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# **BUILDING VOCABULARY CONFIDENCE: FROM DRILL TO SKILL**

## **Part II**

**Учебное пособие**

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Учебное пособие предназначено для расширения словарного запаса пользователя английского языка и развития иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции на уровне В2–С1, пороговом продвинутом и продвинутом уровнях владения. Пять юнитов актуальной проблематики содержат списки лексических единиц с коллокациями, примерами употребления, лингвистическим и социокультурным комментарием, обширный комплекс авторских упражнений на их отработку и дальнейшее использование в устной и письменной коммуникативной практике, а также задания на развитие умений чтения и аудирования аутентичных текстов.

Соответствует ФГОС ВО последнего поколения.

*Для студентов бакалавриата и магистратуры, обучающихся по гуманитарным направлениям, и всех желающих повысить уровень владения английским языком самостоятельно.*

**Ключевые слова:** английский язык; лексический навык; коммуникативные умения; гуманитарные направления; межкультурная коммуникация.

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# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD TO THE LEARNER.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>UNIT 1. FROM THE LOCAL TO THE GLOBAL .....</b>	<b>7</b>
LEAD-IN .....	23
VOCABULARY BUILDING.....	23
SPEAKING PRACTICE.....	51
WRITING PRACTICE .....	53
EXTENDING THE LEARNING.....	53
<b>UNIT 2. FOOD, WATER, AND ENERGY SECURITY .....</b>	<b>54</b>
LEAD-IN .....	78
VOCABULARY BUILDING.....	79
SPEAKING PRACTICE.....	109
WRITING PRACTICE .....	111
EXTENDING THE LEARNING.....	111
<b>UNIT 3. WORLD HERITAGE .....</b>	<b>112</b>
LEAD-IN .....	124
VOCABULARY BUILDING.....	126
SPEAKING PRACTICE.....	155
WRITING PRACTICE .....	156
EXTENDING THE LEARNING.....	156
<b>UNIT 4. IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES .....</b>	<b>157</b>
LEAD-IN .....	169
VOCABULARY BUILDING.....	171
SPEAKING PRACTICE.....	193
WRITING PRACTICE .....	194
EXTENDING THE LEARNING.....	194
<b>UNIT 5. CAREER DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>195</b>
LEAD-IN .....	212
VOCABULARY BUILDING.....	214
SPEAKING PRACTICE.....	250
WRITING PRACTICE .....	253
EXTENDING THE LEARNING.....	254
<b>ANSWER KEY.....</b>	<b>255</b>
UNIT 1. FROM THE LOCAL TO THE GLOBAL.....	255
UNIT 2. FOOD, WATER, AND ENERGY SECURITY .....	282

UNIT 3. WORLD HERITAGE.....	316
UNIT 4. IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES .....	340
UNIT 5. CAREER DEVELOPMENT .....	361
<b>APPENDIX A. GUIDELINES FOR SPEAKING AND WRITING PRACTICE .....</b>	<b>395</b>
<b>APPENDIX B. USEFUL RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>406</b>

# FOREWORD TO THE LEARNER

*Viam supervadet vadens.  
The road will rise to meet the one who walks it.*

## **Who is this book for?**

This is *Building Vocabulary Confidence: from Drill to Skill Part II*. It has been written for B1–B2 level learners who aim to further enhance their English language skills and reach B2–C1 level. Upon the book’s completion you will learn over 300 new words to improve your comprehension in all four language skills and master strategies that will make you adept at vocabulary acquisition. The structured approach, comprehensive answer key, and guidelines for speaking and writing have been designed so that you can use the materials to study on your own. The book can also be used as a supplementary tool for ELT classes.

## **Content**

*Building Vocabulary Confidence: from Drill to Skill Part II* is divided into five units to help you build up a bank of vocabulary and ideas related to a variety of topics: From the Local to the Global, Food, Water, and Energy Security, World Heritage, In Tune with the Times, Career Development. Each unit focuses on questions and issues relevant for our today’s world and seeks to make you a more culturally aware citizen of the world and representative of your own country. Units can be studied progressively or independently depending on your learning purpose.

Additionally, the book provides answer key including recommended answers, guidelines for speaking and writing practice describing the task types, their structure and sharing with you valuable tips on how to give a talk, hold a formal conversation, write a paragraph, and more. Apart from that the book contains a list of useful resources that not only can facilitate your vocabulary acquisition, but also develop all four of your language skills.

