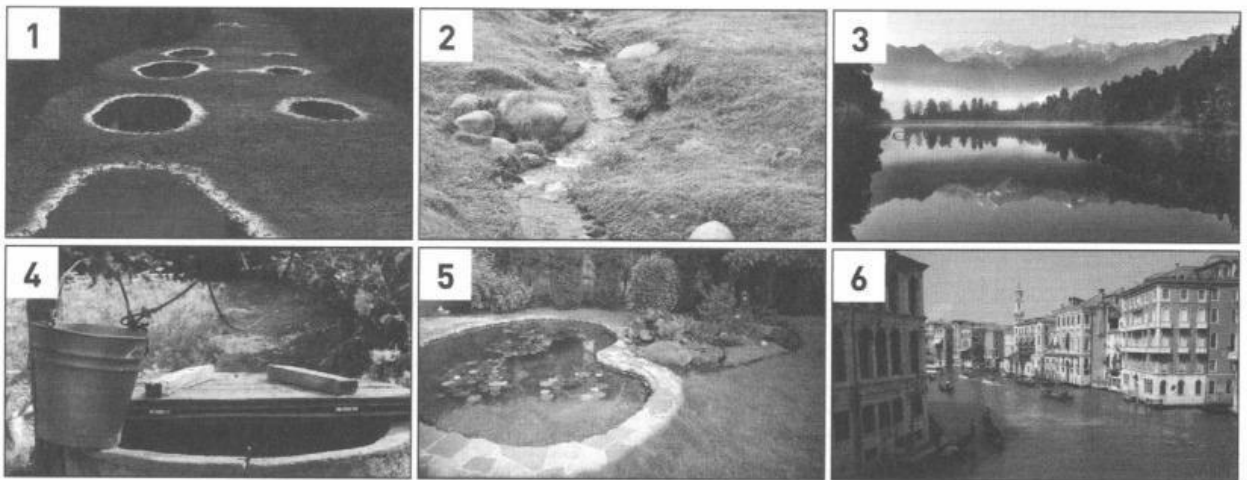


# 4 Water

**Exam focus:** Matching sentence endings

**Aims:** Developing awareness of sentence structure | Predicting answers  
Understanding the main ideas in a text | Reading efficiently  
Working with key words and paraphrases

## Part 1: Vocabulary



1 Match the pictures 1–6 above with the words a–f.

- a a canal \_\_\_\_ c a pond \_\_\_\_ e a stream \_\_\_\_  
b a lake \_\_\_\_ d a puddle \_\_\_\_ f a well \_\_\_\_

2 Match the words 1–10 with the definitions a–j.

|                    |                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 a dam ____       | a an area of calm sea water that is separated from the ocean by a line of rock or sand                            |
| 2 a drought ____   | b a lake that is used for storing water before it is supplied to people                                           |
| 3 a flood ____     | c a long line of rocks or sand, the top of which is just above or just below the surface of the sea               |
| 4 a lagoon ____    | d the ground under the sea                                                                                        |
| 5 a liquid ____    | e a bank of sand below the surface of the sea or a river                                                          |
| 6 a reef ____      | f a substance which is not solid but which flows and can be poured, for example water                             |
| 7 a reservoir ____ | g fine sand, soil, or mud which is carried along by a river                                                       |
| 8 a sandbank ____  | h a wall that is built across a river in order to stop the water flowing and to make a lake                       |
| 9 the seabed ____  | i a large amount of water that covers an area which is usually dry, for example when a river flows over its banks |
| 10 silt ____       | j a long period of time during which no rain falls                                                                |

### 3 Match the nouns 1–7 to the words a–g with a similar meaning.

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 sweat ____    | a vapour        |
| 2 rain ____     | b purification  |
| 3 steam ____    | c perspiration  |
| 4 watering ____ | d irrigation    |
| 5 cleaning ____ | e beverage      |
| 6 drink ____    | f immersion     |
| 7 dunking ____  | g precipitation |

### 4 Underline at least ten words or phrases related to the topic of liquids in the text below. Use your dictionary if necessary.

