

IELTS Exam Training Courses
Academic Reading Test Book 11 Test 1 Section 3

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13. which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

CROP-GROWING SKYSCRAPERS

By the year 2050, nearly 80% of the Earth's population will live in urban centres. Applying the most conservative estimates to current demographic trends, the human population will increase by about three billion people by then. An estimated 109 hectares of new land (about 20% larger than Brazil) will be needed to grow enough food to feed them, if traditional farming methods continue as they are practised today.

At present, throughout the world, over 80% of the land that is suitable for raising crops is in use. Historically, some 15% of that has been laid waste by poor management practices. What can be done to ensure enough food for the world's population to live on ?

The concept of indoor farming is not new, since hothouse production of tomatoes and other produce has been in vogue for some time. What is new is the urgent need to scale up this technology to accommodate another three billion people. Many believe an entirely new approach to indoor farming is required, employing cutting-edge technologies. One such proposal is for the 'Vertical Farm'. The concept is of multi-storey buildings in which food crops are grown in environmentally controlled conditions. Situated in the heart of urban centres, they would drastically reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to consumers. Vertical farms would need to be efficient, cheap to construct and safe to operate. If successfully implemented, proponents claim, vertical farms offer the promise of urban renewal, sustainable production of a safe and varied food supply (through year-round production of all crops), and the eventual repair of ecosystems that have been sacrificed for horizontal farming.

It took humans 10,000 years to learn how to grow most of the crops we now take for granted. Along the way, we despoiled most of the land we worked, often turning verdant, natural ecozones into semi-arid deserts. Within that same time frame, we evolved into an urban species, in which 60% of the human population now lives vertically in cities. This means that, for the majority, we humans have shelter from the elements, yet we subject our food-bearing plants to the rigours of the great outdoors and can do no more than hope for a good weather year. However, more often than not now, due to a rapidly changing climate, that is not what happens. Massive floods, long droughts, hurricanes and severe monsoons take their toll each year, destroying millions of tons of valuable crops.



IELTS Exam Training Courses
Academic Reading Test Book 11 Test 1 Section 3

The supporters of vertical farming claim many potential advantages for the system. For instance, crops would be produced all year round, as they would be kept in artificially controlled, optimum growing conditions. There would be no weather-related crop failures due to droughts, floods or pests. All the food could be grown organically, eliminating the need for herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers. The system would greatly reduce the incidence of many infectious diseases that are acquired at the agricultural interface. Although the system would consume energy, it would return energy to the grid via methane generation from composting non-edible parts of plants. It would also dramatically reduce fossil fuel use, by cutting out the need for tractors, ploughs and shipping.

A major drawback of vertical farming, however, is that the plants would require artificial light. Without it, those plants nearest the windows would be exposed to more sunlight and grow more quickly, reducing the efficiency of the system. Single-storey greenhouses have the benefit of natural overhead light; even so, many still need artificial lighting.

A multi-storey facility with no natural overhead light would require far more. Generating enough light could be prohibitively expensive, unless cheap, renewable energy is available, and this appears to be rather a future aspiration than a likelihood for the near future.

One variation on vertical farming that has been developed is to grow plants in stacked trays that move on rails. Moving the trays allows the plants to get enough sunlight. This system is already in operation, and works well within a single-storey greenhouse with light reaching it from above: it is not certain, however, that it can be made to work without that overhead natural light.

Vertical farming is an attempt to address the undoubted problems that we face in producing enough food for a growing population. At the moment, though, **more needs to be done to reduce the detrimental impact it would have on the environment, particularly as regards the use of energy.** While it is possible that much of our food will be grown in skyscrapers in future, most experts currently believe it is far more likely that we will simply use the space available on urban rooftops.



IELTS Exam Training Courses
Academic Reading Test Book 11 Test 1 Section 3

Questions 1 - 7

Complete the sentences below .

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer

INDOOR FARMING

- 1 Some food plants, including _____ are already grown indoors.
- 2 Vertical farms would be located in _____ meaning that there would be less need to take them long distances to customers.
- 3 Vertical farms could use methane from plants and animals to produce _____.
- 4 The consumption of _____ would be cut because agricultural vehicles would be unnecessary.
- 5 The fact that vertical farms would need _____ light is a disadvantage.
- 6 One form of vertical farming involves planting in _____ which are not fixed.
- 7 The most probable development is that food will be grown on _____ in towns and cities.

Questions 8 - 13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 8 Methods for predicting the Earth's population have recently changed.
- 9 Human beings are responsible for some of the destruction to food-producing land.
- 10 The crops produced in vertical farms will depend on the season.
- 11 Some damage to food crops is caused by climate change.
- 12 Fertilisers will be needed for certain crops in vertical farms.
- 13 Vertical farming will make plants less likely to be affected by infectious diseases.



