

Exercise 7. Read the passage and answer questions 1-13

The burden of thirst

Millions of women carry water long distances. If they had a tap by their door, whole societies would be transformed.

A

Aylito Binayo's feet know the mountain. Even at four in the morning, she can run down the rocks to the river by starlight alone and climb the steep mountain back up to her village with a container of water on her back. She has made this journey three times a day since she was a small child.

So has every other woman in her village of Foro, in the Konso district of south-western Ethiopia in Africa. Binayo left school when she was eight years old, in part because she had to help her mother fetch water from the Toiro River. The water is unsafe to drink; every year that the drought continues, the river carries less water, and its flow is reduced. But it is the only water Foro has ever had.

B

In developed parts of the world, people turn on a tap and pour abundant, clean water. Yet nearly 900 million people in the world have no access to clean water. Furthermore, 2.5 billion people have no safe way to get rid of human waste. Polluted water and lack of proper hygiene cause disease and kill 3.3 million people around the world annually, most of them children. In southern Ethiopia and in northern Kenya, a lack of rain over the past few years has made even dirty water hard to find. But soon, for the first time, things are going to change.

C

Bringing clean water close to villagers' homes is the key to the problem. Communities where clean water becomes accessible and plentiful are transformed. All the hours previously spent hauling water can be used to cultivate more crops, raise more animals or even start a business. Families spend less time sick or caring for family members who are unwell. Most important, not having to collect water means girls can go to school and get jobs. The need to fetch water for the family, or to take care of younger siblings while their mother goes, usually prevents them from ever having this experience.

D

But the challenges of bringing water to remote villages like those in Konso are overwhelming. Locating water underground and then reaching it by means of deep wells requires geological expertise and expensive, heavy machines. Abandoned wells and water projects litter the villages of Konso. In similar villages around the developing world, the biggest problem with water schemes is that about half of them break down soon after the groups that built them move on. Sometimes technology is used that can't be repaired locally, or spare parts are available only in the capital.

E

Today, a UK-based international non-profit organisation called WaterAid is tackling the job of bringing water to the most remote villages of Konso. Their approach combines technologies proven to last - such as building a sand dam to capture and filter rainwater that would otherwise drain away. But the real innovation is that WaterAid believes technology is only part of the solution. Just as important is involving the local community in designing, building and maintaining new water projects. Before beginning any project, WaterAid asks the community to create a WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) committee of seven people. The committee works with WaterAid to plan projects and involve the village in construction. Then it maintains and runs the project.

F

The people of Konso, who grow their crops on terraces they have dug into the sides of mountains, are famous for hard work. In the village of Orbesho, residents even constructed a road themselves so that drilling machinery could come in. Last summer, their pump, installed by the river, was being motorised to push its water to a newly built reservoir on top of a nearby mountain. From there, gravity will carry it down in pipes to villages on the other side of the mountain. Residents of those villages have each given some money to help fund the project. They have made concrete and collected stones for the structures. Now they are digging trenches to lay pipes. If all goes well, Aylito Binayo will have a tap with safe water just a three-minute walk from her front door.

adapted from National Geographic magazine

Questions 7-11

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

7. The water levels in the Toiro River are falling because of
8. Globally, the number of people who die each year as a result of using dirty water is
9. When families have clean water, they can spend more time growing
10. Specialist knowledge and equipment are needed to dig
11. WaterAid uses a dam made of..... to capture rainwater.

Questions 12-13

Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**.

Which **TWO** of these activities were performed by the villagers of Orbesho?

- A building a transport route
- B digging a reservoir
- C gathering building materials
- D making pipes
- E fitting taps

11 Which paragraph in the passage *Markets around the world* contains information on the following? Write the correct letter, A–G.

- 1 markets put on at a particular time of year
- 2 markets where anyone can sell anything
- 3 markets selling things to eat
- 4 advice for people who want to dress differently from others
- 5 examples of markets outside Europe

12 The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A–G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B–F from the list of headings (i–vii) below. Write the correct number, i–vii. There are two headings you won't need.

