

Question 1. Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome.

Passage: *At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.*

Question 2. Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems

Passage: *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.*

Question 3. Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Passage: *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.*

Question 4. Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.

Passage: *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 5. Modern technologies have led to reduction in domestic water consumption.

Passage: *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*

Question 6. In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

Passage: *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 a smaller budget.*

Question 7. In the example of suggestopedia teaching in the fourth paragraph, the only variable that changes is the music.

Passage: *In the first part, the music is classical (Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms) and the teacher reads the text slowly and solemnly, with attention to the dynamics of the music. The students follow the text in their books. This is followed by several minutes of silence. In the second part, they **listen to baroque music** (Bach, Corelli, Handel) while the teacher reads the text in a normal speaking voice*

Question 8. Prior to the suggestopedia class, students are made aware that the language experience will be demanding.

Passage: *Beforehand, the students have been carefully prepared for the language learning experience. Through meeting with the staff and satisfied students they develop an expectation that learning will be easy and pleasant and that they will successfully learn several hundred words of the foreign language during the class.*

Question 9. In the follow-up class, the teaching activities are similar to those used in conventional classes.

Passage: *Some hours after the two-part session, there is a follow-up class at which the students are stimulated to recall the material presented. Once again the approach is indirect. The students do not focus their attention on trying to remember the vocabulary but focus on using the language to communicate (e.g. through games or improvised dramatizations). Such methods are not unusual in language teaching.*

Question 10. As an indirect benefit, students notice improvements in their memory.

Passage: *Another difference from conventional teaching is the evidence that students can regularly learn 1000 new words of foreign language during a suggestopedia session, as well as grammar and idiom.*

Question 11. Teachers say they prefer suggestopedia to traditional approaches to language teaching.

Passage: *Just as a doctor calls on the full power of autocratic suggestion by insisting that a patient takes precisely this white capsule precisely three times a day before meals,*

Lozanov is categoric in insisting that suggestopedia sessions be conducted exactly in that manner designated, by trained and accredited suggestopedia teachers.

Question 12. Students in a suggestopedia class retain more new vocabulary than those in ordinary classes.

Passage: *Another difference from conventional teaching is the evidence that students can regularly learn 1000 new words of foreign language during a suggestopedia session, as well as grammar and idiom*