

Unit 1

Globalization Trend

全球化趋势

Reading comprehension questions:

1. What does a new round of negotiations aim at?
2. What can you infer from U.S. Trade Representative's saying: "we have removed the stain of Seattle?"
3. Beyond the achievement of launching talks, what else do delegates hope to achieve?
4. What issues will be the primary focus for a new round of talks?

Part A Exercises

- 1) **Directions:** *Listen to the first news item carefully and complete the following passage by filling the missing information.*

Contradicting the anti-globalization movement's claims, Dollar says that most "striking in the survey is that views of globalization are distinctly more positive in low-income countries than in rich ones." For example, in Sub-Saharan Africa _____ of households thought that multinational corporations had a positive influence on their country, compared to only _____ in rich countries. Of the _____ people in _____ nations surveyed, those in the developing world generally blamed their local governments, not globalization, for their country's ills. There is, however, no ground for complacency. With _____ people still living below the poverty line, Dollar says, the world needs more "international and national actions – including enhanced market access for developing countries, improved investment climates, and effective delivery of health and education."

- 2) **Directions:** *Listen to the second news item carefully and decide whether the following statements are "T" (true) or "F" (false).*

- (1) () China is optimistic that a framework agreement on the new round of WTO negotiations would come out by the middle of July.
- (2) () Yi himself participated in a total number of 4 consultations among WTO members.
- (3) () And the emerging consensus came out from those meetings is that none of them want framework modalities by the end of July.
- (4) () The Doha Development Agenda refers to the WTO talks named after the Qatari capital of Doha where the new round was launched in 2001.
- (5) () To me, it is a mission impossible to reach an agreement, which is 100 percent satisfactory to all WTO members," he said.

Part B Exercises

- 1) **Directions:** *Listen to the interview and fill in the following table to make a summary of the talk.*

Globalization is a historical process	<p>It refers</p> <p>It also refers to</p> <p>There are also</p>
People are worried because	<p>On the one hand</p> <p>On the other hand</p>
Poor countries can not benefit from market opportunities	<p>Unparalleled economic growth was not</p> <p>The progress was not</p>
Poor countries have not fully benefited from globalization. Four aspects to consider.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade: 2. Capital movement: 3. Movement of people 4. Spread of knowledge:
What can developing countries do?	<p>Components of a package:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

2) Directions: *Listen to the interview again and answer the following questions.*

- (1) What are the two opposing views with regard to globalization?

- (2) Why are people so worried about globalization?

- (3) What are the per capita GDP increases for the whole world, for the richest quarter and for the poorest quarter respectively?

- (4) Of all the factors contributing to a country's catch-up in globalization, what matters most?

Part C Exercises

1) Directions: *Listen to the news coverage and fill in the blanks with the appropriate words you hear.*

- (1) The Pew survey found that the general attitude towards globalization in poor countries was _____.
- (2) There was more _____ for foreign trade and investment in developing countries than in rich ones.
- (3) The Pew Center surveyed _____ people in _____ nations.

2) Directions: *Listen to the news coverage and complete the following table with figures.*

	Very Good				
Economic integration	U.S. and Western Europe	Vietnam	Uganda	Developing Asia	Sub-Sahara Africa
	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
	Positive effect				
View of Institution	Sub-Sahara Africa	Rich countries	Anti-globalization protestors	Africa	U.S. and Western Europe
	_____ %	_____ %		_____ %	_____ %

👤 👤 Acting out

1. Interview: Students should mimic the interview in Part B. One will be the CCTV host and the other will be IMF representative. Ask questions below:

---What is “globalization” after all?

--- But why are people so worried about globalization?

--- If poor countries do not have the correct policies they can neither enjoy the market efficiency nor benefit from the market opportunities, is that right?

--- Can you give specific examples to illustrate in what way poor countries have not fully benefited from globalization?

--- How can developing countries catch up more quickly in the process of globalization?

2. Group work: Students should form into groups of four and make a presentation on one of the WTO issues.

---A brief introduction on GATT and WTO.

---Eight round of talks in GATT and WTO.

---The historical efforts of China’s accession into WTO.

---Opportunities and challenges brought about by China’s entry into WTO.

Key to Exercises

Part A

News item 1

1. 75% 2. 54% 3. 38,000 4. 44 5. 1.2 billion

News item 2

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

Part B

Globalization is a historical process	It refers the increasing integration of economies around the world It also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political and environmental dimensions
People are worried because	On the one hand global markets offer greater opportunity for people to tap into more and larger markets On the other hand the benefits of increased efficiency are shared by all countries.
Poor countries can not benefit from market opportunities	Unparalleled economic growth was not steady. The progress was not evenly dispersed.
Poor countries have not fully benefited from	5. Trade: Great variation exists among the major regions 6. Capital movement: The capital flow has been volatile and up to crisis.

globalization in four aspects.	<p>7. Movement of people: The numbers involved are still quite small.</p> <p>8. Spread of knowledge: For poorest economies in the world, due to infrastructure and policy constraints, they are lack of ability to attract any FDI. This makes them even more marginalized.</p>
What can developing countries do?	<p>Components of a package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic stability to create the right conditions for investment and saving; • Outward oriented policies to promote efficiency through increased trade and investment; • Structural reform to encourage domestic competition; • Strong institutions and an effective government to foster good governance; • Education, training, and research and development to promote productivity; • External debt management to ensure adequate resources for sustainable development.

1. What are the two opposing views with regard to globalization?

Some people view it as beneficial—a key to future economic development. Others regard it with hostility and even fear—bringing inequality, unemployment, and social disorder.

2. Why are people so worried about globalization?

Market promotes efficiency through competition and division of labor. Markets do not necessarily ensure that the benefits of increased efficiency are shared by all countries.

3. What are the per capita GDP increases for the whole world, for the richest quarter and for the poorest quarter respectively?

They are five-fold, six-fold, and three-fold respectively.

4. Of all the factors contributing to a country's catch-up in globalization, what matters most?

What matters most is the whole package of policies, financial and technical assistance, and debt relief if necessary.

Part C

1. positive 2. enthusiasm 3. 38,000 44

	Very Good
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Economic integration	U.S. and Western Europe	Vietnam	Uganda	Developing Asia	Sub-Sahara Africa
	___28___%	___56___%	___64___%	___37___%	___56___%
	Positive effect				
View of Institution	Sub-Sahara Africa	Rich countries	Anti-globalization protestors	Africa	U.S. and Western Europe
	___75___%	___54___%		___28___%	___35___%