SECTION 3 Questions 28–40

Questions 28-34

The text on pages 110 and 111 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Vrite the correct number, i–x, in boxes 28–34 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

American water withdrawal

- ii Economic pricing
- iii What the future holds
- iv Successful measures taken by some
- v The role of research
- vi The thirsty sectors
- vii Ways of reducing waste
- viii Interdependence of natural resources
- ix The demands of development
- x The consequences for agriculture
- 28 Paragraph A
- 29 Paragraph B
- 30 Paragraph C
- 31 Paragraph D
- 32 Paragraph E
- 33 Paragraph F
- 34 Paragraph G

Questions 35-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

Individual water usage is rising dramatically as people living in industrialised countries
become increasingly ${\bf 35}$ As well as increased consumption per capita,
the growing demand for fresh water is due to a bigger global ${\bf 36}$ than in
the past. The only way to control this increase in demand is to charge high prices for
water while also promoting conservation measures. Improvements in irrigation
systems and industrial processes could dramatically increase the efficiency of water
use. There are examples of industries in some rich countries that have reduced their
consumption rates through price increases, the application of 37 and
recycling. But in agricultural and domestic sectors, the price of water is still subsidised
so it is not regarded as a commodity that people need to pay a realistic price for.
Other ways of protecting supplies are to reduce water loss resulting from
38 in the supply systems and to find ways of utilising used water.
Longer term measures, such as improved environmental 39 would
protect the ecosystem and ensure the replenishment of ground water for future
generations. Without such measures, future supplies are uncertain, especially when
global warming is expected to interfere with rainfall patterns and to worsen the
40 already suffered by many countries today.