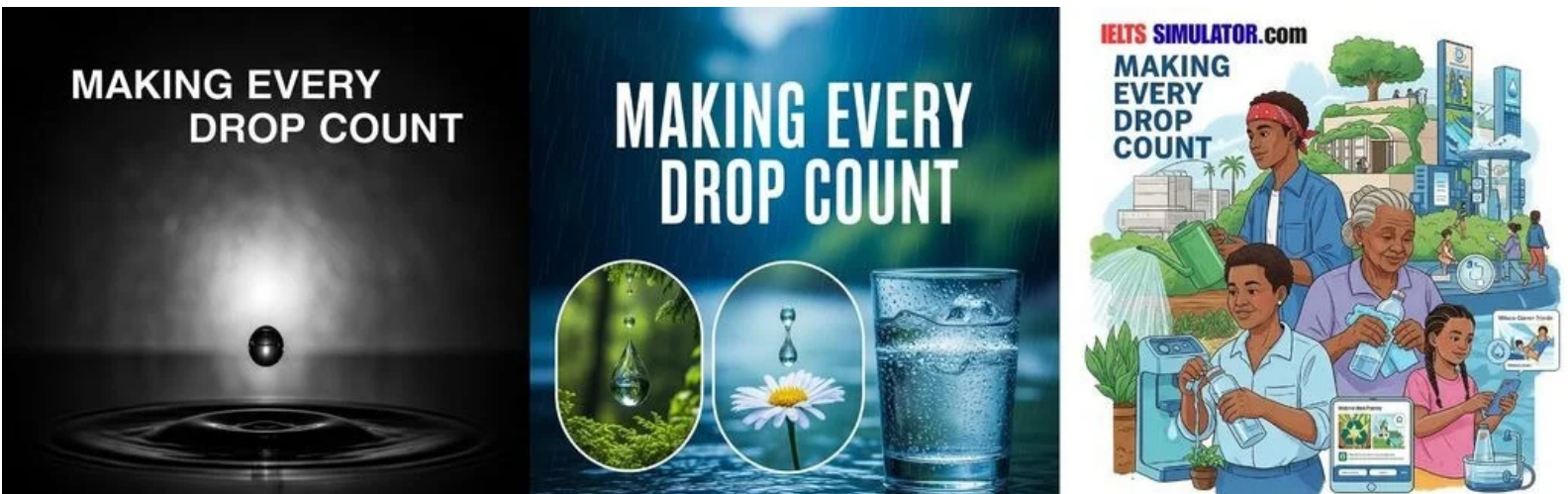


MAKING EVERY DROP COUNT – S37AT2



IELTS Reading MAKING EVERY DROP COUNT reading practice test has 10 questions..

The passage has seven paragraphs, A-H

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A and C-H from the list of headings below.

Select the correct number, I-xi, in boxes 14-20 below.

List of Headings

- i Scientists' call for revision of policy
- ii An explanation for reduced water use
- iii How a global challenge was met
- iv Irrigation systems fall into disuse
- v Environmental effects
- vi The financial cost of recent technological improvements
- vii The relevance to health
- viii Addressing the concern over increasing populations
- ix A surprising downward trend in demand for water
- x The need to raise standards
- xi A description of ancient water supplies

14 Paragraph A

Example	Answer
Paragraph B	iii

A. **Q14 The history of human civilization is entwined with the history of ways we have learned to manipulate water resources.** As towns gradually expanded, water was brought from increasingly remote sources, leading to sophisticated engineering efforts such as dams and aqueducts. **Q14 At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative** layout of pipes and well-built sewers, **Q21 supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.**

Attempt Free Reading Test..

B. During the industrial revolution and population explosion of the 19th and 20th centuries, the demand for water rose dramatically. Unprecedented construction of tens of thousands of monumental engineering projects designed to control floods, protect clean water supplies, and provide water for irrigation and hydropower brought great benefits to hundreds of millions of people. **Q22 Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation system that makes possible the growth of 40% of the world's food.** Nearly one-fifth of all the electricity generated worldwide is produced by turbines spun by the power of falling water.

C. Yet there is a dark side to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, **Q15 more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water: some two and half billion do not have adequate sanitation services.** Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggests that we are falling behind in efforts to solve their problems.

D. The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardizing human health. Tens of millions of people have been forced to move from their homes – often with little warning or compensation – to make way for the reservoirs behind dams. **Q16 More than 20% of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive.** Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality and reduce agricultural productivity. Groundwater aquifers* are being pumped down faster than they are naturally replenished in part of India, China, the USA, and elsewhere. And disputes over shared water resources have led to violence and continue to raise local, national, and even international tensions.

E. At the outset of the new millennium, **Q17 however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change. The focus is slowly shifting back to the provision of basic human and environmental needs as a top priority** – ensuring 'some for all,' instead of 'more for some'. **Q17&26 Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities,** which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first, resort. This shift in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organizations. Nevertheless, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food, and a life free from preventable water-related illness.

F. **Q18 Fortunately – and unexpectedly – the demand for water is not rising as rapidly as some predicted.** As a result, the pressure to build new water infrastructures has diminished over the past two decades. **Q18&24 Although population, industrial output, and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers, and lakes has slowed.** And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually fallen.

Question 21-26

Do the following statement agree with the information given in Passage:

In boxes 21-26 below, choose

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome.

22 Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems

23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

24 Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.

25 Modern technologies have led to reduction in the domestic water consumption.

26 In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

G. **Q19 What explains this remarkable turn of events? Two factors: people have figured out how to use water more efficiently, and communities are rethinking their priorities for water use.** Throughout the first three-quarters of the 20th century, the quantity of freshwater consumed per person doubled on average; in the USA, water withdrawals increased tenfold while the population quadrupled. **Q25 But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry.** In 1965, for instance, Japan used approximately 13 million gallons* of water to produce \$1 million of commercial output; by 1989 this had dropped to 3.5 million gallons (even accounting for inflation) – almost a quadrupling of water productivity. In the USA, water withdrawals have fallen by more than 20% from their peak in 1980.

H. **Q20 On the other hand, Q26 dams, aqueducts, and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past. And even in regions where new projects seem warranted, we must find ways to meet demands with fewer resources, respecting ecological criteria and to smaller budget.**

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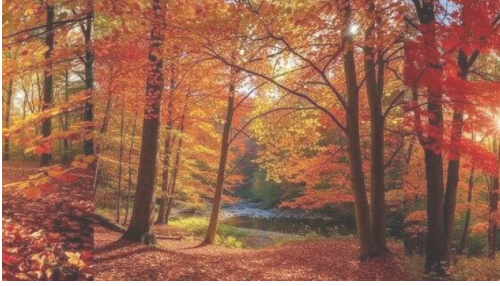
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