ANSWERS

INDOOR FARMING

- 1 Some food plants, including **tomatoes** are **already** grown indoors.

*The concept of **indoor farming** is **not new**, since hothouse production of tomatoes and **other produce** has been in vogue for some time.*

- 2 Vertical farms would be **located** in **urban centres** meaning that there would be **less need** to take them long distances to **customers**.

*One such proposal is for the '**Vertical Farm**'. The concept is of multi-storey buildings in which food crops are grown in environmentally controlled conditions. **Situated** in the heart of urban centres, they would drastically **reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to consumers**.*

- 3 Vertical farms could use **methane** from plants and animals to produce **energy**.

*Although the system would consume energy, it would **return energy to the grid** via **methane generation** from composting non-edible parts of **plants**.*

- 4 The consumption of **fossil fuel** would be cut because agricultural vehicles would be **unnecessary**.

*It would also dramatically reduce fossil fuel use, by **cutting out the need for tractors, ploughs and shipping**.*

- 5 The fact that vertical farms would need **artificial** light is a **disadvantage**.

*A **major drawback** of vertical farming, however, is that the plants would require artificial light.*

- 6 One **form** of vertical farming involves planting in **trays** which are **not fixed**.

*One **variation** on vertical farming that has been developed is to grow plants in stacked trays that **move on rails**.*

- 7 The **most probable** development is that food will be grown on **rooftops** in **towns and cities**.

*While it is possible that much of our food will be grown in skyscrapers in future, most experts currently believe it is far **more likely** that we will simply use the space available on urban rooftops.*



IELTS Exam Training Courses
Academic Reading Test Book 11 Test 1 Section 3

Questions 8 - 13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8 Methods for predicting the Earth's population have recently changed. **Not Given**

By the year 2050, nearly 80% of the Earth's population will live in urban centres. Applying the most conservative estimates to current demographic trends, the human population will increase by about three billion people by then.

There is no information on the methods used to predict the Earth's population.

9 Human beings are responsible for some of the destruction to food-producing land. **True**

*At present, throughout the world, over 80% of the land that is **suitable for raising crops** is in use. Historically, some **15% of that** has been **laid waste** by **poor management practices**.*

10 The crops produced in vertical farms will depend on the season. **False**

*If successfully implemented, proponents claim, vertical farms offer the promise of urban renewal, sustainable production of a safe and varied food supply (**through year-round production of all crops**), and the eventual repair of ecosystems that have been sacrificed for horizontal farming.*

11 Some damage to food crops is caused by climate change. **True**

*However, more often than not now, **due to a rapidly changing climate**, that is not what happens. Massive floods, long droughts, hurricanes and severe monsoons **take their toll** each year, **destroying** millions of tons of valuable **crops**.*

12 Fertilisers will be needed for certain crops in vertical farms. **False**

*All the food could be grown **organically**, **eliminating the need for herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers**.*

13 Vertical farming will make plants less likely to be affected by infectious diseases. **True**

*The system would greatly **reduce the incidence** of many **infectious diseases** that are acquired at the agricultural interface.*



IELTS Exam Training Courses
Academic Reading Test Book 11 Test 1 Section 3

KEY Vocabulary

Find these words in the text (they go in order) and use a dictionary to write your definitions.

urban centres	
traditional farming methods	
to raise crops*	
in vogue	
cutting-edge technologies	
efficient	
cheap to construct	
proponents claim	
urban renewal	
sustainable production	
repair of ecosystems	
semi-arid deserts	
we evolved	
a rapidly changing climate	
floods	
droughts	
hurricanes	
pests	
by eliminating the need for...	
...herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers	
methane generation	
composting	
reduce fossil fuel use	
have a detrimental impact on	



IELTS Exam Training Courses
Academic Reading Test Book 11 Test 1 Section 3

***Be careful with the differences between raise/grow/grow up/bring up/rear/breed/born**

A farmer **grows** crops.

A farmer **rears** animals.

A farmer **raises** crops and animals.

A parent **raises/rears/brings up** children (but not ~~grows up~~ children)

Children grow UP.

Plants **grow**.

Common expressions:

Born/grow up

Where were you born? I was born in London. (this is **PASSIVE**)

Where did you grow **up**? I grew **up** in Wales.

Bring up = raise

I **was brought up** well. (Passive form)

My parents **brought me up** well. (Active form)

I'm well **brought-up**. (adjective form)

I had **a good upbringing**. (noun form)

Grow

I **grow** lots of vegetables in my garden. (transitive - I grow something).

Tomatoes grow well in hot climates. (intransitive - something grows by itself).

Tomatoes **are grown** in Italy (Passive - by the farmer).

Practice: Answer these questions

1. Where were you born?
2. Where did you grow up?
3. Were you brought up in a small family?
4. Have you ever tried to grow anything?
5. Is there anything that you would like to grow?
6. What kinds of food are grown in your country?

