## **Exercise 1: Sort the words into categories.**

mass production | supply chain | bulk buying | digital services | brand recognition | franchises | platform | infrastructure | market reach | distribution | unit costs | subscribers

Traditional Scaling

Modern Scaling

Both

## Exercise 2: Fill in the gaps with appropriate words

Raj: Hey Sofia! I've been studying different types of (1) for our economics
presentation - focusing on traditional (2) scaling.
Sofia: Oh really? That's great! I'm working on (3) and (4)
scaling. What have you found out about production methods?
Raj: Well, (5) is fascinating - companies like TSMC reduce costs
dramatically by manufacturing chips in huge quantities.
Sofia: Interesting! Digital companies do it quite differently though. Netflix can add
millions of (7) with almost no extra (8)
Raj: Amazing! And (9) (10) optimization is crucial too - just look at how
Walmart coordinates thousands of suppliers to reduce costs.
Sofia: That makes sense! You know what's also interesting? Company owned (11)
Take Starbucks - they maintain quality control by owning and operating their stores directly.
Raj: Yeah, and (12) is huge. Costco's whole business model depends on it.
They buy in massive quantities to cut (14) costs.
Sofia: That's clever! And with (15) (16), it works differently.
Once Nike establishes it's brand, new markets just open up naturally.
Raj: Hmmm, now I see how different types of scaling fit together. My examples reduce
production costs, while yours show how to expand (17) (18)
Sofia: Exactly! And companies like Amazon do both - they scale their
(19) while growing their (20) at the same time.

## **Exercise 3: Mark these statements True or False**

- 1. Traditional scaling mainly focuses on reducing production costs.
- 2. Digital companies need large infrastructure investments to add customers.
- 3. Brand recognition and digital services are ways modern companies scale.
- 4. Supply chain optimization isn't important in traditional scaling.