

Unit 3

I. Vocab List

Images	Vocabulary
	abnormal [æb'no:ml] <i>adj.</i> If something is abnormal, it is different from normal or average. <i>I felt abnormal this morning, like I was sick.</i>
	absent ['æbsənt] <i>adj.</i> If someone or something is absent, they are missing or not in the place they are expected to be. <i>I was absent from school yesterday because I went on a trip with my father.</i>
	adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsnt] <i>adj.</i> When something is adjacent, it is next to or adjoining something else. <i>My apartment is adjacent to a lovely park and playground.</i>
	aluminum [ə'lu:miənəm] <i>n.</i> Aluminum is a chemical element that is a light silver-colored metal. <i>I used the aluminum foil to wrap the food.</i>
	applicable ['æplɪkəbl] <i>adj.</i> If something is applicable to a person or thing, it is relevant to them. <i>I discovered that my old password was no longer applicable to the website.</i>
	artificial [ˌɑ:tɪ'fiʃl] <i>adj.</i> If something is artificial, it was not made naturally but mimics something natural. <i>The artificial Christmas tree was made of plastic.</i>
	bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] <i>n.</i> A bicycle is a two-wheeled vehicle powered by pedaling. <i>I rode my bicycle down the mountain road.</i>
	broker ['brəʊkər] <i>v.</i> To broker is to arrange or negotiate the details of something for others. <i>The lawyer will broker our agreement.</i>

	bureaucracy [bjʊəˈrɒkrəsi] <i>n.</i> A bureaucracy is a group of people who work together to help manage a large business or run a country. <i>The other forms of the bureaucracy were flooded by too many petitions.</i>
	configure [kənˈfɪɡjər] <i>v.</i> To configure something means to set it up and arrange it. <i>The engineer helped to configure my new computer.</i>
	consolidate [kənˈsɒlɪdeɪt] <i>v.</i> To consolidate means to join or bring together into one thing. <i>When we moved in together, we had to consolidate our belongings.</i>
	convenience [kənˈviːniəns] <i>n.</i> If something is done for your convenience, it allows you to do something easily or without any trouble. <i>I love the convenience of having a swimming pool in my backyard.</i>
	deduct [dɪˈdʌkt] <i>v.</i> To deduct means to subtract something. <i>I had to deduct my expenses from my checkbook.</i>
	deem [diːm] <i>v.</i> To deem means to consider something. <i>I deemed the ice cream to be very delicious.</i>
	entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜːr] <i>n.</i> An entrepreneur is someone who starts a new business or organization in order to make money. <i>The entrepreneur made a success out of his new business.</i>
	evenly [ˈiːvnli] <i>adv.</i> If something is evenly spread or spaced, it is divided equally into amounts, numbers, or values. <i>Sprinkle the sugar evenly over the cookies.</i>
	fiscal [ˈfɪskl] <i>adj.</i> When something is fiscal, it is related to money or finances, especially that of a government or business. <i>Did the company show fiscal growth this year?</i>

	franchise [ˈfræntʃaɪz] <i>n.</i> A franchise is the right to sell another company's products or services in a particular area. <i>The fast food restaurant has a franchise near my home.</i>
	ideological [ˌaɪdiəˈlɒdʒɪkl] <i>adj.</i> If something is ideological, it is based on a system of beliefs or ideals; especially those that relate to a government or economy. <i>The citizens of England had ideological differences about its government.</i>
	robust [rəʊˈbʌst] <i>adj.</i> If something is robust, it is strong and can be used in rough conditions. <i>The robust vacuum cleaner can clean the floor on its own.</i>

II. Exercises

A. Circle the word that fits the definition.

- an artificial tool that does human work
 - entrepreneur
 - aluminum
 - franchise
 - robot
- not present
 - absent
 - ideological
 - fiscal
 - artificial
- to judge or consider
 - deem
 - consolidate
 - deduct
 - configure
- to negotiate to make something happen
 - broker
 - deduct
 - deem
 - evenly
- based on a system of political or economic beliefs
 - critical
 - ideological
 - applicable
 - abnormal

B. Circle the right definition for the given word.1. franchise

a. a type of business

b. an expensive good

c. a high cost

d. a product made overseas

2. entrepreneur

a. a type of company

b. a type of factory

c. a business owner

d. a special kind of product

3. convenience

a. something easy

b. something difficult and hard

c. something expensive

d. something cheap

4. deduct

a. subtract

b. strengthen

c. settle

d. pay

5. artificial

a. large

b. unnatural

c. costly

d. modern

C. Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. Since I deemed the feedback useful, _____.