## **Unit structure**

Each unit comprises six parts. VOCABULARY LIST introduces vocabulary related to the topic in a comprehensive manner including the words’ definitions, contextual use (collocations and example sentences), translation, and commentary (synonyms, antonyms, etc.). Most of the information is to be researched independently by learners, which will increase your ability to retain new words and develop your vocabulary study habit. Extensive answer key is provided for self-check. LEAD-IN (as the name itself implies) is meant

to lead you into the topic, set the mood for what is to come next, arouse your curiosity, and motivate you to learn more. VOCABULARY BUILDING provides step-by-step drilling exercises that are aimed to help you gain confidence in spelling, understand the minute shades of the words' meanings, compare synonyms, feel the register, build words using prefixes and suffixes, recognise common collocations, use the words in context, and try your hand at translation. In addition, each unit contains exercises based on authentic materials that will immerse you into the topic, allow you to expand your knowledge about the world and broaden your horizons. SPEAKING PRACTICE and WRITING PRACTICE encourage you to apply what you have learnt in different oral and written formats which are consistent with most international and Russian English proficiency exams. EXTENDING THE LEARNING is optional for those who want to gain a deeper insight into the topic area and learn more for their own pleasure.

### **List of symbols**

[C] – a countable noun that has a plural

[U] – an uncountable or singular noun that has no plural

[S] – a singular noun

noun [plural] – a noun that can only be used in the plural

[usually plural / singular] – a noun usually used in the plural / singular

[+ singular / plural verb] – a noun that refers to a group of people acting collectively

[T] – a transitive verb that has an object

[I] – an intransitive verb that has no object

[idiom] – a group of words in a fixed order that has a particular meaning

(formal) – a word usually used in a formal register

(informal) – a word usually used in an informal register

(UK) – the United Kingdom: spelling

(US) – the United States (of America): spelling

syn. – synonym

## UNIT 1. FROM THE LOCAL TO THE GLOBAL

Vocabulary Item	Definition	Contextual Use	Translation	Commentary
<b>Global Culture</b>				
shared culture [C or U]		In the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, the US was able to cooperate with Britain, owing to their shared culture and values.		
sense of community [C or U]		Harmonious co-existence in the face of increasing plurality requires commitment, determined effort, and a sense of community.		
set of beliefs and values [C]		Culture can be most usefully viewed as a shifting set of discourses, power relations and social, economic and political processes, rather than as a fixed set of beliefs and values.		

<p>outlook [C usually singular]</p>		<p>to be in one's outlook</p> <p>to widen one's outlook</p> <p>Generally conservative in his outlook, he surprised many by supporting the open borders policy.</p>		
<p>boundary [C usually plural]</p>		<p>cultural boundaries</p> <p>Globalisation can be a great force for progress, but, as economies merge, cultural boundaries disappear, and new media bring our societies closer together than ever before, new conflicts can emerge.</p>		
<p>to sweep away [T]</p>		<p>to sweep away cultural boundaries</p> <p>The boundary between television and the Internet continues</p>		



		to be swept away.		
to shape the dream of smb		Reading shaped my dreams, and more reading helped me make my dreams come true.		
inevitability [U]		sense of inevitability  There was the same awful sense of inevitability about the ultimate outcome we were all facing.		
to fall victim to sth		Local cultures fall victim to globalisation.		
suppression [U]		suppression of local culture  Historical suppression of these local cultures has left a lasting legacy of ethnic tensions.		
to exaggerate [I or T]		to exaggerate the importance / size / seriousness, extent / scale, significance / danger / problem / risk /		

