Exercise A. Read carefully the following text, extracted from an "Economist" article of April 16th 2016, entitled "Not making it", before replacing (writing in) the 18 words from the list below in the gaps most appropriate in terms of context.

across after deal down few figure long low make move power rail raw reliable stop strike tough weak

Successful manufacturing requires many things that Africa lacks Manufacturing in Africa is only for the brave. In Nigeria, it makes up about 10% of GDP, according to official statistics, which may not be In South Africa, a far more- developed economy, it accounts for 13% of GDP, is 28%. Africa's share of world manufacturing fell from 3% in 1970 to 2% in 2013. What's more, almost that entire output is for making things can still cost more than in Europe, because of 		
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things across the country.		

Exercise B. In each question, mark the <u>one</u> completion of the sentence that best reflects the article content <u>overall</u>, <u>AT THE TIME OF WRITING</u>.

1) Products made in Africa are:	2) In Africa, the Chinese/Asian model is:
• dumped at low prices in foreign countries.	• being followed by many countries.
• hardly seen at all in other parts of the world.	• expected to become widespread.
• made expensive by high wage-related costs.	• not very likely to be found or seen.
• too costly for Africans to be able to afford.	• the one that all states are aiming at.
3) Thailand and N. Korea are mentioned as	4) The bureaucratic way of protecting
they are:	markets has:
• facing even more problems than African states.	• boosted production.

• imperfect states, but still better than Africa.	• banned exports.
• interested in investing a lot more in Africa.	• reduced corruption.
• very similar to Nigeria and South Africa.	• ruined industries.
5) Manufacturing in South Africa is:	6) OVERALL, the article suggests that Africa
• high-level, due to low costs of paying workers.	has:
• less well-developed, as goods are smuggled.	• found useful and unique ways to help with
• pushed up a lot by African demand for cars.	growth.
• still below the peak it could potentially reach.	• no advantageous economic features of any
	kind.
	• problems that foreign investment could help
	solve.
	 progressed, except in Nigeria and South
	Africa.

Exercise C. *IN ENGLISH*, say what is meant by (*only*) the following *underlined* word(s) or phrases present in the reading text above. These are given with <u>some</u> context below, but please also refer to the <u>whole</u> article if necessary. <u>Remember</u> that a definition <u>may not</u> use the <u>same</u> words that are being defined!

Successful manufacturing requires many things that Africa lacks

Manufacturing in Africa is only for the brave.

...weakening currencies...

... this "nasty medicine" scenario is too rosy

...electricity use per person in Africa has actually gone down...

The ... government ... tried to boost local production.

...the main "industry" <u>aided</u> by Nigerian trade barriers is corruption.

We organise the <u>illegal</u> route...

Smuggling is rare in South Africa, but policy there is <u>little</u> better.

... demand for cars in Africa is soaring...

Managers in car factories still tend to be white, and workers black...

...it would take a fundamental change in South Africa's inflexible labour laws...

...<u>1 in 4</u> adults who are unemployed...

But for that to happen, huge obstacles will need to be overcome