Make a couple of litres of stock from the vegetables. Meanwhile, boil the kettle again and pour the boiling water on the spinach. Then turn up the heat in the pan with the onions, add the rice and toast lightly. Add boiling stock spoon by spoon to the rice. After 15 minutes of gentle simmering, spoon the risotto onto the plates and put a runny fried egg and the spinach on top.

With dessert, pour each person a glass of sweet white wine. Cut a slice of peach into each glass so that you roll fruit and wine together into your mouth – a simple but delicious way to end this meal.

### 5 Complete the text with the words a–g.

- |            |          |         |        |
|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| a beverage | c dunk   | e sip   | g stir |
| b blow     | d saucer | f spoon |        |

There is an art to having a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in one traditional English tearoom in Brighton. You don't put your elbows on the table. You don't make a noise with your (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the inside of your cup as you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ your tea. You don't insult the Queen, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from your teaspoon or handle the sugar cubes. And if you use a mobile phone or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ your biscuit in your tea, you will be invited to leave. There are other rules, too: the cup should be placed back on the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ between sips and not waved in the air, and you should not (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on your tea to cool it.

### 6 Can you list ten sports which can be done on or in water, on ice, or on snow?

### 7 Underline the correct word in the sentences 1–6.

- The river *meanders* / *pours* in great loops along the plain before it reaches the sea.
- The water *seeped* / *gushed* out of the burst pipe and soaked the passers-by.
- I *poured* / *flowed* him a fresh cup of coffee.
- It was a very hot day and sweat was *seeping* / *trickling* slowly down my face.
- The milk was *seeping* / *pouring* slowly through the paper carton.
- The river *flowed* / *poured* through the valley.



## Part 2: Practice exercises



### Exam information: Matching sentence endings

This task tests your ability to understand the main ideas in a text.

You are given a number of incomplete sentences and you need to complete them by choosing from a list of options. There may be more options than you need.

The sentences are based on a text and will be in the same order as the information in the text.

**Exam tip:** Try to predict how each sentence will end before looking at the list of endings.

- 1 Look at the sentence beginnings 1–5 below. What kind of word could come next: a noun (or pronoun), a noun phrase (e.g. article + adjective + noun), a gerund, a verb, an adverb, a preposition, a linking word + noun, a linking word + clause? The first one has been done for you.
  - 1 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are responsible for → *noun / noun phrase / gerund* (e.g. *the environment, paying taxes*)
  - 2 Between 70 and 75 per cent of SMEs are unaware of → \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_
  - 3 Unfortunately a lot of small companies don't think about the environment → \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_
  - 4 In 1994 just 20 per cent of businesses in the UK accepted the link → \_\_\_\_
  - 5 It is estimated that UK businesses could save a further £3 billion → \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_
- 2 Match the sentence beginnings 1–8 below with the endings a–h. The predictions you made for some of these in Exercise 1 should help you do this exercise quickly, possibly without reading all of the endings in detail.

|                                                                                                         |                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are responsible for _____                                   | a and the benefits limited.                                                               |
| 2 Between 70 and 75 per cent of SMEs are unaware of _____                                               | b until something goes wrong and they are in breach of legislation.                       |
| 3 Small enterprises often complain that they have _____                                                 | c their environmental obligations.                                                        |
| 4 Unfortunately, a lot of small companies don't think about the environment _____                       | d up to 80 per cent of environmental crimes.                                              |
| 5 Many SMEs also believe that environmental compliance would be too costly _____                        | e between environmental performance and profitability.                                    |
| 6 Only few businesses realise how much energy spending could be reduced by doing something simple _____ | f neither the time nor the infrastructure to manage their environmental responsibilities. |
| 7 In 1994 just 20 per cent of businesses in the UK accepted the link _____                              | g such as switching off machines that are not in use.                                     |
| 8 It is estimated that UK businesses could save a further £3 billion _____                              | h through improved environmental performance.                                             |

3 The questions 1–4 are about the text below. They should be in the same order as the information in the text but they have been mixed up. Put the questions in the right order. You do not have to answer them.

- 1 What would happen in financial terms if more businesses took their environmental obligations seriously?
- 2 Give an example of a small action that can have big consequences.
- 3 Give two reasons why small and medium enterprises do not always comply with environmental guidance.
- 4 What language in the text suggests that it will take a long time before businesses understand the benefits of following environmental guidelines?

