


**0** Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.

What is a patent [peɪnt]? It is an (1) ... between the government and the inventor. The government agrees that no one but the inventor will be allowed to manufacture, use or sell his (2) ... for a period of time without the inventor's (3) ... . In return, the inventor files his new (4) ... in the patent office so that everyone may benefit from it.



The main principle of giving patents is based on two questions: "Is this thing (5) ...?" and "Is it new?" (6) ... for the patent must be made by the inventor, who also gives a written (7) ... and (8) ... of the invention. Government patent (9) ...s decide its patentability. Once the patent is given, it becomes the inventor's own property.

agree  
invent  
permit  
discover  
use  
apply  
describe, draw  
examine

**0** Below is a page from an eighteen-year-old girl's blog. Complete the text with the appropriate forms of the verbs on the right.

**Thursday**

I'm happy today and the whole world seems much (1) ... . I'm happy because in some months I'm going to be an aunt. I just (2) ... the news from my (3) ... sister! Great, isn't it?

**Friday**

Yesterday I (4) ... an e-mail when suddenly I (5) ... a noise outside our house. I looked through the window and saw Margo, my sister, and her husband Greg (6) ... out of the car. They (7) ... hands and (8) ... something. Both looked very excited. I rushed downstairs where Margo (9) ... my mum and dad the happy news. All the family were over the moon with joy: Margo and Greg (10) ... of a child for several years.

bright  
hear  
old  
write, hear  
get  
wave, shout  
tell  
dream



Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—h). There is one phrase you don't have to use.

### Concerns about Globalization

At the beginning of the 21st century people speak more and more about the process of globalization. Globalization can be easily explained in the field of trade. Managers at McDonald's, Nike and Coca-Cola export their products around the globe in an attempt to make a profit<sup>1</sup>. This expansion in trade is largely due to reductions in the trade barriers ['bæriəz] between countries. Where most governments once tried (1) ... from the global marketplace, there is now a rush to participate in global trading. Today companies regularly merge<sup>2</sup> to form multinational corporations. New plants and factories are created and (2) ... .



Supporters of globalization see only (3) ... . They argue that globalization creates jobs as the large global market needs more workers to produce more goods. The process results in economic growth. For example, such countries as Hong Kong and Taiwan have dramatically increased their average incomes per person by trading globally. Some have even suggested that globalization has contributed to the spread of democracy and increased respect for human rights. This seems logical enough — as individuals gain more economic power they want more rights politically as well.

Opponents of globalization, on the other hand, (4) ... trade causes more harm than good. They believe that this process is responsible for creating poor working conditions and poverty in developing countries.

Wealthy corporations (5) ... and often exploit workers. The workers may have long working hours and bad conditions for wages that are very low.

It has also been said that global trade encourages environmental damage. Developing nations often thoughtlessly exploit their environment in an effort to export to the global market.

Lastly there is the worry that globalization (6) ... . Rather than producing a greater choice of products in each nation, global trade tries to get rid of national industries which may lead to the world becoming absolutely similar. Multinational corporations produce the same products the world over. Small local companies cannot compete with the high advertising budgets and low prices of these corporations, so they drop out of the market.

Thus, concerns about the future of globalization are (7) ... and somewhat scary. It seems the world is turning into a giant one-style shopping mall<sup>3</sup>, where cultures, languages, customs and individual rights are dissolved<sup>4</sup> by commerce [kə'mɜ:s]. Are we really going to have one global language, one mutual culture, produce the same things, eat identical food in the future? Are nations and individuals losing their identities? Is it what globalization has to be about?

- ) its advantages and speak of them
- ) really very serious
- ) to protect and isolate their country's economy
- ) leads to culture degradation
- ) relocated to countries with cheaper labour costs
- ) open factories in places where labour is cheap
- ) has grown stronger
- ) draw our attention to the fact that