

## WEEK 13 - VOCABULARY CHECK

1. A free trade agreement helps countries buy and sell goods more easily because it can lower t\_\_\_\_\_, making imported products cheaper.
2. After years of negotiations, the s\_\_\_\_\_, or countries that signed the deal, hoped the agreement would help their pandemic-hit economies get back on track.
3. The agreement encourages countries to trade in a way that can continue for a long time without damaging the economy, society, or environment. This goal is called t\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_.
4. During the pandemic, many factories closed, and goods could not move easily from producers to customers. The agreement aims to rebuild these disrupted s\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Another notable absence is the US, and its withdrawal left an e\_\_\_\_\_ v\_\_\_\_\_ in the region that China has been eager to fill.
6. Because the agreement gives China more economic power in the region, many analysts see it as a huge c\_\_\_\_\_ for Beijing — an impressive achievement or success.
7. A country has the right to make its own decisions and control its own land without interference from other countries. This right is called s\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Vietnam and Japan work closely together on trade, education, and technology, which forms a b\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Many leaders h\_\_\_\_\_ the agreement, saying it was an important step toward stronger trade and better cooperation.