List of headings

- i Local art and craft work to take home
- ii Inexpensive things to eat straight from the countryside
- iii Toys for children of all ages
- iv Invent a new style for yourself at bargain prices
- v London has the best markets
- vi Find gifts for winter celebrations
- vii Sell what you don't need

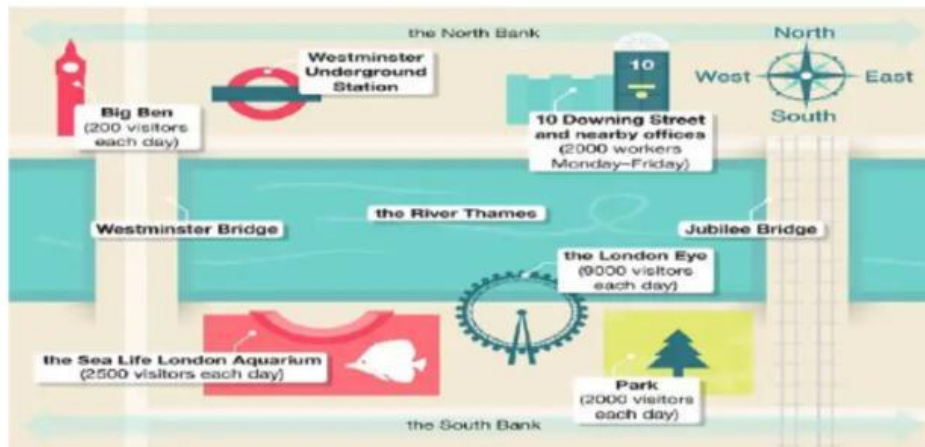
- 1 Paragraph B _____
- 2 Paragraph C _____
- 3 Paragraph D _____
- 4 Paragraph E _____
- 5 Paragraph F _____

Markets around the world

- A** We have become so used to shopping in big supermarkets and chain stores, identical in every town, that we have forgotten about one important way to shop – markets. Markets are found in every country in the world, but wherever you go they are different and reveal the local culture – and agriculture. From farmers' markets selling fresh produce to craft and antique markets, they are the best place to find something unique at a great price.
- B** Food is at its cheapest and freshest in markets. Farmers often sell direct to the consumer, without all the packaging, shipping and advertising that increases costs in shops and supermarkets. You can often find unusual products and those that are not mass-produced. Food markets vary hugely according to where they are in the world. For example the Kauppatori market in Helsinki, Finland sells moose, reindeer and bear salami. Wherever you are, food will be locally produced and reasonably priced.
- C** Markets are also good places to buy clothes. Some sell cheap new and second-hand clothes, while others specialise in vintage or ethically made clothes and original items. The markets of London are some of the best in the world for those who want to create a unique look for themselves. Many new designers start with a market stall, so if you are looking for a totally original item of clothing, you could get something really special at a bargain price at Brick Lane, Spitalfields or Portobello Road markets.
- D** Another type of market is a flea market. This is a much more informal type of market, where second-hand products can be sold by anyone. If you have unwanted items at home, you could take them to a flea market and sell them yourself. There are also antiques and possibly local crafts at this kind of market. In some parts of the world there may not even be stalls; rather, vendors lay out their goods on a sheet on the ground. In other parts of the world, flea markets have developed into car boot sales, where people sell their unwanted items from their cars.
- E** In some places, markets are directed at visitors and tend to sell handicrafts typical of the region. For many tourists, a visit to a nearby market to buy souvenirs is an important part of their holiday. Guadalajara in Mexico has a huge range of traditional textiles, glassware, ceramics and art works and Seoul in Korea has some wonderful original designs of all kinds of products at affordable prices. Countries in the Middle East usually have beautiful hand-made rugs and carpets, and Indian markets sell colourful handloom fabrics and beautiful silk scarves.
- F** In Europe, Christmas is the time when seasonal markets are held to sell decorations and gifts for the festive season. One of the most famous of these is held in Wenceslas Square in Prague in the Czech Republic. The market is made up of colourfully decorated wooden huts selling traditional handicrafts, embroidered lace, wooden toys, scented candles, Christmas tree ornaments, and puppets and dolls beautifully dressed in traditional costumes. This looks very pretty, especially in the snow.
- G** So, wherever you are in the world and whatever you are looking for, there is a market for you. You can get all kinds of unusual things at great prices.

