Exercise walk-through

Globalisation ▪ 11.6

eXercise

You must be able to

- define globalisation and its causes
- explain what a trade bloc is
- analyse the benefits and costs of globalisation

Method — A connected world

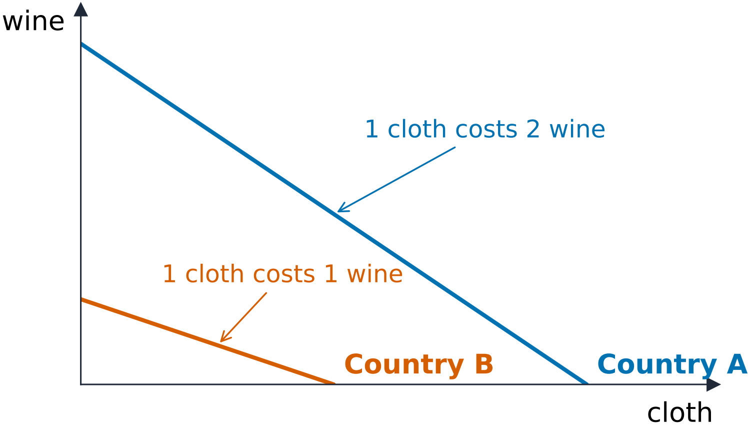
- **Globalisation 全球化**: growing links between countries in trade, money, technology and people.
- **Causes:** cheaper transport and communication, **free trade 自由贸易** agreements, multinational firms.
- **Trade bloc 贸易集团**: a group that trades freely among themselves (e.g. the EU).
- **Benefits:** lower prices, more choice, faster growth, technology transfer. **Costs:** lost jobs, a wider rich–poor gap, more pollution.

Answer shapes: AO1 + AO2 + AO3 (analysis) + AO4 (a supported judgement *in context*).

Method — A connected world

Falling trade and transport costs tie national economies together

Method — A connected world



A country should make the good it gives up least to produce, then trade for the rest

Practice 2.1 ▪ 2 marks

Define the term *globalisation*.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

the growing economic links between countries — in trade, money, technology and people — so the world acts more like one market (2 for a clear definition; 1 for a partial idea).

Practice 2.2 ▪ 2 marks

Define the term *trade bloc*.

Solution 2.2

Method: A connected world

Worked steps

a group of countries that agree to trade freely among themselves (e.g. with no tariffs), such as the European Union (2 for a clear definition; 1 for a partial idea).

Practice 2.3 ▪ 1 mark

State one cause of globalisation.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

any one of: cheaper transport and communication; free-trade agreements; the spread of multinational firms (1).

Exam-style 3.1 ▪ 1 mark

Which is a **benefit** of globalisation?

- **A** the loss of some domestic jobs to cheaper countries
- **B** lower prices and more choice for consumers
- **C** more pollution and use of resources
- **D** a wider gap between rich and poor

Solution 3.1

- **A** the loss of some domestic jobs to cheaper countries
- **B** lower prices and more choice for consumers ✓
- **C** more pollution and use of resources
- **D** a wider gap between rich and poor

Worked steps

B. Lower prices and more choice are a benefit of globalisation.

Exam-style 3.2 ▪ 6 marks

Explain two benefits of globalisation for a developing country.

Solution 3.2

Method: A connected world

Worked steps

[6] For **each** of two benefits: AO1 1 + AO3 up to 2 — e.g. *larger markets*: firms can export to the world → higher sales and economies of scale → faster growth. *Technology and investment*: FDI and trade bring modern methods → higher productivity → industrialisation. Maximum 3 each.

Exam-style 3.3 ▪ 12 marks

Discuss whether globalisation benefits developing countries more than developed countries.

Solution 3.3

Method: A connected world

Worked steps

[12] AO1/AO2/AO3 up to 8 + AO4 up to 4. **Developing gains:** access to large markets, FDI, technology, and a route out of poverty through industrialisation. **Developed gains:** cheaper imports, larger markets and profits for multinationals. **Costs (both):** lost jobs, inequality, pollution, and powerful firms avoiding tax. Judgement: both gain, but unevenly — developing countries can gain most *if* they industrialise and share the gains, yet they are also more exposed to volatile prices and exploitation; it depends on each country's policies.