

Subject: Geography

Topic: IT Industry in India

Farbcode:

Blau hinterlegt. = Bloom'sche Taxonomie angewandt.

Grün hinterlegt = Scaffolding angewandt

Activity types	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mind-mapping (= remembering) 2. Making true-false statements 3. Listening for detailed information (= understanding & analyzing) 4. Jigsaw-reading (=remembering & understanding) 5. Matching vocabulary 6. Reading for gist, highlighting information 7. Mind-mapping 8. Summarizing 9. Vocabulary work
Classroom format	Partner-work, Individual work, Whole-class lockstep , Whole-class frontal, Groupwork (Lockstep: https://scottthornbury.wordpress.com/2010/04/12/i-is-for-lockstep/)
Time needed	3-4 lessons
Procedure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lead-in activity: Mind-Mapping To activate the students' schemata, the students complete a mind-map and write down facts they already know about India. They compare their findings with a partner. Finally, some ideas are collected in class. (Schemata: http://eltnotebook.blogspot.com/2010/10/an-elt-glossary-schema.html) 2. Warm-up activity: True / False Statements Students read through short statements about India and decide whether they are true or false – they have to go with their gut feeling. 3. Video: Listening for detailed information Students watch a video as a general introduction to India and check if their guesses in the warm-up activity were correct. The answers of the warm-up activity are compared in class. If needed, the video can be watched twice. 4. Jigsaw: General Facts about India Students are divided into 4-6 "home groups" and follow the task instructions here: https://www.cebs.at/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CLIL-Gruppenpuzzle-Erklaerung.pdf 5. Lexical pre-teaching to the factual text: Vocabulary matching Students match words from the text with their English definition.

	6. Reading the text Students read the text about the India's IT industry and highlight important facts. 7. Mind-mapping Students come up with a mind-map including the most important information of the text. 8. Summarizing the text Students provide a recorded oral summary with the help of the mind-map. 9. Vocabulary Work Students should work with the newly acquired words and fill in a crossword puzzle
Resources needed	Handout, Computer (Video)
Content-related learning outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • students get an overview of India • students receive information about the IT industry in India based on the example of Bangalore • students understand the outsourcing industry
Language-related learning outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • students can listen for detail • students can read for gist and detail • students can summarize a text • students can extract information from a text and create a mind map • students can present the information in the factual text
Sources	Unless otherwise stated: AdobeStock

Lehrplanbezug HTL (exemplarisch): GEOGRAFIE, GESCHICHTE UND POLITISCHE BILDUNG (einschließlich Volkswirtschaftliche Grundlagen); III. Jahrgang, 5. Semester – Kompetenzmodul 5: Bereich Volkswirtschaftliche Grundlagen; -volkswirtschaftliche Grundbegriffe erklären; -den sektoralen Wandel und seine wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und ökologischen Auswirkungen untersuchen sowie Prognosen für die Zukunft erstellen; -einflussreiche Wirtschaftsräume lokalisieren sowie deren jeweilige wirtschaftspolitische Bedeutung darstellen und erläutern. (HTL Lehrplan 2015, S. 33)

Lehrplanbezug HAK (exemplarisch): Geografie (Wirtschaftsgeografie); Internationale Wirtschafts- und Kulturräume; V. Jahrgang – Kompetenzmodul 9, 9. Semester: Wirtschafts- und Kulturräume: historische Entwicklung, Raumkonzepte und ihre politische und soziale Relevanz; Aspekte der Internationalisierung und Globalisierung: wirtschaftliche, gesellschaftliche, ökologische, politische und kulturelle Zusammenhänge; Weltwirtschaft und Weltpolitik: Entwicklung und Akteure, Überblick und aktuelle Fallbeispiele (HAK Lehrplan 2014, S. 83)

Lehrplanbezug HLW (exemplarisch): Globalwirtschaft, Wirtschaftsgeografie und Volkswirtschaft; 6. Semester – Kompetenzmodul 6: Entwicklungsländer und Schwellenländer. Modelle des ökonomischen Aufstiegs anhand exemplarischer Staaten bzw. Wirtschaftsregionen. Ökonomischer Wandel und Fortschritte in ausgewählten Staaten. (HLW Lehrplan, 2014, S. 43)

① Lead-in Activity

Complete the mind map below. Fill in the blanks with facts you already know about India. Share your ideas with a partner and be prepared to present some of them in class.