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are responsible for up to 80 per cent of environmental crimes and more than 60 per cent of the commercial and industrial waste produced in England and Wales, according to research by the Environment Agency. The body says, however, that between 70 and 75 per cent of SMEs are unaware of their environmental obligations. Many SMEs also believe that environmental compliance would be too costly and the benefits limited. Only few businesses realise how much energy spending could be reduced by doing something simple such as switching off machines that are not in use.

While a fundamental shift in business attitudes is desired, agencies like Envirowise are aware that profit incentives may instead be the answer. For instance, Westbury Dairies, in Wiltshire, has introduced a system to collect and reuse condensation formed during the milk evaporation process. This has reduced the demand for mains water by about 90 per cent. Cost savings from purchasing water alone exceed £340,000 per year. But businesses like Westbury Dairies are still in the minority. It is estimated that UK businesses could save a further £3 billion through improved environmental performance.

4 Underline the key words or phrases in the sentence beginnings 1–8.

- 1 Searching for artefacts under the sea ...
- 2 The sea, like space, is ...
- 3 Complex survival equipment must ...
- 4 The alternative to diving suits and air tanks is ...
- 5 The expedition was a cover story ...
- 6 One of the most important things that an archaeologist will need in searching the seabed is ...
- 7 Sonar is a tried and tested technology ...
- 8 Even more problematic than recovering artefacts is ...

**Exam tip:** In the Reading for IELTS exam, you need to read as efficiently as possible. If you are given more sentence endings than sentence beginnings, read the beginnings because you will need to complete all of them. You will not need all the endings, so only read them when you have to.

Do not be misled by options that are linked to ideas in the passage but are not actually the right answer.



5

Read the sentence beginnings 1–2. Underline the key words and use them to scan the text below each question. Then choose the correct ending a–d.

1 Looking for items under the sea requires

- a hard work on some occasions.
- b an alien environment.
- c a great deal of groundwork.
- d good diving skills.

Searching for artefacts under the sea is some of the most difficult work that archaeologists encounter. The sea, like space, is an alien environment to the human frame. Complex survival equipment must often be donned before archaeologists can make even the first scrape in the seabed.

The alternative to diving suits and air tanks is the submersible, but their use is expensive. Bob Ballard used one to find the *Titanic* in 1985, although he admitted last month that the expedition was a cover story for a mission to find and inspect two sunken nuclear submarines.

One of the most important things that an archaeologist will need in searching the seabed is solid research. Academics and treasure hunters can spend years studying old documents for clues of where best to begin.

2 Finding artefacts

- a has been made easier recently with new sonar technology.
- b was very successful in the sixties.
- c is not as difficult as keeping them in a good condition.
- d was one of William Kidd's activities.

Once the most likely locations have been identified, the business of peering beneath the waves can start. Sonar is a tried and tested technology and among its biggest successes was the discovery of the wreck of the *Mary Rose* in the late sixties. The ship was part of Henry VIII's fleet and sank in the Solent during an engagement with the French in 1545. Archaeologists devoted years to inspecting the wreck, raising a host of artefacts and eventually lifting part of the timber hull to the surface.

Even more problematic than recovering artefacts is preserving them, and archaeologists often need to keep their finds in controlled conditions to prevent disintegration.

In clearer waters divers can search for wrecks just by scouring the seabed. Among such discoveries was that of the *Quedagh Merchant*, Captain William Kidd's ship, in waters only 10ft (3m) deep off Catalina Island in the Dominican Republic.

**Exam tip:** Do not expect the sentence endings to use the same words as the text. They will probably paraphrase the information in the text.

## 6 Read the sentence below and note how it can be paraphrased without using the same words.

Example:

*As cruising becomes ever more international, and as the cultures and holiday traditions of Brits are increasingly confronted with those of Australians, Japanese and Americans, the issue of tipping has become an increasingly controversial minefield.*

*Paraphrase: Different cultures have different habits, so now that people from diverse nationalities meet on cruise ships more and more, it is difficult to agree on what to do about tipping.*

Now read the sentences 1–3 and choose the better paraphrase, a or b.

