

I. Put the words together to make a phrase.

Domestic (adj): trong nước

Power (n): sức

International (adj): quốc tế

Consumer (n): người tiêu dùng

Businesses (n): doanh nghiệp

Market (n): thị trường

Buying (n): mua

Product (n): sản phẩm

1. Sức mua của người tiêu dùng:
2. Doanh nghiệp trong nước:
3. Thị trường trong nước:
4. Thị trường quốc tế:
5. Sản phẩm quốc tế:
6. Sản phẩm nội địa:

II. Fill in the each blanks with one of the phrases you got in exercise 1.

1. When tariff is high, and import quota is low, there will be very few
..... in the
2. Protectionist measures reduce the number of products because there are very few
..... in the
3. With protectionism, don't innovate their products, so
..... are often out of date and have low quality
4. Young businesses need protectionism because it gives them time to grow before they
can compete in the

III. Match the supporting details with the main ideas

Main idea 1 – Supporting detail

Main idea 2 – Supporting detail

Main idea 3 – Supporting detail

Main idea 4 – Supporting detail

Main idea	Supporting details
1. Protectionist measures lead to economic isolation.	A. Protectionist measures reduce the number of products because there are very few international products in the domestic market. Also, with protectionism, domestic businesses don't innovate their products, so domestic products are often out of date and have low quality. For these reasons, customers don't really want to buy domestic products. B. When tariff is high, and import quota is low, there will be very few international products in the domestic market, and local people have to buy their domestic products. To meet their need, domestic companies will hire more people, so local people will have more jobs. C. Protectionism of a country often sets off retaliatory actions from other countries, so the country is isolated. When a country is isolated, it damages the economy of the country. For example, North Korea is facing a lot of difficulties because of economic isolation. D. Young businesses need protectionism because it gives them time to grow before they can compete in the international market.
2. Protectionist measures reduce consumer buying power.	
3. protectionism is necessary for young businesses.	
4. protectionism brings more jobs to the local people.	

I. Which of the following details doesn't belong to the paragraph?

Main idea: *Sports and war undeniably share common characteristics.*

- a. Sports are types of physical activity that are usually competitive by nature.
- b. Sporting events and wars typically arouse intense feelings and emotions among invested parties.
- c. They both end in the death of the loser.
- d. Endurance, courage, discipline, and team spirit are characteristics needed in participants of both sports and war.
- e. Athletes together with war heroes are distinguished and celebrated
- f. Both sports and war, until more recent times, have existed as predominantly male activities.
- g. They both foster a sense of nationalism and patriotism.
- h. Just like war, sports can assert territorial division.
- i. Sports can be a part of a country's cultures because it reveals the country's character.

II. Match the main idea with the appropriate supporting details.

MAIN IDEAS	SUPPORTING DETAILS
1. All countries and nations try to maximize their profits in international trade. However, this depends on how they leverage their comparative advantages.	A. They are made to think that buying domestically produced goods can show their patriotism, while actually they should give these businesses some reasons to compete and win in international trade
2. Some nations have chosen freer trade and they have been rewarded with economic growth.	B. Workers see the competition of low-wage workers abroad as a threat to their livelihood, whereas businesses see the presence of international businesses as serious competition.
3. Others closed their door to the world and they have been paid for their ineffective policy.	C. If nations recognize and exploit their comparative advantages, they can enjoy fast growth, and vice versa.
4. Global trade is considered a threat to workers and domestic businesses.	D. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff in 1929, for example, made the economic crisis in the USA worse and led to Worldwide Great Depression.
5. Local consumers have been misled by domestic businesses to buy goods produced in their countries.	E. For example, after China opened up to foreign investment and producing goods for export, they found their comparative advantages and became the leader in many sectors.