		<p>threat / effect / impact / difference</p> <p>She might have exaggerated the differences, forgetting the considerable similarities.</p>		
the global village [S]		In today's global village, your co-workers are as likely to be sitting thousands of miles away as at the next desk.		
to bring smb / sth (closer) together		The disaster brought the community together.		
to make smb aware of sth		The wars of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century have made us aware of our immense and brutal capacity for self-destruction.		
to supplement [T]		<p>to supplement another culture / to be supplemented by another culture</p> <p>In 1985, the Buick model</p>		compare to 'to complement' [T]

		range was supplemented by another compact model named Somerset.		
cultural convergence [U]		Moral and technical support have been provided to the launching and coordination of projects on religious or cultural convergence within various multi-ethnic nations.		compare to 'cultural divergence' [U]
interdependence [U]		cultural interdependence  The conference discussed the possibility of regional economic interdependence.		
superpower [C]		Russia remains a nuclear superpower.		syn. 'world power' [C]
affluence [U]		The nation's affluence has made two- and even three-car families the norm.		syn. 'prosperity' [U]
<b>Global Companies</b>				

to enter the market		to enter the global market  For many years, Kumho tires shipped only within the country, but not so long ago, the company entered the global market.		compare ‘domestic / internal’, ‘foreign’, and ‘national’ markets  compare ‘local’ and ‘global / international’ marketing
to go global		The throwaway society cannot be contained – it has gone global.		
to manufacture [T]		manufactured goods  The country exported raw materials and imported manufactured goods, a situation that was detrimental to its industrial development.		syn. ‘to fabricate’ (US) [T]
to be first / second to smb / sth in the number of sth		Germany ranked first to other European countries in the number of tourists visiting Moscow.		
to pride oneself on sth /		The company prides itself on		

being + adjective [idiom]		the cultural diversity policy integrated in its work ethics.		
co-operation (US also co-operation) [U]		<p>economic / international / global co-operation</p> <p>co-operation with / between smb / sth</p> <p>in co-operation with smb / sth</p> <p>closer / greater / increased co-operation</p> <p>Azerbaijan believes that strong economic co-operation can help achieve a better peace.</p>		
standardisation (US also standardization) [U]		<p>design / product standardisation</p> <p>The standardisation of the Internet may facilitate international business development by making corpo-</p>		

		rate systems instantly compatible.		
outsourcing [U]		the outsourcing of sth (to sth)  Cross-border trade through global outsourcing of services to developing countries has been increasing in scope.		compare to 'insourcing' [U]
to benefit [I or T] / benefit [C or U]		to benefit smb / sth  to bring benefits to smb / sth  to benefit from sth  to have the benefit of sth  to get / derive / gain (a direct) benefit from sth  the benefits of sth  to the benefit of sth (formal)  You don't have to take a long hike to gain		

		<p>benefits from walking meditation.</p> <p>President Nixon exploited these forces to his benefit.</p>		
export [C or U] / import [C or U]		<p>export market</p> <p>trade restrictions on foreign imports</p> <p>Coffee is one of Brazil's main exports.</p> <p>India grows tea for export.</p>		
fair trade [U]		<p>It's important that the benefits of fair trade reach the poorest communities.</p>		
to enable [T]		<p>Trading partners must pay a fair trade minimum price that enables farmers to cover their sustainable production costs.</p>		
to result in sth		<p>The decline in external trade resulted in an</p>		

		increase in government deficits.		
price [C]		<p>to control the price / to maintain strict control on the price</p> <p>a fixed / low / high / reasonable / guaranteed price</p> <p>to sell sth at a low price</p> <p>to charge the price for sth</p> <p>to be priced at</p> <p>The car is priced at £28,000.</p>		
expertise [U]		<p>to pick up / gain / develop expertise in sth</p> <p>professional expertise</p> <p>the expertise to do sth</p> <p>one's area of expertise</p> <p>As the construction progressed,</p>		



		the crews and engineers working on the project developed expertise and became a skilled labour force.		
gross domestic product (GDP) [U]		Last year's GDP growth is estimated at 4,1 %.		
gross national product (GNP)		This year, exports generated 41,4 % of GNP.		
tariff [C]		<p>to impose / set / reduce tariffs</p> <p>to cut / eliminate / remove tariffs</p> <p>high / low / steep tariffs on sth</p> <p>export / import tariffs</p> <p>President Donald Trump imposes steep tariffs on foreign vehicles and imported auto parts, raising prices to consumers and</p>		

		costs to manufacturers.		
profit [C or U]		to sell at a great profit  a profit margin [C]  to narrow a profit margin  Company profits are down from last year's figures.  You don't expect to make much profit within the first couple of years of setting up a company.		
to accumulate [I or T]		to accumulate debts / losses / wealth  Many of the least developed countries have accumulated huge debts.		syn. 'to acquire' [T]
economic growth driver [C]		This underexploited internal demand is likely to be the main economic growth driver.		

