

# 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

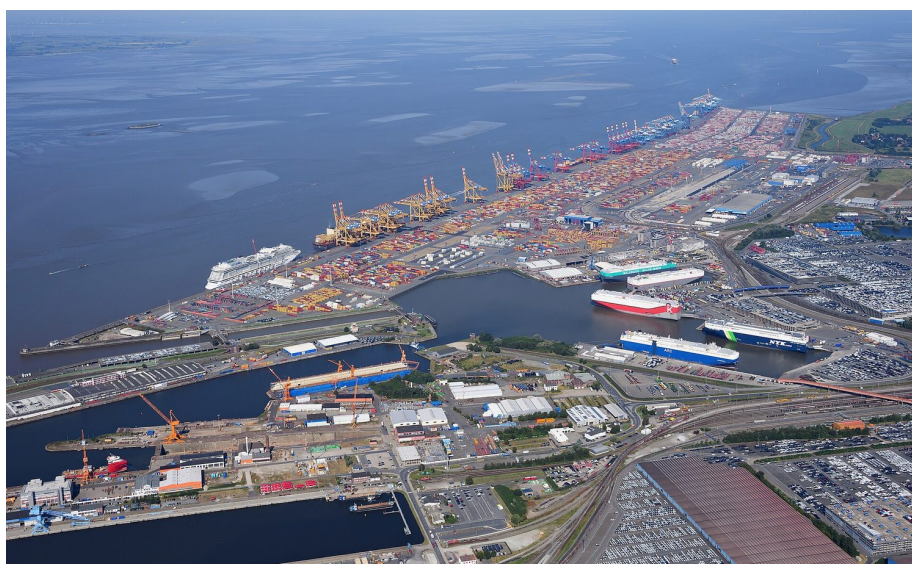
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **globalisation** 全球化 — its causes, **trade blocs** 贸易集团, and the benefits and costs for developed and developing economies.

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

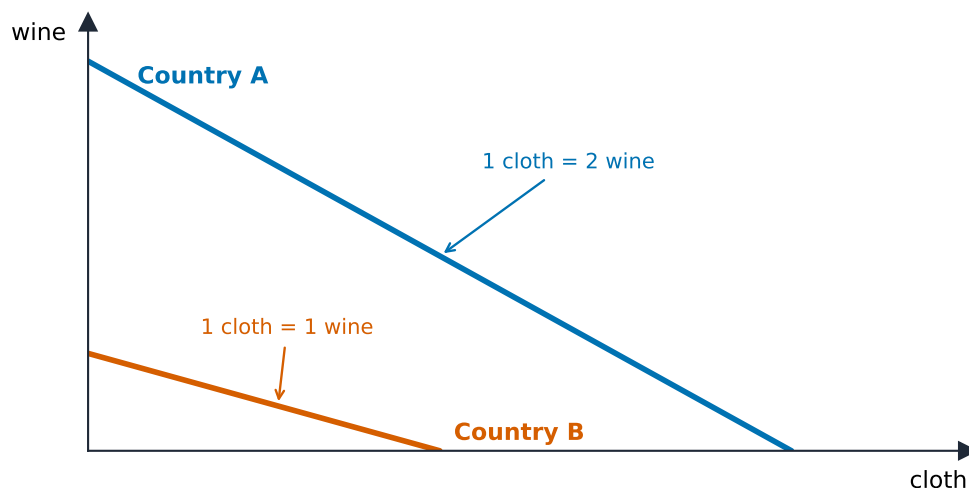
### ■ A connected world



*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]

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

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**2.3** State one cause of globalisation. [1]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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

[1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

**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]

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