

6.2 Globalisation and trade restrictions

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 19 marks

KEY WORDS mnc 跨国公司 • tariff 关税 • trade protection 贸易保护 • subsidy 补贴
• infant industry 幼稚产业

Objective

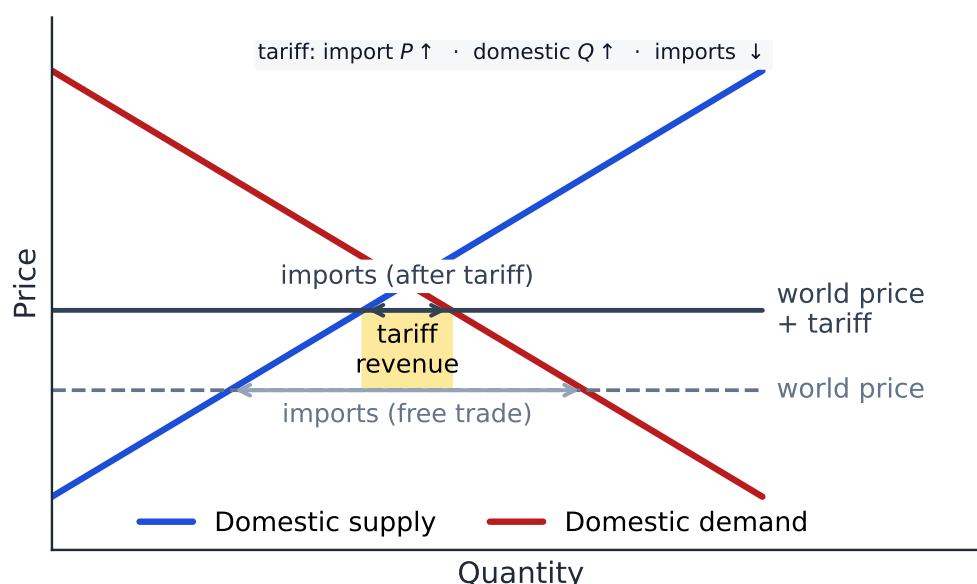
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **globalisation and trade restrictions** 全球化与贸易限制 — **globalisation** 全球化, **multinational companies** 跨国公司 (MNCs), and **trade protection** 贸易保护 (**tariff**, **quota**, **subsidy**, **embargo** 关税、配额、补贴、禁运).

You must be able to:

- define globalisation and describe MNCs
- describe the methods and reasons for trade protection
- analyse the effects of a tariff

1 Worked examples

■ Trade protection

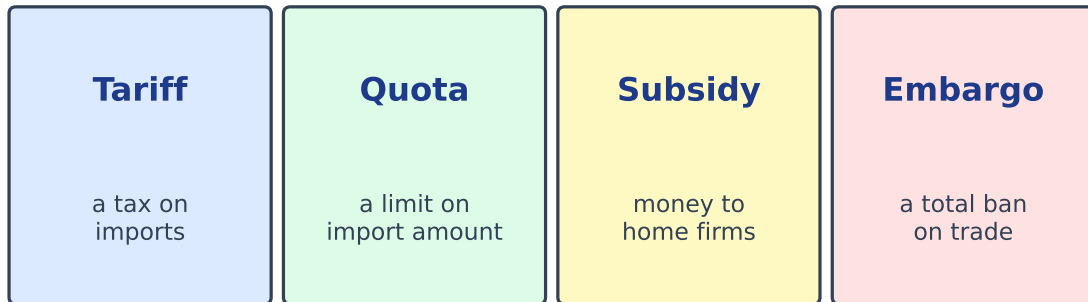


Globalisation joins the world's economies more closely

- **Globalisation** 全球化: economies becoming more joined (trade, internet, firms

across borders).

- **MNC 跨国公司**: produces in more than one country → brings jobs and investment to the **host country 东道国**, but profits may leave.
- **Protection methods**: **tariff 关税** (tax on imports), **quota 配额** (limit on amount), **subsidy 补贴**, **embargo 禁运**.
- **Reasons**: protect jobs, an **infant industry 幼稚产业**, stop **dumping 倾销**, raise revenue.



Exam: tariff = tax; quota = quantity limit; subsidy = home support; embargo = ban

The toolkit of protection: tariff, quota, subsidy and embargo — each restricts trade differently

Answer shapes: K + App + An + Ev (a justified judgement, for discuss questions).

2 Practice

2.1 Define the term *tariff*. [2]

2.2 State the difference between a *tariff* and a *quota*. [2]

2.3 Define the term *multinational company (MNC)*. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A **quota** is best described as:

[1]

A	B
C	D

A a tax on imports

B a limit on the amount of a good that can be imported

C a payment to domestic firms

D a total ban on trade

3.2 Explain two reasons why a government might use trade protection.

[4]

3.3 Discuss whether a country should protect its industries from foreign competition. [8]
