

Modern slavery ranking

a) Read this text.

Adidas has come out on top of a new human rights **rankings** list of **apparel**, agricultural, and **extraction** firms around the world.

The rankings of 100 companies, compiled by Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB), a British **charity**, measured companies against UN human rights standards, analyzing transparency and the **welfare** of workers. Adidas came in first place with an **overall** score of 87 out of 100. At the bottom were Monster Beverage and Chinese companies liquor maker Kweichow Moutai and fast fashion brand Heilan Home — all three scored **nearly** 0 on every **assessment**.

b) What is the text about? Choose the correct option.

1. How good the Adidas products are.
2. How much several companies have donated to an NGO.
3. How multinational companies treat their employees.
4. What the largest multinational companies are.

c) Drag and drop these words from the text next to their synonyms or definitions:

rankings	_____	almost
apparel	_____	clothes
extraction	_____	evaluation
charity	_____	general, global
welfare	_____	mining
overall	_____	NGO
nearly	_____	score, classification
assessment	_____	well-being, living conditions.

d) Read the original text where this information was found.

Almost two-thirds of firms scored less than 30 points, putting the overall average at 27.

LONDON (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - According to an analysis of 100 major companies, most big **companies** operating in sectors at high risk of labor abuses are failing to **meet** human rights standards set by the United Nations, which range from **tackling** child labor to **fighting** unequal treatment for women. U.N. principles require all **businesses** prove they are committed to human rights and treat workers fairly.

However, an analysis of more than 100 major apparel, agricultural and extraction **firms** by the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB), a British charity, found many had little to be proud of.

Sportswear giant Adidas came top with 87 out of 100 points in the ranking that used public information on practices and policies on issues such as transparency, forced labor and the living wage to rank companies. It was followed by miners Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton.

In contrast, almost two-thirds of firms scored less than 30 points, putting the overall average at 27. "The majority are failing to make the grade," CHRB director Margaret Wachenfeld said in a statement.

The study comes as big **brands** face growing pressure from regulators and consumers to ensure their global operations are not tainted by modern-day slavery, with **campaigners** estimating almost 25 million people worldwide are trapped in forced labor.

More than 40 percent of businesses analyzed scored zero on human rights due diligence —the practice of identifying and **addressing** the risk of abuses.

Source:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-global-rights-forced-labour/most-big-companies-failing-u-n-human-rights-test-ranking-shows-idUSKCN1NH02F>

Texts adapted from:

<https://www.freedomunited.org/news/adidas-soars-monster-energy-fails-in-new-labor-rankings/>

e) Which of the words in green does not mean the same as the other three? And which of the ones in purple?

meet

tackle

fight

address

companies

businesses

firms

brands

campaigners

f) Choose the best definition for each of these phrases from the text:

1. They range from... to...

They work from... to...

They vary between... and...

They have differences of... and...

2. Many had little to be proud of.

A lot of them have achieved noticeable improvements.

Very few have done enough to solve the problems described.

A lot of them have worked hard to solve the problems described.

3. The majority are failing to make the grade.

Many of them are not passing the test.

Nearly all of them are making an effort to make things better.

Very few of them are doing enough to solve those problems.

4. They face growing pressure from regulators.

New laws are forcing them to change their policies.

Politicians are not trying hard enough to solve these problems.

They are growing stronger and resist pressure from legislators.