two-way trade [U]		Two-way trade between Mexico and Portugal has been increasing on average 13 % per year.		
win-win situation [S]		Supporters of globalisation assert that it is a win-win situation for the rich and the poor.		
imbalance [C or U]		<p>imbalance of / in sth</p> <p>imbalance between sth and sth</p> <p>to cause / create / lead to an imbalance</p> <p>to address / correct an imbalance</p> <p>There is a huge economic imbalance between the two countries.</p>		syn. 'inequality' [C or U]
<b>Quantity</b>				
in bulk [U]		The office buys paper in bulk to keep down costs.		

magnitude [U]		They don't seem to grasp the magnitude of the problem.		
extent [S or U]		Profits have fallen badly this year, to the extent that we will have to close some of our shops.		
rate [C]		the growth / inflation / mortality / unemployment, etc. rate  Recent statistics indicate the unemployment rate is falling.		
ratio [C]		The ratio of men to women at the conference was ten to one (10:1).		plural 'ratios'
sufficient		I'm not convinced we have sufficient funds to do this project.		
ample		You'll have ample opportunity to ask questions after the talk.		
abundant (formal)		It is a region with abundant		

		natural re- sources.		
meagre		Manufacturing output rose by a meagre 0,1 % in September.		
average		There will be an increase in tax for those earn- ing in excess of twice the na- tional average wage.		
considerable		Drug trafficking is a matter of considerable concern for the entire interna- tional commu- nity.		
substantial		They do a sub- stantial portion of their business by phone.		
countless		There are count- less arguments against this ri- diculous pro- posal.		
immense		immense wealth / value  This immense wealth allowed the king to be a generous patron of the arts.		

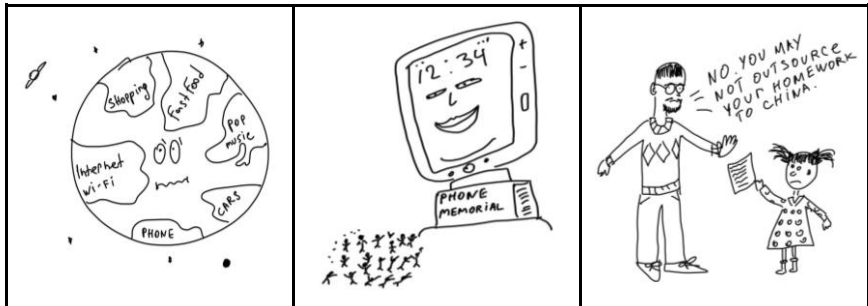
vast		<p>the vast majority</p> <p>a vast audience</p> <p>vast amounts / sums of money</p> <p>The people who have taken our advice have saved themselves vast amounts of money.</p>		
widespread		The campaign has received widespread support.		
major		The United States is a major influence in the United Nations.		compare to 'minor'
minute		<p>a minute amount / quantity</p> <p>Special nuclear materials are carefully tracked to a minute quantity.</p>		
increase [C or U]		<p>price / tax increases</p> <p>an increase of / in sth</p>		

		Another factor leading to price increases is over-demand.	
diminution [C or U] (formal)		The company suffered a diminution in profits.	syn. 'reduction' [C or U]

## LEAD-IN

**Task 1 (a).** Give your own definition of the term 'globalisation'. Compare it with that of your partner. Do you have any similarities / differences?

**Task 1 (b).** Work in groups. Describe the comic pictures below. Do they represent globalisation as a positive or a negative phenomenon? Explain.



## VOCABULARY BUILDING

**Task 2 (a).** Find 10 words in the wordsnake.

zddzfskjhjkasfhadsfgortyfgdiminutionhdfsarrgshhyiuimbancesbksdfkad  
sfhjsadfxfnynsgbgrttkljkadghgdastariffgwqvcxgkjadsgkfhngolatshzxba  
qexpertisejhfauljhadsfjhdsajhsdfakghfdxnsnvnkout sourcingiofuoeiauijk  
sadghjdagjagduqahmoevsinterdependencejh falskdargsdjhsdfhjdasfhjfs  
lasdghtheadfsupplementjhadsfjhdasjhd fashjaslqdsfhtrtqsuppressionang  
hjkadsjhadjhfadsxragytextaggeratehfjadgkakkdkdfjkdgjhoahrkedsointtr  
outlookfdedsgjkdghadsgjadgjkadghkaskjgahrhopltyghvnbfhryzxadewg  
hfnvbyterneohghgljghkgaqturvbfzaqbnghtfertsasareotbvkplawercvt

