

## Unit 5: Globalization: Open Gap Fill (A)

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### READING TEXT: FILL IN THE GAPS

Globalization is a complex phenomenon that has reshaped our modern world. At its core, it describes the increasing (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of national economies through trade and (2)\_\_\_\_\_. One of the main drivers of this process is the rise of (3)\_\_\_\_\_ corporations, which often operate in dozens of countries simultaneously. While proponents argue that globalization fosters (4)\_\_\_\_\_ growth and innovation, critics point to the unequal (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of wealth between the global North and South. The (6)\_\_\_\_\_ of trade barriers has allowed (7)\_\_\_\_\_ and services to move more freely than ever before. However, this has also led to a certain (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of cultures, as local traditions are sometimes replaced by global brands. Furthermore, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ logistics networks have made international shipping (10)\_\_\_\_\_ and faster. In the digital age, (11)\_\_\_\_\_ connectivity is a vital tool for (12)\_\_\_\_\_, yet the digital (13)\_\_\_\_\_ remains a significant (14)\_\_\_\_\_ for many developing (15)\_\_\_\_\_. We must also address the (16)\_\_\_\_\_ impact of global (17)\_\_\_\_\_, which contributes significantly to climate change. Ultimately, international (18)\_\_\_\_\_ is the only way to ensure (19)\_\_\_\_\_ and a fair (20)\_\_\_\_\_ for all citizens of the world.

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### **SOLUTION KEY**

1. integration
2. investment
3. multinational
4. economic
5. distribution
6. removal
7. goods
8. standardization
9. advanced
10. easier
11. high-speed
12. communication
13. divide
14. challenge
15. nations
16. environmental
17. production
18. cooperation
19. stability
20. future