## Task X

Read the text about the right to clean drinking water. Parts of the text have been removed. Choose the correct part (A-I) for each gap (1-7). There is one extra part that you should not use. Mark your answers on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Clean Water is a Right

Safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is a human right essential to the full enjoyment of life and all other human rights, the General Assembly declared today, voicing deep concern that almost 900 million people worldwide do not have access to clean water.

to clean water.
The 192-member Assembly also called on United Nations Member States and international organizations to offer funding, technology and other resources to scale up their efforts (0) provide clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for everyone.
The Assembly resolution received 122 votes in favour and zero votes against, while 41 countries abstained from voting.
The text of the resolution expresses deep concern that (Q1) lack access to safe drinking water and a total of more than 2.6 billion people do not have access to basic sanitation. Studies also indicate about 1.5 million children under the age of five die each year and 443 million school days are lost because of water- and sanitation-related diseases.
Today's resolution also welcomes the UN Human Rights Council's request that Catarina de Albuquerque, the UN Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, (Q2)
Ms. de Albuquerque's report will focus on the principal challenges to achieving the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation, (Q3) the relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
The MDGs, a series of targets for reducing social and economic ills, all by 2015, includes the goals of halving the proportion of people who (Q4) and halving the number who do not have basic sanitation.
In a related development, Ms. de Albuquerque issued a statement today after wrapping up a nine-day official visit to Japan in which she praised the country for its nearly universal access to water and sanitation and for its (Q5) to promote hygiene and treat wastewater.

But the Independent Expert said she (Q6)	_of the Utoro community near
Kyoto, where Koreans have been living for sever	al generations, still do not have
access to water from the public network.	

"People are also not connected to the sewage network, despite the fact that the surrounding area is largely covered by sewage service," she said. "When floods occur, as happened one year ago, the lack of sewage treatment and proper evacuation of grey water(Q7) \_\_\_\_\_, posing serious health concerns.

"I am also worried that water and sanitation are extremely expensive for some people living in Utoro, who reportedly do not have a right to receive a pension."

	A	as well as on progress towards								
	В	use of innovative technologies								
	$\mathcal{C}^{/}$	to help poorer countries								
	D	keep most of the water stored								
V	E	report annually to the General Assembly as well								
	F	was shocked that some members								
	G	cannot reach or afford safe drinking water result in contamination of the environment								
	Н									
	7	an estimated 884 million people								

## **Answer Sheet: Clean Water is a Right**

0	A	B		<b>D</b>	E	Ē	G	$\oplus$	①	Û	<b>(K)</b>	M
Q1	A	₿	©	0	E	Ē	G	$\oplus$	①	Û	<b>(K)</b>	M
Q2	A	B	©	<b>D</b>	E	Ē	G	$\oplus$	①	J	<b>(K)</b>	M
Q3	A	B	©	<b>D</b>	€	Ē	G	$\oplus$	①	J	<b>(K)</b>	M
Q4	A	B	©	<b>D</b>	E	F	G	$\oplus$	①	J	<b>(K)</b>	M
Q5	A	B	©	<b>(D)</b>	E	Ē	G	$\oplus$	①	Û	<b>(K)</b>	M
Q6	A	B	©	<b>D</b>	E	Ē	G	$\oplus$	①	J	<b>(K)</b>	M
Q7	<b>A</b>	B	©	0	€	Ē	G	$\oplus$	①	J	<b>(K)</b>	M

Test takers please note, the answer box for the matching task always gives options A to M. This is the maximum number of options offered in any of the DIFA TES reading booklets. For this task which has options A to I, you should mark your answers in the A to I columns only. You should not mark anything in columns J to M.