

7 Globalisation and sustainability – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)		
multinational corporation	跨国公司	_____	_____	_____
Outsourcing	外包	_____	_____	_____
offshoring	离岸外包	_____	_____	_____
Deindustrialisation	去工业化	_____	_____	_____
new international division of labour	新国际劳动分工	_____	_____	_____
Special economic zones	经济特区	_____	_____	_____
Comparative advantage	比较优势	_____	_____	_____
Trade blocs	贸易集团	_____	_____	_____
Neoliberal	新自由主义	_____	_____	_____
microfinance	小额信贷	_____	_____	_____
Sustainable development	可持续发展	_____	_____	_____
Ecotourism	生态旅游	_____	_____	_____

Recall

Part 1 gave you the sectors, the development measures, Weber's location theory and the development models.

This sheet covers what has changed since those models were written: globalised production, and what development costs.

New ideas

■ 1 Globalised production

A **multinational corporation** 跨国公司 operates in more than one country and can locate each stage of production wherever it is cheapest.

Outsourcing 外包 contracts a function to another firm; **offshoring** 离岸外包 moves it to another country. **Deindustrialisation** 去工业化 is the decline of manufacturing employment in the country it leaves.

The **new international division of labour** 新国际劳动分工 describes the result: research and management in the core, assembly in the periphery and semi-periphery.

Special economic zones 经济特区, **export processing zones** and **free-trade zones** offer tax and regulatory concessions to attract that assembly work. They raise employment and foreign exchange; the standard criticisms are low wages, weak labour and environmental protection, and profits repatriated rather than reinvested.

■ 2 Trade and blocs

Comparative advantage 比较优势 says a country gains by specialising in what it produces at the lowest OPPORTUNITY cost, even if another country is better at everything.

Trade blocs 贸易集团 reduce barriers among members —the EU, USMCA, ASEAN, Mercosur. **Neoliberal** 新自由主义 policy —deregulation, privatisation, free trade —is the framework most such agreements assume, and its critics point to the losers within each country, not only between them.

■ 3 Development and gender

Women's education and employment are among the strongest predictors of falling fertility and rising household welfare, which is why the **Gender Inequality Index** appears in development questions and why **microfinance** 小额信贷—very small loans to entrepreneurs who cannot access banks, most of them women —is a standard example of a targeted intervention.

■ 4 Sustainable development

Sustainable development 可持续发展 meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It balances three things: economic growth, social equity and environmental protection —an essay naming only the environmental leg has answered a third of the question.

Ecotourism 生态旅游 channels tourist income to conservation and local communities. Its risk is that the volume of visitors damages what they came for.

The **UN Sustainable Development Goals** frame most modern development policy and are worth naming as the current international standard.

■ 5 The costs that recur in evaluation

Industrialisation raises incomes and produces pollution, urban crowding and resource depletion. Export dependence on one commodity leaves a country exposed to a price crash. Foreign investment brings capital and can outbid local firms for labour and land.

Every evaluation question in this unit is asking you to weigh a real gain against a real cost —so name both, then decide.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

7.6 Distinguish between outsourcing and offshoring. [2]

7.7 State one benefit and one criticism of special economic zones. [2]

7.8 Explain the principle of comparative advantage. [2]

7.9 Explain how microfinance is intended to support development. [2]

7.10 Define sustainable development and name the three dimensions it balances. [3]