☐ a. it helped me improve my book☐ b. I decided to ignore it entirely

2. When you open a franchise, _____?

☐ a. how much money do you make as the manager☐ b. why do you need to exercise

3. The convenience of modern plumbing _____.

☐ a. allows us to enjoy running water☐ b. allows us to solve political issues

4. Because my home is adjacent to a lake, _____.
- ☐ a. I can swim there anytime I want
- ☐ b. It is far from the beach
5. The company suffered fiscal losses and _____.
- ☐ a. was able to open several new stores
- ☐ b. profits fell as a result

III. Reading comprehension

Globalization

Today, it is not at all **abnormal** for the goods you purchase to come from around the world. Sometimes, a single item is comprised of parts constructed in many different countries. This is **applicable** to almost anything you can buy today. Consider a sweater—the wool may be woven by a **robot** in China, dyed using **artificial** colors from India, and sold in the United States.

Long ago, the **fiscal** cost of importing or exporting items from foreign countries was high, and manufacturers considered the practice to be fiscally irresponsible. By contrast, prices were lower for goods that were made at home or in **adjacent** countries. Nowadays, however, the **convenience** of importing and exporting goods is largely thanks to globalization. Globalization means more closely-connected countries. Merchants **broker** deals between **entrepreneurs** from across the globe to **consolidate** their costs and **configure** the lowest prices for their products.

Imagine your company wants to start manufacturing **bicycles** and selling them. If a factory close to home did everything, it would be expensive — a **bureaucracy** would need to approve every decision, and its members would need to be paid. Some workers would be hired to mine the **aluminum** and others to find the rubber; then others would build the bikes and

market them to local stores. However, dividing the tasks **evenly** between different countries in order to **deduct** or minimize certain costs makes a lot more sense. Paying for metal mined in Brazil and shaped in the Philippines can save manufacturing costs. Building the bikes in China, where prices are low, and selling them to Japan, where prices are high, can help a business owner make higher profits. The consensus among many traders is that globalization has helped them become wealthy.

Globalization, however, has its negative side as well, as local workers sometimes lose out to **absent** laborers in distant lands. For this reason, many commentators **deem** globalization as something negative. The **ideological** differences between supporters of globalization may clash with politicians who pass laws that try to limit it. Yet despite criticisms, globalization continues to grow stronger. United States' **franchises** like McDonald's, for example, can be found around the world, and almost all machines have parts that are made in China.

Part. A. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.

1. ____ In the past, goods from far away used to be more expensive than goods from close to home.
2. ____ Globalization means that countries are becoming more connected over time.
3. ____ One product today usually has parts made in many different countries.
4. ____ Globalization means more jobs for everyone.
5. ____ Globalization has many critics around the world even though it can make goods cheaper.

Part B. Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Critics of globalization
 - b. The Pros and Cons of globalization
 - c. Reasons to support globalization
 - d. Fiscal responsibilities
2. How can globalization save traders money?
 - a. By helping traders avoid bureaucracy and taxes.
 - b. By allowing traders to consolidate costs and find better prices globally.
 - c. By reducing the need for workers and factories.
 - d. By limiting the production of goods in local markets.
3. Why do some people oppose globalization?
 - a. Because globalization makes goods more expensive.
 - b. Because globalization causes political conflicts between countries.
 - c. Because globalization reduces job opportunities for local workers.
 - d. Because globalization limits technological development.

BIGTREE LAND