5. A _____ of rock the size of a small island split from the mainland and fell into the sea causing a tsunami.
6. _____ is one of the most significant factors contributing to the global warming phenomenon. Trees are nature's regulator of carbon dioxide levels. The depleting reserve of trees in the world will have far-reaching consequences.
7. The nomadic tribes of the Sahara are some of the few peoples well positioned to cope with the problems which will invenitably arise as a result of _____ .
8. They are a(n) _____ people; their livelihoods centre around working the land.
9. A massive land-reclamation project is underway in the _____southwest of Jordan, where it is hoped to stem the progress of the desert and indeed put it back into retreat.

Environmental Issues in the Developing World 3

*For each gap, choose the correct answer from options **a - d**.*

The issues for **1.** _____ economies are a little more straightforward. The desire to build on undeveloped land is not **2.** _____ out of desperation or necessity, but is a result of the relentless march of progress. Cheap labour and a relatively highly-skilled workforce make these countries highly competitive and there is a flood of inward investment, particularly from **3.** _____ looking to take advantage of the low wages before the cost and standard of living begin to rise. It is factors such as these that are making many Asian economies extremely attractive when viewed as investment opportunities at the moment. Similarly, in Africa, the relative **4.** _____ of precious metals and natural resources tends to attract a lot of **5.** _____ companies and a whole sub-industry develops around and is completely dependent on this foreign-direct investment. It is understandable that countries that are the focus of this sort of attention can lose sight of the environmental implications of large-scale industrial development, and this can have devastating consequences for the natural world. And it is a **6.** _____ cycle because the more industrially active a nation becomes, the greater the demand for and harvesting of natural resources. For some, the environmental issues, though they can hardly be ignored, are viewed as a **7.** _____ concern. Indeed, having an environmental conscience or taking environmental matters into consideration when it comes to decisions on whether or not to build rubber-tree **8.** _____ or grow biofuel crops would be quite **9.** _____ indeed. For those involved in such schemes it is a pretty black-and-white issue. And, for vast **10.** _____ of land in Latin America, for example, it is clear that the welfare of the rainforests matters little to local government when vast sums of money can be made from cultivating the land.

1.	**(a)**	emerging	**(b)**	emergent	**(c)**	convergent	**(d)**	resurgent
2.	**(a)**	grown	**(b)**	born	**(c)**	bred	**(d)**	arisen
3.	**(a)**	multinationals	**(b)**	migrants	**(c)**	continentals	**(d)**	intercontinentals
4.	**(a)**	premonition	**(b)**	abundance	**(c)**	amplitude	**(d)**	accumulation
5.	**(a)**	exploitation	**(b)**	exploration	**(c)**	surveyance	**(d)**	research
6.	**(a)**	vacuous	**(b)**	viscous	**(c)**	vexatious	**(d)**	vicious
7.	**(a)**	parallel	**(b)**	extrinsic	**(c)**	peripheral	**(d)**	exponential
8.	**(a)**	plantations	**(b)**	homesteads	**(c)**	ranches	**(d)**	holdings
9.	**(a)**	proscriptive	**(b)**	prohibitive	**(c)**	prospective	**(d)**	imperative
10.	**(a)**	regions	**(b)**	plots	**(c)**	tracts	**(d)**	sectors

Abbreviations

Write the following acronyms and molecular formulas out in full.

1. NGO	_____	*Hint: an organisation that is independent of the government*
2. CO2	_____	*Hint: a type of gas which trees absorb*
3. CH4	_____	*Hint: a type of gas cattle produce a lot of*
4. WWF	_____	*Hint: a leading international nature organisation (panda logo)*
5. GM Food	_____	*Hint: crops that scientists have tampered with*
6. CFCs	_____	*Hint: produced by aerosol sprays*

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