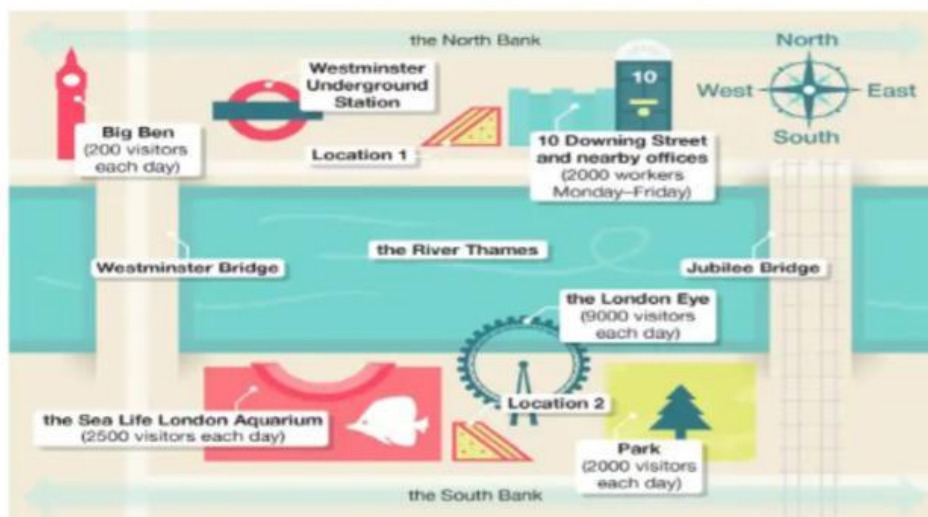
F. WRITING

Exercise 1. Look at the map. Then choose the correct options to complete the sentences.



1. The London Eye is near the park./ west of the Sea Life London Aquarium./ opposite Big Ben.
2. Big Ben is on the South Bank./ opposite Westminster Underground Station./ next to Westminster Bridge.
3. The park is near 10 Downing Street and nearby offices./ north of Westminster Underground Station./ east of the Sea Life London Aquarium.
4. The Sea Life London Aquarium is next to Jubilee Bridge./ near Westminster Underground Station./ on the South Bank.
5. 10 Downing Street and nearby offices are west of Big Ben./ south of the London Eye./ on the North Bank.

Exercise 2. Look at the map. A company wants to open a sandwich shop in this area. It is choosing between two possible positions: Location 1 and Location 2. Complete the descriptions of the two locations. Use the words in the box.



Between	east	near	of	on	opposite	to
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1. Location 1:

is next _____ 10 Downing Street and nearby offices.

is east _____ Big Ben.

is _____ the London Eye.

is _____ Westminster Underground Station.

is _____ the North Bank.

2. Location 2:

is _____ the Sea Life London Aquarium and the London Eye.

is _____ of the Sea Life London Aquarium.

isn't _____ 10 Downing Street and nearby offices.

is west _____ the park.

is _____ the South Bank.

Exercise 3. Look at the map again. Read the first part of a report comparing the advantages of Location 1 with Location 2 for the sandwich shop. There are five mistakes. Find and correct them.

Location 1 is to the North Bank, between Westminster Underground Station and Big Ben. This location is west of Big Ben, the same distance from Westminster Bridge and Jubilee Bridge. It is opposite the Sea Life London Aquarium, which is on the North Bank.

Exercise 4. Look at the map again and read the report comparing the advantages of Location 1 and Location 2 for the sandwich shop. Then match the descriptions in the box with the correct parts of the report.

Advantages of Location 1	Advantages of Location 2	Where Location 2 is
Introduction sentence that describes the map		Where Location 1 is

- _____ The map shows two possible locations for a new sandwich shop in central London.
- _____ This location is on the North Bank, between Westminster Underground Station and 10 Downing Street with nearby offices. This location is east of Big Ben, the same distance from Westminster Bridge and Jubilee Bridge, and opposite the London Eye, which is on the South Bank.
- _____ This place would be good for the 2,000 workers who work at 10 Downing Street and nearby offices to buy sandwiches at lunchtime.
- _____ This location is on the South Bank of the River Thames between the Sea Life London Aquarium and the London Eye. This place is near Westminster Bridge and west of a park.

5. _____ The benefits of opening the sandwich shop here are that the locations on the South Bank have over 13,000 visitors each day. These visitors could buy a sandwich and walk along the river to the park to eat their lunch.

Exercise 5. Look at the map again and match the two halves to complete the sentences

<i>it is close to the park.</i>
<i>it is near the 2,000 people who work in 10 Downing Street and nearby offices.</i>
<i>using the underground station might buy a sandwich.</i>
<i>stop to buy a sandwich in Location 2.</i>
<i>visitors to the Sea Life London Aquarium and the London Eye.</i>

1. An advantage of Location 1 is that _____
2. One benefit of Location 1 is that people _____
3. Location 2 would be good for _____
4. One advantage of Location 2 is that _____
5. The visitors to the Sea Life London Aquarium could _____

Exercise 6. WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The map shows the center of Paris. A company wants to open a new restaurant in the area. The map shows two possible locations for the restaurant.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