② Warm-up Activity

a) Read through the statements about India and decide whether they are true or false.

Facts	T/F	Right answer
India's population makes up 30 per cent of the world's population.		
The population of 1.2 billion people is steadily rising.		
By 2060 it is predicted that it will surpass China's population counting 1.3 billion people.		
India was an island.		
The Himalaya mountains are the biggest in the world.		
India has the biggest film industry in the world.		
Hollywood is part of India's film industry.		
India has 8 seasons.		
Mumbai is one of the most polluted cities on the planet. Spending one day there equals a hundred cigarettes smoked a day.		
India was involved in many wars during the past few years.		
90% of all spices that are sold worldwide come all the way from India.		
India has a child slavery problem.		
India is claimed to have 1652 languages in the country.		
India discovered water on the moon in 2009.		

③ Video

Now, scan the QR-code and watch the video to check your answers. If a statement mentioned in the chart above is wrong, write the correct answer in the same line.

Link to the video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=artLecMhKi0>



④ Jigsaw Activity

- a. Read one of the texts about India. Your teacher will tell you which text you should read. Skim through the text in about 1 minute to get the general idea. You do not need to understand every single word.

Without looking at the text, tell a partner who has read the same one as you everything you can remember about the text. Together you can reconstruct the main ideas.

- b. Read your text again.

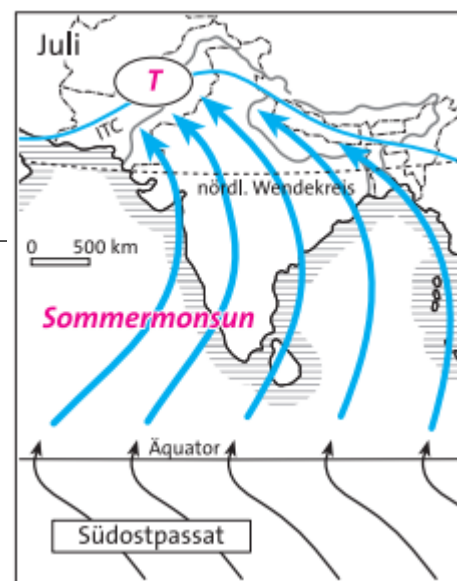
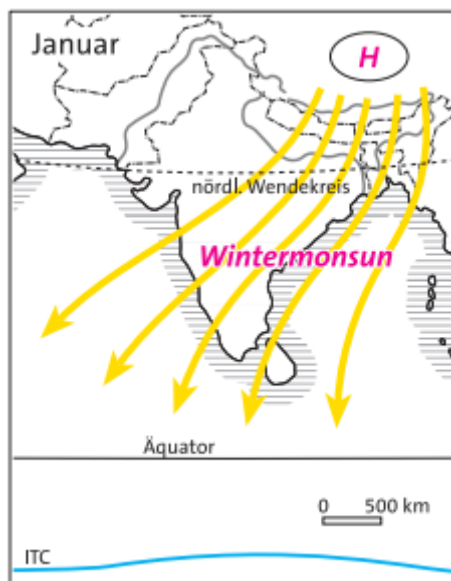
In new groups of four-six, i.e. three-five people with other texts and you, tell them about your text. Listen to their summaries too and take notes in the jigsaw grid below. This might help you to remember/understand.

Text 1: Climate of India

The climate of India is described as a monsoon type. This type of climate is found in south and southeast Asia. However, there are variations in climatic conditions in the country itself.

