



對外經濟貿易大學
UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Unit 1

Globalization Trend

全球化趨勢

✓ Learning objectives

- **In this unit students will learn words and expressions related to globalization trend and WTO.**
- **Students will be able to argue either in favor of or against globalization or WTO.**

Background reading

Notes:

1. delegate 代表
2. collapse 失败; 垮下 (an attempt) collapse fail suddenly or completely
3. riot 暴乱; 骚乱 riot wild or violent disturbance by a crowd of people
4. tear gas 催泪瓦斯
5. Seattle 西雅图 (美国华盛顿州的城市)
6. diplomat 外交官 diplomat person in the diplomatic service, e.g. an ambassador

7. **jubilant** 欢欣，欣喜的（尤指由于成功） **jubilant (about/at/over sth)** showing great happiness, esp. because of success, **Diplomats were jubilant at successfully completing this session.**
8. **inject sth. into** （比喻）向某人引进，注入（新思想，活力，感情等） **inject sth (into sb/sth) introduce (new thoughts, feelings, etc) into sb/sth. Their agreement will inject optimism into a gloomy global economy.**
9. **unity** 和谐和睦，团结一致
10. **concession** 妥协，让步 **concession thing granted or yielded, esp. after discussion, an argument, etc.**
11. **penalty duties** 惩罚性关税
12. **subsidy** 补贴 **agriculture subsidy** 农业补贴

13. **scrutinize** 仔细或彻底检查 **scrutinize** look at or examine (sth) carefully or thoroughly
14. **take into account** 考虑 **take into account** = take into consideration
15. **Kyoto accord** 京都议定书
16. **The Kyoto accord also called Kyoto Protocol aims to curb the air pollution blamed for global warming. The accord requires countries to cut emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997.**

17. **take precedence** 优先的权利；优先权
18. **take precedence (over sb/sth)** have the right to come before sb/sth in time, order, rank, etc.
19. **The needs of the community must take precedence over individual requirements.**

Answers to comprehension questions:

1. It aimed primarily at reducing tariffs on goods and services as well as opening markets and setting trade rules for rich and poor countries alike.
2. The implied meaning of U.S. Trade Representative's saying is that Seattle's trade talk is a total failure. It failed to achieve the basic objective of WTO—reducing trade barriers.

3. They hope their agreement on starting a new round of trade talk will inject optimism into a gloomy global economy and send a message of unity and determination to a world shaken by the Sept. 11 attacks.
4. Besides the agenda for new talks, the new round will focus on the needs of developing countries and some environmental issues.

Part A

First listening: listen for the gist

- What is the main idea of news item one?
- It reported the survey result conducted by the Pew Global Attitude Survey. According to this worldwide poll, more economic integration is good for the world.
- What is the main idea of news item two?
- China is optimistic that a framework agreement on the new round of WTO negotiations would come out by the end of July according to signals from different consultations and meetings related to WTO.

Second listening: listen for specific information

- In this part the teacher has great freedom and flexibility to ask students questions, to clarify any difficult language points, to add in supplementary materials as background knowledge or in-depth understanding of the listening materials.

- Notice expressions related to globalization and how people perceive it.
- Globalization: economic integration, anti-globalization, market access, improved investment climate

People's perception:

- Pros: globalization indeed helps reduce poverty and inequality; significant decrease in the number of the world's extreme poor since 1980; views of globalization are distinctly more positive in low-income countries than in rich ones; developing country people blamed their local governments, not globalization, for their country's ills.

- Cons: globalization has been received with great distrust; anti-globalization activists argue that global economic integration favors the already wealthy while hurting the poor from developing nations;

- Notice how many different kinds of meetings related to WTO.
- International General Meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council: 太平洋盆地经济理事会年会, 该组织每年5月举行一次国际大会。
- OECD ministerial meeting:
经济与合作发展组织部长级会议
- WTO mini-ministerial: 世界贸易组织微型部长级会议
- APEC trade ministers' meeting: 亚太经合组织贸易部长会议
- WTO G20 ministerial meeting: 世界贸易组织20国集团部长会议
- (DDA) Doha Development Agenda: 多哈贸易谈判进程

- ◆ Ask students to fill in the blanks with missing information in news item one. Compare answers.
- ◆ Ask students to do True (T) or False (F) questions for news item two. Compare answers. Explain why it is true or false.

Third listening: sentences imitation

1. Ask students to use the following active vocabularies to form sentences as what they have heard from listening (Dictate then remember).
2. indeed-- globalization indeed helps reduce poverty and inequality.
3. favors-- Global economic integration favors the already wealthy while hurting the poor from developing nations.
4. more positive...than--views of globalization are distinctly more positive in low-income countries than in rich ones.
5. compared to--in Sub-Saharan Africa 75% of households thought that multinational corporations had a positive influence on their country, compared to only 54% in rich countries.

6. Of the--Of the 38,000 people in 44 nations surveyed, those in the developing world generally blamed their local governments, not globalization, for their country's ills.
7. no ground for-- There is, however, no ground for complacency.
8. take...attitude--He hoped all WTO members would take a "flexible" and "pragmatic" attitude in talks.
9. consultations on-- It seems the trade ministers have had serious consultations on the DDA (Doha Development Agenda) issues.
10. named after-- The Doha Development Agenda refers to the WTO talks named after the Qatari capital of Doha.
11. make compromises and concessions-- So we have to be flexible and pragmatic, and give necessary consideration to the concerns of other parties, including making compromises and concessions when the situation so warrants."

