

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]
