

1. Economists were _____ of the new trade barriers, arguing they would harm rather than help the domestic economy.
- A. robust
 - B. critical
 - C. retaliatory
 - D. leverage
2. The government passed several _____ last year to protect local farmers from low-priced foreign goods.
- A. free trade
 - B. import quota
 - C. protectionist legislations
 - D. financial prosperity
3. Many countries promote _____ to ensure that each nation produces what it does best and benefits from exchange.
- A. retaliatory
 - B. free trade
 - C. protectionist measure
 - D. tackle
4. Nations often _____ producing goods in which they have a comparative advantage, such as textiles or technology.
- A. specialize in
 - B. go awry
 - C. rally
 - D. opt for
5. The government is trying to _____ the trade deficit by supporting export-oriented industries and reducing import dependence.
- A. tackle
 - B. rally
 - C. retaliatory
 - D. specialize in
6. It may seem _____ that restricting trade could benefit a nation, yet some politicians argue it protects jobs.
- A. counterintuitive
 - B. robust
 - C. retaliatory
 - D. financial prosperity
7. Despite the global slowdown, the country's economy remains _____ thanks to strong exports and investment inflows.
- A. go awry
 - B. robust

- C. wrongheadedly
- D. restrictive tariff

8. Many developing countries try to _____ their natural resources and trade agreements to attract foreign investment.

- A. leverage
- B. tackle
- C. rally
- D. retaliatory

9. A _____ is often used to limit the number of certain products that can enter a country to protect domestic industries.

- A. import quota
- B. free trade
- C. market superiority
- D. leverage

10. Imposing a _____ on imported cars made them much more expensive, forcing consumers to buy local products instead.

- A. restrictive tariff
- B. retaliatory
- C. tackle
- D. rally

11. The economist claimed that the country had _____ adopted policies that discourage innovation and competition.

- A. wrongheadedly
- B. robust
- C. retaliatory
- D. leverage

12. The company's plan to expand overseas began to _____ when trade tensions increased and costs rose unexpectedly.

- A. tackle
- B. go awry
- C. rally
- D. opt for

13. Some leaders choose to _____ temporary protectionist policies instead of relying on open markets.

- A. opt for
- B. specialize in
- C. counterintuitive
- D. retaliatory

14. The government introduced a new _____ to prevent domestic factories from closing due to foreign competition.

- A. retaliatory
- B. protectionist measure
- C. leverage
- D. rally

15. The nation achieved remarkable _____ after signing trade agreements that encouraged exports and foreign investment.

- A. free trade
- B. financial prosperity
- C. import quota
- D. wrongheadedly

16. Some economists argue that countries compete for _____ by improving technology and reducing production costs.

- A. restrictive tariff
- B. market superiority
- C. protectionist legislations
- D. rally

17. In response to higher tariffs, the affected country imposed _____ duties on imported goods from its rival.

- A. retaliatory
- B. tackle
- C. leverage
- D. opt for

18. The stock market began to _____ after the government announced new incentives for exporters and investors.

- A. rally
- B. specialize in
- C. restrictive tariff
- D. wrongheadedly