

IELTS READING – DELIVERING THE GOODS S33AT2



IELTS Reading DELIVERING THE GOODS reading practice test has 10 questions..

The vast expansion in international trade owes much to a revolution in the business of moving freight

A. **Q18 International trade is growing at a startling pace. While the global economy has been expanding at a bit over 3% a year, the volume of trade has been rising at a compound annual rate of about twice that.** Foreign products, from meat to machinery, play a more important role in almost every economy in the world, and foreign markets now tempt businesses that never much worried about sales beyond their nation's borders.

Attempt Free Reading Test..

Passage has nine paragraphs from A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Choose the correct letter from A-I, in boxes 14-17 below.

14 a suggestion for improving trade in the future

15 the effects of the introduction of electronic delivery

16 the similar cost involved in transporting a product from abroad or from a local supplier

17 the weakening relationship between the value of goods and the cost of their delivery

Questions 18-22

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Passage?

In boxes 18-22 choose your answer from options below

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

18 International trade is increasing at a greater rate than the world economy.

19 Cheap labour guarantees effective trade conditions.

20 Japan imports more meat and steel than France.

21 Most countries continue to prefer to trade with nearby nations.

22 Small computer components are manufactured in Germany.

B. What lies behind this explosion in international commerce? The general worldwide decline in trade barriers, such as customs duties and import quotas, is surely one explanation. The economic opening of countries that have traditionally been minor players is another. But one force behind the import-export boom has passed all but unnoticed: the rapidly falling cost of getting goods to market. Theoretically, in the world of trade, shipping costs do not matter. Goods, once they have been made, are assumed to move instantly and at no cost from place to place. The real world, however, is full of frictions. **Q19 Cheap labour may make Chinese clothing competitive in America, but if delays in shipment lie up working capital and cause winter coats to arrive in spring, trade may lose its advantages.**

C. At the turn of the 20th century, agriculture and manufacturing were the two most important sectors almost everywhere, accounting for about 70% of total output in Germany, Italy, and France, and 40-50% in America, Britain, and Japan. International commerce was therefore dominated by raw materials, such as wheat, wood, and iron ore, or processed commodities, such as meat and steel. But these sorts of products are heavy and bulky and the cost of transporting them relatively high.

Questions 23-26

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-K, below.

Choose the correct letter from A-K, in boxes 23-26 below.

THE TRANSPORT REVOLUTION

Modern cargo-handling methods have had a significant effect on 23 as the business of moving freight around the world becomes increasingly streamlined.

Manufacturers of computers, for instance, are able to import 24 from overseas, rather than having to rely on a local supplier.

The introduction of 25 has meant that bulk cargo can be safely and efficiently moved over long distances.

While international shipping is now efficient, there is still a need for governments to reduce 26 in order to free up the domestic cargo sector.

A tariffs	B components	C container ships	D output	E employees	F insurance costs
G trade	H freight	I fares	J software	K international standards	

D. **Q21 Countries still trade disproportionately with their geographic neighbours. Q17 Over time, however, world output has shifted into goods whose worth is unrelated to their size and weight. Q23 Today, it is finished manufactured products that dominate the flow of trade, and, thanks to technological advances such as lightweight components, manufactured goods themselves have tended to become lighter and less bulky.** As a result, less transportation is required for every dollar's worth of imports or exports.

E. To see how this influences trade, consider the business of making disk drives for computers. Most of the world's disk drive manufacturing is concentrated in Southeast Asia. This is possible only because disk drives, while valuable, are small and light and so cost little to ship. **Q16&Q24 Computer manufacturers in Japan or Texas will not face hugely bigger freight bills if they import drives from Singapore rather than purchasing them on the domestic market.** Distance, therefore, poses no obstacle to the globalisation of the disk drive industry.

F. This is even more true of the fast-growing information industries. Films and compact discs cost little to transport, even by aeroplane. **Q15 Computer software can be 'exported' without ever loading it onto a ship, simply by transmitting it over telephone lines from one country to another, so freight rates and cargo-handling schedules become insignificant factors in deciding where to make the product.** Businesses can locate based on other considerations, such as the availability of labour, while worrying less about the cost of delivering their output.

G. In many countries deregulation has helped to drive the process along. But, behind the scenes, a series of technological innovations known broadly as containerisation and intermodal transportation has led to swift productivity improvements in cargo handling. **Q25 Forty years ago, the process of exporting or importing involved a great many stages of handling, which risked portions of the shipment being damaged or stolen along the way. The invention of the container crane made it possible to load and unload containers without capsizing the ship and the adoption of standard container sizes allowed almost any box to be transported on any ship.** By 1967, dual-purpose ships, carrying loose cargo in the hold* and containers on the deck, were giving way to all-container vessels that moved thousands of boxes at a time.

H. The shipping container transformed ocean shipping into a highly efficient, intensely competitive business. **Q26 But getting the cargo to and from the dock was a different story. National governments, by and large, kept a much firmer hand on truck and railroad tariffs than on charges for ocean freight. This started changing, however, in the mid-1970s, when America began to deregulate its transportation industry. First airlines, then road hauliers and railways, were freed from restrictions on what they could carry, where they could haul it, and what price they could charge. Big productivity gains resulted.** Between 1985 and 1996, for example, America's freight railways dramatically reduced their employment, trackage, and their fleets of locomotives – while increasing the amount of cargo they hauled. Europe's railways have also shown marked, albeit smaller, productivity improvements.

I. In America the period of huge productivity gains in transportation may be almost over, but in most countries, the process still has far to go. State ownership of railways and airlines, regulation of freight rates, and toleration of anti-competitive practices, such as cargo-handling monopolies, all keep the cost of shipping unnecessarily high and deter international trade. **Q14 Bringing these barriers down would help the world's economies grow even closer.**

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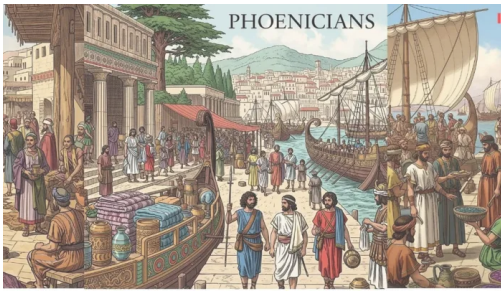


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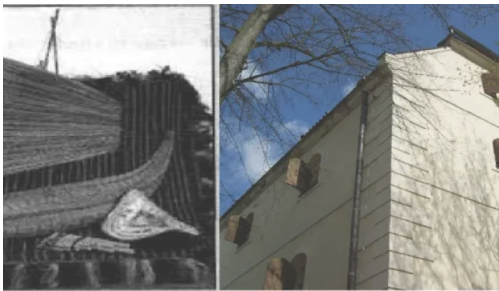
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