India's climate is affected by two seasonal winds — the north-east monsoon and the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon, commonly known as **winter monsoon**, blows from land to sea whereas south-west monsoon, known as **summer monsoon**, blows from sea to land after crossing the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal. The **summer monsoon** blowing south-west brings **most of the rainfall** in the country during the year.

The monsoons usually happen due to the differential heating of land and water. You probably know that land heats faster than water. This change in heating leads to a difference in pressures, which in turn leads to currents (=Strömungen). **Winds blow from cold to warm regions and from high pressure to low pressure regions.** During winter, the northern area near the Himalayas has lower temperatures and high pressure. Therefore, winds from this region blow to the south where temperatures are higher, and the pressure is lower. In summer, the northern part has higher temperatures because of land heating faster than water and lower pressure. Generally, the ITCZ (Intertropical Convergence Zone – blue in the pictures) varies seasonally. When it is summer in the Northern hemisphere, the ITCZ moves north. Therefore, during the summer season in India, there is a reversal of wind direction. The winds from the south blow towards the north and ferry humid air into India from the southwest bringing rainfall to the entire country.



Sources: taken and adapted

<https://www.toppr.com/guides/geography/climate/climate-of-india/>

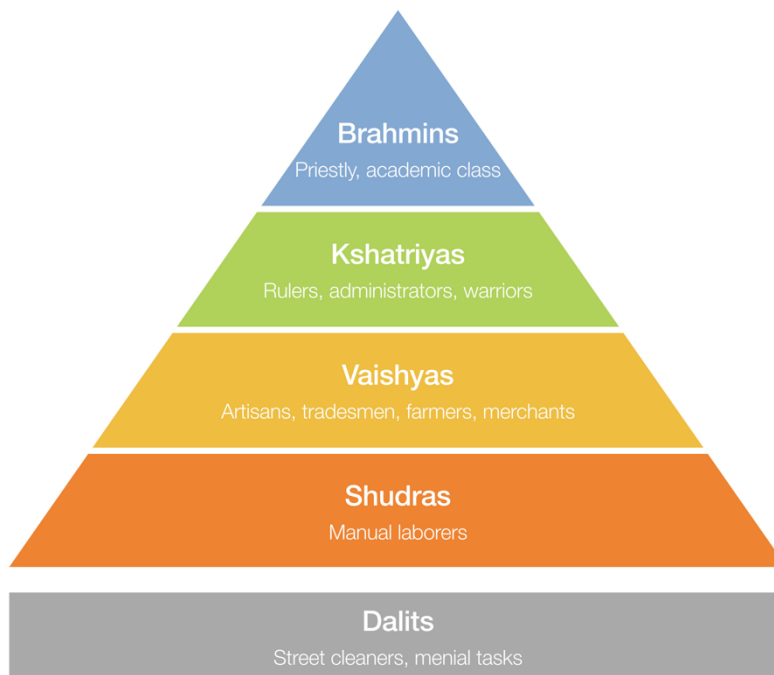
<https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/summary-on-climate-of-india-1483530839-1>

https://www2.klett.de/sixcms/media.php/229/28645_arbeitsheft_gym_8_th_lsg.pdf (Nutzung der Bilder mit freundlicher Genehmigung durch Klett Verlag)

Text 2: Caste System

India's caste system, which splits up Hindus (people adhering to Hinduism) into different societal groups according to their work and birth, is thought to go back some 3,000 years.

In the system, Hindus are divided up into four classes based on the principle of "varna," which literally means "color": the Brahmins (the priestly class); the Kshatriyas (the ruling, administrative and warrior class); the Vaishyas (the class of artisans, tradesmen, farmers and merchants); and the Shudras (manual workers).



The system has led to the upper castes being privileged over the lower castes, which were often repressed by those higher up on the caste scale. For centuries, inter-caste marriage was forbidden, and in villages, castes mostly lived separately and did not share amenities such as wells (=Brunnen).