Part B

First listening: listen for the gist

- What is the main idea of this interview on globalization?
- The IMF official explained what globalization embodies and the reasons why so many people are worried and even protest against globalization process. He also illustrates in what ways poor countries have not fully benefited from globalization. Finally he offers some advices on how developing countries can quickly catch up in the process of globalization.

Second listening: listen for specific information

- In this part the teacher has great freedom and flexibility to ask students questions, to clarify any difficult language points, to add in supplementary materials as background knowledge or in-depth understanding of the listening materials.

Ask students to write out key words in order to answer each of the following interview questions.

1. What is “globalization” after all? How do people feel about it?

--historical process; the result of human innovation and technological progress; increasing integration; movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology); --beneficial; inevitable and irreversible; hostility; fear; increases inequality; threatens employment and living standards; prevents social progress.

2. Why are people so worried about globalization?

--on the one hand, global markets; greater opportunity; tap into more and larger markets; have access to more capital flows, technology, cheaper imports, and larger export markets; on the other hand; markets; ensure; benefits of increased efficiency; shared by.

3. In what way poor countries have not fully benefited from globalization?

--unparalleled economic growth, global per capita GDP; increase five-fold; evenly dispersed; gaps have grown; income inequality; trade; capital movements; movement of people; spread of knowledge.

4. How can developing countries catch up more quickly in the process of globalization? What can they do?

--create conditions; conducive to; long-run; per capita income growth; macroeconomic stability; outward oriented policies; structural reform; strong institutions and an effective government; education, training, and research and development; external debt management.

- Ask students to fill in the blanks in the table in order to make a summary of the interview. Compare answers.
- Ask students to answer the following questions. Compare answers. .

Third listening: sentence imitation

Ask students to use the following active vocabularies to form sentences as what they have heard from listening (Dictate then remember).

- view it as-- Some view it as a process that is beneficial—a key to future world economic development.
- regard it-- Others regard it with hostility, even fear.
- refer to-- It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows.
- tap into-- Global markets offer greater opportunity for people to tap into more and larger markets around the world.

5. be shared by-- Markets do not necessarily ensure that the benefits of increased efficiency are shared by all countries.
6. neither...nor-- they can neither enjoy the market efficiency nor benefit from the market opportunities.
7. unparalleled-- The 20th century saw unparalleled economic growth.
8. accompanied by-- A period of rapid trade expansion accompanied by trade, and somewhat later, financial liberalization.
9. see...increase-- The richest quarter of the world's population saw its per capita GDP increase nearly six-fold.
10. experience...increase--The poorest quarter experienced less than a three-fold increase.

11. as a whole--Developing countries as a whole have increased their share of world trade, while Africa as a whole has fared poorly.
12. associate...with--Many people associate globalization with sharply increased private capital flows to developing countries.
13. the proportion of--The proportion of labor forces round the world that was foreign born increased by about one-half.
14. marginalize-- This makes them even more marginalized.
15. not only...but also-- For direct foreign investment brings not only an expansion of the physical capital stock, but also technical innovation.
16. hinder-- Many factors can help or hinder globalization process.
17. what matters--- What matters is the whole package of policies, financial and technical assistance, and debt relief if necessary.

Part C

First listening: listen for the gist

- What is the main idea of this news coverage?
- It talks about the result of the Pew survey on globalization who has found that not only was the attitude generally positive but there was more enthusiasm for foreign trade and investment in developing countries than in rich ones.

Second listening: listen for specific information

1. In this part the teacher has great freedom and flexibility to ask students questions, to clarify any difficult language points, to add in supplementary materials as background knowledge or in-depth understanding of the listening materials.
 - Notice how these expressions are related to facts and figures.
 - survey 38,000 people; in 44 nations; with ... coverage of; only 28% of people; the figures for...stood at; a significant minority/majority; respectively; negligible numbers of.

- Notice how these words are related to the logical organization of the news report.
- in general; but what was striking; while; in contrast; although; far more likely; conversely; compared to; on the other hand.
- ◆ Ask students to fill in the blanks with the correct words. Compare answers.
- ◆ Ask students to fill in the table with exact figures. Compare answers.

Third listening: sentence imitation

1. Ask students to use the following active vocabularies to form sentences as what they have heard from listening (Dictate then remember).
2. worldwide poll-- A recent worldwide poll may have come as a shock to some people.
3. what was striking-- But what was striking in the survey is that views of globalization are distinctly more positive in low-income countries than in rich ones.
4. respectively-- The figures for "very good" stood at 56% and 64%, respectively.

5. far more likely-- Sub-Saharan Africa (56%) were far more likely to find integration "very good."
6. have bad effect on-- a significant minority (27% of households) in rich countries thought that "globalization has a bad effect on my country."
7. nearly as positive-- Views of the effects of the WTO, World Bank, and IMF on their country were nearly as positive in Africa (72%).
8. respondents-- only 28% of respondents in Africa thought that anti-globalization protestors had a positive effect on their country.