

11.6 Globalisation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 24 marks

KEY WORDS globalisation 全球化 • trade bloc 贸易集团 • free trade 自由贸易
 • developing country 发展中国家

Objective

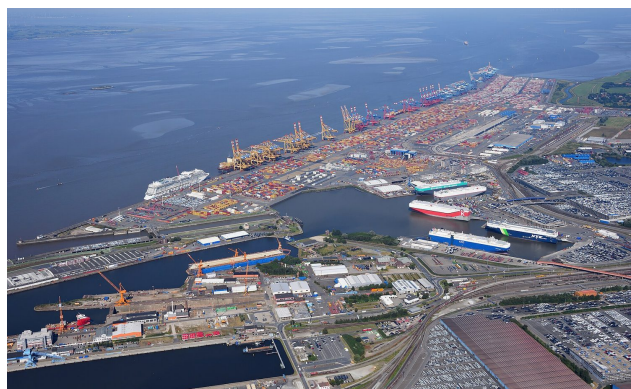
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **globalisation** 全球化 — its causes, **trade blocs** 贸易集团, and the benefits and costs for developed and developing economies.

You must be able to:

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

1 Worked examples

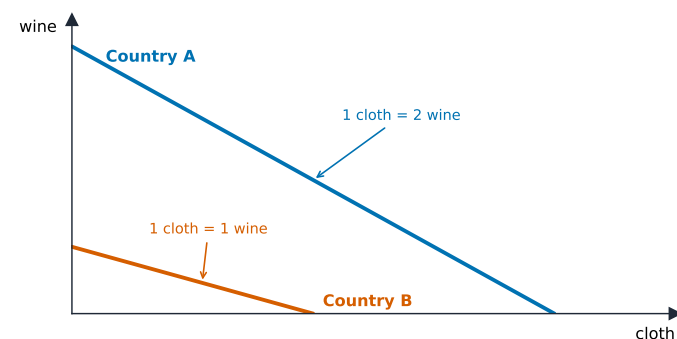
■ A connected world



The world acts more like one market

- **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.



comparative advantage = lower opportunity cost

Globalisation lets countries specialise by comparative advantage on a world scale

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

2 Practice

2.1 Define the term *globalisation*. [2]

2.2 Define the term *trade bloc*. [2]

2.3 State one cause of globalisation. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Which is a **benefit** of globalisation? [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

3.2 Explain two benefits of globalisation for a developing country. [6]

3.3 Discuss whether globalisation benefits developing countries more than developed countries. [12]

Solutions

Economics answers are marked by **level of response** against the assessment objectives: award **AO1** knowledge, **AO2** application, **AO3** analysis and **AO4** evaluation.

2.1 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).

2.2 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).

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

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

3.2 [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.

3.3 [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.