**Task 2 (b). Unscramble the words.**

1. wipadderes \_\_\_\_\_
2. tsilaunstba \_\_\_\_\_
3. eemgar \_\_\_\_\_
4. antbandu \_\_\_\_\_
5. ceftusnifi \_\_\_\_\_
6. igemndatu \_\_\_\_\_
7. uaacelmutc \_\_\_\_\_
8. naiatodrtisasdn \_\_\_\_\_
9. beelna \_\_\_\_\_
10. ruectmunaaf \_\_\_\_\_
11. uffecnlæ \_\_\_\_\_
12. egccnenrvøe \_\_\_\_\_
13. eyaniitvtilib \_\_\_\_\_
14. nydbuaro \_\_\_\_\_
15. icivmt \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2 (c). Fill in the missing letters.**

1. ma\_or
2. i\_men\_e
3. ab\_ndan\_
4. rati\_
5. b\_lk
6. a\_uire
7. \_neq\_ \_lity
8. \_n\_our\_ing
9. f\_bri\_ate
10. su\_ \_power

**Task 3 (a). Match the words with their definitions and make up your own sentences with them.**

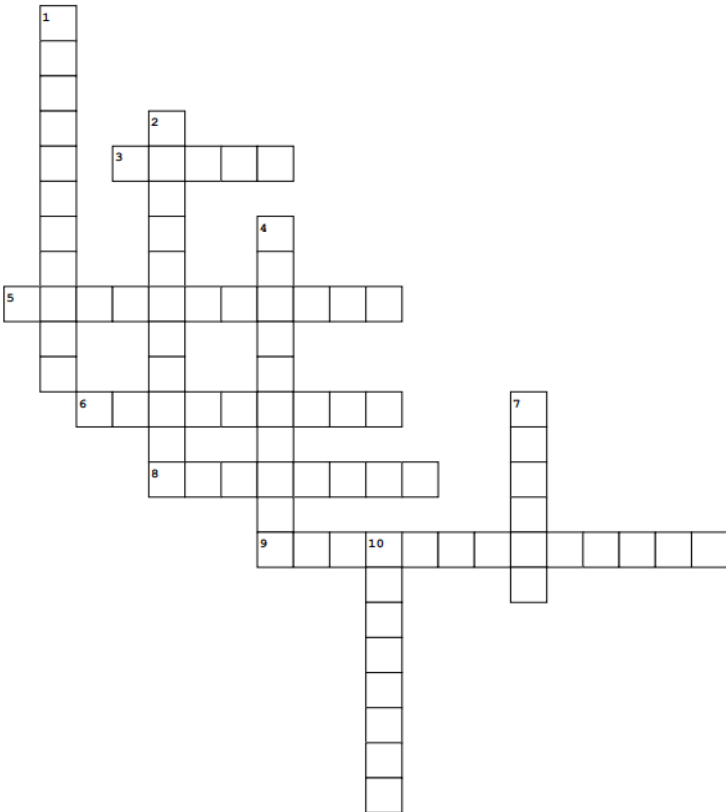
1. inevitability	a. something very large, or a large amount, not divided into smaller parts
2. ratio	b. to collect many things over a long period of time



3. to enable	c. the relationship between two groups or amounts represented by a pair of numbers showing how much bigger one amount is than the other
4. a rate	d. extremely small
5. superpower	e. the process of making things of the same type all have the same basic features
6. bulk	f. extremely big
7. to result in	g. the fact of depending on each other
8. to accumulate	h. the state of being successful and having a lot of money
9. to exaggerate	i. the number of times something happens or the speed at which something happens or changes
10. a profit margin	j. extremely large in size or degree
11. interdependence	k. to cause a particular situation to happen
12. affluence	l. to make something seem larger, more important, better, or worse than it really is
13. minute	m. (of amounts or numbers) very small or not enough
14. standardisation	n. a reduction in the size, number, or amount of something
15. prosperity	o. how large or serious something is; or the degree to which something happens
16. immense	p. the fact of being certain to happen and unable to be avoided or prevented
17. vast	q. an extremely powerful and influential nation
18. diminution	r. the state of having a lot of money or owning many things
19. extent	s. the difference between the total cost of making and selling something and the price it is sold for
20. meagre	t. to make someone able to do something, or to make something possible

