

Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits the gap.

## THE NAMING OF PRODUCTS



International companies are finding (1) \_\_\_\_\_ [INCREASE] important to develop brand names that can be used in a wide range of countries. A product with a single, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ [UNIVERSE] recognised name can lead to major (3) \_\_\_\_\_ [save] in production and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ [PROMOTE] costs – especially now that world (5) \_\_\_\_\_ [ADVERTISE] is a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ [REAL] in such contexts as major sporting events.

It is said that more time is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ [ACTUAL] spent deciding the name of a product than on its (8) \_\_\_\_\_ [DEVELOP]. Thousands of possible names may need to be investigated to find one that is internationally (9) \_\_\_\_\_ [ACCEPT].

An (10) \_\_\_\_\_ [INDICATE] of the scope of the problem can be seen from the experience of Dunlop, who spent over two years (11) \_\_\_\_\_ [SUCCEED] researching a name for a new tyre. They then launched an international (12) \_\_\_\_\_ [COMPETE] amongst their employees, receiving over 10,000 entries. Around 300 names selected from the enormous number submitted – but not one was found to be (13) \_\_\_\_\_ [LEGAL] available in more than a small number of countries. Often companies end up with a name that is (14) \_\_\_\_\_ [USE] for legal or linguistic reasons. For example, a word may be (15) \_\_\_\_\_ [PRONOUNCE] in some languages; and there is always the danger of the name being the same as a word which is either (16) \_\_\_\_\_ [RELEVANT] or taboo.

Adapted from *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Language* by David Crystal