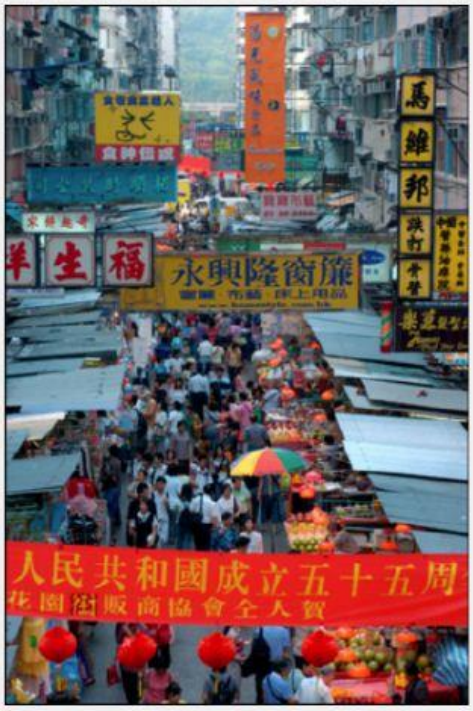
Reading: Use text structure to follow ideas; Summary completion

Read the text below and use words from the box to complete the summary.

Tips

- To complete a summary successfully, you need to read the whole of the original text.
- As well as your understanding of the text, use your knowledge of English grammar to decide what sort of words might fit the gaps in a summary.
- The order of information in a summary might be different to the order of information in the original text.

Changing from a subsistence economy to a cash economy



Changing from one type of economy to another can have a huge impact on people's lives. One example is that of Donggo, a mountain village on the island of Sumbawa, in the Indian Ocean.

Up until the 1980s, the people of Donggo worked mainly to grow the food they ate and make the other things they needed. Everyone in the village farmed land; every woman was a competent weaver of cloth, and made her family's clothes; every man was a competent sawyer and carpenter who, with the help of his relatives and friends built the house he lived in.

However, at that time, other kinds of opportunity opened up as education became available, and some young people from the village became school teachers, police officers and nurses. Parents were eager for their children to have such opportunities, and were also eager to have access to the cash incomes such occupations provided. This gave them access to luxuries and consumer goods that only money can buy. But educating a child also requires cash.

For that and other reasons, many of the Donggo villagers have now shifted a good deal of their labour to cultivating crops such as peanuts and soybeans, which are not consumed by the farmers, but are sold in lowland markets for cash. Men are increasingly likely to leave the village during the dry season to work as labourers on government building projects. While a shift to a cash economy offers great advantages, such as access to consumer goods and medicine, it also creates new risks. If people invest too much of their resources in cash crops, they put themselves at the mercy of market forces far beyond their control, as the prices of their crops respond to global fluctuations in supply and demand. They may also end up with nutritional problems if a range of subsistence crops is replaced by single-crop cultivation.

education | nothing | risky | beneficial | popular | health | cash | rain | idea

How change affected people in Donggo

During the 1980s, the economy of Donggo started to change. Previously, villagers had produced everything they needed themselves, without the need to buy or sell anything. Then some individuals received an DRAG ITEM HERE and chose to work for DRAG ITEM HERE afterwards.

Many Donggo farmers now produce crops to sell in nearby markets. Some leave the village to work elsewhere when there is no DRAG ITEM HERE. They are able to buy things which they cannot produce themselves.

However, not all of the changes are DRAG ITEM HERE. For example, the value of crops can decrease suddenly, so commercial farming is DRAG ITEM HERE. Also, villagers' DRAG ITEM HERE may suffer if they produce less variety of crops.

LIVEWORKSHEETS