The caste system was bolstered under the British Raj, which appointed only upper-caste Hindus to senior positions and administrative jobs. During the 1920s, however, protests led to the colonial administration introducing a system of quotas under which a certain percentage of government jobs were reserved for lower-caste Hindus.

After India attained independence in 1947, the country introduced laws to make discrimination against lower castes illegal and to improve their socioeconomic positions.

Inequalities in the system still exist in modern India despite these measures, which have even served to reinforce the divisions to some extent. Violence based on caste has also erupted in recent times, much of it involving attacks on Dalits.

The caste system has also spilled over into other religions in India, with Christians, Muslims, Sikhs and Jains all employing similar forms of social stratification.

Sources: taken and adapted

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/caste-system-definition-history-quiz.html>

<https://www.dummies.com/careers/business-skills/indias-caste-system/>

<https://www.dw.com/en/indias-caste-system-weakened-but-still-influential/a-39718124>

t CEBS

Text 3: Geography of India

India is a country that occupies the greater part of South Asia. It is a constitutional republic consisting of 29 states, each with a substantial degree of control over its own affairs; 6 less fully empowered union territories; and the Delhi national capital territory, which includes New Delhi, India's capital. With roughly one-sixth of the world's total population, India is the second most-populous country, after China. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast, it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east.

The geography of India is extremely diverse, with landscape ranging from snow-capped mountain ranges to deserts, plains, hills, and plateaus.

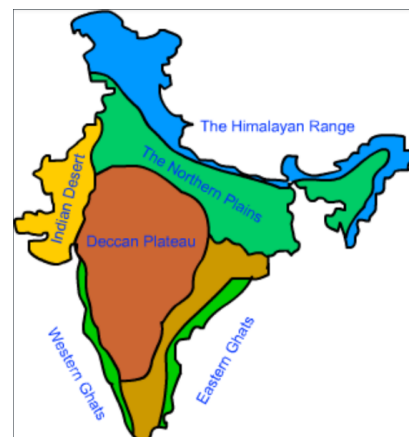
Fast Facts:

- **Official Name:** Republic of India
- **Capital:** New Delhi
- **Population:** 1,296,834,042 (2018)
- **Official Language(s):** Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, English, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu
- **Currency:** Indian rupee (INR)
- **Form of Government:** Federal parliamentary republic
- **Climate:** Varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north
- **Total Area:** 1,269,214 square miles (3,287,263 square kilometers)
- **Highest Point:** Kanchenjunga at 28,169 feet (8,586 meters)

Geographical Regions

India is divided into six geographic regions.

1. The Himalayan Mountains
2. The Northern Plains
3. Indian Desert
4. Peninsular Plateau consisting of Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau
5. Coastal Plains: East Coast and West Coast
6. Islands



Mountains

India has seven major mountain ranges.

1. Aravalli
2. Eastern Ghats
3. Himalayas
4. Patkai
5. Vindhyas
6. Sahyadri or Western Ghats
7. Satpuras
8. Karakoram



Sources:

https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/g/Geography_of_India.htm

<https://www.thoughtco.com/geography-and-history-of-india-1435046>

Pictures: Wikipedia

Text 4: India in the Global Economy

The Role of India in the Global Economy

In the past few years, India has emerged as a global economic power. It is one of the world's fastest-growing economies, the leading **outsourcing** destination, and a favourite of international investors. According to recent results of research, in terms of Gross National Income (Bruttonationaleinkommen) at Purchasing Power Parity (Kaufkraftparität¹) exchange rates, India stands at the fourth place, after the U.S. and China and just below Japan. India's share of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in PPP terms was 5.9% in 2005, the fourth highest in the world. Despite its high rate of poverty and infrastructure that remains quite insufficient for its population, **India's economy continues to grow rapidly** – with technology, financial services, health care as especially dynamic industries. For example, Motorola and Google now rely on their Indian teams to devise software platforms and dazzling multimedia features for next-generation devices. General Motors Corporation (GM) and Boeing utilize Indian engineering firms to aid them in their product design work.

