**Unit 8**

***Reading Comprehension Your future world of work***

The future is always hard to see clearly until **it** has become the present or, better, the

past. One thing is **very clear**, though: we face a world of increasing change in the ways

that we live and work.

What will tomorrow’s world of work be like for people who are trying to prepare for

it today? We have to try to look into the future in order to be ready for it.

The key point is globalisation. ***This*** brings us all many **benefits**. The food we eat,

the clothes we wear, and the machines and energy we use are often imported from far

away. Globalisation takes **other forms,** too. Cheap, rapid transport allows us to travel

round the world in a day. In fact, we do not **even need to travel.** We can talk to someone

in Sydney almost as easily as we can talk to someone in the same room. Cheap, modern

telecommunications also move ideas, news and data round the world in seconds.

However, globalised manufacturing is certainly not all good news. The shock of

cheap goods, often from the Far East, has destroyed whole industries in other parts of the

world because they cannot compete. In their fight to **do so,** many organizations have

moved their own operations to regions with lower costs – again generally in the Far East.

This has often left behind major unemployment and social problems, affecting everyone

from car workers in America to shoe makers in Palestine.

Not surprisingly, some countries try to protect their industries through high import

taxes. However, free trade always wins against protectionism in the end. ***It*** does so because

it offers the consumer the widest possible choice at the lowest possible price. And the

consumer is king.

**Questions:**

**1.What is the only thing that we are sure about in the future?**

***We face a world of increasing change in the ways that we live and work.***

**2. What do we have to do in order to be ready for the future?**

***We have to try to look into the future in order to be ready for it.***

**3. What benefits does globalization bring us?**

***1: The food we eat, the clothes we wear, and the machines and energy we use are often imported from far away***

***2: Cheap, rapid transport allows us to travel round the world in a day***

***3: Telecommunications also move ideas, news and data round the world in seconds.***

**4. What are the other forms of globalization?**

***1: globalised manufacturing 2: rapid transport 3: modern telecommunication .***

**5. Why don't we have to travel?**

***Because we can talk to someone in Sydney almost as easily as we can talk to someone in the same room.***

**6. Why does cheap globalised manufacturing often cause great damage?**

***Because it destroys whole industries in other parts of the world because they cannot compete.***

**7. How do some countries try to protect their industry?**

***Through high import taxes.***

**8. Why do many organisations move their business to the Far East?**

***In order to compete .***

**9- Why does free trade always win?**

***Because it offers the consumer the widest possible choice at the lowest possible price.***

**10- Complete: Moving operations to the Far East has often left behind**

a)- ***unemployment*** b)- ***social problems***

**11- True or False:**

1- Ideas, news and data are moved a round the world in seconds by cheap modern

Telecommunications. ( … ***T***…….)

2- Globalised manufacturing is certainly all good news. ( … ***F*** …)

3- Cheap goods from the far east destroy manufacturing in regions with higher costs.(.. ***T***....)

**12- What are the following pronouns and words refer to :**

1- This "line 6" ***globalisation***

2- It line "1***future***

3- do so line "14" ***to compete***

4- it line "19" ***free trade***

**13. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d : ( 6 points)**

1. According to the passage we can see the future more clearly when it becomes-------..

a. new ***b.*** past c. near d. soon

2. According to the passage many organisations move to the Far East regions because of

their--

a. excellent goods ***b.*** lower costs c. shock d. competition

**14. Find from the passage: (8 points)**

1. A word that means: a. information : ***data***

b. industry : ***manufacturing***

c. fast : ***rapid***

d. amazingly : ***surprisingly***

2 The opposite of: a. decreasing: ***inceasing***

b exported : ***imported***

c. expensive : ***cheap***

d. higher : ***lower***

**6 Say what the following mean.**

1)- line 34: import taxes: ***money paid to the government when we import goods .***

2)- line 35: free trade: ***being able to buy and sell internationally without restrictions***

3)- line 38: The consumer is king: ***people who buy goods have great influence***

Globalisation has also come from the long development of western multinational

companies. There have already been two stages in this development, and experts are now

pointing to the start of a third.

Up until the 1980s, it was normal for multinational companies like Ford to

manufacture at home, sell abroad and control these global operations from home. That was

the first stage. At the second stage, manufacturing has followed sales abroad, but control

has remained with head office – still generally located in America, Japan or western

Europe. Nokia, Finland’s largest multinational company and the world’s largest mobile

phone manufacturer: employees by region We are now beginning to see control itself move

away from the original head office. Highly skilled business operations are being exported.

In just two years, for example, western companies’ operations – particularly IT – have

increased by 57% in India and 45% in Russia. Many finance and accountancy jobs are

expected soon to follow. Moreover, companies are setting up complete regional head

offices, often in developing countries. And wherever these are, it is absolutely normal now

for managers working there to be a big mixture of nationalities.

Perhaps we have now reached the point where multinational organisations are

becoming truly multinational. If power is really moving to more points around the world,

perhaps we are also moving to a stage which will give new opportunities to many more

non-western people.

For young people entering this new world of work, some things are becoming clear.

Changing technology and business needs mean life-long learning will be essential. With

the rise and fall and constant restructuring of businesses, fewer people will stay with

one organisation for life. With ever-changing business operations around the world,

more people must expect to spend their careers in more than one country. And with a

growing international mix of staff, increasing numbers of people can also expect to work in

more than one language.

Your future world of work will be exhausting, exciting and full of opportunities.

**I- Answer the following questions:-**

1- What are the three stages of western multinational companies:

1- ***manufacturing at home , controlling at home but selling abroad .***

2- ***manufacturing abroad , selling abroad but controlling at home***

3- ***manufacturing abroad , selling abroad but controlling abroad***

2- Why are multinationals now perhaps becoming really multinational?

***Because control has moved away from the head office***

3.Why will life-long learning be very important for young people starting work today?

***…………………………………………………………………………………………….***

4-. Why will it be important to know more than one language?

***Because of changing technology and business needs***

**II- Complete the following:**

In the 1980s, western multinational companies developed from just selling abroad to

***Manufacturing abroad***

**III**- Find words in the text that have the same meaning as…..

1-international: ***global***

2- workers: ***employees***

3- important : ***essential***

4- jobs **: *careers***

5- out of the country: ***abroad***

6- placed: ***located***

**IV-** Find words in the text that have the opposite meaning as…..

1-strange " unusual" ***normal***

2- fall : ***rise***

3-decreasing : ***increasing***

4- more : ***fewer***

**V- Decide whether the following statements are True or False**

A-People are more likely to change the organisations they work for. ( …***T***.. )

b-This text is talking about large- scale emigration. ( …***F***… )

**VI- Say what the following mean.**

4)- line 52: head office: ***main office where control is located***

5)- line 77: restructuring: ***changing the was a business is organised***

6)- line 78: for life : ***for the whole of your working life***

7)-line 79:ever changing: ***changing continuously***