**1** A recent newspaper story reported that Britain's cruise ship travellers are becoming increasingly hostile to the practice of tipping.

- a** According to an article, tipping is getting less popular with cruise passengers.
- b** The newspapers have suggested that a large number of passengers hate tipping.

**2** The rise of more dining venues and styles has represented a major change in the cruise tradition of tipping.

- a** The practice of tipping on cruises is changing because of the larger variety of eating arrangements.
- b** The increase of larger dining venues and methods has meant a big adaptation of cruise tipping traditions.

**3** Cruise passengers also resent the implication that they should, beyond paying for a cruise to begin with, further be required to supplement crew salaries.

- a** Cruise passengers don't like being accused of not paying enough to the cruise personnel in the first place.
- b** Cruise ship travellers do not like the idea that on an already expensive holiday they are also expected to contribute to the staff's wages.

## 7 Look at the topics in the sentence beginnings a–d. In which paragraphs of the passage below can you find information about them?

- a** Rising sea levels ... Paragraphs: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,
- b** Tsunamis ... Paragraphs: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- c** Giant waves ... Paragraphs: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- d** Water sports ... Paragraphs: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

### Giant Waves: Exhilaration and Devastation

**1** Laird Hamilton, Brett Lickle and a small group of their surfer friends are among the first people ever to ride waves higher than 40 feet. They created the sport of tow surfing – dragging people onto big waves with jet skis or even helicopters – in the early 1990s. 'No one had ridden waves this size,' Hamilton says. 'It was the unknown, like outer space. We didn't know if we were going to come back.'

**2** Of the two men, the better known is Hamilton, 46, who has worked as a model, actor, stunt double (for Pierce Brosnan in *Die Another Day*, and Kevin Costner in *Waterworld*) and television presenter. Hamilton



and his friends have inspired many others – enthusiasts who tune into weather reports, and catch the first plane to wherever the big waves are expected to hit land. Some of the younger surfers know what they're doing; others – perhaps tempted by a \$500,000 prize for anybody who rides a 100-foot wave – are not ready. The fact that ocean waves are getting bigger must be exhilarating for all of them.

- 3 For the rest of us, however, big waves are very bad news indeed. History is full of examples of devastation being wreaked by waves like these. The biggest wave ever recorded was the one that hit Alaska in 1958, after a huge landslide created a tsunami that peaked at 500 metres above sea level. That's not a misprint: it was more than twice as high as the tallest building in Britain today – Canary Wharf Tower. Scientists know how high it was because the towering wave scraped trees and soil off nearby mountains up to that height.
- 4 The Alaskan wave is believed to have been a tsunami, caused by a landslide. Italy has been hit by as many as 67 tsunamis in the past 2,000 years, though none with the devastating force of that which killed 230,000 people around the Indian Ocean on Boxing Day 2004.
- 5 It's useful to distinguish between tsunamis, which are caused by geological events (such as landslides or earthquakes), and giant waves generated by weather, such as those Hamilton and Lickle ride, or the water deposited on New Orleans by Hurricane Katrina. But it is anticipated that both types will become a lot more common as a result of worldwide global warming.
- 6 According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the oceans now absorb more than 80 per cent of the heat added to the climate system. As the waters heat up, wind velocity increases, storm tracks become more volatile, polar ice and glaciers melt, and sea levels rise.
- 7 Everything in the oceans seems to be rising: wave heights, sea levels, surface temperatures, wind speeds, storm intensities, coastal surges, tsunami risks. 'Now is the time to prepare for great floods,' a July 2009 editorial in *New Scientist* advised. 'The future of the UK's coastal cities is in jeopardy due to rising sea levels,' reported Lloyd's. Similarly, nine out of the world's ten largest cities are located on low-lying coastal land.
- 8 And it's not only on land that higher seas and bigger waves pose a threat. Merchant shipping carries around 90 per cent of international trade, on approximately 50,000 boats worldwide, with crew numbers of around a million. Over the past decade, around 100 ships with a cargo capacity of 500 gross tons have been lost each year, or damaged beyond repair – the equivalent of two large ships every week.
- 9 But this is not new. For centuries, sailors told of the existence of monstrous waves up to 100 feet high that could appear without warning in mid-ocean, against the prevailing current and wave direction, and often in perfectly clear and calm weather. Such waves were said to consist of an almost vertical wall of water preceded by a trough so deep that it was referred to as a 'hole in the sea'. Scientists were sceptical, until the existence of freak waves was confirmed in 1995 in Norway, where an 84-foot wave occurred amid seas where the average of the tallest 33 per cent of waves was 39 feet. This wave changed everything: the emphasis shifted from explaining why freak waves were impossible, to figuring out why they occurred in the first place.