The Scope of Outsourcing



Outsourcing is the business practice of hiring a party outside a company to perform services and create goods that traditionally were performed in-house by the company's own employees and staff. Outsourcing is a practice usually undertaken by companies as a cost-cutting measure. As such, it can affect a wide range of jobs, ranging from customer support to manufacturing to the back office.

Outsourcing was first recognized as a business strategy in 1989 and became an integral part of

business economics throughout the 1990s. The practice of outsourcing is subject to considerable controversy in many countries. Those opposed argue it has caused the loss of domestic jobs, particularly in the manufacturing sector. Supporters say it creates an incentive (=Ansporn) for businesses and companies to allocate resources where they are most effective, and that outsourcing helps maintain the nature of free market economies on a global scale.

Outsourcing can help businesses reduce labor costs significantly. When a company uses outsourcing, it enlists the help of outside organizations not affiliated with the company to complete certain tasks. The outside organizations typically set up different compensation structures with their employees than the outsourcing company, enabling them to complete the work for less money. This ultimately enables the outsourcing money to lower its labor costs. Businesses can also avoid expenses associated with overhead, equipment, and technology.

In addition to cost savings, companies can employ an outsourcing strategy to better focus on the core aspects of the business. Outsourcing non-core activities can improve efficiency and productivity because another entity performs these smaller tasks better than the firm itself. This strategy may also lead to faster turnaround times, increased competitiveness within an industry and the cutting of overall operational costs.

¹ Kaufkraftparität beschreibt den Zusammenhang zwischen Wechselkurs und dem Preis für Waren bzw. Dienstleistungen in zwei Ländern.

Text 5: Economic History of India (Optional)



The Indus valley civilization, which flourished between 2800 BC and 1800 BC, had an advanced and flourishing economic system. The Indus valley people practiced agriculture, domesticated animals, made tools and weapons from copper, bronze and tin and even traded with some Middle East countries.

Agriculture was the main economic activity of the people in the Vedic age (c. 1500- c. 500 BCE) but with the second urbanization a number of urban centres grew in North India. This gave a major fillip (=Ansporn)

to trade and commerce. The ancient Indians had trade contacts with far off lands like the Middle East, the Roman Empire and the South East Asia. Many Indian trading colonies were settled in other countries.

Most of the Indian population resided in villages and the economy of the villages was self-sustaining. Agriculture was the predominant occupation of the populace and satisfied a village's food necessities. It also provided raw materials for industries like textile, food processing and crafts. Besides farmers, other classes of people were barbers, carpenters, doctors, goldsmiths, weavers, etc. In towns and urban centres trade took place through coins but in villages barter (=Tauschhandel) was the main system of economic activities.

The system of castes and sub-castes ensured division of labor and functioned much like guilds, providing training to apprentices. The caste system restricted people from changing one's occupation and aspiring for an upper caste's lifestyle.

With the coming of Europeans in the 16th century trade and commerce was completely transformed. The Europeans concentrated mainly on spices, handicrafts, cotton clothes, indigo etc. Of all the European powers the British proved most strong and drove their competitors out of India. Slowly and gradually the British acquired political supremacy and hold over India and subverted the Indian economy according to their own needs. With the establishment of British rule in India the drain of wealth from India began. There was poor industrial infrastructure when the British left India.

After independence, India opted for planned economic development. The key concern was to develop thrust and heavy industries and rapid industrialization began. Here, it is important to note that the economic policies were socially oriented and controlled by the state. India began to follow a mixed economy pattern. But in the late eighties and in the beginning of the 1990s, the Indian policy makers realized that state-controlled economy was not able to produce desired results in almost 45 years. It was decided to pursue economic policy based on liberalization, privatization and globalization. In this era of liberalization, privatization and globalization, India has witnessed rapid growth in some sectors of economy, even though better results were expected when India began to follow the new economic policy.

