Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B to G from the list of headings below.
*Write the correct number **i-x** for questions 1 to 6.*

List of Headings

i. Poor sanitation a cause of health problems
ii. The first flush toilets
iii. Wooden sewage pipes
iv. The birth of sanitation
v. A new invention not widely implemented
vi. Americans use German technology
vii. The impact of waste water treatment
viii. The need for increasingly sophisticated systems
ix. Why populations grew
x. Ancient sewers updated for modern use

Example	*Answer*
Paragraph A	**iv**

1. Paragraph B
2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E
5. Paragraph F
6. Paragraph G

The Development of Sanitation Systems

(A) The first sanitation systems were built in the prehistoric Middle East, in the south-east of the modern country of Iran near Zabol. An inverted siphon system, along with glass covered clay pipes, was used for the first time in the palaces of Crete, Greece. It is still in working condition, after about 3000 years.

(B) Higher population densities required more complex sewer collection and conveyance systems to maintain sanitary conditions in crowded cities. The ancient cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro of the Indus Valley civilisation constructed complex networks of brick-lined sewage drains from around 2600 BC and also had outdoor flush toilets connected to this network. The urban areas of the Indus Valley civilisation provided public and private baths, sewage was disposed through underground drains built with precisely laid bricks, and a sophisticated water management system with numerous reservoirs was established.

(C) Roman towns and garrisons in the United Kingdom between 46 BC and 400 AD had complex sewer networks sometimes constructed out of hollowed-out elm logs, which were shaped so that they butted together with the down-stream pipe providing a socket for the upstream pipe.

(D) In some cities, including Rome, Istanbul (Constantinople) and Fustat, networked ancient sewer systems continue to function today as collection systems for those cities' modernised sewer systems. Instead of flowing to a river or the sea, the pipes have been re-routed to modern sewer treatment facilities.

(E) Basic sewage systems remained in place with little positive change, until the 16th century, when Sir John Harington invented the first flush toilet as a device for Queen Elizabeth I (his godmother) that released wastes into cesspools. Despite this innovation, most cities did not have a functioning sewer system before the Industrial era, relying instead on nearby rivers or occasional rain showers to wash away the sewage from the streets.

(F) The prevailing system was sufficient for the needs of early cities with few occupants, but the tremendous growth of cities during the Industrial Revolution quickly led to terribly over-polluted streets, which acted as a constant source for the outbreak of disease. As recently as the late 19th century sewerage systems in some parts of the highly industrialised United Kingdom were so inadequate that water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid remained a risk.

(G) The first comprehensive sewer system was built in Hamburg, Germany in the mid-19th century, and the first such systems in the United States were built in the late 1850s in Chicago and Brooklyn. Initially these systems discharged sewage directly to surface waters without treatment. But as pollution of water bodies became a concern, cities attempted to treat the sewage before discharge. During the half-century around 1900, these public health interventions succeeded in drastically reducing the incidence of water-borne diseases among the urban population, and were an important cause in the increases of life expectancy experienced at the time.

Correct answers:

1. viii
2. iii
3. x
4. v
5. i
6. vii

Here's my keyword table, showing the vocabulary that gave us the answers:

Keywords in headings	Similar words in paragraphs
viii) need for increasingly sophisticated systems	B) required more complex sewer systems
iii) wooden sewage pipes	C) sewer constructed out of elm logs
x) ancient sewers updated for modern use	D) ancient sewers re-routed to modern sewer facilities
v) new invention not widely implemented	E) despite this innovation, most cities did not have a functioning system
i) poor sanitation a cause of health problems	F) sewerage so inadequate… a source for the outbreak of disease
vii) impact of waste water treatment	G) attempted to treat sewage… succeeded in reducing diseases

For more 'paragraph headings' practice, click on the links below and try the exercises from the official IELTS website www.ielts.org.

*I recommend that you **try both** the Academic and General test samples. It's all good practice!*

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Click here for a 'General Training' test sample