- 8 Match the four topics a–d in Exercise 7 above with the sentence endings 1–12. Find evidence in the passage for your answers. Be careful: there is one sentence ending that does not relate to any of the topics.

Example: ... are still being invented. d: 'They created the sport of tow surfing'

- |                                                   |                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 ... threaten many cities. ____                  | 7 ... can be caused by a hurricane. ____ |
| 2 ... can involve helicopters. ____               | 8 ... can appear suddenly. ____          |
| 3 ... have occurred in Norway. ____               | 9 ... are both dangerous and fun. ____   |
| 4 ... can be caused by earthquakes. ____          | 10 ... are caused by weather. ____       |
| 5 ... are popular with TV presenters. ____        | 11 ... can be caused by landslides. ____ |
| 6 ... are caused by increasing temperatures. ____ | 12 ... can be predicted. ____            |



## Part 3: Exam practice

Complete each sentence with the correct endings A–F from the box below. Note that there may be more than one correct ending for each beginning, but that you cannot use all of the endings.

1 Geothermal Engineering ...

2 The geothermal industry ...

- A is focussing on Cornwall because of its tin and copper resources.
- B builds power stations underground.
- C plans to drill a number of wells.
- D can rely on previous research.
- E has always been a global business.
- F has not proven what it can do yet.

In the coming months, a 170-foot-high drilling rig will transform wasteground near Redruth into a new landmark. The drill belongs to a group that is planning to develop Britain's first commercial-scale geothermal plant on the site. Geothermal Engineering has chosen this part of Cornwall – once renowned for its tin and copper – because of its geology. It sits on a bed of granite whose temperature can reach 200°C. Water will be pumped deep underground and will return to the surface as steam, which will power turbines to generate electricity.

'Cornwall is a real hotspot. It is like someone has put a power station below ground and you are simply tapping into it,' said Ryan Law, founder and managing director of Geothermal Engineering.

Law, a former consultant to the geothermal industry, plans to have three wells at the plant, which together he estimates will produce 10MW of electricity, enough to power 20,000 homes, and 55MW of thermal energy, capable of heating ten hospitals 24 hours a day. The challenge is that the rock is 4.5 kilometres below the earth's surface, meaning that months of precise drilling will be required before any energy is produced. The company has a head start. In 1976, the government-funded Hot Dry Rock Research Project began deep drilling to study the area's geology. Law plans to use the detailed maps the team produced over fifteen years to direct his efforts.

Geothermal energy is not new. The world's first conventional geothermal power station, in southern Tuscany, has been producing electricity for almost 100 years. In Iceland, a quarter of the country's electricity comes from geothermal power. Investment in geothermal projects in Australia is expected to reach \$2 billion (£1.3 billion) by 2014. The industry is also well established in America and Germany. In Britain, schemes are under way in Southampton and Newcastle.

Conventional geothermal power relies on naturally occurring steam pockets near the earth's surface so it tends to be confined to volcanically active regions or areas close to fault lines. Law claims the process his company uses removes this limitation, making the industry viable almost anywhere in the world.

However, despite billions of pounds in public and private investment and a raft of big projects, the industry has so far failed to demonstrate it can fulfil its promise. Critics argue it is costly, reliant on high-risk, time-consuming drilling and struggles to produce large amounts of energy capable of making a real contribution to the world's needs. Law refuses to let such doubts dampen his ambitions. 'What other renewable energy gives you 24-hour supply? The potential is enormous and we are planning another 25 plants.'

### Glossary

**geothermal:** relating to the internal heat of the earth