Source:

<https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-history/economic-history.html>

Text 6: Indian Religions (Optional)

India is a land of diversities. This diversity is also visible in the spheres of religion. The major religions of India are Hinduism (majority religion), Islam (largest minority religion), Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism and the Bahá'í Faith. India is a land where people of different religions and cultures live in harmony. This harmony is seen in the celebration of festivals. The message of love and brotherhood is expressed by all the religions and cultures of India.

Whether it's the gathering of the faithful, bowing in prayer in the courtyard of a mosque, or the gathering of lamps that light up houses at Diwali, the good cheer of Christmas or the brotherhood of Baisakhi, the religions of India are celebrations of shared emotion that bring people together. People from the different religions and cultures of India, unite in a common chord of brotherhood and amity in this fascinating and diverse land.

Hinduism

Hinduism is the oldest religion in the world and is world's third largest religion after Christianity and Islam. Hinduism is the dominant religion in India, where Hindus form about 84 per cent of the total population. Hindu religion is based on the concept that human and animal spirits come back to earth to live many times in different forms. The Hindus believe that a soul moves up and down hierarchy on the basis of behaviour.



According to Hinduism, a person is born into the higher class because he/she must have done good deeds in past life whereas a person is born into poverty and shame because of misdeeds in past life. Central to Hinduism are the concepts of reincarnation, the caste system, merging with Brahman, finding morality, and reaching Nirvana (the peaceful escape from the cycle of reincarnation). According to Hinduism the paths to salvation include rituals, devotion and the way of knowledge (realization of reality and self-reflection). If the practitioner follows the paths of these ways, salvation can be achieved.

Sources: taken and adapted

<https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-religions/index.html>

<https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-religions/hinduism.html>

Jigsaw Grid

Climate	Caste System	Geography

India in the Global Economy	Economic History	Religions

⑤ Matching exercise

Match the words with their definition.

WORD	DEFINITION/SYNONYM
refer to ex.: Bangalore is often referred to as India's Silicon Valley	a regular amount of money that you earn, usually every week, for work or services
pasture ex.: The sheep were grazing on the lush green pastures .	the main offices of an organization
fertile ex.: The corn grows waist-high in these fertile fields.	to pull or draw someone or something towards them, by the qualities they have, especially good ones / to like something and find it interesting
to reside ex.: The family now resides in southern France.	the central or main part of something where there is most activity
headquarters ex.: The firm's headquarters is/are in London.	to employ someone or pay someone to do a particular job
hub ex.: The City of London is the hub of the UK's financial world.	land covered with grass
to attract ex.: The government is trying to attract industry to the area	the people who are employed in a company or organization
to hire ex.: I was hired by the first company I applied to.	to relate to a particular person or thing
personnel ex.: The new director is likely to make major changes in personnel .	growing or developing successfully
wage ex.: Wages are paid on Fridays.	the world
flourishing ex.: Few businesses are flourishing in the present economic climate.	able to produce a large number of high-quality crops
globe ex.: She is a superstar all around the globe .	in or to a foreign country or countries
pop up ex.: She's one of those movie stars who pops up everywhere, on TV, in magazines, on Broadway.	a large amount of money that is invested or is used to start a business
capital ex.: He set up a business with a starting capital of £100 000	to live, have your home, or stay in a place
abroad ex.: We always go abroad in the summer.	to need something such as time, effort, or a particular quality
demand ex.: This is a very difficult piece of music to play - it demand s a lot of concentration.	to appear or happen, especially suddenly or unexpectedly

⑥ Factual Text

Read the text and write down the most relevant information in the mind-map below.