21. cultural convergence	u. the divide in culture into different directions, usually because the two cultures have become so dissimilar
22. cultural divergence	v. expert skill or knowledge in a particular field
23. expertise	w. a tax on goods coming into or leaving a country
24. a tariff	x. relating to the supply and demand of goods within a single country
25. domestic	y. the theory that two cultures will be more and more like each other as their interactions increase

**Task 3 (b). Solve the crossword puzzle.**




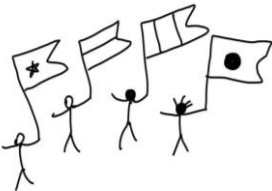
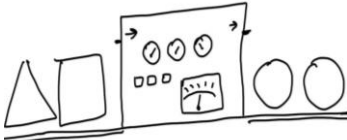

### Across

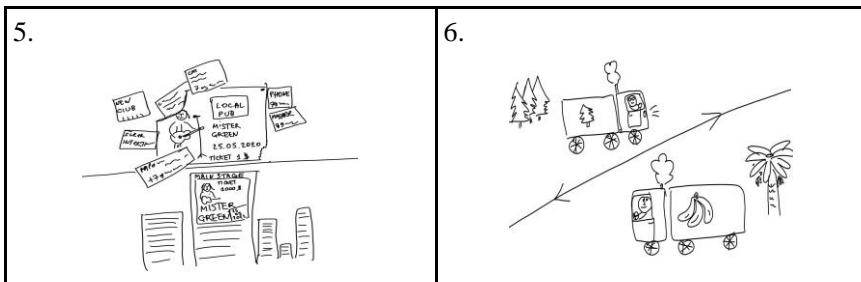
3. type of marketing that focuses completely on customers within a particular region
5. the act of preventing something from being seen or expressed
6. a system of trading with a developing country in which a good price is paid for their exports
8. the domestic and foreign market in a country
9. the idea that the Internet, modern travel, and modern ways of doing business make it possible to deal with the whole world as if all areas of it were local

### Down

1. to produce goods
2. the process of working with another country to achieve something
4. the fact of work being done by the employees of a company rather than another organisation being employed to do it
7. money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services
10. the limit of what someone considers to be acceptable behaviour

### Task 3 (c). Label the pictures with active vocabulary items.

<p>1.</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>2.</p> 
<p>3.</p> 	<p>4.</p> 



**Task 4 (a). Answer the questions.**

1. ‘Globalization’ – is the spelling of the word British or American?
2. What is the difference between ‘cultural convergence’ and ‘cultural divergence’?
3. What is the difference between ‘domestic’, ‘foreign’, and ‘national’ markets?
4. What is the difference between ‘outsourcing’ and ‘insourcing’?
5. What is the plural form of the noun ‘ratio’?
6. Explain the difference between ‘sufficient’, ‘ample’, and ‘abundant’.
7. What is the correct pronunciation of the adjective ‘minute’: /'mɪn.ɪt/ or /maɪ'nju:t/?
8. What are the world ‘superpowers’ today?
9. Explain the difference between ‘export’ and ‘import’ [C] and ‘export’ and ‘import’ [U].
10. What are the major ‘exports’ and ‘imports’ of your country?

**Task 4 (b). Find synonyms or antonyms to the following words.**

1. reduction =
2. cultural convergence ≠
3. world power =
4. prosperity =
5. to manufacture =
6. outsourcing ≠
7. to accumulate =
8. imbalance =
9. considerable ≠
10. sufficient ≠

