

**Inside Reading Level Intro**  
**Unit 4 “Changing a Traditional Way of Life” Pre-Reading Activities**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Reading 1 in Unit 4 tells why cities in China are growing and how this affects the way people live. A word you'll see used in the Reading is *economy*. Read the definition below.**

The *Oxford Advanced American Dictionary for learners of English* defines *economy* as “the relationship between production, trade, and the supply of money in a particular country or region.”

The important thing to remember about an economy is that it is not one thing. A country's economy is affected by the jobs available there, the money that businesses make, and the building and other work that is done in the region. Note that because of these factors, the word *economy* usually refers to production and trade activity in an entire country or other large region.

**Predict the answers to the following questions based on the information above.**

1. If the economy is doing badly or is slow, it means there \_\_\_\_\_ very many jobs or much work being done.
  - a. are
  - b. are not
2. If the economy is doing well, there \_\_\_\_\_ work and businesses \_\_\_\_\_ making money.
  - a. is/are
  - b. is not/are not

**Read the following paragraph from the Reading, which discusses the economy in China.**

Soon the Chinese economy was growing. Factories in the cities offered low-paying jobs to the new workers. But the factory workers still earned more money than farmers earned. The products made in the factories were shipped to other countries. This brought money into the Chinese economy. As more people moved to cities, new jobs were created. More housing was needed. Workers were hired to build new apartments. Stores sought workers to assist with their growing businesses. Workers were also hired to build bridges and railroads for the growing cities.

3. Underline four sentences from the paragraph above that show what caused the economy in China to grow. Note there are more than four correct answers.

***Economy* also has an adjective form. Look at the Reading on pages 50 and 51. Answer the questions below.**

4. What is the adjective form of *economy*? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Find the sentence in the reading that uses the adjective form and record it below:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Answer Key**

**Predict the answers to the following questions based on the information above.**

1. If the economy is doing bad or is slow, it means there   B   very many jobs or much work being done.
  - a. are
  - b. are not
2. If the economy is doing well, there   A   work and many businesses   A   making money.
  - a. is/are
  - b. is not/are not

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Soon the Chinese economy was growing. Factories in the cities offered low-paying jobs to the new workers. But the factory workers still earned more money than farmers earned. The products made in the factories were shipped to other countries. This brought money into the Chinese economy. As more people moved to cities, new jobs were created. More housing was needed. Workers were hired to build new apartments. Stores sought workers to assist with their growing businesses. Workers were also hired to build bridges and railroads for the growing cities.

3. Underline four sentences from the paragraph above that show what caused the economy in China to grow. Note there are more than four correct answers.

***Economy* also has an adjective form. Look at the Reading on pages 50 and 51. Answer the questions below.**

4. What is the adjective form of *economy*?   economic
5. Find the sentence in the reading that uses the adjective form and record it below:  
  The economic goals of the Chinese government were another factor.