Bangalore – India's Silicon Valley

Quelle: Google Maps
Bangalore is often referred to as India's Silicon Valley. With a population of over 10 million people Bangalore is the country's third most populous city that lies in the highlands of the Deccan Plateau. It is often called the Garden City because of its tree-lined streets and pleasant climate and weather. Bangalore, once known for its green pastures and fertile farmland, is not only the centre of information technology but also home to famous educational and research institutions. Almost half of India's IT industry, worth about 50 billion dollars, resides in Bangalore. Many top national and international corporations have their headquarters here.



Bangalore's Rise as an IT hub

Bangalore's rise to an IT hub began in the 1980s when firms started discovering its potential. Several engineering colleges opened up in the following decade. The first foreign company to open offices in Bangalore was Texas Instruments which is famous for its Casio Calculators. Today, about 250 software companies have their headquarters in Bangalore, including India's high-tech giants like Infosys and Wipro. Four out of five of the world's top IT service companies are based in India.

The city attracts thousands of software engineers and IT specialists from all over India. There are various and tremendous advantages of foreign companies for operating through Bangalore as compared to other countries. They can hire highly qualified IT personnel at only a quarter of the wages that they would have to pay in the US or Europe.

Other Industries in Bangalore

Bangalore, however, is not solely focused on the IT industry. Other major industries including aircraft and aerospace manufacturing, electronics, biotechnology and machine making, and the electronic industry have flourished in Bangalore. In addition, the city has become India's outsourcing centre and the most popular outsourcing destination in the world. Companies from all around the globe send their IT work to be done in India.

However, India and Bangalore do not only want to be known as an outsourcing region, but a lot of Research and Technology Development is being carried out here. New IT companies are popping up at a tremendous speed. Sometimes these start-up companies work with a small amount of their own capital, at other times they are financed by the west.

Recently, more and more Indian IT specialists have been returning to their home country after gaining experience and knowledge in many years of work abroad. They are heading back home to start their own company in Bangalore bringing innovations and ideas to the market.

But Bangalore and India's IT industry are facing other problems. As the demand for highly skilled computer technicians is rising, so is their pay. Some American firms are coming back to the US simply because India is getting too expensive.

⑦ Mind Map about Bangalore

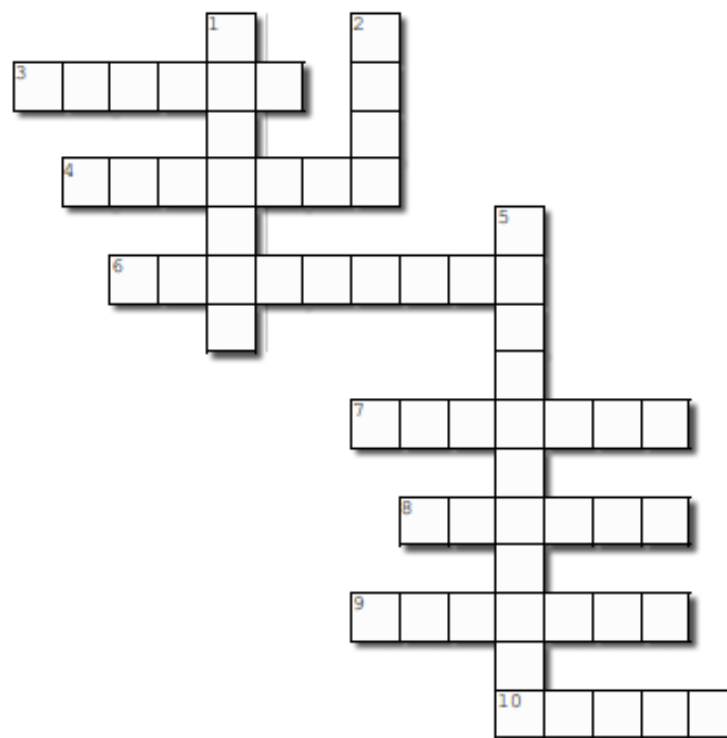


⑧ Summarizing

You are a trainee at an international IT company that considers outsourcing some of their services to India. Use your mind-map to shortly present Bangalore's role in India's IT industry. Record your presentation and send it to your teacher.