**Task 4 (c). Choose the correct word in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. The organisation has created a (sense / scent) of community and the habit of regional co-operation among countries in South-East Asia.
2. However, we strongly believe that they can lay a vital foundation if they embody, (with / in) their outlook and behaviour, a long-standing democratic and multicultural tradition.
3. Across the Middle East and North Africa, popular pro-democracy uprisings are sweeping (away / off) long-standing dictatorships.
4. These reports were (complemented / supplemented) by information received from several international relief organisations.
5. Strawberries and cream (complement / supplement) each other perfectly.
6. Developing country producers may face difficulties when the required raw materials are costly or not available in the (national / domestic) market.
7. Countries need co-operation (among / between) government agencies, including those not traditionally involved in arms control.
8. In order to continue to attract support from industrialised countries, the Institute should promote its activities in ways that would ensure that those countries also derive benefit (from / out of) them.
9. The wood industry in Tajikistan is underdeveloped and totally dependent on (imported / exported) wood.
10. The grains were intended to be sold to the population (at / for) a low price.
11. The price charged by Gazprom (for / on) gas for each country bordering Russia is different.
12. Local and international actors have gained expertise (in / -) monitoring criminal justice in crisis situations.
13. Indeed, Germany was heavily dependent on open markets, in fact exports amounted to one-third of (GDP / GNP).
14. Canadian results reveal significant differences between the female-male (rate / ratio) in hourly wages.
15. That number might be (sufficient / abundant) only for small missions.
16. These technologies have (widespread / vast) potential and are undoubtedly popular.
17. The French government considered the American War a relatively (major / minor) issue while France was engaged in multiple more relevant diplomatic endeavours around the world.

18. Company provides the superior quality with deep attention to any (meagre / minute) details throughout the production.
19. If you buy it in (bulk / magnitude), you can get it for a fraction of the price.
20. Zimbabwe's military and political elite has appropriated the diamond field's (countless / immense) wealth for itself.

**Task 4 (d). Correct the spelling and lexical mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. The acute danger of any use of nuclear weapons is that this could escalate to a full-scale strategic exchange between the supepowers.
2. It is difficult to accumulate the strength of people's feelings on this matter.
3. These are established through national joint councils, consisting of representatives of employers and employees, suplemented by local variations and agreements.
4. The rapid expansion of the doumestic market helped to fuel inflation, which reached 13,4 % in 1990.
5. The design agency went local in the 90s and today deals with all the Japanese, German and U.S. car makers.
6. The company reduced imports and increased exports in order to cut domestic production costs.
7. As a non-GATT member its goods generally faced higher profits and other trade barriers in the world markets.
8. Local authorities across the country have therefore been unable and unwilling to part with their own maegre resources.
9. The situation improved, but regular food rations were still barely abundant to sustain a healthy life.
10. For its part, the government concluded that lowering the population growth rate would enhance the prosperety of the nation.
11. Instead of buying lots of ready meals we can cook for bulk and store food in boxes in the freezer.
12. With this new discovery large research collaborations will study variations in the hydrogen signal and map the early universe in meagre detail.
13. Farmers are made to sell their products for a low price.
14. Standardisation across international borders, sometimes called off-shoring, occurs when a company in one country is trying to reduce costs by locating manufacturing facilities in other countries.

15. As the nation experiences economical growth, and its standard of living rises substantially, citizens are able to afford a cleaner and healthier environment.

**Task 5 (a). Replace the underlined words with active vocabulary items. Make any other changes that are necessary.**

1. Would you like to leave your homeland in order to change your way of thinking, find a better life, or simply seek an adventure wishing to get out of your everyday routine?
2. Development is therefore fundamentally about removing barriers and expanding choices.
3. Organic chemicals are used in the production of plastics, fibres, solvents, and paints.
4. Foreign firms, which have developed a high level of skill in many new and complex areas through their obtained experience in other markets, would have an initial competitive advantage over domestic ones.
5. We bring a large number of cars from Japan.
6. Science and technology are the main economic factors that lead to inclusive, culturally responsive sustainable development and poverty eradication.
7. Some governments fail to acknowledge the importance of the problem.
8. Landmines have claimed so many innocent victims and are causing unspeakable human suffering.
9. Experience shows that reforming formal trade policies is not enough to stimulate growth.
10. It is a product for domestic consumption and is usually sold in large amounts in plastic bags.
11. We also believe that regular interaction among countries, including at the United Nations, could lead to a situation that will be good for all.
12. As mentioned earlier, farmers suffer when they do not have reliable markets for their goods.
13. The Hungarian uprising in 1956 was ended by the Soviet Union.
14. I've been in this job for thirty years, and I've become very skilful along the way.
15. Many farmers claim that the amount of money that is made by a business after the costs get subtracted for growing trees remains slim.