⑨ Working with Words

Complete the crossword puzzle below and compare with a partner then.



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

- 3. in or to a foreign country or countries
- 4. able to produce a large number of high-quality crops
- 6. the people who are employed in a company or organization
- 7. to pull or draw someone or something towards them, by the qualities they have, especially good ones / to like something and f
- 8. to live, have your home, or stay in a place
- 9. a large amount of money that is invested or is used to start a business
- 10. the world

Down

- 1. land covered with grass
- 2. a regular amount of money that you earn, usually every week, for work or services
- 5. growing or developing successfully

KEY

→ ② Warm-up Activity

a) Read through the statements about India and decide whether they are true or false.

Facts	T/F	Right answer
India's population makes up 30 per cent of the world's population.	F	It makes up 17.5% of the entire world's population.
The population of 1.2 billion people is steadily rising.	T	
By 2060 it is predicted that it will surpass China's population counting 1.3 billion people.	F	By 2022 they predict that it will definitely surpass China's population.
India was an island.	T	
The Himalaya mountains are the biggest in the world.	T	
India has the biggest film industry in the world.	T	
Hollywood is part of India's film industry.	F	
India has 8 seasons.	F	India has 6 seasons.
Mumbai is one of the most polluted cities on the planet. Spending one day there equals a hundred cigarettes smoked a day.	T	
India was involved in many wars during the past few years.	F	India has not invaded a country in ten thousand years.
90% of all spices that are sold worldwide come all the way from India.	F	70% of the spices that are sold...
India has a child slavery problem	T	
India is claimed to have 1652 languages in the country.	T	
India discovered water on the moon in 2009.	T	

→ ⑤ Lexical Pre-teaching: Matching exercise

	WORD		DEFINITION/SYNONYM
1	refer to ex.: Bangalore is often referred to as India's Silicon Valley	10	a regular amount of money that you earn, usually every week, for work or services
2	pasture ex.: The sheep were grazing on the lush green pastures.	5	the main offices of an organization
3	fertile ex.: The corn grows waist-high in these fertile fields.	7	to pull or draw someone or something towards them, by the qualities they have, especially good ones / to like something and find it interesting
4	to reside ex.: The family now resides in southern France.	6	the central or main part of something where there is most activity
5	headquarter ex.: The firm's headquarters is/are in London.	8	to employ someone or pay someone to do a particular job
6	hub ex.: The City of London is the hub of the UK's financial world.	2	land covered with grass
7	to attract ex.: The government is trying to attract industry to the area	9	the people who are employed in a company or organization
8	to hire ex.: I was hired by the first company I applied to.	1	to relate to a particular person or thing
9	personnel ex.: The new director is likely to make major changes in personnel.	11	growing or developing successfully
10	wage ex.: Wages are paid on Fridays.	12	the world
11	flourishing ex.: Few businesses are flourishing in the present economic climate.	3	able to produce a large number of high-quality crops
12	globe ex.: She is a superstar all around the globe.	15	in or to a foreign country or countries
13	pop up ex.: She's one of those movie stars who pops up everywhere, on TV, in magazines, on Broadway.	14	a large amount of money that is invested or is used to start a business
14	capital ex.: He set up a business with a starting capital of £100 000	4	to live, have your home, or stay in a place
15	abroad ex.: We always go abroad in the summer.	16	to need something such as time, effort, or a particular quality
16	demand ex.: This is a very difficult piece of music to play - it demands a lot of concentration.	13	to appear or happen, especially suddenly or unexpectedly

→ ⑨ Working with Words

Across:

3	abroad
4	fertile
6	personnel
7	attract
8	reside
9	capital
10	globe

Down:

1	pasture
2	wage
5	flourishing